

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

HUEY P. LONG

PART 1 OF 7



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FILE NUMBERS

49-12330

62-27030

62-28479

62-29635

62-31578

62-53007

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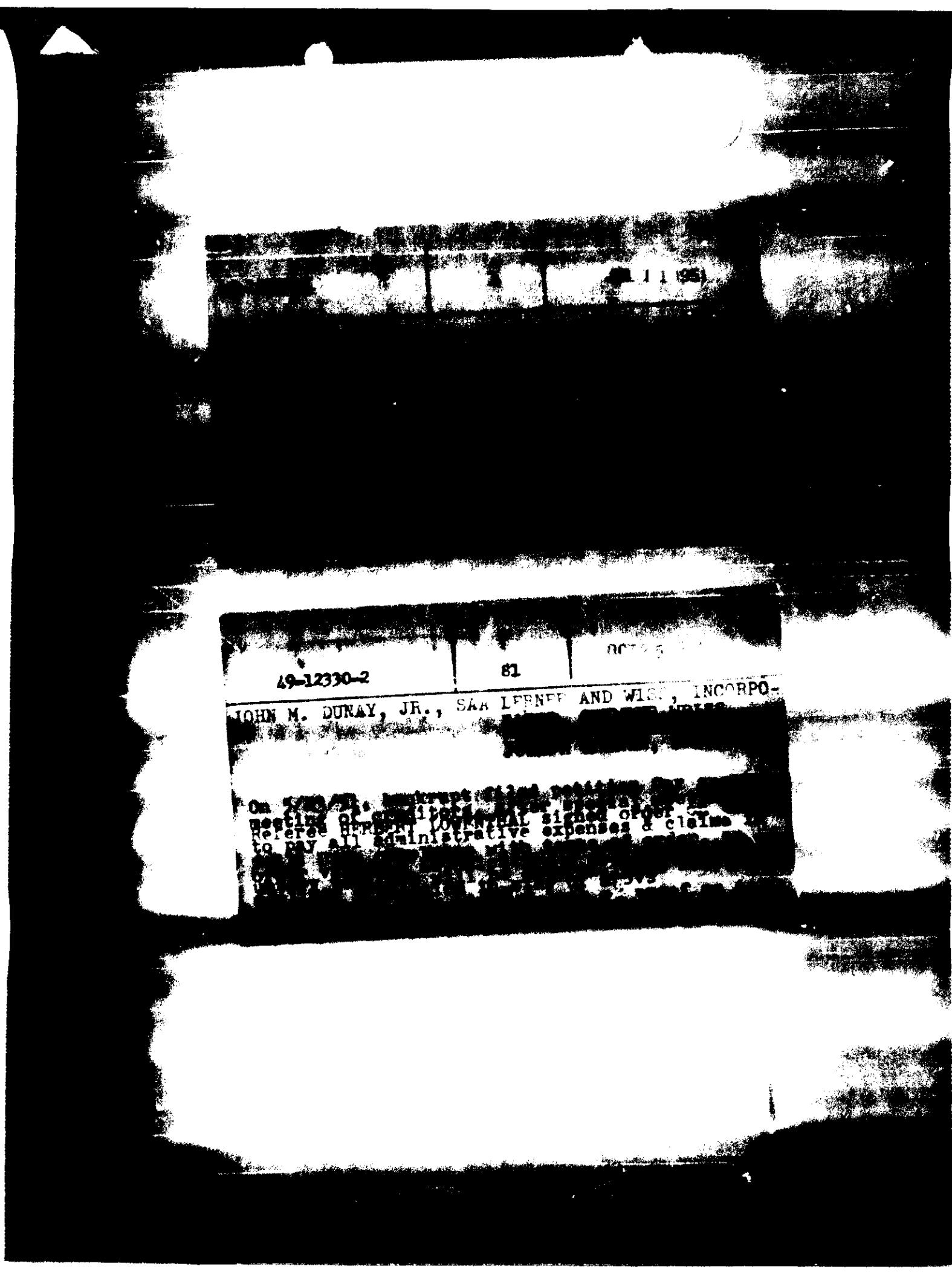

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JOHN M. DUNAY, JR., SAM LERNER AND WIL[illegible], INCORPO-

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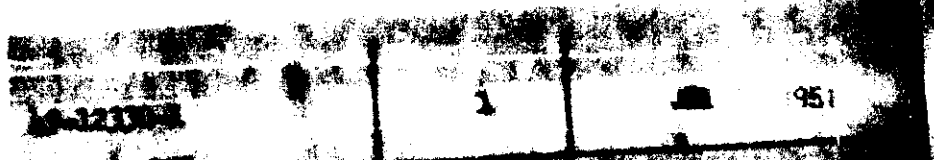

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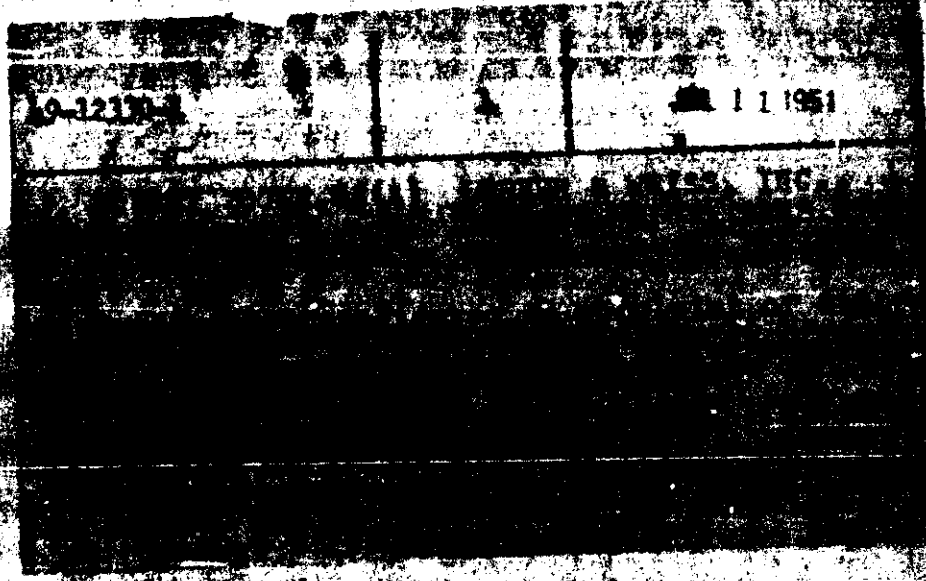
JOHN M. DUNAY, JR., SAM LERNER AND WILL, INCORPO-
[redacted]

On 5/23/51, bankrupt filed petition for [illegible]
meeting of creditors. After special [illegible]
Referee HERBERT LOWENTHAL signed order [illegible]
to pay all administrative expenses & claims in
[illegible] with terms of order, [illegible]
[illegible]



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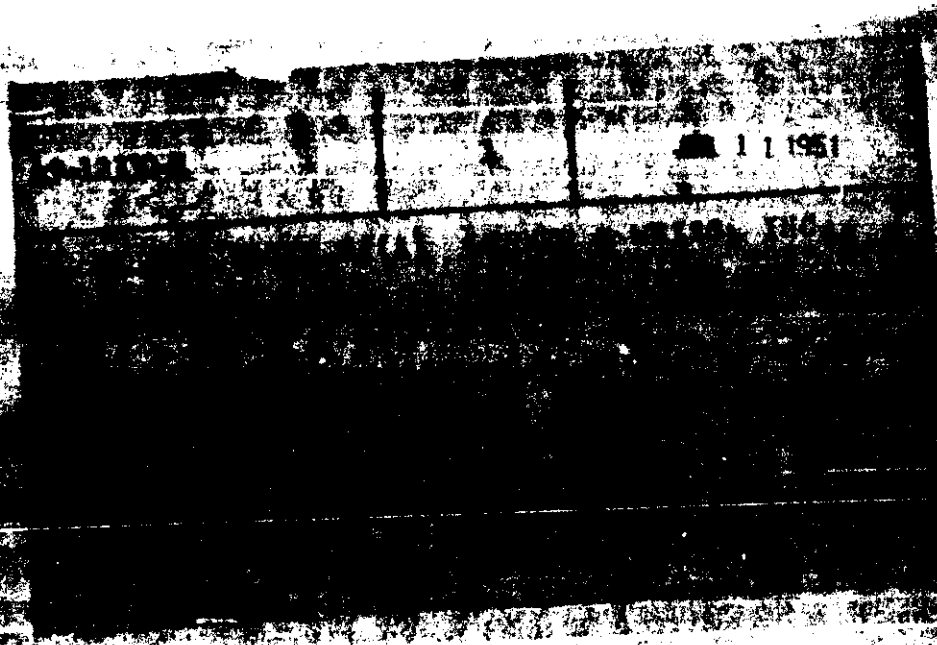
[illegible] WISS, INC.

49-12330-2	81	OCT 25 1951

JOHN M. DUNAY, JR., SAA LERNER AND WISS, INCORPO-
[illegible] RATED, SEYMOUR WEISS,
PRESIDENT AND TREASURER
JOSEPH LERNER, SECRETARY

On 5/23/51, bankrupt filed petition for special meeting of creditors. After special meeting, Referee HERBERT LOWENTHAL signed order [illegible] to pay all administrative expenses & claims in full. Upon compliance with terms of order, an order vacating adjudication & dismissing involuntary petition will be entered. [illegible] declined prosecution in view of above [illegible] in view of lack of proof as to

49-12330



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JOHN M. DUNAY, JR., SAA LERNER AND WISS, INCORPO-
[illegible] RATED, SEYMOUR WEISS,
PRESIDENT AND TREASURER
JOSEPH LERNER, SECRETARY

On 5/23/51, bankrupt filed petition for special meeting of creditors. After special meeting, Referee HERBERT LOWENTHAL signed order [illegible] to pay all administrative expenses & claims in full upon compliance with terms of order, an order vacating adjudication & dismissing [illegible] will be entered [illegible] declined prosecution in view of [illegible] proof as to [illegible]

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JOHN M. DUKAY, JR., SAA LERNER AND WEISS, INCORPO-

On 5/23/51, bankrupt filed petition for
meeting of creditors. After special meeting
Referee herein entered signed order
to pay all administrative expenses & claims in

49-12330

		[illegible] 1951

49-12330-2	81	OCT 25 1951

JOHN M. DUNAY, JR., SAA LERNER AND WISS, INCORPO[illegible]

[illegible]

On [illegible] bankrupt filed petition [illegible] meeting of creditors, after special meeting [illegible] Referee HERBERT LOWENTHAL signed order [illegible] to pay all administrative expenses & claims [illegible] [illegible] with terms of order [illegible] [illegible] adjudication [illegible] [illegible] in view of [illegible] [illegible] proof [illegible]

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62-27030

"The honeymoon is over. Now we see how they really get along."

This is the figure of speech most popular in Washington now to describe the relationship of President Roosevelt to the nation. A year ago Franklin D. Roosevelt was still the captain and quarterback of a football team—to use his own apt description—directing a bewildering succession of plays against a retreating, though formidable foe. A tensely anxious throng of spectators cheered him fervently—from both sides of the grandstand.

The picture in Washington today, at the halfway mark of the administration, has not the vivid color of a football scene. Even the glamor of the honeymoon has faded. The more prosaic period seems to have arrived when buying bread and butter, and shoes for the kids, is the chief concern in the White House, even if it means that the head of the family has that worried, bill-paying look and has lost a little of the buoyant confidence that marked the beginning of the romance.

For the first time in Washington you hear that "Roosevelt is slipping." Within the last few weeks a change has become apparent. You hear this from congressmen, than whose ears there are none closer to the ground. You hear it from Republicans and Democrats, alike. You hear it from conservatives and from liberals. You even hear it from newspaper correspondents, with whom President Roosevelt has enjoyed—and still does—the greatest popularity.

At the same time it is clear, too, that the termination of the honeymoon does not mean that the marriage won't be a success and that the principals won't live happily ever after. The most eager gossips concede that Franklin may make a good head of the family, after all, if times get a little bit better and he gives up some of his extravagance and fancy ideas.

"MOTHER-IN-LAW" PROBLEM

Financial difficulties, however, are not the only troubles facing the couple. Like all newlyweds, they have the mother-in-law problem and, even more recently, the dapper home-wrecker, Congress, has threatened for some time to take a hand in the Roosevelt affairs. But who would have thought that Huey Long would suddenly become the third corner in the triangle?

There is no question but that Louisiana's "Kingfish" is the outstanding topic in the capital today. Up to the time of Gen. Hugh Johnson's attack on him, he was regarded throughout the country as a clown and in Washington as a madman. Overnight he became a menace and a movement. He is more feared than scorned, now, in spite of the fact that Gen. Johnson's biting words gave courage to foes in the Senate who previously had been too timid to attack Long. While citizens generally have applauded Johnson's cracking-down, observers in Washington definitely feel that the net result

[redacted]

[redacted] into the Roosevelt [redacted]

[redacted]

More particularly because of the unpredictable ruthlessness he has displayed in wielding it. One of the ablest Washington correspondents has become Huey's confidant and unofficial adviser. An excellent illustration of Huey's character is to be found in what the Kingfish recently confided to that newspaper man about some current plans. Here is the conversation, in effect:

Huey—"I think I'll put the Louisiana newspapers to death. They haven't been fair to me."

Mr. X—"How're you going to do that, Kingfish?"

Huey—"Well, I already had my Legislature establish a tax of two per cent. on all advertising lineage. I might boost that to 85 per cent, and I guess those newspapers wouldn't live long then. Another way I might put them to death, that I'm thinking of, is start a Shopping News. And it wouldn't be any ordinary shopping news. It would have the best features in the country and comics and I guess the newspaper wouldn't last long then. Of course, too, I'd put on news broadcasts every 15 minutes from my university's radio station."

And he meant every word of it.

STILL IN THE BALANCE

The threat of the Kingfish and the old-time troublesomeness of Congress reasserting itself only add to elements that create a complete air of uncertainty in the capital. At the mid-way point of Theodore Roosevelt's first term there was no question but that his administration was a success. Half way through Taft's administration there was pretty general agreement that it was a flop. Equally definite is the feeling in Washington at present that you can't predict success or failure any more now than you could a year ago.

Has recovery actually begun? The President says so. The Republican leader in the House says so. High government officials produce reams of reports to indicate that it has. On the other hand there are plenty of experts who present equally positive proof that it is nowhere in sight. The confirmed pessimists contend that even if the turn has come, recovery can't possibly catch up with the [redacted] government expenditures [redacted] new staggering totals ever [redacted] A No. 1 apostle of gloom, [redacted] theless a sound student of [redacted] politics, offers the interesti[redacted]

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that inflation will proceed apace with growing Roosevelt unpopularity, so that the Republicans will regain control in 1936—just in time to be in the saddle to accept responsibility for the final crash which will wind up the whole affair.

Is the feeling that Roosevelt is "slipping" due merely to the circumstance that his plans are not working perfectly or is there a change in the President himself? Americans have a habit of patting a winner on the back and being quick to turn their own backs on a loser. The fact that the New Deal is not an assured success is in itself enough to account for the change in tone in the flood of letters which inundate members of Congress. Their "support the President" theme has lately given way to a current of argumentativeness. Senators and representatives are quick to take this cue to speak their own minds in opposition to White House policies, and to venture the opinion that the President is losing his grip.

Close observers go one step beyond this analysis in reporting a change in the man Roosevelt. What they find is hardly more than would be expected in any leader whose campaigns were crumbling on several fronts. They describe him as not so buoyant as before, as warier and not so frank. He is harder and firmer, both in manner and action. The first signs of irritation also appeared when he delivered his first lecture at a recent press conference, chiding the correspondents for speculating too much about the presidential attitude toward affairs which the President said had not even come before him for consideration. For such reasons the phrase is current that Roosevelt is slipping, yet the users of the phrase acknowledge that perhaps he is slipping onto safer and more solid ground.

Has the New Deal gone overboard in order to promote recovery along old-fashioned lines? The uncertainty on this topic does not seem to be so strong. There may be inflation of the currency but there is deflation throughout the vast network of plans which formed the New Deal. Retreat on all fronts is the keynote of the opening of the administration's second half. Vast hordes of workers in the NRA are just marking time. The dizzy activity which made the huge Commerce building a national madhouse has completely subsided. The delegations of business men and swarms of lawyers and lobbyists who raced through the corridors from conference to conference have scattered to all points of the compass. So many concessions are being made to opponents of NRA that it is generally conceded that by June 16, when it is scheduled to die, there will be so little left of it as to make its fate a matter of comparatively small importance.

The White House is reported to be ready to forget entirely its social security program. Another project slated for abandonment is the plan to dock holding companies. Even the work-relief program now under consideration in Congress is listed among the projects that may never materialize. Already the famous pink slips for income tax publicity are on the way to the discard.

YOUNGER RADICALS QUIT

The modification of schemes for reform is dramatized by the exodus from Washington of the younger radicals. Hostesses deplore the gaps in their parties, so brightly filled until recently with talk of "the Revolution." Gradually this sub-Brain Trust group has become disillusioned on learning the ways of practical politics. Rather than share in a kind of work which they did not vision they have been packing up their bags and going home.

Although the President may be scaling down his ambitions for the country, the Capitol city is not retrenching in its personal scale of living. Washington's magnificent distances are becoming more magnificent and the splendor in which the nation's leaders are guiding its destinies is reaching to heights beyond even Cecil DeMille's grandest conception.

The row of new buildings which glorify Pennsylvania avenue would test the powers of a circus press agent to describe. The resplendent edifice in which the department of justice holds court, for instance, has an underground garage with two stalls for each of its principal functionaries, each stall designated "Mr. Hockshaw" or "Mr. Doolittle," in printed signs such as grace all great executive desks. The marble corridors extend to such endless, involved length, that employes who worked there nearly a month now don't dare leave their offices on interdepartmental business for fear they can't find their way back. The library makes the Morgan library look like a Cornhill bookstall.

There is hardly any evidence in the cloistered luxury of these court yards and inlaid pillars that there the legal brains of the country are catching counterfeiters or sending Kentucky distillers to malodorous penitentiaries. But we had almost overlooked the reception room to the able J. Edgar Hoover's bureau of criminal investigation. Through modernistic pillars we enter a high vaulted room, with a brilliant color scheme in which aluminum pillars, marble, inlaid maple and other materials produce an ultra-ultra effect. Plush carpets soften the tread of the visitor, who already begins to feel somewhat of a criminal himself. Several Negroes in livery hover imposingly in the vicinity of elaborate museum cases upon which spotlights play.

The visitor is prepared to gaze upon the original copy of the Declaration of Independence, or at least the first draft of the New Deal. But the exhibits here displayed to rouse his patriotism are the last relics of John Dillinger. Here are his bullet-twisted silver-rimmed glasses, his blood-stained straw hat, even the unsmoked cigar he had in his pocket, all neatly numbered and labeled. Surrounding them are all the guns which this public enemy and his pals had used—a small arsenal of automatics, sawed off shot guns and machine guns.

Finally, down more marble staircases the visitor wanders, more bewildered than ever at the transaction of our public business. And perhaps a little thirsty, too, he strolls to the nearest bar for refreshment. Here he encounters at last the strangest and most characteristic Washington custom of all. For you can drink your cocktails in Washington in the open now, but they must be mixed in concealment. The swankier establishments boast small latticed booths, into which the furtive bartender slinks to pour his ingredients. The more plebian places have boxlike arrangements, behind which the bartender may perform his manipulations much as a sleight of hand artist would produce a gold fish bowl from a small black box. And so, you muse over your secretively born Martini, is it any wonder Washington is a daffy place, where most of the real business is done behind closed doors and the best that the disillusioned citizen can see is the tooth pick being stuck in the olive?

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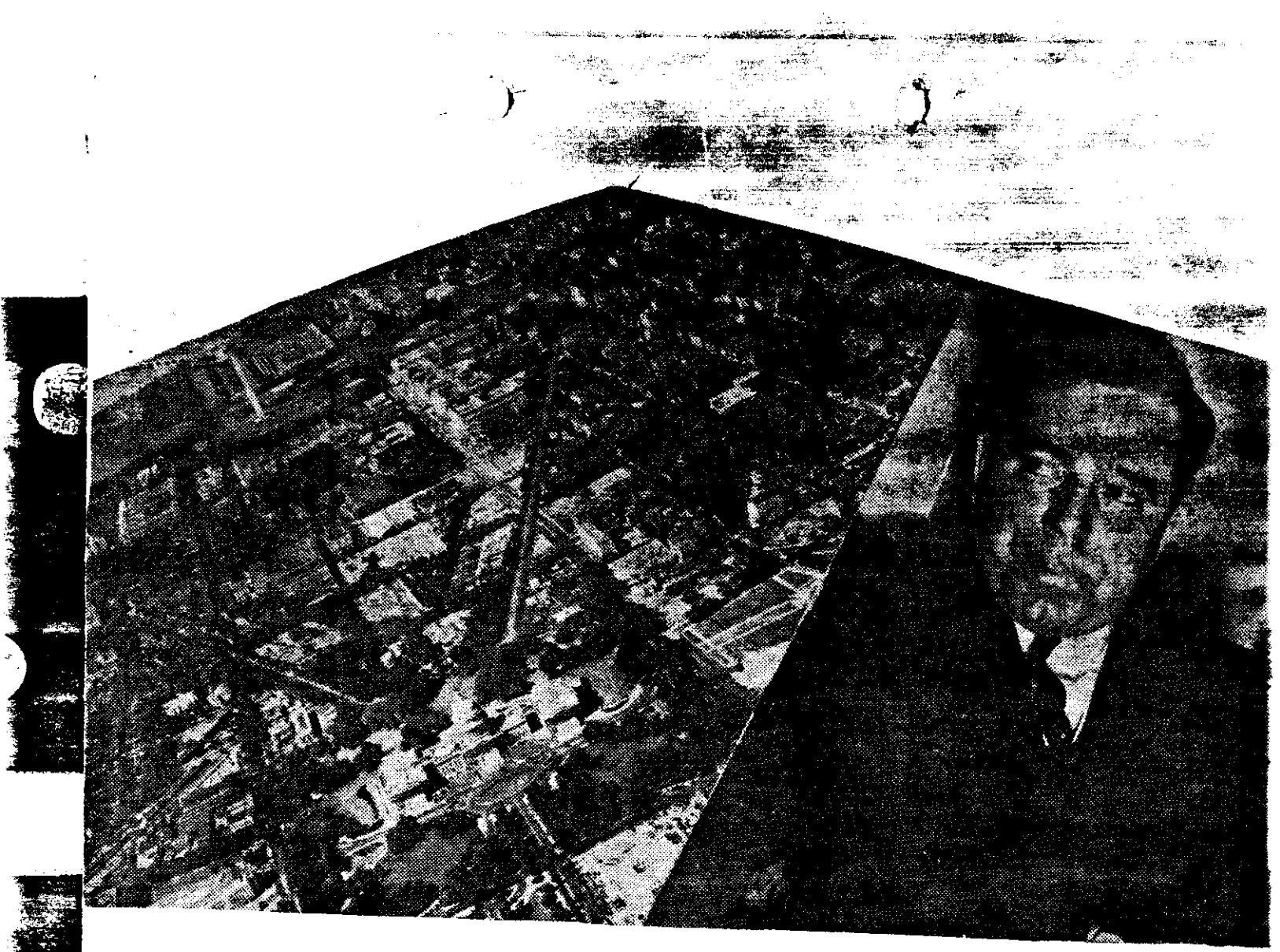

Boom and Burlesque the Dominant Impressions One Gets of Washington Today

Huey Long, as we see him pictured here in a few of his wide variety of roles, supplies the burlesque while the growing magnificence of the natio capital is partially revealed by the above photographic snatches of some of the new construction—the new postoffice building and Postmaster Gen Farley's office, for instance.

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NEW YORK SUN, SATU[illegible]

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Backus
Mr. Baughman
Chief Clerk
Mr. Clegg
Mr. G[illegible]
Mr. Co[illegible]
Mr. Egan
Mr. Ha[illegible]
Mr. Kelty
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Smith
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

Today in Washington

Huey Long's Share Wealth Program Is Filled With Fallacies

By DAVID LAWRENCE

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WASHINGTON, March 9.—Senator Huey Long's idea of Utopia, explained in his speech broadcast over the radio, has not brought a single answer from his colleagues in the United States Senate, nor has it drawn from his adversary, Gen. Johnson, any comment except that the Louisiana Senator is a joke.

But the millions of persons who listened to Huey Long probably didn't think it was such a joke. For he placed before the country an argument which, if it does not go unchallenged, will produce more and more converts to his cause.

Basically Huey Long is right when he says that President Roosevelt was the first to champion redistribution of wealth and that the only difference between them is that he, Huey Long, wants to do something about it and the President hasn't kept his promise.

The truth is that the only difference between Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Long is in the method and extent of their plans to redistribute wealth. And the further statement may be made that both are wrong, because theoretically redistribution of wealth must be equal and can play no favorites. Huey Long would have a man retain "three or four million dollars." Mr. Roosevet has not said what his limits would be, though he has said profits should be "fair," which implies that he wants them regulated by the Government.

Col. Leonard Ayres of Cleveland, America's foremost statistician, says that most claims about how the income is at present divided are fallacious. The usual cry is that 2 per cent of the people own 80 per cent of the wealth and get the same division in income. Here is the way Col. Ayres divided the 1929 income, taking the most prosperous year as the basis:

Income Receivers.	Tot. Inc. P.C.	Income Receivers.	Tot. Inc. P.C.
Richest tenth	34.6	Next tenth	6.7
Next tenth	13.1	Next tenth	5.9
Next tenth	10.3	Next tenth	5.2
Next tenth	8.9	Next tenth	4.5
Next tenth	7.7	Poorest tenth	3.1

Taking the data of the Department of Commerce from 1929 through 1932, Col. Ayres shows that in 1929, for instance, the average monthly earnings of all workers for corporations was $119.

If there had been an absolutely equal redistribution of all wages, salaries, all bonuses and all the shares of proprietors, the monthly amount obtained by the workers in 1929—the most prosperous year—would have increased from $119 to [illegible] he would do if that structure collapsed and caused a money panic. Certainly the savings banks and insurance companies which have real estate mortgages would be deprived of their investments and property values would shrink so that savings in banks and life insurance policies woud be reduced to a fraction of their original amount.

Many public men have gone around the country talking about redistributing wealth in utter disregard of the fact that the Constitution says property shall not be taken without due process, which means that compensation must be made by the Government or somebody. Confiscation by taxation is a violation of the Federal and State constitutions.

The Huey Long plan might better be called a plan to overthrow the rights of property and the Constitution, and if he thinks the owners of property would stand supinely by when all this is happening he is just forgetting a little American history in which, at Lexington and Concord, a gallant band of patriots fought a despotic government that once attempted to take their property away by taxation. All of this reveals that logically Huey Long, with his redistribution plan, really has in mind bringing the United States alongside Soviet Russia as another aspirant for experimentation in the communistic life.

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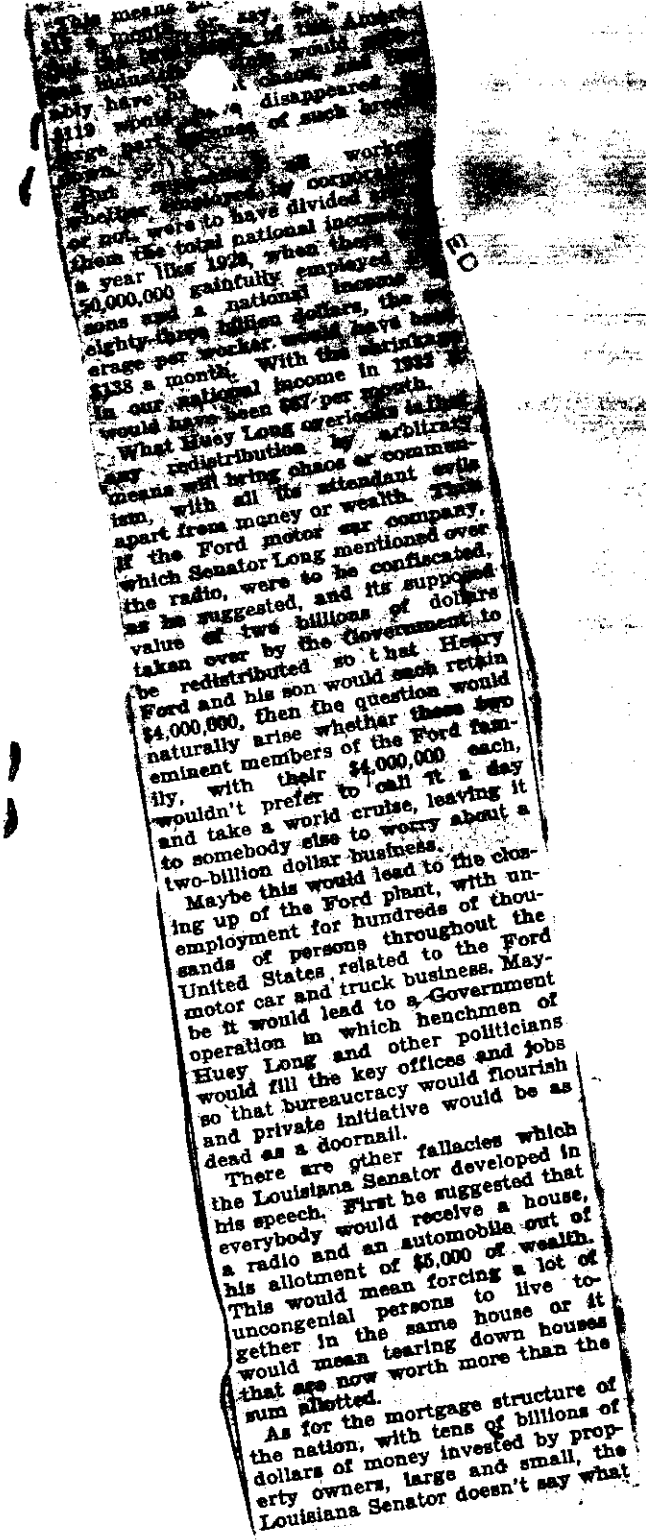

This means [illegible] say, [illegible] a month [illegible] of the Amer[illegible] [illegible] would [illegible] industry [illegible] chaos and [illegible] ably have [illegible] disappeared [illegible] $119 would [illegible] of such bre[illegible] large part [illegible] [illegible] all work[illegible] whether employed by corpor[illegible] or not, were to have divided [illegible] them the total national income [illegible] a year like 1929, when there [illegible] 50,000,000 gainfully employed [illegible] sons and a national income [illegible] eighty-three billion dollars, the [illegible] erage per worker would have been $138 a month. With the shrinkage in our national income in 1932 [illegible] would have been $67 per month.

What Huey Long overlooks is that any redistribution by arbitrary means will bring chaos or communism, with all its attendant evils apart from money or wealth. Thus if the Ford motor car company, which Senator Long mentioned over the radio, were to be confiscated, as he suggested, and its supposed value of two billions of dollars taken over by the Government to be redistributed so that Henry Ford and his son would each retain $4,000,000, then the question would naturally arise whether these two eminent members of the Ford family, with their $4,000,000 each, wouldn't prefer to call it a day and take a world cruise, leaving it to somebody else to worry about a two-billion dollar business.

Maybe this would lead to the closing up of the Ford plant, with unemployment for hundreds of thousands of persons throughout the United States related to the Ford motor car and truck business. Maybe it would lead to a Government operation in which henchmen of Huey Long and other politicians would fill the key offices and jobs so that bureaucracy would flourish and private initiative would be as dead as a doornail.

There are other fallacies which the Louisiana Senator developed in his speech. First he suggested that everybody would receive a house, a radio and an automobile out of his allotment of $5,000 of wealth. This would mean forcing a lot of uncongenial persons to live together in the same house or it would mean tearing down houses that are now worth more than the sum allotted.

As for the mortgage structure of the nation, with tens of billions of dollars of money invested by property owners, large and small, the Louisiana Senator doesn't say what

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BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION DEPT. OF JUSTICE
TOLSON

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Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Cooley
Mr. Quinn

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CONGRESS TODAY

SENATE

CONTINUES DEBATE ON TARIFF BILL.

PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS COMMITTEE CONTINUES HEARINGS ON LONG-OVERTON ELECTION CASE.

FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE RESUMES HEARINGS ON COPYRIGHT TREATY.

MINES AND MINING COMMITTEE CONSIDERS THOMAS' OIL REGULATION BILL.

HOUSE

SPECIAL RULE BILLS.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMITTEE CONSIDERS COMMUNICATIONS BILL.

JUDICIARY COMMITTEE CONTINUES CHICAGO INVESTIGATION.

5/29--R83

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N.Y.Daily Mirror - 6/12/34

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Lester
Chief Clerk
Mr. Keim

DAILY MIRROR

The DAILY WASHINGTON MERRY GO ROUND

By DREW PEARSON & ROBERT S. ALLEN

WASHINGTON.—No appointment to a government body in years—possibly not even a new Cabinet—has aroused such discussion, pressure and heat as selection of the five appointees to the Stock Market Board.

Advice on these appointments has been deluging the White House like the Christmas mail. At one side of the deluge at times can be seen the hidden hand of Professor Moley, still a potent factor in steering the President and on the whole in favor of shackling Wall Street.



William C. Bullitt.

On the other side are a multitude of reactionary friends and influences, constantly floating trial balloons and the names of supposed sure-fire appointees to the Board.

Among these have been:

Thomas J. Watson, president International Business Machines, president Tabulating Machine Company, chairman Dayton Scale Company, director International Business Machines, Limited, Business Machines Company of Delaware, International Time Recording Company, Dictaphone Company, Western Electric Instrument Corporation, Chase National Bank. The Department of Justice has taken action against the first named for violation of the Anti-Trust Act.

Sidney J. Weinberg, prominent in the firm of Goldman-Sachs, and an organizer of the speculative Shenandoah and Blue Ridge companies during the days of the Coolidge bull market.

John M. Hancock, partner of Lehman Brothers, chairman of the Jewell Tea Company, director of Kelly-Springfield Tires, Kuppenheimer Clothes, Sears-Roebuck, Long-Bell Lumber, Brunswick-Balke-Collender, Kroger Grocery and Baking, Florsheim Shoes, Cluett, Peabody & Co., International Silver, Piggly-Wiggly, American Stores, Cuneo Press, American Investors, Van Raalte Collars, A. Stein and Company, Van Camp Packing Co., Van Camp Milk Co., Van Camp Products, Helena Rubinstein Inc., Kimberly-Clark Corp.

That Roosevelt will select a man with these affiliations seems doubtful, though the lightning may strike Hancock, who is a close personal friend of the President.

But that he will select one definite conservative seems certain. This was indicated to Massachusetts' Senator Walsh the other day, when Walsh heard that the President proposed to appoint Mayor Curley of Boston either to the Stock Market Board or the Wagner Labor Board.

This was a shock to Liberals.

Curley is a distinct conservative and incidentally no political friend of Senator Walsh.

LOVING CUP

President Roosevelt has offered a silver loving cup as the prize to the winner of a unique international race.

President Roosevelt has offered a silver [illegible] as the prize to [illegible] winner of a [illegible] ce.



Huey Long.

The race will be between William C. Bullitt, American Ambassador [illegible] the Soviet [illegible] Molotov, Chairman of [illegible] People's Commissar [illegible] words, Premier of Russia.

The goal in the race is to see whether Bullitt can learn more Russian than Molotov can learn English in the same length of time—one year from June 2.

The judge of the race is Maxim Litvino, Soviet Commissar of Foreign Affairs. He speaks both Russian and English.

One reason why Huey Long's colleagues seldom care to tangle with him is his devastating disregard of the usual amenities of Senatorial courtesy.

During the debate on the President's reciprocal tariff bill, Huey resorted to his favored tactics. Member after member had explained at great length, and with pontifical solemnity, what a delicate and complicated thing the tariff was.

But not Huey. To the blinking horror of the chamber he orated as follows:

"There is no hocus-pocus about this tariff. I vote for your copper and you vote for my sugar. That's the way it's done. It was the spirit of the Scripture that caused a man to give his brother a tariff, particularly when he needed his brother's vote to get a tariff for himself."

MERRY-GO-ROUND

The President's signature on the Reciprocal Tariff Act was hardly dry when German Ambassador Luther turned up at the State Department to suggest a trade deal...Over 20 nations, most of them Latin-American, have also put in bids for similar agreements...The "platform" framed by the Republican National Committee at its recent Chicago confab was largely the work of Corona-Corona smoking Ogden L. Mills... The former Secretary of the Treasury worked practically all of one night on the document and wrote almost every line himself...When New York newspapers carried a "dope" story that Sidney J. Weinberg, was being considered for the new Stock Market Board, he rushed to the Capital to see what his chances really were... Assuring everyone that he really couldn't afford to take the job, he admitted that if the President insisted he would, of course, make the "sacrifice"...Jim Landis, who probably will head the Stock Market Board, is the son of a Presbyterian Missionary, led his class at Princeton, was a pupil of Felix Frankfurter at Harvard Law School, and is one of the best bridge players in the capital.

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Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Cowley
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Quinn
Mr. [illegible]
Chief Clerk
Mr. [illegible]

10

ADDRESS

to the

LEGISLATURE

CONVENING MAY 9, 1932

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The Strange Case of LOUISIANA AND HUEY P. LONG

BY

HARRY GAMBLE

of

New Orleans.

APRIL 20, 1932

42-27030-0

ADDRESS TO THE LEGISLATURE OF LOUISIANA CONVENING MAY 9th, 1932

Bombast: "High-sounding; inflated; big without meaning."—Century Dictionary.

Facing the frightful facts of this State's political and financial condition, is a stark necessity, or we are hopelessly ruined.

A virulent political pestilence seized Louisiana four years ago. Bombastic promises, bombastic modes of campaign, bombastic exaggeration of every evil, bombastic cures for everything; bombast generally caught on with the people, and the King of Bombast, receiving a minority of votes, traded his way to Executive power. Bombast was enthroned, and Bombasto was sworn in as Governor. There followed the most dazzling era of high pressure selling, collossal waste and stealage, impudent misrepresentation, and scandalous self praise; all combined with grandiose and prodigal schemes of public improvement, ever seen or heard of in the Government of any American state.

Bombasto's example of counterfeit success, thus set up in high place, backed by the **exclusive and unhampered personal control** of more than a hundred and thirty million dollars of Road funds, poisoned the whole state. Its disintegration of our business standards and political morals may be plainly seen and bravenly heard in both public and private life. Children talk it. The craving for paved roads blinded the people to all else and since a hired man Legislature found it profitable not to provide any legal protection for these Road funds, they became the largest subtle and respectable corruption fund ever seen in this nation. With no relief to be had from that Legislature, which the Governor publicly boasted he bought like sacks of potatoes and shuffled like cards; and resort to the Courts useless for the want of protective laws; the people themselves became alarmed, well knowing that when these funds were gone no more would be forthcoming. Instead of co-operating to kick out the Punch and Judy show that went under the name of the Louisiana Legislature, and to enforce their rights, whole sections and communities became rivals for their legitimate share of the funds. There being no way, readily possible at least, to get the money out of the pocket of the kind of master we had acquired, except by begging for it; begging and cringing prospered, and soon progressed into an amazing political subservience. Strangers to the State wonder at it. But sorrowful and shameful as the consequences are, I firmly believe they would have been the same anywhere under like conditions. Our people are not different from others. Our history contains multiplied proofs of both their courage and sense.

Many influential elements profited directly. Some were softened indirectly by the ramifications of business. More were quiet under the then prevalent delusion of

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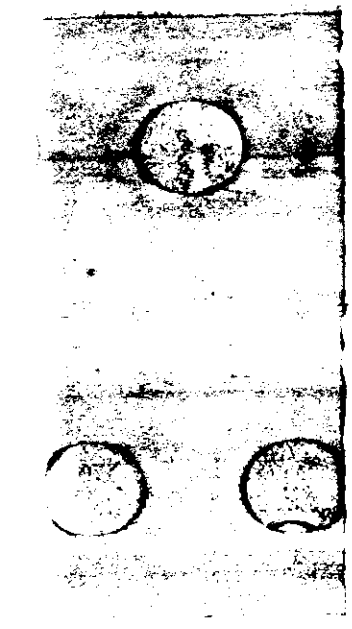

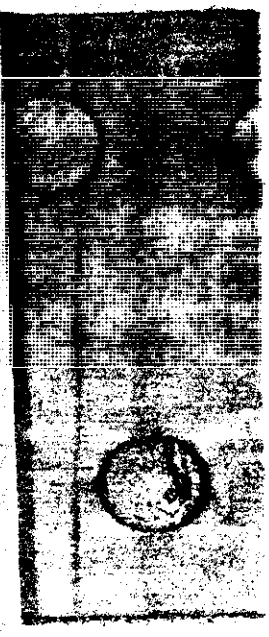

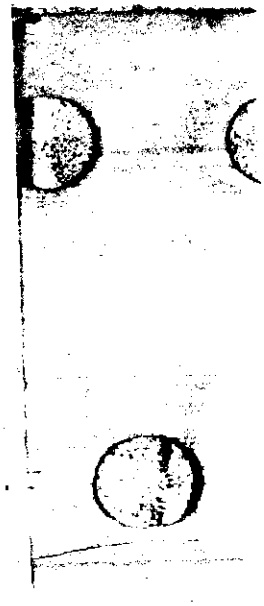

...owing richer, regard... of appalling waste and undeniable graft. Many were silent because it was a thankless task in those golden days to stand on the road side and criticize Bombasto,—The Greatest Governor and Builder that ever came down the Pike. No matter how devious his ways; no matter his base political doctrines or degraded standards; no matter 25% waste and stealage; no matter anything, to the thronging parade hell-bent on becoming happy burning up gasoline and prosperous on borrowed money.

All this was just Bombasto's meat. Never had a hustling high-pressure salesman such a rich and promising field before.

At a time when the State needed above all other times in her history, a prudent statesman for a leader, she acquired a man with the arts and morals of a bogus stock operator.

When the people required an economical administrator, sane and cautious in the face of our accumulated adversities, a punishing Providence delivered us over to a foxy lunatic; energetic as a famished wolf, and sleepless on the job of devising ways to spend money to give jobs to acquire power to get more money to give more jobs to get more power, and on and on in a vicious and ruinous circle.

The unparalleled disasters of the State, all striking together as never before,—flood, drouth, and the universal financial collapse, contributed to his alluring but preposterous argument of borrowing abroad to build roads so as to grow rich at home riding on them. The people fell for it, and the ensuing orgy of waste and extravagance; mora[illegible] integration and common lying [illegible] not only tolerated, but many good and honest folks swept off their feet in the [illegible] had always been and always would be a necessary part of our governmental habit. Bombasto proclaimed this in self defense; and Bombasto represented the authority and faction of the juicy benefits of a hundred and thirty million dollars under his personal control.

Communities prostrated themselves at the feet of the political bully; courageous and honest men dropped to their political knees, and for civic benefit suffered insults and endured crack-brained mastership, that otherwise they would have met with a horsewhip. Rascality has become so reckless and unconcealed that the people, notwithstanding their own sorry part in the grand debacle, have now entirely lost confidence in the integrity of the Executive Administration. They scorn the Legislature, and look with shocked surprise on our Supreme Court itself. The single and unrestrained control of $130,000,000.00 would anywhere be dangerous in the hands of any man, good or bad, but when controlled by a man of diseased mind and frenzied activity, who regards his fellow citizens as naught but fools and knaves to be exploited, it has proven here in Louisiana disastrous beyond our present knowledge to calculate.

Such is the plague's deplorable and destructive work,—and what with the daily boisterous flauntering of its effects in the people's

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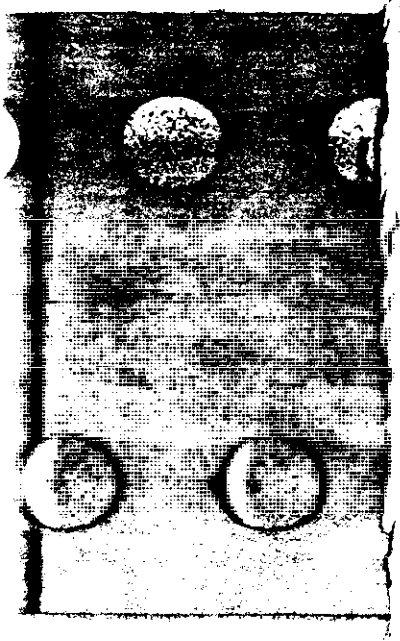
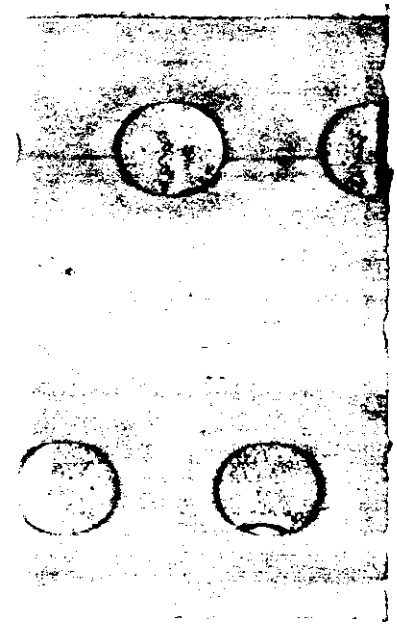
face, and placi[illegible]lobbering plaques vaunting [illegible] author on the school houses of our youth by sycophants and profiteers; it is a question as to which will be with us longest,—the baneful effects of unconcealed political debauchery, or the crushing burden of public debt.

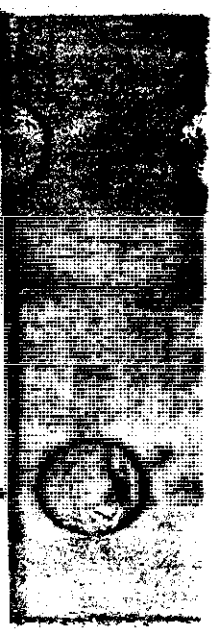
But, gentlemen, it is not your most pressing problem in the next sixty days to provide a germicidal bath for foul smelling Louisiana business and politics, though that may well be one of the surprising and unexpected incidents of your session. When finally and roughly awakened to the raw and crude methods of their plucking by revelations, which in spite of the slickest efforts, must be at least partially revealed during your deliberations, the people may become incensed. In their present dangerous mood, certainly they will, if you lay new, unexplained and unjustified tax burdens on them. It is a friendly and respectful warning, gentlemen, that in their present financial condition, the people will not see the controlling members in this Legislature, as in the last, become the hired men of the Executive; drawing hundreds of thousands of dollars in fraudulent salaries and spurious commissions for themselves, their relatives and parasites. When the Treasury was overflowing with borrowed cash, our citizenry was indifferent; but the money has flitted, and now it is another story. Those happy and golden days are in limbo. If any of you, under the precept and practice of the Bombasto administration, have acquired the idea that public office is a private snap; squash it. If any one of you hopes that subserviency to Gover-

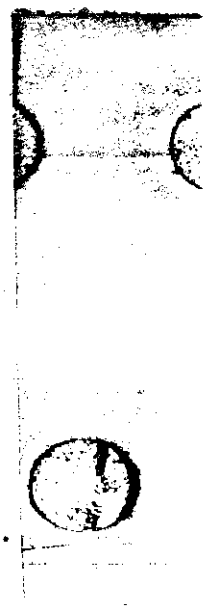
[illegible]nor Control [illegible]

posteriors look; and the icy blast of heavy taxation has not yet had a fair shot at them. In the first 30 days of your session, they will get a pretty good reflection of the thoroughness of the job which has been performed upon them; and the shivering truth will burst on their unprotected parts. Then look out! People have been taken for geese before, and turned out to be screaming birds of prey. Be sure too, that the greedy pluckers are not yet satisfied. They never know when to quit. They are aiming to pluck some more;—plenty more, for they have grown accustomed to the high level of silk pajama living. Their flesh, once indifferent to the rough scraping of cotton drawers, now crawls and shrinks from anything less than satin teddies. The boys who used to wash only every Saturday night, now daily receive their guests, and transact business, in scented bathrooms. High powered cars, luxurious apartments, palatial dwellings in swell neighborhoods (bought on credit, so the gulls are told); all these have now become a necessity. These sweets must be had at any cost and at any risk. They are as sure yet as they have always been that a few snatches of scripture, blackguarding someone the people may be supposed to be down on, and









...ublic, while ... with them in private; will keep the people still while the plucking goes on. This process always worked; it always will, is their simple doctrine. The only change is to whoop it up stronger. Quote more scripture. Propose to "divide up". That will always catch the suckers, they figure. Set up as the modern Robin Hood. So contrive that the plucked people will hope to get at least a fifty-fifty split out of the new plucking. But keep mum that this fifty-fifty formula means a horse to the pluckers, and a rabbit to the suckers. Also keep it snug under the table that in the wind-up the suckers will pay for the horse.

Gentlemen, expect nothing new. You will be cajoled, threatened, and bullied, as of yore; and bribed if possible. The trihe that has been brought in and trained under Bombasto has no mind whatever to give up tbe easy picking they have had for four years. Their joh has been so soft and unresisted, that it is inconceivable to them that the jig is up. Such has been the history of Bosses and Grafting Rings everywhere and in all times; from the days wben starving French farmers were told by their Bosses to eat hay, right down to now. Boss Tweed publicly boasted of his amazing power over the millions in New York just a little while before an outraged people sent him to the penitentiary. The Whisky Ring which controlled a debauched Congress, and near stained the great name of President Grant, faded away behind the bars before they knew it. The Ohio Gang of the Harding Administration flourished under the eye, and to the knowledge, of all Washington and sold everything but the monument; yet they wound up in a hideous mess of chain gangs and suicides. These birds never see the gathering storm. It is on them and destruction is their portion before they even suspect that the wind is rising. Such is precisely the present case. The house-cleaning that seems to many so far off in Louisiana, is nearer than they think. Your session may, I repeat, as an incident of your present urgent business, provoke the earthquake. But first and foremost it is your immediate concern to provide the revenue to run the State and pay Bombasto's debts.

What are some of the outstanding facts? What is bound to come to light in spite of Slippery Bombasto's whole bag of tricks?

The following figures are taken from the official reports of the State Treasurer, and the astounding totals show the millions of Road Funds alone (not considering nearly $60,000,000.00 for other purposes) which Bombasto has controlled without hindrance, and spent as he pleased. It takes no great intelligence to see that this mighty sum has not gone into road construction.

Highway Revenue

Jan. 1, 1928 to Jan. 1, 1932 inclusive:

$24,607,096.68	—Gasoline Taxes.
17,888,728.03	— Auto License taxes.
285,904.91	— Chauffeur's licenses.
$42,781,729.62	—Total for four years.
6,982,966.44	—Federal aid four years.
$49,674,696.06	

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2,018,622.31—Paid by parishes ... highway department fund.

$51,693,318.37

736,524.86—Miscellaneous sources.

$52,429,843.23

2,029,393.45—Brought back into highway fund after having been lent to other funds to hide overdrafts.

$54,459,236.68

Note that the above figures are from Jan. 1, 1928 (five months before Bombasto took office in May 1928) to Jan. 1, 1932, when his administration had five months more to run. The figures showing *revenue from autos*, chauffeurs licenses, and gas tax for five months after Jan. 1, 1932, till the new administration comes in May, are not complete at this time, but it is fair to say they will more than balance the five months before Bombasto took office; hence they serve for honest consideration. This total of $54,459,236.68 cash Road receipts in four years, does not include $66,000,000.00, further received from the issuance and sale of Road bonds, which were:

$21,000,000.00—in 1929-30, being the first issue which Bombasto told us would pave the State as per a map which he then issued. How far he humbugged the people is seen by the additional amounts of $45,000,000.00 ... authorized not yet sold.

$15,000,000.00—in 1930.

$15,000,000.00—in 1931.

$15,000,000.00—in 1932.

$66,000,000.00

Every cent of this has disappeared, plus an uncertain further sum of about $10,000,000.00 (as vaguely dished out by the Highway Department recently when the last $15,000,000.00 of Bonds were sold, but in addition to that $15,000,000.00); this last $10,000,000.00 being yet unpaid. Hence it is seen that what has been spent and settled is:

$54,459,236.68—from Gas, License and other sources, above.

And

66,000,000.00—From bond sales.

Total—

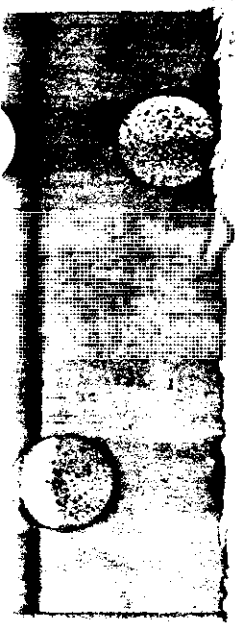
$120,459,236.68

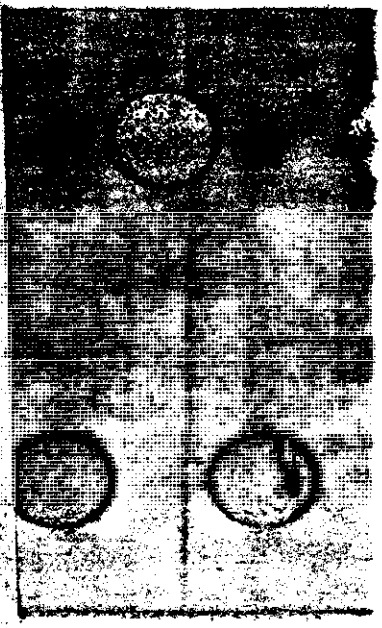
Plus—

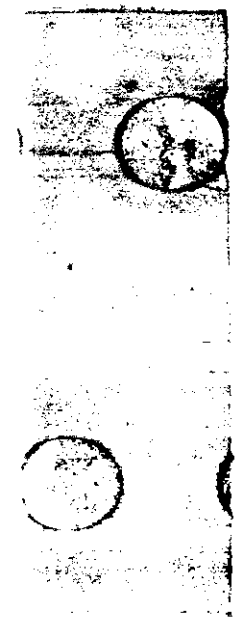
10,000,000.00—Estimated unpaid.

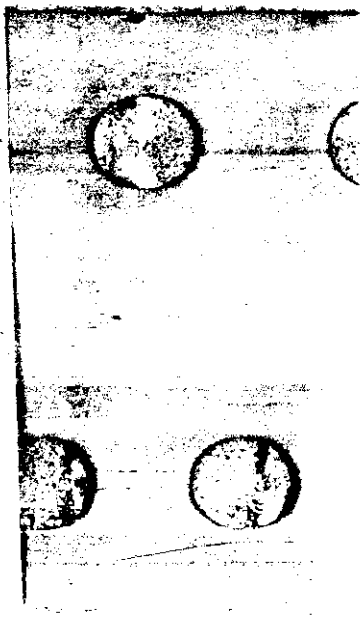
$130,459,239.68

Bombasto claimed in hundreds of speeches this last winter that he built "paved" roads at $25,000.00 per mile. (It was intended that you believe that he meant concrete roads.) If so, he could have built 5200 miles of "paved" roads: enough to have built 20 "paved" roads each over 250 miles in length; covering the state like a gridiron. Where are they? Farmer's roads at half the price would have been so plentiful as to give every man a road in front of his gate. Where are they? But how profitless to ask such foolish ques-









[illegible] each of [illegible] ture, twenty [illegible] instantly blown up. Nothing is cheaper than the wind of seven speeches a day. And so long as there are any numbers left in the telephone book he has figures right at hand to prove anything.

Not counting Bombasto, the calamities befalling Louisiana in these four years are the worst in her history. Comparatively a small state of medium wealth, the blowing in of over $130,000,000.00 of Road funds in 4 years with so little visible result, is a matter that should excite the liveliest apprehension of the citizenry who have no choice but to live in this State and pay the bill. Will the Legislature slur over this and still come forward and ask the people for more taxes? We will see.

One item alone will arouse every honest man's curiosity. During the only years in which we have available figures for adjacent states, the years 1928-9-30, it is shown by the U. S. Government report that La. State Highway Department expended in those 3 years $57,656,894, and got $2,840,746.43 Federal aid.

Texas expended $110,572,039 and got $14,843,544.11 Federal aid.

Mississippi expended $15,623,509 and got $2,721,179.63 Federal aid.

Alabama expended $54,800,935 and got $4,982,286.00 Federal aid.

Is Louisiana's loss of these millions of Federal Aid because Federal Aid is granted only under Federal supervision, demanding economical expenditure, and sound road construction, free from wastage and stealage? Any one who can't see the colored gentleman's heels sticking [illegible] that woodpile, can't see anything. Anyone who asks the people to pony up more, and still more taxes, to pay Bombasto out, without first looking into this and similar questions, is not a true Representative; and worst of all takes the people for a collective fool; the sort of fool who continues to stand with a silly grin even while he feels and sees the still busy fingers continuing to rifle every pocket.

In this one matter alone it will be seen, when all the government figures can be gotten together, that Bombasto is a $10,000,000.00 loss.

So much for the Road millions that have passed away.

Is there anything left? The first 21 million dollar bond issue (plus the $54,000,000.00 above referred to) had not built the roads and brought prosperity as per Bombasto's promise; but $68,000,000.00 more certainly would, he again promised. To be sure! The first bottle had not cured our alleged cancer, consumption, and rheumatism (good also for colic, blind staggers and botts in horses, sheep and goats), it was admitted; but certainly a few more bottles would do the job, said the Medicine Man. So $68,000,000.00 was authorized. There has of that $68,000,000.00 been borrowed and has disappeared $45,000,000.00, as shown, leaving $23,000,000.00 which Bombasto's successor and former Highway Commissioner, now Governor, may borrow—if he can find a lender. Whether that $23,000,000.00 has already been blown in, and now exists in the form of present debt, is a matter that may not be truthfully known, depending on whether you gentlemen of the

Legislature want[illegible]e facts, and will corkscrew [illegible] out. What are you going to do about it? That would take some time and cost some money to do; and this would not meet with the approval of the officials who have made away with the money; as you will be told. The economical streak suddenly to be developed by the gentlemen who are responsible for spending these 130 millions, and the many more mentioned below, will no doubt surprise you.

Now when we drop down from considering these scores of millions of Road money, and take up the other trifling millions spent for general government, the state House, the L. S. U. Medical building, and other unnecessary monuments to the Great Constructor, we feel like we are dealing in small change. The old Carpetbag debt of $11,000,000.00 hung over this State like a pall for 50 years after Reconstruction. It crippled us for two generations, or so we thought under the then current ideas of our old fashioned Governors and State financiers. The people for that half century had no Bombasto to lead them out of the vale of despair. They just languished along under their now obsolete system of buying what they could afford, and paying as they went. Without a Bombasto, how could they know that the way to make old debts look trifling is to create abundant new ones.

Passing now to the general expenses of State Government, which have nothing to do with Roads, we notice that the total appropriations for the Fuqua Administration, 1924-28, according to the Appropriation Acts are $20,120,927.00; for Bombasto's Administration, 1928-32 al[illegible] from the Approp[illegible] 555.74. Bombasto [illegible] ate the revenue to pa[illegible] extra $5,000,000.00; supposedly by the same magic that a Long Tick Sam, or a Houdini, produced pigeons, ducks and dollars from nowhere.

But now you must be advised (at least we cannot presently imagine by what thimble rigging it can be wholly concealed) that by the authority of the State Liquidation Board, and the votes by mail of the last Legislature, there was borrowed, (that was the magic) up to April 1, 1932, now unpaid and no revenue in sight to pay $3,416,982.74, plus an overdraft, (which is just so much more borrowing) of approximately $1,500,000.00, or a total of nearly $5,000,000.00.

As to this overdraft of $1,500,000.00, you will be told that taxes coming in will settle that. Within a week after your Session begins you will find this assertion to be another flimflam. The revenue coming in up to June 30, 1932, is accounted for already. That which may come in after that date has always heretofore been deemed available only for the expense of the incoming administration.

In addition to this $5,000,000,00, many State institutions under Bombasto's encouraging example have run into debt, and this will be not less than $1,000,000.00 more; and may much exceed this figure. All this will have to come out in the wash, too; unless you expect the people to pay off blindly. And don't expect it, gentlemen.

There is no way for the Legislature to make up the money to pay this Bombasto debt of $6,000,000.00 or more; except by

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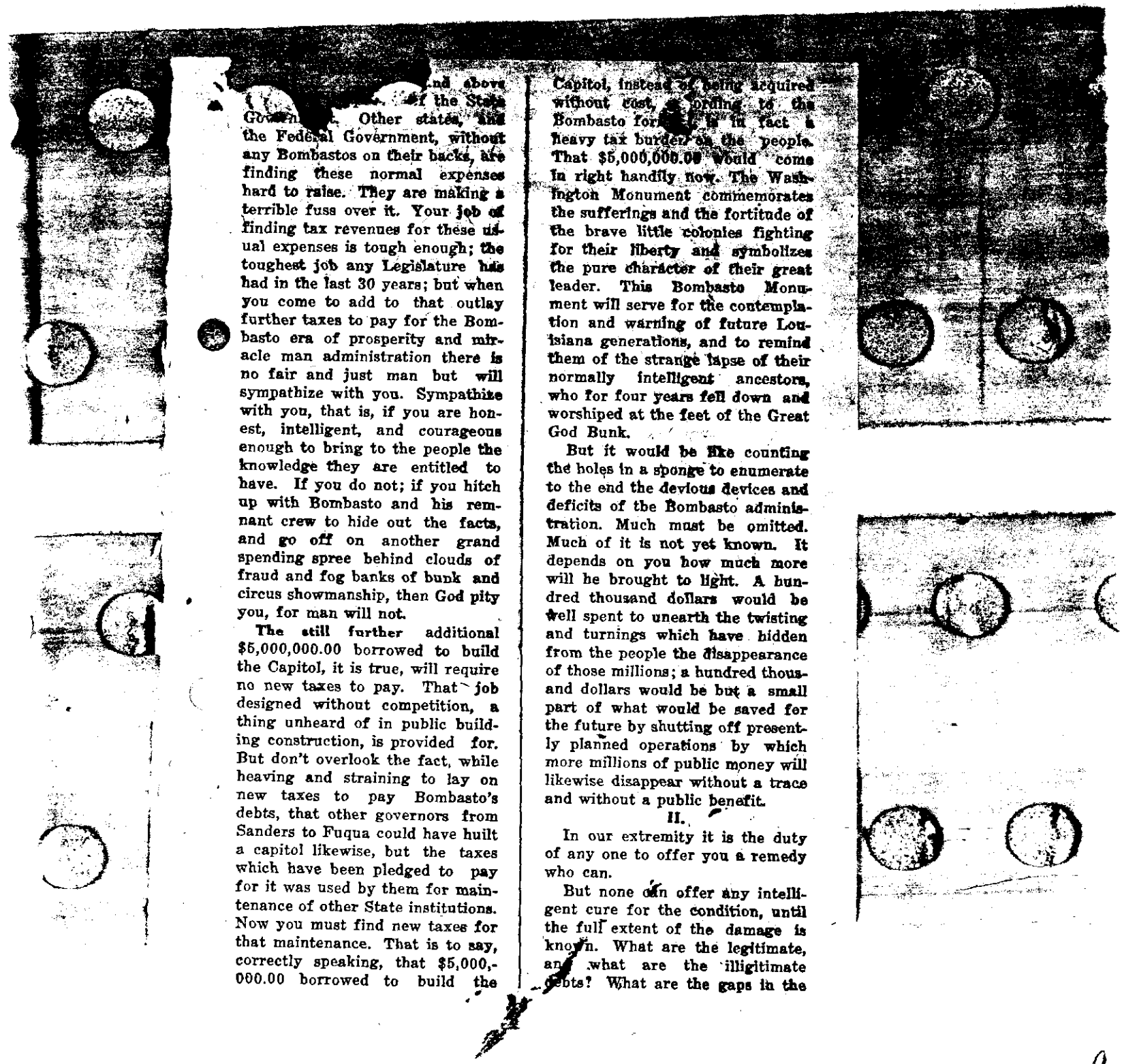

...nd above ... of the State Government. Other states, and the Federal Government, without any Bombastos on their backs, are finding these normal expenses hard to raise. They are making a terrible fuss over it. Your job of finding tax revenues for these usual expenses is tough enough; the toughest job any Legislature has had in the last 30 years; but when you come to add to that outlay further taxes to pay for the Bombasto era of prosperity and miracle man administration there is no fair and just man but will sympathize with you. Sympathize with you, that is, if you are honest, intelligent, and courageous enough to bring to the people the knowledge they are entitled to have. If you do not; if you hitch up with Bombasto and his remnant crew to hide out the facts, and go off on another grand spending spree behind clouds of fraud and fog banks of bunk and circus showmanship, then God pity you, for man will not.

The still further additional $5,000,000.00 borrowed to build the Capitol, it is true, will require no new taxes to pay. That job designed without competition, a thing unheard of in public building construction, is provided for. But don't overlook the fact, while heaving and straining to lay on new taxes to pay Bombasto's debts, that other governors from Sanders to Fuqua could have built a capitol likewise, but the taxes which have been pledged to pay for it was used by them for maintenance of other State institutions. Now you must find new taxes for that maintenance. That is to say, correctly speaking, that $5,000,000.00 borrowed to build the Capitol, instead of being acquired without cost, according to the Bombasto formula, is in fact a heavy tax burden on the people. That $5,000,000.00 would come in right handily now. The Washington Monument commemorates the sufferings and the fortitude of the brave little colonies fighting for their liberty and symbolizes the pure character of their great leader. This Bombasto Monument will serve for the contemplation and warning of future Louisiana generations, and to remind them of the strange lapse of their normally intelligent ancestors, who for four years fell down and worshiped at the feet of the Great God Bunk.

But it would be like counting the holes in a sponge to enumerate to the end the devious devices and deficits of the Bombasto administration. Much must be omitted. Much of it is not yet known. It depends on you how much more will be brought to light. A hundred thousand dollars would be well spent to unearth the twisting and turnings which have hidden from the people the disappearance of those millions; a hundred thousand dollars would be but a small part of what would be saved for the future by shutting off presently planned operations by which more millions of public money will likewise disappear without a trace and without a public benefit.

II.

In our extremity it is the duty of any one to offer you a remedy who can.

But none can offer any intelligent cure for the condition, until the full extent of the damage is known. What are the legitimate, and what are the illigitimate debts? What are the gaps in the

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law that permit an irresponsible to pile on the people such crushing obligations.

You will not honestly know yourself what protective measures to enact; or how much new taxes to lay on an already stooping people, unless you examine well into the causes of our present unhappy lot. The people will not tolerate strange and unusual levies, unless you fully convince them in the most open way that these new taxes are absolutely necessary to support the State's institutions and preserve its credit. There must not be the slightest suspicion that any part will go into pockets of the old lackeys and election fixers.

In our present hard circumstances, if you blindly and swiftly prescribe medicine to cure the disease; medicine offered by the very men who brought it in; in other words if you vote for the "Administration" measures, because you are simple enough to call yourself "Administration" men, and not because you are intelligent and upstanding Legislators, bent on knowing the facts; you will not win the people's confidence. Consider well, gentlemen! For Louisiana Governors and Louisiana Legislators the flush borrowing and spending days have rolled by.

Pay day is here; and here for many years to come. The joy-riding and nest feathering was the pleasure of the last Legislature, and Bombasto's contraceptive public boards.

Yours is the joyless job of paying for the ride you didn't take.

The people won't and they ought not, to pay new heavy taxes, however they may be disguised, to settle the bills without knowing all about it. And I am no repudiati[illegible] put an en[illegible] ruinous alike to pou[illegible] and public credit, is to bring it to the light of day. The people will do the rest. In the last four years, the masses had no means of finding out what the facts were. A hundred thirty million dollars was sitting on the lid; and a hundred and thirty million dollars can open wide avenues of falsehood and stop the smallest cracks of truth. The people didn't know what was being done to them by the Bombasto system of government. They have been frequently told, 'tis true; but even so, public business is charged by its nature with controversial matter; especially when the Bombastos are uppermost. They get in their work in the confusion raised by their multiplied false countercharges. The whole answer the Bombastos make to any criticism is blackguardism and a flood of figures and statistics as truthful as a patent medicine testimonial. How can a bewildered people employed in their own hard task of making a living, stop to ferret out the truth when claims and charges are flying to and fro?

But the grevious day of horrid discovery finally rolls around. There does come a time when Bombasto's "Gimme the money and leave it to me" operations will be looked into more closely. That time is when the people must dig down into the old jeans and pony up. That is a process that opens the ear of the busiest; and the eye of the most gullible. It is here.

The facts cannot longer be hidden. The spirit of September 14th is not dead in Louisiana, in spite of the popularity of the late slogan "Get while the getting is

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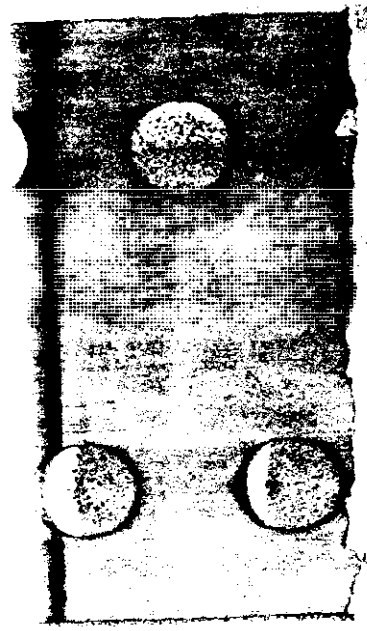

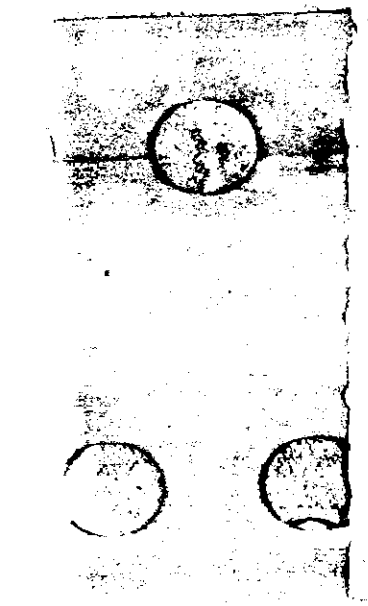

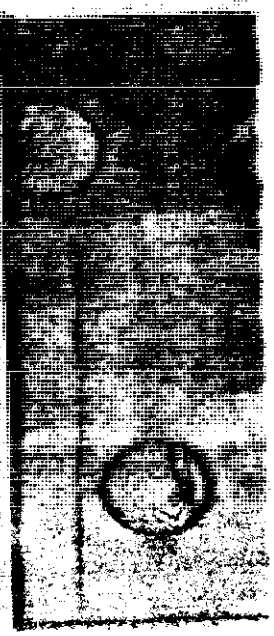

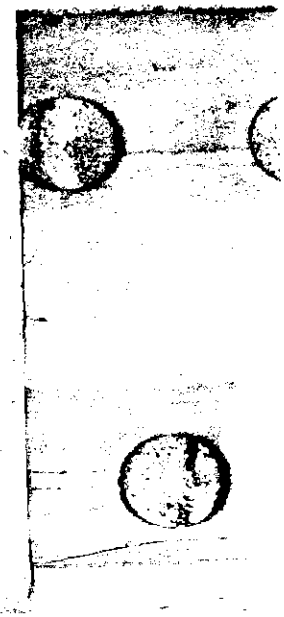

Shallow political thinkers may even sharply question the ability of the people to select their officers with intelligence. But be not deceived! All this has happened before; from time to time, and many times. Always it is an exceptional condition. Long before Lincoln it was known that all the people could be fooled part of the time. But always they have swung back harder than ever to admire and enforce the age old, time tried (if not sensational), virtues of common truth, common sincerity, sound judgment, modesty, courage and fortitude. Strutting in front of the Drum Major, caterwauling day and night, shouting one's own smartness, stealing credit from others, destroying the reputations of honest men, bullying the weak and defenseless, scorning the truth, "putting them over," and all such deceptive foolishness have their day in the life of a generation, as does measles, small pox, or black vomit, in the life of the individual. These are abnormalities. They are not standard.

You will dare beyond common sense, and in spite of storm signals, if you let Bombasto's high-pressure salesmanship induce you to put more taxes on our overwrought people. Stand pat! Demand legislative investigations in the wide open and be doubly sure that you convince the people that

You would be silly to blindly take words, figures, or promises from this Successor of Bombasto's administration; or receive ready made measures from its hands. You dare not levy new taxes on the people without the full approval of their judgment, which you cannot get without the fullest disclosures. You must realize that you alone in this crisis are the representatives of the people, and are, under the direction of the Constitution itself, an independent and personally responsible department of the State Government. You cannot heave your burden over on the shoulders of a suspected Executive Administration and get away with it. It's your job. You must know and you must let the people know.

One thing, at least, stands clear; one thing you cannot do. You cannot hide, or be a party to hiding, from the people the waste and grafting of the Bombasto Administration of 1928-32. The bill for that wild plunge must be accurately ascertained without the least suspicion of concealment; and it must be segregated. The people cannot pay that debt in a day, nor in a year; nor in the next two or four years, from the taxes of those years. Added to the burden of the ordinary expense of the Government, which itself must be reduced to fit the times, such new taxes would bring our people to

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the brink of desperate and criminal madness. That debt has got to be paid or the State is published to the world as a bankrupt, and our credit, without which we cannot exist as a civilized Government, would be ruined. Such is the price of exalting Bombastos to high office; but we must pay it. That debt can be settled openly and directly by borrowing money to pay it, and repaying the loan by a small annual tax over a period of years. That cannot be done, and ought not to be done, without fixing the precise amount of the debt, the amount of annual tax which will be necessary to repay the loan, and submitting a constitutional amendment, so that the people may know what it is, and approve it.

In addition to stretching that tax over a long time, certain healthy effects are bound to follow this course, effects which are indispensible for the well being of this State, namely:

1. You would so fix in the people's mind Bombasto's abuse of our laws in regard to creating public debt, that neither you, nor future Legislatures, would dare to continue voting huge loans and appropriations by mail, without that open and collective discussion before Legislative Committees at the Capital, under the eyes of the people and the press, which the constitution so plainly and wisely requires. Loading public debts on a distracted people ought not hereafter to be as easy as ordering a banjo from Sears, Roebuck & Co.

2. Laws which allow such outrageous abuse as was practiced under the Bombasto administration will be repealed.

3. New laws will carry with them [illegible] lenders who for profit [illegible] the conspiracy to create public debt; a sufficient one being that the lenders could neither recover the money at law, nor receive compensating benefits by the hokus-pokus that has become so common under the "outsmarting" system of Bombasto.

Such an amendment and its general discussion before the people would otherwise be beyond price. Not the least salutary effect, would be the present needful teaching that the Government of the people is not a succession of clownship tricks, sensational stunts, blackguard mouthing, drum major strutting, and "putting it over" on a busy populace. The show-man arts of P. T. Barnum, who made a fortune on the belief that one was born every minute; or of General Tom Thumb, of whom it is said, men fought, women fainted and children were trampled in the rush to see the wonder; would cease to be regarded as a necessary factor in orderly Government. The daily injection of Bombasto hop as illustrated by Jim Thompson's paper (and what an about face that is) would only arouse distrustful wonder. We are right now about to be apprised of the stupendous cost to the people, when the Government is a Circus, the Legislature a Side Show, and the Executive Administration contains too many characters who believe that the shell game is an honest way to make a living.

Perhaps the shocking disclosure of the heavy cost of "colorfulness," in office, and "showmanship" in power may have a highly beneficial effect on our electorate.

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Contrary as it may seem, another good and needed result of submitting the amendment proposed would be to advise some who don't seem to know it, that "to sell bonds" is merely giving the people's promissory note; and that although they get the money 'from selling the bonds" they are but borrowing money and somebody must repay it; that somebody being everybody; always that, and never otherwise. There is no way to repay the loans derived from "bond sales" except to tax the people, their property, their occupations, their gasoline, the things they daily use; and now perhaps some new things we never heard of before; everything the Legislature can lay its hands on to squeeze out more dollars. And it is by such taxes that we are going to pay back the money with which Bombasto was making his great show as a "Constructive Governor." We cannot mortgage our farm, our plant, our business, for showy, useless, or "constructive" improvements, without pay day coming around.

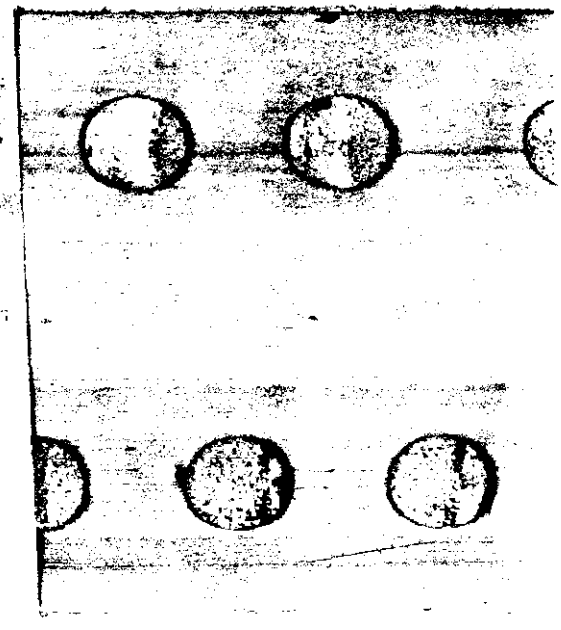
We are up against it, gentlemen. Evasion, sitting on the lid, hiding our bankrupt condition, robbing Peter to pay Paul, and all the smart and shady devices known to slick spendthrifts have finally petered out. The mad dance has come to an end, and the fiddler must be paid.

Such is our case today. Bombasto is through. Nothing will serve now, but to pay up. You may expect to hear, and you will most certainly hear, some more snapping of fingers, stomping of feet, sham shouting, comforting promises of a good time yet to be had by all in the small hours of the morn, and many other signs of artificial enthusiasm, designed to keep up the sinking spirits of the fagging dancers. The high-pressure boys don't abandon good goose territory so long as there may yet be a few feathers to pick. Bombasto and his accomplices have gotten by so easy and so long in this rich field that they have not the least mind to skip out for new hunting grounds. You will be prettily stroked and wheedled to sign up a few more documents on the dotted line. But again I warn you; signing on the dotted line in these dismal days is sure to be a dangerous business. You do it at your peril.

Those dreadful words **Recall** and **Impeachment** are still in the the Constitution and the Laws.

It might be well to keep in mind while Bombasto is cutting his very best and newest capers, and playing you with his renovated sales talks, that few of you can hop the Pullmans, light out for New York, parade the trains in silk pajamas and Russian slippers, flash diamonds as big as a woodpecker's egg, hesitate at Washington to do a publicity stunt on the Senate floor and shout back to the old-time minions over long distance, at $10.00 per shout. Just remember that when Bombasto is snugly and distantly engaged in these pleasing pastimes, enjoying all of the luxurious accessories of the free spending life, that you will remain back here among the sweating common folk, the yokels and the boobs, the hill billies and river rats, the urban and the rural citizens, in short, among all of us guys who are whooping it up to pay Bombasto's notes. If you remember these things it may save you and us a lot of distress. If you don't remember them, both





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you and we are [illegible] for a lot of distress; you of [illegible] kind, we of another, both [illegible] you can, by bold, courageous and patriotic conduct duck responsibility for the future. Nobody can duck the past, not even Bombasto. He has sold his last batch of shoddy goods in this territory, unless you give him one more big boost. He may yet sell some more. He is a go-getter in that line, it must be admitted; but if you ride ahead to prepare the way, to scatter testimonials, and to soften the prospects, woe be unto you. I say this most lovingly and respectfully.

Don't let Bombasto bluff you. There is nothing left in him now but bluster, and a reputation. And what a reputation! The showering millions are gone. He can neither build for you, nor promise you, any more short-change roads. Anybody who would believe his promises on that score will believe anything. He cannot threaten to refuse you jobs or take them away. As old Uncle Ned would say, "They 'ain gwine be no jobs." A job in the hands of a Legislator from hencforth will be a mighty hot potato—not a sackful, but just one will be more than hot enough. So what is there left to Bombasto? In the United States Senate squalling at Demon Corporations and voting for Cherubim Couches is a played out farce. Esau's hand and Jacob's voice is a show they have seen before. "Let's divide 50-50, I get the horse you get the rabbit," is no new song there. In that discerning Chamber Bombasto is deader than Hector's noted pup. They have got his number! In no way can he help you, there or here. In no way whatever can he now hurt you, except you deliberately and of your [illegible] self with his [illegible] and march under his discredited flag.

True, there some few millions to be collected annually for the Road Fund, to be spent each year as collected, and which may not yet have been pledged for any loan. These millions under our present silly laws are still left to the sole, exclusive and personal disposition of the present Governor, as it was under Bombasto; that is, if you leave them that way. It may be presumed that his present Excellency knows what to do with them, in building roads or otherwise. He had four years of training under Bombasto; bad or good, according to your idea of what Road Funds ought to be used for. He was the funnel through which Bombasto poured out the mighty treasure. He didn't have to be a funnel unless he liked it. He knows all of Bombasto's tricks; and is no doubt capable enough to devise a few himself. But there is so little left, compared to the riches of the past, that each community will demand and certainly obtain its rightful share, without splitting with the grafters. As for the Birds of Prey, they will, if you choose it that way, have to wing it to other fields. Neither Bombasto, nor his successor, can coerce you into further acts against the people, unless you are foolish, crooked, or scared to death of a lost power. As to that you are to write your own character. None has a right to label you yet. You start with a clean sheet. Unless you are amenable to the tattered and dirty remnants of the greatest single corruptive influence that ever existed in America, it is not too late for you to do something to help the people

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who sent [illegible] there; not much, but some[illegible]

It is up to you, gentlemen; you, the Legislature, an independent branch of the Government; not the Bombasto trumpeters and tools in the Executive branch. They are bound, branded and eclipsed before they take the oath of office.

Very respectfully yours,
HARRY GAMBLE
New Orleans, La.,
April 20, 1932.

N. B. 1. As respects paying the millions of Bombasto's debts by borrowing the money under the authority of a Constitutional Amendment, and repaying it over a long period, at a small annual tax, instead of levying the whole on the people at one deadly whack, let me, in all humility, offer this suggestion.

But let it be understood that this is only a suggestion, and not indispensible; borrowing the money to pa[illegible] the debts by bond issue may be indispensible.

This issue of bonds might be dubbed—:

"Louisiana Kingfish Bonds"

And a nice pretty picture of [illegible]yned Bombasto, such as we used to see in the New Orleans Item, before it took the Bombasto's saw-dust trail (and what a conversion that was) may be placed in one corner, dubbed:

"The Kingfish of Louisiana"

with Amos and Andy, gentlemen-in-waiting to his Majesty, somewhat to the rear, ready with silken stacks of rainbow pajamas, and all the garnishments that befit a King.

Such bonds, so decorated, might be printed in two colors, blue for distribution and sale at home, as a "colorful" reminder for a long time to come [illegible] of Kingfishes, [illegible] or gold, for foreign [illegible] tribution. Promulgated [illegible] and convincing financial [illegible] that Louisiana is the only [illegible] in the Union which has a Kingfish and knows it, and is tickled to death with it. Or so the Kingfish proclaims.

N. B. 2. The People and the Contractors who took their sugared facts and news in late months from Bombasto's paper "Louisiana Progress" will now have to go to the daily papers to get the news during the approaching session. The Highway Department is busted; and the Progress is suspended.

N. B. 3. But the Contractors have already heard enough to sicken their souls. Their campaign and other contributions before the recent election were said to have searched to the bottom of their purses; but to cough up $3,000,000.00 more after the election! What a trimming they got! Our first re-action is that they got what was coming to them, for they have contributed to our plight, but it ought to be remembered that almost all of them are strangers in our state, who came here in good faith to do clean work, as doubtless they had done in other states. How could they know we had prepared a Bombasto for them? It is a hundred to one bet that they had never before seen, or even dreamed of, bis like in responsible office. We have our obligations, too.

N. B. 4. As for the thousands of highway employees who were heartlessly turned out to grass after Bombasto had made seven speeches a day during the campaign telling them and the world that all was hunky; well they are paying, too. Their votes had hard-

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ly been coun[illegible] before Bombasto skipped for [illegible]ington and the Highway Chief fled to Texas, leaving them to get the prompt bad news from underlings. Many of them, at least, must have been doing honest work, and to be thrown out without a moment's notice in times like these [illegible]as barbarous.

In Bombasto's pasture there are no sheep; all are goats.

N. B. 5. But unless a miracle occurs his present Excellency will turn out to be the Supreme Goat of all. HARRY GAMBLE.

You will do the State of Louisiana a great favor, if after reading this address you pass it on to your neighbor.

If you wish more of these pamphlets write to

HARRY GAMBLE,
1020 New Orleans Bank Bldg.
New Orleans, La.

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ADDRESS

to the

LEGISLATURE

CONVENING MAY 9, 1932

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The Strange Case of LOUISIANA

AND

HUEY P. LONG

BY

HARRY GAMBLE

of

New Orleans

APRIL 20, 1932

NOT RECORDED

62-27030-0

ADDRESS TO THE LEGISLATURE OF LOUISIANA CONVENING MAY 9th, 1932

Bombast: "High-sounding; inflated; big without meaning."—Century Dictionary.

Facing the frightful facts of this State's political and financial condition, is a stark necessity, or we are hopelessly ruined.

A virulent political pestilence seized Louisiana four years ago. Bombastic promises, bombastic modes of campaign, bombastic exaggeration of every evil, bombastic cures for everything; bombast generally caught on with the people, and the King of Bombast, receiving a minority of votes, traded his way to Executive power. Bombast was enthroned, and Bombasto was sworn in as Governor. There followed the most dazzling era of high pressure selling, collossal waste and stealage, impudent misrepresentation, and scandalous self praise; all combined with grandiose and prodigal schemes of public improvement, ever seen or heard of in the Government of any American state.

Bombasto's example of counterfeit success, thus set up in high place, backed by the **exclusive and unhampered personal control** of more than a hundred and thirty million dollars of Road funds, poisoned the whole state. Its disintegration of our business standards and political morals may be plainly seen and bravenly heard in both public and private life. Children talk it. The craving for paved roads blinded the people to all else and since a hired man Legislature found it profitable not to provide any legal protection for these Road funds, they became the largest subtle and respectable corruption fund ever seen in this nation. With no relief to be had from that Legislature, which the Governor publicly boasted he bought like sacks of potatoes and shuffled like cards; and resort to the Courts useless for the want of protective laws; the people themselves became alarmed, well knowing that when these funds were gone no more would be forthcoming. Instead of co-operating to kick out the Punch and Judy show that went under the name of the Louisiana Legislature, and to enforce their rights, whole sections and communities became rivals for their legitimate share of the funds. There being no way, readily possible at least, to get the money out of the pocket of the kind of master we had acquired, except by begging for it; begging and cringing prospered, and soon progressed into an amazing political subservience. Strangers to the State wonder at it. But sorrowful and shameful as the consequences are, I firmly believe they would have been the same anywhere under like conditions. Our people are not different from others. Our history contains multiplied proofs of both their courage and sense.

Many influential elements profited directly. Some were softened indirectly by the ramifications of business. More were quiet under the then prevalent delusion of

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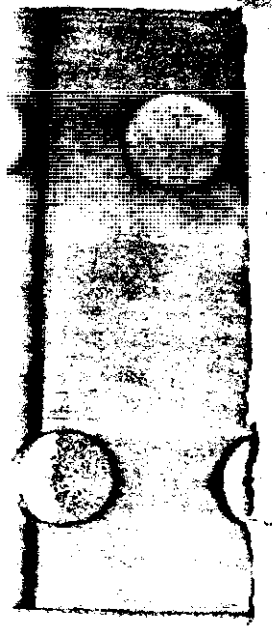



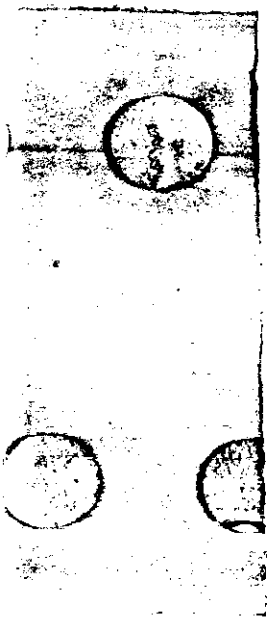

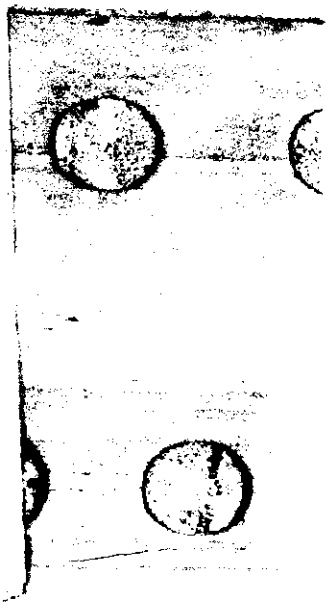

spen[illegible] more and growing richer, regardless of appalling waste and undeniable graft. Many were silent because it was a thankless task in those golden days to stand on the road side and criticize Bombasto,—The Greatest Governor and Builder that ever came down the Pike. No matter how devious his ways; no matter his base political doctrines or degraded standards; no matter 25% waste and stealage; no matter anything, to the *thronging* parade hell-bent on becoming happy burning up gasoline and prosperous *on* borrowed money.

All this was just Bombasto's meat. Never had a hustling high-pressure salesman such a rich and promising field before.

At a time when the State needed above all other times in her history, a prudent statesman for a leader, she acquired a man with the arts and morals of a bogus stock operator.

When the people required an economical administrator, sane and cautious in the face of our accumulated adversities, a punishing Providence delivered us over to a foxy lunatic; energetic as a famished wolf, and sleepless on the job of devising ways to spend money to *give jobs* to acquire power to get more money to give more jobs to get more power, and on and on in a vicious and ruinous circle.

The unparalleled disasters of the State, all striking together as never before,—flood, drouth, and the universal financial collapse, contributed to his alluring but preposterous argument of borrowing abroad to build roads so as to grow rich at home riding on them. The people fell for it, and the ensuing orgy of waste and extravagance, moral [illegible] and common lying [illegible] not only tolerated, but man[illegible]ood and honest folks swept off their feet in the thunderstorm of humbug, began to believe Bombasto's abominable slander, that rascality, falsehood, crazy waste and public robbery, had always been and always would be a necessary part of our governmental habit. Bombasto proclaimed this in self defense; and Bombasto represented the authority and fashion of the juicy benefits of a hundred and thirty million dollars under his personal control.

Communities prostrated themselves at the feet of the political bully; courageous and honest men dropped to their political knees, and for civic benefit suffered insults and endured crack-brained mastership, that otherwise they would have met with a horsewhip. Rascality has become so reckless and unconcealed that the people, notwithstanding their own sorry part in the grand debacle, have now entirely lost confidence in the integrity of the Executive Administration. They scorn the Legislature, and look with shocked surprise on our Supreme Court itself. The single and unrestrained control of $130,000,000.00 would anywhere be dangerous in the hands of any man, good or bad, but when controlled by a man of diseased mind and frenzied activity, who regards his fellow citizens as naught but fools and knaves to be exploited, it has proven here in Louisiana disastrous beyond our present knowledge to calculate.

Such is the plague's deplorable and destructive work,—and what with the daily boisterous flauntering of its effects in the people's

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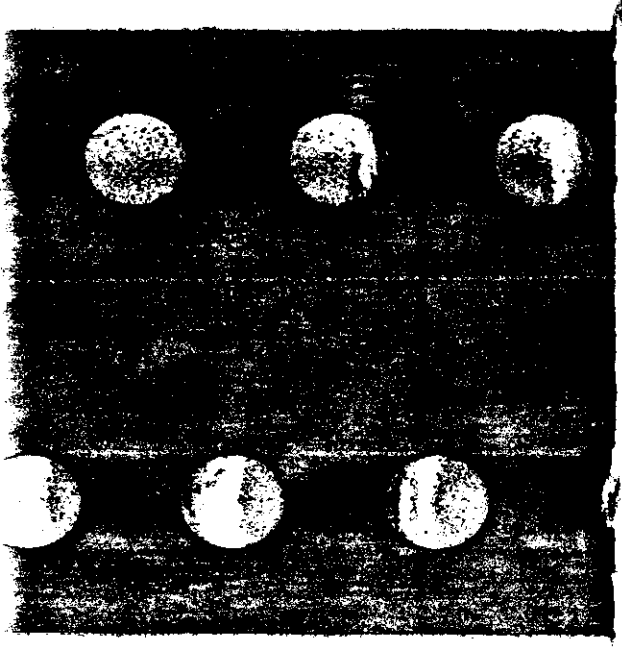
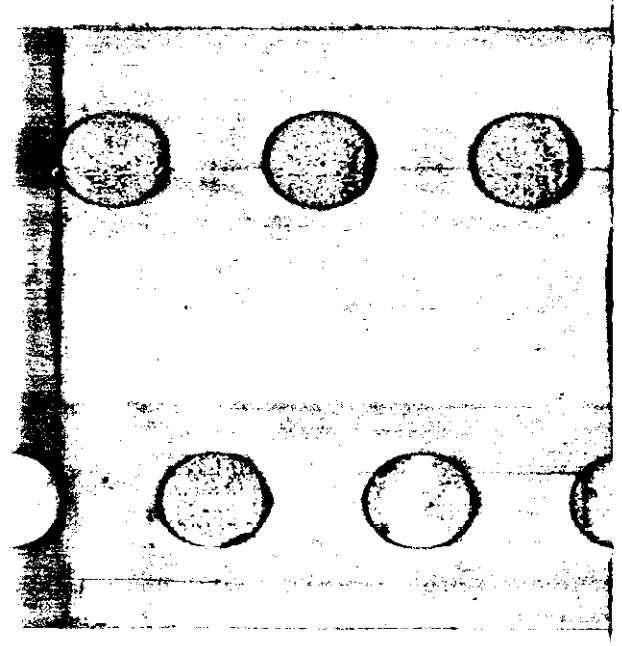
face, and plaster slobbering plaques vaunting the author on the school houses of our youth by sycophants and profiteers; it is a question as to which will be with us longest,—the baneful effects of unconcealed political debauchery, or the crushing burden of public debt.

But, gentlemen, it is not your most pressing problem in the next sixty days to provide a germicidal bath for foul smelling Louisiana business and politics, though that may well be one of the surprising and unexpected incidents of your session. When finally and roughly awakened to the raw and crude methods of their plucking by revelations, which in spite of the slickest efforts, must be at least partially revealed during your deliberations, the people may become incensed. In their present dangerous mood, certainly they will, if you lay new, unexplained and unjustified tax burdens on them. It is a friendly and respectful warning, gentlemen, that in their present financial condition, the people will not see the controlling members in this Legislature, as in the last, become the hired men of the Executive; drawing hundreds of thousands of dollars in fraudulent salaries and spurious commissions for themselves, their relatives and parasites. When the Treasury was overflowing with borrowed cash, our citizenry was indifferent; but the money has flitted, and now it is another story. Those happy and golden days are in limbo. If any of you, under the precept and practice of the Bombasto administration, have acquired the idea that public office is a private snap; squash it. If any one of you hopes that subserviency to Governor Conrad can lay a pipe line from the public purse to your private pocket; let him banish that dangerous hope. The people have been tamer than a flock of geese while their tail feathers were being plucked to make soft beds for Bombasto and his Simple Simon henchmen. They haven't even squawked;—not yet. But don't let that fool you. They haven't fully discovered just how bare their posteriors look; and the icy blast of heavy taxation has not yet had a fair shot at them. In the first 30 days of your session, they will get a pretty good reflection of the thoroughness of the job which has been performed upon them; and the shivering truth will burst on their unprotected parts. Then look out! People have been taken for geese before, and turned out to be screaming birds of prey. Be sure too, that the greedy pluckers are not yet satisfied. They never know when to quit. They are aiming to pluck some more;—plenty more, for they have grown accustomed to the high level of silk pajama living. Their flesh once indifferent to the rough scraping of cotton drawers, now crawls and shrinks from anything less than satin teddies. The boys who used to wash only every Saturday night, now daily receive their guests, and transact business, in scented bathrooms. High powered cars, luxurious apartments, palatial dwellings in swell neighborhoods (bought on credit, so the gulls are told); all these have now become a necessity. These sweets must be had at any cost and at any risk. They are as sure yet as they have always been that a few snatches of scripture, blackguarding someone the people may be supposed to be down on, and





abusing the rich in public, while consorting with them in private, will keep the people still while the plucking goes on. This process always worked; it always will, is their simple doctrine. The only change is to whoop it up stronger. Quote more scripture. Propose to "divide up". That will always catch the suckers, they figure. Set up as the modern Robin Hood. So contrive that the plucked people will hope to get at least a fifty-fifty split out of the new plucking. But keep mum that this fifty-fifty formula means a horse to the pluckers, and a rabbit to the suckers. Also keep it snug under the table that in the wind-up the suckers will pay for the horse.

Gentlemen, expect nothing new. You will be cajoled, threatened, and bullied, as of yore; and bribed if possible. The tribe that has been brought in and trained under Bombasto has no mind whatever to give up the easy picking they have had for four years. Their job has been so soft and unresisted, that it is inconceivable to them that the jig is up. Such has been the history of Bosses and Grafting Rings everywhere and in all times; from the days when starving French farmers were told by their Bosses to eat hay, right down to now. Boss Tweed publicly boasted of his amazing power over the millions in New York just a little while before an outraged people sent him to the penitentiary. The Whisky Ring which controlled a debauched Congress, and near stained the great name of President Grant, faded away behind the bars before they knew it. The Ohio Gang of the Harding Administration flourished under the eye, and to the knowledge, of all Washington, [illegible] gold everything but the M[illegible]ent, yet they wound up in a hideous mess of chain gangs and suicides. These birds never see the gathering storm. It is on them and destruction is their portion before they even suspect that the wind is rising. Such is precisely the present case. The house-cleaning that seems to many so far off in Louisiana, is nearer than they think. Your session may, I repeat, as an incident of your present urgent business, provoke the earthquake. But first and foremost it is your immediate concern to provide the revenue to run the State and pay Bombasto's debts.

What are some of the outstanding facts? What is bound to come to light in spite of Slippery Bombasto's whole bag of tricks?

The following figures are taken from the official reports of the State Treasurer, and the astounding totals show the millions of Road Funds alone (not considering nearly $60,000,000.00 for other purposes) which Bombasto has controlled without hindrance, and spent as he pleased. It takes no great intelligence to see that this mighty sum has not gone into road construction.

Highway Revenue

Jan. 1, 1928 to Jan. 1, 1932 inclusive:

$24,607,096.68	Gasoline Taxes.
17,888,728.03	Auto License taxes.
285,904.91	Chauffeur's licenses.
$42,781,729.62	Total for four years.
6,982,966.44	Federal aid four years.
$49,674,696.06	

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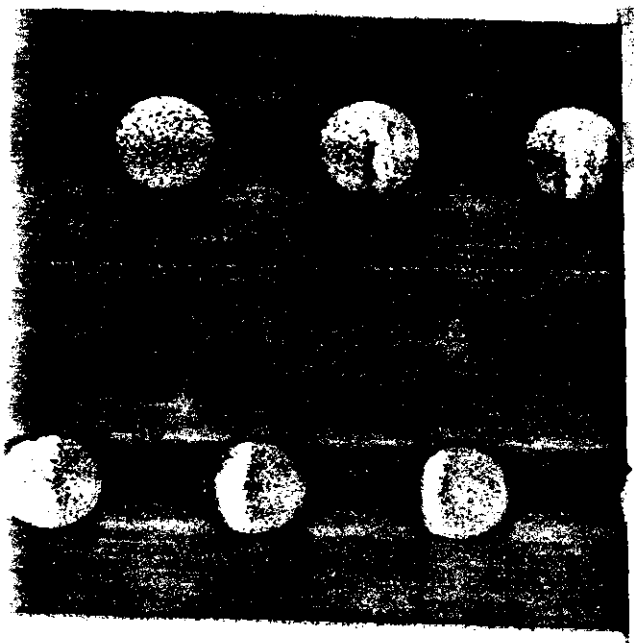

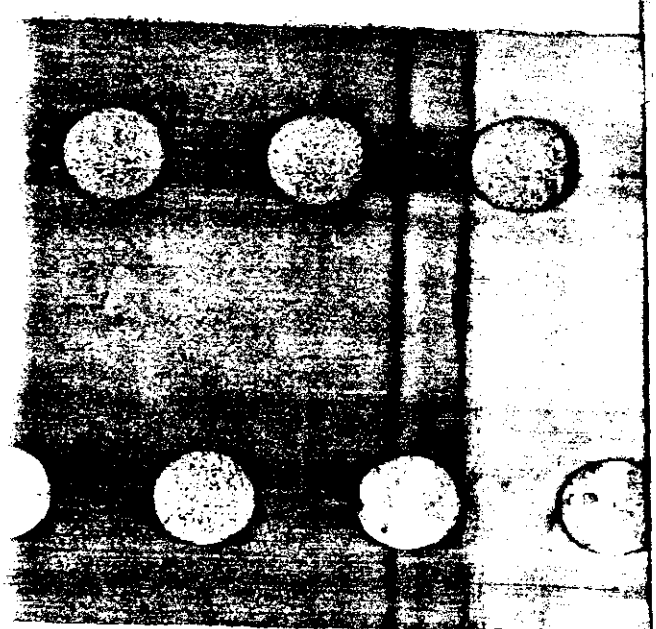

2,018,622.31 aid by parishes into highway department fund.

$51,693,318.37

736,524.86— Miscellaneous sources.

$52,429,843.23

2,029,393.45—Brought back into highway fund after having been lent to other funds to hide overdrafts.

$54,459,236.68

Note that the above figures are from Jan. 1, 1928 (five months before Bombasto took office in May 1928) to Jan. 1, 1932, when his administration had five months more to run. The figures showing revenue from autos, chauffeurs licenses, and gas tax for five months after Jan. 1, 1932, till the new administration comes in May, are not complete at this time, but it is fair to say they will more than balance the five months before Bombasto took office; hence they serve for honest consideration. This total of $54,459,236.68 cash Road receipts in four years, does not include $66,000,000.00, further received from the issuance and sale of Road bonds, which were:

$21,000,000.00—in 1929-30, being the first issue which Bombasto told us would pave the State as per a map which he then issued. How far he humbugged the people is seen by the additional amounts of $45,000,000.00 since issued and $25,000,000.00 more authorized not yet sold.

$15,000,000.00—in 1930.

$15,000,000.00—in 1931.

$15,000,000.00—in 1932.

$66,000,000.00

Every cent of this has disappeared, plus an uncertain further sum of about $10,000,000.00 (as vaguely dished out by the Highway Department recently when the last $15,000,000.00 of Bonds were sold, but in addition to that $15,000,000.00); this last $10,000,000.00 being yet unpaid. Hence it is seen that what has been spent and settled is:

$54,459,236.68—from Gas, License and other sources, above. And

66,000,000.00—From bond sales.

Total—

$120,459,236.68

Plus—

10,000,000.00—Estimated unpaid.

$130,459,239.68

Bombasto claimed in hundreds of speeches this last winter that he built "paved" roads at $25,000.00 per mile. (It was intended that you believe that he meant concrete roads.) If so, he could have built 5200 miles of "paved" roads: enough to have built 20 "paved" roads each over 250 miles in length; covering the state like a gridiron. Where are they? Farmer's roads at half the price would have been so plentiful as to give every man a road in front of his gate. Where are they? But how profitless to ask such foolish ques-

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tons of Bombasto. For each of his [illegible]ons you puncture, twenty more are instantly blown up. Nothing is cheaper than the wind of seven speeches a day. And so long as there are any numbers left in the telephone book he has figures right at hand to prove anything.

Not counting Bombasto, the calamities befalling Louisiana in these four years are the worst in her history. Comparatively a small state of medium wealth, the blowing in of over $130,000,000.-00 of Road funds in 4 years with so little visible result, is a matter that should excite the liveliest apprehension of the citizenry who have no choice but to live in this State and pay the bill. Will the Legislature slur over this and still come forward and ask the people for more taxes? We will see.

One item alone will arouse every honest man's curiosity. During the only years in which we have available figures for adjacent states, the years 1928-9-30, it is shown by the U. S. Government report that La. State Highway Department expended in those 3 years $57,656,894, and got $2,840,746.43 Federal aid.

Texas expended $110,572,039 and got $14,843,544.11 Federal aid.

Mississippi expended $15,623,-509 and got $2,721,179.63 Federal aid.

Alabama expended $54,800,935 and got $4,982,286.00 Federal aid.

Is Louisiana's loss of these millions of Federal Aid because Federal Aid is granted only under Federal supervision, demanding economical expenditure, and sound road construction, free from wastage and stealage? Any one who can't see the colored gentleman's heels stick out of that woodpile, can't see anything. Anyone who asks the people to pony up more, and still more taxes, to pay Bombasto out, without first looking into this and similar questions, is not a true Representative; and worst of all takes the people for a collective fool; the sort of fool who continues to stand with a silly grin even while he feels and sees the still busy fingers continuing to rifle every pocket.

In this one matter alone it will be seen, when all the government figures can be gotten together, that Bombasto is a $10,000,000.00 loss.

So much for the Road millions that have passed away.

Is there anything left? The first 21 million dollar bond issue (plus the $54,000,000.00 above refe[illegible]ed to) had not built the roads and brought prosperity as per Bombasto's promise; but $68,000,000,-00 more certainly would, he again promised. To be sure! The first bottle had not cured our alleged cancer, consumption, and rheumatism (good also for colic, blind staggers and botts in horses, sheep and goats), it was admitted; but certainly a few more bottles would do the job, said the Medicine Man. So $68,000,000.00 was authorized. There has of that $68,000,000.00 been borrowed and has disappeared $45,000,000.00, as shown, leaving $23,000,000.00 which Bombasto's successor and former Highway Commissioner, now Governor, may borrow—if he can find a lender. Whether that $23,000,-000.00 has already been blown in, and now exists in the form of present debt, is a matter that may not be truthfully known, depending on whether you gentlemen of the

Legislature want the facts, and will corkscrew them out. What are you going to do about it? That would take some time and cost some money to do; and this would not meet with the approval of the officials who have made away with the money; as you will be told. The economical streak suddenly to be developed by the gentlemen who are responsible for spending these 130 millions, and the many more mentioned below, will no doubt surprise you.

Now when we drop down from considering these scores of millions of Road money, and take up the other trifling millions spent for general government, the state House, the L. S. U. Medical building, and other unnecessary monuments to the Great Constructor, we feel like we are dealing in small change. The old Carpetbag debt of $11,000,000.00 hung over this State like a pall for 50 years after Reconstruction. It crippled us for two generations, or so we thought under the then current ideas of our old fashioned Governors and State financiers. The people for that half century had no Bombasto to lead them out of the vale of despair. They just languished along under their now obsolete system of buying what they could afford, and paying as they went. Without a Bombasto, how could they know that the way to make old debts look trifling is to create abundant new ones.

Passing now to the general expenses of State Government, which have nothing to do with Roads, we notice that the total appropriations for the Fuqua Administration, 1924-28, according to the Appropriation Acts are $20,120,927.00; for Bombasto's Administration, 1928-32 also from the Appropriation Acts, $[illegible]655.74. Bombasto promised [illegible] to pay [illegible] $5,000,000.00; supposedly by the same magic that a Long Tax Law, or a Special profound pronouncement, looks and dollars from nowhere.

But now you must be advised (at least we cannot presently imagine by what thimble rigging it can be wholly concealed) that by the authority of the State Liquidation Board, and the votes by mail of the last Legislature, there was borrowed, (that was the magic) up to April 1, 1932, now unpaid and no revenue in sight to pay $3,-416,982.74, plus an overdraft, (which is just so much more borrowing) of approximately $1,500,-000.00, or a total of nearly $5,-000,000.00.

As to this overdraft of $1,500,-000.00, you will be told that taxes coming in will settle that. Within a week after your Session begins you will find this assertion to be another *flimflam*. The revenue coming in up to June 30, 1932, is accounted for already. That which may come in after that date has always heretofore been deemed available only for the expense of the incoming administration.

In addition to this $5,000,000,-00, many State institutions under Bombasto's encouraging example have run into debt, and this will be not less than $1,000,000.00 more; and may much exceed this figure. All this will have to come out in the wash, too; unless you expect the people to pay off blindly. And don't expect it, gentlemen.

There is no way for the Legislature to make up the money to pay this Bombasto debt of $6,-000,000.00 or more; except by

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additional taxes over and above the normal expenses of the State Government. Other states, and the Federal Government, without any Bombastos on their backs, are finding these normal expenses hard to raise. They are making a terrible fuss over it. Your job of finding tax revenues for these usual expenses is tough enough; the toughest job any Legislature has had in the last 30 years; but when you come to add to that outlay further taxes to pay for the Bombasto era of prosperity and miracle man administration there is no fair and just man but will sympathize with you. Sympathize with you, that is, if you are honest, intelligent, and courageous enough to bring to the people the knowledge they are entitled to have. If you do not; if you hitch up with Bombasto and his remnant crew to hide out the facts, and go off on another grand spending spree behind clouds of fraud and fog banks of bunk and circus showmanship, then God pity you, for man will not.

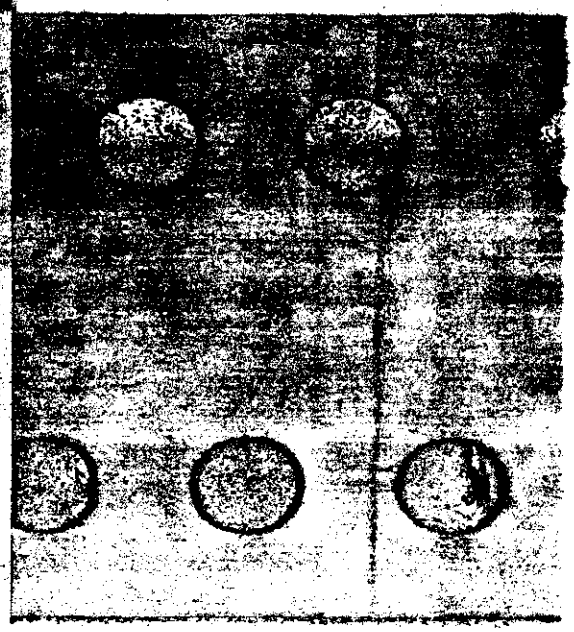
The still further additional $5,000,000.00 borrowed to build the Capitol, it is true, will require no new taxes to pay. That job designed without competition, a thing unheard of in public building construction, is provided for. But don't overlook the fact, while heaving and straining to lay on new taxes to pay Bombasto's debts, that other governors from Sanders to Fuqua could have built a capitol likewise, but the taxes which have heen pledged to pay for it was used by them for maintenance of other State institutions. Now you must find new taxes for that maintenance. That is to say, correctly speaking, that $5,000,000.00 borrowed to build the Capitol, instead of being acquired without cost [illegible] Bombasto formula, is in fact a heavy tax burden on the people. That $5,000,000.00 would come in right handily now. The Washington Monument commemorates the sufferings and the fortitude of the brave little colonies fighting for their liberty and symbolizes the pure character of their great leader. This Bombasto Monument will serve for the contemplation and warning of future Louisiana generations, and to remind them of the strange lapse of their normally intelligent ancestors, who for four years fell down and worshiped at the feet of the Great God Bunk.

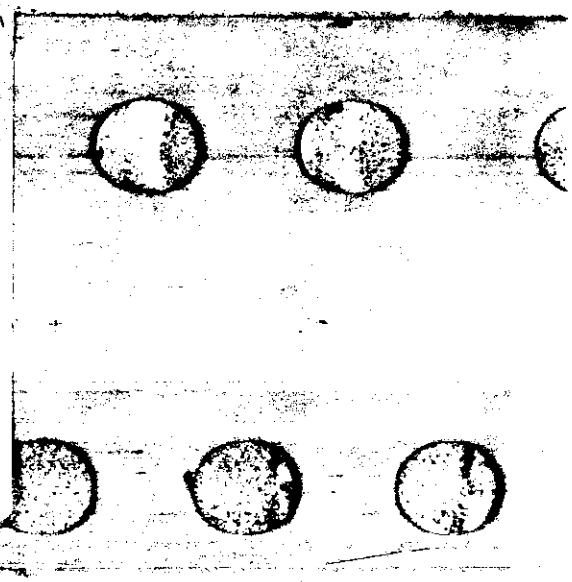
But it would be like counting the holes in a sponge to enumerate to the end the devious devices and deficits of the Bombasto administration. Much must be omitted. Much of it is not yet known. It depends on you how much more will be brought to light. A hundred thousand dollars would be well spent to unearth the twisting and turnings which have hidden from the people the disappearance of those millions; a hundred thousand dollars would be but a small part of what would be saved for the future by shutting off presently planned operations by which more millions of public money will likewise disappear without a trace and without a public benefit.

II.

In our extremity it is the duty of any one to offer you a remedy who can.

But none can offer any intelligent cure for the condition, until the full extent of the damage is known. What are the legitimate, and what are the illigitimate debts? What are the gaps in the





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law that permits an irresponsible to pile on the people such crushing obligations.

You will not honestly know yourself what protective measures to enact; or how much new taxes to lay on an already stooping people, unless you examine well into the causes of our present unhappy lot. The people will not tolerate strange and unusual levies, unless you fully convince them in the most open way that these new taxes are absolutely necessary to support the State's institutions and preserve its credit. There must not be the slightest suspicion that any part will go into pockets of the old lackeys and election fixers.

In our present hard circumstances, if you blindly and swiftly prescribe medicine to cure the disease; medicine offered by the very men who brought it in; in other words if you vote for the "Administration" measures, because you are simple enough to call yourself "Administration" men, and not because you are intelligent and upstanding Legislators, bent on knowing the facts; you will not win the people's confidence. Consider well, gentlemen! For Louisiana Governors and Louisiana Legislators the flush borrowing and spending days have rolled by.

Pay day is here; and here for many years to come. The joy-riding and nest feathering was the pleasure of the last Legislature, and Bombasto's contraceptive public boards.

Yours is the joyless job of paying for the ride you didn't take.

The people won't and they ought not, to pay new heavy taxes, however they may be disguised, to settle the bills without knowing all about it. And I am no repudiationist. The only way to put an end to corrupt humbug, rumous alike to political morals and public credit, is to bring it to the light of day. The people will do the rest. In the last four years, the masses had no means of finding out what the facts were. A hundred thirty million dollars was sitting on the lid; and a hundred and thirty million dollars can open wide avenues of falsehood and stop the smallest cracks of truth. The people didn't know what was being done to them by the Bombasto system of government. They have been frequently told, 'tis true; but even so, public business is charged by its nature with controversial matter; especially when the Bombastos are uppermost. They get in their work in the confusion raised by their multiplied false countercharges. The whole answer the Bombastos make to any criticism is blackguardism and a flood of figures and statistics as truthful as a patent medicine testimonial. How can a bewildered people employed in their own hard task of making a living, stop to ferret out the truth when claims and charges are flying to and fro?

But the grevious day of horrid discovery finally rolls around. There does come a time when Bombasto's "Gimme the money and leave it to me" operations will be looked into more closely. That time is when the people must dig down into the old jeans and pony up. That is a process that opens the ear of the busiest; and the eye of the most gullible. It is here.

The facts cannot longer be hidden. The spirit of September 14th is not dead in Louisiana, in spite of the popularity of the late slogan "Get while the getting is

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good. Tax associations are everywhere being organized; and the robust vigor of vigilant committees may not be wholly a memory in this commonwealth. Don't be fooled! Shocking abuses often go unwhipped for years. Shady practices may spread too widely for the comfort of the great mass of people, who at bottom are honest. Shallow political thinkers may even sharply question the ability of the people to select their officers with intelligence. But be not deceived! All this has happened before; from time to time, and many times. Always it is an exceptional condition. Long before Lincoln it was known that all the people could be fooled part of the time. But always they have swung back harder than ever to admire and enforce the age old, time tried (if not sensational), virtues of common truth, common sincerity, sound judgment, modesty, courage and fortitude. Strutting in front of the Drum Major, caterwauling day and night, shouting one's own smartness, stealing credit from others, destroying the reputations of honest men, bullying the weak and defenseless, scorning the truth, "putting them over," and all such deceptive foolishness have their day in the life of a generation, as does measles, small pox, or black vomit, in the life of the individual. These are abnormalities. They are not standard.

You will dare beyond common sense, and in spite of storm signals, if you let Bombasto's high-pressure salesmanship induce you to put more taxes on our overwrought people. Stand pat! Demand legislative investigations in the wide open and be doubly sure that you convince the people that the whitewash has been left in the back yard. This is no time for "outsmarting the boobs" or "slicking" the unsuspecting. "High-pressure selling" and "signing on the dotted line" which has been so outstanding and successful in the recent era of borrowing and spending will be duds from now on.

You would be silly to blindly take words, figures, or promises from this Successor of Bombasto's administration; or receive ready made measures from its hands. You dare not levy new taxes on the people without the full approval of their judgment, which you cannot get without the fullest disclosures. You must realize that you alone in this crisis are the representatives of the people, and are, under the direction of the Constitution itself, an independent and personally responsible department of the State Government. You cannot heave your burden over on the shoulders of a suspected Executive Administration and get away with it. It's your job. You must know and you must let the people know.

One thing, at least, stands clear; one thing you cannot do. You cannot hide, or be a party to hiding, from the people the waste and grafting of the Bombasto Administration of 1928-32. The bill for that wild plunge must be accurately ascertained without the least suspicion of concealment; and it must be segregated. The people cannot pay that debt in a day, nor in a year; nor in the next two or four years, from the taxes of those years. Added to the burden of the ordinary expense of the Government, which itself must be reduced to fit the times, such new taxes would bring our people to

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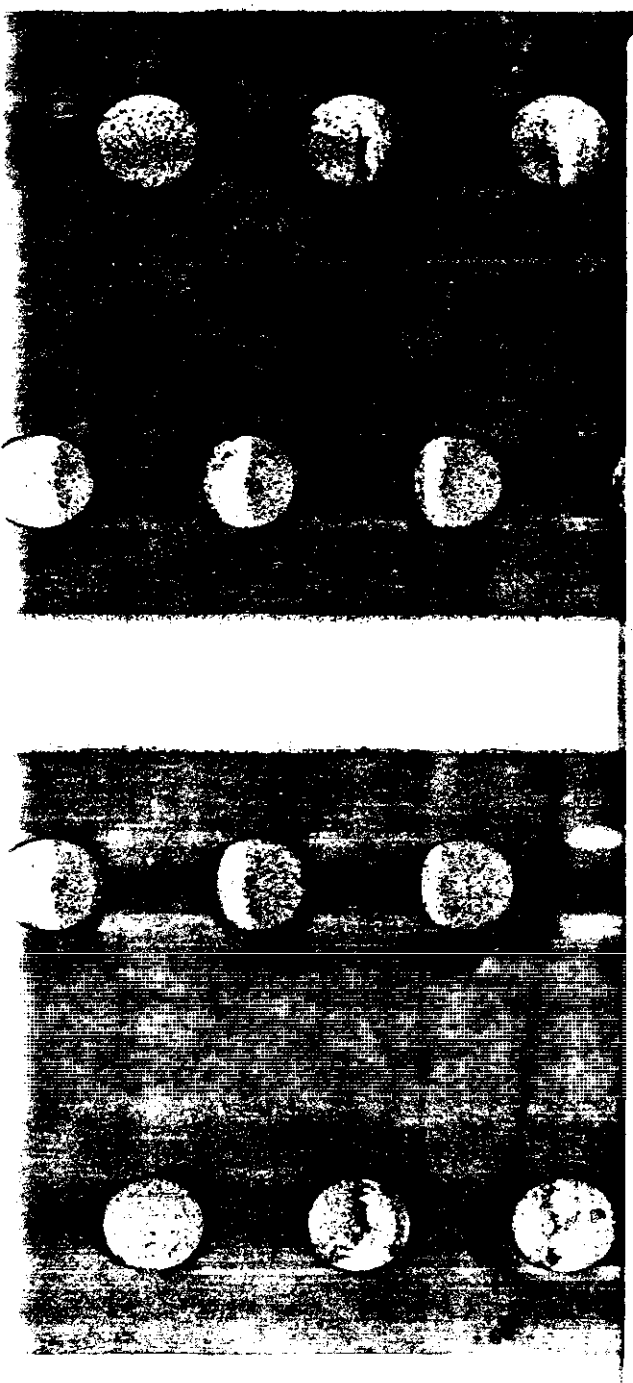

...e brink of despa... ...nd criminal madness. That deb... ...as got to be paid or the State is published to the world as a bankrupt, and our credit, without which we cannot exist as a civilized Government, would be ruined. Such is the price of exalting Bombastos to high office; but we must pay it. That debt can be settled openly and directly by borrowing money to pay it, and repaying the loan by a small annual tax over a period of years. That cannot be done, and ought not to be done, without fixing the precise amount of the debt, the amount of annual tax which will be necessary to repay the loan, and submitting a constitutional amendment, so that the people may know what it is, and approve it.

In addition to stretching that tax over a long time, certain healthy effects are bound to follow this course, effects which are indispensible for the well being of this State, namely:

1. You would so fix in the people's mind Bombasto's abuse of our laws in regard to creating public debt, that neither you, nor future Legislatures, would dare to continue voting huge loans and appropriations by mail, without that open and collective discussion before Legislative Committees at the Capital, under the eyes of the people and the press, which the constitution so plainly and wisely requires. Loading public debts on a distracted people ought not hereafter to be as easy as ordering a banjo from Sears, Roebuck & Co.

2. Laws which allow such outrageous abuse as was practiced under the Bombasto administration will be repealed.

3. New laws will carry with them enforceable penalties against lenders who for profit would join the conspiracy to create public debt; a sufficient one being that the lenders could neither recover the money at law, nor receive compensating benefits by the hokus-pokus that has become so common under the "outsmarting" system of Bombasto.

Such an amendment and its general discussion before the people would otherwise be beyond price. Not the least salutary effect, would be the present needful teaching that the Government of the people is not a succession of clownship tricks, sensational stunts, blackguard mouthing, drum major strutting, and "putting it over" on a busy populace. The show-man arts of P. T. Barnum, who made a fortune on the belief that one was born every minute; or of General Tom Thumb, of whom it is said, men fought, women fainted and children were trampled in the rush to see the wonder; would cease to be regarded as a necessary factor in orderly Government. The daily injection of Bombasto hop as illustrated by Jim Thompson's paper (and what an about face that is) would only arouse distrustful wonder. We are right now about to be apprised of the stupendous cost to the people, when the Government is a Circus, the Legislature a Side Show, and the Executive Administration contains too many characters who believe that the shell game is an honest way to make a living.

Perhaps the shocking disclosure of the heavy cost of "colorfulness," in office, and "showmanship" in power may have a highly beneficial effect on our electorate.

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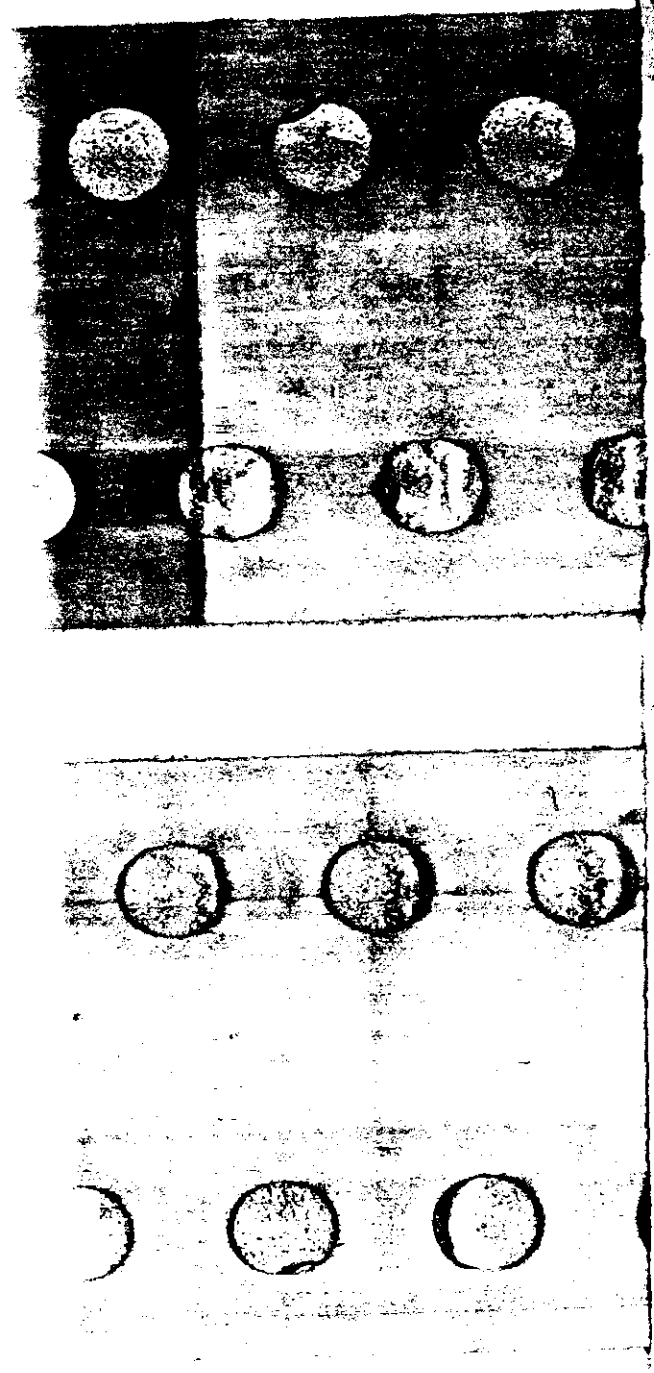

Strange as it may seem, another good and needed result of submitting the amendment proposed would be to advise some who don't seem to know it, that "to sell bonds" is merely giving the people's promissory note; and that although they get the money "from selling the bonds" they are but borrowing money and somebody must repay it; that somebody being everybody; always that, and never otherwise. There is no way to repay the loans derived from "bond sales" except to tax the people, their property, their occupations, their gasoline, the things they daily use; and now perhaps some new things we never heard of before; everything the Legislature can lay its hands on to squeeze out more dollars. And it is by such taxes that we are going to pay back the money with which Bombasto was making his great show as a "Constructive Governor." We cannot mortgage our farm, our plant, our business, for showy, useless, or "constructive" improvements, without pay day coming around.

We are up against it, gentlemen. Evasion, sitting on the lid, hiding our bankrupt condition, robbing Peter to pay Paul, and all the smart and shady devices known to slick spendthrifts have finally petered out. The mad dance has come to an end, and the fiddler must be paid.

Such is our case today. Bombasto is through. Nothing will serve now, but to pay up. You may expect to hear, and you will most certainly hear, some more snapping of fingers, stomping of feet, sham shouting, comforting promises of a good time yet to be had by all in the small hours of the morn, and many other signs of artificial enthusiasm, designed to keep up the sinking spirits of the fagging dancers. The high-pressure boys don't abandon good goose territory so long as there may yet be a few feathers to pick. Bombasto and his accomplices have gotten by so easy and so long in this rich field that they have not the least mind to skip out for new hunting grounds. You will be prettily stroked and wheedled to sign up a few more documents on the dotted line. But again I warn you; signing on the dotted line in these dismal days is sure to be a dangerous business. You do it at your peril.

Those dreadful words **Recall** and **Impeachment** are still in the the Constitution and the Laws.

It might be well to keep in mind while Bombasto is cutting his very best and newest capers, and playing you with his renovated sales talks, that few of you can hop the Pullmans, light out for New York, parade the trains in silk pajamas and Russian slippers, flash diamonds as big as a woodpecker's egg, hesitate at Washington to do a publicity stunt on the Senate floor and shout back to the old-time minions over long distance, at $10.00 per shout. Just remember that when Bombasto is snugly and distantly engaged in these pleasing pastimes, enjoying all of the luxurious accessories of the free spending life, that you will remain back here among the sweating common folk, the yokels and the boobs, the hill billies and river rats, the urban and the rural citizens, in short, among all of us guys who are whooping it up to pay Bombasto's notes. If you remember these things it may save you and us a lot of distress. If you don't remember them, both

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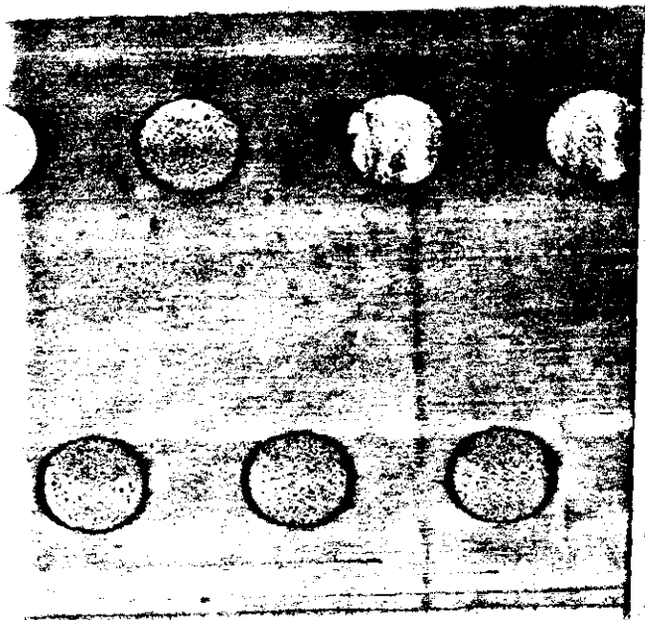

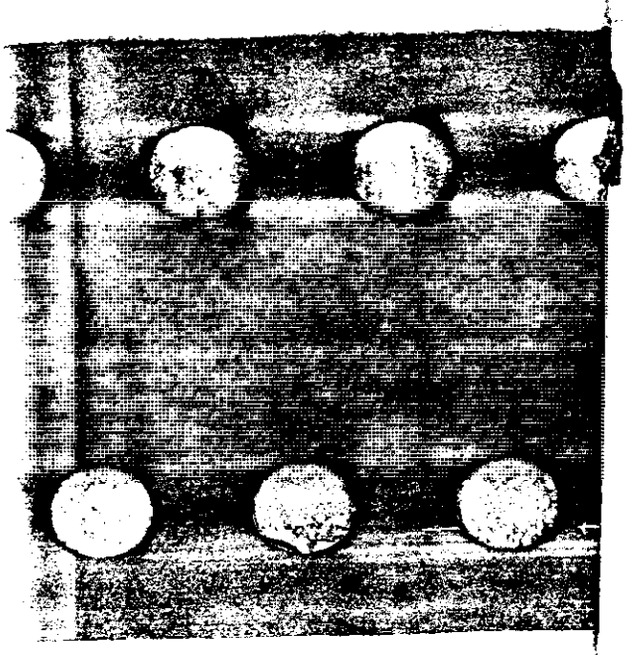

you and we are in for a lot of distress; you of one [illegible], we of another, both bad. Y[illegible]an, by bold, courageous and patriotic conduct duck responsibility for the future. Nobody can duck the past, not even Bombasto. He has sold his last batch of shoddy goods in this territory, unless you give him one more big boost. He may yet sell some more. He is a go-getter in that line, it must he admitted; but if you ride ahead to prepare the way, to scatter testimonials, and to soften the prospects, woe he unto you. I say this most lovingly and respectfully.

Don't let Bombasto bluff you. There is nothing left in him now but bluster, and a reputation. And what a reputation! The showering millions are gone. He can neither build for you, nor promise you, any more short-change roads. Anybody who would believe his promises on that score will believe anything. He cannot threaten to refuse you jobs or take them away. As old Uncle Ned would say, "They 'ain gwine be no jobs." A job in the hands of a Legislator from henceforth will be a mighty hot potato—not a sackful, but just one will be more than hot enough. So what is there left to Bombasto? In the United States Senate squalling at Demon Corporations and voting for Cherubim Couches is a played out farce. Esau's hand and Jacob's voice is a show they have seen before. "Let's divide 50-50, I get the horse you get the rabbit," is no new song there. In that discerning Chamber Bombasto is deader than Hector's noted pup. They have got his number! In no way can he help you, there or here. In no way whatever can he now hurt you, except you deliberately and of your own free will, tag yourself with his tarnished badge and march under his discredited flag.

True, there some few millions to be collected annually for the Road Fund, to be spent each year as collected, and which may not yet have been pledged for any loan. These millions under our present silly laws are still left to the sole, exclusive and personal disposition of the present Governor, as it was under Bombasto; that is, if you leave them that way. It may be presumed that his present Excellency knows what to do with them, in building roads or otherwise. He had four years of training under Bombasto; bad or good, according to your idea of what Road Funds ought to be used for. He was the funnel through which Bombasto poured out the mighty treasure. He didn't have to be a funnel unless he liked it. He knows all of Bombasto's tricks; and is no doubt capable enough to devise a few himself. But there is so little left, compared to the riches of the past, that each community will demand and certainly obtain its rightful share, without splitting with the grafters. As for the Birds of Prey, they will, if you choose it that way, have to wing it to other fields. Neither Bombasto, nor his successor, can coerce you into further acts against the people, unless you are foolish, crooked, or scared to death of a lost power. As to that you are to write your own character. None has a right to label you yet. You start with a clean sheet. Unless you are amenable to the tattered and dirty remnants of the greatest single corruptive influence that ever existed in America, it is not too late for you to do something to help the people

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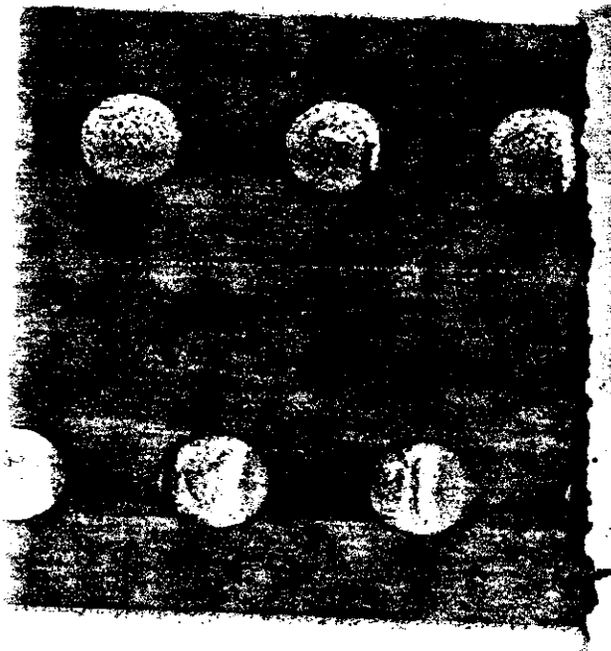

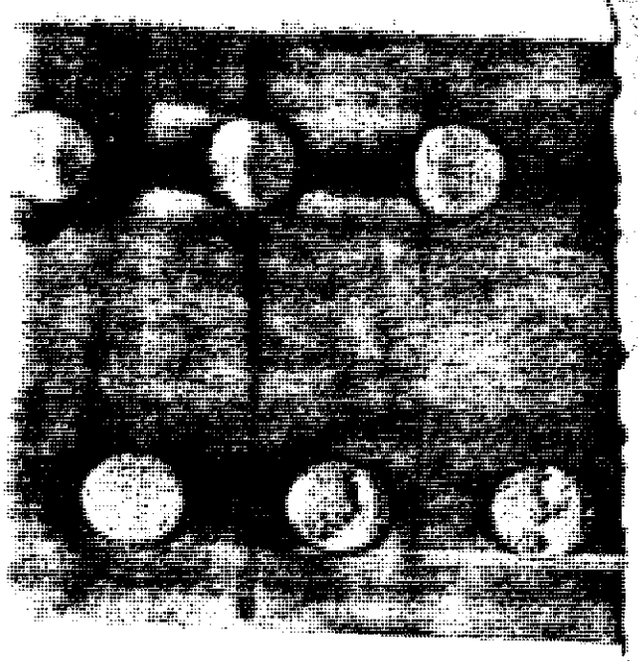

[illegible] there; not [illegible] but something.

It is up to you, gentlemen; you, the Legislature, an independent branch of the Government; not the Bombasto trumpeters and tools in the Executive branch. They are bound, branded and eclipsed before they take the oath of office.

Very respectfully yours,
HARRY GAMBLE
New Orleans, La.,
April 20, 1932.

N. B. 1. As respects paying the millions of Bombasto's debts by borrowing the money under the authority of a Constitutional Amendment, and repaying it over a long period, at a small annual tax, instead of levying the whole on the people at one deadly whack, let me, in all humility, offer this suggestion.

But let it be understood that this is only a suggestion, and not indispensible; borrowing the money to pa_ the debts by bond issue may be indispensible.

This issue of bonds might be dubbed—:

"Louisiana Kingfish Bonds"

And a nice pretty picture of crowned Bombasto, such as we used to see in the New Orleans Item, before it took the Bombasto's saw-dust trail (and what a conversion that was) may be placed in one corner, dubbed:

"The Kingfish of Louisiana"

with Amos and Andy, gentlemen-in-waiting to his Majesty, somewhat to the rear, ready with silken stacks of rainbow pajamas, and all the garnishments that befit a King.

Such bonds, so decorated, might be printed in two colors, blue for distribution and sale at home, as a "colorful" reminder for a long time to come o[illegible] Majesty's cost of Kingfishes; the other in white or gold, for foreign sale and distribution, promulgated as proud and convincing financial proof that Louisiana is the only State in the Union which has a Kingfish and knows it, and is tickeled to death with it. Or so the Kingfish proclaims.

N. B. 2. The People and the Contractors who took their sugared facts and news in late months from Bombasto's paper "Louisiana Progress" will now have to go to the daily papers to get the news during the approaching session. The Highway Department is busted; and the Progress is suspended.

N. B. 3. But the Contractors have already heard enough to sicken their souls. Their campaign and other contributions before the recent election were said to have searched to the bottom of their purses; but to cough up $3,000,000.00 more after the election! What a trimming they got! Our first re-action is that they got what was coming to them, for they have contributed to our plight, but it ought to be remembered that almost all of them are strangers to our state, who came here in good faith to do clean work, as doubtless they had done in other states. How could they know we had prepared a Bombasto for them? It is a hundred to one bet that they had never before seen, or even dreamed of, his like in responsible office. We have our obligations, too.

N. B. 4. As for the thousands of highway employees who were heartlessly turned out to grass after Bombasto had made seven speeches a day during the campaign telling them and the world that all was hunky; well they are paying, too. Their votes had hard-

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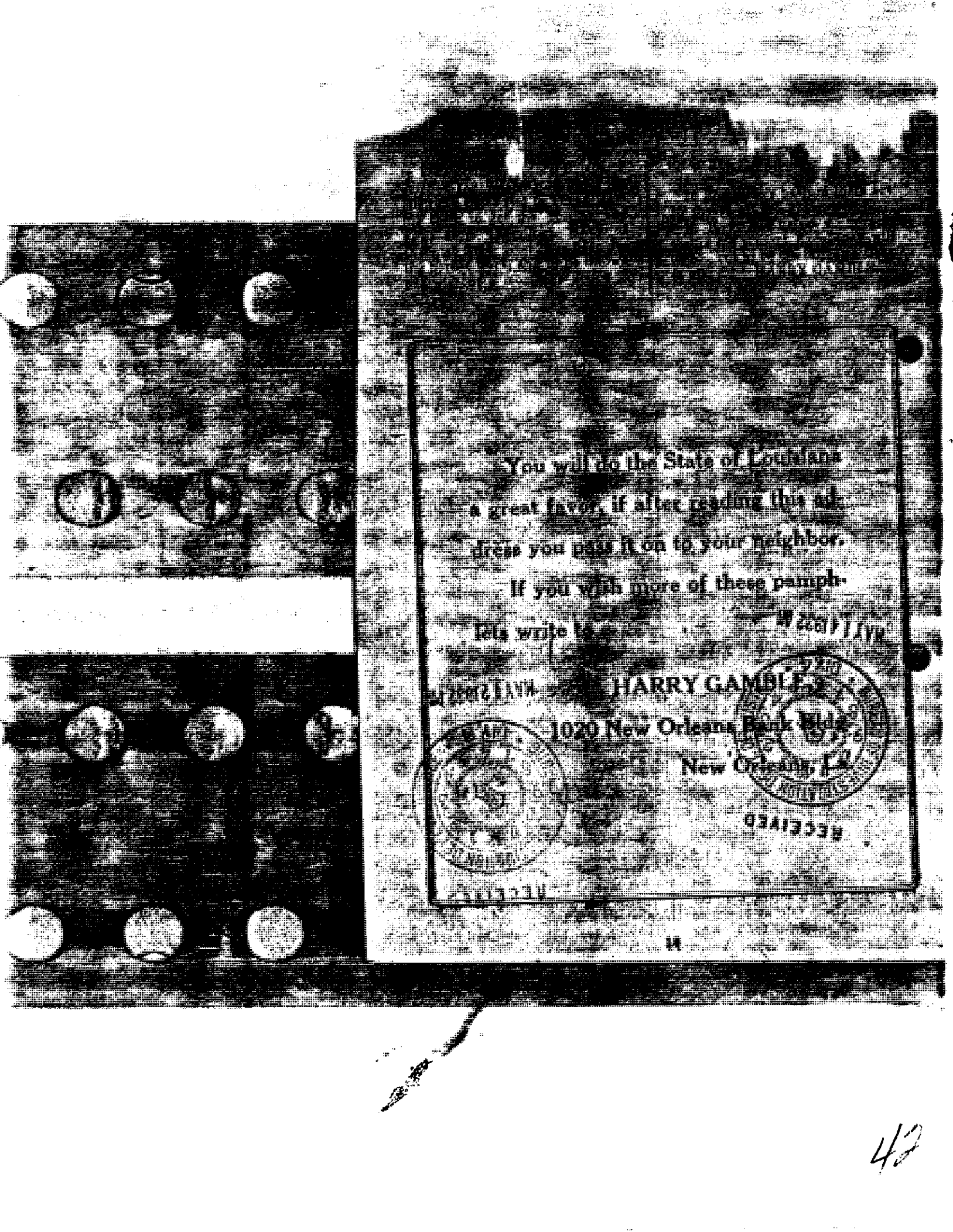
You will do the State of Louisiana
a great favor, if after reading this ad,
dress you pass it on to your neighbor.
If you wish more of these pamph-
lets write to
HARRY GAMBLE
1020 New Orleans Bank Bldg.
New Orleans, La.

62-28479

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE MEMBERS OF THE SENATE AND THE PRESS

My dear Sir:

I came from my home in New Orleans to deliver this speech over the Radio in Washington, but I have been informed by the management of each and every radio station in Washington that it would be impossible to allow me to tell the truth about Senator Huey P. Long.

Hence, I am sending a copy of my speech to every Senator, to the Press of the Nation, and to thousands of citizens, with the view of acquainting them with the facts concerning Long and his evil reputation.

Sincerely yours,

SHIRLEY C. WIMBERLY
Attorney at Law,
New Orleans, La.

P.S. Any number of printed copies may be obtained free of charge by addressing your request for same to
431 Canal Bank Building,
New Orleans, La.

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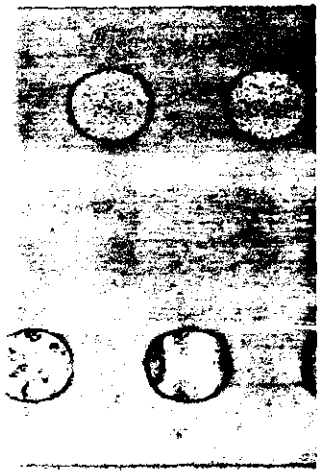

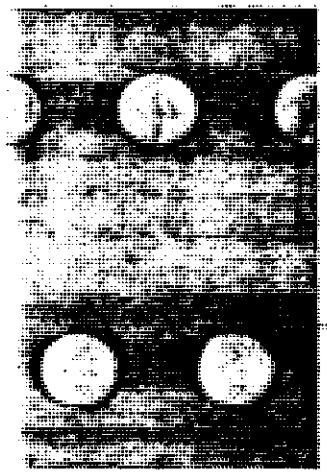

Gentlemen of the United States Senate and Ladies and Gentlemen of the Radio Audience:

Perhaps I have delayed too long my visit to this city. I have come here to talk to you about Huey Long, Senator from my home state Louisiana. I have been sent by the good people of Louisiana to tear away from his repulsive countenance the hypocritical mask that he wears. It shall be my solemn purpose to expose him to you in all his ugly nakedness so that you might see him as we, the people of Louisiana, know him - so that you might not be beguiled away from the truth by his ffauds, his tricks and his many pretences, and more important to the hapless people of my state, so that you might assist us in displacing him from the position and power to which he has unfortunately attained and thus remove from our midst and yours a menace, more sinister than any which has assailed this country in many a year.

I shall use some strong language in my discourse on this unpleasant subject. I shall call Huey Long a Hypocrite, a Liar and a Corruptionist before I have finished and I shall do more than merely call him by these names - I shall prove to you that he is in fact a hypocrite, a liar and a corruptionist.

There are some who will contend that it is wrong to use such strong language, particularly when it is applied to one who occupies such a position as that of United States Senator. I agree heartily that, in theory, criticism of one in such a high position should be administered with a degree of civility which would preclude the use of such language. But also, in theory, there should be no hypocrites, liars and corruptionists in the membership of the Senate of the United States of America.

Let me say at the outset, ladies and gentlemen, that these are no rash and impetuous statements. Every word I have uttered and every word I shall utter is the calm, cool, deliberate and well-considered statement of a man who is entirely willing to stand responsible for anything and everything he says.

I desire to call attention to the fact that in this land of ours there are iron-clad slander and libel laws and I can be punished in the criminal courts, if I do not tell the truth about the things I am going to discuss. I invite the Senator from Louisiana to institute proceedings against me for criminal slander, if he feels offended at me for anything I say about him.

Yes, Senator Huey Long, from the Stats of Louisiana, if you dare, prosecute me for these things I am saying about you. Give me a chance to prove they are true, and I promise you that my conduct will be different than yours was when General Ansell filed suit against you. I promise you that I will not make a cowardly retreat as you did; I promise you that I will not be a welcher, as you have been, and demand that you bring action before a controlled judiciary. No sir, Senator Huey P. Long, I will face you in any court you select and I will prove to that Court and to the people of this country that you are a consummate hypocrite, a notorious liar and the vilest of corruptionists.

To the gentlemen of the Senate of the United States, I want to say that I have the greatest respect for your honorable body. I believe you to be men of honor, of courage and integrity. I mean no reflection on you when I denounce Huey Long. It is not your fault, in any particular, that he is a member of the U. S. Senate. I do feel, however, that it is your duty to remove Long from the Senate if he permits the challenge I have just hurled at him to go unanswered.

You cannot afford, gentlemen of the Senate, to have a man among you who can, with impunity, be called a hypocrite, a liar and a corruptionist. I am quite certain that I could not call any one of you gentlemen of the Senate by those names without being forced to prove the truth of my assertions.

The first question which anyone will naturally think of asking at once is this: "If Huey Long is all of these things, why hasn't he been charged with them in Louisiana and punished before this time by the courts of Louisiana?" Now, that's a perfectly natural question. Why hasn't he been so charged and punished? Why, indeed? Ah, but you do not know the situation in Louisiana, if you ask that question.

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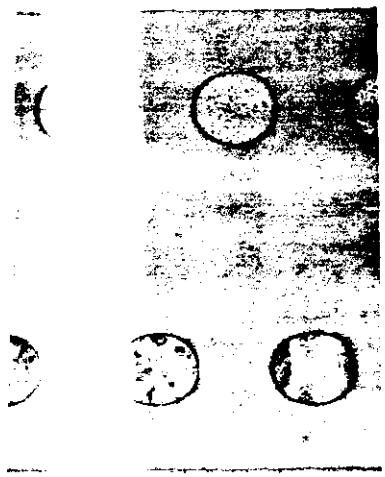
Being a man who is native to Louisiana, having spent the entire 37 years of my life there, and being a practicing attorney of that State for the past ten years, it is with a sense of profound regret that I am impelled to say that you cannot hope to secure a square deal in most of Louisiana's courts. Indeed, you cannot hope to have a charge of any kind against Huey Long accepted by a prosecuting officer in the State of Louisiana.

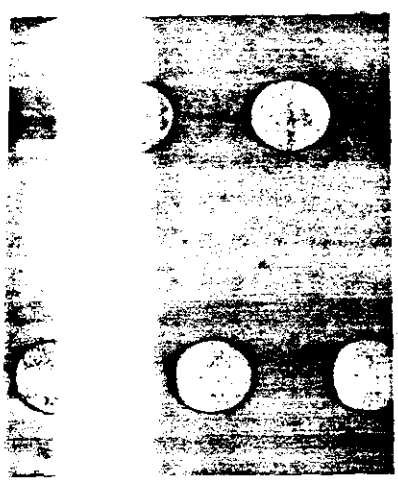
Can it be that you have not heard, as we of Louisiana have so often heard, Huey P. Long loudly and brazenly boast that he controls the Courts of Louisiana? And will not the decisions of our own Supreme Court of Louisiana disclose a remarkable consistency in deciding every cause in which Huey P. Long is involved or interested, in favor of this same Huey P. Long, who boasts that he controls the Courts?



Need you search any further for proof of this than the decision handed down by the Louisiana Supreme Court in the recent Dummy candidate case? Our Supreme Court said in that case that the practices resorted to by Huey P. Long were fraudulent and reprehensible and the Court denounced them as such, but said it could do nothing at all about it. The first time, let me point out to you, in the history of American Jurisprudence, that any court has openly declared that there was a wrong without a remedy!

I say to you my friends, in all sincerity that our system of Justice in the State of Louisiana has broken down completely and a state of Tyranny and Oppression exists. Our state's people, who like the people of other states of this great nation are a God-fearing, patriotic, long-suffering people, have about reached the end of the road. We believe in law and order and we want to exhaust every lawful means of protecting ourselves and our institutions from the vicious onslaughts of this tyrannical ego-maniac about whom I am talking, before we are compelled to take the law into our own hands, as did our forefathers when they were oppressed by a tyrant English King.

The people of Louisiana hope, as I do, that when I have told you the true facts and circumstances surrounding Huey Long, and his rise to place and power, you will not be any longer deceived by him and that you will understand that we have done our duty in warning you of the danger to yourselves and your country in having this man seated in the highest councils of our nation.



I said that I would prove to you that Huey Long is a hypocrite, a liar and a corruptionist! Why, that but skims the surface of the malodorous cesspool of crimes and vices in which he wallows.

A hypocrite, a liar and a corruptionist indeed! Why, I am going to show you before I am finished that this most infamous of all Racketeer politicians has, at various times in his crooked career, stooped to thievery, kidnaping, blackmail, and bribery, and has even confessed to a guilty knowledge of a murder!

Yes, I am going to tell you a lot of things you don't know about Huey P. Long, the Senator from Louisiana.

I am going to tell you how as Governor of the State of Louisiana he perpetrated crime after crime and piled misdeed upon misdeed until the whole dizzy structure had become top-heavy and by all the laws of physics should have toppled down upon his swollen head. Before I have finished I'm going to call the roll of Long's crimes and offenses and I'm going to prove each and every count.

I'm going to prove that he has misapplied public funds belonging to the State, using them for his own private purposes.

He has bribed with money and jobs Legislators of the State of Louisiana.

He has juggled and manipulated contracts for State purchases and State work and obtained his cut from the monies of such transactions, taking the taxpayers' money in the process.

He has grossly insulted men and women citizens of the State, and habitually used and uses the vilest obscene language in their presence.

He has ordered and caused a State building to be destroyed without proper authorization.

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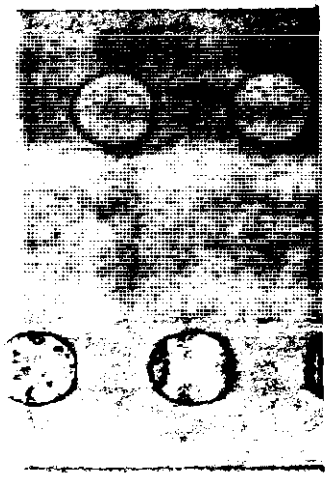
He has called out the militia in times of peace without the request of the civil authorities.

He has habitually coerced and intimidated bankers, business men and private citizens by the use of blackmail methods.

He employs armed body-guards and gunmen to accompany him everywhere when he is in Louisiana and to bulldoze and slug anyone against whom he has a grievance.

His conduct as Governor and later as Senator has been characterized by drunkenness and debauchery.



He has placed a dishonest henchman in charge of the Registration office at New Orleans and through him has loaded our registration rolls with thousands of illegal and fraudulent voters, to say nothing of depriving thousands of people of their most essential rights of citizenship.

He has started public brawls and displayed in them a most arrant cowardice.

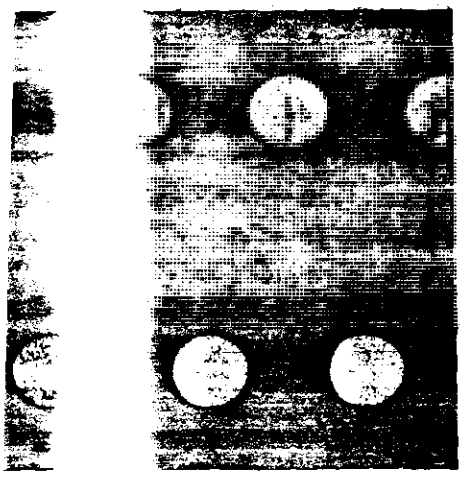
He made the Highway Commission of Louisiana an instrument of colossal graft, and thru it has paid tremendous overcharges and squandered millions of dollars of the people's money.

He has lied consistently and outrageously on the public platform.

He has used his state tax board and parish assessors as means of political punishment and reward.

Huey Long has created in the State of Louisiana the most monstrous machinery of corruption that has ever existed in this country.

The recital of his crimes against the people of Louisiana might be continued for days.



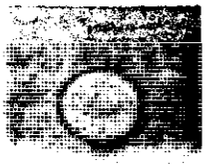
Ladies and Gentlemen, I am now going to describe in detail some of the most amazing things you have ever heard. I am going to tell you these things and then if Huey Long doesn't call for strict proof in a court of Law I submit to you that instead of the fearless, outspoken champion of the Common People he says he is, he is the cowardly, paranoiac grafter and corruptionist - I say he is, and you gentlemen of the Senate ought to throw him out of the Senate on his ear and you good people of Washington ought to appoint a citizens committee to ride him out of town on a rail and then request that the members of that committee who have laid hands on his foul carcass thoroughly fumigate their persons before coming into close contact with their respectable neighbors.

After being admitted to practice law before the Courts of Louisiana, Huey Long started practicing law in Shreveport, Louisiana, and entered the lucrative field of workmen's compensation cases during the oil boom there. Long charged his laborer clients 50 per cent of the amounts recovered for them and he commenced to wax prosperous. When the State Legislature took action to cut lawyers' fees to 20 per cent in such cases, Huey Long, the self-styled and oft-proclaimed champion of Organized Labor, ranted and raved and did everything possible to bring about the defeat of the bill, saying he could not make a living unless he received his usual 50 per cent of the wages of his injured laborer-clients.

Long's actual political career began when he was elected to membership on the Louisiana Railroad Commission. It was a position which gave him the opportunity to help boss the railroads, the telephone and telegraph companies and other big utility corporations in the State. His election to this position of power and importance seemed to destroy whatever sense of proportion and balance he may once have possessed. He developed a habit of swaggering about the railroad coaches, whenever he had occasion to travel, boasting and bragging to whoever would listen that he ran the railroads, that railroad officials had to do whatever he ordered and that they trembled in fear and foreboding at the sound of his voice. He treated the railroad employees with absolute contempt and insolently went out of his way to try to impress them with a sense of his importance and authority. He even suggested to Mr. Francis Williams, who was then and is at present still a member of the Commission, that the Commissioners should wear gold badges as evidence of their office.

Incidents such as this one may, at first blush, seem trivial, but I want you to indulge me for a while, while I paint a background of these incidents to show you how Long got that way, and make the finished picture stand out in bold relief.

During these early days of his political career, Long was careful, of course, to retain an appearance of plausibility which many people found convincing, especially those who didn't know him well. You may think of him then as a young man who was a fluent, if crude, speaker, a talented hypocrite, a rabble-rouser of the first order, the glibbest of liars and a man who would promise anybody anything to gain his own end. After being on the Public Service, or Railroad Commission, for some time, he commenced to cast longing eyes on the governorship. In time he managed to convince many well-meaning and sincere people that he would make a good Governor.



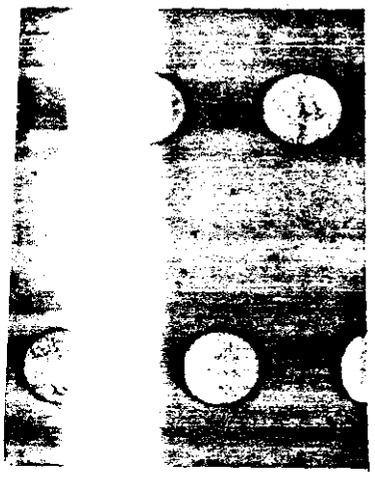
In 1924, showing that aptitude for political bargaining and scheming which later stood him in good stead, he made a campaign for Governor, losing by only a small margin.

The showing he made in that first race for the Governorship attracted many people to his standard and made his election to that office four years later practically a certainty.

He made alliances in his second and successful campaign for the Governorship with persons and interests for whom he had formerly expressed the most implacable hatred and antagonism.

During that campaign his egotism expanded into something perfectly enormous. The men who sponsored and managed that campaign lived in a state of trepidation and fear lest this Prince of all Braggarts come into too close contact with the rank and file of voters and disgust and offend them with his vain and offensive pronouncements and his boorish manners.

During that campaign Long showed his total lack of physical courage by provoking and retreating from several fistic encounters.



In several speeches Long had severely criticized Ex-Governor J. Y. Sanders, in the lobby of the Roosevelt Hotel. Long proceeded to engage the aged ex-governor in a discussion, during the course of which Governor Sanders called Long a liar. Two of Long's henchmen seized Sanders from behind and Long swung a wild punch at him. Immediately Long turned and ran the length of the block-long Roosevelt Lobby. He dashed into an elevator and begged the elevator boy to take him up before Governor Sanders, who had pursued him could reach the elevator, but too late. Governor Sanders got into that elevator and it took quite a few men to get him off of the now thoroughly frightened and subdued Long. Long later boasted to newspaper men that it took four men to get him off of Sanders. He tried to explain his race down the lobby as a sort of strategic retreat and didn't seem to realize that even a victory would not have been very glorious considering the difference between his 30 and the elderly ex-Governor's 60-odd years.

. . . There have been many such encounters in Long's career.

One in Shreveport when he ran from J. U. Galloway after Galloway gave him a black eye for being impudent and insulting.

Another at Columbia when the one-legged Harry Prophit chased him.

Another at Shreveport when an elderly attorney named John D. Wilkinson gave him a beating with an umbrella.

Once when Long jumped on Adolph Frantz, the frail, small-statured editor of the Shreveport Journal - and quickly jumped off again.

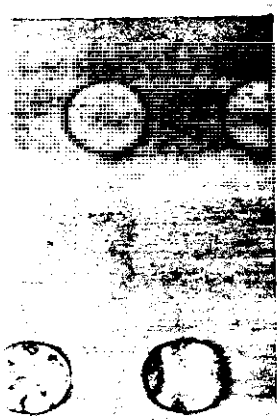
Another with Huey's former Law partner W. W. McDonald. McDonald punched Long in the face and made him run away and dodge around a table.

In all these and many other encounters Long distinguished himself as a runner -- never as a fighter.

One of Long's loudest and most persistent boasts during his second campaign for Governor was that when he was elected he would immediately abolish the job of attorney for the collection of Inheritance taxes, paying then

about $15,000 per year and use that money to build a great Tuberculosis Hospital on the shores of Lake Pontchartrain. That was in the year of 1928. Immediately after his election Long appointed his brother Earl Long to the office of Attorney for the Collection of Inheritance taxes and until this day we are still waiting for our Tuberculosis hospital on the shores of Lake Pontchartrain.

Then there was the time right after he had taken office as Governor, when Long bought one of the finest law libraries in Louisiana or anywhere else and which he has today and misappropriated State funds with which to pay for these law books. They were charged to the "Mansion Fund" and "Office Expenses." The records are there or should be, to prove this.

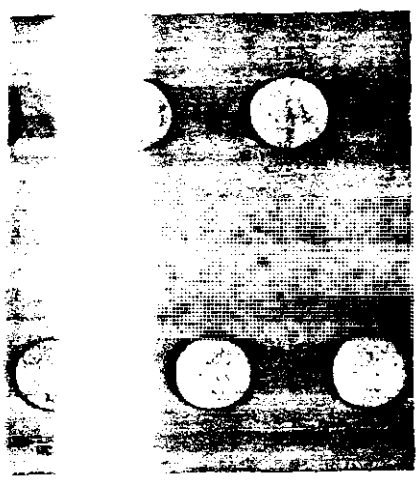


There was the time Long got an appropriation to defray the expenses of the convention of Governors in New Orleans in 1929 and filched $3,000 from that fund with which to buy himself a high-powered automobile, upon the door of which he caused to be painted the legend "Executive Department, Not State property."

There was the time when Long shortly after becoming Governor, had the old Governor's mansion torn down without authority. He had the Long-controlled Board of Liquidation vote him $150,000 for the construction of a new Governor's mansion, contingent on the approval of the Legislature and then, without waiting for that approval, immediately proceeded to get the new mansion. The table silver contained in and belonging to the Old Mansion was engraved with the name of Huey Long and sent to his home in Shreveport.

Huey Long was only a petty larceny thief then, but he was learning all the time and later, as you will see, he graduated with highest honors, into the ranks of the big time performers of Crookdom.

About this time Long was working all the time to strengthen and build up his power in the State of Louisiana. He conceived the idea of demanding undated resignations from every man he appointed to a position of any consequence, so that he wouldn't have to prove good cause if and when he wanted to remove him from that position.



This method you can readily see was not calculated to attract men of independence and spirit to his organization. Independence and spirit indeed! Long has never had any use for men of that kind. Fawners, cringers and weak-kneed yes-men are the only kind of individuals with whom Long has ever been able to get along. That sort of creature is the only kind of human being who would stand for Long's insults and contempt.

At any rate, he found lots of persons who were willing to give him an undated resignation in return for a job.

As an example of the way this system worked and still works (for it is still in effect from Long's rubber stamp Governor O. K. Allen on down the line) Long's first appointment to the Orleans Levee Board offices is a case in point.

Waldo Pitkin, Abie Shushan, Sidney Freudenstein and W. D. Gardner, all of whom were Long's supporters, were offered appointments to membership on that Board, on condition that they signed undated resignations before receiving their appointments. They were inclined to protest until it was explained to them that they were only to sign resignations in order that Joseph Haspel, who had not supported Long, might be induced to sign a similar resignation. It was understood that Haspel's undated resignation would probably be used to remove him, but that the other resignations would be destroyed.

These clever gentlemen, feeling very much amused at this bit of smart trickery, signed the undated resignations. Haspel, when shown the other resignations, reluctantly acceded.

Some time later Mr. Waldo Pitkin was very much surprised to read in a New Orleans newspaper that he had resigned and at first contradicted the report, but later received from Governor Long a formal acceptance of his undated resignation.

In this manner all of Long's office holders throughout the State have always held their jobs upon sufferance and have had to do the bidding of Long at all times or suffer removal from office.

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Long was slowly but surely becoming the swaggering, blustering, power-hungry individual he is today.

He was evincing more unmistakably every day the disposition of an ego-mad tyrant. His one idea was to crush everything and everyone that opposed his slightest whim.

A nauseating instance of this disposition on his part is furnished by the case of a Mrs. Lumbley, a lowly telephone switchboard operator in the outer office of O. K. Allen, now Governor of Louisiana, and then the subservient Chairman of the Long-controlled Highway Department. Mrs. Lumbley, a widow, had been working for 6 years in that position. One day Long telephoned Allen from Shreveport. It was Allen's instructions to Mrs. Lumbley that she was to inquire of the operator the name of every person calling before connecting Allen with his caller. On this occasion she asked the operator , as usual, "who's calling Mr. Allen please?" and before she could get any answer, Governor Huey Long, who happened to be the person calling, boorishly shouted at her, "This is Governor Long, connect me with O. K. Allen." Mrs. Lumbley without further ado made the connection and heard Long open the conversation by commanding Allen to "Go out there and fire that blankety-blank woman." Allen meekly did as Long told him to do and fired Mrs. Lumbley for not being able to guess that it was Governor Long who had called her employer on the telephone.

Committees from various parts of Louisiana and prominent citizens in the State Capital on business, in line with their custom in the past, visited the Governor to pay their respects, but they didn't make that mistake but once, for they were greatly surprised and shocked at the reception he gave them. He was habitually and uniformly discourteous in the extreme and seemed to take an unholy delight in going out of his way to insult his visitors. These indignities were, of course, most frequently visited upon people who came from towns and cities in Louisiana that had opposed him in politics and showed a small vote for him in the last election.

Shreveport, one of Louisana's largest cities in Caddo Parish, has particularly felt the sting of Long's resentment. Long, of course, had lived in Shreveport for a long while before his election and his unpleasant and obnoxious manners had made many enemies for him there. The people of Shreveport and Caddo had not supported his candidacy as he thought they should. Consequently they have suffered considerably in thematter of receiving their share of roads and other public improvements. Among Long's first official acts was the cutting off of Caddo's allowance for road maintenance.

He announced in the beginning that before he was finished "he'd make the people of Shreveport and Caddo get off the sidewalk and bow down damn low to him when he came to town" but, be it said to their everlasting credit, those staunch people have never bowed to him and have borne their sufferings at the hands of this tyrant with a stoicism and a fortitude befitting the finest traditions of old Louisiana.

I could cite a thousand instances of Long's tyranny and arrogance but unfortunately I have not the time.

For lack of time I shall also pass over the impeachment proceedings against him in the Louisiana Legislature. It is sufficient to say that he was charged with 19 high crimes and misdemeanors in Office, ranging from petty larceny to an endeavor to hire the assassination of his political enemy, J. Y. Sanders.

Instead of demanding a trial of these charges and the vindication which an honest man would have demanded, with characteristic dislike for investigations of any sort, and with money and jobs for themselves and their relatives, Long bribed fifteen senators out of the 39 members of the Senate to sign a round robin that they would not convict him regardless of the evidence.

As a two thirds vote of the members of the Senate was necessary to impeach him, the proceedings were, of course, dropped and those charges to this day have never been disproved and stand on Louisiana's records a black and ugly mark against him.

Long, of course, after succeeding in evading trial at the hands of the Legislature, immediately set about circulating recall petitions against the members of the Legislature who had resisted his bribes and threats and voted for his impeachment.

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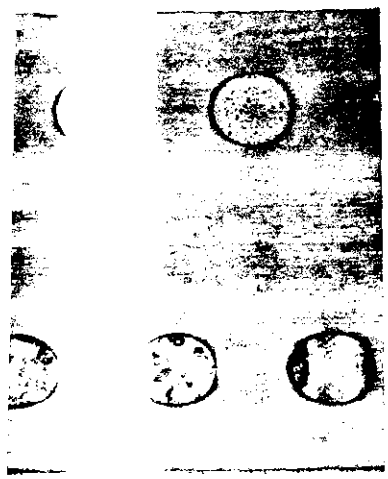
He started a stumping tour in their respective districts, bitterly and venomously denouncing these honest and fearless Legislators to their constituents and accusing them, as he accuses every man who attacks or opposes him, of every vile and unspeakable misdeed in the calendar of crime.

Just as he did when General Ansell, a patriotic citizen of this community, dared to act as counsel for the Senatorial Investigating Committee in New Orleans. Upon his return to Washington, instead of attempting to defend his indefensible position or trying to answer the unanswerable charges made against him and his fellow-racketeers in New Orleans, Long rose in the Senate and under the privilege and immunity afforded him by that August body, proceeded to hurl every vile insult at that distinguished gentleman, that Long's distorted, insane mind could conceive or invent.

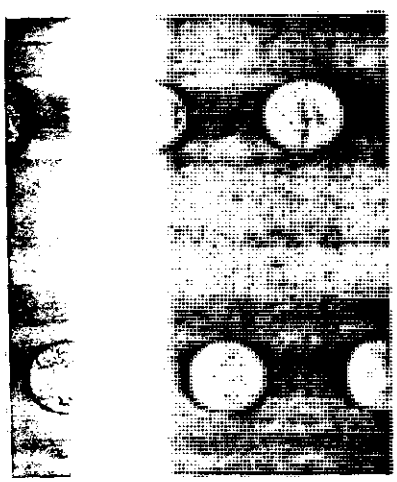
The people of the United States should remember that this is the same Long who was convicted of criminal libel in the Courts of Louisiana for shamelessly and maliciously lying about ex-Governor John M. Parker of Louisiana.



When it comes to persecution Long is a past master. Francis Williams, one of Louisiana's most outstanding citizens could tell you a lot about Long's persecution.

Because Mr. Williams, who has been chairman and a member of the Louisiana Public Service Commission for the past six years, refused to enter into Long's shakedown schemes when Long himself was a member of that commission, and because Mr. Francis Williams has always conducted himself as an honorable and an upright man and tried to make Long conduct himself that way, Long conceived a violent and implacable antagonism for him. During the past several years Long succeeded in acquiring control of the committee with disburses the money for the Public Service Commission, and also acquired control of a majority of the members of the Louisiana Legislature, so that he has stopped the appropriations for the operation of the Commission by having his yes-men and henchmen in the Legislature vote against them, even entirely cutting off Mr. Williams' necessary traveling expenses in the discharge of his duties and thereby crippling the Commission and seriously impairing its effectiveness.

Were Mr. Francis Williams a less courageous and resourceful man, Long would have starved him out long ago and bent him to his evil will, but Mr. Williams has earned the undying admiration and respect of every decent man and woman in Louisiana by resisting Huey Long's every vicious onslaught and hurling defiance in his face. Incidentally, Francis Williams is one of the very few men opposed to Long who is still in public office in Louisiana.



Long has seen to it, in most cases by the foulest means, that his enemies were removed from public office and replaced by his own supine weaklings who do his bidding without question or remonstrance of any kind.

He has built up his powerful state machine with this kind of material until today Louisiana is practically a government of Thieves over Slaves.

Long, the Tyrant Master, sits upon the Throne of his Racketeer Kingdom, rewarding his faithful henchmen with a pitiful part of the enormous spoils, and dealing out punishment and reprisal with a ruthless and pitiless hand to all who dare to oppose or defy him.

It has become a commonplace occurrence in our State for members of Long's armed body-guard, when not actually engaged in guarding their master's worthless carcase, to intimidate and slug respectable citizens whose only offense is being unfriendly to Long's administration.

Take, for example, the case of Captain Ford, a war veteran of Ruston, Louisiana. He had the temerity to attend one of Long's open air meetings in his home town to hear the speaking. He turned to his neighbor during Long's address and in a conversational tone expressed his opinion of the accuracy of one of Long's statements, and lo and behold! a young bully named Vautier, and known as Young McGovern, an ex-pugilist and one of Long's regular body-guards, slugged the elderly Captain Ford, felling him to the ground!

Take the case of Joseph Boudreaux, a young Louisianan of spirit and courage who dared to visit the State Capitol on business in company with Mr. Dudley LeBlanc, candidate for Governor in our last gubernatorial election against O. K. Allen, Long's present yes-man, Governor. Mr. Boudreaux was set upon from behind by Joe Messina and other well-known Long gunmen and slugged on the back of the head with a revolver by one Louis Jones, Huey's cousin and body-guard.

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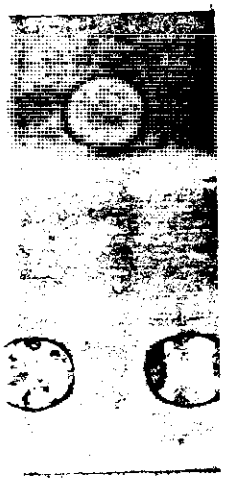
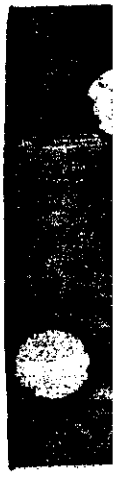
Jones is presently under indictment for this crime in Baton Rouge. It is doubtful if anything will come of it because whenever any one of Long's henchmen is convicted of crime he is immediately reprieved by Long's dishonest Governor and pardoned by his crooked pardon board.

I say his crooked pardon board because there is a permanent crooked majority on it, it being composed of Lieutenant Governor Fournet, a vicious moron who has frequently licked Long's boots and Long's Attorney General Gaston Porterie who supplanted the District Attorney of Orleans Parish and suppressed an investigation into the recent crooked election there, giving as his reason that the investigation would cast a cloud on the validity of the bonds to be sold by the State under the constitutional amendment passed at that election. The other member of the pardon board is the trial judge of the particular case before the board and if he's honest, he's simply outvoted by Fournet and Porterie.



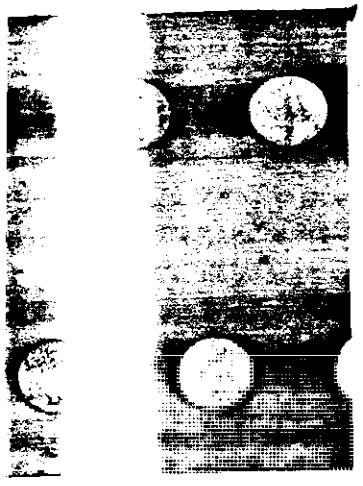
But Let's get back to these slug-fests.

There was the case of Francis Williams, who is, as I have already said, a man universally admired and esteemed. Mr. Williams was in Baton Rouge on State business and was walking through the lobby of the State Capitol building when a thug who calls himself "Two-Gun Thompson," another of Long's bullies, ran up behind him and slugged him in the back, knocking him to the floor. When Mr. Williams was assisted to his feet by Mr. Richard Guercio, his companion and employee of the Public Service Commission, the famous Joe Messina, Long's chief body-guard, placed Mr. Williams and Mr. Guercio under arrest, charging them with disturbing the peace. They were both promptly acquitted at the trial which Mr. Williams demanded and "Two-Gun Thompson" was jailed for 30 days and given a $100 fine.



Because the offense was so flagrant, and due to Mr. William's prominence, the incident received widespread publicity, and Mr. "Two-Gun Thompson" was compelled to spend his 30 days in jail, because even Long would not be so crude as to order his release.

What reward "Two-Gun Thompson" received upon his release, the record showeth not, but he certainly must have been moved to his cowardly attack by some consideration other than personal enmity, because I myself heard him testify in court that he didn't even know Mr. Williams, who was pointed out to him before the slugging.



Of course, in discussing Long's crimes of violence, I can go much further than mere sluggings.

There was, for instance, the case of Sam Irby. Sam Irby, as some of you probably know, has written a book entitled "Kidnapped by the Kingfish." In it he describes how Long's armed thugs laid violent hands on him and dragged him away from a Shreveport hotel and brought him to Grand Isle, a small isolated Island in Louisiana owned and controlled by Long and his henchmen. He tells how he was mistreated and tortured there by Long's hoodlums until his spirit was broken and he agreed to abandon his intention of testifying in Shreveport against Long in an alienation of affections suit to be brought there against Long by the husband of Miss Alice Lee Grosjean, Long's private secretary and later appointed by Long, Secretary of State.

There is also the case of the murder of the convict-trustee, Joe Stinson, a ward of the State of Louisiana, who was murdered in cold blood in the City of Baton Rouge, just about two years ago. Long, then Governor of the State, raced to the scene of the crime and in the presence of witnesses shouted: "I know who killed this man and I'll point to his murderer within 24 hours."

I have asked Long on the public platform and through the newspaper columns many, many times during the past two years: "Who killed Joe Stinson, Governor Long? You said you knew and that you'd point to his murderer within 24 hours." But Long has during all that time maintained a thunderous silence on that subject. I know that he knows who killed Stinson and I also know that he'll never point to Stinson's murderer in this world.

Just one more instance of Long's disposition for violence and I'll pass to some of his thefts.

There was the DeBouchel case in St. Bernard Parish, a few miles below the City of New Orleans. Governor Long wanted to open up a road down in that section and he made an amicable offer of some ridiculously small sum to the Widow DeBouchel for her property, through which the projected road must run. The good lady very properly refused this offer, demanding a fair price for the ground upon which, for many years, her home had stood. She expected after her refusal of Long's offer, that expropriation proceedings would be brought against her by the State of Louisiana in the Courts. But what she expected and what she got were two different things. The next day, the Long-controlled Sheriff of St. Bernard Parish, Dr. Mereaux and a group of his gunmen, appeared at the Widow DeBouchel's front gate with drawn guns. After a very brief parley with the widow's three sons, the spokesman of this cowardly raiding party brutally announced: "We have orders from Governor Long to shoot our way through this property if you don't let us come through peacefully - and orders is orders!"



The DeBouchels continued to protest but they were seized by the Sheriff's party and placed in jail, charged with disturbing the peace. After the sons were disposed of in this manner, the workmen, without a court order of any kind, were ordered to proceed and they immediately started cutting their roadway through the DeBouchel's property.

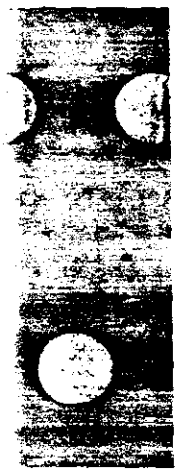


The sons were found guilty of disturbing the peace by Judge Mereaux, the sheriff's brother and another member of Long's Racketeer-Government, but public indignation ran so high that the Supreme Court of Louisiana ordered their release.

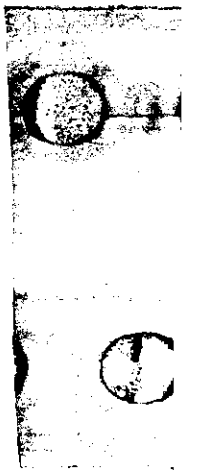
I know these things seem unbelievable to you up here in Washington, Ladies and Gentlemen, but they happen in Louisiana and they have been taking place down there since Huey Long assumed control of our State government.

Now, let me tell you about some of the grafting, corruption and thievery that have transformed Huey Long from the fake "poor barefoot boy" from Winn Parish into the richest man in the State of Louisiana.

Of course, it is even admitted by Long himself, that when he came into the Governorship in 1928, five years ago, he was stone broke. He's bragged about it on innumerable occasions.



Now, during those four years as Governor, he received a salary of $7,500 a year. He didn't practice law and he owned no business of any kind. Since he has been United States Senator from Louisiana he has received his salary of $10,000 a year for less than two years and he just recently established a law office in New Orleans, practicing there with a Mr. Hugh Wilkinson as his partner and dissolving the firm after practicing only a few short months. Those few months, during which he practiced law was the only possible time he could have legitimately made any money besides his salary as governor and Senator, but he, himself, has publicly said he made no money in this venture.



His combined salary as governor and Senator amounts to $70,000 as Governor for four years and not more than $15,000 as Senator. A grand total of $45,000, which is as high as I can make it because he refused to take his Senate seat for almost a year after election, stating that he would not take pay for the time he was absent.

All right, then, all the money Huey Long could possibly have earned to date legitimately and honestly is the sum of $45,000.

Now listen to this.

Long owns today and lives in a $100,000 mansion in the city of New Orleans, located in our finest residential section up there on Audubon Boulevard, among the rich folks.

During the past five years Long has bought six or eight high-powered specially built Cadillac Automobiles costing more than $5000 apiece.

He is the holder and owner of a $100,000 fully paid up policy for which he paid $80,000 in cash, in the Sun Life Insurance Company of Canada.

He owned several pieces of valuable real estate in the City of Shreveport.

Long owns and frequently uses a fleet of expensive sound-trucks for which, his speaking engagements which he himself says he bought and [illegible] America, according to his own boast, is the finest equipment of [illegible]

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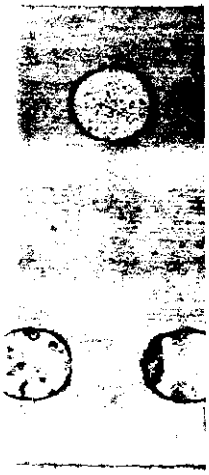
He habitually goes about with rolls of $1,000 bills in his pockets, pulling them out on occasion to make bets. He did that, if you remember, at the Chicago Democratic Convention.

He lives a life of luxury and ease, surrounded by every comfort and convenience known to the rich.

Now, I'll show you how Long got the money to live that way. I'll show you how he got that real estate, those automobiles, that $100,000 policy of insurance, those $1,000 bills.

Yes, more than that, I'll show you why it is generally known he has money salted away in bank boxes to evade the payment of income taxes to the United States Government.



The people of Louisiana, during his four years as Governor of the State of Louisiana, voted Huey P. Long over $100,000,000 to spend on roads in the State of Louisiana. By crooked manipulation and juggling he secured the authority to spend this money without restraint, restriction or hindrance of any kind.



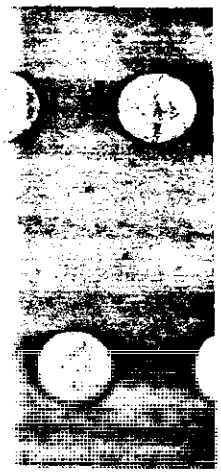
I haven't the time to tell you all of the things he did to get his tremendous cut out of that road bond money.

Of course, it took a good deal of high-pressure salesmanship on Huey Long's part to make the people vote that money. He had to paint a vivid picture to them of hundreds of miles of concrete roads and a vast program of road-building which would be of untold benefit to Louisiana and put thousands of unemployed men to work.

Perhaps Long reasoned that he was entitled to a personal portion of the money he worked hard to get the people of Louisiana to spend on this program.

At any rate Huey Long was in his element! Unlimited millions to spend on such things as cement, black topping, equipment, road-building material, contracts and what not!

How sweet must this prospect have seemed!



In Long's home parish of Winn there was a rock quarry at Winnfield, Louisiana, which was doing a very limited business in the sale of crushed rock. This quarry produced rock which had never been in great demand because a number of road experts had pronounced it too soft for use in building highways and the railroads wouldn't use it as track ballast for the same reason.



Long saw in this rock quarry an opportunity to create a highly profitable skin game. With the help of Yes-Man Allen, his Highway Commission Chairman, Long forced the quarry operators out of business. When he had the ground laid properly Long then appointed three dummies to form a corporation to sell rock to the State of Louisiana. These three dummies were, of course, straw-parties to conceal the ownership of Huey P. Long.

Long then caused the State of Louisiana to advance the sum of $500,000 to these dummies on which to start producing and delivering Winnfield Rock to the State of Louisiana!

Now, before all this monkey-business by Huey P. Long, that Winnfield rock sold at only 62½ cents a ton.

Just as soon as the three Dummies, Huey P. Long, Huey P. Long, and Huey P. Long (because that's all it amounted to - three names, all representing Huey P. Long), took over that quarry, the Louisiana Highway Commission through its chairman O. K. Allen, agreed to buy and did buy large quantities of that same rock at $1.65 a ton for use on the new roads that Long was to give the Stateof Louisiana for the $100,000,000 it had voted him to spend!

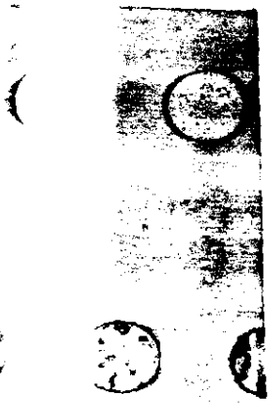
In other words it cost the State of Louisiana one dollar a ton more than anyone else could have bought it on a million tons of such Winnfield rock.

You guess who got that million dollar overcharge!

ThenLong conceived a great affection for a concoction known by the fancy name of "Amiesite."

This concoction was no more nor less than plain old black-topping with a trick name.

Louisiana and other States had never paid more than $3.00 a ton for black-topping, but Long wanted to make himself some money with which to buy $100,000 annuity policies and $100,000 palaces and fine motor cars, so plain old $3.00 a ton black-topping became $7.00 a ton "Amiesite" whenever sold to the State of Louisiana.



Conservative estimates of the amount of excess profit Long made in this business run well over one million dollars.

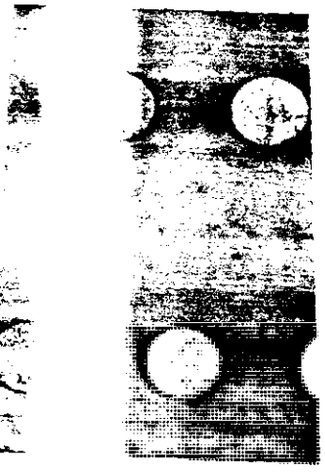


If I but had the time I could tell you of Long's different deals with the cement people and the innumerable contractors and material men who undertook the work of constructing Louisiana's highways and of the rich rewards reaped by Long from those deals.

I could tell you in detail about how Long put Seymour Weiss, the present president of his New Olreans Dock Board, in business to sell hundreds of Indiana trucks to the State of Louisiana at $1500.00each over the list price for those trucks.

As you will remember, Seymour Weiss is the man who defied your investigating committee in New Orleans and to each question touching upon his many bank accounts wherein the Overton Campaign monies were deposited, impudently and consistently answered: "None of your business."

This dishonest tool of Long stands in contempt of your Committee, gentlemen of the Senate. Can it be possible that you intend to let the matter rest?

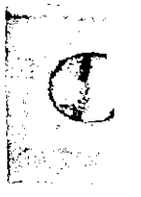


We've got a Racketeer Government in Louisiana, gentlemen, because things like this are allowed to happen. Long has convinced his henchmen that he'll get them out of any difficulty they get into, and they've grown bold.



If the Banker raises his voice in protest, Long's State Bank Examiner appears on the scene and threatens dire reprisals and you know the condition the banks have been in and they couldn't afford to risk the enmity of a hostile bank examiner.

If the Business Man complains, his tax assessments are sky-rocketed by the Long-controlled assessors and Long's Louisiana Tax Board, and what with the ravages upon business that the Depression has brought about, the business man cannot <u>afford</u> to pay any more than his already too-high taxes.



As far as public sentiment is concerned, Long is the most universally despised man today in the State of Louisiana.

You ask, "Then why don't the people vote him and his crowd out of office?" The answer is we have and we do, but Long's Statewide ring, combined with T. Semmes Walmsley, the Mayor of New Orleans' City ring is able to manipulate the election machinery and crook elections to such an extent that it is impossible to have a fair election any longer in the State of Louisiana.

It wasn't so bad in 1971 when Walmsley was saying of Long: "Huey Long is a self-seeking demagogue, a despot, a tyrant, usurper, madman, a man who is reckless and ruthless, black-jacking and black-mailing individuals and communities. A cur who is too low to face his accusers," and Long was retaliating with: "There is not a thief or safe-blower at Angola penitentiary who can hold a candle to Mayor T. Semmes Walmsley."

When they felt <u>that</u> way about each other and fought and watched each other at the polls, the honest voters had a <u>chance</u> to have their votes counted. But since Long and Walmsley hypocritically kissed and made up and since our primary law to punish election crooks has been declared unconstitutional by our Supreme Court, we haven't got the slightest chance in the world to have a square election.

This last election in Louisiana, the Overton-Broussard senatorial contest which the Senate committee recently started to investigate in New Orleans, is typical of all our elections in recent years.

In that election there was wholesale bribery, thievery, intimidation and fraud of every conceivable kind.

The registration polls were loaded and groaning with the names of bums, floaters, prostitutes, dead men and people who never did exist. These names were voted by election day repeaters.

A hostile New Orleans police department, owned body and soul by Huey Long, not only countenanced but encouraged and promoted fraud.

If any man protested he was set upon by Long's precinct bullies and beaten and thrown in jail by these Long-owned policemen.

Ballot boxes were stuffed, tampered with, and mishandled in every manner, shape and form.

The Broussard supporters were out-numbered twenty to one in almost every one of New Orleans 262 precincts and in a great many instances they were not even permitted to watch the count when the polls had closed.

Great God in Heaven, gentlemen of the Senate, are you going to permit a man to sit in the Senate of the United States who got there by any such rotten methods as those?

I'm not saying Overton stole that Election.

I <u>am</u> saying though, that he <u>is</u> a receiver of stolen property, because <u>he</u> knows as well as <u>I</u> do that he owes his election to the fraud and thievery that Huey P. Long resorted to in his behalf. And I say the decent and honorable thing for Overton to do, if he pretends he <u>didn't</u> know it, is to demand that the investigation proceed so that in the event these charges are substantiated, he can return this stolen property to its rightful owner.

We had barely scratched the surface there in New Orleans when this investigation so suddenly and abruptly terminated.

There are more than five hundred people in the State of Louisiana who were eye witnesses to these frauds and thefts and briberies and intimidations on election day, who demand the right to their day in Court in order that they might be heard.

I say these witnesses can testify to direct and specific instances of fraud.

I can produce more than two hundred signed and sworn affidavits by these eyewitnesses to fraud in the City of New Orleans alone.

Huey Long has several times told you, gentlemen of the Senate, that if you don't take care of all his State banks, the same banks incidentally that he has helped to ruin by blackjacking them into holding millions and millions of dollars of worthless State paper, that a black sunrise will greet the people of Louisiana.

I say to you, gentlemen, that a blacker sunrise will greet the people of Louisiana if you announce to them that Huey Long is powerful enough to suppress the investigation into his election crookery.

It will be a blacker sunrise because keeping their banks closed would be the loss of a <u>material</u> thing, but the suppression of that investigation will mean the loss of something infinitely more precious, the loss of their <u>ideals</u> and their faith in the integrity of the Senate of the United States of America.

Louisiana's people want to believe in you, gentlemen of the Senate. They have had every reason to believe in you in the past. You represent to us the finest, truest, noblest American manhood.

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If we cannot look to you for a square deal, to whom can we look?

As an example of our peoples' faith in you I shall take the liberty of quoting briefly from the printed copy of a speech by Mr. Francis Williams of New Orleans, delivered on September 8th, 1932, over the radio in New Orleans during the Broussard-Overton campaign.

Mr. Williams' expression of faith in the United States Senate was typical of the way most of our people felt.

On that occasion Mr. Williams said:

"It makes no difference that Mayor Walmsley and Senator Long are opposed to an honest election. We are going to have an honest election, because the United States Senate will never seat a man who steals his election to that august body. It is a good thing for the people of Louisiana that Long's three friends on the State Supreme Court will have nothing to say about making the senatorial primary on next Tuesday an honest primary, because they have already declared, by a four to three partisan majority, that honest candidates can expect no help from the highest court in the State against election thievery."

"The United States Senate," Mr. Williams continues, "is the sole and only judge of the rights of men and women to be members of the United States Senate. They have never yet failed to close the Senate doors in the face of election frauds, whether the election thieves be Philadelphia millionaires or the pliant Illinois tools of corrupt state administrations, whose corruption is like snow-white virtue compared to the stinking viciousness of the past four and a half tyrannical years of criminal mis-government at the filthy hands of the libelous coward, Huey P. Long."

In another part of that same address, Mr. Williams had this to say:

"Nobody worthy of American Citizenship is going to be frightened by Mayor Walmsley's scary words of warning in Wednesday's newspaper." (Walmsley had threatened arrest to anyone who raised a row on Election Day). "The New Orleans police force," continued Mr. Williams, "had better keep its hands off this election, because no Louisiana Supreme Court Justice is going to be able to help them if the United States Senate has to undertake the job of cleaning up Louisiana elections for the honest people of this State."

Mr. Williams ends his speech with this beautiful expression of faith in the rulers of this great country. He said:

"It makes me proud of my American citizenship that in Washington, the fountainhead of my country, there still resides a power big enough to punish those who would take away from our people the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, purchased for us by the barefoot, hungry soldiers of Washington in 1776 and saved for us by the ragged troops of Jackson at New Orleans, that decency might be again enthroned and simple honesty become once more the cherished possession of a people prostrated for over four years under such a load of official ignominy and shame, as no state in the Union has ever before tolerated."

"And now," concluded Mr. Williams, "with heads bowed and hearts lifted up, let us pray to our Almighty Father for the deliverance next Tuesday of our people out of the bondage of the brazen despots, power drunk in the State of Louisiana, who have banished justice and liberty from this State and made Louisiana a pariah among the commonwealths of the nation."

Those words, as I have mentioned, typify the sentiment of our people.

We believed then, as we are trying hard to believe now, that the United States Senate is still a place where honesty, and truth and decency are regarded as the cardinal virtues of man, and where an oppressed and outraged people can surely find that relief which they are seeking and to which they are entitled.

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When your Sergeant-at-Arms, Mr. Barry, merely insinuated that there were some dishonest Senators, without naming a single one, you promptly discharged him from his position in the Senate.

I have openly and directly charged two men who sit among you, the one Huey Long with thievery, the other John H. Overton with being the receiver of the property Long stole.

What will you do with them?

Or with me?

In conclusion, let me plead with you, Gentlemen of the Senate, don't suppress that investigation in Louisiana. You have no weightier problem today with which to deal.

I know you have had your hands full with all this financial trouble, this depression, this unemployment. But the faith of a people is in the balance there.

If you do not continue that investigation you will by that act say to Louisiana's people just as surely as if you uttered the words, "It is all right to steal if you're powerful enough to get away with it and Huey Long is too powerful for us to risk offending him. Therefore, we can do nothing for you."

You're saying to Louisiana's people, if you suppress this investigation, that honesty is no longer considered a virtue but that it is a weakness and that lying, hypocrisy and theft are to receive rewards, instead of punishment.

You're going to undermine and destroy the faith of a people if you do not complete your investigation into crooked politics in Louisiana and punish the perpetrators of the frauds and wrongs committed.

In the name of Louisiana's harassed and suffering people, Gentlemen of the Senate, I ask you to consider what I have said and by ordering the Broussard-Overton investigation continued, to proclaim to the people of Louisiana and to the world, that the United States Senate is still a place where Evil and Wrong are not countenanced and where Justice and Right prevail.

I thank you.

Mr. Nathan.....
Mr. Tolson.....
Mr. Clegg.....
Mr. Edwards.....
Mr. Egan.....
Mr. Hughes.....
Mr. Quinn.....
Mr. Lester.....
Mr. Looke.....

EW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE, MONDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1933

Call for Troops To Guard Polls Hinted by Long

Senator Indicates State or National Guard Will Rule Tomorrow's Election

More Ballots Are Burned

11,000 Fed to Bonfire on Amite Courthouse Lawn

By The United Press

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 3.—Senator Huey P. Long indicated tonight that National Guardsmen or armed state highway policemen may be sent into the strife-torn 6th Congressional District to preserve order at next Tuesday's election.

Citizens in that section claim that the Long regime "hand picked" Mrs. Bolivar E. Kemp as the candidate for Congress to succeed her late husband. In the last few days bands of men have raided two courthouses to seize and burn ballots, and have halted State Highway Department trucks loaded with campaign circulars and burned the literature.

The third courthouse was raided tonight when over 200 anti-Long men broke into the Registrar of Voters' office at Amite, seized 11,000 blank ballots to be used in Tangipahoa Parish at Tuesday's election and burned them on the courthouse lawn while a large crowd cheered. Amite is the home town of Mrs. Kemp.

Federal Election Law Invoked

The citizens were threatened tonight with prosecution under the Federal law which makes it a crime for "two or more persons to conspire to injure, oppress, threaten or intimidate any citizen in the exercise of his right to vote."

George M. Wallace, First Assistant Attorney General in the Long administration, sent telegrams to five judicial attorneys in the 6th District, pointing out the Federal law, and noting that the penalty was ten years' imprisonment and $5,000 fine.

"The Congressional election has been regularly called according to law by the Governor," Wallace's message read.

A mass meeting was held tonight at Donaldsonville, to hear speakers denounce the fraudulent attempt to rob our citizens of their right to elect freely by ballot a Congressman of their choice."

Local authorities openly discussed fears of violence. Citizens have organized in all parts of the district, comprising twelve parishes, announcing that they would put a stop to the election "even if we have to resort to shotguns."

Long Confers With Aids

Senator Long remained at his hotel headquarters in New Orleans today, in conference with political subordinates, including Governor O. K. Allen.

"We are going to have that election, and we are determined to have peace at all costs," Long said.

The citizens have filed injunction suits against election supervisors in nine courts of the district in an effort to prevent the election. Hearings are scheduled for tomorrow. Restraining orders were expected to be issued. In that case sheriffs would be called upon to enforce the court orders.

It was widely reported today that the election supervisors, all of whom were appointed by the Long administration, had spent last Friday night delivering ballots to election commissioners or other individuals, so that the ballots would be out of their hands before the injunctions were served on them.

Long Foes Call Election for Dec. 27

Ballot boxes in West Feliciana Parish, scene of one of the ballot burning incidents, have been placed in custody of the newspaper publisher in St. Francisville, who was instructed to hold them until December 27.

The citizens, organized at a tumultuous mass meeting a week ago, have called an election of their own for December 27. Malone Williams, a parish official at Amite, also has announced that he would refuse to prepare ballot boxes for Tuesday's election. Williams's territory embraces twenty precincts of Mrs. Kemp's home town.

Candidates opposed to the Long regime were prevented from having their names printed on the official ballot for the election. By a pre-arranged plan with the district Democratic Executive Committee, which is controlled by the Long faction, Mrs. Kemp was designated as the nominee. The customary primary election was dispensed with in the Governor's election proclamation.

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
DEC - 4 1933
NEW YORK OFFICE
REFER TO: FILE

NOT RECORDED
62-28479-A
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WASHINGTON D.C. POST, December 7, 1933.

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Hughes
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Keeney
Mr. Beckham

Long Aids Held Guilty of Fraud

3 Vote Officials Convicted of Certifying False Election Returns.

New Orleans, La., Dec. 6 (AP). Three election commissioners picked by Senator Huey P. Long's political machine were found guilty in criminal district court today on charges of certifying false returns from last November's general election. The three were the first of 513 indicted commissioners to go on trial.

The offense is punishable by a jail term of not less than six months or more than one year.

Mass indictments were returned against the commissioners after an open court recount of ballots, which showed wide discrepancies between the actual vote and the official returns.

The votes counted were those cast on 13 amendments to the State constitution, all sponsored by Long. The amendments were beaten in the rural areas, but carried to victory when a landslide majority was reported in their favor in New Orleans.

NOT RECORDED
62-28477

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WASHINGTON D.C. HERALD, December 7, 1933.

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPT. OF JUSTICE
DIVISION ONE
DEC 11 1933

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Hughes
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Lester
Mr. Locke

3 LONG AIDES FOUND GUILTY IN VOTE FRAUDS

Commissioners First of 513 Indicted; Mrs. Kemp Would Forego Her Victory at Polls

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 6 (U.P.). Three election commissioners picked by Senator Huey P. Long's political machine were found guilty in criminal court today on charges of certifying false returns from last November's general election.

The trio were the first of 513 indicted commissioners to go on trial.

The offense is punishable by a jail term of not less than six months or more than one year.

Mass indictments were returned against the commissioners after an open-court recount of ballots, which showed wide discrepancies between the actual votes in ballot boxes and the official election returns.

The votes counted were those cast on 13 amendments to the State constitution, all sponsored by Long. The amendments were beaten in the rural areas, but carried to victory when a landslide majority was reported in their favor in the city of New Orleans.

Cases against the commissioners were prosecuted by District Attorney Eugene Stanley, an outstanding figure in anti-Long circles.

Court seizure of the ballot boxes for the recount several months ago precipitated several days of excitement and mobilization of National Guardsmen to protect one of two rival grand juries that was attempting to quash the investigation.

WILLING TO RENOUNCE

The electio[illegible]oners are picked by [illegible] for election. Senato[illegible] complete ticket won [illegible]nary last [illegible] the gen- [illegible]pposition, [illegible]oners. [illegible] elected [illegible] elec- [illegible] the [illegible]

[illegible]TS TO SOLUTION

Frizzell said:

[illegible]en they set a long re- [illegible] period, the bond sit- [illegible] probably solve itself, [illegible] holders will be try- [illegible] mortgages to convert [illegible] into bonds [illegible] bonds are [illegible] bad adv[illegible] around $[illegible] [illegible]ance pick[illegible]

NOT RECORDED

62-28477 A18



Huey Long

the early days of the present Congress was making heavy inroads upon the new Democr ranks.

But mea ile, Huey's methods began to irritate Senatorial decorum. The first person to dump him overboard was Senator Harry Hawes of Missouri—even before the New Deal

HAM ACTING

Huey has a penchant for effects, and he was playing these at Hawes' expense. He would go over to Hawes' desk in the Senate chamber, pull up a chair next to him, slap him on the knee, engage in deep and apparently plotting conversation. Departing, Huey would nod his head vigorously as if they had agreed on important policy.

Then Huey would take the floor, deliver a vitriolic diatribe—usually against Democratic floor leader Joe Robinson. Upon finishing he would go back to Hawes, indulge in further confidential whispering. The impression left with the galleries and the rest of the Senate was that he and Hawes were in agreement on the speech.

Finally Hawes put an end to it. When Huey came up for another confidential chat Hawes stormed:

"Get away from me and stay away! I refuse to have it appear that I'm in on these plans of yours."

* * *

That was the beginning. The habit of the cold shoulder for Huey spread rapidly through the Senate. It gained headway when another of his pastimes came into the open.

Finally came Huey's current fight on Louisiana appointments. It would have been easy enough to block him, even to gag him on the subject, simply refuse to grant hearings as he requested. But the Old Guard got their heads together, decided to be a little subtler.

"All we have to do is give this fellow plenty of rope," they decided. "Let him talk his head off. Let him say anything he wants to. Afterward, we'll look the picture over and see if we haven't sufficient grounds to expel him from the Senate."

So they held Huey's hearings, let him have his say, and sat back. Under the table meanwhile, each Senator was patiently polishing the toe of his right boot.

* * *

In North Carolina folks speak admiringly of blond, slick-haired Senator Reynolds as "Our Bob." They will tell you he "sure knows his politics."

They do not exaggerate. "Our Bob" knows his politics, and how! For example:

The Senate, in open session, was voting on the Couzens amendment to assess a 10 per cent surcharge on all income tax payments. When his name was called "Our Bob," with great ostentation and a loud bellow, voted "Aye." Count one for "the people."



Sen. Reynolds

An hour later the Senate Banking Committee was deliberating on an amendment offered by Tory Senator Glass, designed to mutilate the Administration's Stock Market bill. This meeting was behind closed doors. "Our Bob," a member of the committee, was present.

After furious debate, a vote finally was taken. Again "Our Bob" did not dodge the issue. Squarely he faced the test—on the side of Glass and other Tory Democrats who, supported by Old Deal Republicans, ripped the Stock Market bill to pieces.

Count one against "the people."

MAIL BAG

N. J., Cedar Rapids, Mich.—Senator Jim Couzens is the wealthiest man not only in the Senate but also in Congress. How much he possesses is not known, but at the time he sold out to his one-time partner, Henry Ford, it was reported he received $90,000,000.

L. R., Ottawa, Kansas — Representative Harold McGugin, ultra-partisan Republican, who has been waging such a raucous defense of "Doc" Wirt, is being sued by the United States Government for the recovery of $135,000 obtained from Jackson Barnett, oil-wealthy Indian, whom several courts have held mentally incompetent.

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62-28479-A

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MR. NATHAN
MR. TOLSON
MR. CLEGG
MR. COWLEY
MR. EDWARDS
MR. EGAN
MR. QUINN
MR. LESTER
CHIEF CLERK
MR. RORER

from: N.Y.Daily Mirror
4/23/34

DAILY MIRROR

The DAILY WASHINGTON MERRY GO ROUND

By DREW PEARSON & ROBERT S. ALLEN

WASHINGTON.—His Louisiana empire tottering, the Roosevelt administration treating him like a smallpox epidemic, and his Senatorial "bloc" in complete desertion, Kingfish Huey's ears are ringing with a horrid but unmistakable murmuring:

"It won't be Long, now."

True, Huey doesn't come up for re-election to the Senate until November, 1936. But equally true is the fact that the Senate, sharply out of patience with the Senator from Louisiana, his demeanor, and his methods, is cocked and primed to dump him unceremoniously down the Capitol steps at the first opportunity—not waiting for 1936.

* * *

Two years ago, Huey was regarded as potentially one of the greatest powers in the Senate. To old guard Democrats, of course, he was poison, but among Democratic novices in the Senate he gathered a notable following. Missouri's corpulent Bennett Champ Clark lined up behind him; so did newcomer Russell of Georgia and Bob Reynolds of North Carolina. He helped Mrs. Caraway in her re-election campaign in Arkansas, and she played ball with him beautifully.



Huey Long

Then he succeeded in supplanting the conservative Senator Broussard by his henchman, Overton, and during the early days of the present Congress was making heavy inroads upon other new Democratic ranks.

But meanwhile, Huey's methods began to irritate Senatorial decorum. The first person to dump him overboard was Senator Harry Hawes of Missouri—even before the New Deal.

HAM ACTING

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Then Huey would take the floor, deliver a vitriolic diatribe—usually against Democratic floor leader Joe Robinson. Upon finishing he would go back to Hawes, indulge in further confidential whispering. The impression left with the galleries and the rest of the Senate was that he and Hawes were in agreement on the speech.

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That was the beginning. The habit of the cold shoulder for Huey spread rapidly through the Senate. It gained headway when another of his pastimes

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NOT RECORDED

62-28479-A.20

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Baughman
Chief Clerk
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Cowley
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Hobbs
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Tamm

HUEY CLAMPS VICE LID DOWN

NEW ORLEANS, La., July 20 (U.P.).—The lid was clamped on New Orleans gambling dens and disorderly houses tonight in the face of Senator Huey P. Long's threat to overthrow the city government and clean up the vice dens here.

The city's attitude, however, was one of open defiance. More than a score of policemen and deputy sheriffs guarded the district attorney's office, ready to repel any raid by State officers. Officials dared Huey Long's State administration to try to oust them.

George Reyer, superintendent of city police, announced he would ignore any orders of Gov. O. K. Allen to surrender his office.

Long and Allen both were in the city. Long strengthened his personal bodyguard to four men, two regular attendants and two State highway patrolmen. It was reported that secret State agents were prowling about the city, gathering evidence of corruption.

Senator Long launched his campaign against vice in New Orleans today ~~through~~ Governor Allen and Attorney General G. L. Porterie, components of his State political machine.

WASH HERALD JUL 2[illegible]

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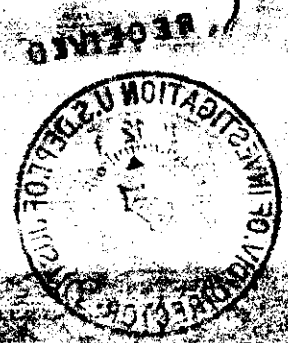

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Baughman
Chief Clerk
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Cowley
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Tamm

WCNS56

ADD NEW ORLEANS

MAYOR WALMSLEY ORDERED MACHINE GUNS TAKEN OUT OF THE POLICE ARSENAL AND ISSUED TO HIS PEACE OFFICERS.

"I HEAR HUEY LONG IS PLANNING SOME NEW KIND OF COUP D'ETAT WITH HIS TROOPS TODAY. IF HE TRIES IT, THERE'S GOING TO BE PLENTY OF TROUBLE," THE MAYOR SAID.

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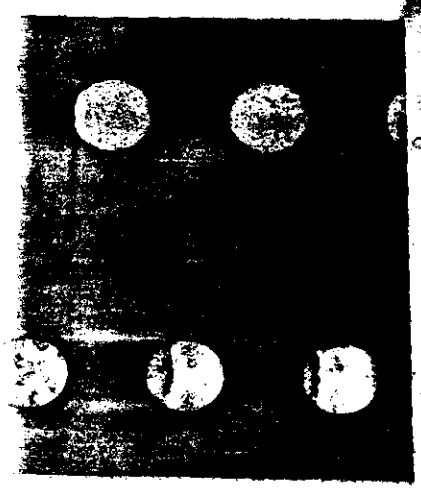

HONORABLE KENNETH MCKELLAR
CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON POSTOFFICES AND POST ROADS
UNITED STATES SENATE

DEAR SENATOR MCKELLAR:

I AM IN RECEIPT OF YOUR LETTER OF MARCH 6 IN WHICH YOU TRANSMIT A COPY OF A LETTER WHICH WAS READ INTO THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD YESTERDAY BY SENATOR LONG OF LOUISIANA AND IN WHICH YOU HAVE REQUESTED ME, IF CONVENIENT, TO FURNISH YOUR COMMITTEE SUCH STATEMENT WITH RESPECT THERETO AS I MAKE HERE TONIGHT.

THE LETTER OF SENATOR LONG IS MERELY A RE-STATEMENT OF THE RECKLESS INSINUATIONS PREVIOUSLY MADE BY THE SENATOR WITH THE EXCEPTION THAT IT CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING NEW CHARGES:

1. THAT I INTERVENED IN THE PROSECUTION OF A CRIMINAL CASE IN THE STATE OF TENNESSEE INVOLVING THE AFFAIRS OF THE AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK OF NASHVILLE BY MANEUVERING "PERSONNEL AND CONDUCT OF THE PERSONNEL OF THOSE CONNECTED WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE FOR THE MATTER IN HAND, BOTH IN PERSON AND THROUGH AGENTS," BY IN ANY WAY BRINGING ABOUT THE REMOVAL OF THE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY AND THE APPOINTMENT OF A SPECIAL MAN TO APPEAR BEFORE THE GRAND JURY.

2. THAT I EXERCISED CONTROL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE IN THE PROCEEDINGS BEFORE A UNITED STATES GRAND JURY IN KANSAS CITY.

3. THAT "THROUGH THE CHAIRMAN OF STONE AND WEBSTER" I EXERCISED INFLUENCE IN THE SELECTION OF "ALL ENGINEERS OF INFLUENCE IN CHARGE OF AND SUPERVISING PUBLIC WORKS OR IN WHICH THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT IS IN ANY WAY CONCERNED".

4. THAT IT MAY [illegible] DISCOVER POSTOFF[illegible]ECTORS UPON"

62-116479
DE-INDEX
DATE

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CERTAIN WITNESSES FROM THE SENATE HAVE TOLD AND ASSERTS
CONFERRED WITH HIM IN ORDER TO "SCARE" THEM AND SUPPRESS DEVELOP
MENT OF THE TRUTH.

IN RESPONSE I MAKE THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT:

1. I HAVE NEVER INTERVENED, DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY, IN THE CONDUC
OF ANY INVESTIGATION BY THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE OR ANYBODY ELSE IN
THE AFFAIRS OF THE AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK OF NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.

2. I HAVE NEVER, DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY, INTERVENED IN THE MATTE
WHATSOEVER HAVING TO DO WITH ANY CASE OF INVESTIGATION BY THE DEPART-
MENT OF JUSTICE IN KANSAS CITY OR ELSEWHERE.

3. I HAVE NEVER EXERCISED THE SLIGHTEST INFLUENCE UPON THE SELEC
OF ANY ENGINEERS OR OTHER AGENTS OF THE PUBLIC WORKS
ADMINISTRATION OR THE GOVERNMENT THROUGH STONE AND WEBSTER OR ANY OT
PRIVATE AGENCY.

4. THERE IS NOT A WORD OF TRUTH IN THE STATEMENT THAT AT ANY
TIME I DIRECTED POSTOFFICE INSPECTORS TO SET UPON
OR INTIMIDATE ANY INDIVIDUALS.

VERY RESPECTFULLY YOURS

JAMES A. FARLEY.

62-29635

E

[illegible] Tex
Sept [illegible] 1934
Mr Edgar J Hoover
Dept of Justice
[illegible]

Dear Sir.
I am told by the Spirit
That a Plan to Shoot Senator
[illegible] To Death on the quiet
[illegible] Permits it
I only Deal with you
[illegible] what you can do
Put Mr Long on His Guard
at once. Trusting you will
continue to feel the [illegible]
[illegible] Sense To Prevent as you
[illegible] done in the Past
I Remain Sincerely yours
in the Spirit of [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

SEP 24 1934 [illegible]

DE-INDEXED
DATE:
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INDEXED

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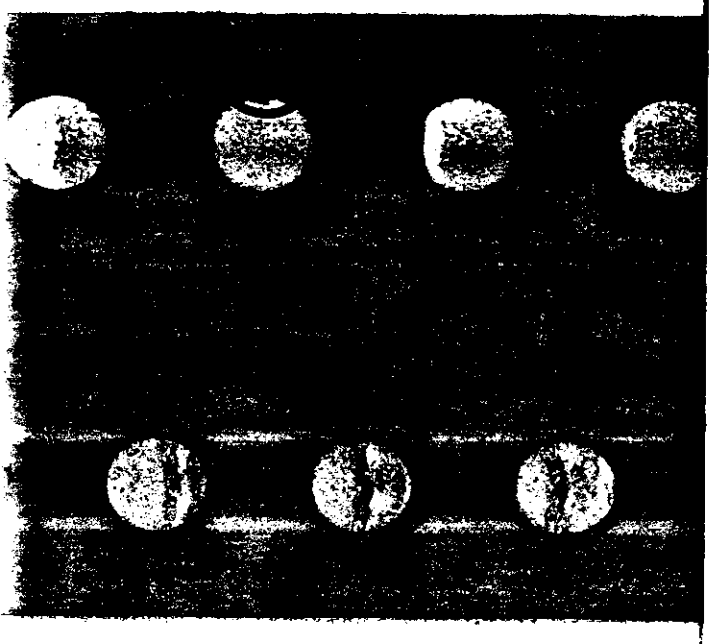
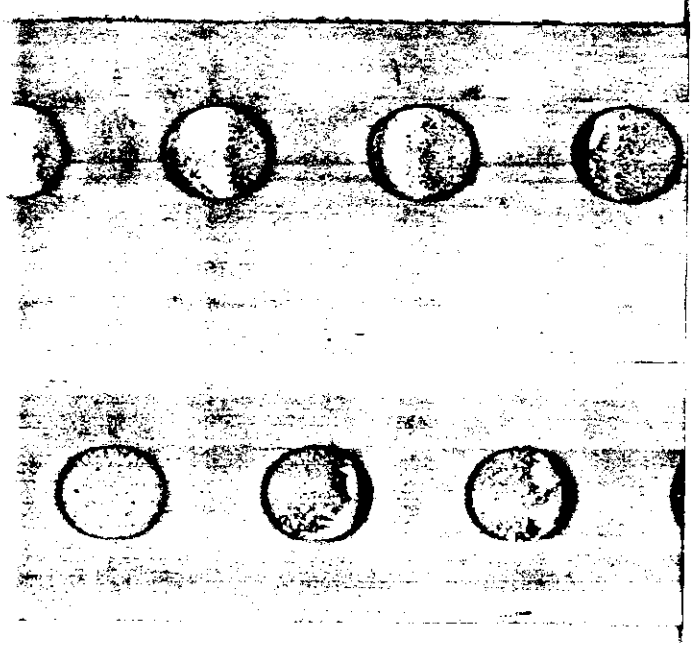
SEP 21 1934





FROM

DIRECTOR OF THE BUREAU OF PRISONS

TO

The Attorney General
Asst. Atty. General Sisson

Mr. Bennett	Dr. Stannard
Mr. Hammack	Mr. Tucker
Mr. MacCormick	Judge Wood
Mr. Armstrong	Miss Kinsella
Mr. Barrows	Mr. Loveland
Miss Collins	Mr. Mead
Mr. Chancellor	Mr. Merry
Miss Chapman	Mr. Moore
Mr. Dodge	Mr. Overlade
Mr. Ellsberry	Miss Rayer
Miss Fulkerson	Miss Smyth
Miss Grant	Mr. Swadley
Mr. Heckman	General Agent
Mr. Hoover	✓ Fiscal Control
	Supply Division

Prepare reply	Note
For your information.	✓ File
Investigate and report	Sign
See me	

62-29635-1

RECORDED & INDEXED

SEP 27 1933

Remarks

SEP 26 1933

File

FILE

USPA—FLK—8-27-30—5000—31[illegible]

HUEY P. LONG
UNITED STATES SENATOR
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

September 5, 1933.

My Dear Friend:

The American Progress is carrying in this week's issue an article which they have extracted and placed into circular form to be handed out throughout the country.

I am very anxious to have you read the article and I am sending you several additional copies which I ask you to hand out to your friends. It had never occurred to me that the agents and editors employed directly by the House of Morgan would have dared to come into the front and taken such responsibility as they have; but it is even more surprising as this circular discloses how Capone could qualify himself as the gold medal holder of the House of Morgan and immediately be released from the penitentiary with a reward added for services if he seized the opportunity, and is given the customary treatment heretofore applied to Morgan and his medal holders.

If you want more of these circulars, please write or wire the American Progress to send them to you, as many as you may have need for.

Very sincerely,

Huey P. Long

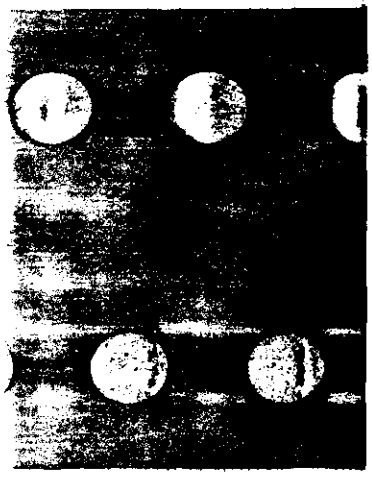
U. S. Senator

DEPT. OF JUSTICE
SEP 25 1933 AM

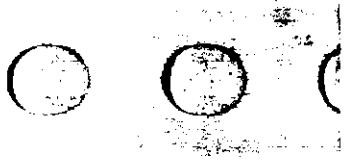
American Progress Bulletin No. 1

J. P. Morgan & Company Points Way for Capone's Release

Can receive original gold medal and fund collected for "unknown hero" at Collier's office owned by Morgan & Company.







AN OPEN LETTER

Alphonse Capone,
United States Penitentiary,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Sir:—

The newspapers report efforts to secure your release from the penitentiary. A way is open for you to do it. Somebody (it makes no difference how many) made an assault on United States Senator Huey P. Long and then made a clear get away, while he was attending the Charity Benefit at Long Island on Saturday, August 26th.

Glorious worship has been printed for several days for whoever was guilty of this crime. No one has yet found the criminals to get any version from them, but, just the same, certain newspapers and magazines have given various "what might have been" reasons for the assault, and while each "reason or excuse" contradicts all the other "reasons and excuses", none the less these papers declare that the assault should be highly extolled and commended.

Now the House of Morgan editors, particularly one Owen P. White, of Collier's Weekly, owned by Morgan & Co., are receiving contributions to give to the unknown criminals, or, to put it their way, "only one criminal, but a very strong man capable of doing the job alone."

The fact that Collier's magazine, is owned by Morgan & Co. was admitted by Mr. Thomas W. Lamont, a Morgan partner in answer to questions propounded by Senator Huey P. Long before a U. S. Senate Committee.

The New York Evening Post, owned by the House of Morgan but later turned into the name of one on its preferred list, says: "Money and messages rolled in to Mr. White at his office at Collier's Magazine."

This Morgan editor, Owen P. White, has announced that large sums are coming in cash currency so that the Morgan firm can swell it to immense proportions, thus concealing that they are really just putting up the money. (You know, Al, while they've got you in the penitentiary for not reporting all your income tax, J. P. Morgan and all his partners paid none at all and the government ordered them "not investigated because anything they returned was O. K.")

So now, here is your chance: You haven't yet been charged with having anything to do with trying to beat up or kill any U. S. Senators, particularly one of those who advocates a limitation on big fortunes. Furthermore, you have been in a small fry business. Morgan and our other international bankers swindled the people out of more money on Kreuger & Toll and Insull stocks, on Argentine, German and Brazilian floatations and caused more starvations, suicides and murders than a million such men as you could do in a hundred years.

But, now comes your chance if you can rise to it: Wire at once to Collier's Weekly, the Evening Post, or any other magazine or newspaper in with the House of Morgan and other big fortune holders (and that gets most of them), wire them at once that you had Senator Huey P. Long beat up at the Charity Benefit on Long Island and that the only reason he wasn't killed was because he managed to get away too soon for the men to finish the job. Immediately they will send you the contribution and this Morgan gold medal. That puts you in their class. Then you are not expected to pay any income tax and the government will owe you back whatever money you did pay.

Wire them that you will complete the job on Senator Long if he goes too far again. And, to make it sure, wire them also that you have your eyes on the other U. S. Senators who voted for the "Long Plan" to put some limit on the big fortunes and to spread some of the wealth among all the people in America. Let it be known that from the sign left on the forehead of a U. S. Senator, (who escaped before he could be worse handled) is a mere warning of "events that are casting their shadows before." Those Senators who have persisted in voting to place taxes on the big man at the top, so as to relieve and help the little man at the bottom, should be announced as your special luminaries for future notice and attention, with Senator Long as the fair sample.

If you send this wire and qualify for the credit of this attack then, overnight, you become the hero to America that Morgan's magazines are now looking for; you get the big "contribution" being taken up by Morgan's editors, or at least the swag Morgan's outfit has to give for "the work." Becoming thus honored and aligned with Morgan & Co. the government has to release you from jail and pay you back whatever you paid on income taxes. Instead of being classed with small fry criminals, you will stand with the crew that has starved and killed by the millions, not just a few now and then; you will rank with the extortioners who filched the last penny of the laborers, widows, and orphans for the worthless paper floated by the swollen fortune element.

We advise that you make connections early. Otherwise someone else may claim this honor if you delay.

Subscribe to THE AMERICAN PROGRESS
A Weekly Newspaper—50c per year.
822 Perdido Street New Orleans, La.

62-29635-1

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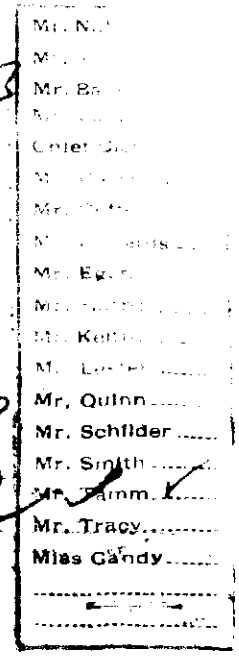
62-31578



WCNS127

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS SAY THEY INTEND TO INVESTIGATE CHARGES PREFERRED BY A BOSTON BUSINESS MAN THAT SENATOR HUEY P. LONG HAS VIOLATED HIS FRINKING PRIVILEGES.

GRAYDON STETSON WROTE THE ATTORNEY GENERAL SAYING THAT HE HAD RECEIVED FROM LONG IN AN UNSTAMPED ENVELOPE AN ASSORTMENT OF THE KING-FISH'S SHARE OUR WEALTH LITERATURE. HE ASKED THAT LONG BE PROSECUTED.

ATTORNEY GENERAL CUMMINGS WILL TURN OVER STETSON'S LETTER TO POST-OFFICE OFFICIALS, WHO SAID THAT LONG HAD NOT VIOLATED THE LAW IF ALL T DOCUMENTS IN THE LETTER HAD APPEARED AT ONE TIME OR ANOTHER IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

3/19--R349P

tfb-eg
62-31578-1

May 14, 1934

RECORDED & INDEXED
MAY 15 1934

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL, MR. WILLIAM STANLEY

There is attached hereto a copy of a letter dated April 27, 1934, received in this Division from Mr. William F. Cummings, 10 Forsyth Street Building, Donalsonville, Georgia, inclosing a copy of a form letter over the name of Senator Huey P. Long of Louisiana and a copy of a circular headed "Share Our Wealth Society" also over the name of Senator Long. Mr. Cummings has been advised of the reference of this material to you.

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Director.

Incl. 785673.

(No copies of inclosures to Mr. Cummings' letter retained in Div. files)

FILED SECTION
MAILED

tfb-eg
62-31578-1

INDEXED

MAY 15 1934

May 14, 1934.

Mr. William P. Cummings,
10 Forsyth Street Building,
Donalsonville, Georgia.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter dated April 27, 1934, inclosing a printed form letter over the name of Senator Huey P. Long and a circular relative to the "Share Our Wealth Society" also over the name of Senator Huey P. Long.

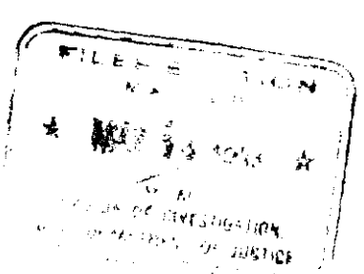
You state that similar letters are being received by persons in your county in envelopes bearing the frank of Senator Long and, as these letters are personal and not on Government business, you desire them forwarded to the proper authorities for investigation.

A copy of your letter and the original inclosures thereto are being referred to Mr. William Stanley, the Assistant to the Attorney General, for his consideration.

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Director.



3

ADVISORY COMMITTEE

MAJOR IRA A. RADER, CHAIRMAN
COL. JAP H. HIGHSMITH
BEN EPPS
LEON S. THOMLINSON
LARABEE HAND
J. K. OTTLEY, JR.
HERBERT I. SMART, MAYOR
G. L. WESTCOTT
JUDGE CHAS. WORRILL

WILLIAM F. CUMMINGS
STATE AIRPORT ADVISOR

10 FORSYTH ST. BLDG.
~~ATLANTA, GA.~~

Donalsonville, Ga.

ADVISORY C

MAJ. WM. PLUMMER
LEUT. BROWN
SMYTHE GAMBRELL
JOHN N. CANDLER
JESSE DRAPER
WINSHIP NUNNALLY
MAJ. CHAS. A.
SIDNEY CAMP
BOYD SLOAN
JOHN H. MORROW

April 27, 1934.

Hon. J. Edgar Hoover,
Director, Dept. Of Justice.
Washington, D, C.
De
De r Sir,

I wish to call your attention to the enclosed envelope and letter sent through the mails by Senator Huey P. Long or his agents. Every voter in this county is receiving letters of this type. You will notice that the frank has not been canceled by the postoffice from which it was mailed, which is the same with the other letters being received. It is the belief of the postmaster that these letters are being mailed from Bainbridge, Georgia.

As these letters are p rsonal and not on goverment business, I will thank you to turn thes letter and inclosure to the proper authorities for investigation.

I will thank you to consider this communication as private.

Very truly yours,
William F. Cummings
William F. Cummings.

RECORDED & INDEXED
MAY 15 1934

62-31578-1
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
APR 30 1934 P.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

62-53007

DO-6

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

October 7, 1969

MR. TOLSON
MR. DELOACH
MR. MOHR
MR. BISHOP
MR. CASPER
MR. CALLAHAN
MR. CONRAD
MR. FELT
MR. GALE
MR. ROSEN
MR. SULLIVAN
MR. TAVEL
MR. TROTTER
MR. JONES
TELE. ROOM
MISS HOLMES
MRS. METCALF
MISS GANDY

The attached note was sent to the Director from Mrs. Seymour Weiss, 1069 Roosevelt Hotel, New Orleans, Louisiana 70140, and reads as follows:

"Dear Mr. Hoover -

Thank you for your thoughtful and sympathetic telegram about Seymour. He would have been proud because of his great admiration for you - and so am I.

ST-110 REC-31 1

My loss is indeed great but it is comforting to know there are friends who care.

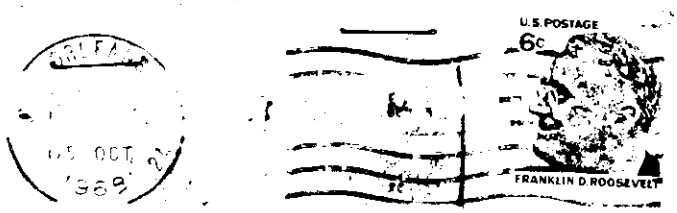
Sincerely,
Elva Weiss

October 4th, 1969."

hcv

18 OCT 15 1969

51 OCT 22 1969



Dear Mr. Hoover —

Thank you for your thoughtful and sympathetic telegram about Seymour. He would have been proud because of his great admiration for you — and so am I.

My loss is indeed great but it is comforting to know there are friends who care.

Sincerely,
Edna Wise

October 4th, 1969.

9/18/69

PLAIN

WESTERN UNION URGENT

MRS. SEYMOUR WEISS
ROOSEVELT HOTEL
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

I HAVE JUST LEARNED OF THE PASSING OF YOUR HUSBAND AND WANT TO EXTEND TO YOU MY EXPRESSIONS OF DEEPEST SYMPATHY IN YOUR GREAT LOSS. WHILE I REALIZE THERE IS NOTHING ONE CAN SAY TO EASE YOUR GRIEF I DO HOPE YOU WILL FIND CONSOLATION IN KNOWING THAT HIS MANY FRIENDS ARE SHARING YOUR SORROW.

J. EDGAR HOOVER

Seymour Weiss

CT:DSS

102

Mailing List Change Noted 9/19/69

REC-73 62-53007-20

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 18 1969
5041 MEST
WESTERN UNION

6 SEP 24 1969

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
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Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
70 SEP 30 1969
MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

FD 36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI

Date: 9/18/69

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

TO: Director, FBI

FROM: SAC, New Orelans (73-327)

RE: SEYMOUR WEISS
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

There is attached a newspaper clipping from the New Orleans Times-Picayune dated 9/18/69 which reflects that SEYMOUR WEISS died Wednesday night, 9/17/69, after suffering an apparent heart attack while attending a meeting in Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

This is submitted for the information of the Bureau and for the completion of its files.

New Orleans files reflect limited correspondence from the Director to Mr. WEISS, one in 1966 and one in 1967.

2 - Bureau (Encl. 1) ENCLOSURE
1 - New Orleans
RER:jam
(3)

Deleted from m

62-53007-19

SEP 20 1969

EX-103

REC 17

Telecon 9/18/69

U. C. - Bishop

CR. I. E. RESEARCH

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

4

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

BUSINESS, CIVIC LEADER IS DEAD

Seizure in Baton Rouge Kills Seymour Weiss

New Orleans business and civic leader Seymour Weiss died Wednesday night in Baton Rouge after suffering an apparent heart attack. He was 73.

Mr. Weiss had attended an executive meeting of the board of the Department of Commerce and Industry of which he was vice chairman.

He became ill after returning to his room at the Prince Murat Inn and died about 7:30 p. m.

S. L. "Buck" Wright of New Orleans, another board member, said Mr. Weiss attended the meeting throughout the day and showed no sign of illness. He became ill around 6:30 p. m., however, and a doctor was called.

Funeral services will be conducted at 2 p. m. Friday from the Tharp-Sontheimer Funeral Home at 4127 S. Claiborne ave. Rabbi Julian Feibelman will officiate. Interment will be in Metairie Cemetery.

Mr. Weiss was a former owner of the Roosevelt Hotel.

HONORED IN 1957

Mr. Weiss was known in many parts of the world as one of America's top hosts and hotel operators.

The American Hotel Association crowned Mr. Weiss as this nation's "Prince of Hospitality" at a testimonial dinner in his honor at the Palmer House in Chicago April 11, 1957. A 300-page testimonial signed by hotel men throughout the nation was presented Mr. Weiss on that occasion.

At various times he served as a director and member of the executive committee of the AHA, president of the Louisiana Hotel-Motel Association and president of the New Orleans Hotel Association. He held also many offices in civic associations and was an officer and director of a number of commercial corporations.

Born Friday, Sept. 13, 1896, at Bunkie, Mr. Weiss was the son of Samuel and Gizella Weiss. His late father was a native of Austria, and his mother was born in Berlin. He lived for eight years in Bunkie, where he obtained his first schooling, before the family moved to Abbeville after his father's death.

In his teens, he moved to Alexandria to work in the Weiss and Goldring department store, operated by his uncle. He came to New Orleans in 1916 to work in the Crossett Shoe Store, then at 710 Canal Street.

During World War I he served in the United States infantry, returning to the Crossett store as a clerk at the war's end. Following the death of Louis A. Crossett he applied to Arthur Benigilia, then manager of the Roosevelt Hotel, the name of which had been recently changed from Grunewald Hotel, for a job. He was made manager of the barber shop. He held that job five months before he was made business promotion manager. In succession he became assistant manager, manager, vice-president and, in 1931, president and managing director.

He served as president of the Board of Commissioners of the Port of New Orleans, member of the Louisiana state board of commerce and industry, member of the board of managers of the Delgado Trades and Technical Institute and later as chairman of the board when the institution became Delgado College.

CIVIC POSITIONS

His civic positions included director of the New Orleans Chapter, American Red Cross; vice-president of the Greater New Orleans Tourist and Convention Commission; vice-president of the Baronne Street Improvement Association; vice-president of the Metropolitan New Orleans Safety Council; and director of the Chamber of Commerce of the New Orleans Area and of International House and International Trade Mart.

The business responsibilities of Mr. Weiss were numerous. He was a director of the National American Bank, at one time president of the old Jacobs Candy Company, vice-president of New York's Belmont-Plaza Corporation, vice-president of the Win or Lose Corporation, director of the Auditorium Boxing Association, and president of the old New Orleans Professional Baseball Club.

In the late 20s and early 30s Mr. Weiss was one of the closest confidants of the late Sen. Huey P. Long. Following the senator's death he became chairman of the Huey P. Long Memorial Commission.

President Harry S. Truman issued a full and unconditional pardon to Mr. Weiss Feb. 12, 1947, after he had been sentenced in 1940 in connection with the Louisiana "scandals" of 1939. Earlier a federal parole board member had reported that Mr. Weiss had been paroled because of "exemplary behavior."

BROTHERS KILLED

In addition to the testimonial dinner in Chicago, many other public tributes were paid Mr. Weiss after he returned to operation of the Roosevelt Hotel. He was honored as "hotel man of distinction" at the Southern Hotel Exposition in Atlanta in May, 1951. The Young Men's Business Club of Greater New Orleans made him a life honorary member on May 1, 1963.

Gov. John J. McKeithen, when he learned of Mr. Weiss' death, said he was a "dear friend and a strong supporter.

"I didn't know him before I was elected but I learned to know him as a close personal friend," the governor said.

Delgado College president Dr. Marvin E. Thames said the college will be closed Friday because of the funeral. However, graduation exercises will be conducted as scheduled at 7:30 p. m. Friday at the Cafetorium, said Dr. Thames. A special tribute will be paid Mr. Weiss during the program.

Mrs. Weiss was to have been a participant in the graduation program.

ENCLOSURE

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

THE TIMES-PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 9-18-69

Edition:

Author: GEORGE W. HEALY JR.

Editor:

Title:

SEYMOUR WEISS

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: N.O.,LA.

☐ Being Investigated

64-53[illegible]-11

5

The Bernard and Milton Weiss Annual Brotherhood Award, which is presented for promotion of better inter-group understanding, was given to the National Conference of Christians and Jews in memory of two brothers of Mr. Weiss, who were killed in an airplane accident near Shreveport while returning from a duck hunt in Southwest Louisiana.

Another brother, Johnny Weiss, died several months after the deaths of Bernard and Milton Weiss. The latter brothers lived in Shreveport. Johnny Weiss was a resident of New Orleans. His first wife, the former Notie Fay Turner, died in New Orleans in 1960.

SOLD HOTEL IN 1965

In November, 1965, Mr. Weiss sold the Roosevelt Hotel. Later he was elected to the board of trustees of the National Conference of Christians and Jews. He also served as president of the Lovely Louisiana Tourist Association.

In May, 1966, he was honored at a testimonial dinner by the Greater New Orleans Hotel-Motel Association and the Louisiana Hotel-Motel Association. The dinner, held at the Roosevelt, was attended by executives of the industry from throughout the country.

Last year, Mr. Weiss served as general chairman of the committee for the 250th anniversary of the founding of New Orleans.

In 1965, Mr. Weiss was named Distinguished Salesman at Large by the Sales-Marketing Executives of the Chamber of Commerce of the New Orleans Area. He also was appointed a member of the Small Business Advisory Council for Louisiana.

EFFORTS NOTICED

The Greater New Orleans AFL-CIO presented its third annual Community Service Award to Mr. Weiss in 1964. He also was honored that year by the Louisiana Historical Society for his efforts in preserving the James Pitot House on Bayou St. John.

Mr. Weiss was president of the American Hotel Charity Foundation.

He served on the board of regents of Loyola University, the board of Methodist Hospital and on the board of Fair Grounds Corp.

Survivors include his widow, the former Mrs. Elva Kimball, and his stepfather, Sol Kaplan of New Orleans.

Mr. Weiss resided at the Roosevelt Hotel.



SEYMOUR WEISS
Former Roosevelt owner.

6

July 16, 1969

REC 16 62-53007-18

Honorable Seymour Weiss
National American Bank Building
New Orleans, Louisiana 70130

Dear Seymour:

Thank you for your kind remarks and expressions of support in your letter of July 9th.

I was most pleased to learn that you found my message in the July issue of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin of interest. It was certainly thoughtful of you to comment as you did concerning it and I want you to know of my sincere appreciation.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely,

Edgar

NOTE: Mr. Weiss is on the Special Correspondents List and is known to the Director on a first-name basis.

ALA:cac (3)

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
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Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAILED 10
JUL 16 1969
COMM-FBI

AUG - 1 1969

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Seymour Weiss
National American Bank Building
New Orleans, Louisiana 70130

July 9, 1969

Honorable John Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I received and thoroughly enjoyed reading the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin, dated July 1969, and I should like to congratulate you on your Message from the Director which I thought was outstanding.

I shall always recall a statement which you made to me many, many years ago to the effect that we will never get rid of corruption as long as we have corrupt officials, and your statement then certainly applies today.

Of course, I am delighted that you decided to remain as the head of your very great department and I hope that the good Lord will spare you to remain the head for many years in the future.

I realize that I am being presumptuous in offering to be of assistance to you, but if you ever feel I can be of service to you in any capacity, please do not hesitate to call on me.

REC 16 62-53002-18

My kindest personal regards. EX. 117

15 JUL 17 1969

Sincerely and respectfully,

Seymour Weiss

SW/md

Via Air Mail

EXP. PROC.
JUL 11 1969.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

REC 13

August 16, 1967

62-5307-17

Honorable Seymour Weiss
National American Bank Building
New Orleans, Louisiana 70130

Dear Seymour:

It was most thoughtful of you to write on August 10th concerning the Uniform Crime Reports bulletin for 1966, and I want to thank you for your offer of assistance and for your warm sentiments.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely,
Edgar

NOTE: Mr. Weiss is on the Special Correspondents' List on a first-name basis.

GEM:mel (3)

MAILED 3
AUG 16 1967
COMM-FBI

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

9

Seymour Weiss
National American Bank Building
New Orleans, Louisiana 70130

August 10, 1967

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I received and know that I am indebted to you for having sent me the Uniform Crime Reports for the year 1966, which I found most interesting and enlightening.

I am grateful to you for continuing to think about me and I should like to reiterate my very sincere desire to be of assistance to you if ever you feel I can be of service to you in any capacity.

My kindest personal regards.

Sincerely and respectfully,

Seymour Weiss

SW/md

REC 13

AUG 18 1967

EXP. PROC.
AUG 11 1967

June 22, 1967

REC 3

62-53007-16

ST-105

Honorable Seymour Weiss
National American Bank Building
New Orleans, Louisiana 70130

Dear Seymour:

Your letter of June 20th has been received, and it is always a pleasure to hear from you. I very much appreciate your kind sentiments and complimentary remarks regarding my speech, "Faith, Freedom and Law." Your communication serves as a source of encouragement for me.

Thank you for your generous offer to be of assistance.

Sincerely,
Edgar

1 - New Orleans - Enclosure

NOTE: Mr. Weiss is on the Special Correspondents' List on a first-name basis.

JRP:acp
(4)

Tolson
DeLoach
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Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

MAILED 30
JUN 23 1967
COMM-FBI

55 JUN 29 1967

Seymour Weiss
National American Bank Building
New Orleans, Louisiana 70130

June 20, 1967

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I have just read the brilliant speech which you delivered before the Regional Conference on Crime Prevention of the Michigan State Bar at Rochester, Michigan, on June 8th, and on which I should like to congratulate you.

I am sure that those who were fortunate enough to be present were as much impressed with that which you had to say as I was.

The existing conditions, which you described, are alarming and frightening and I consider the people of America extremely fortunate in having you and your great organization protecting us against such great odds, and I can only hope that the good Lord will continue to permit you to enjoy good health so that you may continue to do the great work which you have done and are doing for all of our people.

Although I realize I am being terribly presumptuous, if you ever feel I can be of assistance to you in any capacity please do not hesitate to call on me.

My kindest personal regards.

Sincerely and respectfully,

Seymour Weiss

SW/md

VIA AIR MAIL

EXP. PROC.
40 JUN 21 1967

REC 3

62-53007-

ST-105

9 JUN 21 1967

RA

January 12, 1967

REC 67 ~~94-53540-5~~
62-53007-15

Honorable Seymour Weiss
National American Bank Building
New Orleans, Louisiana 70130

Dear Seymour:

I have received your letter of January 9th and want to thank you for your thoughtfulness in writing and offer of assistance. Your expression of confidence in my work and kind sentiments are appreciated.

I am pleased to learn you found my summary of our activities to be of interest and that your college is going to provide a training academy for law enforcement officers and firemen. It is my belief that the demands of modern society have vastly broadened the scope and increased the complexities of law enforcement problems. The ultimate fulfillment of these responsibilities lies in the recruiting and training of men of character, imagination, intellect and a strong sense of dedication to the public service. The failure or success of law enforcement hinges on the available training opportunities. I look forward to the time when all law enforcement agencies are operating on a truly professional basis.

Sincerely,

Edgar

MAILED
JAN 12 1967
COMM-FBI

NOTE: Correspondent is on the Special Correspondents' List and is known to the Director on a first-name basis.

BGH:mjb (3)

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
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Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
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Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

FEB 3 1967

Seymour Weiss
National American Bank Building
New Orleans, Louisiana 70130

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

January 9, 1967

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I have just received and thoroughly enjoyed reading your Release dated January 5th, and I appreciate very much your having sent it to me.

As a citizen of our great country, I am grateful to you and your organization in the fine work you have done and are doing in protecting the best interests of our country, and I hope that the Good Lord will continue to permit you to enjoy good health and that the powers of our government officials will continue to induce you to remain the head of the great organization which you have built and are responsible for.

Mr. Hoover, I thought you would be interested in learning that recently our government donated to Delgado Vocational College, of which I have the honor to be President, 29-1/2 acres of what was previously Jackson Barracks, located in our City, and on which Delgado will create what I think will be one of the finest police and fireman's academy in the country. I am highly enthusiastic about the potentialities of our police academy and I shall keep you advised on our progress.

Although presumptuous on my part, I hope if you ever feel I can be of service to you in any capacity you will not hesitate to call on me.

62-53007-15

My kindest personal regards.

REC 67

Sincerely and respectfully,

Seymour Weiss

SW/md

VIA AIR MAIL

10 JAN 16 1967

EXP. PROC.
JAN 10 1967

SCL
ack
1-12-67
BGH mgb

14

August 23, 1966

REC 30 ~~44-515-10-4~~
62-53007-14
EX-117

Honorable Seymour Weiss
National American Bank Building
New Orleans, Louisiana 70130

Dear Seymour:

Your letter of August 16th has been received, and I am glad to know of your interest in my statement concerning the 18th National Convention of the Communist Party, USA. The complimentary remarks you expressed regarding my work mean much to me, and I want to convey my appreciation. Thank you for your generous offer to be of service.

With kind regards,

Sincerely,

Edgar

1 - New Orleans - Enclosure

NOTE: Mr. Weiss is President and Managing Director of The Roosevelt (HOTEL IN NEW ORLEANS) and he is on the Special Correspondents' List on a first-name basis.

JRP:jss (4)

AUG 23 3 36 PM
FBI
RECD-READING ROOM

Tolson
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Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAILED 20
AUG 23 1966
COMM-FBI

56 SEP 2 1966

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

15

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Seymour Weiss
National American Bank Building
New Orleans, Louisiana 70130

August 16, 1966

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Justice Department Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I received and thoroughly appreciated your sending me the Statement made by you to the Subcommittee to Investigate the Administration of the Internal Security Act and Other Internal Security Laws concerning the 18th National Convention of the Communist Party, which was held June 22-26, 1966. It is undoubtedly the most enlightening and frightening document I have ever read and, of course, I have a great appreciation for the fact that you are so thoroughly familiar with the Communist Party's activities in our great country and, as one who loves our country, I feel that I and all of the people of America owe you a debt of gratitude, which we will never be able to pay.

I regret very much that it has been such a long time since I have had the pleasure of seeing you, but look forward to seeing you in the near future. In the meantime, if you ever feel I can be of assistance to you in any capacity, please do not hesitate to call on me.

My kindest personal regards,

Sincerely and respectfully,

62-53007-14

SW/md

Seymour Weiss

EXP. PROC.
AUG 19 1966

REC 30

15 AUG 24 1966

Mailing List
Change Noted

16

July 28, 1964

REC-123 62-53007-13
~~94-57540-3~~

EX-1.2

Mr. Seymour Weiss
President and Managing Director
The Roosevelt
New Orleans, Louisiana 70140

Dear Seymour:

I received your note of July 21st and want to thank you for giving me the benefit of your observations concerning the crime rate.

It was typically thoughtful of you to comment as you did, and I deeply appreciate the best wishes you extended. Your continued support over the years has always meant a great deal to me.

With kind regards,

Sincerely,

MAILED 3
JUL 28 1964
COMM-FBI

J. Edgar Hoover

REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI
JUL 28 11 15 AM '64

NOTE: Mr. Weiss is on the Special Correspondents' List and is known to the Director on a first-name basis.

CJJ:sls
(3)

Tolson
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Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
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Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

148

67 AUG 6 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

17

The
ROOSEVELT
NEW ORLEANS, LA. 70140

EXECUTIVE OFFICES
SEYMOUR WEISS
PRESIDENT AND MANAGING DIRECTOR
THE ROOSEVELT - HOTEL NEW ORLEANS

July 21, 1964

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. Evans	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

Honorable John Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

You were very kind to send me the uniform crime reports for the year of 1963, which I regret to advise are frightening. 1962 was a horrible year for crime and in the summary of your '63 report, in 1963 there was a 10% increase. Other statistics are just as alarming.

Unfortunately, your great organization is restricted under the law in participating in many instances where I am confident you could and would be extremely helpful in solving many crimes.

Mr. Hoover, you have earned and deserve the magnificent reputation which you and your great organization enjoy and I can only hope that the good Lord will permit you to continue to enjoy good health so that you may carry on for many years to come.

With assurance of my desire to be of service to you at all times and my kindest personal regards, I am

Sincerely and respectfully,

Seymour Weiss.

SW:E

62-53007-13

REC-123

17 JUL 24 1964

EX-102

Mailing List
Change Noted
7-28-64

CORRESPONDENCE

18

EX. - 140

REC- 23

62-53007-12

~~47-575-40-2~~

July 23, 1963

Mr. Seymour Weiss
President and Managing Director
The Roosevelt
New Orleans 40, Louisiana

Dear Seymour:

It was a pleasure to receive your letter of July 16th, with enclosure, and I want to thank you for your very kind remarks. Your continuing support means a great deal to all of us in the FBI, and we sincerely hope our future efforts will also merit your approbation.

With kind regards,

Sincerely,
Edgar

NOTE: Mr. Weiss is on the Special Correspondents' List on a first-name basis

DCM:nlb (3)

JUL 23 10 35 AM '63
REC'D-READING ROOM
F B I

JUL 23 10 38 AM '63
FBI
REC'D MAIL ROOM

MAILED 25
JUL 23 1963
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

53 AUG 2 1963

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

The
ROOSEVELT
NEW ORLEANS 40, LA.

EXECUTIVE OFFICES
SEYMOUR WEISS
PRESIDENT AND MANAGING DIRECTOR
THE ROOSEVELT - HOTEL NEW ORLEANS

July 16, 1963

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. Belmont ✓
Mr. Mohr ✓
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Honorable John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I received, thoroughly appreciated and enjoyed your report to Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy and your report on the FBI's role in the field of civil rights.

First, I should like to congratulate you on your report of accomplishments to the Attorney General and my only comment on your role in the field of civil rights is fully covered in the last paragraph and, particularly, in the last four words, "without apologies to anyone", with which I agree.

It is almost incredible that you can continue to operate your important department without prejudice or partiality. You have earned and deserve the respect, admiration and gratitude of everyone in our great country and I hope that the good Lord will continue to bless you with good health so that you can serve our great country for many years to come.

I sincerely hope if you ever feel I can be of assistance to you in any capacity, you will not hesitate to call on me and, with my kindest personal regards, I am

62-53007-12

Sincerely and respectfully,

EX-140 REC-23

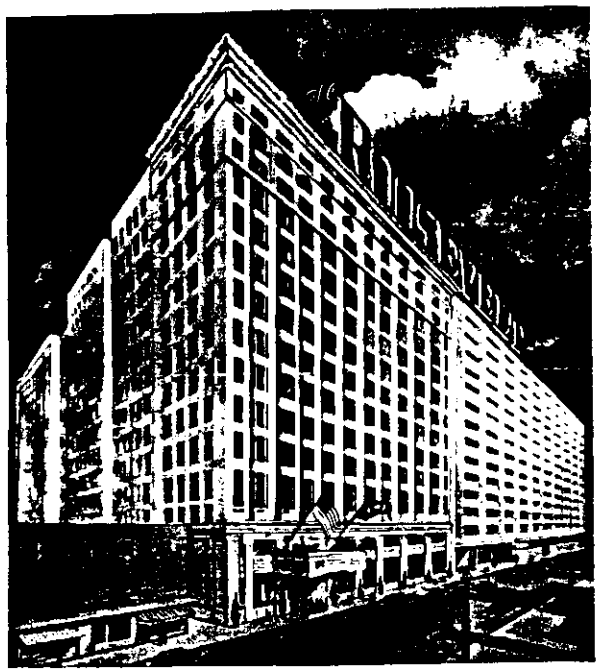
Seymour Weiss.

JUL 25 1963

ENCLOSURE
SW:E

EXP. PROC.
JUL 19 1963

CORRESPONDENCE













Details make perfection,
but perfection is no small thing . . .

That's why nothing was forgotten when **THE ROOSEVELT HOTEL in New Orleans** planned its two-year $3,018,132 program...

We've just redecorated and refurnished every guest room, every suite, in our hotel. Nothing has been omitted which could contribute to the comfort and convenience of our guests.

Everything is smartly new—except the spacious size of our rooms and the high ceilings of a more gracious era.

The decor of each room is soft and relaxing. All carpeting, all drapes, are new and harmonize with new furniture and fixtures. Every bed and mattress is new; designed for luxurious comfort. TV and radio facilities are in every room.

We're proud of such things as a little light which flashes on the phone if a message or 'phone call arrives when a guest is away from the room—reminding him to call the desk.

To keep a step ahead, we've installed automatic telephone facilities which provide unexcelled service. It is no longer necessary to go through the hotel switchboard to call other rooms in our hotel, or to make local or long distance calls. You just dial the service you want, quickly and conveniently.

Air-conditioning is individually controlled to provide the "climate" desired.

Adding to the picture of completeness are The Roosevelt's four famous dining rooms—including the popular Blue Room that features lilting dance music and America's finest entertainers in floor shows at dinner and supper hours.

To serve its 900 rooms with bath, The Roosevelt maintains a staff of 1100 employees—probably the highest ratio of personnel to rooms in America. This is done to assure our traditionally superior service.

When making reservations for yourself, friends or business acquaintances coming to New Orleans, write, wire or phone The Roosevelt—located in the heart of everything. Enjoy our traditionally fine service. We welcome the opportunity to be your host.

We offer free garage for registered guests and have family plan rates.

R

President and
Managing Director

THE ROOSEVELT
PRIDE OF THE SOUTH
New Orleans 40, Louisiana
Tel: Area Code 504, 529-7111

117

62-53007-12

22

ENCLOSURE

REC- 65 57540 —

62-53007-11

July 20, 1962

Mr. Seymour Weiss
President and Managing Director
The Roosevelt
New Orleans 40, Louisiana

Dear Seymour:

I have received your letter of the 16th and appreciate the thought prompting you to write.

It was kind of you to comment as you did regarding my appropriation testimony and the accomplishments of the FBI during the last fiscal year. Your generous expression of confidence is most encouraging, and you may be sure my only desire is to continue as Director as long as I can be of service to our country.

Thank you for your offer to be of assistance, and I trust you will not hesitate to contact my associates or me whenever we can be of any aid to you.

With every good wish,

Sincerely,

Edgar

NOTE: Mr. Weiss is on the Special Correspondent's List on a first-name basis.

RVA:nlb (3)

REC'D-READING ROOM FBI JUL 20 3 53 PM '62

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JUL 20 1962
COMM-FBI

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Tolson
Belmont
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Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

23

The ROOSEVELT
NEW ORLEANS 40, LA.

EXECUTIVE OFFICES
SEYMOUR WEISS
PRESIDENT AND MANAGING DIRECTOR
THE ROOSEVELT - HOTEL NEW ORLEANS

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

July 16, 1962

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

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I received and appreciated very much your testimony before the House Sub-Committee on Appropriation and I should like to add my congratulations to the many I know you have received on the outstanding accomplishments of your great Department for the year ending June 30, 1962.

I feel that the entire population of our great country owes you and your fine Department a debt of gratitude which we shall never be able to pay and I can only hope that your health will permit you to continue to serve our country for many, many more years and, although I realize that I am presumptuous in offering to be of assistance to you, I hope if you ever feel I can be of service to you in any capacity, you will not hesitate to call on me.

My kindest personal regards.

Respectfully and sincerely,

Seymour Weiss.

SW:E

62-53007-11
57540

REC-65

EXP. PROC.
JUL 18 1962

24

REC-3 62-53007-10

June 8, 1961

EX-105

11-1

JUN 8 12 27 PM '61

FBI

Mr. Seymour Weiss
President and Managing Director
The Roosevelt
New Orleans 40, Louisiana

Dear Seymour:

Your letter of May 31, 1961, has been received, and I want you to know that your comments regarding my recent article in "Reader's Digest" are a source of great encouragement to me. The example you cited, I believe, is an excellent illustration of the need for organized recreational activities as a deterrent to youthful criminality.

I do want to express my thanks for your kind sentiments. Your offer of hospitality and desire to be of service are most thoughtful, and I hope that at some future time it will be possible for me to visit your city.

Sincerely,

Edgar

NOTE: Mr. Weiss is on the Special Correspondents' List on a first-name basis.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

FBI
REC'D MAIL ROOM
66 JUN 14 1961

MAILED 30
JUN 8 1961
COMM-FBI

CJH:pak (3)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

25

The
ROOSEVELT
NEW ORLEANS 40, LA.

EXECUTIVE OFFICES
SEYMOUR WEISS
PRESIDENT AND MANAGING DIRECTOR
THE ROOSEVELT - HOTEL NEW ORLEANS

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

May 31, 1961

Honorable John Edgar Hoover
% United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I have just read "These Fighters Against Youth Crime Need Your Help" which appeared in the April issue of the Readers Digest, and on which I should like to congratulate you, and I can only hope that your fine article will get the distribution it deserves, as I am confident it will do a lot of good.

I think it would be interesting to you to know that a few years ago we raised the money for a Catholic Church located in one of the poorest and toughest neighborhoods in our city to build a gymnasium for the boys in the surrounding neighborhood. I have recently learned through our excellent Police Department that since the gymnasium has been built, there has been less crime committed in that neighborhood than in any other section of our city.

You are a great American Mr. Hoover, and I am particularly proud of the privilege of being able to call you my friend, and I sincerely hope that some day you will accept my many invitations to come down and visit our very interesting city. Nothing would please me more than to have you as my guest.

In the meantime, if you ever feel I can be of assistance to you in any capacity, please do not hesitate to call on me.

My kindest personal regards.

EX-105

REC-3 62-5-

9 JUN 9 1961

Respectfully & Sincerely,

Seymour

Seymour Weiss.

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

SW:EA

EXP. PROC.

JUN 5 1961

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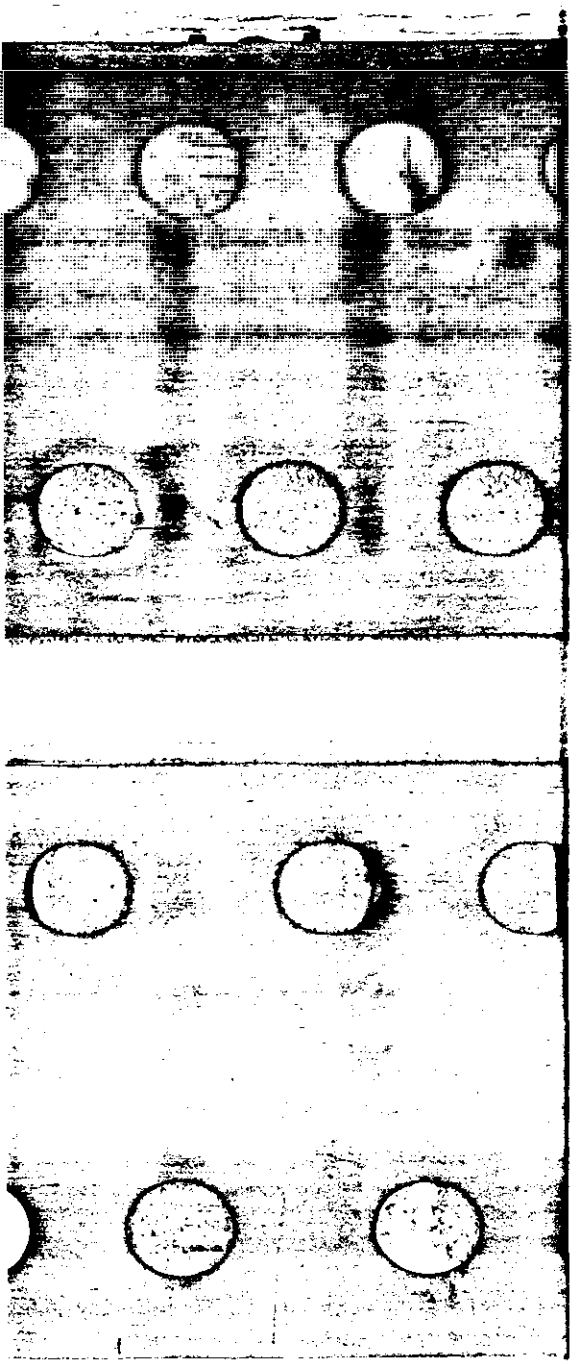


N.Y., there was an 80-percent decrease in youthful crime in that neighborhood. Results like these can be found in many of the 383 cities where 575 Boys' Clubs of America serve 600,000 lads.

The formula is simple. It consists of a genuine, active adult interest in youth; a deep respect and sympathy for the individual boy and girl, tempered with rigid, tough-minded adherence to the legal and moral principles which are the cornerstones of any decent society; and, above all, an unwavering faith in our youth, and Job-like patience in helping every youngster realize the best that is in him.

This formula has worked countless times. At the end of World War II one neighborhood just west of Chicago's Loop was virtually an armed camp, torn by bloody juvenile gang wars. The streets were not safe for women, night or day; children could not be sent to the grocery store with cash.

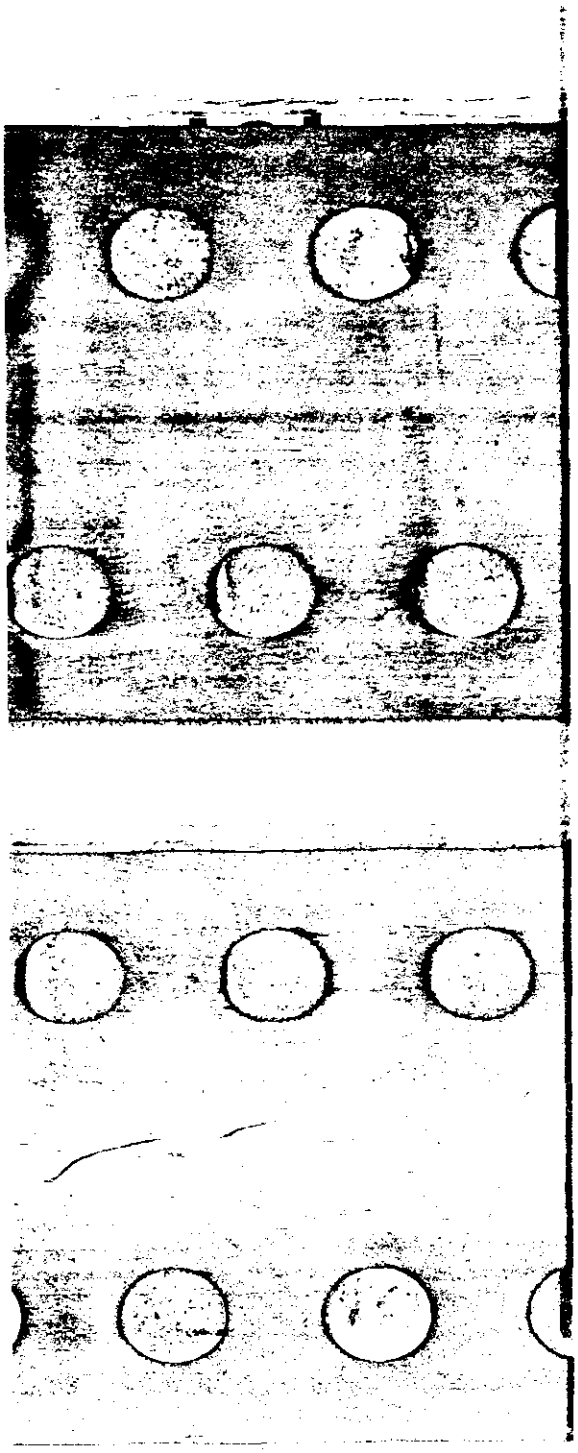
For ten years various social agencies tried to deal with these gangs with little success. Then, in 1955, a young Boys' Club extension worker whom we shall call Richard West began hanging about the pool halls and candy stores where the dominant, most vicious gang met. For months he studied the boys, listened to them, tried to talk with them. It wasn't easy. These boys came from homes filled with fearful frictions. Most had quit school. The gang was their refuge from the hostile world around them.

Rebuffed and threatened time and again, West doggedly shadowed the gang. When members were arrested, he would appear in court with them and speak in their behalf. He made the gang aware that arresting officers and judges listened to him. He was on call day and night for advice and whatever help he could provide.

Finally, one by one, gang members began coming to him with their problems. They found he could arrange loans when there was serious need—medical or dental problems, lack of food in the home. West kept watching, waiting for a display of interest he could seize on as a foundation for launching these youngsters into productive lives. Then he found it. Several times each week they would wander to a nearby high school to watch in absorbed silence as an ROTC unit performed military drill. Talking with the boys, West found they had deep respect for the kind of discipline which could produce precision drill. Here was a chance to get them active in a field in which they could win what they needed and wanted most desperately and had never had—adult support and praise.

From government surplus West obtained Army uniforms. Combat helmets were painted bright blue and white. Drums and bugles were provided. The boys learned fast. As a gang this group had flourished under iron discipline. Now the same discipline drove them toward perfection in military drill. Interest in gang feuds and hoodlumism

27



"They held a knife at my throat and threatened to kill my two little children if I resisted," one of the women said. "We pleaded with them, but they paid no attention."

Convicted of rape and assault, each of the five young thugs received 65-year sentences. The sentencing judge recommended that the youths never be paroled.

Tragically, similar acts of brutal violence are perpetrated daily across the country by rampaging teen-age criminals. Blazing headlines of murder, sadism and gang warfare toll the depredations of youthful criminals. An 18-year-old California art student obtained money to purchase books by robbing elderly people. Known as the "mugger bandit," he committed six vicious attacks on elderly victims which netted him $70. Two of the victims, both elderly men, subsequently died as the result of the violent assaults. In describing his actions, the youth commented, "I picked on old men because they could not fight back."

Today youthful offenders account for one half of the burglary and larceny arrests in this country and nearly two thirds of the arrests for automobile thefts. And their rate of participation in more serious crimes —assault, robbery, rape, murder— is steadily rising.

If we are to continue living in a free and decent society, we must do much more than halt this trend; we must reverse it. Preoccupied with the pursuit of wealth and luxury, we seem to have lost touch with our basic traditions—work, discipline, duty, honor. But if this nation is to survive, we must give our youngsters more chance to know and revere the spiritual concepts which are the real sinews of greatness.

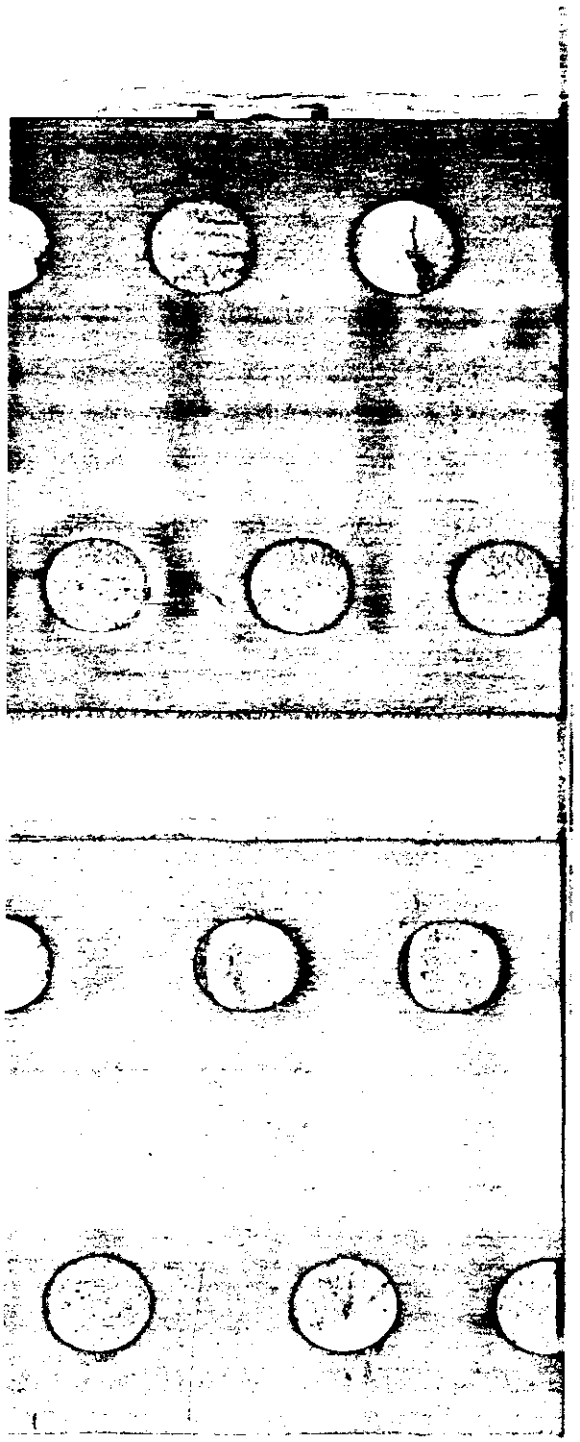
We can help them best by committing ourselves unreservedly to a battle that an all-too-small vanguard of dedicated Americans has been fighting for us for years—the professional leaders and part-time volunteer workers of such groups as the Boys' Clubs of America, Girl Scouts and Boy Scouts, YMCA and YWCA, Police Athletic Leagues, and Catholic, Protestant and Jewish youth organizations. The results these groups achieve continually reaffirm my faith in the strength and appeal of the American idea, and my conviction that American youth, if given the opportunity, will eagerly accept honorable challenge.

Here are some heartening examples:

During the eight years following World War II there was a 61-percent increase in juvenile crime in Louisville, Ky. But during the same period there was a 52-percent *decrease* in one of Louisville's poorest, toughest areas. No new industry moved into this neighborhood to upgrade incomes; there was no decrease in the youth population; housing conditions were not improved. One thing happened: a Boys' Club was established there.

Within five years after a Boys' Club was organized in a delinquency-ridden area of Schenectady,

28



faded. They concentrated on mastering the fast, tricky cadences of the drill repertoire. Soon they were taking part in civic parades, performing at sports events and on television.

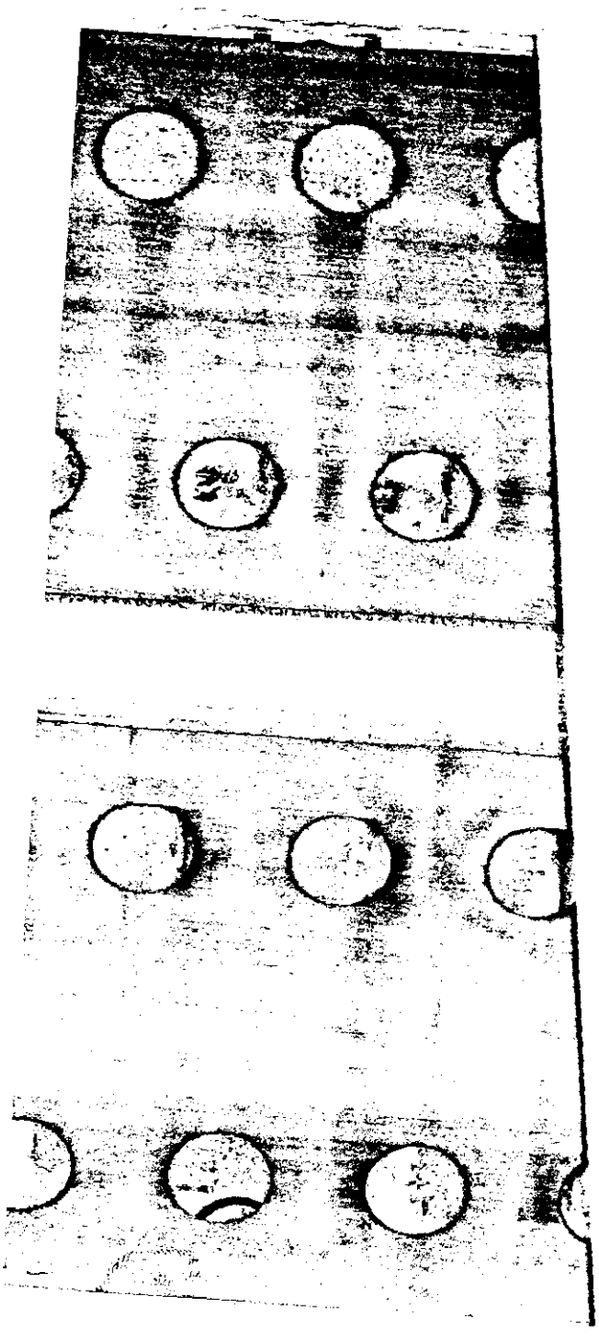
Their success as a drill team fired the imagination of rival gangs. Before long the drill teams in this area included more than 400 youngsters who had once belonged to 17 different gangs. A Boys' Club was built in the center of the area. Here boys worked off excess energy in all kinds of sports and discovered new interests in handicrafts, science, photography and drama. Gang structures disintegrated. Boys' Club workers stayed in close touch with parents, kept pointing to the worth and potentialities of their sons, awakened parental enthusiasm for the boys.

As a result of concerted adult direction and encouragement, many of these boys returned to high school; others found jobs and completed their high-school requirements during evenings in the Boys' Club library.

Today this Boys' Club thrives with a membership of more than 1000. This area, five years ago a spawning ground for big-time crime, is now a respectable neighborhood whose citizens can walk the streets unafraid, with pride in their children and hope for the future.

Some communities have done much to combat youthful criminality through wholesome recreational programs for their children. Great progress is being made in areas where men and women care enough to do something about the problem. Seven years ago, the vast Surrey Lane area of St. Louis, Mo., faced with a growing juvenile-crime problem, did not have a single park or community center. Parents and youngsters of Surrey Lane went into action. With great effort and hard work they converted a tract of land, once a swamp, into a recreational area covering 31 acres. They raised money, cleared the land, built roads and constructed recreational facilities. And they did it as a family project—father and son, mother and daughter, young and old alike, united in the common endeavor. Today, with over 2000 youths participating in recreational activities, Surrey Lane's juvenile-crime rate is practically nil. Last year, the Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge, Pa., honored Surrey Lane with the nation's first-place award for a community program.

The Boy Scout movement, too, has proved that when a worthy challenge is promoted among youngsters, it takes. In one year the crime rate in East Harlem was more than double that of any other section of New York City. Youthful gangs kept the 64-square-block area in terror. Scouters moved in. First they sold Scouting to the ruler of the ruling gang, an 18-year-old whom police suspected of organizing the gang wars which racked the community. Soon that gang—11 boys—



was a Scout troop, dedicated to the principle of helping people instead of hurting them.

More than 150 police departments in the United States now sponsor Boy Scout units, with some police officers serving as Scout leaders. We in the FBI are proud of the fact that nearly 50 percent of our FBI agents are former Boy Scouts.

In no instance have the Boys' Clubs of America or Boy Scouts designed "special programs" for dealing with problem boys. They have succeeded simply by providing adult friendship, guidance, worthy challenge, a desire for the rewards of disciplined living. Their achievements are a monument to the intrinsic worth of our youngsters, and a powerful lesson for us all.

It is long past time that every one of us understood the deadly nature of the sickness in our society and went to work on the cure. Each one of us must help turn back the tide of moral laxity and public apathy which threatens us. Our youth movements have proved it can be done. We must get interested in our children again—in what they read, see, hear and do.

And we must get tough with ourselves. We must stop governing our lives by expediency. Nothing is so infectious as example. We must measure our every act by the same single, simple, stringent criterion that made us a great nation: *"Is it right?"*

Reprinted from the April 1961 issue of The Reader's Digest
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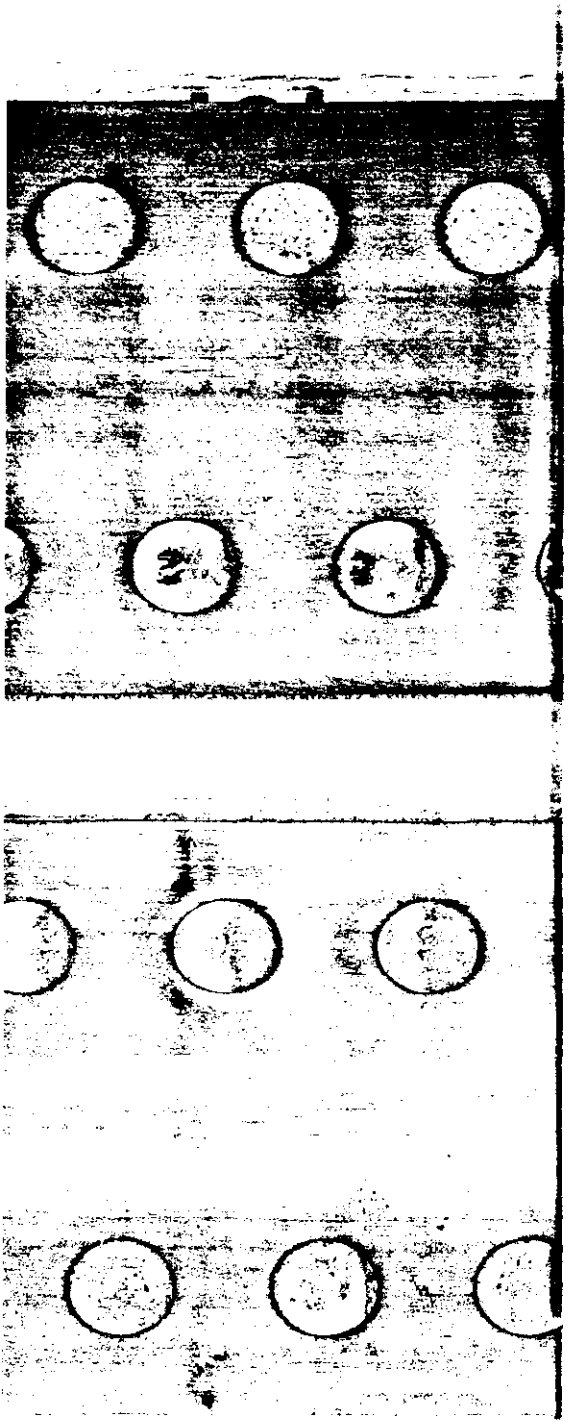
30



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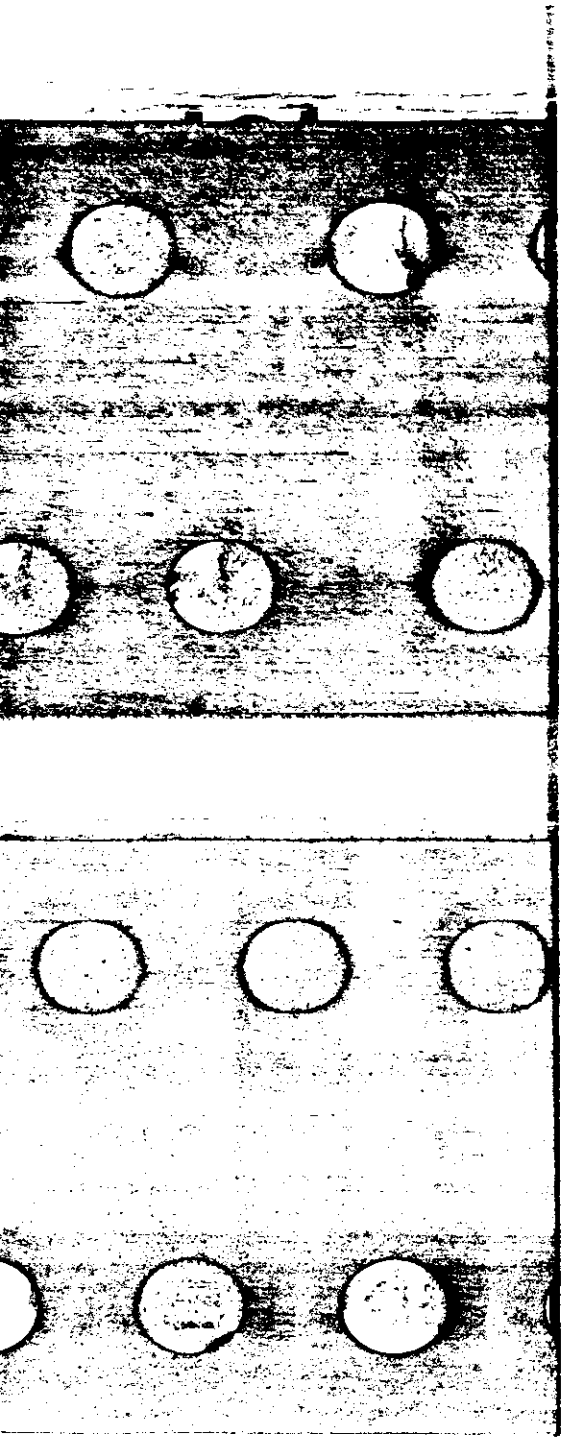

A Reader's Digest

These Fighters Against Youth Crime Need Your Help

By John Edgar Hoover

THE READER'S DIGEST • PLEASANTVILLE, NEW YORK

32

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

62-53007-10

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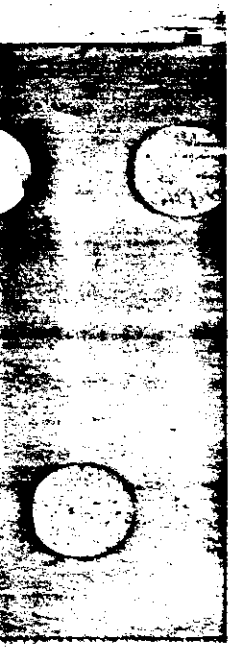
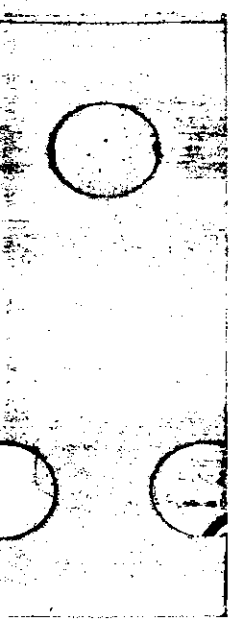
Jones





The
ROOSEVELT
NEW ORLEANS 40, LA.

EXECUTIVE OFFICES
SEYMOUR WEISS
PRESIDENT AND MANAGING DIRECTOR
THE ROOSEVELT – HOTEL NEW ORLEANS

December 29, 1960

Dear Clyde:

I received and thoroughly appreciated your good wishes for the Holiday Season, which you may be assured are heartily reciprocated.

It pleased me very much to know that you were thinking about me and I hope if you ever feel I can be of assistance to you in any capacity, you will not hesitate to call on me.

My kindest personal regards.

Sincerely,

Seymour

Seymour Weiss.

Mr. Clyde Tolson
Apt. 1316
4000 Mass. Ave., N. W.
Washington 16, D. C.

EX 100

REC- 39

SW:E

16 JAN 9 1961

CORRESPONDENCE

Place name on special mailing list

113-3

62 JAN 12 1961

34

The Roosevelt
NEW ORLEANS 9, LA.

EXECUTIVE OFFICES

January 7, 1949.

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

My dear Mr. Hoover:

Today I received from our Chicago Representatives - Leonard Hicks Jr. & Associates - a copy of your letter of December 9th with the Consolidated List of Organizations designated by the Attorney General as within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

This is indeed fine work - and we are always anxious and willing to cooperate with our government.

It may interest you to know that we were approached by the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born - but our facilities were exhausted - and we were unable to grant their request.

Call us at anytime that we can be helpful.

Sincerely,

Seymour Weiss,
President & Managing Director

THE ROOSEVELT.

RB/jb.

RECORDED - 138

12 JAN 10 1949

JAN 27 1949

35

TO : MR. ROSEN DATE: 47

FROM : F. L. Price

Call- 4:10 PM

SUBJECT: FREEMAN W. BURFORD
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

SA Tom Jenkins, Washington Division, telephonically requested a check of the Bureau indices on the above captioned individual as well as the East Texas Refining Company, Richard Leche and Seymour Weiss.

Jenkins advised that the Assistant USA in the District of Columbia was interested in this matter since he had received a letter from the USA at New Orleans indicating that Burford was involved in certain oil deals and was believed to be now in custody in the District of Columbia. A check of the fugitive index through Miss Gibson failed to reflect that Burford is presently wanted by the Bureau.

A check of the Bureau files further indicated that there is no pending file on Burford although he is the subject of two closed files, namely 62-51051 and 9-5345. Other main files were found on the other references but did not reflect that Burford is presently wanted by the Bureau.

This data was furnished to Agent Jenkins and satisfied his inquiry.

FLP:EVD

RECORDED 62-53007-1
EX-24 71 SEP 3 1947
F B I

52 SEP 8 1947
266

ORIGINAL FILED IN

62-53007-5, 6

94-1-32779-4, 5

37

OFFICE OF THE CIVIL ATTACHÉ
EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
MEXICO CITY

March 23, 1944

R Rosen
Mtg M.H. Harton
Schroeder

~~PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL~~

Director, FBI

Re: SEYMOUR WEISS
Mexico Latin American Matters

Shipwreck Kelly

Dear Sir:

There are set forth herein the contents of a memorandum supplied to me by SIS 357 relative to a conversation he had on February 13, 1944, in New Orleans, Louisiana, with SEYMOUR WEISS, who is well-known to the Bureau:

" On February 13, 1944, I had dinner in New Orleans, Louisiana, with SEYMOUR WEISS, former righthand man of HUEY LONG and owner of the Roosevelt Hotel, and of whom I have spoken before. Mr. WEISS told me that he spent sixteen months in the Atlanta Penitentiary, that the Warden was the toughest man he had ever met, and that all of the 4,000 inmates would much prefer being in Alcatraz. Mr. WEISS also told me that his friends, FRANK MURPHY and J. EDGAR HOOVER, were his guests at the Roosevelt Hotel just before he was indicted. I asked Mr. WEISS if J. EDGAR HOOVER could have helped him, and he said no; that HOOVER's hands were tied, but that the FBI did not investigate his case.

RECORDED 62-53107-4
APR 6 1944

Mr. WEISS said that his trouble was caused by politics and that he said that he would never again have anything to do with politics, stating that he left Louisiana now always a few days before any election so that he could not be identified in any way whatsoever with politics. Mr. WEISS said that the mistake he made was in trying to make HUEY LONG's brother Governor after HUEY LONG's death. He said he did not realize that the President of the United States, who disliked HUEY very much, would take it

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211 OCT 23 1964

SIS 38

'upon himself to personally have an investigation made of Louisiana and all of LONG's former political associates, but he said Roosevelt definitely did this, and through FRANK MURPHY, arranged to have the trial just before the Governor's election, which definitely put the jury on the spot where they could render nothing but a guilty verdict against the people who were being tried.

Mr. WEISS said he did only one thing to try to help his situation. He said he knew that if the trial came up before the election, he would definitely be convicted due to the feeling of the people in Louisiana after the investigation and indictment. He said that he offered $50,000 to Senator WHEELER, who at that time was very prominent, if the Senator would just go to FRANK MURPHY and have the trial postponed until after the election. Mr. WEISS said that Senator WHEELER refused to do this, stating that Senator WHEELER said that he expected to be a Presidential candidate and he did not want in any way to get mixed up in the Louisiana situation. Mr. WEISS also said that when HUEY LONG was alive, the Louisiana political machine was the strongest you could possibly have, stating that every office holder in the State had to belong to HUEY's party. WEISS said that EARL LONG, HUEY's brother who ran for the Governorship, had all of HUEY's bad traits and not one of his good ones. Mr. WEISS said that since his return, people had been very nice to him, that his business was booming, and that things were coming along well. "

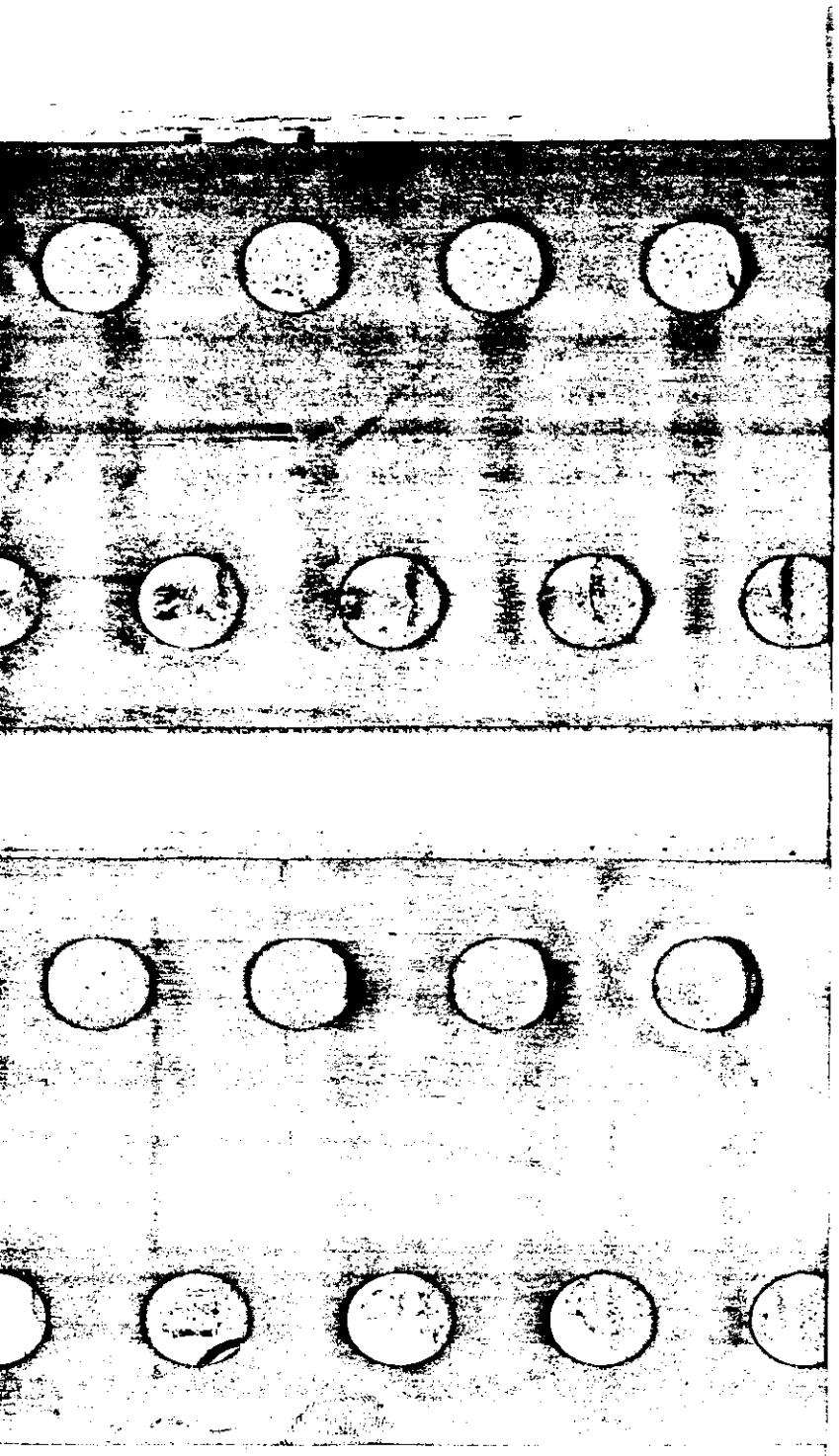
Very truly yours,

Birch D. O'Neal

BDO'N:MKI

Birch D. O'Neal
Civil Attaché

39



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVEST ATION

APR 4 - 1944 1944

✓ The Director	___ Records Section
___ Mr. Tolson	___ Personnel Files
___ Mr. Ladd	___ Send File
___ Mr. Coffey	___ Bring file up-to-date
___ Mr. Rosen	
___ Mr. Clegg	___ Search, serialize, and route
___ Mr. Clavin	* * *
___ Mr. Nichols	
___ Mr. Tracy	
___ Mr. Hendon	
___ Mr. Pennington	___ Mechanical Section
___ Mr. Quinn Tamm	* * *
___ Mr. Nease	___ Call me re this
___ Mr. Welch	___ Note and return
___ Miss Gandy	___ See me

SECTION CHIEFS

___ Mr. Alden	___ Mr. Mumford
___ Mr. Buckley	___ Mr. Strickland
___ Mr. Burton	___ Mr. Timm
___ Mr. Callan	___ Mr. _____
___ Mr. Carson	
___ Mr. Cunningham	
___ Mr. Fitch	

___ Miss Stalcup	___ Stamp and mail
___ Miss Conlon	___ War and Navy File
___ Miss James	___ State Dept. File
___ Miss Welch	___ Type
	___ Register & forward
	___ Prepare tickler for
	___ Call these files
___ See me	___ File
	___ Place on record and return

EDWARD A. TAMM - 5734

40

TELETYPE

AUG 7-39

copy - vh

FBI NEW ORLEANS 8-7-39 12-52 PM WH

DIRECTOR

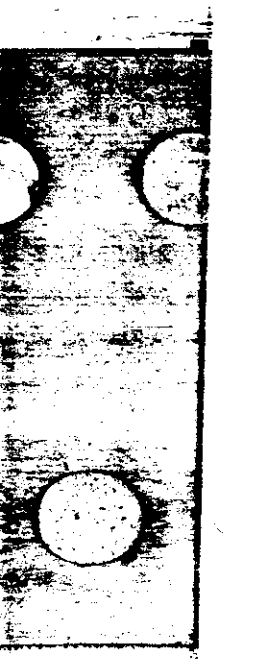
LOUISIANA STATE OFFICIALS INFORMATION CONCERNING. RICHARD W LECHE, SEYMOUR WEISS AND FREEMAN BURFORD, PRESIDENT EAST TEXAS REFINING COMPANY, INDICTED BY FEDERAL GRAND JURY NEW ORLEANS TODAY INDICTMENT CHARGING DEFENDANTS WITH VIOLATION OF THE CONNALLY ACT AND FRAUD AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT, IN THAT THEY IMPAIRED THE OPERATI OF THE STATUTE. THIS INDICTMENT CHARGES THAT IN NINETEEN THIRTY SEVEN THE DEFENDANTS RECEIVED ONE HUNDRED FORTY EIGHT THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED DOLLARS, OF WHICH MARTIN MIXREY, BURFORDS ATTORNEY, A CONSPIRATOR BUT NOT A DEFENDANT, GOT FOURTEEN THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED DOLLARS AND THAT WEISS GOT THE REMAINDER, WHICH HE EQUALLY DIVIDED WITH LECHE. THE SECOND INDICTMENT RETURNED TODAY CHARGES WEISS WITH FAILING TO MAKE INCOME TAX RETURN ON SEVENTY SIX THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS INNINETEEN THIRTYSIX, AND THAT THE SIXTY SEVEN THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED HE PAID TO LECHE WAS NOT PROPERTY DEDUCTABLE, AS LECHE PERFORMED NO SERVICE. A THIRD INDICTMENT RETURNED TODAY CHARGES SEYMOUR WEISS AND LOUIS LESAGE WITH CONSPIRACY SINCE NINETEEN THIRTYSIX, IN THAT LESAGE INCLUDED TWENTYFIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS IN HIS INCOME TAX RETURN WHICH SHOULD HAVE BEEN IN THE RETURN OF SEYMOUR WEISS, THIS MONEY HAVING BEEN RECEIVED IN CONNECTION WITH

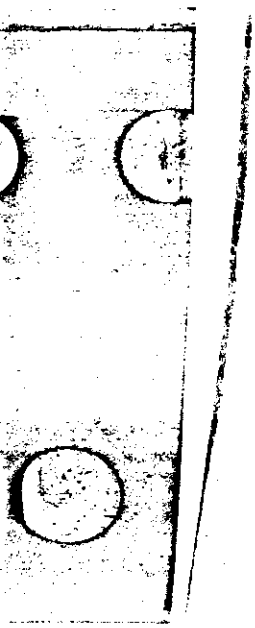
ORIGINAL FILED IN

RECORDED & INDEXED

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
AUG 12 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

41





THE SALE OF THE BIENVILLE HOTEL FIXTURES. USA RENE VIOSCA ADVISED THAT ON AUGUST FOURTEENTH NINETEEN THIRTYNINE TWENTYFIVE NAMES WILL BE DRAWN FROM THE JURY BOX TO SUPPLEMENT THE PRESENT PETTY JURY PANEL. VIOSCA REQUESTED THESE ADDITIONAL PERSONS, AFTER BEING DRAWN, BE INVESTIGATED IN CONNECTION WITH THE PRESENT PETTY JURY INVESTIGATION. IT IS REQUESTED THAT THE BUREAU ADVISE IF AUTHORIZED.

SACKETT

copy - med

1308 Masonic Temple Building
New Orleans, Louisiana
May 22, 1939

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF [redacted] Declassified DATE 11/19/78 ggl/dw

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

~~PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL~~

Re: Louisiana Political Situation

Dear Mr. Hoover;

At the Louisiana Peace Officers Association Convention in Baton Rouge, Louisiana last week, I had an excellent opportunity to mingle with the State's peace officers who, of course, are very influential factors in the State's political situation. Earl K. Long, presently Lieutenant-Governor of the State, was very much in evidence, and openly announced his candidacy for the governorship. I had occasion to visit with Mr. LONG at different times during the Convention. He impressed me as being about the "dumbest white man" I have ever talked to, has very little intelligence, no tact, and not very much common sense. He has an over-abundance of confidence in himself, speaks authoritatively about matters he quite evidently knows nothing about, and generally makes a very poor impression. He is quite stubborn, egotistical, and is the type of man who would not listen to reason or advice from any source.

According to the present trend of the political picture, it is almost certain that EARL LONG will receive the Democratic nomination at the caucus of the party which will meet in several months to select a candidate. If he receives that support he is, of course, assured of election. The whole situation now hinges upon the actions of the Mayor ROBERT S. MAESTRI of New Orleans, who appears to hold the key to the situation. If MAESTRI supports LONG in the caucus, LONG will undoubtedly receive the nomination. Mayor MAESTRI controls the political situation in the City of New Orleans, and a large plurality in the city would be sufficient to overcome any possible plurality in the rest of the State. The principal opponent of LONG for the governorship candidacy is State Senator JAMES NOE of Monroe, Louisiana. NOE is very popular throughout the State with the exception of the City of New Orleans, and is an anti-administration man. The only other active candidate for the State administration endorsement for Governor is WADE O. MARTIN, presently State Public Service Commission Chairman. MARTIN is conceded not to have much of a chance. MARTIN was also present at the Peace Officers Association Convention; however, he did not take much of a part in the affairs, nor was he invited to make any speeches.

DECLASSIFIED BY 1259 ggl/dw ON 11-14-78

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAY 23 1939
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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It can be plainly seen from the activities at the Peace Officers Convention that Superintendent GUERRE and the State Police are for the candidacy of EARL LONG since everything on the program was so planned as to give EARL LONG plenty of boosts and support. The general sentiment of the peace officers in attendance was not very favorable to LONG personally, but most of them apparently have taken the attitude that there is nothing which they can do about keeping LONG out and therefore would just have to go along with him.

I received confidential information at the Convention that in the event LONG is endorsed by the State Administration for Governor, EARL CHRISTENBERRY, who is presently Director of the State's Public Relations Office in Washington, will be a running mate of LONG for the office of Lieutenant-Governor. I spent quite a bit of time with EARL CHRISTENBERRY who was also present at the convention, and became personally friendly with him. CHRISTENBERRY is a very intelligent, tactful, diplomatic and likeable individual. He was private secretary to the late Senator HUEY P. LONG for some time, is a very good student of Politics, and is a level-headed, capable young man. MR. CHRISTENBERRY is about 35 years of age. His brother, HERBERT W. CHRISTENBERRY, is the first Assistant to the United States Attorney, RENE A. VIOSCA, at New Orleans. The fact that EARL CHRISTENBERRY will be Lieutenant-Governor in event EARL LONG becomes Governor is not known, and this information was given to me in confidence. During my association with EARL CHRISTENBERRY at the Convention and my general conversation with him, I came to the definite belief that Governor RICHARD W. LECHE is presently in Washington for the purpose of endeavoring to secure the appointment as United States District Judge in New Orleans; that he expects to secure this appointment within the next month or six weeks, and if so will retire from office as Governor to enter upon his duties as judge within the next two months. Upon this event taking place, EARL LONG will automatically become Governor of the State and will be in position to better further his candidacy for his reelection as Governor.

The name of SEYMOUR WEISS did not enter into any of the discussions. MR. WEISS was not present at the Convention, and I received no indication that he is personally active in politics in the State. He undoubtedly, of course, is active behind the scenes.

One of my newspaper friends, EDWARD HEBERT, City Editor of the New Orleans States, in a general conversation had some week s ago, informed me of the political situation which coincided almost exactly with the situation as I found it at Baton Rouge, and as related above. HEBERT told me that EARL LONG is extremely and rabidly anti-Semitic and that if he were elected Governor, the Jews in Louisiana would just about have

to leave the State; that for this reason, SEYMOUR WEISS and other prominent Jews in New Orleans and throughout the State, are bitterly against LONG for the governorship and are doing everything in their power to swing the sentiment away from LONG.

SAM GURVICH was very much in evidence at the Peace Officers Convention. He had his entire patrol force at Baton Rouge, all dressed up in blue-gray uniforms. He did a lot of his usual back-slapping and boasting, and tried to stick his nose into everything that went on. Although I had seen him only twice before, he tried to pretend he was very intimately friendly with me, tried to hang around the same group of people I happened to be with, and kept referring to me as "my old friend Ed." I more or less ignored SAM and by my actions and language let him and the others know that we were not pals, and that his presence was little short of a nuisance to me. GURVICH made no statements in my presence, nor did any information reach me that he made any statements or comments in any way detrimental or derogatory to the Bureau or any of its personnel. GURVICH, of course, seemed friendly with LONG and back-slapped him as much as anyone else in attendance.

There is no question in my mind but that if EARL LONG is elevated to the Governorship, he will unhesitatingly and without any subterfuge try to dominate the peace officers in Louisiana for his own purposes.

I thought that you should have the information relative to the whole situation as it appears to me at this time.

Very truly yours,

B: E. SACKETT
Special Agent in Charge

BES:ALS

45

Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

February 1, 1939

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

~~PERSONAL and CONFIDENTIAL~~

Re: SEYMOUR WEISS

Dear Sir:

According to recent news dispatch in New Orleans, the claim of the Federal Government against Colonel SEYMOUR WEISS, Manager of the Roosevelt Hotel, for income tax violation, has been settled for approximately $38,000.00. You will recall that WEISS was formerly under indictment in this district, and the charges were quashed, and the matter never came to trial.

The case against A. L. SHUSHAN, associate of WEISS, has not as yet been disposed of and hearings on his case are being held in New Orleans at the present time.

In a recent news dispatch some information was given relative to the history of WEISS, and his present business connections are set forth. You may be interested to know in 1931 he became president and managing director of the New Orleans Roosevelt Corporation, and he is Vice-President of the corporation owning the Belmont-Plaza Hotel in New York City. He is president of the Jacobs Candy Company of New Orleans, the New Orleans Baseball Club, the Board of Commissioners, Port of New Orleans; the Commissioner of Fire and Police of New Orleans; national treasurer of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress; a member of the Rotary Club, Young Men's Business Club, and several golf clubs.

The historical article relative to him which appeared in the New Orleans Item of January 15, 1939 is enclosed for your information.

Very truly yours,

R. B. HOOD
Special Agent in Charge

RBH:AIS
Enclosure

I ENCL.

62-53007-1

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FEB 18 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON
TAMM
NICHOLS

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
NOTIFIED OFFICES
ROUTING

DECLASSIFIED BY 125/9
ON 11-14-78

46

New Orleans Item
January 15, 1939

Did You Know This About . . .

By J. T. ARMSTRONG

Colonel Weiss has probably broken all records for being a colonel. He has received this honorary title from six governors. In addition to that, he was given the title of ranger by a governor of Texas. He has the unique distinction of having served on the staffs of five governors all at the same time.

His outstanding childhood memory is a 160-mile train ride from Bunkie, La., his birthplace, to Abbeville, La., where his family moved when he was about four years old. The thrill of boarding a real train and watching the scenery slide by for the first time still lingers.

His greatest youthful ambition was to work in a liverty stable. Livery stables were then a center of activity and he loved horses so much that he gladly curried them and hitched them up free of charge. Since he was a youth he has always managed to own horses.

When he finds time to read, which he admits is seldom, he reads history. As a hotel executive, he has paid more attention to music of the popular variety than to literature. He has always been partial to Hawaiian music; considers it the most soothing variety. He has a large collection of Hawaiian records and prefers a singing guitar to any other instrument. (His penchant for Hawaiian music is reflected by the Hawaiian Blue Room at Hotel Roosevelt, which he opened with a Hawaiian band.)

Although the cuisine at the hotel he operates is widely regarded as excellent, Colonel Weiss does not fancy himself as a gourmet. He likes to eat so well that he might better be classed as a gourmand, or possibly, he says, as a glutton. If he were to choose just one dish for a steady diet, it would be chicken. He loves chicken fried, baked, stewed, fricaseed or any other way, just so it's served with rice and gravy. He is a fairly good cook; best at frying steaks, bacon or ham or making salads that require perfect dressings.

He is rated by experts as one of the nation's best-dressed men.

Colonel Weiss once worked as a clerk in a shoe store in New Orleans. If his employer had not died and the store gone out of business, he believes he still might be a pretty good shoe clerk. When the store closed, he obtained a job at the Grunewald hotel, now the Roosevelt, as manager of the hotel barber shop; salary $25 per week. After four months he resigned but the hotel management felt he had possibilities; gave him new assignments in various parts of the house. He became business promotion manager; assistant manager and in 1929 he became manager.

Colonel Seymour Weiss



47

He is firmly convinced that the breaks in life are the ruling factors in success or failure.

He believes the most essential qualification for a successful hotel man is a genuine love for people and a constant desire to serve them. He hasn't taken a drink of intoxicating liquor in the hotel since he entered the business and doesn't allow employes of the Roosevelt to drink on duty.

His principal diversions are horseback riding and golf. He has branched into numerous civic and business enterprises, but he considers the hotel business his career. His greatest ambition is to be a successful hotel operator.

(Biographical Note: Colonel Seymour Weiss was born in Bunkie, La., September 13, 1896, and moved with his family to Abbeville, La., when a small boy. He received a brief formal education before he took his first job as a clerk in a store in Alexandria, La. He kept this job until 1917, when he went to an army training camp. When he was discharged from the army in 1918 he obtained a job in a New Orleans shoe store. The store eventually went out of business and he went to work for the old Grunewald hotel, now the Roosevelt, becoming manager in 1929 and vice-president in 1930. In 1931 he became president and managing director of the New Orleans Roosevelt Corp., a position which he still holds. He is vice-president of the corporation which owns the Belmont Plaza in New York; president of the Jacob Candy Company, New Orleans; president of the New Orleans Baseball club (which he considers a purely civic venture); president of the Board of Commissioners of Port of New Orleans; commissioner of fire and police of New Orleans; national treasurer of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress; a member of the Rotary club, Young Men's Business Club, Association of Commerce, and of three golf clubs, Metairie, Audubon and West End. He lives with Mrs. Weiss at the Roosevelt hotel.)

Huey Long

File

98-11623

FMS:RMB

98-11523 -2

October 5, 1942

RECORDED

PERSONAL ATTENTION

SAC, New Orleans

Re: UNKNOWN SUBJECTS
Attempt to Destroy Huey Long
Mississippi River Bridge, 8-5-42
SPECIAL OFFICER CHARLES L. WHITLEY, Informant
SABOTAGE

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent P. V. Richardson dated August 12, 1942 at New Orleans, Louisiana in the above entitle case.

Your attention is directed to the fact that although this matter was brought to the attention of the Bureau by teletype dated August 6, 1942, the teletype was not given as a reference but was quoted in the details of the report. I cannot understand why Agent Richardson considered it necessary to quote a teletype directed to the Bureau in the report instead of giving it as a reference.

Your attention is also directed to the fact that although the subjects involved in this matter were not identified, the facts were presented to the United States Attorney for an opinion relative to prosecution. As you have been previously instructed, I do not desire that "Unknown Subjects" cases be presented to a United States Attorney for an opinion relative to prosecution. Further, a review of this report fails to disclose any evidence which would warrant the United States Attorney authorizing prosecution even if the subjects had been identified.

In this regard, it is noted that the United States Attorney advised that the investigation did not warrant prosecution and authorized the closing of the case. It should be unnecessary for me to have to point out that the Bureau does not have to obtain the permission of the United States Attorney to close a case, and it is obvious that Agent Richardson discussed the matter with the United States Attorney so that he could submit a closing report in this matter.

You are instructed to discuss the above comments with Agent Richardson so that he may be guided accordingly in the future.

Yours truly,

John Edgar Hoover

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

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 6
OCT - 6 1942
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT New Orleans, La. FILE NO. 98-275

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
New Orleans, La.	8-12-42	8-6,7-42	P. V. RICHARDSON PVR:EM

TITLE: UNKNOWN SUBJECTS; ATTEMPT TO DESTROY HUEY LONG MISSISSIPPI RIVER BRIDGE, 8-5-42; SPECIAL OFFICER CHARLES L. WHITLEY, INFORMANT

CHARACTER OF CASE: SABOTAGE

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Bridge authorities reported two men approached bridge carrying roll of insulated wire at 11:15 P.M. 8-5-42. Subjects fled when called to by guard. Investigation revealed no further evidence. Bureau advised by teletype dated 8-6-42. U.S.Attorney New Orleans declined prosecution.

- 6 -

DETAILS: This investigation is predicated upon information received telephonically from Special Officer CHARLES L. WHITLEY, Public Belt Railway Co., New Orleans, at which time he advised R. J. MONIER, a guard on the West bank of the Mississippi River at the Huey Long Bridge had reported to him having seen two young men approach the bridge carrying a roll of insulated wire. Both the guard and Mr. WHITLEY having been of the opinion that these unknown persons were attempting to destroy the bridge, Mr. WHITLEY thought it necessary to report the matter to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

On August 6, 1942 Special Agent J.B. BOWKER and the writer conducted an investigation at the point where the guard stated the men had been seen and were unable to find any evidence of an attempt having been made to place dynamite or other explosives anywhere near the bridge. It was noted that considerable undergrowth was to be found near the bridge at this point, which made it easy for the subjects to have fled and passed from the view of the guard when he had called to them.

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280 JAN 30 1961

MR. CHARLES L. WHITLEY, Special Officer of the Public Belt Railway Co., who is in charge of the guard force stationed on this bridge, was interviewed and stated that R. J. MONIER, who had called in the original complaint was considered a very good conscientious employee; that he had worked approximately one year and had never missed a call from one of his signal boxes and had never been late for work. Mr. WHITLEY advised that he

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: R. A. Guerin SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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12 AUG 17 1942

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2

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had heard some rumor concerning a young couple who had been seen in that vicinity a few days prior to the instant report and that he believed this couple had worked for Mr. J. W. SMITH at Bridge Circle Inn, which is located on U.S. Highway 90 approximately 3/4 of a mile from the Mississippi River on the west side.

Mr. SMITH was contacted and stated that a young man who gave his name as B. LEWIS had appeared at his place and asked for employment and had worked at the Bridge Circle Inn for two nights and had been dismissed because he had come to work shabbily dressed and apparently did not have sufficient clothes to work in such an establishment as he ran. He stated the subject was approximately 22 years of age, 5'9" tall, weighing about 150 pounds and that he claimed to be from Texas, having worked at a dairy near San Antonio and that he was in New Orleans looking for employment. Mr. SMITH advised that the subject did not appear to be a person who would be involved in an attempt to destroy the bridge and that he believed him to be just an ordinary tramp. The writer contacted Mr. R. J. MONIER at 1721 N. Broad Street, who stated that he had worked at the bridge for approximately a year and that he considered his position one of great importance and that he had tried to carry on his duties there as efficiently as possible and felt that any irregularity seen on his beat should be reported. He verified the statements given by Mr. W HITLEY that he had seen two unknown white men whom he described as in their early twenties, about 5'6" to 5'9" in height and stripped to the waist approach the bridge at 11:15 P.M., just as he was about to make a call on one of the signal boxes which is located approximately one-half mile from the river on the west bank. MONIER stated that he had placed his shot gun against the post on which the signal box is located and was about to make his call when he heard a noise in the bushes near him. He turned and saw the two men standing in the edge of the weeds and bushes approximately 35 feet from him. He stated that he called to them asking, "What are you doing there?" and that both men fled, going in opposite directions into the woods. He stated that he was afraid to fire on the two subjects not knowing who they were and thinking that they might live near by.

The Bureau was advised by teletype dated 8-6-42 as follows:

"UNSUBS, ATTEMPT TO DESTROY HUEY P. LONG MISSISSIPPI RIVER BRIDGE, NEW ORLEANS, LA., AUGUST FIFTH, FORTYTWO. SABOTAGE. AT ELEVEN FIFTEEN PM ABOVE DATE, GUARD R. J. MONIER AT BRIDGE TRIED TO STOP TWO MEN, BELIEVED TO BE CARRYING INSULATED WIRE. MEN DESCRIBED AS WHITE, IN EARLY TWENTIES, ABOUT FIVE FEET SIX TO NINE INCHES TALL, STRIPPED TO THE WAIST. INVESTIGATION TODAY DID NOT REVEAL ANY ADDITIONAL INFORMATION. REPORT FOLLOWS."

The writer then contacted Mr. ROBERT AIKEN, General Superintendent of the Huey P. Long Bridge to discuss the matter with him and Mr. AIKEN advised that he did not think the matter justified an investigation and that he had told Mr. WHITLEY he believed it would have been unnecessary to call the Bureau Agents on a case of such non-specific nature. He added, however, that he deeply appreciated any assistance which the Federal Bureau of Investigation might give him and that he certainly would call the New

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Orleans Office at any time a report by one of the guards justified a complete investigation. He further advised that although he considered MONIER a very good guard, he did think he was rather ambitious and perhaps a little too hasty to make reports such as he had called in.

On 8-11-42 the facts of this case were presented to the U.S. Attorney HERBERT W. CHRISTENBERRY, who advised that the investigation did not warrant prosecution and authorized that the case be closed.

- CLOSED -

4

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT New Orleans, La.

FILE NO. 98-275

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
New Orleans, La.	8-12-42	8-6,7-42	P. V. RICHARDSON PVR:EM

TITLE
UNKNOWN SUBJECTS:
ATTEMPT TO DESTROY HUEY LONG MISSISSIPPI RIVER BRIDGE, 8-5-42;
SPECIAL OFFICER CHARLES L. WHITLEY, INFORMANT

CHARACTER OF CASE
SABOTAGE

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APPROVED AND FORWARDED: SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

AUG 6 1942

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Clavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Kramer
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nerve
Miss Gandy

FBI NEW ORLEANS 8-6-42 10-45 PM EW

DIRECTOR

TRYA. UNSUBS, ATTEMPT TO DESTROY HUEY P. LONG MISSISSIPPI RIVER BRIDGE, NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA., AUGUST FIFTH, FORTYTWO. SABOTAGE. AT ELEVEN FIFTEEN PM ABOVE DATE, GUARD R. J. MONIER AT BRIDGE TRIED TO STOP TWO MEN, BELIEVED TO BE CARRYING INSULATED WIRE. MEN DESCRIBED AS WHITE, IN EARLY TWENTIES, ABOUT FIVE FEET SIX TO NINE INCHES TALL, STRIPPED TO THE WAIST. INVESTIGATION TODAY DID NOT REVEAL ANY ADDITIONAL INFORMATION. REPORT FOLLOWS.
GUERIN

END
ACK
11-50 PM OK FBI WA NM

RECORDED

98-11623-1

AUG 10 1942

AUG 28 1942

133

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

HUEY P. LONG

PART 2 OF 7

FILE NUMBER: 62-32509
SECTIONS:1 AND 1A

62-32509

Section

1

EAT-eg

August 28, 1934.

Honorable Marvin H. McIntyre,
Assistant Secretary to the President,
The White House,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. McIntyre:

With further reference to the conditions prevailing in New Orleans, I am in receipt of telegraphic advice from the Special Agent in Charge of the New Orleans Division Office indicating that the personnel of the legislative committee which will investigate the New Orleans city administration has been chosen but it has not yet been announced. It is predicted that the legislative committee will undertake their investigation of the city administration at an early date and prior to the primary election to be held on September 11th next.

The National Guard still continues to occupy the office of the registrar of voters in New Orleans in defiance of the court injunction prohibiting such occupation. Several New Orleans citizens through their attorney have requested an investigation by this Division into their allegation that their names have been illegally removed from the registrar's rolls as a result of a conspiracy of Senator Long and certain state officials to deny them the right to vote. Full details concerning this allegation are being transmitted to me by letter today and upon receiving this information, it will be transmitted to the Criminal Division of the Department for an expression of opinion as to whether the facts as alleged constitute a violation of any Federal statute coming within the investigative jurisdiction of this Division.

I will advise you of further developments in this situation at New Orleans.

With expressions of my highest esteem and best regards, I am

Sincerely yours,
For the Director,

RECORDED

T. D. Quinn,
Acting Assistant Director.

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Cowley
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Harbo

62-32509-30

DE-INDEXED
DATE: 1
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AUG 29 1934

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9th & New York Avenue
Washington Building
Washington, D. C.
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1934 AUG 28 AM 2 10

NEWORLEANS LOU 27

DIRECTOR

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE 1001 VERMONT AVE NORTHWEST WASHN DC

FURTHER REFERENCE LOCAL POLITICAL ACTIVITIES PERSONNEL OF LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE COMPLETED AND IT IS PREDICTED THEIR INVESTIGATION OF NEWORLEANS CITY ADMINISTRATION WILL START AT AN EARLY DATE AND BEFORE PRIMARY ELECTION SEPTEMBER ELEVENTH STOP EXAMINATION OF REGISTRATION ROLLS STBERNARD AND JEFFERSON PARISH BOTH ADJACENT TO NEWORLEANS BEING MADE FOR NAMES ALLEGED UNQUALIFIED VOTERS STOP NATIONAL GUARD STILL

62-32509-21

AUG 29 1934

RECORDED & INDEXED

1-D

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RECEIVED AT

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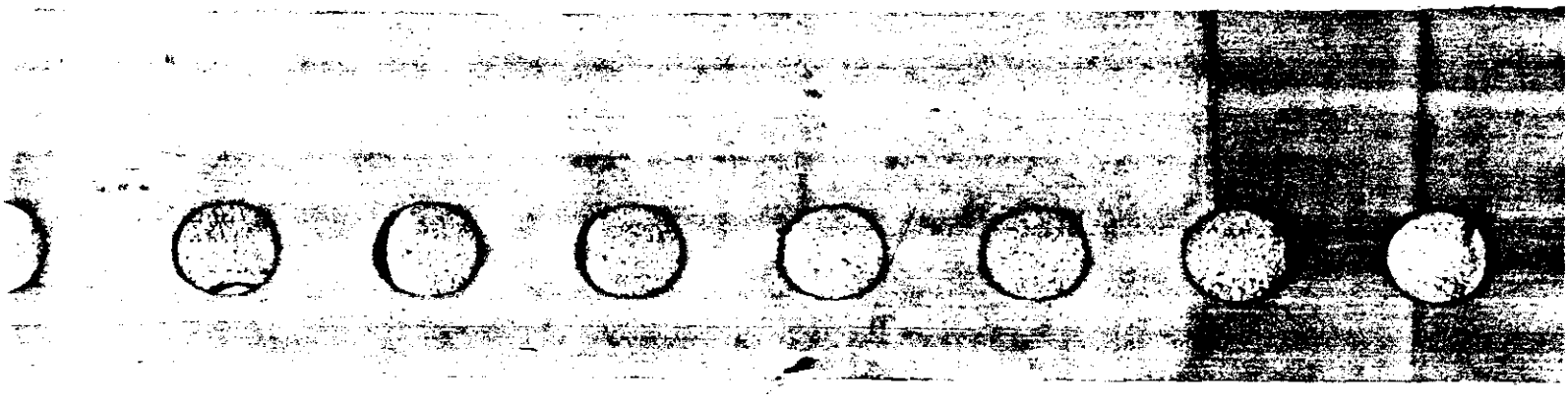
LCO	DEFERRED CABLE
NLT	NIGHT CABLE LETTER
WLT	WEEK END CABLE LETTER
	RADIOGRAM

1934 AUG 28 AM 2 10

BMA4/2/65 NEWORLEANS DIRECTOR DIVN OF INVESTIGATION WASHN OCCUPYING REGISTRAR OF VOTERS OFFICE NEWORLEANS IN DEFIANCE COURT ORDER STOP SEVERAL NEWORLEANS CITIZENS THRU THEIR ATTORNEY HAVE REQUESTED AN INVESTIGATION BY THIS DIVISION ALLEGING THEIR NAME ILLEGALLY SCRATCHED FROM REGISTRARS ROLLS AS RESULT CONSPIRACY SENATOR LONG AND CERTAIN STATE OFFICIALS TO DENY THEM THE RIGHT TO VOTE IN VIOLATION TITLE EIGHTEEN USCA SECTION FIFTY ONE FULL DETAILS THIS COMPLAINT FORWARDED DIVISION BY LETTER TODAY

WHITLEY.



OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. McDermott

DATE: 5-23-75

FROM : H. R. Hauer

SUBJECT: NEW ORLEANS REGISTRAR'S OFFICE
(BUFILE 62-32509)

During a survey conducted of all file material in the Filing Unit to establish a data base for the proposed File Automated Control System (FACS), an extensive number of enclosures behind file which bore no serial number were detected. Most of this material is very old and some may possibly be destroyed when time permits a review of these enclosures by the appropriate substantive desk supervisors. However, the immediate objective is to record this material in the data base now being prepared. A serial number is necessary to provide a means of entry and recall of such enclosures in the proposed automated file request system. Attached is one of these enclosure behind file envelopes which should be assigned the same serial number that is given to this cover memorandum to be placed on record in above-captioned case. It is to be noted this form is for internal use only within the Records Section and is to be filed without further routing after being placed on record and the enclosure detached. When the enclosure is detached for appropriate filing, this action should be clearly noted under the word "Enclosure."

RECOMMENDATION:

That this cover memorandum be placed on record as a not recorded "green" serial in above-captioned case in order to assign a serial number to the attached enclosure as indicated above.

Enclosure
1 Enclosure behind file

62-32509-28X
NOT RECORDED
25 MAY 23 1975

20 MAY 23 1975

5010-106

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

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EAT:sec August 29, 1934

62-32509-28

RECORDED

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. WILLIAM STANLEY,
THE ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

I am transmitting herewith for your information a copy of a letter addressed to me under date of August 27, 1934, by Special Agent in Charge Whitley of the New Orleans office which pertains to a request made upon him by United States Attorney Warren O. Coleman of New Orleans, Louisiana, for investigation into the activities of the associates of Senator Huey P. Long in allegedly depriving the electorate of New Orleans of their civil rights.

I am also transmitting herewith a copy of a letter addressed to Mr. Whitley by Mr. Coleman under date of August 27, 1934, in which Mr. Coleman requests an investigation of what he terms an alleged violation of Title 18 of Section 51, United States Code Annotated.

I am also attaching hereto a copy of a letter dated August 25, 1934, addressed to Assistant United States Attorney Coleman by Mr. George Seth Guion, an attorney of New Orleans, Louisiana, together with the enclosures and exhibits referred to therein other than the photographs.

In the absence of a specific request, I will not authorize any investigation in this matter. It may be noted that the election to be held on September 11, 1934, is a primary. It will be recalled that in an opinion expressed by the Department several years ago, it was stated that primary elections do not come within any existing Federal Statute pertaining to misconduct in the holding of Congressional elections.

FILES SECTION
MAILED
★ AUG 30 1934 ★

Very truly yours,
For the Director,

T. D. Quinn,
Acting Assistant Director.

Enclosure #913723

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Division of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
326½ Post Office Building,
New Orleans, Louisiana.
August 27, 1934.

RW:aw

SPECIAL DELIVERY.

Director,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
1001 Vermont Avenue, N.W.,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

There is transmitted herewith for the Division's information and such action as might be deemed appropriate copy of letter dated August 27, 1934, addressed to this office by Warren O. Coleman, Assistant United States Attorney, New Orleans, Louisiana, requesting an investigation of an alleged violation of Title 18, U.S.C.A., Section 51.

There is also enclosed a copy of letter dated August 25, 1934, which was addressed to the Assistant United States Attorney by Mr. George Seth Guion, local attorney, together with all of the enclosures and exhibits mentioned in Mr. Guion's communication, alleging a conspiracy on the part of certain individuals to prevent qualified electors from voting.

It is requested that exhibits and enclosures be returned to this office when they have served their purpose.

The Division is requested to advise whether the investigation should be conducted.

Very truly yours,

R. Whitley,
Special Agent in Charge.

Encs.(19)

(60)

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170 SEP 16 1964

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New Orleans
August
Twenty-seventh
1934.

Mr. R. Whitley,
Special Agent in Charge,
Division of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
New Orleans, Louisiana.

Dear Sir:

We are referring to you copy of letter addressed to this office by Mr. George Seth Guion, an attorney-at-law practising in the City of New Orleans, who represents certain persons who claim that they have been deprived of their civil rights as registered voters of the Parish of Orleans by being illegally scratched from the registration rolls. The letter of Mr. Guion indicates that there was a conspiracy in violation of Title 18, U.S.C.A., Section 51, to intimidate or prevent qualified electors from voting. The letter fully sets out the fact that can be established if an investigation is made, and we are also enclosing, as exhibits, letters and documents, and, particularly, certain pictures showing the militia with machine guns set up on the registration desks of the registration office, all of which it is claimed was done for the purpose of intimidating those persons who desired to register at the registration office.

We have read carefully a Circular issued by the Department of Justice, and dated October 2[illegible], 1932, and, in view of the chaotic conditions

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existing here, taking into consideration the expression of the Circular Letter, it is our opinion that the circumstances warrant your Department in proceeding with an investigation.

The militia is at present in full control of the registration office, and defies all orders of the Civil Court, and, when a person's name is scratched from the rolls of the registration office, whether legally or illegally, he is ipso facto deprived of any right to vote at either the primary election or the general election.

We, therefore, request that you take such steps as are necessary to be authorized to make an investigation of this matter immediately.

Respectfully,
For the U. S. Attorney,

WARREN O. COLEMAN,
ASST. U. S. ATTORNEY.

WOC/d
Encls.

August 25, 1934.

Mr. J. Warren Coleman
Asst. U. S. Dist. Attorney
New Orleans, La.

My dear Mr. Coleman:

Confirming my conference with you on the 23rd Inst., I am giving you a brief history of such facts and circumstances as have occurred and may be proven, which, in my opinion show a conspiracy in violation of 18 U. S. C. A. Section 51.

During the last municipal campaign and shortly before the primary, held in January 1934, a suit for an injunction was filed against the Registrar of Voters of the Parish of Orleans in which it was alleged th t he was illegally scratching from the rolls of his office the names of duly enrolled registered voters. A return day to hear the rule for a preliminary injunction was fixed, and a temporary restraining order issued, enjoining such practices by the Registrar of Voters.

A few days thereafter in the dark hours of the night, the Registrar of Voters was detected in the act of scratching names of registered voters from the records of his office, in violation of the temporary restraining order. The Court ordered the records of the Office of the Registrar of Voters sequestered and placed in the possession of the Civil Sheriff. The scratching then ceased.

The Registrar of Voters applied to the Supreme Court of Louisiana for writs against the sequestration of the books, and records of his office, but the Court refused to grant the same.

In order to prevent any further interference by the Courts with the conduct of the Office of the Registrar of Voters, in depriving citizens of the ri ht to vote, the regular Session of the Legislature, noted for its servility, adopted Act. No. 109, approved July 13, 1934. A copy of this act, marked "Exhibit A" is herewith enclosed.

Still fearful that the Courts might block any efforts in the design of the State administration to disfranchise the Voters of the 1st and 2nd Con ressional districts, a proclamation of martial law, over the signature of O. K. Allen, Governor,

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COPIES DESTROYED

was declared on July 30, 1934. A copy of the same is enclosed, marked "Exhibit B."

The reasons which are set out in the martial law order as the basis thereof, are not facts and are untrue.

Nothing in the life or conduct of New Orleans justified this military invasion.

The office of the Registrar of Voters was moved across the Street from the City Hall to the Soule Bldg. The Soule Bldg. is leased by the City of New Orleans. Other City Depar tments occupy sp ce therein. The lower floor was given to the Registrar of Voters. The lights and ventilation are better. It is more commodious, and in every respect a better office. The Registrar of Voters was satisfied with the change and, supervised and did his own moving. Act. No. 109 of 1934, which provides that the books of the registration office shall not be moved "except in pursuance with an order of the Board of Registration," had not yet become a law. It is the duty of the City of New Orleans, und the provisions of Section 13 of Act 122 of 1921, to provide offic space for the Registrar of Voters.

Again, No complaints had ever come from the Registrar of Voters or those working under him, to the Mayor, the Supt. of Police or the the Dist. Attorney, that any threats of violence had been made against any of them.

There were other reasons which motivated this martial law order.

Thereupon Messrs. Herve Racovitch and Gus. Blancard, Candidates for Congress, from the 1st and 2nd Congressional Districts in the primary election to be held Sept. 11, opposed to Messrs. Malony & Fernandez, Long adherents and the present incumbents, instituted suits in the State Court of New Orleans, in which they alleged the illegality of the occupation of the Office of the Regi trar of Voters by the State Militia.

The Court assumed jurisdiction under the authority of Sterling vs. Constantin 287 U. S. 378, 53 S. Ct. 190, in which it was held that the lawfulness or unlawfulness of the acts of the militia are judicial questions.

Among other things, they alleged:

"That the object, the purpose and the effect of the issuance of said proclamation and the taking possession by the said adjutant-general of the office of the registrar of voters as hereinbefore alleged, all of which are acquiesced in by said Richard J. Gregory, registrar of voters, was and is:

(a.) To intimidate the citizens of the city of New Orleans from appearing at the office of said registrar of voters to register, and to intimidate those citizens who had registered but who had acquired residences in other precincts subsequent to their registering, from appearing at the office of the registrar of voters to be transferred.

(b.) To illegally regulate, interfere with, control and destroy, by executive order, the civil and political rights of the citizens of New Orleans, and especially the right of suffrage, which may only be determined by the courts.

(c.) To permit, under the guise and protection of military control, the unlawful scratching and the disfranchising of thousands of voters of the city of New Orleans entitled to vote in the primary election to be held on September 11, 1934.

(d.) To bring military force to the aid of the registrar of voters to create obstructions to the exercise by the citizens of the city of New Orleans of their rights to register and to be transferred from precinct to precinct.

(e.) To make the judiciary of the city and parish of Orleans subordinate to the military powers.

(f.) To carry out the wicked design and scheme of deliberately stealing the seat in the Congress of the United States for which your petitioner is a candidate.

(g.) To subvert the duly constituted judicial authority of the city and parish of Orleans and to endeavor to make impossible the exercise by the citizens of said city and parish all rights which should be judicially determined."

They further alleged:

"That one Huey P. Long, a resident of the city of

//

New Orleans, state of Louisiana, is presently in this city and has been for some time; that he has been conspiring with, and is conspiring with, the said Ray H. Fleming, adjutant-general of the state of Louisiana, to carry out and accomplish the illegal purposes and acts hereinbefore alleged.

Long Plans

That the said Huey P. Long has been the instigator of said proclamation, he having caused the governor of the state of Louisiana to issue same.

That the said O. K. Allen, governor of the state of Louisiana, is but a tool in the hands of the said Huey P. Long and does and performs any act dictated to him by the said Huey P. Long.

That the said Huey P. Long is neither a peace nor a law officer of the city of New Orleans, state of Louisiana; that he has, with the servile consent and approval of O. K. Allen, governor of the state of Louisiana, taken over all of the powers and functions confided and entrusted by the Constitution and laws of this state to the said governor, and is, himself, exercising and performing the same unlawfully, tyrannically, high-handedly and in conjunction with the said Ray H. Fleming, adjutant-general of the state of Louisiana, withthe view and purpose of endeavoring to break down a Republican form of government in the sate of Louisiana and city of New Orleans; with the view and purpose of endeavoring to steal two Congressional seats in the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States from the First and Second Congressional Districts of the state of Louisiana, a judgeship on the Supreme court of the state of Louisiana, and a member of the Public Service commission of the state; with the view and purpose of destroying the peace and safety of the citizens of New Orleans; with the view and a purpose of impairing and destroying the property and civil rights of the people of the city of New Orleans and the rights of your petitioner as herein alleged.

That in all of the illegal acts hereinbefore alleged, the said Huey P. Long has acted as dictator, as chief instigator and has conspired with the said Ray H. Fleming, adjutant-general of the state of Louisiana, and others, in the accomplishment of same.

That unless immediate injunctive relief is obtained against the illegal, unwarranted and tyrannical acts of the said

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Huey P. Long, in his conspiracy with the said Ray H. Fleming, adjutant-general of the state of Louisiana, petitioner, together with the citizens of the city of New Orleans, will suffer great loss, damage and injury."

Ray H. Fleming, Adjutant General of the State of Louisiana, and Huey P. Long, were made defendants in these suits.

The Court fixed a return day to try the rule for a preliminary injunction against the occupation of the office of the Registrar of Voters by the Militia and granted a temporary restraining order against such occupation pending a hearing on the rule.

A copy of the order of Court is enclosed herewith and is marked "Exhibit C."

The Court records may be consulted for the full text of the petitions.

The order of injunction having been defied by the Militia, rules for contempt were taken and tried, against Ray H. Fleming, Adjutant General, Captain Edmond P. Benezech and Lieutenant Numa P. Avendano. Lieutenant Avendano appeared in Court in proper person. He was found guilty of contempt and fined $25.00 which he paid. In addition, the Court gave him a 10 day jail sentence which was suspended.

The rule for Contempt against the Adjutant General was taken up. He was neither present nor represented by counsel.

He had avoided personal service of all processes of the Court as well as the rule for contempt, by hiding out and not permitting entry of the process servers in the Barracks, where he resides.

Under the authority of Eureka Lake Co. v. Yuba Co. 116 U. S., 410, the rule was tried.

He was found guilty. An attachment has issued but not yet served as he still secretes himself in Jackson Barracks.

Aug. 28, 1934.

The rule for Contempt was taken up and tried against Captain Benzech. He was not present. He too is in Jackson Barracks at this time. He was represented by his attorney, Mr. Alfred Danzigerr. He was found guilty. An attachment has issued in his case also.

The militia at Jackson Barracks has refused with a show of force and arms to permit the Civil Deputies to serve the attachment or any other processes.

I enclose you photographs marked Exhibits "D" "E" "F" "G" "H", showing occupation of the office of the Registrar of Voters by the militia; also photographs marked Exhibits "I" and "J", which show the scraps of paper, representing what was done with the processes served upon the militiamen who guard the entrance to Jackson Barracks.

The rules for preliminary injunctions in the cases of Messrs. Rocovitch and Blanchard were duly taken up.

Ray H. Fleming made no appearance by counsel or otherwise.

Huey P. Long did not appear in person but signed exceptions to the proceedings which were filed by his friend, Mr. Alfred Danzinger.

The exceptions were overruled and the preliminary injunctions were granted.

The Courts are openlydefied.

The militia still occupies the registration office.

An extra session of the Legislature was called in August 1934 and has placed upon our Books, Statutes too numerous to mention which strike at the Civil liberties of the people of Louisiana. One of these statutes permits the naming of two election commissions by a Long controlled Board, which places the election machinery in his hands in every precinct.

Governor Allen, a few days ago, over the radio, in a three minute address, after Huey P. Long had spoken over the same station for a full hour, declared that they would pay no attention to the order of a "two-by-four" Judge, meaning the Judge who had jurisdiction of the Court orders above referred to.

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August 28, 1934.

The stage is all set for the rape of the ballot on Sept. 11, 1934, unless an alert citizenship shall find a means to prevent it.

Now permit me to go back for the moment to the trial of Captain Benezech for contempt of the orders of the Court.

An examination of the stenographic notes in that case not yet transcribed, will reflect the testimony of Mr. Alfred Danziger, then a witness under cross examination, to be that the martial law order was written and signed in the Suite of Huey P. Long in the Roosevelt Hotel, where all orders were given; that there were present, at least, Huey P. Long, Gov. O. K. Allen, Alfred Danziger, Captain Benezech and Ray H. Fleming, the Adjutant General of Louisiana, and most probably Richard Gregory, the Registrar of Voters.

I direct your attention to the further fact that I have copies of radio addresses delivered by Huey P. Long since the proclamation of martial law, which conclusively show that he has full power and authority in all matters affecting the policies of the office of the Registrar of Voters, and that he assumes responsibility for the acts of the Registrar.

I would be pleased to bring to your attention the further fact that the Registrar of Voters is an appointee of the Long administration, and can only be removed by a Board of Registration composed of the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, all of whom are partisans of the Long faction.

The martial law order, emenating from the Long suite in the Roosevelt Hotel, carries the brand of a conspiracy between those present to use the military occupation and possession of the office of the Registrar of Voters to intimidate the Voters and electors of this City.

No more savage blow clould be struck at the right of the electiorate of this City than this machine gun intimidation: than this nefarious scheme to permit the Registrar of Voters to scratch the names of Voters under the protection of the militia in defiance of the orders of the Courts.

August 25, 1934.

I take it that it is not necessary for me to cite authority in support of the proposition that,

(a). The right of citizens to vote at an election for a congressman is such a right as is "secured by the Constitution and laws of the United States"; and that

(b) A conspiracy to deprive him of the exercise of this right comes within the provisions of Title 18 Section 51 of U.S. C. A.

I appreciate, too, that the candidates who are opposing the Long candidates for Congress, have no cause for complaint under the Section of the Criminal Code above referred to, and that your Department, with the limited powers conferred upon the Federal Government, may not assume jurisdiction in matters of fraudulent registrations and ballot box stuffings.

But what I do contend for is this:

That this Section protects a citizen in the Civil rights secured to him; that the right to vote is a personal right, and that if any one is deprived of that right, through the means of a conspiracy, not necessarily aimed at him but to others in his political class, the situation is covered by the Section.

I cannot divorce myself from the thought that a legal voter, illegally scratched as the result of a conspiracy, in order to deprive him of the right to vote in the September 11th Primary as well as in the General Election in November, is injured in the exercise of a civil right, in violation of 18 U. S. C. A. Section 51, and especially when we take into consideration the fact that the status of that voter on the day that he was scratched will remain unchanged pending the interim between the Primary and General Election which will follow.

If the meeting of the parties in the Roosevelt Hotel, the issuance therefrom of a martial law order for taking possession of the office of the Registrar of Voters, the immediate occupation of that office by an armed militia under an Adjutant General appointed by the Long administration, and the scratching

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under military protection of the names of legally enrolled voters especially those named hereafter; if these facts do not constitute a conspiracy to deprive these individuals of their civil rights, then the whole confederation was meaningless; it had no purpose.

I am enclosing you certain letters addressed to Mr. Walter B. Hamlin of the New Orleans bar, from Mrs. Nita Truxille Simoneaux, Mr. Wallace Simoneaux, Catherine Power, D. J. Estopinol, Frank P. Loup and Anne Mae Schneider; also Mr. Hamlin's letter of transmittal to me.

On behalf of these parties, whose names have been scratched from the registration rolls since the iniquitous conspiracy to deprive them of their right to vote in the September primary election and the November General Election, we ask an investigation by your department of the matters herein recited, and with due dispatch.

May I ask that you please be so kind as to treat this communication as confidential as your appreciation of the propriety will permit.

With assurances of my continued esteem, I am,

Very cordially yours,

George Seth Guion

GSG/mae

DALY & HAMLIN
LAW AND NOTARIAL OFFICES
712 MAISON BLANCHE BUILDING
PHONE MAIN 0757

BERNARD J. DALY
WALTER B. HAMLIN

NEW ORLEANS

Aug. 25, 1934.

Hon. George Seth Guion,
American Bank Bldg.,
City.

My dear Mr. Guion:

I enclose herewith letters received by me from the following persons, registered voters of this Parish who claim to be illegally scratched:

Anna Mae Schneider, 1524 Carondelet St.
Catherine Power, 421 S. Pierce St.
Mrs. Nita Truxillo Simoneaux, 430 Soraparu.
Wallace Simoneaux, 430 Soraparu St.
Daniel J. Estopinal, 1451 Annunciation St.
Frank Paul Loup, 1451 Annunciation St.

These letters speak for themselves.

I would appreciate verymuch if you would aid me in these matters. It is veryimportant to these people and to the entire electorate that they be not deprived of their rights as citizens to vote in the primary on September 11, 1934, and the general election in November.

Anything you may do to assist me in protecting the rights of these electors will be appreciated.

Thanking you, and with personalregards, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

Walter B. Hamlin

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175 SEP 16 1964

New Orleans, Louisiana.
August 25, 1934.

Walter B. Hamlin, Esq.,
New Orleans, Louisiana.

Dear Mr. Hamlin:

I am a registered voter of the 2nd Precinct of the 1st Ward of the City of New Orleans.

I was registered on the 17th day of Jan., 1933, , and have registration certificate # 370. .

I have never moved out of this precinct since the date I registered.

On the 8th day of Aug., 1934 the Registrar of Voters of the Parish of Orleans illegally and unlawfully scratched my name from the registration rolls.

I have already authorized you to institute suit in the district court in order tohave my name reinscribed on the rolls of the Registrar of Voters in order that I might not only participate in the Primary Election to be held September 11, 1934 for the nomination of a Member of Congress, but that I might also participate in and vote for a Congressman at the General Election to be held in November of this year.

I further authorize and directyou to take whatever action, civil or criminal, against such parties as have endeavored to deprive me of my right as a citizen to vote in the Primary and General Election, as you deem proper.

Yours very truly,
Frank Paul Loup
Frank Paul Loup,
1431 Annunciation St.

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New Orleans, Louisiana.
August 25, 1934.

Walter B. Hamlin, Esq.,
New Orleans, Louisiana.

Dear Mr. Hamlin:

I am a registered voter of the 2nd Precinct of the 1st Ward of the City of New Orleans.

I was registered on the 19th day of Nov., 1931, and have registration certificate #247.

I have never moved out of this precinct since the date I registered.

On the 8th day of Aug., 1934 the Registrar of Voters of the Parish of Orleans illegally and unlawfully scratched my name from the registration rolls.

I have already authorized you to institute suit in the district court in order to have my name reinscribed on the rolls of the Registrar of Voters in order that I might not only participate in the Primary Election to be held September 11, 1934 for the nomination of a Member of Congress, but that I might also participate in and vote for a Congressman at the General Election to be held in November of this year.

I further authorize and direct you to take whatever action, civil or criminal, against such parties as have endeavored to deprive me of my right as a citizen to vote in the Primary and General Election, as you deem proper.

Yours very truly,

COPIES DESTROYED
170 SEP 22 1964

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New Orleans, Louisiana.

August 25, 1934.

Walter B. Hamlin, Esq.,
New Orleans, Louisiana.

Dear Mr. Hamlin:

I am a registered voter of the Sixth Precinct of the First Ward of the City of New Orleans.

I was registered on December 5, 1933 and have registration certificate #326.

I have never moved out of this Precinct since the date I registered.

On December 21, 1933 I applied for a change of address from 1504 St. Charles St. to 1524 Carondelet, in the same Precinct, to the Registrar of Voters, and filled out the required slip, or affidavit.

On August 22, 1934 the Registrar of Voters of the Parish of Orleans illegally and unlawfully scratched my name from the registration rolls.

I have already authorized you to institute suit in the District Court in order to have my name re-inscribed on the rolls of the Registrar of Voters in order that I might not only participate in the Primary Election to be held September 11th, 1934 for the nomination of a Member of Congress, but that I might also participate in and vote for a Congressman at the General Election to be held in November of this year.

I further authorize and direct you to take whatever action, civil or criminal, against such parties as have endeavored to deprive me of my right as a citizen to vote in the Primary and General Election, as you deem proper.

Yours truly,
Anna Mae Schneider
1524 Carondelet St.

New Orleans, Louisiana.
August 25, 1934.

Walter B. Hamlin, Esq.,
New Orleans, Louisiana.

Dear Mr. Hamlin:

I am a registered voter of the 17th Precinct of the 3rd Ward of the City of New Orleans.

I was registered on the 7th day of Dec, 1933, and have registration certificate #270.

I have never moved out of this precinct since the date I registered.

On the 8th day of Aug, 1934 the Registrar of Voters of the Parish of Orleans illegally and unlawfully scratched my name from the registration rolls.

I have already authorized you to institute suit in the District court in order to have my name reinscribed on the rolls of the Registrar of Voters in order that I might not only participate in the Primary Election to be held September 11, 934 for the nomination of a Member of Congress, but that I might also participate in and vote for a Congressman at the General Election to be held in November of this year.

I further authorize and direct you to take whatever action, civil or criminal, against such parties as have endeavored to deprive me of my right as a citizen to vote in the Primary and General Election, as you deem proper.

Yours very truly,

Catherine Power

[illegible]
431 [illegible]

New Orleans, La.,
August 25, 1934.

Walter B.Hamlin, Esq.,
New Orleans,La.

Dear Mr. Hamlin:

I am a registered voter of the 3rd Precinct of the 10th Ward of the City of New Orleans.

I was registered on October 17, 1931, and have registration certificate No. 105.

I have never moved out of this precinct since the date of the xx registry.

On the 6thx day of August,1934, the Registrar of Voters of the Parish of Orleans illegally and unlawfully scratched my name from the registration rolls.

I have already authorized you to institute suit in the district court in order to havemy name reinscribed on the rolls of the Registrar of Voters in order that I might not only participate in the primary election tobe held Sept. 11, 1934, for the nomination of a Member of Congress, but that I might also participate in and vote for a Congressman at the General Election tobe held in Novemberof this year.

I furtner authorize and direct you to take whatever action, civil or criminal, against such parties as have endeavored to deprive me of my right as a citizen to vote in the primary and general election, as you deem proper.

Yours truly,

Mrs Nita Truxillo Simoneaux

Mrs. Nita Truxillo Simoneaux,
~~Xxxxxxxx~~ 430 Soraparu St.

COPIES DESTROYED

13

13

New Orleans, La.,
August 25, 1934.

Walter B. Hamlin, Esq.,
New Orleans, La.

Dear Mr. Hamlin:

I am a registered voter of the 3rd Precinct of the 10th Ward of the City of New Orleans.

I was registered on January 6, 1931, and have registration certificate No. 16.

I have never moved out of this precinct since the date of the registry.

On the 6th day of August, 1934, the Registrar of Voters of the Parish of Orleans illegally and unlawfully scratched my name from the registration rolls.

I have already authorized you to institute suit in the district court in order to have my name reinscribed on the rolls of the Registrar of Voters in order that I might not only participate in the primary election to be held Sept. 11, 1934, for the nomination of a Member of Congress, but that I might also participate in and vote for a Congressman at the General Election to be held in November of this year.

I further authorize and direct you to take whatever action, civil or criminal, against such parties as have endeavored to deprive me of my right as a citizen, to vote in the primary and general election, as you deem proper.

Yours truly,

Wallace Simoneaux

Wallace Simoneaux,
430 Soraparu St.

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170 SEP 16 1964

24

No. 208,386

CIVIL DISTRICT COURT

PARISH OF ORLEANS

STATE OF LOUISIANA

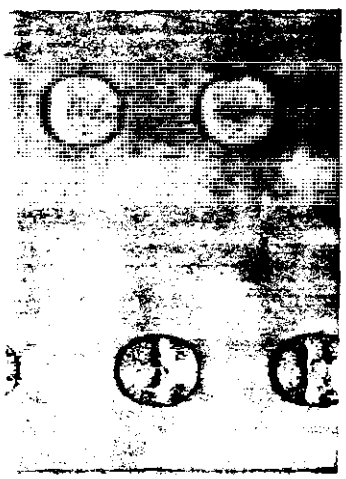
HERVE RACIVITCH

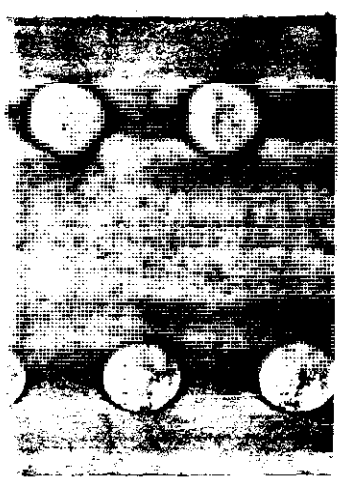
versus

RAY H. FLEMING, et als

ORDER

Considering the opinion rendered by Mr. Chief Justice Hughes in the case of Sterling vs. Constantin, reported in the 77 Law, Ed. P. 375, and upon reading and considering the foregoing petition, which is duly verified with affidavit annexed, and considering the law in such cases made and provided, it is ordered that Ray H. Fleming, Adjutant General of the State of Louisiana, and any Officer in charge or command of the Militia in the City of New Orleans, stationed in and about the vicinity of the office of the Registrar of Voters of the Parish of Orleans, and Huey P. Long, be, and they are hereby ordered, to show cause upon the 7th day of August, 1934, at the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., why a preliminary injunction should not be issued herein, enjoining, restraining and prohibiting the said Ray H. Fleming, Adjutant General of the State of Louisiana, or any officer in charge or command, and those members of the Militia acting and cooperating with and under his command and direction, as well as others under his command and direction, and whose names are unknown to petitioner, and the said Huey P. Long, and each of them, from exercising or attempting to exercise any of the powers and functions pretended to be conferred by said so called Martial Law Proclamation hereinbefore referred to; and from performing any power, duty, or function in connection with the Office of the Registrar of Voters of the Parish of Orleans; and from taking charge of or possessing said office and any of its records; and from further acting under and in compliance with said so called Proclamation and from presenting themselves and any of them, or continuing to do so, in or in the vicinity of the Office of the said Registrar of Voters for the Parish of Orleans, under military orders, or under orders of the said Adjutant General of the State of Louisiana or the said Huey P. Long, or others, or any Officers in charge or command, and from interfering with, questioning, molesting, hindering or objecting to any person or persons who may present themselves at said Registration Office for the purpose of registering or otherwise complying with the laws as registered voters of the Parish of Orleans, or who may otherwise be legally entitled to present themselves in said office, and enjoining, restraining, and prohibiting the said Huey P. Long from doing anything in furtherance of the conspiracy hereinbefore alleged.





It is further ordered that in view of the fact that the Registration Office will, under the Constitution and laws of the State of Louisiana be closed on the 11th day of August, 1934, and that but a few more days remain within which the citizens of the City of New Orleans may present themselves at the office of the Registrar of Voters to register, and in view of the further fact that immediate and irreparable injury, loss and damage will result to the petitioner in the foregoing petition before notice can be served and a hearing had on the application for Preliminary injunction herein, that a temporary restraining order do issue immediately forthwith, and without notice upon the said applicant furnishing bond in the sum of One Thousand ($1000.00) Dollars conditioned as provided by existing laws, enjoining, restraining and prohibiting the said Ray H. Fleming, Adjutant General of the State of Louisiana, or any Officer in charge or command, and those members of the Militia acting and cooperating with and under his command and direction, as well as others under his command and direction, and whose names are unknown to petitioner, and the said Huey P. Long, and each of them, from exercising or attempting to exercise any of the powers and functions pretended to be conferred by said so called Martial Law Proclamation hereinbefore referred to; and from performing any power, duty or function in connection with the Office of the Registrar of Voters of the Parish of Orleans; and from taking charge or possessing said office and any of its records; and from further acting under and in compliance with said so called Proclamation and from presenting themselves and any of them, or continuing to do so in or in the vicinity of the Office of the said Registrar of Voters for the Parish of Orleans, under military orders, or under the orders of the said Adjutant General of the State of Louisiana, or the said Huey P. Long, or others, or any officers in charge or command, and from interfering with, questioning, molesting, hindering or objecting to any person or persons who may present themselves at said Registration Office for the purpose of registering or otherwise complying with the laws as registered voters of the Pairsh of Orleans, or who may otherwise be legally entitled to present themselves in said office, and enjoining, restraining and prohibiting the said Huey P. Long from doing anything in furtherance of the conspiracy hereinbefore alleged.

Done and signed at New Orleans, Louisiana, this 2nd day of August, 1934, at the hour of 2:45 o'clock P. M.

(Signed) **NAT W. BOND,**
Judge.

I hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the temporary restraining order issued in the above numbered and entitled cause.

Parish of Orleans.

New Orleans, La., August, 1934. Exhibit C

Deputy Clerk, Civil District Court,

35

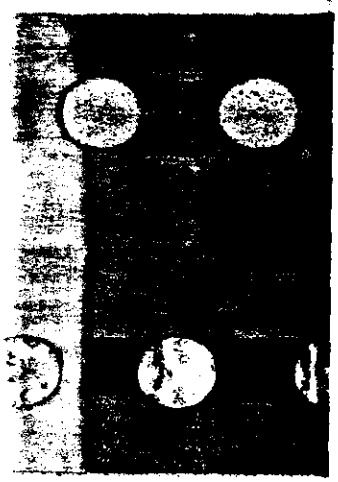
ACT No.109

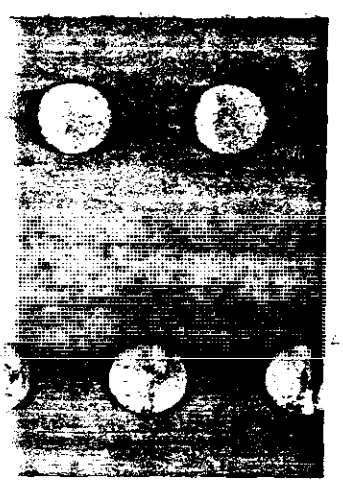
Senate Bill No.127

By Messrs. Boudreaux and Peterman

AN ACT

To amend and re-enact Section 3 of Act 122 of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana for the year 1921, being an act providing that the books and records of registration in the Parish of Orleans shall not be interfered with or removed from the office of the Registrar except by order of the Board of Registration, and, providing that applicants for registration in the Parish of Orleans shall register only in the office of the Registrar of Voters for the Parish of Orleans.





Section 1. Be it enacted by the Legislature of Louisiana, that Section 3 of Act 122 of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana for the year 1921 be amended and reenacted, so as to read as follows:

Section 3. The books of registration in the Parish of Orleans shall consist of and be known by the following names: One precinct register, for each precinct, consecutively numbered to correspond with the precinct stub-book for each precinct for male electors and a similar register for female electors; one certificate stub-book for each precinct for male electors and a similar certificate stub-book for female electors; one duplicate certificate stub-book for each ward for male electors and a similar duplicate certificate stub-book for female electors and such other books, stationery and paraphernalia as may be necessary for the proper conduct of the Registrar's office. All of said books, stationery and paraphernalia shall be furnished by the City of New Orleans.

The books of registration in the Parish of Orleans, together with all the records, registers, stub-books and all other books and paraphernalia used for the conduct of the Registrar's office shall not be removed from the office of the Registrar of Voters for the Parish of Orleans for any purpose, except in pursuance with an order of the Board of Registration.

Applicants for registration in the Parish of Orleans shall be received for registration only in the office of the Registrar of Voters and no act of any kind necessary or pertaining to the registration of a voter shall be performed except in the office of the Registrar of Voters, except such as may be previously authorized by the Board of Registration in facilitating the work of said Registrar and the reasonable necessities and conveniences of the public; no person or persons or officer shall at any time interfere with or disturb the Registrar of Voters of the Parish of Orleans in his custody and control of the records entrusted to his care and no person, persons, officer, officers or anyone else shall be authorized by any court to forcibly or otherwise take from the Registrar of Voters records of his said office, nor shall any person, persons, officer, officers or anyone else be authorized or commanded by any court to molest or interfere with said records; provided that nothing herein shall prevent any court from exercising competent jurisdiction vested by virtue of provisions of Section 12 of said Act No.122 of 1921.

Approved by the Governor;
July 13, 1934.

A True Copy
E. A. Conway,
Secretary of State.

Exhibit A

existing here, taking into consideration the expression of the Circular letter, it is our opinion that the circumstances warrant your Department in proceeding with an investigation.

The militia is at present in full control of the registration office, and defies all orders of the Civil Court, and, when a person's name is scratched from the rolls of the registration office, whether legally or illegally, he is ipso facto deprived of any right to vote at either the primary election or the general election.

We, therefore, request that you take such steps as are necessary to be authorized to make an investigation of this matter immediately.

Respectfully,
For the U. S. Attorney,

WARREN O. COLEMAN,
ASST. U. S. ATTORNEY.

WOC/d
Encls.

COPY

New Orleans
August
Twenty-seventh
1934.

Mr. R. Whitley,
Special Agent in Charge,
Division of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
New Orleans, Louisiana.

Dear Sir:

We are referring to you copy of letter addressed to this office by Mr. George Seth Guion, an attorney-at-law practising in the City of New Orleans, who represents certain persons who claim that they have been deprived of their civil rights as registered voters of the Parish of Orleans by being illegally scratched from the registration rolls. The letter of Mr. Guion indicates that there was a conspiracy in violation of Title 18, U.S.C.A., Section 51, to intimidate or prevent qualified electors from voting. The letter fully sets out the fact that can be established if an investigation is made, and we are also enclosing, as exhibits, letters and documents, and, particularly, certain pictures showing the militia with machine guns set up on the registration desks of the registration office, all of which it is claimed was done for the purpose of intimidating those persons who desired to register at the registration office.

We have read carefully a Circular issued by the Department of Justice, and dated October 24, 1932, and, in view of the chaotic conditions

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170 SEP 16 19..

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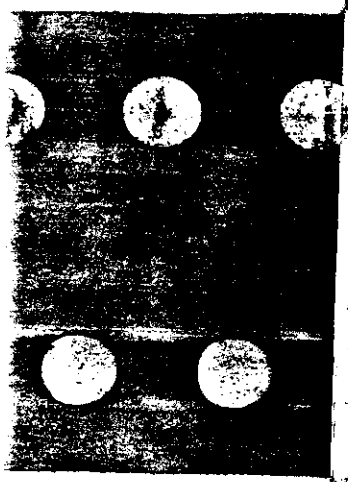

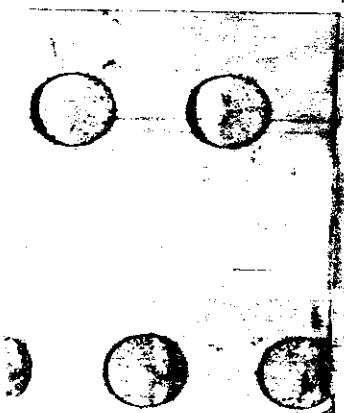

"The registrar of voters of the parish of Orleans has represented that numerous persons have applied to his office with requests that they be supplied with blanks to be filled out and in some instances reporting that they are filled for them by officers or employes of the city of New Orleans in and about the City Hall; that as a result of this office refusing to accept the same and register such applicants threats of violence are being made against the registrar and those working in that office under him.

"The city of New Orleans has caused to be moved said registration records out of the City Hall into another building known as the South building on St. Charles street without permission of the board of registration as required by recent law of the Legislature, and

"No one would have cause to complain if said records were kept safe and in compliance with the law, and additionally, so that, at all hours of the day and night, representatives of all contending factions can view all handling of records and proceedings taken in said registration office, therefore,

"Be it ordered that the mayor of the city of New Orleans, and the president of the state board of health, as the heads of the opposing political factions are each requested to designate at least two, and if either so desires, so many as three persons, who may be present in the office of the registrar of voters at any and all hours of the day and night who shall not interfere with the records or work of said office, but who may observe any and all things happening therein whether said office is closed or open; that, in order that a watch may be kept for 24 hours each day, the respective political heads may each designate as many as 10 persons with understanding that except in usual course no more than three of such persons will remain in the said registrar's office at one time, and

"Be it further ordered that the adjutant-general shall take charge and possession of said office and all its records and permit the registrar of voters to conduct said office according to law under the control and authority of said adjutant-general, and said adjutant-general shall see to it that all political factions may be protected in their rights to observe and know what occurs in the same as above set forth, and

"Be it further ordered that any and all parties, whether acting officially or unofficially, with or without orders, shall in no manner interfere with the control of the said adjutant-general and martial law of the said premises containing the offices and records of the registrar of voters of the parish of Orleans is hereby declared for the purpose of carrying out this order, and

"Be it further ordered that all persons desiring to register, or transact any business in said office of the registrar of voters, be protected from any and all assault or other insult by any person or persons, and that everyone be accommodated and made to feel safe to safeguard and protect his rights of citizenship.

"This, the 30th day of July, 1934.

"By the governor,

"(Signed) O. K. ALLEN,

"Governor of Louisiana.

"(Signed) E. A. CONWAY,

"Secretary of State."

TROOPS TO MAKE GAMBLING STUDY IN NEW ORLEANS

Allen Orders Militia to Investigate Alleged Vice Here

Continued from Page One

to know anything, read the proclamation. Call General Fleming if you want information. I have no statement to make."

Governor Allen's supplemental proclamation, made public in Baton Rouge, follows:

State of Louisiana, Executive Department, New Orleans, La.

The order issued by me on July 30th, 1934, directing certain work and duties to be performed by the adjutant-general of the state of Louisiana, is amended so as to include the following, to-wit:

The said adjutant-general of the state of Louisiana and those operating under his order shall (without the use of any force, unless otherwise ordered by me hereafter) make a survey and investigation to determine where, when and where red light districts are operating within the city of New Orleans under and pursuant to sanction of city authorities; also, if anyone, is collecting from the inhabitants of the said districts, and for what officials, if any, the said collections are being levied, and shall further make a survey and investigation to determine where, when and by whom they are being operated within the city limits of New Orleans and areas adjacent thereto, lotteries, roulette games, black jack, faro games, dice games, handbooks, keno games and other gambling activities; and determine whether or not sums of money are being collected by the officials of the city of New Orleans, by whom the same is being collected and to whom the same is being given, to the end that such information thus collected shall be transmitted to me for such further orders as I should find proper in the premises.

Thus done and signed this, the 31st day of July, 1934.

(Signed) OSCAR K. ALLEN,
Governor of Louisiana.

(Seal, by the governor.)

(Signed) E. A. CONWAY,
Secretary of State.

Governor Allen's proclamation

29

THE COMPAN LL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATR CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

1201-S

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable sign above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

(11)

R. B. WHITE, PRESIDENT — NEWCOMB CARLTON, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD — J. C. WILLEVER, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

SIGNS
DL = Day Letter
NM = Night Message
NL = Night Letter
LC = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

The filing time as shown in the date line on full-rate telegrams and day letters, and the time of receipt at destination as shown on all messages, is STANDARD TIME.

Received at 708 14th St., N. W. Washington, D. C.

1934 AUG 27 AM 4 19

MINUTES IN TRANSIT	
FULL-RATE	DAY LETTER

QB10 12 NM COLLECT GOVT=NEWORLEANS LA 26

DIRECTOR DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION=

U S DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE 1001 VERMONT AVE NORTHWEST

WASHDC=

REFERENCE LOCAL POLITICAL ACTIVITIES NO DEVELOPMENTS OF INTEREST TODAY SITUATION QUIET=

WHITLEY.

RECORDED

AUG 29 1934

X-82509-47

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Baughman
Chief Clerk
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Cowley
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Keith
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schilder

WESTERN UNION MESSENGERS ARE AVAILABLE FOR THE DELIVERY OF NOTES AND PACKAGES

30

EAT-eg

62-32509-26

RECORDED

August 30, 1934.

Mr. R. Whitley,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
326½ Post Office Building,
New Orleans, Louisiana.

Dear Sir:

With reference to your telegram of August 28, 1934 advising of the developments in the situation at New Orleans, Louisiana, it is noted that you state that "examination of registration rolls St. Bernard and Jefferson Parish, both adjacent to New Orleans being made for names alleged unqualified voters". No statement is contained in your telegram as to the identity of the persons making this check and the wording of the previous sentence in the telegram precludes the possibility that this check is being made by the legislative committee appointed to investigate the city administration.

Obviously in transmitting the information furnished by you to interested Government officials, I am unable to comment upon this activity because of the absence of any statement indicating the identity of the persons making this check. In submitting information of this kind by telegram, it is essential that the telegram be so worded as to advise me fully concerning the subject matter of the telegram.

Very truly yours,
For the Director,

T. D. Quinn,
Acting Assistant Director.

31

WAB-eg August 27, 1934.

RECORDED 62-32509-26

MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL STEPHENS

I am attaching hereto, for your information, a copy of a letter which I have today addressed to the Honorable Marvin H. McIntyre, Assistant Secretary to the President, with reference to the situation in New Orleans.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

Inclosure #700925.

Mr. Nathan .....
Mr. Toison .....
Mr. Clegg .....
Mr. [illegible] .....
Chief [illegible]
Mr. [illegible] .....
Mr. [illegible] .....
Mr. [illegible] .....
Mr. [illegible] .....
Mr. Keith .....
Mr. Le[illegible]

[illegible] S.A.J.

32

was-eg

August 27, 1934.

RECORDED 62-32509-26

Honorable Marvin H. McIntyre,
Assistant Secretary to the President,
The White House,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. McIntyre:

I am in receipt of a telegram from the Special Agent in Charge of the New Orleans Division Office with reference to the local political situation at that point. He advises that the situation remains quiet in so far as any indications of immediate violence are concerned.

More than a hundred prominent citizens of New Orleans have issued a public call for volunteers "to insure a peaceful and h[illegible] election". In Jefferson Parish, which is adjacent to New Orleans, Court proceedings have been instituted to permit an examination of registration records which are alleged to contain numerous ineligib[illegible] voters. A petition was granted by the Court and the examination o[illegible] records was ordered for August 27, 1934.

Several citizens in New Orleans have also instituted Court proceedings to have their names restored to the registration rolls, claiming that they were illegally removed. In St. Bernard Parish, Court proceedings have been instituted to force the Democratic Committee to accept Election Commissioners whose names were drawn but who were rejected by the Committee as being ineligible. No definite date has been set as yet for the beginning of the legislative investigation of the New Orleans city administration. The newspapers report Senator Long as expressing himself as highly pleased at the reports that the President has stated there will be no Federal intervention.

I shall keep you advised of any further developments with reference to the situation in New Orleans.

With expressions of my highest esteem and best regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tamm

33

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

CLASS OF SERVICE

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WESTERN UNION

R. B. WHITE, PRESIDENT — NEWCOMB CARLTON, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD — J. C. WILLEVER, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

SIGNS
DL = Day Letter
NM = Night Message
NL = Night Letter
LC = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

The filing time as shown in the date line on full-rate telegrams and day letters, and the time of receipt at destination, as shown on all messages, is STANDARD TIME.

Received at 708 14th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

1934 AUG 26 AM 10 4

QB572 167 GOVT NL COLLECT 1/140=NEWORLEANS LA 25

MINUTES IN TRANSIT
FULL-RATE | DAY LETTER

DIRECTOR DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION=

:U S DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE 1001 VERMONT AVE NORTHWEST

WASHDC=

FURTHER REFERENCE LOCAL POLITICAL ACTIVITIES SITUATION QUIET INSOFAR AS INDICATIONS ANY IMMEDIATE VIOLENCE CONCERNED STOP MORE THAN ONE HUNDRED PROMINENT NEWORLEANS CITIZENS HAVE ISSUED PUBLIC CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS QUOTE TO INSURE A PEACEFUL AND HONEST ELECTION UNQUOTE STOP COURT PROCEEDINGS TO PERMIT EXAMINATION REGISTRATION RECORDS INSTITUTED JEFFERSON PARISH WHICH IS ADJACENT TO NEWORLEANS ALLEGING RECORDS CONTAIN NUMEROUS INELIGIBLE VOTERS PETITION GRANTED BY COURT AND EXAMINATION OF RECORDS ORDERED FOR NEXT MONDAY MORNING STOP COURT PROCEEDINGS ALSO INSTITUTED ON PART OF SEVERAL CITIZENS NEWORLEANS TO HAVE THEIR NAMES RESTORED TO REGISTRATION ROLLS CLAIMING THEY WERE ILLEGALLY SCRATCHED STOP COURT PROCEEDING ALSO INSTITUTED SAINTBERNARD PARISH TO FORCE DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE TO ACCEPT ELECTION COMMISSIONERS WHOSE NAMES WERE DRAWN BUT WHO WERE REJECTED BY COMMITTEE AS BEING INELIGIBLE STOP NO DEFINITE DATE AS YET SET FOR BEGINNING OF LEGISLATION INVESTIGATION INTO NEWORLEANS CITY=

RECORDED 62-32509-26
AUG 29 1934

TAMM ONE

New Orleans Registrars Office

Our Intype 34

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM THE PUBLIC FOR IMPROVEMENT OF ITS SERVICE

CLASS OF SERVICE
This is a full Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable sign above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

SIGNS

NL — Night Letter — Ship Radiogram

R. B. WHITE, PRESIDENT — NEWCOMB CARLTON, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD — J. C. WILLEVER, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

The filing time as shown in the date line on full-rate telegrams and day letters, and the time of receipt at destination as shown on all messages, is STANDARD TIME.

Received at 708 14th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

1954 AUG 28 AM 10 45

QB572 2/27=

MINUTES IN TRANSIT	
FULL-RATE	DAY LETTER

ADMINISTRATION STOP SENATOR LONG REPORTED BY PAPERS AS EXPRESSING HIMSELF AS HIGHLY PLEASED AT PRESS REPORTS THAT THE PRESIDENT HAS STATED THERE WILL BE NO FEDERAL INTERVENTION=

WHITLEY.

35

EAT-cs

August 25, 1964

RECORDED 62-32509-25

MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL STEPHENS

For your information, I am transmitting herewith a copy of a letter addressed by me today to the Honorable Marvin M. McIntyre, Assistant Secretary to the President, pertaining to the situation at New Orleans, Louisiana.

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

Inclosure #700924.

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Baughman
Chief Clerk
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Cowley
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Keith
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tamm

FILES SECTION
MAILED
AUG 25 1964
P. M.
FBI

1-D

36

EAT-eg

August 25, 1934.

RECORDED 62-32509-25

Honorable Marvin H. McIntyre,
Assistant Secretary to the President,
The White House,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. McIntyre:

With reference to the situation and conditions at New Orleans, Louisiana, I am today advised by the Special Agent in Charge of the Division Office located in that city that there have been no significant developments and that there have been no political activities or changes in the situation during the past twenty-four hours.

I will advise you of any developments in this matter.

With expressions of my highest esteem and best regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Baughman
Ghost Clerk
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Cowley
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Hogan
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tamm

FILES SECTION
MAILED
AUG 25 1934
P. M.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Bug Special Mail
12:45 PM

37

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

1201-S

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable sign above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION (15)

R. B. WHITE, PRESIDENT — NEWCOMB CARLTON, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD — J. C. WILLEVER, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

SIGNS
DL = Day Letter
NM = Night Message
NL = Night Letter
LC = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

The filing time as shown in the date line on full-rate telegrams and day letters, and the time of receipt at destination as shown on all messages, is STANDARD TIME.

Received at 708 14th St., N. W. Washington, D. C.

1934 AUG 25 AM 12 21

QB632 12 COLLECT GOVT NM=NEWORLEANS LA 24

DIRECTOR DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION US

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE=1001 VERMONT AVE

NORTHWEST WASHDC=

FURTHER REFERENCE LOCAL POLITICAL ACTIVITIES SITUATION QUIET

NO SIGNIFICANT DEVELOPMENTS TODAY=

WHITLEY.

MINUTES IN TRANSIT	
FULL-RATE	DAY LETTER

RECORDED

AUG 29 1934

62-32509-25

AUG 27 1934

TAMM ONG D

McIntyre & Stephens 8/25/34 Cut

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Baughman
Chief Clerk
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Cowley
Mr. Edwarde
Mr. Egan
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Keith
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tamm

WESTERN UNION MESSENGERS ARE AVAILABLE FOR THE DELIVERY OF NOTES AND PACKAGES

31

EAT-cg

August 24, 1934.

MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL STEPHENS

I am attaching hereto, as of possible interest to you, a copy of a letter which I have today addressed to the Honorable Marvin H. McIntyre, Assistant Secretary to the President.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

Inclosure #700917.

Mr. Nathan	
Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Baughman	
Chief Clerk	
Mr. Coffey	
Mr. Cowley	
Mr. Edwards	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Keith	
Mr. Lester	
Mr. Quinn	
Mr. Schilder	
Mr. Tamm	

RECORDED

62-32509-24

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
AUG 27 1934 A.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

31

EAT-eg

August 24, 1934.

Honorable Marvin H. McIntyre,
Assistant Secretary to the President,
The White House,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. McIntyre:

With further reference to conditions prevailing in New Orleans, I have been this morning advised by the Special Agent in Charge of the New Orleans Office of the Division that the situation remains quiet and unchanged. There have been no significant political moves or activities during the past twenty-four hour period. Both factions are making charges and threats.

National Guardsmen continue to occupy the Registrar's Office despite the fact that a Court injunction has been issued prohibiting this occupation. Congressman J. Y. Sanders, Jr. of Louisiana is reported to have by telegram asked Congressman Byrns to have a Congressional Committee visit New Orleans and observe the forthcoming election. Congressman Sanders in his telegram to Congressman Byrns is stated to have condemned the activities of the State administration.

I am advised that there is a possibility of the legislative investigation of the New Orleans city administration being postponed until after the primary election which will be held on September 11th next.

I will advise you further concerning the situation at New Orleans.

With expressions of my highest esteem and best regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

RECORDED

62-32509-23

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Chief Clerk
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Conroy
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Keith
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tamm

FILES SECTION
MAILED
★ AUG 24 1934 ★
P. M.
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION,
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

By Special Messenger
10:45 A.M.

40

JEH:HCB

August 22, 1934.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TAMM

Judge Stephens, Assistant Attorney General, requested today to be furnished with a copy of the information which we are forwarding daily to Mr. McIntyre at the White House, upon the New Orleans situation. Will you please see that this is done. I would suggest that copies of all past communications addressed to Mr. McIntyre upon this matter be forwarded to Judge Stephens at once.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

New Orleans, La.

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Baughman
Chief Clerk
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Cowley
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Keith
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tamm

FILES SECTION
AUG 24 1934

RECORDED 62-32509-22

AUG

41

E

EAT-eg August 24, 1934.

MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL STEPHENS

Re: Conditions in New Orleans

I am transmitting herewith, for your information, copies of letters addressed by me to the Honorable Marvin H. McIntyre, Assistant Secretary to the President, under dates of August 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22, 1934. Copies of letters addressed to Mr. McIntyre since August 22, 1934 have already been furnished to you.

Very truly yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

5 Inclosure 700921.

RECORDED

62-32509-21
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
AUG 27 1934 A.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE

FILES SECTION
MAILED
AUG 24 1934

42

EAT:TAM

August 19, 1936

Honorable Marvin H. McIntyre,
Assistant Secretary to the President,
The White House,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. McIntyre:

With further reference to my letter of yesterday concerning the situation at New Orleans, I have been advised by the Special Agent in Charge of the New Orleans Division Office that the National Guard continues to occupy their guard at the Registrar's office in New Orleans. Conditions generally in New Orleans are quiet and unchanged.

The State Legislature adjourned at 3 A.M. on August 18th after a special three-day session, during which time the 27 bills proposed by the Administration and allegedly sponsored by Huey Long, were all passed. I outlined in my letter of yesterday the circumstances of the majority of the bills which were passed. The 27th bill passed was introduced a few minutes before adjournment of the session and was speedily passed. This bill prohibits any special police officer who might be appointed by the City Administration of New Orleans, from carrying arms or weapons of any kind.

All newspaper reporters were excluded from the closing session of the Legislature and it is reported that there was a fight on the floor of the House of Representatives between several of the Legislators. It is further reported that a newspaper photographer was assaulted by Administration officials in the Capitol Building.

I am advised that it is anticipated in New Orleans that a Legislative Committee will be appointed and will start its investigation of the New Orleans City Administration during the next week.

62-25517-21

43

There are no outward signs of excitement or active opposition evident in New Orleans at the present time, and consequently, no present indications of violence.

The consensus of opinion as expressed in New Orleans newspapers is that the passage of the 17 bills by the State Legislature allegedly at the instance of Senator Huey Long has given the Senator through the State Administration dictatorial powers, including complete dominance of election machinery and officials.

I will advise you of any additional developments or changes in this situation.

With expressions of my best esteem and highest regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

4-4

THE COMPA WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PAT... CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable sign above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

(46)

R. B. WHITE, PRESIDENT — NEWCOMB CARLTON, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD — J. C. WILLEVER, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

SIGNS
DL = Day Letter
NM = Night Message
NL = Night Letter
LC = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

The filing time as shown in the date line on full-rate telegrams and day letters, and the time of receipt at destination as shown on all messages, is STANDARD TIME.

Received at 708 14th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

AUG 24 AM 4 47

MINUTES IN TRANSIT
FULL-RATE | DAY LETTER

QB10 71 GOVT NL COLLECT=NEWORLEANS LA 23

DIRECTOR,DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION=

US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE 1001 VERMONT AVE NORTHWEST

WASHDC=

FURTHER REFERENCE LOCAL POLITICAL ACTIVITIES NO SIGNIFICANT DEVELOPMENTS SITUATION QUIET BOTH SIDES MAKING CHARGES AND THREATS STOP NATIONAL GUARDSMEN STILL OCCUPYING REGISTRARS OFFICE IGNORING COURT INJUNCTION CONGRESSMAN J Y SANDERS JR OF LOUISIANA REPORTED TO HAVE TELEGRAPHED CONGRESSMAN BYRNS CONDEMNING STATE ADMINISTRATION ACTIVITIES AND REQUESTING CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE TO VISIT AND OBSERVE ELECTION CONDITIONS STOP POSSIBILITY LEGISLATIVE INVESTIGATION OF NEWORLEANS CITY ADMINISTRATION WILL BE POSTPONED UNTIL AFTER PRIMARY ELECTION SEPTEMBER ELEVENTH=

WHITLEY.

RECORDED 62-32509-20

AUG 25 1934

AUG 24 1934 P.M.

TAMPA ONE

FILE

1-D

New Orleans, Registrar Office

42

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Division of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

WRG:ps

August 21, 1934

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

On August 20, 1934, Mr. D. Nielson, Branch Manager of the Postal Telegraph office located in the Investment Building, called at this office relative to the unwarranted delay on a message forwarded to the Director from Special Agent in Charge Whitley, New Orleans, Louisiana, on August 18, 1934.

Mr. Nielson advised that Mr. Whitley sent a 224 word message on August 18, 1934, the message being filed in the New Orleans office at 10:05 A.M., and not being received in Washington until 2:08 P.M. A complete investigation of this matter has not been made by the telegraph company, Mr. Nielson stating that if the Division so desires he will institute an immediate investigation to determine the reason for the unwarranted delay.

Mr. Nielson was advised by me that it is imperative that all Division messages be handled promptly at all times, and that such unwarranted delays as this would not be tolerated by the Division.

No complaint relative to the delay on this message has been received in the Chief Clerk's office. However, inasmuch as it appears that some official of the Division evidently did complain about the delay in transmission, I will have a complete report furnished relative to the message if you so desire.

Respectfully,

W. R. Glavin.

RECORDED

INDEXED

AUG 25 1934

62-32509-19

AUG 21 1934

TOLSON
TAMM

Complete report since requested

46

RECORDED COPY FILED IN

E

EAT-eg

August 23, 1934.

RECORDED 62-32509-18

MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL STEPHENS

For your information, I am attaching hereto a copy of a letter transmitted by me today to the Honorable Marvin H. McIntyre, Assistant Secretary to the President, pertaining to the situation at New Orleans, Louisiana.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

Inclosure #700914.

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. [illegible]
[illegible]
Mr. Coffey
[illegible]
Mr. Edwards
Mr. [illegible]
[illegible]
Mr. Keith
Mr. Lester
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tamm

FILES [illegible] AUG [illegible] 1934

1-D

2

47

EAT-eg

August 23, 1934.

RECORDED 62-32509-18

Honorable Marvin H. McIntyre,
Assistant Secretary to the President,
The White House,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. McIntyre:

I am in receipt of a telegram from the Special Agent in Charge of the New Orleans Office of the Division advising that the situation in New Orleans remains quiet and unchanged. There have been no political activities or developments during the past twenty-four hour period. It is stated that the possibility of there being any violence prior to the forthcoming election is now exceedingly remote.

Two hundred National Guardsmen are available for immediate duty and are assigned to the Washington Barracks at New Orleans. A member of the National Guards has advised that the National Guard detachment will probably be increased by four hundred additional guardsmen on election day. There has been no official confirmation of this reported increase in the number of guardsmen assigned to New Orleans.

I will advise you of further developments at New Orleans.

With expressions of my highest esteem and best regards,

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Bauchman
Chief Clerk
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Cowley
Mr. Edwards

FILES SECTION
MAILED
★ AUG ★
P.M.

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable sign above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION (44)

R. B. WHITE, PRESIDENT — NEWCOMB CARLTON, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD — J. C. WILLEVER, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

SIGNS
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NM = Night Message
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NLT = Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

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Received at 708 14th St., N. W. Washington, D. C.

QB2 3 36 GOVT NL=NEWORLEANS LA 22 AUG 23 AM 4 36

MINUTES IN TRANSIT
FULL-RATE | DAY LETTER

DIRECTOR DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION,US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE=1001 VERMONT AVE NORTHWEST WASHDC=

LOCAL POLITICAL ACTIVITIES NO DEVELOPMENTS SITUATION QUIET STOP DANGER VIOLENCE PRIOR ELECTION REMOTE STOP TWO HUNDRED NATIONAL GUARD AVAILABLE WASHINGTON BARRACKS HERE STOP GUARDSMAN ADVISES POSSIBILITY INCREASE OF FOUR HUNDRED ELECTION DAY HOWEVER NO OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION=

WHITLEY DWM.

62-32509-18
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
AUG 24 1934 P.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TAMM ONE
FILE

RECORDED
AUG 27 1934

New Orleans Registrar Office

McIntyre + Stephens 8-23-34 Ert

WESTERN UNION MESSENGERS ARE AVAILABLE FOR THE DELIVERY OF NOTES AND PACKAGES

41

326½ Post Office Building,
New Orleans, Louisiana,
August 17, 1934.

RW:aw

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
1001 Vermont Avenue, N.W.,
Washington, D. C.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Reference is made to Division letter of July 19, 1934, relative to contacts by Special Agents in Charge with Governors and State Attorneys General.

I do not believe that it is advisable to contact the Governor and the Attorney General of the State of Louisiana at this time. The State Administration, under the direction of Senator Huey P. Long, is presently endeavoring to pass legislation creating a large State police organization. These attempts are being bitterly contested and apparently they are almost universally resented and opposed by local law-enforcement officials, who state that the sole purpose of the proposed organization is to supersede and intimidate local officials for political purposes.

I notice that the Administration, in their efforts to explain and justify the creation of a powerful State police organization, have been quoting Senator Copeland concerning the necessity of such organizations.

It occurs to me that the Governor and the Attorney General might endeavor to use any contacts which I might make with them at this time regarding law-enforcement work to their advantage. If they should make it appear that this Division was in sympathy with their efforts to create a State police system, I am of the opinion that it would seriously interfere with the splendid cooperation which the Division is getting from local Chiefs of Police and Sheriffs throughout the State, as resentment against the State Administration is very bitter.

I am enclosing herewith newspaper articles relative to the proposed State police organization.

In view of the above, and in the absence of instructions, I will postpone my contacts with the Governor and the Attorney General of the State of Louisiana until a more propitious time.

The Governor of the State of Mississippi has been absent from Jackson, and I plan to confer with him and the Attorney General of that State next week.

RECORDED & INDEXED

Sincerely yours,

17

AUG 23 1934

R. Whitley,
Special Agent in Charge.

E/T-ag

August 22, 1934.

RECORDED 62-32509-16

Honorable Marvin H. McIntyre,
Assistant Secretary to the President,
The White House,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. McIntyre:

With further reference to the conditions prevailing in New Orleans, Louisiana, I am advised by the Special Agent in Charge of the New Orleans Office that the situation remains quiet and unchanged. There have been no important political developments or important changes.

All persons interested are awaiting the formal announcement of the names of the members of the State Legislative Committee which will investigate the New Orleans city administration. The Committee has been authorized to function in its investigative capacity until February 1st next. I am advised that several Congressional candidates in speeches have stated that "force will be used against force" at the polls during the forthcoming elections on September 11, 1934.

I will advise you further of any developments at New Orleans.

With expressions of my highest esteem and best regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

FILES SECTION
MAILED
★ AUG 22 1934 ★
P. M.
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION,
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Gentley Spear Mass.
12:35 P.M.

51

RECEIVED AT

STANDARD TIME INDICATED ON THIS MESSAGE

Postal Telegraph

THE INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM

Commercial Cables — All America Cables — Mackay Radio

TELEGRAMS CABLEGRAMS RADIOGRAMS

DL	DAY LETTER
NL	NIGHT LETTER
NM	NIGHT MESSAGE
LCO	DEFERRED CABLE
NLT	NIGHT CABLE LETTER
WLT	WEEK END CABLE LETTER
	RADIOGRAM

BMA243 50 NL COLLECT GOVT 1934 AUG 22 AM 12 2

NEWORLEANS LOU 21

DIRECTOR DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION

U S DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE 1001 VERMONT AVE NORTHWEST WASHINGTON DC

LOCAL POLITICAL ACTIVITIES SITUATION QUIET NO CHANGE OR IMPORTANT POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS AWAITING FORMAL ANNOUNCEMENT STATE LEGISLATIVE INVESTIGATIVE RELATIVE NEWORLEANS VICE CONDITIONS STOP COMMITTEE AUTHORIZED TO FUNCTION UNTIL FEBRUARY FIRST NEXT STOP SEVERAL CONGRESSIONAL CANDIDATES IN WARD SPEECHES STATE THAT FORCE WILL BE USED AGAINST FORCE AT POLLS SEPTEMBER ELEVENTH

WHITLY DWM

RECORDED

AUG 24 1934

McIntyre 8-22-34 Cat

12-32509-16

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION

AUG 23 1934

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TAMM

EAT-eg

RECORDED

August 21, 1934.

62-32509-15

Honorable Marvin H. McIntyre,
Assistant Secretary to the President,
The White House,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. McIntyre:

I am advised by the Special Agent in Charge of the New Orleans Division Office that the situation, to outward appearances, remains quiet and unchanged. The Chief of Police of New Orleans has dismissed 535 special police as a result of the state legislation which has been passed. The 26 bills recently passed by the State Legislature, which placed absolute control of the election officials and election machinery in the State Administration, have been signed by Governor Allen. The Legislative Committee appointed to investigate the New Orleans city administration has not as yet been named. It is reported that this committee will consist of five members appointed from the House and four members from the Senate. It is anticipated that this committee will begin to function on next Thursday. It is reported that the committee will first hold secret meetings, later holding public hearings at which time witnesses will be examined. No official confirmation of these rumors can be obtained.

According to New Orleans newspapers, a fund of $100,000 is available for the carrying on of the investigation of the New Orleans city administration, this fund remaining as an unexpended balance in the office of the State Supervisor of Accounts. Mayor Walmsley, in a statement to the press, predicts bloodshed on election day. He has related a reputed conversation with Senator Huey Long which occurred one year ago wherein Long stated that the "Country is ripe for a leader to sweep aside the old form of Government". The recent legislation passed by the State Legislature has been condemned in a resolution adopted by the Independent Young Democrats of the State of Louisiana at Alexandria, Louisiana. I will advise you further of any developments at New Orleans.

With expressions of my highest esteem and best regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr.
Mr.
Mr.
Mr.
Mr.
Mr.

Registrar's Office New Orleans

8 m

AUG 21 1934

1-D

52

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable sign above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION (01)

R. B. WHITE, PRESIDENT — NEWCOMB CARLTON, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD — J. C. WILLEVER, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

SIGNS
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Ship Radiogram

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Received at 708 14th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

1934 AUG 21 AM 5 06

MINUTES IN TRANSIT	
FULL-RATE	DAY LETTER

QB22 135 NL COLLECT GOVT=NEWORLEANS LA 20

DIRECTOR, DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION=

US DEPT OF JUSTICE 1001 VERMONT AVE NORTHWEST WASHDC=

REFERENCE LOCAL POLITICAL ACTIVITIES NO CHANGE SITUATION QUIT STOP CHIEF POLICE DISMISSES FIVE HUNDRED THIRTY FIVE SPECIAL POLICE RESULT STATE LEGISLATION STOP GOVERNOR ALLEN SIGNS TWENTY SIX RECENT BILLS WHICH PLACES ABSOLUTE CONTROL ELECTION OFFICIALS AND MACHINERY CONTROL STATE ADMINISTRATION STOP STATE LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE INVESTIGATING NEWORLEANS NOT FORMALLY ANNOUNCED COMPOSED FIVE HOUSE AND FOUR SENATE MEMBERS WILL PROBABLY FUNCTION THURSDAY STOP REPORT FIRST HOLD SECRET MEETINGS BROADENED BY SUBSEQUENT PUBLIC EXAMINATION WITNESSES OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION LACKING STOP INVESTIGATION FUNDS AVAILABLE ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS FROM UNEXPENDED BALANCE OFFICE STATE SUPERVISOR ACCOUNTS ACCORDING NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS STOP MAYOR WALMSLEY PREDICTS BLOODSHED ELECTION DAY TO PRESS AND RELATES YEAR OLD CONVERSATION SENATOR LONG STATED COUNTRY RIPE FOR LEADER SWEEP ASIDE OLD FORM GOVERNMENT STOP RECENT STATE LEGISLATION CONDEMNED IN RESOLUTION BY INDEPENDENT YOUNG DEMOCRATS STATE LOUISIANA AT ALEXANDRIA=

WHITLEY DWM.

Huey Long

RECORDED 62-32509-15

INDEXED

AUG 22 1934

AUG 24 1934

Future 54

21-30

AND SAFEST WAY TO SEND MONEY IS BY TELEGRAPH OR CABLE

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Division of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

EAT-eg

August 18, 1934.

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Baughman
Chief Clerk
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Cowley
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Keith
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr Schilder
Mr. Tamm

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

I called Mr. Whitley at New Orleans and asked what happened to the telegraphic report on Huey Long last night. He advised that he sent a long telegram about 9:15 A.M. this morning. I stated we had not received it as yet and Mr. Whitley stated he would check it there at once. I informed Mr. Whitley that this was to go to the White House; that it is 1:30 now and we still have not received the telegram. Mr. Whitley stated he held this telegram up until this morning because the Legislature had a special meeting last night up until midnight to wind up their work and therefore, the telegram was sent this morning in order to bring it up to date. Mr. Whitley stated he would check and, if there was any trouble, he would call back.

Respectfully,

E. A. Tamm.

RECORDED & INDEXED

62-32509-14

AUG 21 1934

AUG 22 1934

TOLSON ONE FILE

EAT-cg

August 18, 1936

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

I called Mr. Whitley at New Orleans with reference to the Gus Jones matter and advised him that the train would be in New Orleans at 6:00 P.M. on Sunday; that an agent should cover this several hours before and remain on duty at the office.

Mr. Whitley advised that he checked the telegram sent on the New Orleans situation; that it was delayed about 45 minutes leaving there and was over an hour in transit; that the telegraph company stated it was delivered to the Division at 2:08 P.M. I stated that I received the telegram and believe it was about 2:43 P.M. - that it was received after two o'clock. Mr. Whitley advised that the telegraph company will submit an explanation with reference to the delay as the telegram was about two and a half hours in transit. I told Mr. Whitley this telegram was O.K. and he should see that we receive one every day.

Respectfully,

E. A. Tamm.

ORIGINAL FILED IN

62-29076

RECORDED

62-32601-13

AUG 22

56

RAT-eg

August 20, 1934.

RECORDED 62-32509-12

Honorable Marvin H. McIntyre,
Assistant Secretary to the President,
The White House,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. McIntyre:

With further reference to the conditions prevailing in New Orleans, Louisiana, I am advised by the Special Agent in Charge of the New Orleans Office that the situation remains quiet and unchanged. National Guardsmen continue to occupy the State Registrar's Office. These guardsmen are equipped with riot guns and also have machine guns concealed in the Registrar's Office. The National Guard has posted a lookout in the Lafayette Hotel, which lookout room faces the Registrar's Office. A few police are assigned to guard duty in the City Hall.

To date no formal announcement has been made as to the identity of the individuals who will make up the State Congressional Committee which will investigate the New Orleans administration. There is no indication as yet of the date upon which this Congressional Committee's action will begin. The condition of the New Orleans citizenry is described as "resentful but passive".

One candidate in the forthcoming elections is reported by the New Orleans press to have stated in a radio speech:-"Bullets will be necessary if ballots fail to defeat the candidates sponsored by the Senior Louisiana Senator".

Mayor Wamsley of New Orleans, in a speech, announced that there would be sufficient men at the polls on September 11th, the date of the primary election, to enforce the law.

There has been to date no expressed or outward appearance of violence and it is not now anticipated that there will be any violence in the immediate future. I will advise you of any further developments at New Orleans.

With expressions of my highest esteem and best regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover,

Director.

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Baughman
Mr. Clark
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Dowley

S.M.

FILES SECTION
MAILED
★ AUG 20 1934 ★
P. M.
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION,
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

51

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM THE PUBLIC CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable sign above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

(20)

SIGNS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LC = Deferred Cable

NLT = Cable Night Letter

Ship Radiogram

R. B. WHITE, PRESIDENT — NEWCOMB CARLTON, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD — J. C. WILLEVER, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

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Received at 708 14th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

QB27 127 GOVT NL COLLECT=NEWORLEANS LA 19 1934 AUG 20 PM 4 23

MINUTES IN TRANSIT

FULL-RATE	DAY LETTER

DIRECTOR, DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION=

US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE 1001 VERMONT AVE NW WASHDC=

REFERENCE LOCAL POLITICAL ACTIVITIES SITUATION UNCHANGED GUARDSMEN OCCUPY STATE REGISTRARS OFFICE HAVE RIOT GUNS BUT MACHINE GUNS CONCEALED ALSO HAVE NATIONAL GUARDSMEN LOOKOUT IN LAFAYETTE HOTEL ROOM FACING REGISTRARS OFFICE FEW POLICE GUARD CITY HALL STATE LEGISLATURE ADJOURNED NO FORMAL ANNOUNCEMENT PERSONEL STATE CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE NEWORLEANS GAMBLING AND VICE CONDITIONS OR DATE ACTION PLANNED OBJECT BELIEVED IMPEACHMENT AND CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS STOP NEWORLEANS CITIZENRY RESENTFUL BUT PASSIVE RELATIVE RECENT LEGISLATION ONE CANDIDATE STATED RADIO SPEECH CARRIED BY PRESS BULLETS NECESSARY IF BALLOTS FAILS DEFEAT CANDIDATES SPONSORED BY SENIOR LOUISIANA SENATOR STOP MAYOR WAMSLEYS SPEECH ANNOUNCED WARNING ARREST STATE HIGHWAY ARMED OFFICERS AT POLLS AND SUFFICIENT MEN AT POLLS TO ENFORCE LAW NO EXPRESSED OR OUTWARD APPEARANCE VIOLENCE IMMEDIATE FUTURE POSSIBILITY CONGRESSIONAL PRIMARY ELECTION DAY SEPTEMBER ELEVENTH=

WHITLEY DWM.

62-32509-12

AUG 24 1934 RECORDED

INDEXED

THE QUICKEST, SUREST AND SAFEST WAY TO SEND MONEY IS BY TELEGRAPH OR CABLE

8-20-34

EaT:TAM

August 19, 1934

Honorable Marvin H. McIntyre,
Assistant Secretary to the President,
The White House,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. McIntyre:

With further reference to my letter of yesterday, concerning the situation at New Orleans, I have been advised by the Special Agent in Charge of the New Orleans Division Office that the National Guard continues to occupy their guard at the Registrar's Office in New Orleans. Conditions generally in New Orleans are quiet and unchanged.

The State Legislature adjourned at 3 A.M. on August 18, after a special three-day session, during which time the 27 bills proposed by the Administration and allegedly sponsored by Huey Long were all passed. I outlined in my letter of yesterday the substance of the majority of the bills which were passed. The twenty-seventh bill passed was introduced a few minutes before adjournment of the session and was speedily passed. This bill prohibits any special police officer who might be appointed by the City Administration of New Orleans from carrying arms or weapons of any kind.

All newspaper reporters were excluded from the closing session of the Legislature and it is reported that there was a fight on the floor of the House of Representatives between several of the legislators. It is further reported that a newspaper photographer was assaulted by Administration officials in the Capitol Building.

62-32509-11X

I am advised that it is anticipated in New Orleans that a legislative committee will be appointed and will start its investi-

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AUG 21 1934

U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

FILES SECTION
MAILED
★ AUG 20 1934 ★
P. M.
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION,
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

62-32509 Enc

51

gation of the New Orleans City Administration during the next week.

There are no outward signs of excitement or active opposition evident in New Orleans at the present time and consequently no present indications of violence.

The consensus of opinion as expressed in New Orleans newspapers is that the passage of the 27 bills by the State Legislature allegedly at the instance of Senator Huey Long has given the Senator through the State Administration dictatorial powers, including complete dominance of election machinery and officials.

I will advise you of any additional developments or changes in this situation.

With expressions of my best esteem and highest regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

61

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable sign above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

(42)

DL = Day Letter
NM = Night Message
NL = Night Letter
LC = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

R. B. WHITE, PRESIDENT
NEWCOMB CARLTON, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD
J. C. WILLEVER, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

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AUG 19 AM 5 43

MINUTES IN TRANSIT

FULL-RATE	DAY LETTER

QB5 239 GOVT NL COLLECT 1/131=NEWORLEANS LA 18

DIRECTOR DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION=

U S DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE 1001 VERMONT AVE NW WASHDC=

FURTHER REFERENCE LOCAL POLITICAL SITUATION RELATIVE TO NATIONAL GUARD OCCUPYING AND GUARDING REGISTRARS OFFICE NEWORLEANS QUIET AND UNCHANGED AS PREVIOUSLY REPORTED STOP STATE LEGISLATURE ADJOURNED THREE TEN AM AUGUST EIGHTEENTH AFTER THREE DAYS SESSION DURING WHICH TIME THE TWENTY SEVEN BILLS PROPOSED BY THE ADMINISTRATION WERE ALL PASSED STOP MY PREVIOUS TELEGRAM OUTLINES SUBSTANCE OF TWENTY SIX OF THE BILLS PASSED THE TWENTY SEVENTH WAS INTRODUCED AND PASSED AT THE LAST MINUTE SHORTLY BEFORE ADJOURNMENT AND PROHIBITS ANY SPECIAL POLICE OFFICERS WHO MIGHT BE APPOINTED BY THE CITY ADMINISTRATION OF NEWORLEANS FROM CARRYING ARMS OR WEAPONS OF ANY KIND STOP ALL NEWSPAPER REPORTERS WERE EXCLUDED FROM THE CLOSING SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE AND IT IS REPORTED THAT THERE WAS A FIGHT ON THE FLOOR OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES BETWEEN=

162-32509-11

AUG 21 1964

RECORDED & INDEXED

TAMM

61

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

SERVICE
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WESTERN UNION (25)

SIGNS
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LC = Deferred Cable
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R. B. WHITE, PRESIDENT
NEWCOMB CARLTON, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD
J. C. WILLEVER, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

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QB5 2/108 =

19 AM 5 45

MINUTES IN TRANSIT

FULL-RATE	DAY LETTER

SEVERAL OF THE LEGISLATORS AND THAT A NEWSPAPER PHOTOGRAPHER WAS ASSAULTED BY ADMINISTRATION OFFICIALS IN THE CAPITOL BUILDING STOP IT IS EXPECTED THAT THE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE WILL BE APPOINTED AND START ITS INVESTIGATION OF NEWORLEANS CITY ADMINISTRATION NEXT WEEK STOP THERE ARE NO OUTWARD SIGNS OF EXCITEMENT OR ACTIVE OPPOSITION WHICH MIGHT INDICATE POSSIBILITY OF VIOLENCE AT THIS TIME STOP THE CONSENSUS OF OPINION AS EXPRESSED IN LOCAL NEWSPAPERS BY LOCAL REPORTERS AND CORRESPONDENTS FROM OTHER SECTIONS IS THAT THE TWENTY SEVEN BILLS PASSED ALLEGEDLY AT THE INSTANCE OF SENATOR LONG HAVE GIVEN HIM THROUGH THE STATE ADMINISTRATION DICTATORIAL POWERS INCLUDING COMPLETE DOMINATION OF ELECTION MACHINERY AND OFFICIALS=

WHITLEY.

Letter
McIntyre
8/19/34

62

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Division of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

EAT-eg

August 17, 1934.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Baughman
Chief Clerk
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Cowley
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Keith
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tamm

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

I called Mr. Whitley at New Orleans and told him we would like to have tomorrow morning a telegraphic summary on the Huey Long situation down there; that is, just what it is all about, what's doing and what is going on; that every day hereafter we want a telegraph report on any developments. I told Mr. Whitley that a good idea might be to send in a night letter every evening summarizing the day's activities and then we will have it the first thing in the morning. Mr. Whitley wanted to know whether these telegraph reports should refer only to the registrar's office and the National Guard situation; that is, the same kind of reports submitted before. Mr. Whitley asked whether we were interested in the activities up at Baton Rouge concerning legislation and all of that. I advised Mr. Whitley that he had better give it all to us as this is for a confidential source and we want everything we can get on it - legislation, tactics, developments and the whole thing. Mr. Whitley asked if we would be interested in daily newspaper clippings and I told him he could send them in and he advised that is all the papers are printing down there. I told Mr. Whitley that what we want is a telegraph report daily of all important developments. Mr. Whitley advised that he was leaving tonight to work on applicants but he would see that this received appropriate attention and I told Mr. Whitley to see that whoever is there takes care of it. Mr. Whitley stated he would send a telegram out tonight and I told him to send us a telegram every day until further notice.

Respectfully,

E. A. Tamm.

RECORDED & INDEXED

62-32509-10

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E:T:RCL

August 18, 1934.

62-32509-9

Honorable Marvin H. McIntyre,
Assistant Secretary to the President,
The White House,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. McIntyre:

With reference to the situation in New Orleans, Louisiana, I have been advised by the New Orleans Office of this Division that the situation in that city is relatively quiet at the present time. Registrations for the forthcoming elections terminated last Saturday, but national guards are still occupying and guarding the registrar's office at New Orleans. The registrar's office is located within a relatively short distance of the Federal Building and some fear has heretofore been expressed that any open fighting in the vicinity of the registrar's office might jeopardize the property of the United States or interfere with the proper handling of the United States mails.

I have kept in close touch with this situation with particular reference to the possibility of any activities in New Orleans being in violation of a Federal Statute and have instructed the New Orleans Office to keep me fully advised of all developments in the New Orleans district.

It is believed in New Orleans that the national guard will continue to occupy and guard the registrar's office until after the election which is set for September 11th next. There are no present indications of immediate violence or trouble between the national guards and representatives of other factions. State officials have completely ignored court injunctions restraining their activities in connection with activities centering around the registrar's office.

A special session of the legislature was called by Governor Allen allegedly upon instructions from Senator Huey Long. During the past two days the legislature has passed twenty-six bills which will become effective within twenty days and prior, of course, to the September 11th election. Among the bills passed by the legislature are the following:

A bill prohibiting court interference by injunction or otherwise with national guards or registrar of voters' activities.

A bill authorizing the Governor to make unlimited increases in the personnel of the State Bureau of Identification and Investigation. It may be noted that employees of this State Bureau have the power of arrest.

A bill increasing and enlarging the Governor's control of election machinery and officials.

A bill amending the city charter of New Orleans and limiting the city's tax.

A power bill giving the Governor unlimited re- pplieve power.

A bill authorizing local taxes on newspapers.

A bill authorizing legislative investigation of New Orleans city officials with a view to possible impeachment.

A bill authorizing the Attorney General to supersede local district attorneys.

In addition to the above bills, various tax bills have also been enacted. It is alleged that all of the bills described as well as the other activities set out above are

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promoted and sponsored by Senator Long in order to defeat his political opponents, particularly in New Orleans.

I will advise you of the daily developments in this situation.

With expressions of my highest esteem and best regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

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LCO	DEFERRED CABLE
NLT	NIGHT CABLE LETTER
WLT	WEEK END CABLE LETTER
	RADIOGRAM

PM 2

Form 16L

WA46 224 COLLECT=HN NEWORLEANS LOU 18 1029A [SUBJECT TO

DIRECTOR DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION= CORRECTION CHECK 231

US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE 1001 VERMONT AVE NORTHWEST=

RELATIVE POSSIBILITY VIOLENCE BECAUSE OF GUARDING REGISTRARS OFFICE NEWORLEANS AND OTHER LOCAL POLITICAL ACTIVITIES AND POSSIBLE RESULTANT DAMAGE GOVERNMENT PROPERTY OR INTERFERENCE MAILS SITUATION QUIET STOP REGISTRATIONS ENDED LAST SATURDAY BUT NATIONAL GUARDS STILL OCCUPYING AND GUARDING REGISTRARS OFFICE NEWORLEANS AND PROBABLY WILL CONTINUE TO DO SO UNTIL AFTER ELECTION SEPTEMBER ELEVENTH NO EXCITEMENT OR INDICATIONS OF IMMEDIATE VIOLENCE OR TROUBLE NATIONAL GUARDS AND STATE OFFICIALS HAVE IGNORED COURT INJUNCTIONS RESTRAINING THEIR ACTIVITIES IN CONNECTION WITH REGISTRARS OFFICE STOP SPECIAL SESSION OF LEGISLATURE CALLED BY GOVERNOR ALLEN ALLEGEDLY AT THE INSTANCE OF SENATOR LONG HAS DURING PAST TWO DAYS PASSED TWENTY SIX BILLS WHICH WILL BECOME EFFECTIVE WITHIN TWENTY DAY AND PRIOR TO ELECTION AS FOLLOWS BILL PROHIBITING COURT INTERFERENCE BY INJUNCTION OR OTHERWISE WITH NATIONAL GUARDS OF

62-32509-7

RECORDED & INDEXED

AUG 21 1934

D.

67

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WLT	WEEK END CABLE LETTER
	RADIOGRAM

Form 16

DIRECTOR BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION=

DEPT JUSTICE WASHN DC=

1934 AUG 18 PM 2

: IN OUR TELEGRAM EVEN DATE FROM WHITLEY NEWORLEANS LOU PLEASE ERASE SUBJECT CORRECTION CHECK IS 231 COLLECT=

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LCO	DEFERRED CABLE
NLT	NIGHT CABLE LETTER
WLT	WEEK END CABLE LETTER
	RADIOGRAM

Form 16L

WA46 12=

REGISTRAR OF VOTERS ACTIVITIES BILL AUTHORIZING GOVERNOR TO MAKE UNLIMITED INCREASE PERSONNEL STATE BUREAU OF IDENTIFICATI AND INVESTIGATION WHICH HAS POWER OF ARREST BILL INCREASING A ENLARGING GOVERNORS CONTROL OF ELECTION MACHINERY AND OFFICIAL BILL AMENDING CITY CHARTER NEWORLEANS AND LIMITING CITIES TAX POWER BILL GIVING GOVERNOR UNLIMITED REPRIEVE POWER BILL AUTHORIZING LOCAL TAXES ON NEWSPAPER BILL AUTHORIZING LEGISLATIVE INVESTIGATION OF NEWORLEANS CITY OFFICIALS WITH VIEW TO IMPEACHMENT BILL AUTHORIZING ATTORNEY GENERAL TO SUPERSEDE LOCAL DISTRICT ATTORNEYS AND VARIOUS BILLS RELATIVE TAXES STOP ALL OF ABOVE ACTIVITIES AND LEGISLATION ALLEGEDLY SPONSORED BY SENATOR LONG FOR PURPOSE FIGHTING POLITICAL OPPONENTS PARTICULARLY IN NEWORLEANS=

WHITLEY.

61

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[illegible] National 6600 [illegible]
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LCO	DEFERRED CABLE
NLT	NIGHT CABLE LETTER
WLT	WEEK END CABLE LETTER
	RADIOGRAM

Form 16

MR J E HOOVER=

1934 AUG 18 PM 4 25

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE WASHN DC=

REFERENCE TELEGRAM TODAY CHECK 231 COLLECT FROM WHITELY NEWORLEANS LOU. THE DELAY ON MESSAGE WAS NO FAULT OF SENDE IT WAS FILED 1005 AM

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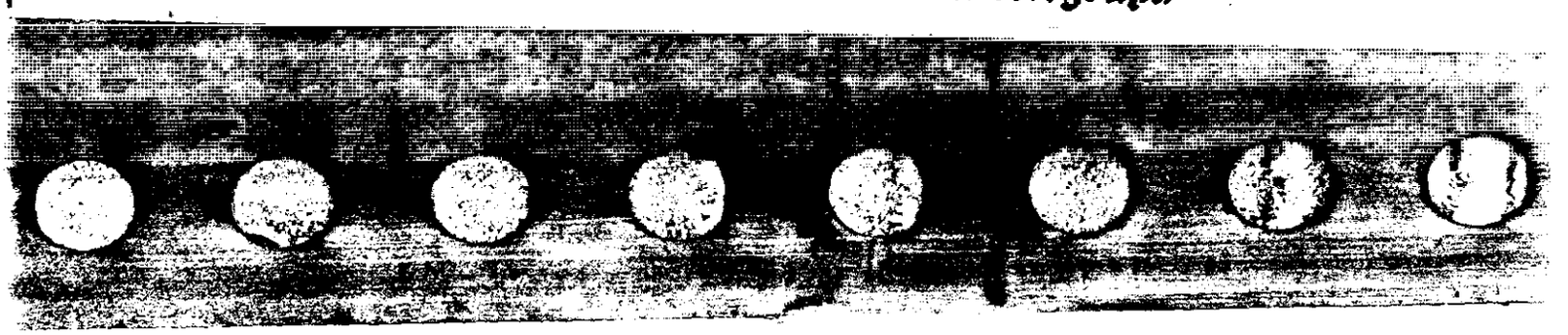
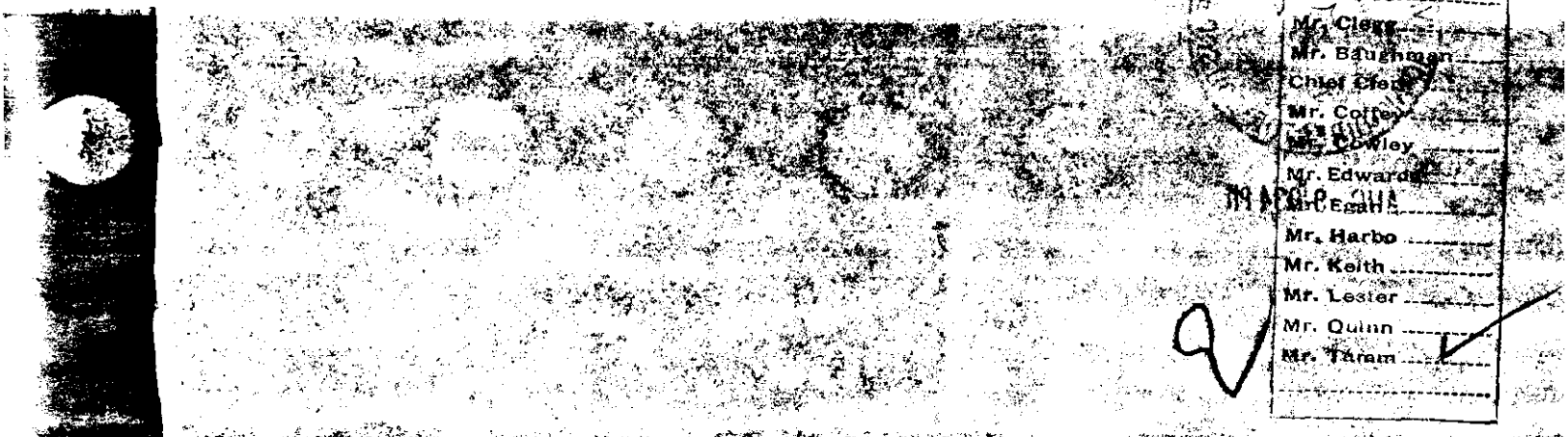


70



Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Baughman
Chief Clerk
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Cowley
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Keith
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Tamm

WCNS75

ADD NEWORLEANS.

STATE TROOPERS HAVE BEEN HOLDING THE REGISTRAR OF VOTERS' OFFICE IN THE SOULE BUILDING, DIRECTLY ACROSS THE STREET FROM CITY HALL.

LIEUT. NUMA AVENDANO, IN COMMAND OF THE TROOP DETACHMENT WHICH REMAINED ON DUTY DESPITE A TEMPORARY INJUNCTION AGAINST ITS PRESENCE THERE WAS IN COURT TODAY TO SHOW CAUSE WHY HE SHOULD NOT BE HELD IN CONTEMPT.

ALFRED DANZIGER REPRESENTED THE HUEY LONG FACTION IN COURT. HE ASKED FOR AN APPEAL FROM THE POLICE BOARD RULING AND JUDGE BOND GRANTED IT. THE JUDGE REFUSED TO LIFT THE INJUNCTION, HOWEVER.

DANZIGER SAID HE WOULD APPEAL TO THE STATE SUPREME COURT. HE IS ONE OF THE MEMBERS OF THE NEW BOARD.

JUDGE BOND INSTRUCTED LIEUT. AVENDANO TO RETURN TO COURT AUG. 14 FOR DISPOSITION OF HIS CASE. THE SOLDIER PLEADED THAT HIS COMMANDING OFFICER, COL. HENRY P. CURTIS, WAS OUT OF THE CITY. THE JUDGE WARNED HIM TO STAY AWAY FROM THE REGISTRAR'S OFFICE PENDING HIS NEXT APPEARANCE IN COURT.

8/9 ON114P.

EAT-eg August 9, 1934

RECORDED 62-32509-8

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ACTING ATTORNEY GENERAL,
THE HONORABLE WILLIAM STANLEY

With further reference to the conditions prevailing in New Orleans, Louisiana, I am in receipt of a telegram from the Special Agent in Charge of the New Orleans Division Office advising that conditions in that city remain quiet and unchanged.

I am further advised that, from information presently available, it appears probable that the National Guard will be withdrawn from its occupancy of the Office of the Registrar on Saturday. The withdrawal of the National Guard from this office will terminate the possibility of any activity which might damage Government owned property or interfere with the handling of the United States mails.

I will advise you as to any further developments in this situation.

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Baughman
Chief Clerk
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Cowley
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan

FILES SECTION
★ AUG 9 1934 ★
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

172

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS [illegible]

CLASS OF SERVICE

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WESTERN UNION

R. B. WHITE
PRESIDENT

NEWCOMB CARLTON
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

J. C. WILLEVER
FIRST VICE PRESIDENT

SIGNS
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AUG 9 AM 11 30

QB169 52 GOVT COLLECT=NEWORLEANS LA 9 1015A

MINUTES IN TRANSIT
FULL-RATE | DAY LETTER

DIRECTOR,DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION=

US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE 1001 VERMONT AVE NORTHWEST

WASHDC=

FURTHER REFERENCE POSSIBILITY VIOLENCE BECAUSE OF GUARDING REGISTRARS OFFICE NEWORLEANS AND RESULTANT DAMAGE GOVERNMENT PROPERTY OR INTERFERENCE MAILS SITUATION QUIET AND UNCHANGED AS PREVIOUSLY REPORTED STOP IT APPEARS PROBABLE THAT NATIONAL GUARDS WILL BE WITHDRAWN FROM REGISTRARS OFFICE SATURDAY THEREBY TERMINATING POSSIBILITY OF ACTIVITY WHICH MIGHT AFFECT GOVERNMENT PROPERTY OR MAILS=

WHITLEY.

RECORDED
AUG 11 1934

62-32509-8

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
AUG 10 1934
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

SUREST AND SAFEST WAY TO SEND MONEY IS BY TELEGRAPH OR CABLE

Memo for acting atty Gen Stanley 8-9-34 eat

73

E

EAT-eg

August 8, 1934.

RECORDED 62-32509-7

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ACTING ATTORNEY GENERAL,
THE HONORABLE HAROLD M. STEPHENS

With further reference to the conditions prevailing at New Orleans, with particular reference to the possibility of there being any outbreak which would cause damage to Government property or interference with the United States mails, I am in receipt of a telegram from the Special Agent in Charge of the New Orleans Division Office advising that the situation in New Orleans remains quiet and unchanged.

In the event there is any change in this situation, I will promptly advise you.

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Baughman
Chief Clerk
Mr. Coffey
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Edwards
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

FILES SECTION
MAILED
★ AUG 8 1934 ★
P. M.
[illegible] OF INVESTIGATION,
[illegible] OF JUSTICE

E

74

RECEIVED AT
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Washington Building
Washington, D. C.
National 6600

STANDARD TIME
INDICATED ON THIS MESSAGE

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BMA2 37 NL COLLECT GOVT

1934 AUG 8 AM 4 30

NEWORLEANS LOU 7

DIRECTOR DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION

U S DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE 1001 VERMONT AVENUE NORTH WEST WASHN DC

FURTHER REFERENCE POSSIBILITY VIOLENCE BECAUSE OF GUARDING REGISTRARS OFFICE NEWORLEANS AND RESULTANT DAMAGE GOVERNMENT PROPERTY OR INTERFERENCE MAILS SITUATION QUIET AND UNCHANGED AS PREVIOUSLY REPORTED STOP IN TOUCH WITH SITUATION WILL ADVISE ANY DEVELOPMENTS OF INTEREST

WHITLEY..

RECORDED

AUG 9 - 1934

Memo for acting Atty. Gen. Stephens 8-8-34 GCT

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Baughman
Chief Clerk
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Cowley
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Keith
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Tamm

75

EAT-eg

August 7, 1934.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ACTING ATTORNEY GENERAL,
THE HONORABLE HAROLD M. STEPHENS

With further reference to the conditions prevailing at New Orleans, I have been advised by the Special Agent in Charge of the New Orleans Office that the situation in that city remains quiet in so far as a possible outbreak, which might result in damage to Government property or interference with the United States mails, is concerned.

A mass meeting scheduled to have been held in Lafayette Park opposite the Registrar's Office did not materialize. In the event there are any developments of interest in this matter, I will immediately advise you.

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

FILED SECTION
MAILED
AUG 7 1934 ★

RECORDED

62-32509-6
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
AUG 8 1934 P.M.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE

76

JEH:BCB

August 6, 1934.

62-32509-5

MEMORANDUM FOR ACTING ATTORNEY GENERAL STEPHENS

In compliance with your request, I communicated with a representative of this Division at New Orleans, and am submitting herewith a report of views of the United States Attorney at New Orleans, the Acting Postmaster at New Orleans, and the Special Agent in Charge of this Division Office in New Orleans, relative to the present conditions in that city.

Respectfully,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

[illegible] #55928

Louisiana Primary Expected to Draw Record Turnout

Four Candidates Seek To Oust Long and End 12-Year Dynasty

By the Associated Press.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 15.—The 12-year-old political dynasty established by the brash, brilliant Huey [illegible] its greatest test tomorrow as an expected record turnout of Louisiana voters, with Uncle [illegible] marches to the polls. [illegible],000 persons are expected in the Democratic [illegible] Gov. Earl Kemp, the dictator's youngest [illegible] four other candidates [illegible] gubernatorial nomination. [illegible] officers, legislators [illegible] the Democratic [illegible] mittee will be [illegible]

FILE SECTION
FILED
★ AUG 7 1934 ★
DEPT. OF JUSTICE
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,

2 08 PM

DIVISION
AUG 7 1934

77

JLM:HCE

August 6, 1934.

MEMORANDUM

I telephoned Agent in Charge Whitley at New Orleans at 9:45 a.m. and instructed him, at the request of the Acting Attorney General, Judge Stephens, to obtain a report of the condition in New Orleans this morning. I instructed Mr. Whitley to immediately see the United States Attorney and the Acting Postmaster, Mr. Stevens, obtaining their views as to the present situation, and to call back, giving this information, as well as his own views in the matter.

Mr. Whitley called back at 10:45 a.m., and gave the following report:

Acting Postmaster Charles Stevens at New Orleans states that so far as the collection and distribution of the United States mails at New Orleans is concerned, practically all of this work is done from the back of the Post Office Building, and there is practically no possibility of any violence or street fighting in front of or in the vicinity of the Registrar's Office across the square in any way interfering or affecting the proper handling of the mails. Mr. Stevens advised that so far as he could see, the only possibility of any disturbance of the operation of the Post Office would be in the event actual fighting took place across the square, and shots might come into the front of the Post Office Building. Mr. Stevens seemed somewhat inclined to discount the possibility of any actual violence, and stated that it appeared to him that both parties were merely putting on a big show and putting up a big bluff. He was inclined to discount the probability of any actual violence.

United States Attorney Viosca advised that at the time he made his verbal report to Acting Attorney General Stephens Saturday afternoon by telephone, he failed to state that the District Court at New Orleans had issued an order authorizing the Sheriff at New Orleans to swear in deputies in sufficient number to enforce the Court injunction against a partial martial law which has been declared, and as a result of which National Guardsmen are quartered in the Registrar's Office. Mr. Viosca stated that he has ascertained through Mayor Walmsley, of New Orleans, that the local police force has been increased from approximately 350 members to about 1300 members, in order to successfully contest any further efforts made by the State administration through the National Guard to seize or take over property in New Orleans. Mr. Viosca states that the Mayor has made the definite statement that in the event any efforts are made on the part of the State administration through the National Guards, to actually seize any city property in New Orleans, such efforts will be actively resisted. However, at the present time the National Guards are only occupying the Registrar's Office, which is, after all, a State office. They are apparently making no attempt to seize or to take over any further

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property or to occupy any city property. Mr. Viosca states that the only possibility of any danger to Federal property will be in the event actual shooting starts or takes place across the square in the vicinity of the Registrar's Office. He states that in this event stray bullets might, of course, come across the square and enter the Post Office Building. According to Mr. Viosca, the probability of such shooting or actual violence is somewhat remote, but nevertheless, there is such a possibility. He states that at the present time, both parties - that is, the city administration and the State administration - through the National Guard are merely watching and awaiting, and neither side is taking any aggressive step. Mr. Viosca believes that there are two possibilities which might lead to actual violence: (1) In the event the State administration, through the National Guard, attempts to enlarge its activities or actually take over any city property, in which event the Mayor has stated such efforts in this direction will be forcibly resisted. (2) In the event the Sheriff's office, in its effort to enforce the Court Order against the partial martial law, takes the aggressive and endeavors to eject or remove the National Guardsmen from the Registrar's Office. Mr. Viosca seems to think that either of the two above possibilities are rather remote and is inclined to believe that there will be no actual bloodshed or violence as to shooting that might affect Federal property. However, he states that there is always such a possibility. Mr. Viosca also advised that he has heard that local business men are making active effort to bring about an arbitration and if such an arbitration is successful it will probably be completed today, in which event the National Guardsmen will be removed.

Mr. Whitley stated that a survey at the Registrar's Office this morning reflects that there are approximately 15 to 24 National Guardsmen on guard duty in the office itself. Just across the alley from the Registrar's Office in the city hall there are about 12 or 15 plain-clothes policemen loitering about. The machine guns which the National Guard formerly had mounted in the Registrar's Office have all been removed, and at the present time the members of the National Guard are armed only with the side arms and night sticks. There are no machine guns or riot guns in evidence, and it is reported that all such weapons have been removed to Camp Jackson, which is the local headquarters for the National Guard. Mr. Whitley stated that there are quite a number of spectators in the vicinity this morning, but no apparent disturbance or violence was noted. Mr. Whitley stated he is inclined to agree with the United States Attorney that while there is of course a possibility of violence, such a possibility is very remote and highly improbable. He felt the only thing which would precipitate such violence might be in the event some one on either side, that is, a National Guardsman or one of the local police, might lose his head and fire a shot, thus start some violence which otherwise would be unnecessary and would not be started.

Mr. Whitley stated that while the possibility of violence or some serious disturbance cannot be overlooked, he is inclined to believe that such a possibility is somewhat remote, and unless one or the other side takes an actual aggressive, he does not believe that any such violence will occur. Mr. Whitley will keep closely in touch with this situation and keep the Division advised of any developments. In this connection, he plans to interview the Federal Judge for his opinion and will report this interview to the Division.

80

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS [illegible]

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable sign above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

(46)

R. B. WHITE, PRESIDENT — NEWCOMB CARLTON, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD — J. C. WILLEVER, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

Mr.
Mr. To
NM = Night Message
NL = Night Letter
LC = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

The filing time as shown in the date line on full-rate telegrams and day letters, and the time of receipt at destination as shown on all messages, is STANDARD TIME.

Received at 708 14th St., N. W. Washington, D. C.

QB2 14 48 GOVT COLLECT=NEWORLEANS LA 5 722P

MINUTES IN TRANSIT	
FULL-RATE	DAY LETTER

DIRECTOR DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION=

US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE 1001 VERMONT AVE NORTHWEST

WASHDC=AUG 9 - 1934 RECORDED & INDEXED 62-32509-4

RELATIVE POSSIBILITY DAMAGE GOVERNMENT PROPERTY AND INTERFERENCE US MAIL AS RESULT GUARDING OF REGISTRARS OFFICE HERE BY NATIONAL GUARDS EVERYTHING QUITE AND PEACEFUL ONLY F GUARDS ON DUTY INSIDE OFFICE NO SIGNS OF DEMONSTRATION OR VIOLENCE SITUATION SAME AS DESCRIBED MY MEMORANDUM YESTERDAY WILL KEEP YOU ADVISED=

WHITLEY.

Memo acting [illegible]

WESTERN UNION MESSENGERS ARE AVAILABLE FOR THE DELIVERY OF NOTES AND PACKAGES

81

THE COMPA... SERVICE

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable sign above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

(43)

SIGNS
DL = Day Letter
NM = Night Message
NL = Night Letter
DC = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

R. B. WHITE, PRESIDENT
NEWCOMB CARLTON, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD
J. C. WILLEVER, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

The filing time as shown in the date line on full-rate telegrams and day letters, and the time of receipt at destination as shown on all messages, is STANDARD TIME.

Received at 708 14th St., N. W. Washington, D. C.

1934 AUG 7 AM 4 47

MINUTES IN TRANSIT
FULL-RATE | DAY LETTER

QB26 5=1 GOVT NL=NEWORLEANS LA 6

DIRECTOR DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION=

US DEPT OF JUSTICE 1001 VERMONT AVE NORTHWEST WASHDC=

FURTHER REFERENCE POSSIBILITY VIOLENCE BECAUSE OF GUARDING REGISTRARS OFFICE NEWORLEANS AND RESULTANT DAMAGE GOVERNMENT PROPERTY OR INTERFERENCE MAILS SITUATION QUIET AND UNCHANGED AS REPORTED MY MEMORANDA OF EVEN DATE STOP MASS MEETING IN LAFAYETTE PARK OPPOSITE REGISTRARS OFFICE REPORTED SCHEDULED FOR TONIGHT DID NOT MATERIALIZE WILL ADVISE ANY DEVELOPMENTS OF INTEREST=

62-32509-3

WHITLEY.

AUG 9 - 1934

RECORDED & INDEXED

THE QUICKEST, SUREST AND SAFEST WAY TO SEND MONEY IS BY TELEGRAPH OR CABLE

JEH:HCB

August 6, 1934.

RECORDED 62-32509-2

MEMORANDUM FOR ACTING ATTORNEY GENERAL STEPHENS

In compliance with your request, I am attaching hereto a memorandum containing further information obtained by Special Agent in Charge Whitley of the New Orleans Office of this Division, relative to the present conditions in that city.

Respectfully,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

Incl. #551368

Mr. Nathan

FILE

★ Ab

JEH:HCE

August 6, 1934.

MEMORANDUM

Agent in Charge Whitley telephoned from New Orleans shortly after 2 o'cloc with reference to his previous telephonic report this morning relative to the possibility of violence or shooting as a result of the seizing of the Registra Office in New Orleans by National Guard. He gave the following additional information relative to this matter:

Special Agent Magee, who is at present on the scene, reports that shortly before noon today, a large number of persons - approximately 300 or 400 began gathering in front of the City Hall and the Registrar's Office, which is immediately adjacent thereto; that these persons apparently are putting on an unemployed demonstration; that they are carrying unemployed signs, making demands, etc.; that the literature being distributed by them indicates that the gathering or demonstration is being sponsored by the Communist Party; that apparently, the gathering is very quiet and orderly, and is composed of both male and female and white and colored persons; that apparently the Communists are the real sponsors of the gathering or demonstration, and that they are merely taking advantage of the tense situation existing in the vicinity of the Registrar's Office to put on their demonstration. The literature being distributed by them more or less condemns both the State and the city administrations, and makes the usual Communist and unemployed demands. In so far as the regulation and control of the demonstration is concerned, that of course is entirely up to the local police, and they have a number of policemen in the vicinity, armed with gas riot guns. So far, there has been no violence or any action indicating that violence will occur. It has all the indications of being nothing more than a usual peaceful unemployed demonstration.

Deputy United States Marshal Patterson, of New Orleans, who has long been active in the National Guard as an Officer, and who is presently in charge of some of the National Guards occupying the Registrar's Office, advised Special Agent Magee of the New Orleans Office of this Division confidentially, that the National Guards are planning no offensive activities whatever; that they are merely going to continue occupying the Registrar's Office; and that no force whatever will be resorted to unless and until some active steps are taken on the part of the city administration or others in an effort to eject the National Guard from the Registrar's Office and take charge of same. Mr. Patterson, who, as stated above, is on the scene as a National Guard Officer, does not believe that there is any immediate possibility of violence, shooting, or bloodshed.

It was also learned, Mr. Whitley states, through various discreet inquiries, that a mass meeting is being planned to take place in Lafayette

RW:CAJ

August 4, 1934.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Reference is made to your inquiry of even date concerning the possibility of any street fighting, or violent demonstrations, in connection with the alleged efforts being made on the part of certain factions in the State of Louisiana to safeguard or control the Registrar's office at New Orleans, whether any such violence might in any way damage Government property, and whether it might interfere with the collection, distribution, or operation of the United States mails.

I have telephonically communicated with Special Agent Sorola of the New Orleans office who has made inquiries and advises as follows:

That the Registrar's office in New Orleans is located on the opposite side of Lafayette Park from the Post Office Building; the park is one block square and the nearest point to the Post Office from the Registrar's office is a distance of one block; that there are approximately 15 or 20 National Guardsmen in uniform stationed about/in the vicinity of the City Hall Building where the Registrar's office is located; that there is no crowd present and only a few curious persons in the vicinity; that there are apparently no policemen or other armed parties present; that everything is apparently very quiet and peaceful, and that the Registrar's office is closed for the weekend.

Agent Sorola reports that casual inquiries made in the [illegible] of spectators and guardsmen developed the information that there is apparently no immediate possibility of any violence or demonstration however; that such a possibility is particularly remote over the week-end while the Registrar's office is closed; that there have been no developments in the situation which might lead one to believe that there will necessarily be any violence, shooting, or bloodshed, and that if such activities take place, they will no doubt be the result of some [illegible] circumstances not presently anticipated.

Agent Sorola states that even though there should be violence in front or in the vicinity of the Registrar's office, it would be at least one block removed from the Post Office Building, which is the Federal Building in that vicinity and that there would be no probability of damaging Federal property unless shots should happen to be fired in the direction of the Post Office. The Agent advises that in the event an

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AUG 9 - 1934

physical combats or violence occur, such would no doubt occur within the block immediately in front of the Registrar's office and that it does not appear that such activities would necessarily in any way at all interfere with the collection or distribution of the United States mails.

I will keep in touch with this situation upon my return to New Orleans and will keep you promptly advised of any developments.

Respectfully,

R. Whitley.

Park, which is the square immediately in front of the Registrar's Office, tonig
According to advanced information, this meeting is being planned for tonight.
sponsorship of the meeting is uncertain, but it appears that the meeting might
sponsored by the local political organization headed by Mayor Vaisley. This,
however, is merely speculation. The object of the meeting will probably be by w
of protest against the occupancy of the Registrar's Office by the National Guard,
representing the State administration. Any immediate demonstrations of this kin
in view of the tense situation, always of course, bode possibilities of violence
and tend to further complicate the existing situation.

Mr. Whitley further advised that he this morning interviewed Federal District Judge Wayne T. Borah. Judge Borah states that he is reluctant to express any opinion as to what action, if any, should be taken by the Federal Government, inasmuch as he might subsequently pass upon this matter in his capacity as a Judge; that personally, and speaking as a layman, he does not feel any particular concern about the situation and does not believe that there is any immediate possibility of violence which might damage Federal property or in any way interfere with the operation of the mails. He states, however, that in any such situation as the kind which exists, there is always such a possibility, even though it might be remote. Judge Borah believes that no action should be taken on the part of the Federal Government until there has been some definite overt act which will positively give the Government jurisdiction.

Mr. Whitley stated that he is keeping in touch with and following this situation closely, and will advise this Division further.

J.E.H.

62-32509

Sub A

section

1

Long Promises 'Purge' of Louisiana Machine

By United Press

BATON ROUGE, La., June 27—A new governor, Earl K. Long, brother of the assassinated Huey P. Long, quoted from the Bible about honesty today while policemen scurried about the state hunting Dr. James Monroe Smith, fugitive former president of Louisiana State University, who is charged with embezzling $100,000.

"Better a little with righteousness than great revenues without right," Gov. Long quoted.

He had been talking about Dr. Smith, who resigned and left town Sunday night about the time investigators found evidence he had plunged into the market, bought futures on 2,000,000 bushels of wheat and offered $375,000 worth of University bonds as collateral.



Gov. Long

Gov. Long, Lieutenant Governor until last night, was sworn into the higher office after Gov. Richard W. Leche resigned because of illness.

Gov. Leche announced his intended resignation last week, but changed his mind when the university scandal cropped out Sunday only to change it again last night.

RUTHLESS PURGE

The Governor nominally heads the political machine founded by Huey Long, and he left no doubt he intended being boss. He said there would be a "ruthless purge from within."

Gov. Long is 44. He was a year younger than Huey Long. During his brother's regime he was a mainstay of the anti-Long faction. The brothers made peace when Huey Long was on his death bed.

NEPHEW SURRENDERS

Mrs. Smith's nephew, J. Emory Adams, owner of lucrative concessions at the University, surrendered, and was booked as a material witness and released in $5000 bond.

How much was involved in the wheat deal that cost Dr. Smith his $18,000-a-year job was not revealed. It was reported to have been in excess of $600,000 since 1936.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. [illegible]
Miss Gandy

32509-A

LONG SWORN IN AS GOVERNOR, PLANS 'PURGE'

Huey's Brother Quotes Bible To Denounce Dr. J.M.Smith, Accused Head of University

BATON ROUGE, La., June 27 (U.P.).—A new governor, Earl K. Long, brother of the assassinated Huey P. Long, quoted from the Bible about honesty today while policemen scurried about the State hunting Dr. James Monroe Smith, fugitive former president of Louisiana State University, who is charged with embezzling $100,000.

"Better a little with righteousness than great revenues without right," Governor Long quoted.

Plunged in Market

He had been talking about Dr. Smith, who resigned and left town Sunday night about the time investigators found evidence that he had plunged into the market, bought futures on 2,000,000 bushels of wheat and offered $375,000 worth of Louisiana State University bonds as collateral.

Long, lieutenant governor until last night, was sworn into the higher office after Governor Richard W. Leche had resigned because of illness.

Leche had announced his intended resignation last week, but changed his mind when the university scandal cropped out Sunday night and, much to the alarm of Long's friends awaiting expected political appointments, had appeared uncertain about his intentions most of the day yesterday.

"Purge from Within"

The new Governor and Mrs. Long moved immediately into the executive mansion. Leche and his wife declined the Longs' invitation to spend the night there and spent it with their son, Richard, jr., at their mansion in Covington.

The governor nominally heads the political machine founded by Huey Long and Earl K. Long left no doubt that he intended being boss.

He said there would be a "ruthless purge from within."

The machine is in trouble with the Federal Government again in additoin to the university situation. A Federal grand jury investigation has been ordered by United States District Attorney Rene Viosca at New Orleans into charges of relief corruption by State officials.

Long said he was going to direct the investigation of Dr. Smith and "pursue it to the 'nth degree, let the chips fall where they may."

Meanwhile, he said, the theme of his administration would be honesty, that he was "going to live up" to the Biblical quotation "and I mean it, every word of it."

Long is 44, he was a year younger than Huey Long. During brother's regime he was the mainstay of the anti-Long faction. When Huey Long was governor, running the machine, Earl ran for lieutenant governor. Huey didn't want him in the job, ran a candidate against him and beat him. Earl Long ran third in the vote count.

Made Peace at Death

The brothers made peace when Huey Long was on his death bed. Earl Long frequently denounced Huey as a "liar," and testified against him at an investigation of Louisiana election practices by a Senate committee.

Now, Earl Long is installed in the executive mansion his brother built, and holding forth in the skyscraper capitol before which is Huey's grave.

The search for Dr. Smith was started by State policemen Sunday night. They were ordered to bring Dr. Smith back "in handcuffs," and hold him for Sheriff Newman H. Debretton, of East Baton Rouge parish.

Mr. Tolson .....
Mr. Nathan .....
Mr. E. A. Tamm .....
Mr. Clegg .....
Mr. Coffey .....
Mr. Egan .....
Mr. Glavin .....
Mr. Crowl .....
Mr. Harbo .....
Mr. Lester .....
Mr. Lawler .....
Mr. Nichols .....
Mr. Rosen .....
Mr. Searc .....
Mr. Quinn Tamm .....
Mr. Tracy .....
Miss Gandy .....
.....
.....

2

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Baughman
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Dawsey
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Joseph
Mr. Lester
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

LONG'S AIDES FACE SUITS OVER TAXES

Treasury Plans Civil Action Despite Cummings's Ending of Criminal Cases.

INQUIRY IS CONTINUED

Louisianians Will Be Notified of Alleged Deficiencies First and Urged to Pay Claims.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Although Attorney General Cummings dropped criminal prosecutions for alleged income-tax violations against several members of the Louisiana organization headed by the late Senator Huey Long, the Treasury will continue its effort to collect by civil action the amounts claimed, it was stated at Secretary Morgenthau's office today.

Treasury officials asserted that when the Attorney General decided to drop the criminal prosecutions he said he took the action contrary to the wishes of the Treasury. However, both the Treasury and the Department of Justice denied that they were involved in any dispute over the matter.

At the Treasury it was stated that, under the prescribed procedure, its agents investigated income-tax cases in detail and reported to the Department of Justice. The question of criminal prosecution, it was emphasized, was solely a Department of Justice matter.

An extensive investigation into the alleged Income Tax Law violations of the Long faction, including Seymour Weiss and others, is being continued by the Treasury.

The first step in the effort to collect the amounts claimed would be the dispatch of letters to the taxpayers informing them of the sums held due. After the receipt of these deficiency notices the taxpayers would have the privilege of filing petitions with the Board of Tax Appeals for relief from the assessments.

Originally the Treasury informed the Department of Justice that it considered prosecution of the Long lieutenants advisable. A grand jury investigation was instituted and several indictments followed.

Mr. Weiss was first indicted for income tax evasion in December, 1934. It was asserted that he had underestimated his income taxes to a considerable amount.

A. L. Shushan, president of the New Orleans Levee Board, was among those indicted, but was acquitted. Joseph Fisher, a State Representative was convicted and sentenced to prison.

After the assassination of Senator Long the cases against Mr. Weiss and ten others who had not been brought to trial were nolle prossed by the Department of Justice.

The Justice Department maintained its silence today on the dropping of the criminal prosecutions. Officials of the department would not comment on reports that the action had been taken as a result of the elimination of Senator Long from the political scene.

THE NEW YORK TIMES
Furnished by her last Office

AUG 7 1936

62-325094

3

Worse Than Ever.

Efforts by the Treasury Department to collect income taxes allegedly due the Government are not, of course, confined to cases in which criminal evasion is suspected or charged. They often constitute cases in equity before the Board of Tax Appeals.

But in the Louisiana tax cases, involving the former associates of the late Huey P. Long, determination of the Treasury Department to collect taxes allegedly unpaid emphasizes once again the odd decision by the Department of Justice in agreeing to drop further criminal proceedings against these men. If the Treasury succeeds in collecting the taxes it will be difficult for the Department of Justice to justify a course of action that does not look right and should never have been taken.

While Senator Long was alive and ranting against Roosevelt the Govern-

[redacted] of Justice should have been more anxious than ever to press for a fair trial and a rigid prosecution—if for nothing else than to demonstrate to the country that politics has never had anything to do with the case and never will. That is presumably one consideration that actuates the Treasury in its decision to go ahead with the income tax cases regardless of the Department of Justice. The Treasury is trying, and rightly so, to keep its skirts clear of the charge that it ever permits the Bureau of Internal Revenue to engage in "persecution" for political purposes. The fact that Seymour Weiss, former Long lieutenant and treasurer of his organization, was reported from Philadelphia now to be shooting his head off for Roosevelt makes the Treasury's course of action more praiseworthy than ever. Just as it puts the Department of Justice in a sharper light than before.

"We have preserved and stimulated respect for law," said Attorney Ruckler in his keynote. Yes, with the help of the G-men." But the Federal Bureau of Investigation is only one bureau of the Department of Justice, one small arm of the Federal Government.

62-32509-A

LONG HENCHMEN TO PAY $250,000 TAXES AND FINES

Criminal Charges Are Dropped by U. S.

Washington, D. C., June 26.—[Special.]—Income taxes and penalties said to be in excess of $250,000 will be assessed by the treasury against the Louisiana henchmen of the late Senator Huey P. Long, it was learned today.

Eleven close friends of Long, including Seymour Weiss, treasurer of the machine, will be given 90 days in which to pay the assessment or appeal it to the board of tax appeals.

Seek Louisiana Votes.

The justice department in a move that was regarded as an overture to the Long machine for votes in the Roosevelt campaign recently nol prossed criminal charges against the group. Nine members of the grand jury that indicted the group criticized United States Attorney Rene Viosca in dropping the charges and declared that to be consistent the justice department should release Joseph Fisher, only defendant convicted, from prison.

The criminal case involving the largest sum was the action against Jule Fisher, brother of Joseph, who had taxes and penalties of $63,679 cited in the indictment.

Weiss Owes $37,420.

The amount allegedly owed by Weiss in his individual income was $37,420. It was also charged that the Louisiana Quarry company, in which Weiss was a partner, had evaded a payment of $18,324.

The Mississippi Valley company, in which John P. and W. W. Nelson, brothers, were cited was charged with total tax evasions of $43,918. The Hartwig-Moss insurance agency, in which Mike Moss was cited, was charged with owing $18,324. Lesser amounts were allegedly owed by other defendants.

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Baughman
Chief Clerk
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Harbo
Mr. J[illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. T[illegible]
Mr. Tracy
Miss Candy

CHICAGO DAILY [illegible]
6/27/36

62-32509-A

5

THE SUNDAY STAR

June 23, 1936

Worse Than Ever.

Efforts by the Treasury Department to collect income taxes allegedly due the Government are not, of course, confined to cases in which criminal evasion is suspected or charged. They often constitute cases in equity before the Board of Tax Appeals.

But in the Louisiana tax cases, involving the former associates of the late Huey P. Long, determination of the Treasury Department to collect taxes allegedly unpaid emphasizes once again the odd decision by the Department of Justice in agreeing to drop further criminal proceedings against these men. If the Treasury succeeds in collecting the taxes it will be difficult for the Department of Justice to justify a course of action that does not look right and should never have been taken.

While Senator Long was alive and ranting against Roosevelt the Government was hot on the trail of alleged income tax evaders who were members of his ring, sending one of them to jail and indicting others. Now that Long is out of the way and his machine has come back into the fold the Department of Justice should have been more anxious than ever to press for a fair trial and a rigid prosecution—if for nothing else than to demonstrate to the country that politics has never had anything to do with the case and never will. That is presumably one consideration that actuates the Treasury in its decision to go ahead with the income tax cases, regardless of the Department of Justice. The Treasury is trying, and rightly so, to keep its skirts clear of the charge that it ever permits the Bureau of Internal Revenue to engage in "persecution" for political purposes. The fact that Seymour Weiss, former Long lieutenant and treasurer of his organization, was reported from Philadelphia now to be shouting his head off for Roosevelt makes the Treasury's course of action more praiseworthy than ever, just as it puts the Department of Justice in a shadier light than before.

"We have preserved and stimulated respect for law," said Senator Barkley in his keynote. Yes, with the help of the "G-men." But the Federal Bureau of Investigation is only one bureau of the Department of Justice, one small arm of the Federal Government.

Mr. Nathan ✓
Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. Baughman
Chief Clerk
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Joseph
Mr. Keith
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy ✓

62-32509-1

6

Long Aides, Free of Charges, Face $250,000 Taxes, Penalties

Treasury to Order Assessment Paid Within 90 Days as Justice Unit Drops Criminal Counts.

BACKGROUND—

Climaxing feud between Roosevelt administration and Long political machine in Louisiana was vigorous inquiry by Treasury and Justice Departments into income tax evasions by Louisiana group, with subsequent indictment of about dozen of the Long followers.

Later, one member of group was convicted and sent to prison, but death of Senator Long brought period of inactivity in following up other cases. Recently, Justice Department dropped prosecution of remaining individuals and subsequently was criticized harshly by members of grand jury.

BY REX COLLIER.

Income taxes and penalties aggregating more than a quarter of a million dollars are to be assessed by the Treasury against followers of the late Senator Huey Long, despite cancellation of criminal charges against the group.

Seymour Weiss, treasurer of the so-called Long "machine," and 10 other close friends of the former Senator, will be given 90 days in which to pay up or to appeal to the Board of Tax Appeals.

Nolle prossing of the remaining criminal charges against the group was approved by the Justice Department over protest of the Treasury. Recently nine members of the grand jury which indicted the Louisianans criticized United States Attorney Rene Viosca's action in dropping the tax charges and declared that, to be consistent, Attorney General Cummings should release from prison Joseph Fisher, only defendant convicted.

Customary Steps Being Taken.

With undisguised dissatisfaction over Justice Department sanction of the indictment cancellations, Internal Revenue and Treasury Department officials are proceeding with "customary" steps to enforce collection of large sums alleged to be due the Government from the Long followers.

Taxes and penalties involved in six of the more important indictments that were dropped approximate more than $195,000. This represents sums named in the alleged evasion counts of the criminal charges, alone.

It was said at the Treasury today that the criminal counts did not cover all alleged evasions, as only the stronger counts were included in the indictments. Thus the actual assessments will total thousands of dollars more than the amount cited in the papers issued by the grand jury.

The criminal case involving the largest sum was that of Jules Fisher, brother of Joseph. Taxes and penalties cited in the indictment against Jules amounted to $63,679.

Weiss was named as an individual and as a partner in the Louisiana Quarry Co. In the individual indictment, he was charged with non-payment of $37,420 in taxes and penalties. The quarry company was charged with evading payment of $18,324.

A curious situation in the Louisiana Quarry Co., case was that C. N. Nichols, H. S. Schiff and R. S. Wilson, named with the firm in the same indictment, all entered pleas of nolo contendere, but Weiss, also named, pleaded not guilty. The firm was fined $1,000, and the trio who pleaded, $100 each.

The Mississippi Valley Co., in which case the Nelson brothers, John P. and W. W., were cited, was charged with evasions aggregating $43,918.

The Hartwig-Moss Insurance Agency case, in which Mike Moss was involved, listed taxes and penalties of $18,324 due the Treasury.

Lesser amounts were involved in the cases of Joseph C. Myers, R. L. Gay, Walter E. Cooke, Adolph F. Schumacher, John B. Maguire and Jack Pizzolato, all of whose cases were dismissed on recommendation of the United States attorney.

An indictment against Joseph Haspel, an anti-Long man, also was dismissed.

In suggesting to Federal Judge Borah at New Orleans that the charges be dropped, Viosca declared a careful study of the cases had convinced him convictions could not be obtained and that further prosecution would entail useless expense and time.

WASH. STAR

62-32509-2

New York Daily Mirror
New York City
5/25/36

SPURNED BY LONG

In challenge to any statements linking the Michigan order with the Long policies, Smith quoted his late chief's attitude on secret orders who are anti-Semitic, anti-Catholic or anti-Negro:

"I brand as un-American and a positive menace anything that looks like religious prejudice or racial antipathy."

"The organization of which I am the head," said Smith, "with 10,000,000 members will not tolerate the rise and return of any hooded order. There is no place for the Ku Klux Klan or any of its offshoots in America. It was Huey Long who threw the Klan out of Louisiana."

The investigation which checked the membership lists of the Black Legion against the list of civic employes came as the result of the statements made by the wife of Paul Every, who died a year ago as the result of a beating by the members of the Black Legion of Jackson, Mich.

"It was an anti-Catholic, nonpartisan organization, but my husband had no robes or other regalia that I know of. He told me after the beating that they certainly 'laid it on.'"

FIND RITUAL

Ray Ernest, fellow prison guard of Every, had a .45-calibre revolver in his possession when he was taken into custody for questioning. Despite Ernest's denial of membership in the Black Legion, State troopers said they found the official Black Legion hooded robe, with the appliqued skull and cross-bones; a rifle, a heavy whip and much Legion literature in his home.

First degree murder warrants were ready Sunday, for presentation the following day in court against nine of the fifteen held in connection with Charles A. Poole's death. The remaining six will be charged with conspiracy.

Terrified citizens continued to call Prosecutor McCrea's office Sunday. These included William W. Voisine, Ecorse, Mich., town official. He charged the Black Legion with bombing his home on August 7, last, in order to frighten him out of office.

The source of the Legion's funds, authorities learned, were collections taken up at secret meetings, in addition to the nominal 10 cents per month membership dues.

Another citizen of Detroit who balked at becoming a member when he learned the conditions, told a graphic story of his "initiation" to the officials.

First, the man said, he was given a blank to sign and told that it looked like an insurance application in order that investigators might not be made suspicious.

The initiation hall was at Fullerton and Livernois Aves., the informant said. About 50 men were in the place and they all appeared to be well-dressed, substantial citizens. One, he suspects, was a judge.

"If you were asked to burn a building or wreck a car by this organization, would you do it?" was the first question the man was asked.

When asked, "If any member of your family, father, mother, sister, brother or wife were ordered punished by this organization, would you do it?" the neophyte answerd flatly, "No."

"They got mad," said the neophyte, "when they asked me if I would do anything they ordered even if it meant death, and I told them I wouldn't.

"Then they asked me if I would vote for any man the organization told me to vote for and I said that I have always voted as I chose and will continue to do so. Then they ordered me and my sponsor out. But before that they warned me: 'You have learned things about our organization that you shouldn't know. If you tell anyone, even your wife, we will kill you.'"

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LESTER G. BRADLEY, President and Treasurer

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EDITO

ALL THE NEWS OF THE WO

MONDAY MORNING

The St

And Daily Sun—

The Biggest Racket

IF THE G-men are looking for new worlds to conquer after mopping up on a long list of public enemies we commend to their attention certain details of the Treasury Department's negotiations in New Orleans.

When Huey Long was alive and flourishing the administration breathed fire and brimstone every time Huey's name was mentioned. A large platoon of Huey's lieutenants was haled into court over alleged evasions of the income tax. One of its members was convicted and sentenced to 18 months in jail. When Huey passed out of the political picture a large consignment of other cases were pending.

But the New Orleans political scene changed rapidly after the Kingfish died. His political heirs patched up a peace with the administration. After flirting with Coughlin, Townsend, Talmadge and other economic fad peddlers the Long crowd finally decided to be good boys and come back into the Democratic fold.

The moment that this happened the administration's attitude toward the income tax evasions changed completely. Government officers found that evidence which a few weeks before was so strong that they were sure it would fill Louisiana jails with Long's lieutenants was too weak to be used. The steam went out of the prosecution completely. Now, it appears, there isn't any case against the administration's new friends.

Meanwhile nine of the members of the grand jury which voted the original indictments have complained formally to Attorney General Cummings, it is reported, insisting that the evidence is just as strong now as it was when these defendants were political enemies of the Farley machine.

This is not the only instance where threats of prosecution under income tax laws have been used for political purposes. The same thing happened on an even larger scale during the early days of the administration when it set out to make an example of Mr. Mellon, the Hoover Secretary of the Treasury.

Loyal Democrats denied these charges. But the Louisiana record shouts the same accusation. It indicates plainly that the Farley machine deliberately traded release from the prosecutions in exchange for the political support which Huey Long's trained vote collectors are now delivering so faithfully.

The administration can refute these new charges in one and only one way, by resuming the prosecutions and pushing them through. If it does not do this it will make a double confession, first that it really was persecuting Huey Long for political purposes and second, that it is now calling off the prosecution for the same reason.

Long's lieutenants either did or did not evade the income tax. In either case the administration tacitly admits operating a huge racket in refusing to continue the prosecution.

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SAYS FARLEY 'PURCHASED' LOUISIANA

Rep. Burdick Charges Long "Machine" Has Sold Out

International News Service

In a caustic attack in the Congressional Record, Representative Usher Burdick (R.) of North Dakota today charged that Postmaster-General Farley has engineered a "second Louisiana purchase," which resulted in dismissal of criminal indictments of lieutenants of the late Huey Long, in return for promised delivery of the State to the Democrats in next November's election.

Burdick claimed he knew of the "deal" last January, but withheld the knowledge because "I was pretty sure no one would believe it."

Charges Surrender

Referring to the recent action of the United States district attorney in New Orleans in declining to prosecute Seymour Weiss, Long ally, and others, for income-tax evasion, Burdick continued:

"Since January, however, my statement has been proved in full and I now offer it to show that the followers of Huey Long ignominiously surrendered to the present Administration, and James Farley is in full command of the situation in Louisiana."

Other phases of the "purchase," Burdick observed, included return of "certain patronage heretofore withheld from the Long machine", and withdrawal by Long Congressmen of their names from the petition designed to secure a House vote on the Administration-opposed Frazier-Lemke farm-mortgage moratorium bill.

Governor Accused

The "purchase", according to the North Dakotan, was arranged in a New York hotel between Farley and Richard W. Leche, governor of Louisiana. The following proof that both parties fulfilled the "terms of the purchase" was submitted by Burdick:

"1. The Long Congressmen removed their names from the Frazier-Lemke petition and voted against the bill when it came up.

"2. The United States attorney has moved to dismiss the Long indictments.

3. Withheld patonage has been returned; fight over relief has been settled, and Administration affairs have been adjusted favorably to Governor Leche.

NOW FOR ROOSEVELT

"4. The Long machine is now for President Roosevelt, and the President has Louisiana in his pocket.

"Huey Long would have paid no attention to those indictments because he and everyone else knew they were nothing but political indictments. It is admitted now by the Government, for the Government now says it has not sufficient evidence upon which to secure a conviction.

"It does not seem possible that the Department of Justice could be put on the auction block by James Farley or anyone else, yet the fact is that precisely that has been done.'

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Farley Denies Louisiana 'Tax Talk'

Rep. Burdick Claims Dismissal of Cases Brought Agreement

Statement Placed in Congressional Record Blames Leche; Exonerates Mrs. Huey Long

PHILADELPHIA — Postmaster General Farley told questioners today he had never talked to Gov. Richard Leche of Louisiana about dropping income tax indictments against former aides of the late Huey P. Long, as charged in Washington by Rep. Burdick (R., N. D.).

Burdick bid for the share-the-wealth support for the newly formed Union Party today with a sensational charge that Farley made a secret deal with the heirs of the Long group for New Deal control of Louisiana.

Burdick, in a long statement inserted in the Congressional Record, said he had carried the facts in his pocket since last January but did not try to publish them because he feared the public would not believe him.

Burdick's ideas, especially on farm and labor problems, closely parallel those of his boyhood friend, Rep. William Lemke (R., N. D.), who yesterday announced his candidacy for President on the Union Party ticket, supported by Father Coughlin.

BLAMES GOV. LECHE

The midwesterner characterized the alleged deal a "second Louisiana Purchase" and demanded that share-the-wealthers continue the fight begun by "their dead leader" against being "sold" for the "progressive cause of the nation."

Burdick declared that shortly after the election of Gov. William W. Leche, of Louisiana, last January, Leche and Administration forces conferred in New York City and reached an agreement to settle political differences.

He said the Long forces agreed to have Long congressmen withdraw their names from the Frazier-Lemke petition and to vote against the inflation-farm mortgage bill when it came up. The Long machine also was to deliver Louisiana for President Roosevelt, he asserted.

Burdick said the New Deal, in return, agreed to dismiss indictments against Seymour Weiss and other Long leaders for income tax evasion altho "it was agreed that civil suits might be continued to recover any taxes lost to the Government."

"Certain patronage heretofore withheld from the Long machine was to be restored, especially that pertaining to New Orleans," Burdick said.

The North Dakotan added that the Long congressmen and Mrs. Long, the Senator's widow who succeeded him, knew nothing of the agreement.

OPPOSED LEMKE BILL

Burdick said, in support of his charges, that:

1. Long congressmen were notified about Jan. 20 to remove their names from the Frazier-Lemke petition and to vote against the bill when it came up. This, he said, was done.
2. The Long machine "is now for Roosevelt and the President has Louisiana in his pocket."
3. No one has been criminally prosecuted on any of the indictments pending since the January meeting and "at this date the Federal attorney has moved to dismiss them on the grounds there is not sufficient evidence."
4. The Administration "has adjusted its affairs in Louisiana favorably to Gov. Leche and withheld patronage is being returned" and the fight over relief has been settled.

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WASH NEWS

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"SALE" IS CHARGED IN FARLEY DEAL

Burdick Declares Long Forces Were Manipulated to Restore Patronage.

By the Associated Press.

Representative Burdick, Republican, of North Dakota charged in a statement in the Congressional Record today that Postmaster General Farley and Gov.-elect Richard W. Leche of Louisiana entered into a "sale" whereby differences between the national and State administrations were settled.

Burdick said agreement between the two was reached at New York shortly after Leche's election on a ticket supported by followers of the late Senator Huey P. Long.

Patronage Deal Charged.

The national administration's part of the program, he said, was to withdraw tax evasion indictments against Seymour Weiss of New Orleans and other Long leaders, and to agree that certain patronage would be restored to the Long forces.

In return, he said, the Long forces were to see that "Long Congressmen" withdrew their names from a petition calling for House action on the Frazier-Lemke farm mortgage bill and deliver Louisiana for President Roosevelt.

Amazed at Action.

"It does not seem possible," Burdick said, "that the Department of Justice of the Federal Government in Louisiana could be put on the auction block by James Farley or any one else, yet the fact is that precisely that has been done. * * *

"Huey Long would turn over in his grave if he knew his faithless followers had delivered his well-working political machine to the arch-enemy, James Farley."

Burdick said that Senator Rose Long, who succeeded her husband, and the Long Congressmen did not know "anything about the deal, where it was made, who made it, or what the terms were."

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The Washington News,

June 20, 1936.

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Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Candy

Who Forged Farley's Name? Let Our G-Men Find Him, She Urges

Editor, The News:

YOUR editorial on Farley-Hamilton hokum deserves presidential praise. Equally so the disclosure of the attempt at finesse by the Department of Justice in the Huey Long matters of income tax.

The Attorney General complains that recent criticism of his office is synthetic "hullaballoo." Is he a conscientious objector?

The U. S. Criminal Code forbids soliciting money for political purposes from Federal office holders in Federal buildings by Federal employes.

A ton of subscription blanks signed by James A. Farley have been circulated in U. S. post office buildings requesting money from Federal employes for the coming campaign. Farley denies all knowledge of the use of his name for this hideous purpose. Who forged the name of Farley? Such blanks do not move of their own motive power.

Let the Attorney General telephone his marshal to seize every one of these and submit them to the local U. S. attorney, to discover and apprehend the ones guilty of uttering the forged papers. Only by a thoro investigation will the country be satisfied that the Department of Justice is fearless in the performance of its duty.

CATHERINE EILEEN BURKE.

62-32509-A

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Mr. Foxworth
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W. S. NEWS

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Mr. Egan
Mr. Fenwarth
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Joseph
Mr. Keith
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Schilder
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

ET, TU HOMER?

ATTORNEY GENERAL HOMER CUMMINGS, decrying the "hullaballoo" about the quashing of income tax fraud indictments against the Huey Long henchmen, says the Louisiana cases "are as dead as Julius Caesar."

Recalling the circumstances of Caesar's passing, that seems an apt historical analogy.

62-32509-P

WASH. NEWS

R. E. JOSEPH

PITTSBURGH PRESS

June 19, 1936

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OFFICE
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Cummings Hits Critics of Long Case Dismissal

Finds No 'Just' Basis for Louisiana Jurors' Protest About IncomeTaxAction

Backs District Attorney

Thinks 'Routine' Matter Is Surrounded byHullabaloo

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Attorney General Homer S. Cummings today found "no just grounds" for criticism directed at the Department of Justice by nine members of a New Orleans grand jury who have protested the government's dismissal of income tax prosecutions against associates of the late Senator Huey P. Long.

In giving definite indication that the cases would not be reopened and that the department was standing squarely on the judgment of Rene Viosca, United States District Attorney in New Orleans, the Attorney General expressed the opinion that the matter was purely "routine" and has been "surrounded by synthetic hullabaloo."

The prosecutions were initiated against a group of Long adherents about two years ago when Senator Long was assailing the Roosevelt administration. On the basis of evidence gathered by Federal agents, indictments charging fraud in falsifying income tax returns were returned. One of the defendants, Joseph Fisher, a state legislator, was tried, found guilty and sentenced to eighteen months in prison.

Then Senator Long was assassinated and the political picture in Louisiana began to change. Meanwhile, a second defendant, Abe Shushan, a Long lieutenant and president of the New Orleans Levee Board, was tried and found "not guilty." Then came a lull in the prosecutions and talk of rapprochement between the members of the former Long organization and James A. Farley, Postmaster General and chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

Recently other indictments, including those against Seymour Weiss, treasurer of Senator Long's political organization, and State Senator Jules G. Fisher were quashed. The District Attorney's statement that the evidence was "too weak" brought the protest of nine of the grand jurors returning the indictments and it also prompted a letter to the Attorney General and Henry Morgenthau jr., Secretary of the Treasury, from Mrs. Hilda Phelps Hammond, head of a Louisiana organization of citizens" which protested the election of Senator John H. Overton. The Treasury Department has consistently held that the matter was up to the Department of Justice, but as yet Mrs. Hammond has had no answer to her letter.

In his formal statement disposing of the matter today Attorney General Cummings said:

"The Louisiana income tax cases resulted in a number of indictments. The government, selecting its strongest case, went to trial in the matter of Joseph Fisher, which resulted in a conviction. Following that, the government moved the trial of its second strongest case, to wit, that against A. L. Shusman, which resulted in acquittal. A number of other cases were disposed of upon pleas of guilty which resulted in collection of upwards of $116,000 in taxes, penalties and fines.

"There still remained undisposed of a number of cases concerning which, in view of the government's experience in the previous cases, the question arose whether the available evidence might reasonably be expected to result in conviction. It was concluded to leave the decision entirely to the judgment and discretion of United States Attorney Viosca who, upon review of the matter, concluded that convictions could not be obtained and that the only proper course to pursue was to dismiss the cases. His motion to dismiss was granted by Judge Borah.

"The Department of Justice has full confidence in Mr. Viosca, upon whom the burden of these prosecutions would rest, and feels that there is no just ground for criticizing his action. Manifestly, the disposition of the cases referred to has no bearing upon the Fisher case and the sentence imposed therein."

Mr. Nathan .....
Mr. Tolson .....
Mr. Baughman .....
Chief Clerk .....
Mr. Clegg .....
Mr. Cadley .....
Mr. Edwards .....
Mr. Egan .....
Mr. Foxworth .....
Mr. Harbo .....
Mr. Joseph .....
Mr. Keith .....
Mr. Lester .....
Mr. Quinn .....
Mr. Schilder .....
Mr. Tamm .....
Mr. Tracy .....
Miss Gandy .....
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..... JOSEPH

62-32509-A

HULLABALOO IS SYNTHETIC, SAYS CUMMINGS ON KILLING CASES AGAINST LONG AIDS

Attorney General Regards as Routine Matter Dropping of Tax Prosecutions After Pledge of Allegiance by Louisiana Leader's Successors.

By THOMAS L. STOKES,
World-Telegram Staff Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—Attorney General Cummings considers all the "hullabaloo," as he calls it, about the dismissal of income tax cases against Huey Long henchmen in Louisiana as "synthetic," and is not disposed to be much concerned.

He regards as rather routine matter this act which has started suspicious whispers around Washington, particularly since it came promptly after a pledge of allegiance by the Long leaders who still rule Louisiana.

The Louisiana cases "are as dead as Julius Caesar," said the Attorney General as he answered reporters' questions.

He has received the protest of nine grand jurors who felt themselves "outraged" by the dropping of the cases on May 29, and he may answer it in due time. Pointing out that the government had won its first case and lost the second, Mr. Cummings said "the question arose whether the available evidence might reasonably be expected to result in convictions."

Up to U. S. Attorney.

"It was concluded," he continued, "to leave the decision entirely to the judgment and discretion of United State Attorney Viosca who, upon review of the matter, concluded that convictions could not be obtained and that the only proper course was to dismiss the cases. His motion to dismiss was granted by Judge Borah.

"The Department of Justice has full confidence in Mr. Viosca, upon whom the burden of these prosecutions would rest, and feels that there is no just ground for criticizing his action."

Thus he explained away the dismissal of eleven separate cases involving thirteen persons, including Seymour Weiss, right hand lieutenant of the late Huey Long and collector of campaign contributions, who is a power in the new regime dominated by the Long group.

Rene Viosca, to whom the buck thus is passed, is interim U. S. Attorney, holding office by the grace of Mr. Cummings, James A. Farley and President Roosevelt.

Was Opposed by Long.

Mr. Viosca was appointed by the President three years ago. His confirmation was opposed by Senator Long, who rounded up so many votes that the nomination was withdrawn in the face of certain defeat. Mr. Viosca then was delegated as U. S. Attorney by Federal Judge Wayne G. Borah, nephew of Senator Borah, which is the legal procedure.

It is assumed that the U. S. Attorney may be formally nominated eventually, but the Attorney General said he had not discussed the appointment nor recommended it to the President. Congress will recess in a few days, and a recess appointment could be made.

Mr. Viosca would presumably have the support of the Long regime in Louisiana.

Seymour Weiss, it developed today, was in Washington the day before it was announced that the cases had been dismissed. The Attorney General said he did not see him and did not discuss the case with "a soul" from Louisiana. Mr. Farley says that he did not see Mr. Weiss.

Whom did Mr. Weiss see?

That's one of the mysteries in the case.

There are some others.

Atmosphere Changed.

For instance, the reasons that Mr. Viosca gave for dismissing the cases. The Grand Jurors wrote that the United States attorney had said the atmosphere "had changed." The Attorney General said he "imagined" that Mr. Viosca had written a letter but he wasn't sure, nor could he recall whether he had first asked Mr. Viosca about the cases or whether the United States attorney wrote him that they should be dismissed.

The Attorney General declined to make public the correspondence, if there is any.

Does the Attorney General usu-

NEW YORK WORLD-TELEGRAM
Forenoon Edition New York Office

JUN 18 1938

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Mr. Tamm	
Mr. Tracy	
Miss Gandy	

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ally rely entirely upon the opinion of the United States attorney in such cases?

"It's a very frequent practice," he replied, explaining that where a law officer is delegated to handle a case and is a competent person his opinion carries great weight.

Is it also true that the Attorney General overrules United States attorneys on occasions? He replied in the affirmative.

Views of Treasury.

Did he get the views of the Treasury, which recommended against the dismissals and now feels indignant at dismissal of the cases on which Elmer Irey, chief of the internal revenue investigative unit, worked for three years with a score of experts?

"I think the Treasury expressed its views fairly and clearly," he replied.

Was Mr. Viosca acquainted with the Treasury's view before he acted?

Yes, he knew about it.

Did the Attorney General, himself, review the evidence in the cases dismissed?

No, he replied, he did not, but people in his department did. He did not name them.

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PITTSBURGH PRESS

June 18, 1936

HULLABALOO OVER TAX CASES IS 'SYNTHETIC,' CUMMINGS DECLARES

Attorney General Refuses to Get Excited Over Dropping Of Louisiana Charges—'They Are As Dead As Julius Caesar,' He Says

By THOMAS L. STOKES
Scripps-Howard Staff Writer

WASHINGTON, June 18—Attorney General Cummings considers all the "Hullabaloo," as he calls it, about the dismissal of income-tax cases against Huey P. Long henchmen in Louisiana as "synthetic," and is not disposed to be much concerned.

He regards as rather a routine matter this act which has started suspicious whispers around Washington, particularly since it came promptly after a pledge of allegiance by the Long leaders who still rule Louisiana.



Mr. Stokes

The Louisiana cases "are as dead as Julius Caesar," said the Attorney General as he answered reporters' questions with that imperturbable calm that is never publicly ruffled.

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Buck Passed to Prosecutor

"It was concluded," he continued, "to leave the decision entirely to the judgment and discretion of United States Attorney Viosca who, upon review of the matter, concluded that convictions could not be obtained and that the only proper course was to dismiss the cases.

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Rene Viosca, to whom the buck thus is passed, is interim U. S. Attorney, holding office by the grace of Mr. Cummings and Jim Farley and President Roosevelt. He wants to continue in his post and would like a permanent nomination.

Mr. Viosca was appointed by the President three years ago. His confirmation was opposed by Senator Long, who rounded up so many votes that the nomination was withdrawn in the face of certain defeat. Mr. Viosca then was delegated U. S. Attorney by Federal Judge Wayne G. Borah, nephew of Senator Borah.

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Weiss Visited Capital

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Seymour Weiss, it developed t day, was in Washington the day b fore it was announced that the cas had been dismissed. The Attorn General said he did not see hi and did not discuss the case wi "a soul" from Louisiana. Mr. Farl says that he did not see Mr. Wei

Whom did Mr. Weiss see?

That's one of the mysteries i the case.

There are some others.

For instance, the reasons that M Viosca gave for dismissing the case The grand jurors wrote that th U. S. attorney had said the atmos phere "had changed." The Attorne General said he "imagined" tha Mr. Viosca had written a letter but he wasn't sure. Nor could he recall whether he had first asked Mr. Viosca about the cases or whether the U. S. attorney wrote him that they should be dismissed.

The Attorney General declined to make public the correspondence, if there is any.

Does the Attorney General usually rely entirely upon the opinion of the U. S. attorney in such cases?

Some Mysterious Angles

"It's a very frequent practice," he replied, explaining t where a spe officer is delegated t andle a case and is a competent pe on his opin lon carries great weig t.

Is it also true that he Attorney General overrules U. S. attorneys on occasion? He replied i the affirmative.

Did he get the views of the Treasury, which recommended against the dismissals and now feels indignant at dismissal of the cases on which Elmer Irey, chief of the internal revenue investigation unit, worked for three years with a score of experts?

"I think the Treasury expressed its views very fairly and clearly," he replied.

Was Mr. Viosca acquainted with the Treasury's view before he acted?

Yes, he knew about it.

Did the Attorney General, himself, review the evidence in the cases dismissed. No, he replied, he did not, but people in his department did. He did not name them.

21

CUMMINGS PUT ON GRILL OVER LONG TAX CASE

New Orleans Grand Jurors Ask Why He Abandoned Its Prosecution.

HINT AT POLITICAL PULL

Letter Signed by Nine Members of Indicting Group Is Sent to Attorney-General.

NEW ORLEANS, June 16 (A. P.).—Nine members of the Grand Jury which indicted friends of the late Senator Huey P. Long for income tax fraud scored the United States Attorney-General today for abandoning prosecution of the cases.

In a letter to Attorney-General Homer Cummings, the jurors demanded immediate release from the Atlanta penitentiary of former State Representative Joseph Fisher one of the two men tried before the criminal cases against others were dropped.

They said there was a "gross and unwarranted official discrimination" against Fisher, who is scheduled to complete a sentence of a year and a half on July 9. Abraham Shushan, former president of the New Orleans Levee Board, the other man brought to trial, was acquitted.

"Fisher was tried before the death of Senator Long at the time Mr. Long was waging a vigorous fight against the administration of President Roosevelt. Shushan was tried after Senator Long's death.

"The statement was announced here by Arthur C. Waters who served as foreman of the Grand Jury which returned the income tax indictments.

Recall Old Rumors.

The jurors, in their letter said that during the investigations which led to the indictments it was reported that those under investigation "were trying to make their peace at Washington, by political pull or by payment of the taxes claimed, or even by both means."

"The reported answers out of Washington," the letter stated, "either from your office, Mr. Attorney-General, or from the office of the Secretary of the Treasury were in effect that the Government of the United States would not compromise itself by condoning the commission of crime for a pecuniary consideration— Answers which wholly comported with the dignity and honor of the United States."

The jurors said that, excluding Fisher and Shushan, the others indicted "had not even been brought to nominal trial," and if the cases are abandoned they felt they had "every cause to feel aggrieved and outraged."

Can't Reconcile Attitudes.

"If the evidence revealed in the Grand Jury room under the guidance of the assistants of the United States Attorney-General's office was sufficient to indict, then we fail to understand under what proper theory consistent with the integrity and sacredness of the proper administration of justice how this identical evidence has now become so weakened as to warrant the dismissal of criminal charges. . . ."

"The newspapers seem to say that you, Mr. Attorney-General, have given a free hand in these matters to the local United States Attorney [Rene A. Viosca], and we realize that you must, in the magnitude of your duties, rely in large measure upon others. But it is significant that these same press reports uniformly give emphasis to the statement that the department of the Secretary of the Treasury strongly disapproves."

What Viosca Alleged.

District Attorney Viosca, when criminal prosecutions were dropped in the remaining cases, said they were too "weak" to bring to trial and added that there was a "changed atmosphere" in New Orleans since the conviction of Fisher.

The jurors said a "changed atmosphere" could not mean "a change in the wish of the law-loving people of New Orleans to see that crime is punished.

"If that statement as to the 'changed atmosphere' were limited to official circles, we would readily agree," they said.

The letter was signed by nine of the twenty-three Grand Jurors who considered the tax cases for nine months, beginning in May, 1934.

Among those who escaped criminal trial were Seymour Weiss, hotel executive, and former treasurer of Long's political organization; State Senator Jules G. Fisher of Jefferson parish and the Nelson brothers, Harry, John P. and W. W. Nelson, who sold materials to the State during Long's gigantic highway paving program.

Although the Government dropped criminal prosecutions in their cases, it was announced that an attempt would be made to collect the amount of income taxes allegedly due.

NEW YORK SUN

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JUN [illegible]

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Mr. Keith
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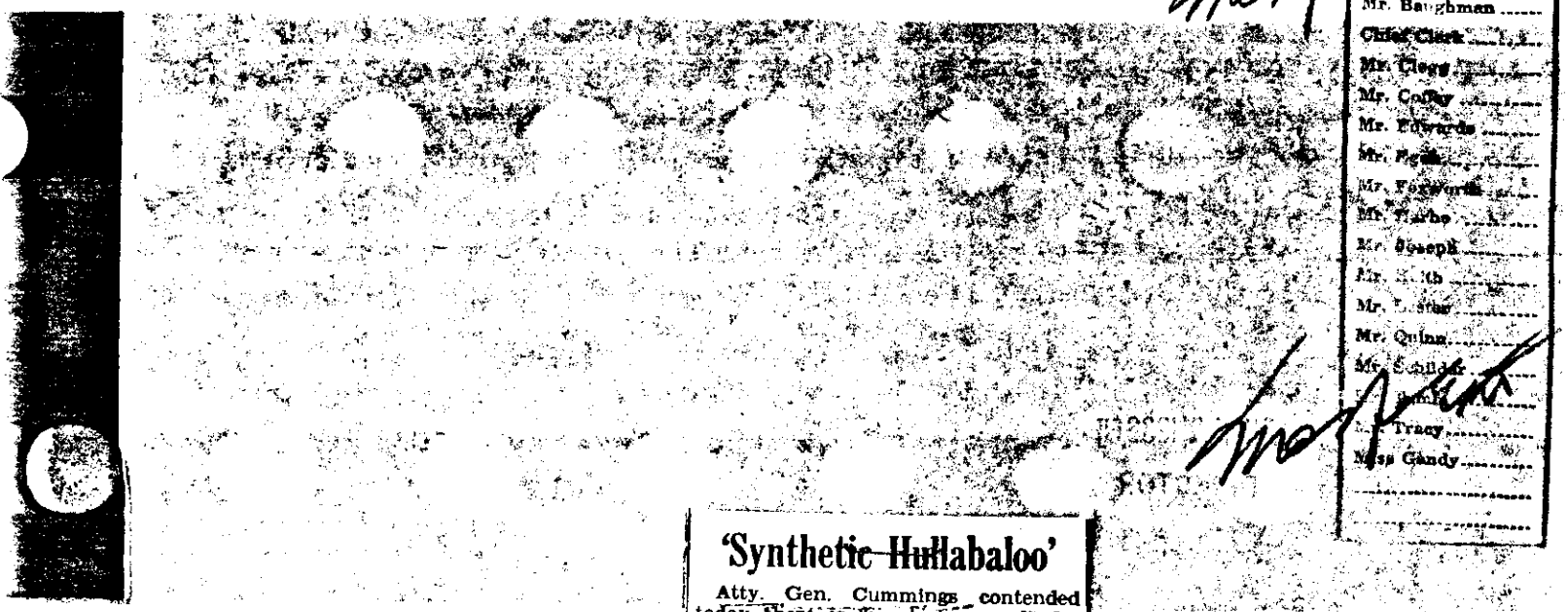

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'Synthetic Hullabaloo'

Atty. Gen. Cummings contended today there is "no just ground" for the criticism levelled at the Justice Department by nine New Orleans grand jurors in connection with the dropping of income tax prosecution against associates of the late Sen. Huey P. Long. Cummings said decision to drop the cases was entirely in the judgment and discretion of Rene Viosca, U. S. attorney at New Orleans." He characterized the cases as "purely routine" and surrounded by synthetic hullabaloo."

62-32509-A

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New Orleans Jury Scores U. S. Action In 'Long' Tax Cases

Cummings Refuses to Comment on Letter Still in Mails

NEW ORLEANS, June 16 (I.N.S.).—Action of Attorney General Homer Cummings in dropping income tax cases here against Seymour Weiss and others, was bitterly scored in a letter to the Attorney General by nine members of the Grand Jury that returned the indictments. Weiss was a power in the political machine built up by the late Senator Huey P. Long. The latter charged a "gross discrimination" had been meted out to former Legislator Joe Fisher, the only person sentenced to prison in the series of tax cases here. His immediate release was asked.

Cummings Refuses Comment on 'Letter'

Declaring the reported letter from nine members of the grand jury which indicted friends of the late Senator Huey Long on income tax fraud charges had not reached him, Attorney General Cummings declined last night to comment on press dispatches.

New Orleans dispatches said the jurors assailed the Attorney General for acquiescing in the recommendation of Rene A. Viosca, Federal prosecutor there, that the indictments against those not yet tried be dropped.

Though a number of Long's friends were indicted, only two—Joseph Fisher and Abe Shushan—were tried. Fisher was convicted and Shushan acquitted.

Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Baughman
Chief Clerk
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Egan
Mr. F[illegible]
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Joseph
Mr. Keith
Mr. Lester
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24

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Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

Mosquito

Mosquito

Why?

Members of the Federal grand jury in New Orleans who indicted several persons in connection with income tax frauds are within their rights as good citizens in demanding to know why the Department of Justice has consented to prosecution and subsequent imprisonment of one such person while agreeing to the abandonment of prosecution in other cases. The question assumes greater significance when it has been reported, and not denied, that the Bureau of Internal Revenue, which "made" the cases, strongly disagrees with the Department of Justice over the propriety of abandoning prosecution.

The Attorney General is represented as having explained that the United States attorney in New Orleans recommended dropping the prosecution, as the cases were "weak" and the "atmosphere" in New Orleans has changed. The former grand jurors demand to know how a case that was strong enough to bring an indictment may now be so "weak" that its prosecution is to be abandoned.

How has the "atmosphere" changed? The death of Huey Long has doubtless changed it. But that, of course, should have nothing to do with the Attorney General's decision.

The grand jurors' demands for a thorough explanation should not go unanswered. The Attorney General would be wise to engage the services of the best man available as special prosecutor and see the New Orleans income cases through. No change of "atmosphere" warrants a change of attitude by the Department of Justice in prosecution of persons formally charged with violation of law.

62-37509-A

JUN 17 1936

25

Jurors Criticize U. S. Dropping Of Fraud Cases

Letter Sent to Cummings Charges Discrimination in Favor of Long's Friends.

By the Associated Press.

New Orleans, June 16. — Nine members of the grand jury which indicted friends of the late Senator Huey P. Long for income tax fraud today assailed United States Attorney General Homer S. Cummings for abandoning prosecution of the cases.

In a letter to Cummings, the jurors demanded immediate release from the Atlanta Penitentiary of former State Representative Joseph Fisher, one of the two men tried before the criminal cases against others were dropped.

They said there was a "gross and unwarranted official discrimination" against Fisher, who is scheduled to complete a sentence of a year and a half on July 9. Abraham Shushan, former president of the New Orleans levee board, the other man brought to trial, was acquitted.

Tried Before Long's Death.

Fisher was tried before the death of Senator Long at the time Long was waging a vigorous fight against the Administration of President Roosevelt. Shushan was tried after Long's death.

The statement was announced here by Arthur C. Waters, who served as foreman of the grand jury which returned the income-tax indictments.

The jurors, in their letter, said that during the investigations which led to the indictments it was reported that those under investigation "were trying to make their peace at Washington by political pull or by payment of the taxes claimed, or even by both means."

"The reported answers out of Washington," the letter stated, "either from your office, Mr. Attorney General, or from the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, were in effect that the Government of the United States would not compromise itself by condoning commission of crime for a pecuniary consideration — answers which wholly comported with the dignity and honor of the United States."

Called "Outrage."

The jurors said that, excluding Fisher and Shushan, the others indicted had not even been brought to nominal trial, and if the cases are abandoned they felt they had "every cause to feel aggrieved and outraged."

"If the evidence revealed in the grand jury room under the guidance of the assistants of the United States Attorney General's office was sufficient to indict, then we fail to understand under what proper theory consistent with the integrity and sacredness of the proper administration of justice how the identical evidence has now become so weakened as to warrant the dismissal of criminal charges."

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JUN 17 1939

96

Ghosts of Huey Long Arise in Income Tax Cases

New Orleans Jurors Angry for Dropping of Levy Indictments

Send Letter to Cummings in Protest; Connection Sought With Recent Pledge to F. D.

See Editorial, Page 20

By Scripps-Howard Newspaper Alliance

Ghosts of the Huey Long regime in Louisiana rose today to pester the Roosevelt Administration.

They were revived by a letter to Attorney General Cummings from nine members of the grand jury at New Orleans which investigated alleged income tax violations by Huey Long henchmen.

The grand jurors want to know why these cases were dropped recently. They can't understand why the evidence which they found sufficient for indictments should now be disregarded and the cases erased from the books. They feel "aggrieved and outraged."

POLITICAL LINK?

Politically minded Washington sought to connect the dropping of prosecutions with the recent pledge by leaders of the still dominant Long machine to support the Roosevelt Administration. The spoils of patronage, withheld from Huey Long because of his war on the Administration, have begun to flow again to Louisiana.

No one in the New Deal, naturally, would admit to such a circumstantial story. Only silence greeted the letters from the nine jurors. The Attorney General said only that the letter had not yet reached him.

Nothing came from Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau, whose investigators in the Internal Revenue Bureau spent months in and around New Orleans digging up the evidence upon which the grand jury voted its indictments. Morgenthau and his men are known to be indignant about abandonment of the cases, but they hesitate to get into an internal Administration row.

Postmaster General Farley, who conferred recently with Gov Richard Leche of Louisiana, a former Long lieutenant, said today that he knew nothing about the dropping of the indictments.

The indictments attracted national interest when they burst in the midst of Huey Long's warfare against the Administration. Officials explained at the time that the investigation had started in the Hoover Administration, but that no action ever had been taken.

Ex-Gov. Dan Moody of Texas, as special prosecutor for the Government, won a verdict of guilty against Joseph Fisher. Fisher, one of the Long leaders in Jefferson Parish, adjoining New Orleans, is in Atlanta penitentiary. His term expires July 9.

He is the only one who went to jail.

Amos W. W. Woodcock, former prohibition commissioner, didn't have such success in the case he conducted against Abe Shushan, big dry-goods merchant and president of the Levee Board, who was acquitted of alleged income tax violation involving $377,477 of income on which the Government said he had paid no tax, but which he contended was largely political funds which merely passed thru his hands.

There were numerous pleas of guilty and compromises in several other cases which, the Justice Department said today, netted the Government $116,880 in taxes and penalties.

One of the abandoned cases involved Seymour Weiss, owner of the hotel where Senator Long had his headquarters and right-hand lieutenant of the late dictator.

Cases also were dropped involving Jules G. Fisher, state senator and brother of Joseph Fisher, and the Nelson brothers, Harry B., John P. and W. W. The Nelson brothers were organizers and sole owners of the Mississippi Valley Co., a concern formed just before Huey Long's big road-building program was started, and capitalized at only $40,000, but which did a tremendous business in two years by virtue of contracts which specified that only its products could be used.

62-82509

27

JURY PROTESTS TO CUMMINGS ON LONG AIDES

Charges Discrimination in Tax Fraud Trials and Urges Release of Convicted Pair

NEW ORLEANS, June 16 (AP). —Nine of the 23 members of the Grand Jury that indicted friends of the late Senator Huey P. Long for income tax fraud scored the United States Attorney General today for abandoning prosecution of the cases.

In a letter to Attorney General Cummings, the jurors demanded immediate release from the Atlanta Penitentiary of former Representative Joseph Fisher, one of the two men tried before the criminal cases against others were dropped.

Fisher Free July 9

They said there was a "gross and unwarranted official discrimination" against Fisher, who is scheduled to complete a sentence of a year and a half on July 9. Abraham Shushan, former president of the New Orleans Levee Board, the other man brought to trial, was acquitted.

Fisher was tried at the time Long was waging a vigorous fight against the Administration of President Roosevelt. Shushan was tried after Long's death.

Among those who escaped criminal trial were Seymour Weiss, hotel executive, and former treasurer of Long's political organization; State Senator Jules G. Fisher of Jefferson Parish, and the Nelson brothers, Harry, John P. and W. W. Nelson, who sold materials to the State during Long's gigantic highway paving program.

Mr. Nathan .....
Mr. Tolson .....
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Mr. Clegg .....
Mr. Coffey .....
Mr. Edwards .....
Mr. Egan .....
Mr. Foxworth .....
Mr. Harbo .....
Mr. Joseph .....
Mr. Keith .....
Mr. Lester .....
Mr. Q[illegible] .....
Mr. S[illegible] .....
Mr. T[illegible] .....
Mr. Tracy .....
Miss Gandy .....

NEW YORK AMERICAN

Forwarded by New York Office

JUN 17 1936

62-32509-A 28

E. D. JOSEPH

"CHANGED ATMOSPHERE"

SOME two years or more ago, when Huey Long was making things hot for the Roosevelt administration, federal agents were scurrying about Louisiana gathering evidence of alleged frauds practiced by friends and political allies of the Kingfish.

It was just a coincidence, federal authorities insisted, that Huey Long happened to be at outs with the New Deal. It was even explained that the investigations had been started when Herbert Hoover was President. Politics was one thing. The administration of justice was another. A high-minded federal government would never stoop to mixing the two.

The federal agents rounded up the evidence, and then federal prosecutors presented the same to a federal Grand Jury. On the basis of that evidence the Grand Jury voted indictments against several of Huey Long's friends, charging them with defrauding the United States Treasury by falsifying income tax returns.

One of the defendants, Joseph Fisher, a State legislator, was tried, found guilty and sentenced to eighteen months in prison.

Then Huey Long was assassinated, and the whole political picture began to change.

Meanwhile the trial of the second defendant got under way. Abe Shushan, Huey Long lieutenant and president of the New Orleans Levee Board, was found "not guilty."

Then came a lull in the prosecutions, and, coincidentally, there came also talk of rapprochement between the Long machine and the Farley machine. The other indictments were quashed—the prosecutor said the evidence was "too weak." Among those thus relieved of the obligation of standing trial were Seymour Weiss, treasurer of Long's political organizations, State Senator Jules G. Fisher and the three Nelson brothers, road material contractors.

About two weeks ago Mrs. Hilda Phelps Hammond, a Louisiana citizen, gave her size-up of developments. In a letter to Treasury Secretary Morgenthau and Attorney General Cummings, she asked:—

"Must I understand that men go to the penitentiary if they defraud the Treasury—as one petty Louisiana politician has already done—when the administration is politically at outs with the defendants, but that big gamblers and political leaders are given baths of immunity when the administration ogles a coming election and smokes the pipe of peace?"

Her question has not been answered.

Now nine of the members of the Grand Jury which voted the indictments tell why they "feel aggrieved and outraged." To Attorney General Cummings, they write:—

"If the evidence revealed in the Grand Jury room under the guidance of the assistants of the United State's Attorney General's office was sufficient to indict, then we fail to understand under what proper theory consistent with the integrity and sacredness of the proper administration of justice how this identical evidence has now become so weakened as to warrant the dismissal of criminal charges."

When he quashed the indictments United States Attorney Viosca gave the explanation that there was "a changed atmosphere" in New Orleans.

An explanation from Attorney General Cummings is in order.

NEW YORK [illegible]

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Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Joseph
Mr. Keith
Mr. Loster
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schilder
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

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"If the evidence revealed in the Grand Jury room under the guidance of the assistants of the United States Attorney General's office was sufficient to indict, then we fail to understand under what proper theory consistent with the integrity and sacredness of the proper administration of justice how this identical evidence has now become so weakened as to warrant the dismissal of criminal charges.

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"Changed Atmosphere"

District Attorney Viosca, when criminal prosecutions were dropped in the remaining cases, said they were "too weak" to bring to trial, and added that there was a "changed atmosphere" in New Orleans since the conviction of Fisher.

The jurors said a "changed atmosphere" could not mean "a change in the wish of the law-loving people of New Orleans to see that crime is punished."

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The Attorney General is represented as having explained that the United States attorney in New Orleans recommended dropping the prosecution, as the cases were "weak" and the "atmosphere" in New Orleans has changed. The former grand jurors demand to know how a case that was strong enough to bring an indictment may now be so "weak" that its prosecution is to be abandoned.

How has the "atmosphere" changed? The death of Huey Long has doubtless changed it. But that, of course, should have nothing to do with the Attorney General's decision.

The grand jurors' demands for a thorough explanation should not go unanswered. The Attorney General would be wise to engage the services of the best man available as special prosecutor and see the New Orleans income cases through. No change of "atmosphere" warrants a change of attitude by the Department of Justice in prosecution of persons formally charged with violation of law.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Baughman
Chief Clerk
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Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Joseph
Mr. Keith
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

62-32509-A

30

IT SMELLS BAD

HOLD your nose while we briefly trace the history of this scandal.

Some two years or more ago, when Huey Long was making things hot for the Roosevelt Administration, a corps of Federal agents were scurrying about Louisiana gathering evidence of alleged frauds practiced by friends and political allies of the Kingfish.

Of course, it was just a coincidence, Federal authorities insisted, that Huey Long happened to be at outs with the New Deal. It was even explained that the investigations had been started when Hoover was President. Politics was one thing. The administration of justice was another thing. A high-minded Federal Government would never stoop to mixing the two.

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"If the evidence revealed in the grand jury room under the guidance of the assistants of the U. S. Attorney General's office was sufficient to indict, then we fail to understand under what proper theory consistent with the integrity and sacredness of the proper administration of justice how this identical evidence has now become so weakened as to warrant the dismissal of criminal charges."

When he quashed the indictments, U. S. Atty. Viosca gave the explanation that there was "a changed atmosphere" in New Orleans.

Better continue to hold your nose until Attorney General Cummings gives a more deodorizing explanation.

32

CUMMINGS BACKS TAX DISMISSALS

Defends Action of U. S. Attorney in New Orleans Cases.

Taking cognizance of criticism leveled at him by members of the New Orleans grand jury, which investigated income tax cases involving members of the so-called Long machine, Attorney General Cummings this afternoon stanchly defended action of United States Attorney Rene Viosca in dismissing all remaining income tax charges against followers of the late Huey Long.

"All this hullabaloo about the dismissal of these cases is synthetic," Cummings told reporters at his press conference. "The matter was purely routine, and so far as I am concerned it is a closed book."

Cummings added: "The Department of Justice has full confidence in Mr. Viosca, upon whom the burden of these prosecutions would rest, and feels that there is no just ground for criticizing his action. Manifestly, the disposition of the cases referred to has no bearing on the Fisher case and the sentence therein."

The Fisher case to which the Attorney General referred is that of Joseph Fisher, supporter of the late Louisiana Senator, who is serving an 18-months term for violation of the income tax laws. Nine members of the grand jury which indicted numerous Long followers have written Cummings, caustically criticizing dismissal of the remaining cases and demanding that, to be consistent, Fisher should be released from prison.

Cummings explained to reporters that Fisher's case was the first to be tried and was the strongest of the group of cases in which indictments were returned. The second case, against A. L. Shushan, resulted in acquittal. A number of other cases were disposed of upon pleas of guilty, he said, resulting in collection of upward of $116,000 in taxes, penalties and fines.

"There still remains undisposed of," Cummings said, "a number of cases concerning which, in view of the Government's experience in the previous cases, the question arose whether the available evidence might reasonably be expected to result in convictions. It was concluded to leave the decision entirely to the judgment and discretion of United States Attorney Viosca, who, upon review of the matter, concluded that convictions could not be obtained."

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Dougherty
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Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Joseph
Mr. Keith
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

62-32509-1

33

Jurors Condemn Cummings for Dropping Cases

NEW ORLEANS, June 16. (AP)—Nine members of the grand jury which indicted friends of the late Senator Huey P. Long for income tax fraud today scored the United States Attorney-General for abandoning prosecution of the cases.

In a letter to Atty.-Gen. Cummings the jurors demanded immediate release from the Atlanta penitentiary of former State Representative Joseph Fisher, one of the two men tried before the criminal cases against others were dropped.

They said there was a gross and unwarranted official discrimination against Fisher, who is scheduled to complete a sentence of a year and a half on July 9. Abe Shushan, former president of the Orleans Levee Board, the other man brought to trial, was acquitted.

Mr. Nathan .....
Mr. Tolson .....
Mr. Baughman .....
Chief Clerk .....
Mr. Clegg .....
Mr. Glavin .....
Mr. Edwards .....
Mr. Egan .....
Mr. Hogan .....
Mr. Harbo .....
Mr. Joseph .....
Mr. Keith .....
Mr. Lester .....
Mr. Quinn .....
Mr. Schilder .....
Mr. Tamm .....
Mr. Trotter .....
Miss Gandy .....

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LOS ANGELES TIMES
JUN 17 1936

34

PITTSBURGH PRESS

June 17, 1936

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Mr. Tolson .....
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Mr. Clegg .....
Mr. Coffey .....
Mr. Edwards .....
Mr. Egan .....
Mr. Foxworth .....
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Mr. [illegible] .....
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HOLD your nose while we briefly review the history of a scandal.

Some two years or more ago, when Huey Long was making things hot for the Roosevelt Administration, a corps of Federal agents were scurrying about Louisiana gathering evidence of alleged frauds practiced by friends and political allies of the Kingfish.

Of course it was just a coincidence, Federal authorities insisted, that Huey Long happened to be at outs with the New Deal. It was even explained that the investigations had been started when Hoover was President. Politics was one thing. The administration of justice was another.

The Federal agents rounded up the evidence, and then Federal prosecutors presented the same to a Federal grand jury. On the basis of that evidence, the Grand Jury voted indictments against several of Huey Long's friends, charging them with defrauding the U. S. Treasury by falsifying income tax returns.

One of the defendants, Joseph Fisher, a State Legislator, was tried, found guilty, and sentenced to 18 months in prison.

Then Huey Long was assassinated, and the whole political picture began to change.

Meanwhile, the trial of the second defendant got under way. Abe Shushan, Huey Long lieutenant and president of the New Orleans Levee Board, was found "not guilty."

Then came a lull in the prosecutions, and, coincidentally, there came also talk of rapprochement between the Long machine and the Farley machine. The other indictments were quashed—the prosecutor said the evidence was "too weak." Among those thus relieved of the obligation of standing trial were Seymour Weiss, treasurer of Long's political organizations; State Senator Jules G. Fisher, and the three Nelson brothers, road material contractors.

About two weeks ago Mrs. Hilda Phelps Hammond, a Louisiana citizen, gave her size-up of developments. In a letter to Treasury Secretary Morgenthau and Attorney General Cummings, she asked:

"Must I understand that men go to the penitentiary if they defraud the Treasury—as one petty Louisiana politician has already done—when the administration is politically at outs with the defendants, but that big gamblers and political leaders are given baths of immunity when the administration ogles a coming election and smokes the pipe of peace?"

Her question has not been answered.

Now nine of the members of the Grand Jury which voted the indictments tell why they "feel aggrieved and outraged." To Attorney General Cummings, they write:

"If the evidence revealed in the Grand Jury room under the guidance of the assistants of the United States Attorney General's office was sufficient to indict, then we fail to understand under what proper theory consistent with the integrity and sacredness of the proper administration of justice how this identical evidence has now become so weakened as to warrant the dismissal of criminal charges."

When he quashed the indictments, U. S. Attorney Vlosca gave the explanation that there was "a changed atmosphere" in New Orleans.

Better continue to hold your nose until Attorney General Cummings gives a more deodorizing explanation.

62-32509-A

[illegible] BOX 132
PITTSBURGH, PA.

35

GHOST OF LONG HAUNTS CAPITAL IN TAX INQUIRY

Nine U. S. Grand Jurors "Outraged" Because Indictments Are Not Tried.

ONE MAN SENT TO PRISON

Cummings Silent About Letter —Morgenthau Won't Stir Up Row.

By THOMAS L. STOKES,
World-Telegram Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Ghosts of the Huey Long regime in Louisiana rose today to pester the Roosevelt administration through a letter to Attorney General Cummings from nine members of the Grand Jury at New Orleans which investigated alleged income tax violations by Long henchmen.

The Grand Jurors want to know why these cases were dropped recently. They feel "aggrieved and outraged."

Getting Jobs Again.

Politically-minded Washington sought to connect the dropping of prosecutions with the recent pledge by leaders of the Long machine to support the Roosevelt administration. The spoils of patronage, withheld from Mr. Long, have begun to flow again to Louisiana.

Only silence greeted the letter from the nine jurors. The Attorney General said only that the letter had not yet reached him.

Nothing came from Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau, whose investigators dug up the evidence upon which the Grand Jury voted its indictments.

Hesitate to Quarrel.

Mr. Morgenthau and his men are known to be indignant about abandonment of the cases, but they hesitate to get into an internal administration row.

Postmaster General Farley, who conferred recently with Governor Leche of Louisiana, a former Long lieutenant, said today that he knew nothing about the dropping of the indictments.

Ex-Governor Dan Moody, of Texas, as Special Prosecutor for the government, won a verdict of guilty against Joseph Fisher, a Long leader, whose Atlanta penitentiary term expires July [illegible]. He is the only one convicted.

Mr. Nathan .....
Mr. Tolson .....
Mr. Baughman .....
Chief Clerk .....
Mr. Clegg .....
Mr. Coffey .....
Mr. Edwards .....
Mr. Egan .....
Mr. Foxworth .....
Mr. Harbo .....
Mr. Joseph .....
Mr. Keith .....
Mr. Lester .....
Mr. Quinn .....
Mr. Schilder .....
Mr. Tamm .....
Mr. Trad[illegible] .....
Miss Gandy .....
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Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Baughman
Chief Clerk
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Joseph
Mr. Keith
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Turner
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

JURORS SCORE FAILURE TO TRY AIDES OF LONG

Members Attack Cummings, Feel 'Aggrieved' And Outraged'

New Orleans — (AP) — Nine members of the Grand Jury which indicted friends of the late Senator Huey P. Long for income tax fraud today [illegible] the United States attorney general for abandoning prosecution [illegible] cases.

In a letter to Attorney General Homer Cummings, the jurors demanded immediate release from the Atlanta Penitentiary of former State Representative Joseph Fisher, one of the two men tried before the criminal cases against others were dropped.

Discrimination

They said there was a "gross and unwarranted official discrimination" against Fisher, who is scheduled to complete a sentence of a year and a half on July 9. Abe Shushan, president of the New Orleans Levee Board, the other man brought to trial, was acquitted.

Both Fisher and Shushan were tried before the death of Senator Long, who then was waging a vigorous fight against the administration of President Roosevelt.

The jurors, in their letter said that during the investigations which led to the indictments it was reported that those under investigation "were trying to make their peace at Washington, by political pull or by payment of the taxes claimed, or even by both means."

Washington's Answer

"The reported answers out of Washington," the letter stated, "either from your office, Mr. Attorney General, or from the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, were in effect that the government of the United States would not compromise itself by condoning the commission of crime for a pecuniary consideration — answers which wholly comported with the dignity and honor of the United States."

The jurors said that, excluding Fisher and Shushan, the others indicted "had not even been brought to nominal trial." and if the cases are abandoned they felt they had [illegible] cause to feel aggrieved and out-[illegible]."

62 - 32509 - A

The Hartford Times
June 16, 1936
Forwarded by New York Office

37

CUMMINGS SCORED BY LA. TAX JURORS

Failure of U. S. to Press Charges Against Long's Aides Assailed by Probers

NEW ORLEANS, June 16 (AP).—Nine members of the Grand Jury which indicted friends of the late Senator Huey P. Long for income tax fraud today scored the United States Attorney General for abandoning prosecution of the cases.

In a letter to Attorney General Cummings, the jurors demanded immediate release from the Atlanta Penitentiary of former State Representative Joseph Fisher, one of the two men tried before the criminal cases against others were dropped.

They said there was a "gross and unwarranted official discrimination" against Fisher, who is scheduled to complete a sentence of a year and a half.

On July 9, Abraham Shushan, former president of the Orleans Levee Board, the other man brought to trial, was acquitted.

Fisher was tried before the death of Senator Long at the time Long was waging a vigorous fight against the Administration of President Roosevelt. Shushan was tried after Long's death.

The statement was announced here by Arthur C. Waters, who served as foreman of the Grand Jury which returned the income tax indictments.

Use of "Pull" Charged

The jurors said in their letter that during the investigations which led to the indictments it was reported that those under investigation "were trying to make their peace at Washington, by political pull or by payment of the taxes claimed, or even by both means."

"The reported answers out of Washington," the letter stated, "either from your office, Mr. Attorney General, or from the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, were, in effect, that the Government of the United States would not compromise itself by condoning the commission of crime for a pecuniary consideration — answers which wholly comported with the dignity and honor of the United States."

The jurors said that, excluding Fisher and Shushan, the others indicted "had not even been brought to nominal trial," and if the cases are abandoned they felt they had "every cause to feel aggrieved and outraged."

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Mr. Harbo
Mr. Joseph
Mr. Keith
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

Mr. Tracy

...ong those ... trial were Sey... ...er treasurer of Long's poin... organization; State Senator Jules Fisher of Jefferson Parish, and the Nelson brothers, Harry, John P. and W. W. Nelson, who sold materials to the State during Long's highway paving program.

Although the Government dropped criminal prosecutions in their cases, announcement was made that an attempt would be made to collect the amount of income taxes allegedly due.

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38

Grand Jurors Rap Dropping of Charges Against Long Aides

Cummings to Get Round Robin Criticizing Failure to Prosecute on Tax Fraud Charge

By United Press

NEW ORLEANS — Sharp criticism of the Government for dropping income tax prosecutions against Louisiana political followers of the late Sen. Huey P. Long is contained in a letter forwarded today to Atty. Gen. Homer Cummings in Washington.

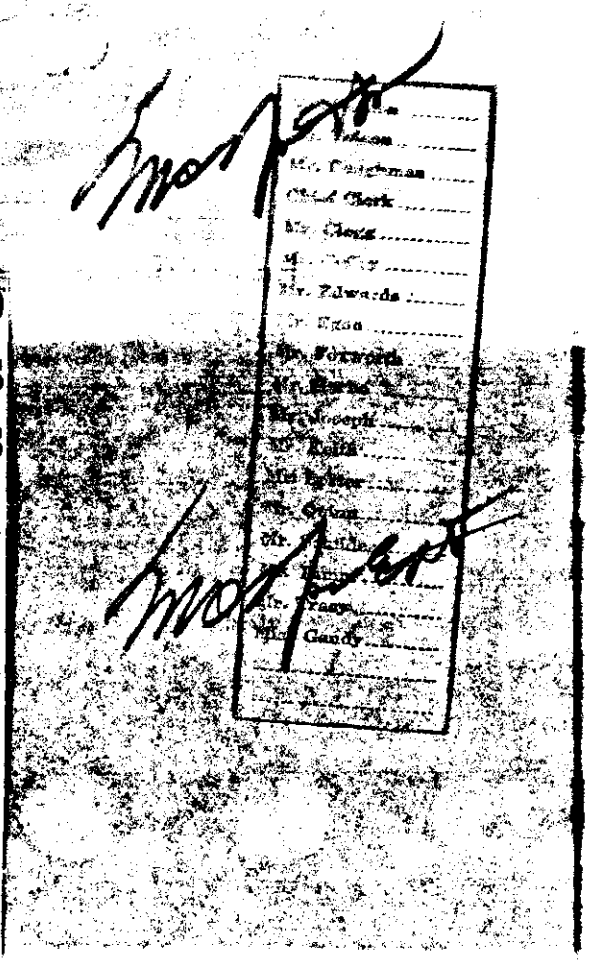
The letter, signed by eight of the 23 members of the Federal grand jury which returned most of the indictments, pleaded for the release of State Rep. Joseph Fisher from Atlanta penitentiary, where he is serving an 18-month sentence on conviction of income tax fraud.

Fisher was the only one of the indicted men who was convicted and sent to prison. Another case ended in acquittal and the Government recently dismissed criminal charges against the remaining defendants.

The letter to Cummings said "There has been a gross and unwarranted official discrimination against" Fisher, and that he was probably one of the least of the offenders.

Referring to the dropping of the other prosecutions, the letter declares: "It seems to us, Mr. Attorney General, that such procedure cannot fail to bring the administration of justice into disrepute and dishonor in the minds and judgment of the people."

In announcing that pending cases would be dropped, U. S. Dist. Atty. Rene Viosca declared the Government lacked evidence to insure convictions.



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JUN 15 1935

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LONG AIDES' TRIAL FAILURE ASSAILED

Nine of Louisiana Grand Jury Protest to Cummings in Tax Fraud Case.

By the Associated Press.

NEW ORLEANS, June 16.—Nine members of the grand jury which indicted friends of the late Senator Huey P. Long for income-tax fraud today scored the United States Attorney General for abandoning prosecution of the cases.

In a letter to Attorney General Homer Cummings, the jurors demanded immediate release from the Atlanta Penitentiary of former State Representative Joseph Fisher, one of the two men tried before the criminal cases against others were dropped.

They said there was a "gross and unwarranted official discrimination" against Fisher, who is scheduled to complete a sentence of a year and a half on July 9. Abe Shushan, president of the New Orleans Levee Board, the other man brought to trial, was acquitted.

"Fisher was tried before the death of Senator Long at the time Long was waging a vigorous fight against the administration of President Roosevelt. Shushan was tried after Long's death.

"The statement was announced here by Arthur C. Waters, who served as foreman of the grand jury which returned the income tax indictments."

The jurors, in their letter, said that during the investigations which led to the indictments it was reported that those under investigation "were trying to make their peace at Washington, by political pull or by payment of the taxes claimed, or even by both means."

"The reported answers out of Washington," the letter stated, "either from your office, Mr. Attorney General, or from the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, were in effect that the Government of the United States would not compromise itself by condoning the commission of crime for a pecuniary consideration—answers which wholly comported with the dignity and honor of the United States."

The jurors said that, excluding Fisher and Shushan, the others "had not even been brought to nominal trial," and if the cases are abandoned they ~~felt they~~ had "every cause to feel aggrieved and outraged."

[illegible] Attorney [illegible] cient to indict [illegible] stand under what proper theory [illegible] sistent with the integrity and sacredness of the proper administration of justice how this identical evidence has now become so weakened as to warrant the dismissal of criminal charges. * * *"

"The newspapers seem to say that you, Mr. [illegible] given a [illegible] the local [illegible] (Rene A. [illegible] you must, [illegible] duties, [illegible] others. But it is significant that these same press reports uniformly give emphasis to the statement that the department of the Secretary of the Treasury strongly disapproves."

District Attorney Viosca, when criminal prosecutions were dropped in the remaining cases, said they were too "weak" to bring to trial and added that there was a "changed atmosphere" in New Orleans since the conviction of Fisher.

The jurors said a "changed atmosphere" could not mean "a change in the wish of the law-loving people of New Orleans to see that crime is punished."

"If that statement as to the 'changed atmosphere' were limited to official circles we would readily agree," they said.

The letter was signed by 9 of the 23 grand jurors who considered the tax cases for nine months, beginning in May, 1934.

Among those who escaped criminal trial were Seymour Weiss, hotel executive and former treasurer of Long's political organization; State Senator Jules G. Fisher of Jefferson Parish and the Nelson brothers, Harry, John P. and W. W. Nelson, who sold materials to the State during Long's gigantic highway paving program.

[illegible] Attorney General Cummings [illegible] has not received the letter from New Orleans grand jurors protesting dismissal of remaining income tax charges against members of the so-called "Long machine" in Louisiana. He refused to comment on press reports of the jurors' attitude.

[illegible] followers of the late Senator Long.

Cummings, it was learned at the Justice Department recently, left the question of prosecution or dismissal of the cases in the hands of United States Attorney Viosca at New Orleans. Cummings has said he will support the action taken by Viosca because the United States attorney was in a better position to know whether convictions could be obtained than "we in Washington."

Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Baughman
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Farnworth
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Joseph
Mr. Keith
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schilder
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

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JURORS IRKED AS LONG AIDES ESCAPE SUIT

NEW ORLEANS, June 16 (I.N.S.).—Action of Attorney General Cummings in dropping income tax cases here against Seymour Weiss and others, was bitterly scored in a letter to the Attorney General by nine members of the grand jury that returned the indictments.

Weiss was a power in the political machine built up by the late Senator Huey P. Long.

The latter charged a "gross discrimination" had been meted out to former Legislator Joe Fisher, the only person sentenced to prison in the series of tax cases here. His immediate release was asked.

The letter said "it seems to us, Mr. Attorney General, that such procedure cannot fail to bring the administration of justice into disrepute and dishonor in the minds and judgments of the people."

The letter openly charged that during the time the grand jury was making its investigations rumors were abroad that "one or more, perhaps all of those whose acts were reported as being under investigation, were trying to make their peace at Washington."

The letter further said that the only "changed" atmosphere"—a phrase attributed to General Cummings—was in political circles in New Orleans.

The nine grand jurors signing the letter said they had every cause to feel "outraged" over the action taken in dismissing the charges.

Fisher was termed "one of the least offenders."

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WASH. TIMES

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CUMMINGS SCORED BY LA. TAX JURORS

Failure of U. S. to Press Charges Against Long's Aides Assailed by Probers

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In a letter to Attorney General Cummings, the jurors demanded immediate release from the Atlanta Penitentiary of former State Representative Joseph Fisher, one of the two men tried before the criminal cases against others were dropped.

They said there was a "gross and unwarranted official discrimination" against Fisher, who is scheduled to complete a sentence of a year and a half.

On July 9, Abraham Shushan, former president of the Orleans Levee Board, the other man brought to trial, was acquitted.

Fisher was tried before the death of Senator Long at the time Long was waging a vigorous fight against the Administration of President Roosevelt. Shushan was tried after Long's death.

The statement was announced here by Arthur C. Waters, who served as foreman of the Grand Jury which returned the income tax indictments.

Use of "Pull" Charged

The jurors said in their letter that during the investigations which led to the indictments it was reported that those under investigation "were trying to make their peace at Washington, by political pull or by payment of the taxes claimed, or even by both means."

"The reported answers out of Washington," the letter stated, "either from your office, Mr. Attorney General, or from the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, were, in effect, that the Government of the United States would not compromise itself by condoning the commission of crime for a pecuniary consideration — answers which wholly comported with the dignity and honor of the United States."

The jurors said that, excluding Fisher and Shushan, the others indicted "had not even been brought to nominal trial," and if the cases are abandoned they felt they had "every cause to feel aggrieved and outraged."

"If the evidence revealed in the Grand Jury room under the guidance of the assistants of the United States Attorney General's office was sufficient to indict, then we fail to understand under what proper theory consistent with the integrity and sacredness of the proper administration of justice how this identical evidence has now become so weakened as to warrant the dismissal of criminal charges.

"The newspapers seem to say that you, Mr. Attorney General, have given a free hand in these matters to the local United States Attorney (Rene A. Viosca), and we realize that you must, in the magnitude of your duties, rely in large measure upon others. But it is significant that these same press reports uniformly give emphasis to the statement that the Department of the Secretary of the Treasury strongly disapproves."

"Changed Atmosphere"

District Attorney Viosca, when criminal prosecutions were dropped in the remaining cases, said they were "too weak" to bring to trial, and added that there was a "changed atmosphere" in New Orleans since the conviction of Fisher.

The jurors said a "changed atmosphere" could not mean "a change in the wish of the law-loving people of New Orleans to see that crime is punished."

"If that statement as to the 'changed atmosphere' were limited to official circles, we would readily agree," they said.

The letter was signed by nine of the twenty-three Grand Jurors who considered the tax cases for nine months, beginning in May, 1934.

Long Allies Escape

Among those who escaped criminal trial were Seymour Weiss, former treasurer of Long's political organization; State Senator Jules G. Fisher of Jefferson Parish, and the Nelson brothers, Harry, John P. and W. W. Nelson, who sold materials to the State during Long's highway paving program.

Although the Government dropped criminal prosecutions in their cases, announcement was made that an attempt would be made to collect the amount of income taxes allegedly due.

NEW YORK POST

JUN 16 1935

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Baughman
Chief Clerk
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Joseph
Mr. Keith
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

62-32509-

Federal Office In New Orleans Is Ransacked

Election Data Gathered by U. S. Investigators Burned in Washroom.

By the United Press.

New Orleans, Feb. 4.—The looting of a Federal office, apparently by sympathizers of the Huey Long faction, threatened tonight to draw Federal agents into the cauldron of Louisiana politics.

A room in the customs house was ransacked over the week-end. All matter pertaining to the Democratic primary two weeks ago, gathered by Congressional investigators, was taken to a washroom and burned. There were reports on 1,500 cases of alleged fraud in the file—affidavits of alleged wrongdoing taken from citizens, complaints of false registrations, poll tax forgeries, intimidation and bribes with marked money. All were destroyed.

All inquiries concerning the robbery were referred to David W. Magee, chief of the New Orleans Division of the Department of Justice.

There were many aspects of a "Boston Tea Party" in Louisiana's latest political incident. Long leaders charged the Government "usurped the rights of a sovereign State" by sending investigators here.

Federal intreference was based on the ground that eight Congressmen from Louisiana were being nominated. The Long machine won the election in a landslide.

Earlier in the day there were inklings of peace-making between Washington and Louisiana. A postmistress, Mrs. Elizabeth Crawford, was appointed at Gretna, La., on recommendation of Representative Paul H. Maloney, a Long partisan. It was the first patronage given the Long forces since Huey's bolt.

By the Associated Press.

A certificate of the appointment of Mrs. Huey P. Long as Senator from Louisiana was presented to the Senate yesterday by Senator Overton (Democrat), Louisiana. He said Mrs. Long would arrive in a few days.

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Baughman
Chief Clerk
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Forworth
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Joseph
Mr. Keith
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

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Mr. Nathan .....
Mr. Tolson .....
Mr. Boughman .....
Chief Clerk .....
Mr. Clegg .....
Mr. Coffey .....
Mr. Edwards .....
Mr. Egan .....
Mr. Foxworth .....
Mr. Harbo .....
Mr. Joseph .....
Mr. Keith .....
Mr. Lester .....
Mr. Quinn .....
Mr. Schilder .....
Mr. Tamm .....
Mr. Tracy .....
Miss Gandy .....

62-32507-A

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FROM: DIVISION #1 & DIVISION #2

_____ 1936.

TO: ___Director
___Mr. Nathan
___Mr. Tolson
___Mr. Edwards
___Mr. Quinn
___Mr. Tamm
___Division Three

___Files Section
___Personnel Files
___Mechanical Section
___Chief Clerk's Office
___Identification Division
___Statistical Section
___Technical Laboratory

SUPERVISORS

___Mr. Vincent
___Mr. Lindquist
___Mr. Hood
___Mr. Thompson
___Mr. Weeks
___Mr. Heilker
___Mr. Rosen
___Mr. Grimsdell
___Mr. Chambers
___Mr. Foxworth
___Mr. Emrich

___Typists. Room 4244
___Miss McCarthy
___M _____ Room
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Supervisor.

48

New Louisiana M[illegible]

GOV. ALLEN, LONG SUCCESSOR, DIES

Noe Takes State Reins As Alarmed Leaders Join in Rush to Capital

His Death *Brings Louisiana* Crisis

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 28 (U.P.).—The government of Louisiana tonight fell into the hands of James A. Noe, a two-fisted upstart of the Huey Long political machine who was whisked into power by the sudden death of Gov. Oscar Kelly Allen.

Allen died in his executive mansion at Baton Rouge this morning of throat hemorrhages.

FLIES TO CAPITAL

Noe, lieutenant governor, chartered an airplane at Monroe, his home town, and sped to the capital to be sworn in as Governor. He inherited all the powers Long vested in Louisiana Governors whom the late dictator controlled, and he became at once a problem for the political bosses.

The inner circle that dominated the Long machine had not been on the best of terms with Noe. He was slated for demotion. His unexpected elevation to the high office, and the loss of the subservient Governor Allen, precipitated the worst crisis since Long's assassination last September.

Noe issued a proclamation calling for a 30-day period of mourning and announced he would "carry on Governor Allen's work." His promise of "no change in policy" partly allayed the fears of



LATE GOV. O. K. ALLEN
Dies in Office



JAMES A. NOE
Louisiana Governor

Long leaders, who swarmed to the Capital in apprehension, much in the same manner as they gathered after Long was shot.

RULES UNTIL MAY

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Baughman
Chief Clerk
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Joseph
Mr. Keith
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

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through personal friendship and set him up as governor to be a figurehead. He was never a strong personal factor in the political machine. As soon as Long died, a clique of the more ambitious bosses.

Allen let them dictate the terms, although he could have employed the laws at his command to make himself another dictator.

The campaign that preceded last Tuesday's election was believed to have hastened his death. It was the bitterest in recent history.

The future of Louisiana politics under Noe was conjectural. He was demoted in last week's election, given a candidacy for the State senate. The bosses had promised to make him president pro tem of the senate, the office



ALLEN ELLENDER
Long Dynasty Chief

from which Long promoted him to lieutenant governor.

FLARED INTO FITS

Noe apparently was pacified, though he flared up into fits of temper and had two fist fights during the campaign, one with a friend of Rev. Smith, when he was campaigning for the governorship against Leche. He charged Smith "double-crossed" him, after promising to support him against Leche.

It appeared that Leche probably would consent to head the machine when he becomes governor in May. The Democratic State central committee will designate a new nominee for Long's unexpired Senate term. It was understood the job would be given to Ellender, who also has been nominated to the six-year Senate term, starting in January, 1937. In that event, Ellender would go to Washington after the general election in April, and remain there for the duration of Long's and his own term.

Noe was sworn in as governor late today by Justice John Fournet of the Supreme Court.

Allen's body was taken to the State House tonight to lie in state through Wednesday. He will be buried in Winnfield, where he and Huey Long were boyhood chums.

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Baughman
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Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Joseph
Mr. Kelm
Mr. Foster
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schil
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

'Heir' to Long Dead



GOV. O. K. ALLEN.

Gov. O. K. Allen Dies at 53; Assumed Post

ader of Long Machine Is Stricken Suddenly at Baton Rouge

By the Associated Press.

Baton Rouge, La., Jan. 5.—Gov. Oscar Kelly Allen, who rose to power with Huey P. Long and inherited the political leadership left by the late Senator, died today of a cerebral hemorrhage.

Apparently in excellent health and spirits, the 53-year-old Governor and Senator-designate to fill the unexpired term of Long was stricken suddenly as he prepared to leave the executive mansion for his offices in Louisiana's skyscraper Statehouse.

He died within an hour, his wife and two of his children at his bedside.

The news spread quickly, shocking the State with the knowledge that the second of the two men who helped build a political empire without comparison in American history had passed.

Officials Gather.

Like his late ally, Allen quickly was the center of political tempests. Only last week he figured largely in sweeping into office a new State administration in a landslide victory which followers of Long declared a "vindication" of his policies.

Allen's death automatically made Lieut. Gov. James A. Noe, of Monroe, a high lieutenant in the Long-Allen political organization, the chief executive, but again left vacant the United States Senate seat Long occupied before he was slain.

State officials and private citizens who enjoyed the Governor's friendship and political confidence rushed to the executive mansion from over the state.

With tear-filled eyes, Judge Richard Leche, of New Orleans, the Allen administration choice to succeed Allen, arrived at the mansion almost speechless [illegible] alongside Allen's [illegible]

When the Long-Allen ticket was being framed last fall, Noe already had taken the jump and announced his candidacy for Governor on the "share our wealth" platform of Long, but Allen and the other machine leaders pushed aside his candidacy and caused an open break between Noe and the administration.

Noe later withdrew his candidacy and supported the Long-Allen ticket, which nominated him as a member of the State Senate in the primary.

While awaiting announcement of Noe's policies in the executive chair, State leaders anticipated he would follow in general the administration's announced intentions of carrying out the work of Huey Long, although he has it in his power to call the Legislature into session and seek repeal of any of the dictated laws passed under Long and Allen.

From other Governors and high public officials of the Nation and from citizens in every city and hamlet in Louisiana messages of sympathy were received by Mrs. Allen.

Allen is survived by his wife and three children, his mother, Mrs. Sophronia Perkins Allen, of Shreveport; two brothers, Ira Allen and A. Leonard Allen, a Winnfield attorney, and two sisters, Mrs. J. Ira Abrams, of Sikes, La., and Mrs. A. H. Broyles, of Shreveport.

The body of Gov. Allen will lie in state in the rotunda of the palatial capitol, near the tomb of Senator Long, until Thursday, when it will be taken to Winnfield, home of both Allen and Long, for burial.

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Gov. Allen Dies

Continued from Page 1.

in the recent Democratic primary campaign as a "Huey Long man," and won the nomination by a landslide vote. He will be inaugurated Governor May 12.

Representative Cleveland Dear, Leche's opponent on the anti-Long ticket in the bitter campaign, expressed his condolences to Mrs. Allen from his home at Alexandria.

Allen J. Ellender, speaker of the House of Representatives and successful Long-Allen candidate for the six-year term in the United States Senate succeeding Long, rushed to the capital from his home.

Lieut. Gov. Noe chartered an airplane at Monroe and flew here to take the oath of office and administer the dictated laws of the late Long for the nearly four months intervening until Leche is inaugurated.

He was sworn into office by Associate Justice John B. Fournet of the Louisiana Supreme Court.

Caucus Planned.

Administration leaders and politicians were planning to caucus over the method of procedure in selecting a nominee for the unfinished term of Long in the Senate to which Gov. Allen was nominated last Tuesday.

It was expected that under the law the Democratic State central committee, of which Allen was chairman, would call a meeting and nominate a successor to the Governor whose name should go on the ticket for the general election to be held April 21.

Jeff B. Snyder, of Tallulah, vice chairman, became acting chairman of the State committee.

With the slaying of Long last September, his hold of the State administration fell to his boyhood friend, Allen, his closest political associate. With Allen's passing that responsibility was taken up by Lieut. Gov. Noe, also a stanch supporter of Huey Long.

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LONG'S POLITICAL HEIRS IN ARMS

Call Mass Meeting Tonight to Protest Invasion of Federal Agents.

BACKGROUND—

One of most picturesque figures of American politics, Huey Long moved from Louisiana backwoods to seat in United States Senate. During climb he established autocratic machine control over Louisiana politics, few of those holding office at will of Louisiana voters being beyond his domination.

Last Summer Congress directed inquiry into Long "empire"; in late August probe began. On September 8 Baton Rouge doctor shot Long as he was leaving State Capitol; two days later Senator died. Missing leader, Long adherents wrangled between themselves; foes of late Senator pressed for return to power.

By the Associated Press.

NEW ORLEANS, January 3.—Political heirs of the late Senator Huey P. Long will gather in a mass meeting tonight to protest against the "unconstitutional invasion" of Louisiana by "Federal agents and spies" investigating the election machinery of the January 21 primary.



Rep. Dear.

As administrationists stormed against a congressional inquiry, Representative Cleveland Dear, anti-Long candidate for Governor, hailed it as necessary to "preserve a democratic form of government" in the State.

Representative Wilcox, Democrat, of Florida, acting for a committee named by Congress to study the election, spent several days here recently. He announced before leaving that a corps of Federal operatives had been assigned to investigate charges that registrations of voters had been made illegally.

Long's feud with the administration of President Roosevelt, which apparently had been dropped after the Senator's death, was renewed recently when Judge Richard Leche, the Long faction's candidate for Governor, attacked the congressional action.

Representative Dear, speaking at Winnfield, said Leche's action showed he "knew there was no intention to give the home rule (anti-administration) candidates equal representation at the polls."

The call for tonight's mass meeting, made in a newspaper advertisement, said it was in protest of "unwarranted, illegal and unconstitutional invasion of the sovereign State of Louisiana by Federal agents and spies * * * of the usurpation of States' rights and self-government" and "in defense of white supremacy and personal freedom."

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Mr. Clegg
Mr. Colley
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Fenn
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Joseph
Mr. Keith
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

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Mr. Coffey
Mr. Edwards

FATHER DENIES WEISS KILLED SENATOR LONG

Declares Shot Probably Fired by Bodyguard; Protests Use of Tragedy for 'Politics'

BATON ROUGE, La., Jan. 9 (U.P.).—The father of Dr. Carl Weiss, alleged assassin of Senator Huey P. Long, charged today that Long was shot as the result of personal difficulties "and in all probability he was not shot by my son, but by one of his own bodyguards."

The parent, Dr. Carl Adams Weiss, was aroused by charges made in the current Louisiana political campaign that his son plotted the assassination with anti-Long politicians.

PROBE DEMANDED

He said he has sent a letter to Gov. O. K. Allen, head of the Long political machine, demanding the governor "either have a grand jury investigate Long's death, or else quit saying that my son was a party to a political conspiracy."

When he received no reply from the governor, Dr. Weiss made his letter public today, commenting:

"Justice to my son's memory demands nothing less of me."

The young Dr. Weiss was shot to death in a corridor of the State capitol on the night of September 8 during a burst of gunfire in which Long received his fatal wound. Bodyguards of the Louisiana dictator fired more than 50 bullets into Dr. Weiss' body.

PROTESTS SLANDER

A whispering campaign, which later broke into the open, had it that Dr. Weiss struck Long in the mouth and Long's bodyguards opened fire on the physician. A stray bullet, fired by one of the bodyguards, was said to have struck Long. Dr. Thomas B. Birb, coroner, and all Long machine leaders, have denied this emphatically. They insist the assassination was plotted by rival politicians and executed by Dr. Weiss.

Revealing his letter to the governor, the elder Dr. Weiss said:

"Heretofore we have borne in silence the crushing grief we have suffered. We had hoped that the whole truth would come to light in vindication of the memory of our dead son, and if not, then at least the dead would not be slandered and the tragedy exploited for political purposes.

"Neither Carl nor I have taken any active part in politics. Feeling impelled by that duty which every father owes to protect and guard the memory of a child who has been silenced by death, and can no longer defend himself against slander and calumny, I have addressed a letter to Governor Allen on December 18. I have received no reply and it is now evident that it is the intention of the governor to ignore it and continue his brutal political propaganda of slander of the memory of the dead, in utter disregard of all semblance of decency and humane feeling."

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Mr. Nathan
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Mr. Lester
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Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

BODYGUARDS DENY THEY KILLED LONG

Pay for Newspaper Ad to Answer Dear's Intimations.

By the Associated Press.

NEW ORLEANS, January 17.—A full-page newspaper advertisement today carried the answer of Senator Huey P. Long's bodyguards to charges that one of them killed him.

The six guards who were with the Senator when he was fatally wounded last September 8 paid for the advertisement to call a "palpable fake" an assertion by Representative Cleveland Dear intimating that one of the six was the assassin.

Dear, anti-administration candidate for Governor in next Tuesday's Democratic primary, said in a radio address that one of the "chief bodyguards" is "now in an asylum for the insane and I am informed that he constantly cries, 'I killed my best friend.'"

At the time of Long's death all reports were to the effect that he was fatally wounded by Dr. Carl Austin Weiss, Baton Rouge physician, who was slain by bodyguards. The guards testified at a coroner's inquest that Weiss fired the fatal bullet.

Dr. Weiss' father recently issued a statement that Long was killed as a result of a "personal difficulty" and that "in all probability" he was shot by one of his own bodyguards.

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HE EVENING STAR, WASHINGTON, D. C., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1935.

Bandits Kill Banker, Seize $15,000

HULL, Quebec (AP).—Bandits held up two officials of the Main Street Branch of the Banque Provinciale du Canada today, shot and fatally wounded one of them and fled with $15,000 in bills. The money was being transported to the main office of the bank in Ottawa when the robbery took place.

Weiss Indicted on Tax Charges

NEW ORLEANS (AP).—A Federal grand jury today indicted Seymour Weiss, president of the New Orleans Dock Board and political ally of the late Huey P. Long, on charges of income tax evasion. It was the third time he has faced similar charges within 24 months.

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Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Joseph
Mr. Kelly
Mr. Leavitt
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

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Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

Evasion of Taxes Charged to Songy

Testified to Alleged Plot to Kill Huey Long.

By the Associated Press.

New Orleans, La., Nov. 19.—Sidney Songy, who unfolded an alleged conspiracy to kill the late Senator Huey P. Long at the Senator's "murder plot" investigation last January, was in jail today charged with conspiring to violate the Federal liquor tax act of 1934.

Songy, a dismissed Government prohibition informer, appeared in court with a badly bruised face, which officers said they were told was received at the hands of fellow prisoners who recognized him as the former Federal employe.

Taken into custody last night, Songy's arrest was not made public until he was brought before United States Commissioner R. H. Carter, jr., for arraignment. His bond was placed at $10,000.

His wife, charged jointly with Songy, was detained temporarily in the commissioner's office while arranging her bail, set at $3,000.

Federal agents charged that Songy and about 15 others, unidentified, had conspired to manufacture liquor illegally in the vicinity of Opelousas, La.

They charged that one shipment of about 300 gallons of liquor seized from a truck at McCombs, Miss., was involved in the alleged conspiracy.

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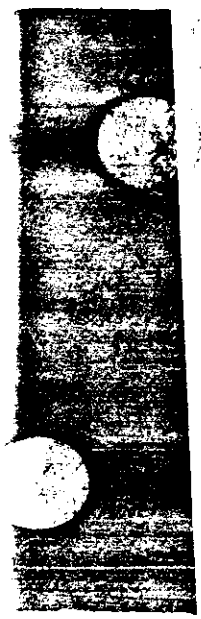

Jurors Indict Weiss, Two Aids On Tax Counts

68-Page Document Given Judge Borah Charges Conspiracy by 3.

By the Associated Press.

New Orleans, Nov. 15.—Seymour Weiss, political treasurer of the late Senator Huey P. Long's political organization, and two business associates were indicted by the Federal grand jury today on charges of income tax evasion.

Six counts were included in the indictment against Weiss, already under indictment for alleged Federal income tax evasion; Mike M. Moss and Joseph C. Meyers, all of whom were charged with conspiring to obstruct operations of the United States Treasury and attempting to defeat large income tax payments.

The indictment, a bulky 68-page document, was returned to Federal Judge Wayne G. Borah by the grand jury as its final act.

Weiss Untried Yet.

Weiss was indicted last October along with several others for alleged Federal income tax evasions, but has not been tried. Two of those indicted—Joseph Fisher, former State Representative, and Abraham L. Shushan, former president of the Orleans levee board—have been tried. Fisher was convicted and is serving an 18-month sentence. Shushan was acquitted.

Weiss is named in the indictment returned today as a taxpayer, while Moss was listed as a vice president of the Hartwig-Moss Insurance Agency, Ltd., and Meyers as manager of the bond department of that firm.

The first of the six counts charge the three defendants with conspiring "to defraud the United States Government from August 1, 1928, through the present date by impairing, obstructing and impeding the lawful operation of the Treasury Department and the Internal Revenue Bureau."

Fraud Charged.

Count two charges Weiss, Moss and Meyers with attempting to defraud the Government of large sums of income taxes allegedly due by the Hartwig-Moss Agency and by Weiss and his wife. Mrs. Weiss was not indicted.

The third, fourth and fifth counts charged the three defendents with conspiracy to evade and defeat income tax payments of Mr. and Mrs. Weiss, and the sixth count charges the defendants with conspiracy to cause the Hartwig-Moss Agency not to render true and accurate returns of payments assertedly made to Weiss.

For the years 1929-1933, inclusive, the period covered in the indictment, the Weisses are charge with having evaded $20,660.40 in income taxes and the Hartwig-Moss Agency $61,081.24.

No date has been set for trial of the three.

Mr. Nathan .....
Mr. Tolson .....
Mr. Baughman .....
Chief Clerk .....
Mr. Clegg .....
Mr. Coffey .....
Mr. Edwards .....
Mr. Egan .....
Mr. Foxworth .....
Mr. Harbo .....
Mr. Joseph .....
Mr. Keith .....
Mr. Lester .....
Mr. Quinn .....
Mr. Schilder .....
Mr. Tamm .....
Mr. Tracy .....
Miss Gandy .....

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Mr. Coffey
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Harbo
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Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

Baton Rouge Brothers Face U. S. Tax Charge

New Orleans, Nov. 6 (AP).—The third of a series of Federal income tax prosecutions in Louisiana will begin in District Court here December 2, when John P., Harry B. and Willis Nelson, brothers, and prominent Baton Rouge contractors, go to trial for alleged evasion of taxes amounting to $29,276 over a three-year period.

The case originally had been set for October 21, but was continued when the trial of Abraham L. Shushan, president of the Orleans Levee Board, who was acquitted of similar charges, overlapped that date.

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Political Graft of $500,000 Charged in Shushan Case

By United Press

NEW ORLEANS—The defense testimony started today against the Government's charges in the income tax evasion case against Abe Shushan, head of the Orleans Parish Levee Board and former political associate of the late Sen. Huey Long.

The last witness called to the stand by the prosecution was Russell A. Welch, Chattanooga internal revenue agent, who testified as to income tax returns made by Shushan and his wife during the years 1929 to 1933.

In 1929, Welch testified, Shushan and his wife paid an income tax of only $25.55 whereas the Government contends $8,921.94 was due.

In 1933, the Government alleged, Shushan and his wife paid taxes on $45,022.13 whereas their true income was $86,455.84.

The Government rested its case after nine days of delving into Shushan's financial transactions in an effort to prove that over the period 1929-1933 he evaded taxes on nearly $500,000 which he received as "political graft."

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
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Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Joseph
Mr. Keith
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

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U. S. FINISHES SHUSHAN CASE

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 18 (I.N.S.).—The Government rested its case yesterday in the trial of A. L. Shushan, president of the Orleans Parish Levee Board and a lieutenant in the late Senator Huey P. Long's political machine, on charges of violating the Federal income tax laws.

Immediately after Amos W. W. Woodcock, former national prohibition administrator, who heads the prosecution, announced the Government had completed its case, Defense Counsel Hugh Wilkinson requested an adjournment until today to complete his defense plans.

Mr. Nichols
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Chief Clerk
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Joseph
Mr. Keith
Mr. Leavitt
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trudy
Miss Gandy

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THE EVENING STAR, WASHINGTON, D. C., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1935

JURY IS SELECTED TO TRY LONG AIDE

Defense Objects to Means of Choice on Drawing of Colored Juror.

By the Associated Press.

NEW ORLEANS, October 8.—The jury, with one Negro on it, was completed shortly before 1 o'clock today in the income tax evasion trial of Abraham L. Shushan, high political associate of the late Senator Huey P. Long.

The colored member of the jury panel was Taylor Segue, the last juror selected. As finally completed the jury was composed of W. W. Amiss, John A. Ipser, Bernard E. Cook, J. W. Hailey, R. E. Hutchinson, F. Jaubert, jr.; Edward Lowengardt, Andrew Martinez, C. J. Pitard, sr.; J. L. Rhodes, George J. Whitman and Taylor Segue.

Two alternative jurors were selected, J. L. Gagnet and C. A. Wicks.

Objects to Selection Method.

On the drawing of the last regular juror, Segue, Hugh M. Wilkinson, counsel for the defense, objected to the method of picking the jurors under Judge William H. Barrett, presiding, but the juror was seated.

Defense claimed that Judge Barrett's method deprived them of one challenge in the event both sides challenged the same name which happened in the case of Segue.

Just after the case was opened at 11 a.m., Central standard time, Judge [illegible]

not merely that strikes will be fewer "but that the fundamental causes of such disorders may be intelligently diagnosed and remedies quickly provided."

Sees Future Benefits.

"These agencies will gather authority as the years go on, and as the spirit of co-operation between employers and employes continues to grow, they become increasingly aware that it is in their interest and the interest of the public as well, we will find the good offices of these boards being sought more and more as a voluntary substitute for long and costly strikes and lockouts," she said.

Miss Perkins congratulated labor for its "sober recognition" of its "obligations" in view of Federal definition of its rights.

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Bergman
Chief Clerk
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Fitzworth
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Joseph
Mr. Smith
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

RC Chambers

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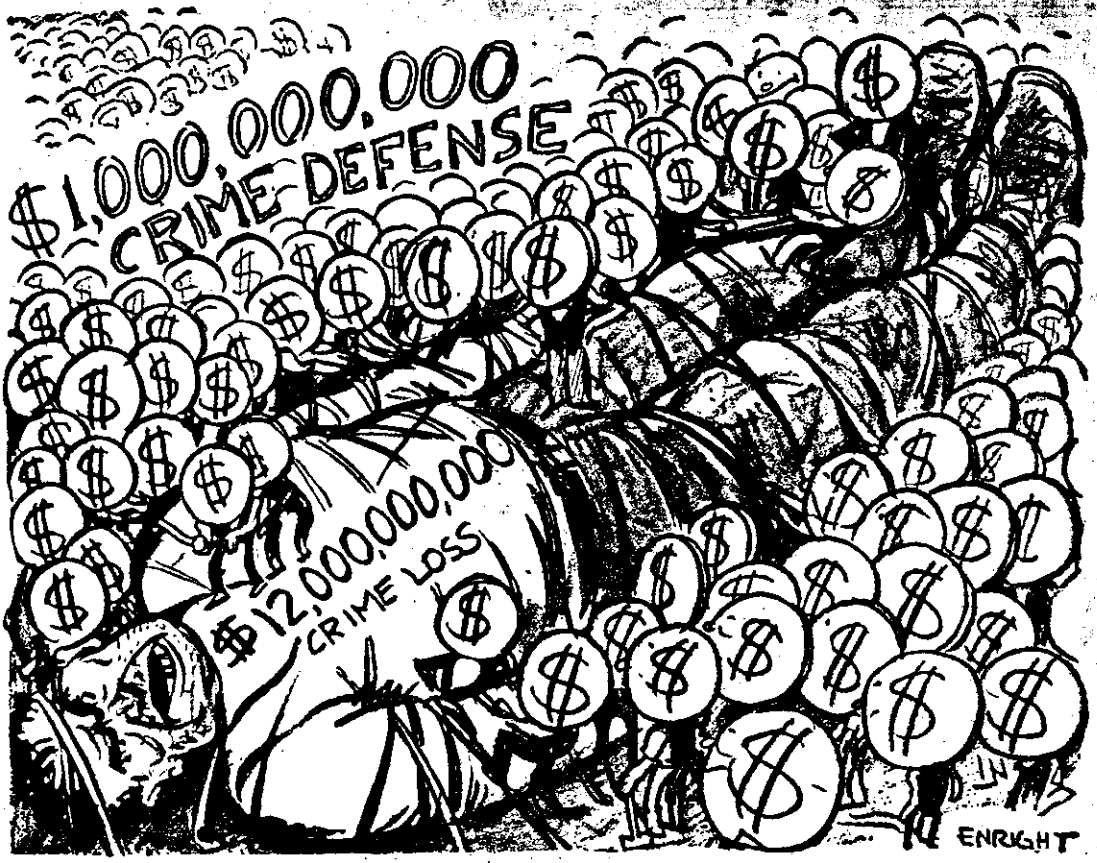
Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Baughma
Chief Clerk
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Herbo
Mr. Joseph

"A DROP IN THE BUCKET"



Cartoonist Enright has graphically illustrated Huey Long's plan to combat crime. With an annual crime loss of twelve thousand million dollars, Long would have increased Federal appropriations for crime punishment to one thousand million dollars, feeling he could thus cut the nation's loss at least in half.

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Mr. Nathan ✓
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Baughman
Chief Clerk
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Joseph
Mr. Keith
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Scheidt ✓
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

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U. S. REFUSES QUIZ IN DEATH OF HUEY LONG

'Probable Facts' to Support Murder Charge Required; Inquiry Asked by Rev. Smith

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—(I.N.S.)—The Department of Justice will launch no investigation of an alleged plot resulting in the assassination of Senator Huey P. Long of Louisiana, until "probable facts supporting charges that such a plot existed" are laid before it.

This was made known today by Stanley Reed, acting attorney-general.

His statement followed word that the White House had referred to the Justice Department a telegram from the Rev. Gerald L. K. Smith, leader of Long's "share-the-wealth" clubs, asking President Roosevelt to order such an investigation.

CHICAGO HERALD & EXAMINER

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Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
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Mr. Edwards
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Mr. Keith
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Scheidt
Mr. Schilder
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Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

Shun Death Probe

The Federal Government will hold aloof from investigation of the assassination of Sen. Huey P. Long unless definite evidence of a violation of Federal law is submitted, Justice Department officials said yesterday.



Honolulu Star Bulletin

September 19, 1935

Mr. Nathan ✓
Mr. Tolson .....
Mr. Baughman .....
Chief Clerk .....
Mr. Clegg .....
Mr. Coffey .....
Mr. Edwards .....
Mr. Egan .....
Mr. Foxworth .....
Mr. Harbo .....
Mr. Joseph ✓
Mr. Keith .....
Mr. Lester .....
Mr. Nathan .....
Mr. Quinn .....
Mr. Tamm ✓
Mr. Tracy .....
Miss Gandy .....

Huey Probe Refused By Federal Agents

(United Press by Radio)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18—The Department of Justice remained aloof today from the investigation of the assassination of Senator Huey P. Long.

Department officials said they would not enter the case unless it was shown the assassination violated a federal statute.

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Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
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Mr. Joseph
Mr. Keith
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Scheidt
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

GOVERNMENT AWAITS LONG PLOT PROOF

Rev. G. L. K. Smith's Probe Request Forwarded Here—U. S. Prosecution Problematical.

By the Associated Press.

Federal officials, requested by Rev. Gerald L. K. Smith to aid in "locating and bringing to justice the assassins of Huey P. Long," said today they were awatiing submission of facts before determining their course.

Stanley Reed, acting Attorney General, refused to discuss the case with reporters, but other Justice Department officials said the telegraphic request, sent to President Roosevelt by the Long aide, had been forwarded to the department from Hyde Park.

One of Reed's aides said:

"The telegram doesn't call for us to do anything. We're just waiting for them to submit facts."

Government lawyers expressed doubt privately that any Federal law was involved, even though a plot to assassinate Senator Long were proved.

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WCNS86

NEW ORLEANS--A REQUEST FOR FEDERAL AID IN "LOCATING AND BRINGI TO JUSTICE THE ASSASSINS OF HUEY P. LONG," HAS BEEN REFERRED BY MARVIN MCINTYRE TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL IT WAS LEARNED TONIGHT.

REV. GERALD L. K. SMITH, LONG'S LEADER, WIRED MR. ROOSEVELT FOR AID LAST NIGHT AND TONIGHT RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING REPLY:

"YOUR TELEGRAM HAS BEEN REFERRED TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL AND I SUGGEST THAT YOU PLACE BEFORE HIM WHATEVER DEFINITELY PROVABLE FACTS SUBSTANTIATE YOUR STATEMENT. (SIGNED) M. H. MCINTYRE."

9/17 JE624P

WCNS91

ADD MCINTYRE TELEGRAM, NEW ORLEANS

ANTI-LONG FACTIONS REGARDED SMITH'S TELEGRAM AS PART OF A CAMPAI BY THE LONG ORGANIZATION TO INVOLVE THEM IN THE ASSASSINATION.

MCINTYRE'S TELEGRAM WAS REGARDED AS SIGNIFICANT BECAUSE IT WAS ONE OF THE FEW TIMES THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TOOK ANY OFFICIAL COTNI ANCE OF THE TURMOIL IN LOUISIANA. MESSAGES DEMANDING FEDERAL INTER- VENTION IN LOUISIANA HAVE BEEN SENT TO WASHINGTON NEARLY EVERY WEEK FOR THE PAST TWO YEARS, BUT THEY WERE ALL IGNORED.

9/17 JE738P

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Mr. Nathan .....
Mr. Tolson .....
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Mr. Quinn .....
Mr. Scheidt .....
Mr. Schilder .....
Mr. Tamm .....
Mr. Tracy .....
Miss Gandy .....

WCNS52

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT WILL HOLD ALOOF FROM INVESTIGATION OF THE ASSASSINATION OF SEN. HUEY P. LONG UNLESS DEFINITE EVIDENCE OF A VIOLATION OF FEDERAL LAW IS SUBMITTED, JUSTICE DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS SAID TODAY.

9/18 JE1248P

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LONG AIDE TOLD TO SEND PROOF OF PLOT TO D. J.

McIntyre Telegram Asks for All Facts; Three Holding U. S. Jobs Named by Cleric

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 17 (U.P.).—A request for Federal aid in "locating and bringing to justice the assassins of Huey P. Long," has been referred to the Attorney General in Washington, it was learned here tonight.

The Rev. Gerald L. K. Smith, leader of Long's "Share-the-Wealth" clubs, who wired President Roosevelt for aid last night and demanded to know why "three men who plotted to kill Long last January" were given Federal jobs, tonight received the following reply:

Signed by McIntyre

"Your telegram has been referred to the Attorney General and I suggest that you place before him whatever definitely provable facts substantiate your statement."

The wire was signed "M. H. McIntyre," Assistant Secretary to the President.

Anti-Long factions regarded Smith's telegram as part of a campaign by the Long organization to involve them in the assassination by disproving the theory that Dr. Carl A. Weiss acted alone when he sho' Long down in the State House September 8.

First Intervention

McIntyre's telegram was regarded as significant because it was one of the few times the Federal Government took any official cognizance of the turmoil in Louisiana. Messages demanding Federal intervention have been sent to Washington nearly every week for the last two years, but all have been ingored.

Smith's telegram named three men, who he said were leaders in the plot unearthed last January to assassinate Long, and further said these had since been given Federal jobs.

Mr. Nathan
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Mr. Keith
Mr. Lester
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Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Traas
Miss Gandy

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LONG AIDE TOLD TO SEND PROOF OF PLOT TO D. J.

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Mr. Foxworth .....
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Mr. Schilder .....
Mr. Tamm .....
Mr. Tracy .....
Miss Gandy .....

The Washington Herald
September 18, 1935

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Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Baughman
Chief Clerk
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Hasbo
Mr. Joseph
Mr. Keith
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Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

Inquiry to Cummings

By the United Press.

New Orleans, La., Sept. 17.—A request for Federal aid in "locating and bringing to justice the assassins of Huey P. Long" has been referred by President Roosevelt's secretary to the Attorney General in Washington, it was learned here tonight.

The Rev. Gerald L. K. Smith, leader of Long's "share-the-wealth" clubs, who wired Mr. Roosevelt for aid last night and demanded to know why "three men who plotted to kill Long last January" were given Federal jobs, received the following reply tonight:

"Your telegram has been referred to the Attorney General and I suggest that you place before him whatever definitely provable facts substantiate your statement."

It was signed "M. H. McIntyre, assistant secretary to the President."

Long Foes See Plot, Too.

Anti-Long factions regarded Smith's telegram as part of a campaign by the Long organization to involve them in the assassination by disproving the theory that Dr. Carl A. Weiss acted alone when he shot Long down in the State House September 8.

McIntyre's telegram was regarded as significant because it was one of the few times the Federal Government took any official cognizance of the turmoil in Louisiana. Messages demanding Federal intervention in Louisiana have been sent to Washington nearly every week for the last two years, but all have been ignored.

SEPT 18 1935

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Wash. Times 9/18/35.

U. S. TO AVOID LONG PROBE

The Department of Justice will launch no investigation of an alleged plot resulting in the assassination of Senator Huey P. Long of Louisiana until "probable facts supporting charges that such a plot existed" are laid before it.

This was made known today by Stanley Reed, acting Attorney General.

His statement followed word that the White House had referred to the Justice Department a telegram from the Rev. Gerald L. K. Smith, leader of Long's "share-the-wealth" clubs, asking President Roosevelt to order such an investigation.

Smith also demanded to know why "three men who plotted to kill Long last January" were given Federal jobs.

Reed made his statement through an intermediary. Asked if he had knowledge of charges made by the late Senator that his life had been threatened by Louisiana foes, he refused to reply.

St. Paul Daily News
9-18-35

Feds Await Proof Of Plot In Long Death

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—(INS)—The department of justice will launch no investigation of an alleged plot resulting in the assassination of Sen. Huey P. Long of Louisiana, until "probable facts supporting charges that such a plot existed" are laid before it.

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NO U.S. INQUIRY IN LONG 'PLOT'

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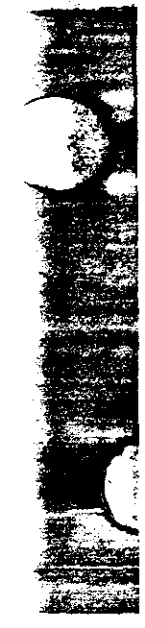
NEW YORK EVENING JOURNAL
Forwarded by New York Office
SEP 18 1935





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Share-Wealth Clubs Prod Cummings on Death Quiz

By United Press

ATLANTA, Ga.—Atty. Gen. Homer C. Cummings was asked today by the Share-the-Wealth clubs of Georgia why he failed to have the "G-men" investigate the assassination of Sen. Long, sponsor of the "Share-the-Wealth" program. A letter signed by J. Ira Harrelson, Pat J. Avery and J. F. Marsh, members of the executive committee of the Share-the-Wealth clubs of Georgia, asked Cummings:

"Will you please advise immediately why it is that the so-called 'G-men' are immediately directed to investigate kidnapings of multi-millionaires and bank robberies and why you have failed to respond to any and all requests made for them to investigate the dastardly assassination of Sen. Huey P. Long, the greatest friend of the poor people who ever lived in America?"

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FRESH DEMANDS MADE FOR LONG U. S. DEATH QUIZ

Minister Sends Request Direct to Roosevelt; More Plot Charges.

Baton Rouge, La., Sept. 17.—(AP)—Fresh demands for federal investigation of the destruction of Senator Huey Long, administration foe and Louisiana dictator, went to Washington today.

The Rev. Gerald L. K. Smith, organizer of the assassinated leader's "share-our-wealth" movement, said he "named names" in a telegram to President Roosevelt.

State officials held their own counsel on whatever plans they might have for pushing further investigation of the fatal shooting of Senator Long by Dr. Carl A. Weiss.

Inquest into the death of Weiss, who was shot down by Long's bodyguards, was closed yesterday after Smith refused to respond to questions by District Attorney John Fred Odom. Smith declared Odom "has been named as a murder-plot conspirator." Odom branded the charge "a malicious and deliberate lie."

Do Not Fix Blame.

The coroner's jury, after hearing the stories of Long's bodyguards, came to the succinct verdict that Dr. Weiss' death was caused by 'pistol wounds in the head, chest and abdomen, homicidally inflicted." Louisiana coroner's juries do not fix blame.

At DeQueen, Ark., Dr. George S. Long, brother of the senator, told a "share the wealth" gathering that Long died "as a result of a plot."

Confers with Leaders.

Smith conferred in New Orleans last night with some of the organization lieutenants who have inherited Long's vast statutory powers.

At his New Orleans office James O'Connor, Sr. of the attorney-general's office, announced a man whose identity was not disclosed had voluntarily given him an affidavit concerning an alleged plot against the senator's life and that the affidavit had been "turned over to the proper authorities," also unnamed.

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CHICAGO DAILY NEWS

9-17-35

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Miss Gandy .....

HUEY'S DEATH STUDIED

New Facts Expected at Inquest

BATON ROUGE, La., Sept. 15.—(A.P.)—The unfinished official story of the assassination of Senator Huey P. Long was being assembled today for a coroner's jury.

District Attorney Odom announced he hoped to unfold new facts at the thrice-postponed inquest into the death of Long's assassin, Dr. Carl Austin Weiss Jr., 30, Baton Rouge eye specialist, who was shot to death by Long's bodyguards.

Three hundred Illinois Veterans of Foreign Wars, en route to their national convention in New Orleans, visited Long's grave at the state house tonight, leaving a wreath.

CHICAGO HERALD & EXAMINER

9-16-35

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Mr. Nathan
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Miss Gandy

D. J.'s Hands Tied In Long Murder

Breach of U. S. Law Must Be Proved, Or No Action

Unless it can be shown the assassination of Senator Huey P. Long violated some Federal statute, the Government will not enter the investigation, Justice Department officials said yesterday.

They explained that the murder of a Senator, or a plot against him, is no more a Federal crime than if an ordinary citizen were involved.

The Justice Department was asked to state its position following a telegraphic appeal from the Rev. Gerald L. K. Smith, Long follower, to President Roosevelt at Hyde Park.

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Mr. Nathan .....
Mr. Tolson .....
Mr. Baughman .....
Chief Clerk .....
Mr. Clegg .....

The Life of Huey Long

G-Men Poised to Gaff Kingfish for Taxes When Assassin Robbed Them of Quarry

Senator Accumulated $1,000,000 on Small Salaries; Indictment for Income Levy Violations Reported Near at Time of Death; Biggest 'Rap' Long Ever Beat Was Impeachment; Used Typical Trick to Defeat Move.

CHAPTER VI

By MARTIN SOMMERS

(Copyright, 1935, Chicago Tribune-New York News Syndicate, Inc.)

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 15.—The ironic secret in the life story of Huey Long is that an assassin got him illegally at the very time G-Men reported that they had got him legally.

For three years, after Huey became the Hitler of Louisiana and showed signs of having designs on a dictatorship of the entire United States, Department of Justice agents worked steadily in an attempt to get him.

For years they couldn't find so much as a canceled check. The failure was particularly infuriating to the G-Men because they knew that their quarry was master of not less than $1,000,000 in assets, accumulated from a $6000-a-year salary as Governor for four years and a $10,000-a-year salary as Senator or less than that. This is high pressure accumulating, so the G-Men persisted in their quest of the unholy kale. They finally struck pay-off dirt, they thought.

The Money Hunt.

The story of the Department of Justice money hunt to nail Long for income tax evasion is perhaps the most interesting of all incidents in the story behind the story of Huey Pierce Long.

And this is how the story goes:

It begins when one Andrew Mellon—who was pretty good to Huey Long in one way, since Andy Mellons and their aluminum trusts made the Huey Longs possible—was Secretary of the Treasury. The Bureau of Internal Revenue of the Treasury Department, acting on some pretty hot tips from New Orleans, began to go to work on Huey's income.

This was annoying to Huey, but a national election was coming on and nobody thought that Andy Mellon's candidate, then President Herbert Hoover, was going to be re-elected. The red-headed firebrand from the Bayou State, among others, decided 1932 was surely a Democratic year and that Franklin Delano Roosevelt was a cinch.

Huey hopped aboard the band wagon, D. C., would have given the word to go ahead and indict the Senator and bring him to trial is problematical.

Probably not. Because the Roosevelt Administration could not afford an acquittal in the case—such as Dutch Schultz won in New York State. For, if Long had been brought to trial and acquitted, he would have emerged a martyr. As the martyred idol of the South, he would have been more of a power in Democratic politics than ever.

Big Rap Beaten.

The biggest rap the red-headed magician from the red clay hills ever beat was the impeachment action against him right here in this State. This marked the turning point in his career—it was the last time anybody really made a determined effort to interfere with his absolute domination of everything and everybody in Louisiana.

The impeachment hearing against Long, with its astounding climax, smelled as badly as any event in the history of American politics.

Myriad reasons angered the Louisiana legislators to the point of seeking to impeach the swashbuckling D'Artagnan from the hills. Scenes worthy of Saturday night in the pioneer saloons of the Old West had been frequent in the House. The Kingfish had been accused of hiring assassins with the object of bumping off his enemies—enemies who held he was guilty of countless villainies.

But perhaps all these things didn't anger the old school dignitaries of the Legislature as much as Huey's personal character. They resented his arrogant refusal to be a good fellow among them, his egomania, his openly expressed contempt for them, his overwhelming selfishness and supreme confidence that Huey Long was not to be judged by the same standards as other men.

The spark that lighted the cannon cracker was the screamed charge on the floor of the Legislature that Representatives simply couldn't get their anti-Long votes counted.

A Representative shouted that the voting machine that flashed a red light for "no" votes had been asked me how much it took for me to do business. I told him about $25,000 a year. He told me I would not have to worry as he controlled the bank examiner and the banks were violating the law anyway. He told me he would put me in a position where I would not need any bank's help. We told him we would not support his measure.

Q. Do you feel that your conversation with the Governor in his office was in the nature of a bribe? A. Yes, I do.

Helen Clifford, who danced the hula at the party to which the Legislature objected, said the Governor pulled her into his lap, and that she sat there with his arm around her neck.

"Everybody was drunk," she testified. "And the Governor had PLENTY."

Q. Will you please tell us the costume you wore on that occasion? A. I had on a straw skirt,

W. L. LISTERMAN
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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no stockings, and something around here, and was bare between here and here.

The dancer indicated the bare areas by gestures.

Things got blacker and blacker for Long. The House impeached him. The impeachment proceedings went to the Senate. Long demurred that the whole thing was illegal. The Senate said, in effect, "Baloney," and voted to go ahead. It looked as though nothing in the world could prevent the ignoble end of the boy wonder from the Hill Billy belt.

And then came the amazing blow-off.

Round Robin.

The so-called infamous round-robin popped up. On a sultry Thursday morning the Senators convened and everybody sat back waiting for Huey Pierce Long to get the final boot. That is everybody except 15 of the Senators thought that was going to happen.

Senator P. H. Gilbert rose and stated that 15 Senators, or more than one-third of the Senate membership, had decided the whole proceeding was "unconstitutional and invalid." The 15 wouldn't vote to impeach, no matter what evidence was produced, a spokesman for them firmly announced.

A two-thirds vote of the 39 Senators was necessary to impeach. The statement of the 15 "round-robineers" ended the last real fight to do anything about Huey until last Sunday, when a quiet country doctor resorted to the deplorable method of assassination.

Huey had won again. He had snatched victory from defeat. He had emerged victorious when nobody gave him a ghost of a cha[illegible]o continue political life.

He had done plenty of work behind the scenes, and it had proved highly effective.

Huey had to reward the round robinears who had saved his scalp. He had to reward them handsomely because they knew they had caught him by the short hairs and they drove hard bargains. Not only did most of them get good jobs, but their uncles, sisters, brothers, cousins and in-laws of many of them are on the State of Louisiana payrolls today.

The escape made Huey believe himself immune to any kind of failure. He was convinced, after getting out of a jam like that, of his divinity. He could get away. The things he began doing make the deeds of Boss Croker's Tammany Hall seem like Sunday school stuff.

Convinced of Power.

Long thought he could get away with murder, as the saying is. His success in everything he undertook —the legion of laws stipulating that every school teacher, policeman, fireman and other public servant in the State had to bow the knee and kiss the hand, or else —, convinced him he was a deity.

He put 70-odd relatives on the State payroll—even though he would have no truck personally with most of them. He went into Arkansas and elected Hattie Caraway to the Senate by stumping the State for her. He muscled into Mississippi and fixed things up so that he could take over the day he decided the time was ripe to make himself President of the U. S. and then absolute dictator.

Then he put over John Overton as U. S. Senator from Louisiana. This election was so raw that charges of fraud were filed with the Senate committee. Senators Tom Connally, of Texas, [illegible] and G. Bratton, of New Mexico, were sent to investiga[illegible]. It was proved that there are only 2035 white persons (colored citizens can't vote in Louisiana) over the age of 20 in St. Bernard Parish, and Overton had got 4176 votes.

But Huey beat the rap. It wasn't a real fight at that; people had given up trying to do anything about Huey. Every State a Kingdom became Huey Long's real motto. He adopted the theme song "Every Man a King" as a means of making himself the Emperor of 48 kingdoms.

There can be no doubt that he believed he would be elected President in 1936. He had it all planned out. First he would win the entire South through his Share-the-Wealth movement, with the Rev. Gerald L. K. Smith, an evangelist carrying as much conviction as Billy Sunday ever did, for his organizer.

With the South in [illegible] Democratic nomination and election would be easy. After [illegible] he planned to put over on the U. S. the same set of 450 or so [illegible] laws he railroaded through in Louisiana, as a means of making himself the God and sole [illegible] tor of this country.

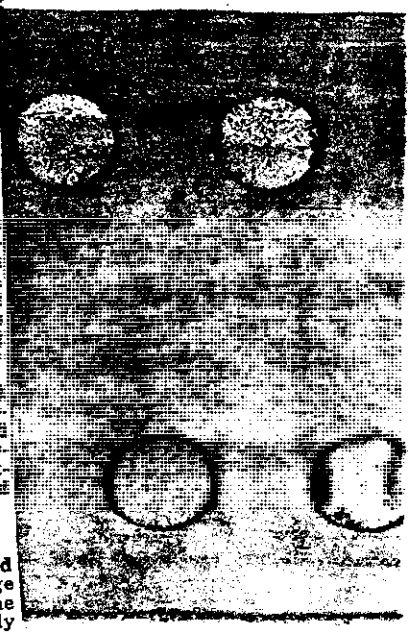
He came home to Louisiana and called a special session of the Legislature to pass laws that would have prevented any Federal "interference" with the State [illegible] ting up a monarchy [illegible] forced other laws through.

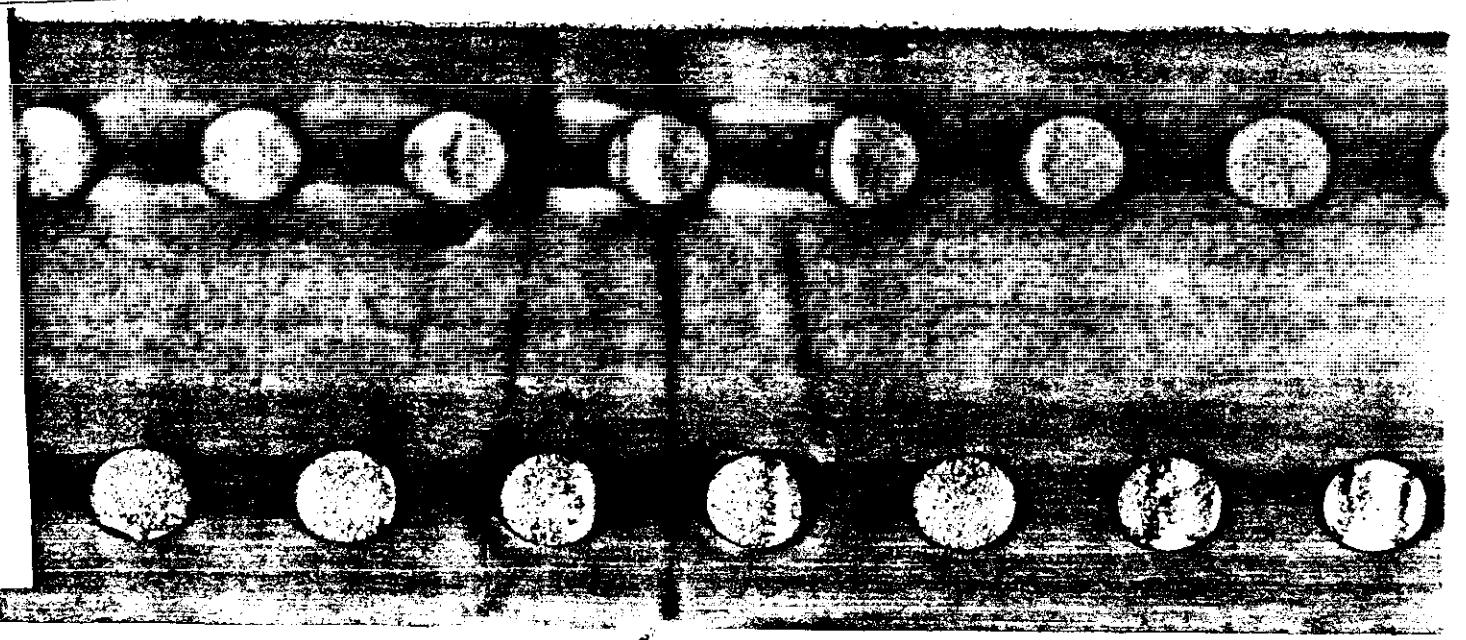
Fatal Protest.

One of those other laws shoved through at the session robbed Judge H. B. Pavy of a job. Pavy was the father-in-law of mild and moody Dr. Carl Austin Weiss, Jr., an idealistic patriot. It happened that other laws Huey had put [illegible] injured other relatives of Weiss, including a lawyer brother, a school teacher.

The mild and moody doctor took his gun, went over to the Capitol at Baton Rouge and protested. The protest read:

THE END.





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Huey Pierce Long.

And this is how the story goes:

It begins when one Andrew Mellon—who was pretty good to Huey Long in one way, since Andy Mellons and their aluminum trusts made the Huey Longs possible—was Secretary of the Treasury. The Bureau of Internal Revenue of the Treasury Department, acting on some pretty hot tips from New Orleans, began to go to work on Huey's income.

This was annoying to Huey, but a national election was coming on and nobody thought that Andy Mellon's candidate, then President Herbert Hoover, was going to be re-elected. The red-headed firebrand from the Bayou State, among others, decided 1932 was surely a Democratic year and that Franklin Delano Roosevelt was a cinch.

Huey hopped aboard the band wagon—can't you still hear the echoes of his spieling at the Chicago convention?—and it looked as though the Kingfish was one of Candidate Roosevelt's pets for certain. In fact, people had every reason to believe that, because of what the famous delegate-angler, Postmaster General James A. Farley, said at Chicago.

In effect, Farley told them:

"Yes, we know all about Long and the investigations and charges and elections down in Louisiana, but what we are interested in at this time is delegates. He's for Frank Roosevelt."

Huey was for Roosevelt and Huey campaigned as only he could campaign, and Roosevelt won. Imagine Huey's surprise when the investigations of his doings down in Louisiana not only continued under a Democratic administration, but grew hotter instead of sweeter.

In fact, Attorney General Homer S. Cummings saw to it that from six to 10 Department of Justice agents were in Louisiana all the time, combing the State.

Huey Waxes Furious.

And that's the real reason why Senator Long quit Roosevelt and hated the President so that he finally called him "liar and faker"—called him that only a few weeks before a bullet ended Huey's life.

Washington put on the heat for fair. But the bustling G-Men, trying as hard as ever they tried for Al Capone or Dutch Schultz, could not get the goods on Huey. They hit on a scheme.

They decided to get Huey's associates, one by one, and then point to the yawning gates of Atlanta prison with the admonition: "Sing or serve time."

They tried hard for a squeal on Huey.

Only a few days before Huey Pierce Long died at the hands of an assassin who believed him a tyrant, dangerous to the Union, the G-Men reported that they believed they had a case to justify his indictment on charges of conspiracy to evade income tax payment.

This [illegible] who held he was guilty of countless villainies.

But perhaps all these things didn't anger the old school dignitaries of the Legislature as much as Huey's personal character. They resented his arrogant refusal to be a good fellow among them, his egomania, his openly expressed contempt for them, his overwhelming selfishness and supreme confidence that Huey Long was not to be judged by the same standards as other men.

The spark that lighted the cannon cracker was the screamed charge on the floor of the Legislature that Representatives simply couldn't get their anti-Long votes counted.

A Representative shouted that the voting machine that flashed a red light for "no" votes had been fixed, and the legislators couldn't get anything except a Long count. Long men explained that the machine was simply out of order mechanically, but this didn't satisfy the angered legislators.

The next day came the bill of impeachment. Huey knew he was on the brink of the abyss of political oblivion. And he was. For the legislators, thoroughly aroused, grimly pressed the charges to impeach.

Charges Against Long.

Just a few of them were:

"That he had bribed and attempted to bribe legislators."

"That he habitually carried concealed weapons."

"That he was guilty of misuse, misapplication and misappropriation of State funds."

"That he had used appointive power to influence the judiciary and boasted of it."

"That he was guilty of violent abuse of officials and citizens visiting him about public business."

"That on or about February 12, 1929, in New Orleans, he did participate in an entertainment where intoxicating liquor was served, at which entertainment the said Huey P. Long did deport himself in a scandalous and indecent manner."

"That he had been guilty of suborning murder, in attempting to hire Battling Boseman (a retired heavyweight prizefighter) to assassinate J. Y. Sanders (son of a former Louisiana Governor and bitter enemy of Long)."

The grim legislators went right ahead with resolutions demanding and accounting for State funds Huey tossed around with lavish hand.

The trial opened on the hot morning of April 3, 1929. The first witness was Representative Adolph Gueymard, to give evidence about how Huey bribed and attempted to bribe legislators.

Q. Were you called into the Governor's office for a conference since the opening of this special session of 1929? A. Yes, the Governor and the Senate told him he could not see his way clear to support the

SPECIAL AGENT [illegible]



G-Men Sent to Scuttle Long's Ship of State

By MARTIN SOMMERS and WARREN HALL
(Staff Correspondents of The NEWS)

(Copyright: 1935: Chicago Tribune-New York News Syndicate Inc.)

New Orleans, Sept. 15.—The survivors aboard the late Huey Long's ship of State, in distress because of a lost rudder, learned today that there positively will be no rescue by Uncle Sam. The Government, on the contrary, will attempt to sink them as rapidly as possible.

With the grapeshot supplied by laws about conspiracy to evade payment of income tax, the Government intends to keep firing at the Long crew indefinitely, The News is reliably informed.



Joseph Fisher
First of Long machine cogs sent to prison.

Officials at Washington intend to prosecute members of the Long machine even more vigorously than before the assassination of the Senator a week ago in the State Capitol.

The Long machine's attempt to make a peace-at-any-price deal—in return for a little leniency regarding income tax prosecutions—has failed.

The present intention, the Government says, is to send all members of the Long organization who have violated the law to Atlanta Penitentiary to keep former State Representative Joseph Fisher company. He was the first Long machine man to be tried for income tax evasion. He was convicted and is serving eighteen months.

The Government not only will bring to trial the powerful members of the Long crew now indicted but also will continue to seek indicting evidence against all the others. Whether such evidence can be obtained nobody knows, of course.

But a battalion of G-Men will be out after it. They think they have a better chance of obtaining wholesale indictments against those who

(Continued on page 9)

New Serial Starts—A Border Thriller

"Border Breed," a new serial story by William MacLeod Raine, starts today on Page 26. It is a rough-and-tumble tale of a feud between a young diplomat and a frontier desperado. It is packed with thrills and romance. Start it today.

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G-Men Sent to Sink Long Ship of State

(Continued from page 8)

ran Lousiana's public debt up to more than $150,000,000 than they had while Huey reigned.

At this writing, the Government intends to exterminate the Long machine through the income tax laws and put an entirely new crew aboard the Lonisiana ship of State.



(Associated Press Wirephoto)

Mayor T. Semmes Walmsley (right) talking to reporter at Washington Airport yesterday before returning to New Orleans.

This was decided, The News learned, during the last few days. In connection with the decision, Frank Wilson, ace investigator of the Treasury Department, made a secret flying visit to this city. Wilson is the G-Man whose relentless tracking sent away Al Capone, now in a cell on Alcatraz Island listening to the wild waves of San Francisco Bay slap against the rock on which be is caged. Wilson is the G-Man who testified how Bruno Richard Hauptmann plunged into losing Wall St. speculation with the $50,000 Lindbergh ransom money.

Mayor May Take Helm.

If successful in exterminating the Long machine, the Government, at this writing, intends to put a new captain on the bridge in Federal funds the New Orleans area has received.

At this time, the Government, having been on the trail of Huey Long's huge income for years, is not uncovering all of its ammunition. But a lot of it will be revealed when the next of the Long lieutenants goes to trial.

First Skirmish Oct. 7.

This will be on Oct. 7, when Col. Abraham Lincoln Shushan, who handled the $3,500,000 listed as the cost of this City's marvelous airport—an airport large enough to handle all of the traffic of New York, London, and Berlin—must try to beat the income tax rap the G-Men have against him. Only five passenger ships a day fly in and out of the airport.

Others indicted here are the Nelson Brothers—Harry B., John P. and Willis W., all contractors identified with the Long machine—and Seymour Weiss, president of the Roosevelt Hotel and an exceptionally able business man.

Tomorrow the Long survivors begin the business of trying to prove to the country that the late captain, Huey Long, was killed as the result of a conspiracy—by a gang. They will attempt to make official the story that little Dr. Carl Austin Weiss, slaughtered by bodyguards after he assassinated Long, "drew the black ball" or the "short straw" and had to kill Huey because of the oath he had t at a secret meeting of a "jur death."

In line with this plan, Atto General Gaston L. Porterie, was expelled from the Louis Bar Association by Long ene is expected to take over the i tigation to be begun by the trict Attorney's offices at B Rouge tomorrow.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 15 (A Mayor Walmsley told repo this afternoon he had "no d that Mr. Roosevelt and the ministration will help those have been friendly to him in Lo ana."

As he boarded an airplane t turn to New Orleans after a hour stay in the capital, he re ated his denial, however, tha trip here had a political impo

NEW YORK DAILY NEWS
Forwarded by New York Office
SEP 16 1935

(right) talking to reporter at Washington Airport yesterday before returning to New Orleans.

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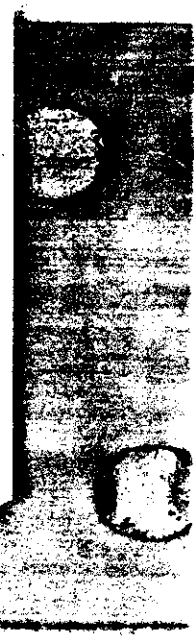
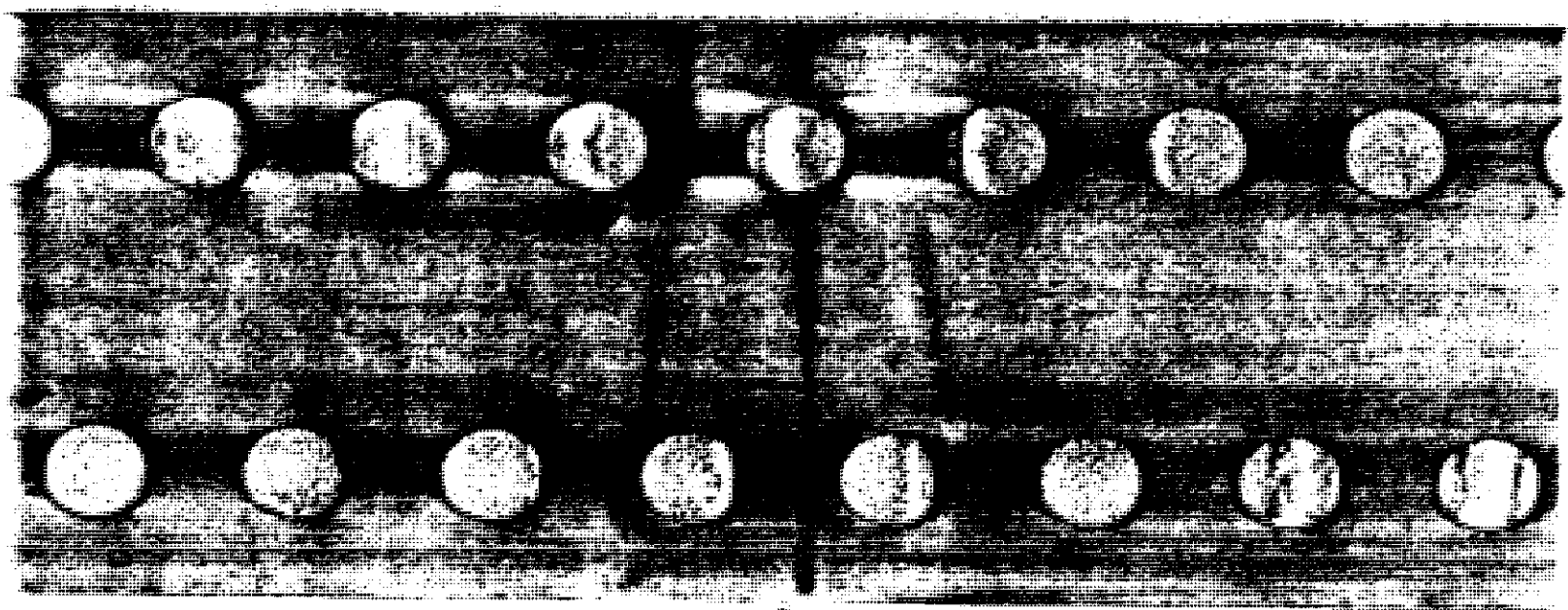
Mayor May Take Helm.

If successful in exterminating the Long machine, the Government, at this writing, intends to put a new captain on the bridge in Louisiana.

At present the favorite candidates for this difficult job of navigation are old Mayor T. Semmes Walmsley, the anti-Long champion now conferring in Washington, and Paul E. Chasez, a practical politician at present administering wl

NEW YORK DAILY NEWS
Founded by Bernarr Macfadden
SEP 16 1935





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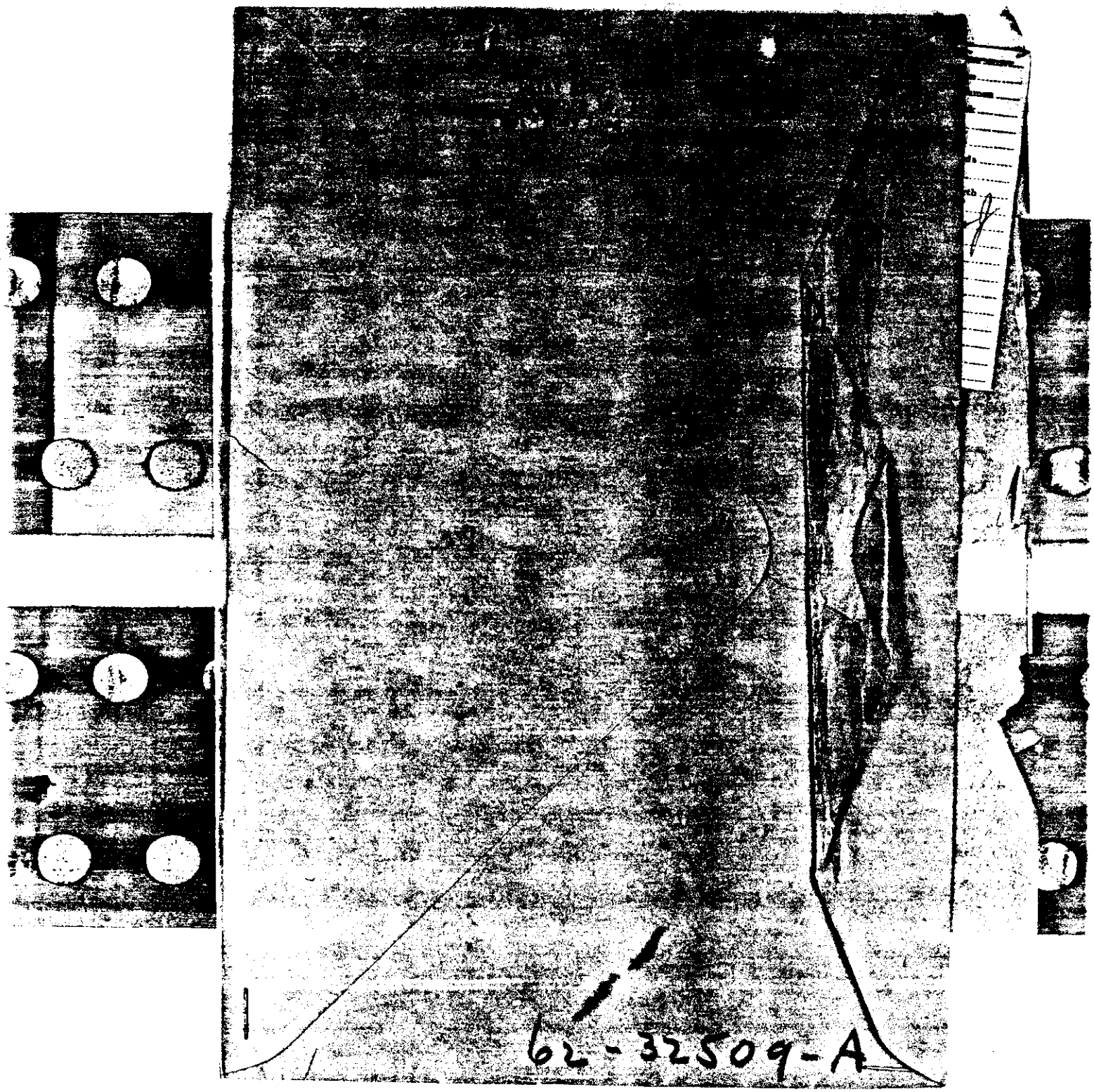
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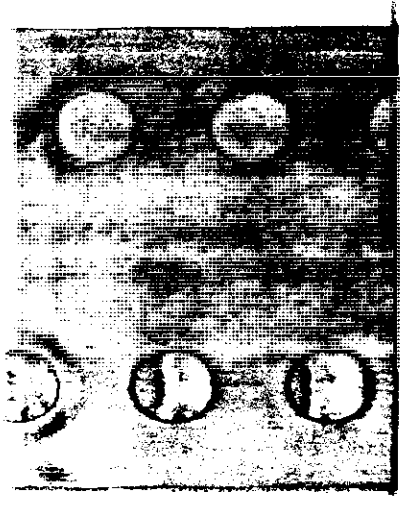

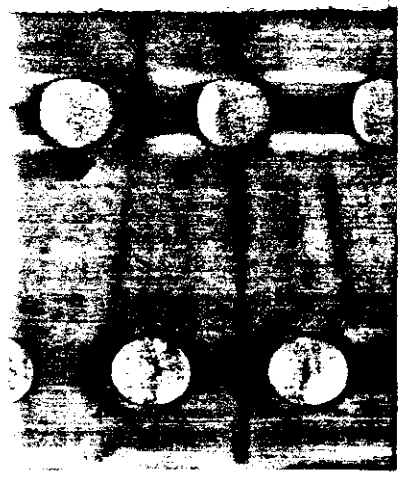

ASK ROOSEVELT TO ORDER QUIZ IN LONG KILLING

Secretary, Brother and Minister Get New Death Threats; Blame Put on 'Murder Club'

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BATON ROUGE, La., Sept. 13.—President Roosevelt was called upon today to order an investigation by the Department of Justice into the assassination of Senator Huey P. Long, in a telegram signed by the Young Democrats of Louisiana, Associated.

At the same time death threats against Earl Christenberry, the dead senator's confidential secretary; the senator's brother, Earl Long, and the Rev. Gerald Smith, organizer of Long's "Share-the-Wealth" clubs, who officiated at the senator's funeral yesterday, were revealed.

The threats supposedly came from members of the "Murder Club," accused of instigating the murder of Long.

Long's United States Senate seat will be left vacant until next January, it was decided by his political "war council."

FIRST DISPUTE.

First rift in the Long ranks became apparent tonight when it was learned that the leaders were divided on the question of continuing the fight against the Roosevelt administration.

Col. Seymour Weiss, who was Long's closest adviser and who is looked upon by many as the new "dictator" of Louisiana, was trying to settle the difficulty.

THRONGS FILE PAST.

As throngs continued to file past the senator's tomb on the Capitol grounds, a definite movement was afoot to settle the differences between the state and the federal government. Congressman Paul H. Maloney, firm Long supporter, said:

"The battle between Senator Long and President Roosevelt should be ended, I think, and many of us think that a Democratic state should work with a Democratic President for the good of the state."

Mr. Nathan .....
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CHICAGO HERALD & EXAMINER

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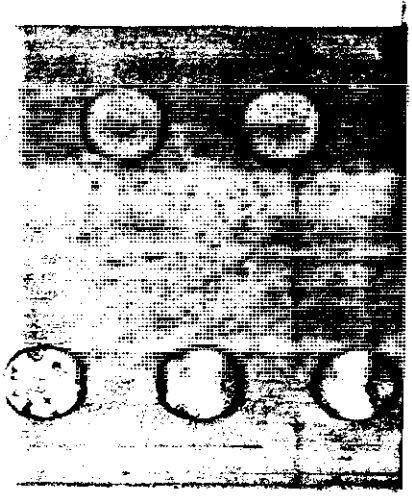

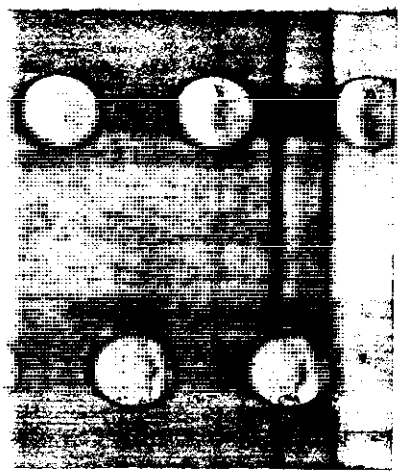

HUEY'S KIN ASKS HOUSE PROBE OF SLAYING

BATON ROUGE, La., Sept. 12.—The Rev. Gerald L. K. Smith, who will deliver the funeral oration this afternoon for Senator Huey P. Long, announced today that he has called on Speaker Joseph W. Byrns to order a congressional inquiry into the senator's assassination, charged to be the result of "drawing straws" in a "murder club."

Mr. Smith, who is national organizer of Long's Share-Our-Wealth clubs, said:

"I wired the speaker that, since he had appointed a committee to investigate Senator Long's activities in Louisiana, he should appoint one to investigate his assassination."

Byrnes recently designated a committee with authority to inquire into Louisiana politics to determine whether a "Republican form of government" was not destroyed by Long's dominance and legislation.

His action was in conformity with a House resolution, generally intended to permit inquiry into congressional elections, but so broadly worded that it provided for a Louisiana investigation.

District Attorney John F. Odom of East Baton Rouge parish said he "would leave no stone unturned that might throw light" on the assassination of Long.

RESUME INQUEST MONDAY.

Odom announced that the thrice-postponed inquest into the death of Dr. Weiss, shot to death by Long's bodyguards, would be resumed Monday at 10 a. m.

It has repeatedly been continued because the bodyguards failed to appear when summoned. Odom said:

"More witnesses have been obtained. I do not wish to reveal their identity at this time, and I don't know what new information, if any, they will throw on the case.

"A case of this sort, in my opinion, should be thoroughly investigated and we are going to unearth every bit of evidence."

Four United States Senators were expected for the funeral. They are Holt of West Virginia; Thomas, of Oklahoma; Schall, of Minnesota, and Mrs. Hattie Caraway, of Arkansas, the last of whom was elected after Long had stumped Arkansas in her behalf.

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Mr. Quinn	✓
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THE CHICAGO AMERICAN
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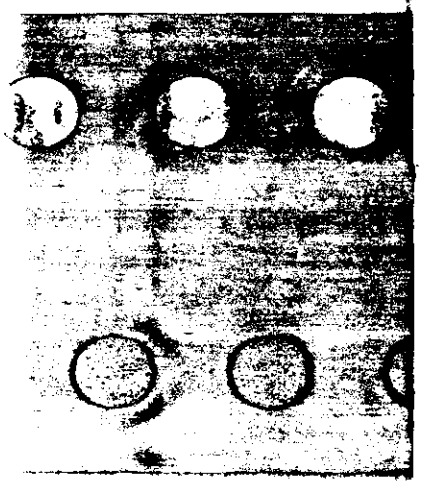

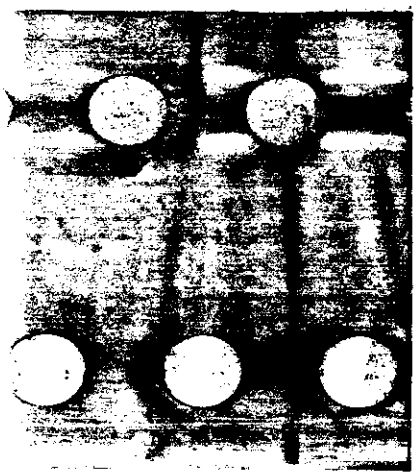

The Washington Times
September 14, 1935

LONG SLAYING LAID TO 'GANG'

BATON ROUGE, La., Sept. 14 (I.N.S.).—Louisiana reverberated today with sensational new charges and revelations concerning the assassination of Senator Huey P. Long.

At New Orleans, the Rev. Gerald L. K. Smith, organizer of the Long share-the-wealth societies, shouting for vengeance, charged in a radio speech that Long was murdered by "political gangsters."

In a vitriolic attack on former Governors John M. Parker, J. Y. Sanders, sr., Representative J. Y. Sanders, jr., the Reverend Smith mentioned the name of State Senator Theodore G. "The Man" Bilbo of Mississippi.

Assails Bilbo

He demanded:

"And you, Senator Bilbo, why did you come to New Orleans with $25,000 in cash two days before the murder of our leader? And when you were asked for a word of comfort for a stricken widow and three sorrowing children, you said:

"'Let Louisiana take care of its own affairs.'"

The Reverend Smith charged that his murdered leader died of a bullet fired by "political gangsterism," and laid the blame on Louisiana newspapers and anti-Long leaders who, he asserted, fired the imagination of those who plotted Long's death.

Reports that Long's death would dissolve his amazing political machine, the Rev. Smith branded as "contemptible lies," declaring:

"The shroud of death is a banner of victory. The martyr's blood is the seed of victory. We will sweep every office in the January State election by four to one."

Widow Rejects Leadership

Although she has refused to consider the proposal, attempts are being made to persuade Mrs. Long, widow of the assassinated Senator, to accept appointment for filling out his unexpired term.

Mrs. Long, in declaring her opposition to the proposal, said she had the future and welfare of her children to think of, which would make it impossible to take the post. However, high State officials at Baton Rouge made it known they will attempt to have Mrs. Long change her mind. In the event she did take the appointment, she would serve only until January, 1937.

Meanwhile, at Baton Rouge, J. Fred Odom, Parish District Attorney for East Baton Rouge, opponent of the Long organization, named four members of the national House of Representatives as participants in a parley which, the late Senator Long told the Senate, plotted his assassination.

Odom was accused last January of plotting against Long. As district attorney it is his duty to investigate the deaths of the late Senator and his assassin, Dr. Carl Weiss, jr.

Political Meeting

Odom was emphatic in denial that the meeting, held at the DeSoto Hotel in New Orleans last July, had other purpose than to select a State ticket to oppose the Long organization.

He admitted there might have been talk of shooting Long. Such talk was general everywhere over the State, he said, on the streets and in any political meeting, but was without serious intent.

Earl J. Christenberry, confidential secretary to the late Senator, had charged that Dr. Weiss' presence at the meeting in which he asserted plans for assassinating Long were made, was revealed by records of conversation made from a dictaphone planted in the room.

Long Charged Plot

Several months ago Long charged that the dictaphone hidden there by Herbert Christenberry, brother of Long's secretary, picked up such phrases as:

"I will draw by lot to go out and kill Long. It would take only one man, one gun and one bullet."

"And I haven't the slightest doubt but that Roosevelt would pardon any one who killed Long."

The inquest into the assassination of Senator Long, and the slaying of Dr. Carl Weiss, who was shot down by Long's bodyguard will be resumed Monday. Odom said 13 witnesses had been subpoenaed.

The inquest presents odd complications. Odom is definitely a Long opponent, but his deputy sheriffs and the parish police jury are controlled by the Long machine.

Party May Stay in State

The Long bodyguards failed to appear when the inquest was held last Monday. State officers cannot be subpoenaed.

Attorney General Gaston L. Porterie was non-committal on a report that the attorney general's office would take the investigation out of Odom's jurisdiction.

Meanwhile, the hand that held the throttle stilled by death, Long's political machine showed signs of drawing in its skirts and disappearing as a factor in the national political spotlight.

The leader on whose shoulders the future destinies of the elaborate organization fell, gave indications it would hereafter concentrate on maintaining the machine's full strength in Louisiana. A move to trade with the Federal Government was under way.

Representative Paul Maloney, a Long friend, said peace between the warring faction and the Roosevelt Administration would be sought.

Mr. Nathan
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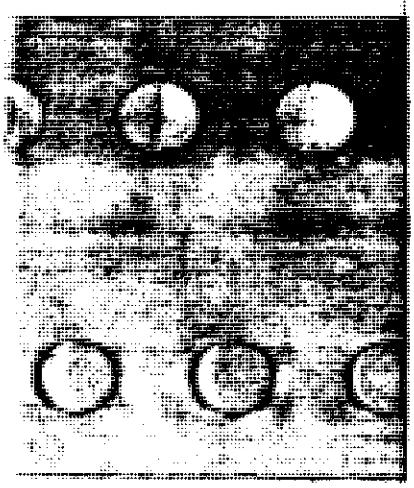

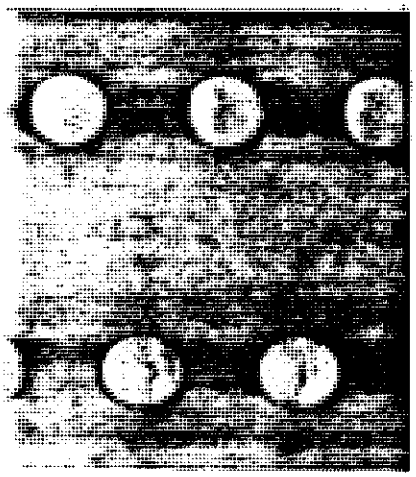

LONG SHOOTING SPURS GUN LAW

Federal action to forestall such tragedies as the assassination of Senator Huey P. Long will be sought in the next session of Congress by the Department of Justice, it was revealed yesterday by Assistant Attorney General Joseph B. Keenan.

Mr. Keenan, responding to a plea by District Attorney T. J. Courtney, of Chicago, said that the Department of Justice will carry on an intensive drive to make the procurement of firearms impossible except for legitimate purposes.

Courtney said that Federal, State and local officials should pool their knowledge and resources to control the manufacture, sale and possession of firearms.

Federal firearms statutes already control by registration the handling of machine guns, automatic rifles and submachine guns, Keenan said.

Keenan declared the Attorney General wants the law amended to include all "concealable weapons," such as pistols, revolvers and bombs.

Mr. Nathan .....
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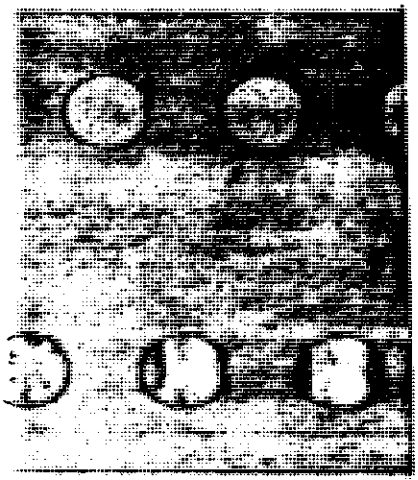

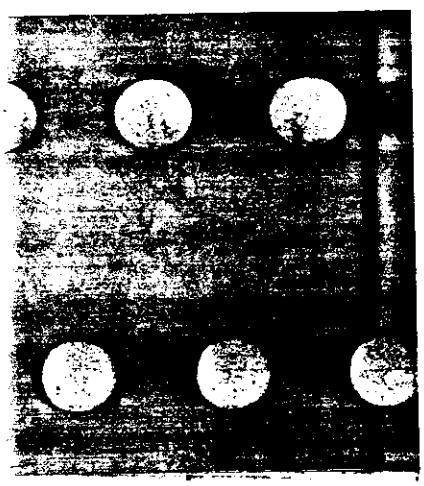

Mr. Nathan ✓
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Mr. Coffey
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Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Joseph
Mr. Keith
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn ✓
Mr. Scheidt
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Vanis
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

WASHINGTON HERALD
SEPT. 12, 1935.

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Mr. Nathan
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Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

WASHINGTON SIDESHOW



SENATOR BOB REYNOLDS, equipped with a motor-trailer, a frying pan, a library, a friend, a hundred bucks and a desire for traveling, has hit the road again. He loves to travel. "It must be the gypsy in him." On this trip he plans to visit 35 States, and all points of historical interest are advised to be on the lookout for him. In the above picture the Senator is shown giving "the flip" to a prospective fried egg. He appears to suspect the egg a little bit, but it certainly looks o. k. from here. —*MALONE*

By George Rothwell Brown.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.

IT IS a curious circumstance that in all the many thousands of words that have been written about Huey Long these past few days, there should have been NO REFERENCE to the winning cards against President Roosevelt that he held in his hand at the moment of his death.

These cards were the ten electoral votes of the State of Louisiana.

They were in the vest pocket of the Kingfish that fateful night as he walked to his doom down the corridors of his own personal property, the State House.

He could have done with them as he wished.

* * *

IT HAS been generally assumed that the political menace in Huey Long to President Roosevelt lay in his ability to stir up trouble at the next Democratic national convention, and in the probability that he would head a radical third-party ticket.

LONG'S POTENTIALITIES AS A TROUBLE-MAKER IN THESE RESPECTS WERE NEGLIGIBLE.

Long at the head of an anti-Roosevelt delegation would have been steam-rollered by Chairman Farley at the next national convention with the same degree of efficiency with which the ANTI-LONG Louisiana delegation was steam-rollered at the last Democratic national convention.

But if you will examine the election laws of Louisiana, placed on the statute books by Huey himself, unlike anything this country had seen before, you will note that Long held the whole electoral machinery of the State in the hollow of his hand. Not a vote in that State could have been counted that he didn't want counted.

Long would have made little headway as a third-party candidate outside of Louisiana. But within Louisiana he could have thrown the ten electoral votes of the State to himself. Or to the Republican candidate!

* * *

IT MIGHT very well be that the election of 1936 would be so close that Mr. Roosevelt could not command a majority in the Electoral College without the ten electoral votes of the normally and traditionally Democratic State of Louisiana.

There was the real menace to President Roosevelt's hope for a second term.

Nor, in the event of the vote of this State going against him, would it have been the first time in American history that Louisiana had determined the election of a President of the United States.

In 1876 Louisiana was under a dictatorship, but a carpetbag dictatorship, resting on a power from without the State.

On the face of the returns the Democrat, Samuel J. Tilden, received 82,326 votes to 77,023 for Rutherford B. Hayes, the Republican Presidential candidate.

The returning board gave Hayes 75,135 and Tilden 70,508, by the same sort of counting that the present election machinary would have enabled Long to make in 1936.

By the decision of the Electoral Commission the electorial vote of Louisiana—she then had eight votes—was given to Hayes, and thus Hayes was declared to have been elected President with 185 votes to 184 for Tilden, a majority of 1. The vote of Louisiana turned the trick.

Would history have repeated if Huey Long had lived? That question will never be answered.

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NEW YORK AMERICAN
Forwarded by New York Office

SEP 13 1935

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CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER

Sept. 11, 1935

SCIENCE PICTURES ASSASSINS' MINDS

Says Network of Society Emotional Currents Led to Long's Murder.

BY HOWARD W. BLAKESLEE,
Associated Press Science Editor.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—The assassination of Senator Huey Long, as seen by psychiatry, rose from something far deeper and more significant than individual imbalance.

It was already a completed idea in many minds. It was due not to insanity of an individual but to a network of emotional currents in society.

This analysis is made by J. L. Moreno, M. D., a psychiatrist internationally known in his field for success in "sociometry," a new method of mapping and tracing the effects of networks of emotions in communities.

"Certain crimes, as political crimes," he said, "are not individual acts. The individuals implicated in them are negligible compared with the emotional currents underlying which provoke them to act.

Acts Not Impulsive.

"Crimes like these are also neither accidental nor impulsive.

"They travel through the minds of many long before they are acted out by one who is caught by such a current. The crime is committed many a time in fantasy and in many forms long before it takes the shape of real action.

"These persons spread the seed. It is a form of psychological infection which travels through the psychological networks that exist in the community.

"Every crime exists in various degrees of maturity in the minds of individuals sensitized for those particular forms of crime. The germ of a crime of this sort is scattered in the minds of thousands of individuals.

"In Louisiana we have to visualize a state of millions of individuals in emotional turmoil during a number of years. These emotions separate groups in the community according to their partisanship for or against the dictator.

"From these groups every possible emotion, jealousy, fear, hatred, anger, sympathy, travels through the psychological networks and affects the more sensitive individuals

[redacted] Long current. He is more of a symbol than an individual at the time.

"From the other angle the position of Huey Long in the network was similarly characteristic and significant. The more powerful the currents in the network against him became, the more powerful became his fear of attack. In fact his fear for years never left him. He had to employ more and more body guards.

"In recent months, it has been stated, he did not go to a phone booth in a hotel where he lived without his bodyguards. In his last filibuster speech he said this was perhaps his swan song.

Premonition Not Accidental.

"Just before he went to the Louisiana legislative session, he said to his wife—'I'll die fighting.'

"This kind of premonition was not accidental and not the result of superstition. Every individual feels in critical moments the impact of danger, or hatred, or love which is for or against him in the networks.

"The average man with a small crowd of people who know him has little to fear from this impact. But the man who becomes a public person and who develops a violent opposition, for him these impacts of emotions for or against are life or death.

"Senator Long, because he was a showman and a publicity man, perhaps an artist, was more sensitive to the goings on than the average person. He knew more than the bodyguards and newspaper men and perhaps the plotters and schemers themselves."

Mr. Nathan	✓
Mr. Tolson	✓
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Chief Clerk	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Coffey	✓
Mr. Edwards	✓
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Foxworth	
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Mr. Lester	
Mr. Quinn	
Mr. Scheidt	✓
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Miss Gandy

Seeks Banning of Guns From Public

CHICAGO, Sept. 11—(By Universal)—Assassination of Sen. Huey Long demonstrates forcibly the vital need for an immediate national conference to evolve a powerful, workable system of keeping firearms from the hands of those not entitled to have them, State's Atty. Thomas J. Courtney said today.

Federal, state and local officials should pool their knowledge and suggestions with those of attorneys, judges and patriotic citizen leaders from every state with a view to having enacted state and federal laws controlling the manufacture, sale and possession of firearms, he declared.

WISCONSIN NEWS
SEPTEMBER 11, 1935

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Today in Washington

Clear-Cut Cleavage Between Radicals and Conservatives Is Hope for Coming Campaign.

By DAVID LAWRENCE

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WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The political effect of the elimination of the late Senator Long from the national arena can be appraised as only incidental so far as the presidential race is concerned. Had he lived he would not have been a pivotal factor, anyway.

The Louisiana Senator might have been, of course, a trouble-maker in certain sections of the South in the primaries, but nobody who knows how presidential nominations are made has ever for a moment doubted that Mr. Roosevelt could bring about his own renomination without so much as the raising of a finger politically.

As for the possibility that Senator Long might have set up a third party and thus threatened Mr. Roosevelt's reelection chances, it has never been taken seriously by competent observers of national politics in any party. The reason is that Huey Long's strength in the South could not very well have altered the electoral vote of any State except his own, while in the North his appeal would have been of doubtful value. His influence in national politics always has been exaggerated, owing to his unique personality.

The opportunity to defeat Mr. Roosevelt has not been and is not to be found in a splitting off of an extreme radical wing, for the radicals certainly will not desert Mr. Roosevelt in order to make easier the election of a Republican standpatter. The 1936 campaign will probably be fought as a battle he- [illegible] radical and conservative [illegible] and from their own party. But purely as a forecast made fourteen months ahead of election, and discounting the possibility of the Republican leadership acquiring any new point of view in that period, the outlook is for the reelection of Mr. Roosevelt, but with a greatly reduced majority in both houses of Congress. Individual Congressmen will find the grievance groups, due to the New Deal, quite numerous.

It was the late President Coolidge who said it was sometimes important to lose a national election in order to vindicate a principle or lay the foundations for the reinvigoration of a political party. Abraham Lincoln in 1856 saw the need of a reorganized party, but it was not till 1860 that his countrymen agreed with him. Quite a number of suggestions have been made that the conservative Republicans and the independent Democrats should merge, but at the present writing the independent Democrats have no organization of their own, nor do they command political strength as a group. Under such circumstances the Republicans are tactfully welcoming Democrats into their dwelling, but this is not sufficient any more than are promises of coalition rule if the Republican nominee is triumphant. What the independent Democrats would prefer is the making of a new party in which they would play an important and not incidental part.

To support the nominee of such a merger would be a different thing from being asked to abandon the Democratic label and tradition for a lineal descendant of Warren Harding, Calvin Coolidge or Herbert Hoover, whose Republicanism made no fervent appeal to the Byrds or the Gores or the men of the Carter Glass school of politics, or that band of Wilsonian Democrats like Bainbridge Colby, Newton Baker, John W. Davis and others who long since have condemned the Republican party to the fate of the old Whig party of a century ago.

The Republican party has, to be sure, the largest number of conservatives gathered together in any one group, but this is all the more reason why it should make concessions in party label [illegible]

lifetime pass to all baseball games in the National League."—*News item.*

• • •

Yet there are people cynical enough to say that a baseball career doesn't pay.

consumption of cotton is lessened to the extent that it is used by this industry, and at the present time this "extent" is not a thing to be spoken of lightly. If the tariff is reduced, the purchasing power of over 8,000 operatives and their families is wiped out, and the already bulging relief rolls will have over 20,000 added names. Hundreds of thousands of dollars will no longer flow in the shape of taxes into the Treasury of the United States, and it is the taxpayers, manufacturers and operatives [illegible] and pay and pay. . . .

[illegible] Gentlemen,

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Baughman
Chief Clerk
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
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WEAPON OF DEATH

In Long Shooting



GUN USED BY DR. WEISS

THIS Browning automatic was used by Dr. Carl A. Weiss, jr., in the slaying of Senator Huey Long. The shell of the slug that entered the Senator's body is shown at the left. International News Photo.

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THE CHICAGO AMERICAN

SEPT. 10 1935.

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LONG BILL BARS U. S. AGENTS FROM STATE

BATON ROUGE, La., Sept. 9.—One hour before he was shot down, Senator Long had ready for the state Legislature a bill to outlaw all federal activity in Louisiana and to make activity by any government agent, from whatever department, liable to a fine and imprisonment.

The bill, foes of Long contended, was an effort to make impossible a House investigation of his "dictatorship" over Louisiana.

BARS FEDERAL AGENTS.

The text of Long's bill barring federal activity in the state, House bill No. 21, follows in part:

"Section 1. Be it enacted by the Legislature of Louisiana, that no governmental agency, including corporations with corporate authority only as approved by the President of the United States under the provisions of any law or resolution of the Congress of the United States, and no officer, agent or employe thereof, shall exercise in this state any power not delegated to the United States by the Constitution of the United States, but reserved by the Constitution of the United States to the state of Louisiana.

PROVIDES FINE, JAIL.

"Section 2. That any persons who violate any provision of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined not less than $100 nor more than $1,000 and imprisoned in the parish jail for not less than three months nor more than twelve months."

CHICAGO AMERICAN

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Guns' Seizure Sought by Long As Pistol Fired

Senator Had Just Advised House Group on Bill to Register Weapons.

By the Associated Press.

Baton Rouge, La., Sept. 8.—Before he was shot and wounded tonight Huey Long's military-minded State administration prepared to take charge of all machine guns and sawed-off shotguns in the State.

One of the bills being pushed through the special session of the Legislature provides that all machine guns, gas guns, gas shells, gas grenades or rifles or shotguns less than 20 inches in length must be registered with the superintendent of the bureau of criminal identification and investigation.

The superintendent may refuse to permit possession of such weapons and may also prohibit transportation, sale or purchase of them.

The bill's penal clause provides for a fine of not less than $100 nor more than $1,000 and imprisonment for not less than three months nor more than 12 months.

Long, in explaining the bill before committee, said it was identical with Federal statutes which require registration of such weapons.

"What condition are you trying to remedy?" asked Representative Jack Williamson, anti-administrationist.

"Just what the Federal Government is trying to do," Long replied. "If I have a sawed-off shotgun—or one of my friends—we won't mind registering it."

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U. S. Officers Ordered Jailed By Huey Long

Calls Assembly to Pass Law Blocking New Deal; Shot During Sessions.

By the United Press.

Baton Rouge, La., Sept. 8.—A short time before he was shot tonight, Senator Huey Long threw Louisiana into a punitive campaign against the United States Government over "States' rights."

The Legislature, convened in extraordinary session at Long's command, prepared a bill providing fine and imprisonment for any Federal officer who tries to exercise any authority in Louisiana not specifically granted him by the Constitution of the United States.

It was considered the broadest and boldest defiance of Federal authority since the Civil War.

Long hoped to prevent the Government from operating many of the New Deal agencies in Louisiana, such as the WPA. He fears that Federal money, which goes to his enemies, would be used against him politically.

Constitution Cited.

The bills assert Louisiana's right to enforce article 10 of the original amendments to the Constitution which reads: "The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved for the States respectively, or to the people."

Long says the Administration has centralized too much power in Washington; that it is overstepping its bounds with its New Deal and violating the States' rights to govern themselves, which our forefathers preserved for them in the original Constitution.

The penal clause of Long's bill subjects an offending Federal officer to a possible maximum $1,000 fine and a year in jail. He would be tried in State courts. None doubted that the Legislature would pass the bill. Long controls a three-fourths majority in both houses as well as all branches of the State government.

Two methods may be resorted to, Long said: 1. The State may employ special counsel to go into Federal court and enjoin Federal officers from violating Louisiana's constitutional rights; 2. Louisiana may wait until its State's rights have been violated, then arrest and try the offending Federal officer in State courts.

Long said he would bring suits probably in the United States Supreme Court, to determine if New Deal agencies may be restrained from operating in Louisiana. It was assumed he would have himself named special counsel.

Asked if his bill applied to Federal interference with elections, Long said a congressional committee could come into the State and make any investigation it liked, but Federal authorities would not be permitted to supervise any election here.

Fears U. S. at the Polls.

Long comes up for re-election in 1936, and his entire political machine is at stake on the State ballot. With the State election machinery under his thumb, his only chance of defeat lies in Federal interference.

Correlated with the main bill is another giving the State highway department supervision over all road building in the State.

Forty-two bills were dumped in the House when the Legislature met last night. Eleven bills presented without Long's consent were given small chance of passage. Except for two bills redistricting judicial areas to eliminate two judges hostile to Long, the majority are of minor nature, amending State bond and tax laws.

The House ways and means committee, which accepted all bills under suspension of the rules, approved Long's 31 ukases and killed two of the 11 non-Long bills today. The House met tonight to pass them on to final reading tomorrow. The bills will go through a similar two-day procedure in the Senate.

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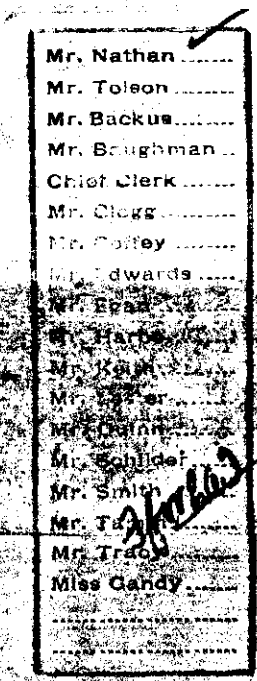

WCNS138

NEW ORLEANS--JOE FISHER, STATE REPRESENTATIVE AND ALLY OF SEN. LONG, WAS FOUND GUILTY OF EVADING FEDERAL TAX ON A "HIDDEN" INCOME TODAY.

JUDGE WAYNE G. BORAH SENTENCED FISHER TO 18 MONTHS IN THE FEDERAL PENITENTIARY AT ATLANTA. FISHER LEFT THE COURTROOM WITHOUT FILING NOTICE OF APPEAL.

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Trial of Huey Aide Nearly Completed

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 24 (U.S.).—The first of the Federal Government's court trials for income tax evasions involving prominent members of the powerful Senator Huey P. Long political machine in Louisiana neared completion today as the defense of Representative Joe Fisher rested. Through testimony of prosecution witnesses the Government has sought to show Representative Fisher evaded payment on taxes of more than $100,000 during the years 1929-1932 inclusive.

Noe, a wealthy oil operator and artillery officer of World War fame, will reign until May 12. A new administration, nominated in last Tuesday's Democratic primary and headed by Governor-Designate Richard W. Leche will then take office.

The vicissitudes of Louisiana politics sent patrons of Huey Long back into mourning while they were still celebrating their victory in last week's election. Several "victory parties" were called off due to Allen's death.

For nearly four months Noe will have Long leaders at his mercy. He bolted from them three months ago and threatned to split the machine by running for governor in opposition to Leche. He was reconciled, but he still is at odds with Rev. Gerald L. K. Smith, leader of Long's "Share-Our-Wealth" Society.

Allen was ill only two hours. He arose for breakfast, complained of an ailment, but dressed and prepared to leave for his office. Seized by a coughing spell that developed into a hemorrhage, he went to bed.

Murphy Roden, a bodyguard, summoned Dr. Clarence A. Lorio, medical adviser to the late Huey Long. The first hemorrhage was staunched, but another developed an hour later. Amid bleeding from all facial organs, the Governor died.

AFTER LONG VICTORY

At the hour of death Secretary of State E. A. Conway was promulgating returns from last Tuesday's Democratic primary in which Long forces swept the State by the greatest majority ever given any faction in Louisiana. The primary was equivalent to a general election. The machine won every important State office—a virtual unanimity in the legislature; control of the Supreme Court; all eight congressional and two U. S. Senate seats.

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WASH. TIMES

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Mayor's Vice Drive Gets Little Backing by Superintendent

Huey Believed Nearing His Aim of Gaining Control of City's Police and Fire Departments

By United Press

NEW ORLEANS — Huey Long was believed near his objective of gaining complete control of the New Orleans police and fire departments today. If he does, his bitter political enemies, the old regular organization whose mayor and commissioners sit in City Hall, will be municipal officers with nothing to rule.

Police Superintendent George Reyer, who a year ago mobilized an army of special police to save New Orleans from Long, displayed open friendliness to the Long cause, which caused Mayor T. Semmes Walmsley much fiery but futile anger.

Walmsley's order to police to clean up immediately vice and gambling conditions brought a half-hearted response. Most of the city's houses of joy and chance have been closed for months because of fear that Long might bring in the National Guard to scandalize citizens with revelations of alleged widespread violations of moral standards under the old regular regime.

Reyer's switch was revealed at a court hearing where Walmsley sought a permanent injunction to restrain State boards, created by the Long machine, from taking control of the police and fire departments. Called as a witness, Reyer said he believed both the police and fire departments could be administered as efficiently under State control.

"Chaos would result if the state gets control here," Walmsley shouted, surprised and angry. "The lives and property of the people of New Orleans would be endangered."

Long's boards have not taken command of the two departments because of a temporary injunction. Decision was reserved on an application for a permanent injunction.

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NEW YORK POST, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1935

The National Whirligig

By IRA BENNETT

WASHINGTON — Authorities in the War and Justice departments look with curiosity upon the excesses of Huey Long, boss of Louisiana. It is not expected that Long will deliberately invite Federal interference with his course, but his audacity knows no bounds, and it is surmised in some quarters that he may provoke a clash with Washington in the hope of making political capital with State's rights fanatics.

It would be a losing game.

The chances are strong that civil disturbances in Louisiana would bring about Federal action. Long and his enemies cannot indulge in State-wide combat without running afoul of Federal activities, such as transportation of interstate commerce and the mails. In that case Uncle Sam would brush aside both fighting factions and keep Federal operations going.

Militia . . .

Interference by Long's cohorts with election of members of Congress and Senators might easily bring about legislation by Congress providing for supervision of elections. Congress can prescribe the times, places and manners of holding such elections.

Control of the National Guard of Louisiana is vested in the State authorities. The militia of each State is organized and disciplined under national law, but except in time of war the national Govern[illegible]

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THE NEW OR[illegible] YUNE
FEBRUAR[illegible]

BATON ROUGE MATTER.

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CAPITAL IS EVACUATED BY HALF OF MILITIAMEN

Long Arrives in New Orleans, Heavily Guarded; Martial Law Still in Effect at Baton Rouge

Accompanied by two automobile loads of state police, Senator Huey P. Long arrived in New Orleans at 5:15 p. m. Sunday and went immediately to his suite on the 12th floor of The Roosevelt.

(Special to The Times-Picayune)

Baton Rouge, La., Feb. 3.—Senator Huey P. Long, surrounded by National Guards and state police, left his hotel headquarters here at 3 o'clock this afternoon for New Orleans.

The senator's departure did not mean the end of martial law in Baton Rouge, bowever, as Governor O. K. Allen asserted that he does not know how long militiamen will be maintained at the capital.

Shortly before his swift descent from his guarded hotel suite this afternoon, Senator Long indicated that he was undecided on his future plans, although it is believed he will speak in Atlanta, Ga., Tuesday or Wednesday.

Demands Auditorium

Responding to the invitation of the Georgia Legislature to address it, Senator Long suggested that the legislators hire a hall and assemble a crowd to hear him make his "share the wealth" speech.

"I talked to my good friend, Governor Gene Talmadge of Georgia, on the telephone today," Senator Long said before leaving here, "and I told him I would not speak unless they arranged to get an auditorium for me."

Senator Long's suite on the seventh floor of the largest hotel was an armed camp since his arrival here Friday morning to resume and complete his public inquiry into the alleged plot to assassinate him.

National Guardsmen, equipped with machine guns and tear gas guns, lined the corridor leading from the elevators to the senator's suite of rooms. Militiamen were stationed in the lobby of the hotel, and operatives of the state bureau of criminal identification and investigation swarmed all over the hostelry.

Aisle of Guns

When the time came for Senator Long's departure this afternoon, militiamen, with machine guns and gas guns, formed an aisle in the lobby of the hotel from the elevators to a side exit, through which the senator hurried to his waiting automobile.

Carloads of state police took up the guarding of the senator from the hotel exit, and the militiamen returned to other posts of duty. Automobiles containing state police preceded and followed the car bearing Senator Long on his journey to New Orleans.

Within a few hours after Senator Long announced Saturday that he had concluded his investigation of the alleged conspiracy to kill him and that he would not convene the Legislature in special session "at this time," reduction was started in the number of National Guardsmen brought here a week ago following Governor Allen's proclamation placing the parish of East Baton Rouge under martial law.

"How long will martial law be maintained?" Governor Allen was asked this afternoon.

Allen Doesn't Know

"I do not know," the governor replied.

Brigadier-General L. F. Guerre, commander of the military district composed of the parish of East Baton Rouge, admitted Saturday night that half of the militiamen were ordered to their homes, but declined to disclose the exact number remaining here or what units had been relieved of active duty.

Brigadier-General Guerre today again was reticent in discussing the partial demobilization of the troopers. He did say that the militiamen ordered to their homes were a "composite group," meaning that member of each type of service had been released from active guard duty.

While no official figures were

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LONG-WED GUARD OF STATE POLICE LEAVES CAPITAL

Baton Rouge Still Under Martial Law as Senator Departs

Continued from Page One

tainable, it is reported that 400 militiamen still are in service here, guarding the capitol and the governor's mansion.

'Frame-up' Charged

Before Senator Long adjourned indefinitely his public hearing Saturday before Judge J. D. Womack of the East Baton Rouge district court he heard two witnesses denounce the proceedings as an attempt to *"frame" them.*

These witnesses were Fred Parker, former deputy sheriff of East Baton Rouge parish, and Fred O'Rourke, both of whom refused to answer any questions, asserting that they stood on their constitutional rights.

Mr. Parker and Mr. O'Rourke were named by Sidney Songy, a former prohibition informer, as two of the alleged conspirators against Senator Long's life.

Ernest Bourgeois, president of the Square Deal Association of Louisiana, in a statement issued at the conclusion of the public hearing, described it as a "publicity stunt."

"The whole court hearing and murder-plot investigation," Mr. Bourgeois said, "is nothing more than the usual Huey Long publicity stunt."

Bourgeois Exonerated

Mr. Bourgeois, who escaped from National Guardsmen in the clash with armed citizens at the Baton Rouge airport, was accused by a witness during the public hearing [illegible] Bourgeois. The Tangipahoa parish grand juror said he saw the two men who shot him and expressed the belief that both of them are members of "Long's Cossacks."

Various conjectures were made for Senator Long's sudden abandonment of his proposed extra session of the Legislature.

Definite announcement that he would not convene the Legislature "at this time" for another drive against local self-government was made by Senator Long during a recess of the "murder-plot" hearing Saturday afternoon.

Legislators Surprised

The senator's announcement came as a surprise to many legislators who were in Baton Rouge expecting the formal call to be proclaimed momentarily by Governor Allen.

James O'Connor, Jr., member of the Louisiana Public Service Commission, was in the courtroom with a bill in his pocket that he intended having introduced.

Senator Long said the extra session would not be held "because my enemies do not want it." He referred to the Standard Oil Company as his "enemies." Senator Long declared that the "Standard Oil Company is supporting the Square Deal Association.

"It is costing the Standard Oil Company $2000 a day, and that suits me fine," Senator Long asserted.

J. C. Hilton, president of the Standard Oil Company, in a statement issued in New Orleans Saturday night, said he was "counting on Senator Long going through with the agreement reached with him."

The Legislature, at its December session, imposed a manufacturer's tax of five cents a barrel on oil. Senator Long and Mr. Hilton issued a joint circular on January 22, announcing that an agreement had been reached to reduce the tax to one cent a barrel.

"In the absence of any direct word from Senator Long, I will assume," Mr. Hilton said Saturday, "there is to be no change in the program as outlined in our joint circular of January 22 and that, retroactive to January 9, the tax is to be one cent per barrel on the refining of all crudes."

'One Too Many'

Activities of the Square Deal Association and the tense situation existing in the state were credited in some quarters with having been the deciding factors in Senator Long's decision not to convene the Legislature.

It was reported that several of the legislators who attended conferences with Senator Long during the past two days strongly advised against a special session at this time, plainly indicating that the "situation" in their home parishes was not to their liking.

One administration member of the House of Representatives asserted that he believed "Senator Long already had held one too many sessions of the Legislature."

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THE WASHINGTON DAILY NEWS—WEDNESDAY—JANUARY 16—1935

Did New Deal Sleuths Investigate Farley? Huey May Embarrass Someone by Question

Copyright, 1935, by United Press

Political gossip credits Sen. Huey P. Long (D., La.) with a plan to illuminate the mysterious circumstances under which Postmaster General James A. Farley was investigated by New Deal sleuths—if he was, in fact, investigated.

Three versions of the investigation story are current in Washington.

1. The inquiry was ordered by Interior Secretary Ickes and was executed by the PWA investigation unit.

2. The investigation took place but neither Ickes nor PWA had anything to do with it.

3. There was no investigation.

The most convincing evidence obtained so far is that Farley was investigated by someone. The mere fact that New Deal detectives were on the Postmaster General's trail would be embarrassing to the Administration, altho there is reason to believe nothing was discovered to Farley's discredit.

SEES OPPORTUNITY

Long neither confirmed nor denied to the United Press that he intended to clear up this mystery. But the Kingfish would not shirk the responsibility of embarrassing the Administration. Anyway, Farley is one up for the moment in the political skirmish in which he and Long have been indulging for some 18 months.

Long has been blacklisted by the Administration. He gets no Federal patronage. But when the opposing Democratic faction presents a nominee thru President Roosevelt to the Senate, the Senator becomes an effective objector. Farley intends to avoid those objections this winter. Long's latest complaint is that the New Deal patronage dispensers in Louisiana are also rental agents for:

"A red-light district 16 squares long and 18 squares wide—the greatest cesspool of hell that has been known to the modern world—that has been supported by the Roosevelt Administration."

After that speech Farley announced that no appointments to Louisiana Federal jobs would be submitted to the Senate at this session, thereby robbing Long of several opportunities to repeat that speech with trimmings.

A resolution phrased to discover whether Farley had been investigated would provide the Kingfish with a perfect text. It might, indeed, solve another minor Administration mystery involving the published report that Roosevelt sought the discharge of Louis R. Glavis, chief PWA sleuth, and E. K. Burlew, who is Ickes' first adviser on hiring and firing PWA and departmental employes.

Roosevelt and Ickes denied discharge of either had been suggested. It is assumed, therefore, that someone planted the story with unsuspecting reporters for some reason so far undisclosed. This mystery is interesting because reporters would not be likely to accept and write such a story unless it were planted by someone of position and influence in the Administration. The story even speculated on the possibility that Ickes might resign and Washington wonders which high placed New Dealer inspired it.

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JAN 16 1935

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THE TIMES-PICAYUNE,
New Orleans, La.,
January 12, 1935.

Mr. George Healy,
City Editor,
The Times-Picayune,
615 North St.,
New Orleans, La.

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A Louisiana Message

LOUISIANA'S newly organized Square Deal Association sends this message to President Roosevelt:

"We apologize for cheap conduct and remarks of a man who is a Louisiana senator in name only. Sincerely believe us, it does not represent sentiment of mass of good people in state, who hold you in highest respect and love."

We have every reason to believe that this apology and expression of confidence and affection goes to the president with the approval and backing of the great majority of Louisiana's people. Even among our dictator's trenchermen and bootlickers there are many who respect and trust Mr. Roosevelt vastly more than they respect or trust Mr. Long and who deplore the latter's vituperative attacks upon the nation's and their party's chieftain. All intelligent Louisianians know that the federal administration, by its generous provision for relief in their own state when the dictator refused to permit the state Legislature to grant the appeals of its own constituents for relief provision, tided thousands of our people through privation and distress that must have produced tragic and disastrous consequences without that federal contribution to repair the state dictatorship's callous neglect of its own people's relief needs.

It is true, we believe, that President Roosevelt is as highly respected, as sincerely admired, as implicitly trusted, by Louisiana's majority as he is by the people of the other states. Some of them have been—may still be—afraid to express their sentiments openly lest they provoke the dictator's wrath and persecution. Under his czarist rule, free speech is discouraged and many people are in dread of his reprisal against any open criticism of his performances. But the Square Deal Association's message of apology and good will goes to the president as the true expression of popular sentiment in Louisiana. That manly and straightforward message, we also believe and hope, may be taken as a sign of reviving courage in Louisiana and a steadily growing determination on the part of Louisiana's manhood and womanhood to end czarist misrule and oppression, recapture their rights and liberties and restore self-government under the American system for their state, for themselves and for their children.

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Feud With Huey Fades When Crime Arises, Says Walmsley

New Orleans Mayor, Here for Parley, Holds Long's Power Is on Wane.

The extreme bitterness of the fight between the Huey Long forces and those of Mayor T. Semmes Walmsley of New Orleans is forgotten when crimes of gangster origin are committed, Mayor Walmsley said yesterday during an interview at the Mayflower Hotel. A reporter found him exchanging views with Mayor Dan W. Hoan, Socialist mayor of Milwaukee for the last 18 years.

Louisiana's most famous mayor, in Washington to attend the sessions of the Conference on Crime, said:

"All faces turn forward, all else is forgotten but the apprehension of the criminal, and all law-enforcing units in the State cooperate like a machine. We have been very successful in wiping out crime, as we can point with considerable pride to our record of no homicides due to banditry for the past three years. During that period only crimes of passion have been committed."

Mayor Walmsley, who parries delicate questions with the adroitness and finesse of a D'Artagnan, would not talk "on the record" about his long-standing enemy, Huey Long, other than to state that in his belief Long's power is definitely on the wane in Louisiana.

"Huey's power fluctuates constantly, and he is cunning enough to make new friends whenever older ones grow weary of the situation," Mayor Walmsley said. "He never mends his political fences, or even attempts to mend them. He always moves in a new direction to get new support in another sector of the State.

"However, on the whole, if a graph of his influence could be drawn, a descending line would show the steady loss of his power."

Mayor Hoan, whose term of office since 1916 has seen the advance of Milwaukee to a position of almost unparalleled freedom from crime, vigorously upheld the principle of crime prevention by child and youth education.

"Great emphasis is naturally placed on the detection and punishment of crime, but the truth is that crime can only be brought under control by giving young people a year-round program of education and recreation," he said.

"Eighty per cent of all crimes are committed by youths between the ages of 18 and 21. All of those youths are idle. Give them something to do and you solve a great part of the problem.

"Furthermore, whenever gangster killings recur again and again, you may be certain there is some kind of a tie-up between criminals and the police, or criminals and business.

"Why do you suppose that Milwaukee's murders average one to 100,000 of population, while Washington, for instance, averages 12 or more killings per 100,000? The answer is in lack of youth education and, possibly in lack of coordination and cooperation among police and other law-enforcing units."

Mayor Walmsley condemned court interference and delays in criminal prosecution, adding:

"Nothing takes the backbone out of a policeman as much as seeing a known criminal discharged by political influence."

Both expressed optimism over the crime conference, and the New Orleans mayor nodded agreement to Mayor Hoan's statement that "This conference can do a great deal of good. However, if it's going to end in mere back-patting and then be forgotten, it's not worth the powder and shot necessary to blow it up. But I'm going to stay and hope for the best possible results."

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TIMES-PICAYUNE,
New Orleans, La.,
November 16, 1934.

LOTS OF THINGS IN BILLS NOT YET KNOWN, SAYS LONG

Senator Fails to Throw Additional Light on Measures in Comment

(Special to The Times-Picayune)

State House, Baton Rouge, La., Nov. 15.—"There's lots of things in these bills they don't know about yet."

This statement was made by Senator Huey P. Long during a conversation with a group of newspaper reporters in the Senate chamber tonight while 44 bills were being advanced toward final enactment.

While Senator Long did not divulge any of the "things" which will be discovered after the measures become law, it is apparent that the bill amending the primary election law is not merely the "formality" that it was described as being by Senator Long at the Senate finance committee's session this afternoon.

Among other "things" this bill does is to give parish boards of election supervisors the authority to appoint two election commissioners, over and above the five drawn from names submitted by candidates.

The section of the bill amending the existing primary law giving the boards of election supervisors this power reads as follows:

"In the event that any candidate for any nomination feels aggrieved at any selection of commissioners as provided in this section, and that as a result thereof the primary election will not be fairly and impartially conducted in relation to his candidacy, he shall have the right to apply to the board of supervisors of elections of the parish or parishes in which such primary election is to be held, and the board of supervisors of elections in such parish or parishes shall have full authority to appoint, designate and commission two additional commissioners for each voting precinct in its parish complained of, which additional commissioners shall have authority to serve and shall serve with the same status as the other commissioners chosen for said precinct in accordance with this section, and said total of seven commissioners of election for each precinct shall have charge of the election in each precinct and operate and conduct the same, making no difference except that there shall be seven commissioners instead of five for each precinct.

"The additional commissioners shall be paid for their service the same amount of compensation and in the same manner as the commissioners selected under this section."

There also appears to be a provision in the primary election bill that clears the way for Senator Long to oust Mayor T. Semmes Walmsley of New Orleans as the chairman of the Democratic state central committee at a meeting to be held in Baton Rouge at 2:30 p. m. on the 20th day after the extra session adjourns.

This section of the bill reads as follows:

"That the state central committee of all political parties in this state shall consist of one member from each parish and one member from each of the wards of the parish of Orleans, and 24 members at large, who shall be selected at the first meeting of the members elected from the parishes and wards aforesaid; as follows: The members of the state central committee elected from the parishes and wards of the congressional districts of the state shall by a majority vote of such members elect three committeemen at large from their respective districts, provided not more than one committeeman shall be elected from any parish, or ward of the city of New Orleans, and, provided further that the said members-at-large shall be selected before the committee shall organize by the election of its chairman and other officers. The first chairman of the state central committees of all parties shall be elected at meetings, which are hereby called, to be held by said committees in the capitol at Baton Rouge at 2:30 p. m. on the 20th day after the present extra session of the Legislature adjourns, and thereafter the chairmen of the state central committees shall be elected by the said committees at their first meeting after their election.

"Members of the state central committee are authorized to act through proxies at any meeting. The said

Continued on Page Two

La. 32509-A

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[Associated Press Photo.]

FACES U. S. CHARGE.
A. L. Sheehan, Huey Long political aid, indicted on [illegible] tax evading.

file act

Chicago Tribune
10-22-34

109

'3 Brothers Indicted In Louisiana Graft

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 4 (U.P.).—A Federal grand jury today returned a fifth indictment against contractors who are alleged to have covered up nearly $200,000 paid to unnamed persons, and inferring that the money went to Louisiana politicians as graft. Three under indictment are John P. Nelson, Harry B. Nelson, colonel on Gov. O. K. Allen's staff, and Willis W. Nelson, all brothers and owners of the Mississippi Valley Company, Inc. Today's indictment concerned an ~~alleged~~ conspiracy to evade $1,733 in taxes on company profits.

OCT 5 1934

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Mr. Nathan .....
Mr. Tolson .....
Mr. Clegg .....
Mr. Baughman .....
Chief Clerk .....
Mr. Coffey .....
Mr. Cowley .....
Mr. Edwards .....
Mr. Egan .....
Mr. Harbo .....
Mr. Keith .....
Mr. Lester .....
Mr. Quinn .....
Mr. Schilder .....
Mr. Tamm .....

New Orleans Cops Move in Shake-Up

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 16 (U.P.).—An echo of the legislative probe of New Orleans' city administration was heard today when Superintendent of Police George Reyer announced that all ranking officers in the Fourth police precinct would be transferred. The Fourth precinct was the area chosen by Senator Huey P. Long as the "~~worst in~~ the city" for alleged police graft.

WASH. HERALD SEP 17 1934

62-32509-A

HUEY ASSAILS NEW ORLEANS POLICE 'GRAFT'

Superintendent, on Monthly Pay of $400, Deposited $31,900, Charge; Others Accused

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 14 (U.P.).—The wealth of New Orleans policemen drew the attention of Senator Long's "vice and corruption" investigation today.

George Reyer, police superintendent, was charged with depositing $31,900 in the Policemens Credit Union while he was on a salary of $400 a month.

John Grosch, chief of detectives, was alleged to have deposited more than $10,000 while making $300 a month salary. Long commented:

"This is an amazing example of thrift. You legislators, who earn $10 a day, should take a lesson."

NO TESTIMONY ASKED

No testimony was solicited as to where policemen got their extra money. Previous witnesses charged that vice and gambling dens are levied upon by police. Long, seeking a means to oust Mayor T. S. Walmsley and his old regular city administration, claims that the city "ring" collects $13,000,000 a year in graft.

The investigation is conducted by nine State legislators, picked by Long from loyal cohorts of his political machine. Approximately $100,000 has been appropriated for the probe. Long dominates it as committee counsel. National Guardsmen protect it under a proclamation by Gov. O. K. Allen, pawn of the Kingfish.

PUBLIC BARRED

Sessions are closed to public and reporters, but are broadcast over the city by radio. Witnesses can be identified only by their voices.

J. E. Brock, State bank examiner, was the purported witness against policemen. He explained, with helpful suggestions of Long, "how to put the elephant through the keyhole." Deposits by Reyer and Grosch were testified to in detail, dating back to 1930, and in many cases the savings exceeded salary month after month, according to the testimony.

Civil District Judge Nat Bond, who recently issued injunctions and contempt citations against Long's National Guardsmen, was mentioned.

W. E. Wood, Assistant Banking Commissioner, told of some of the Judge's alleged deals with homestead companies, one of which he served as attorney. Testimony concerned money borrowed from homesteads and repaid in homestead stock.

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION

FROM: UNIT #1

1934.

TO: ___Director
___Mr. Nathan
___Mr. Tolson
___Mr. Edwards
___Mr. Tamm
___Unit Two

___Unit Four
___Files Section
___Personnel Files
___Equipment Section
___Chief Clerk's Office

___Unit Five
___Identification Unit
___Statistical Section
___Technical Laboratory

SUPERVISORS

___Mr. Deaderick
___Mr. Joseph
___Mr. Listerman
___Mr. Lowdon
___Mr. McKee
___Mr. Newby
___Mr. Richmond
___Mr. Smith
___Mr. Thompson

___Miss Gandy
___Mrs. Kelley
___Washington Field Office
___Stenographic Pool
___Secretary

___Correct
___Re-write
___Re-date
___See me
___Send file

Papers law filed

Wash. Evening Star
9-14-34

Supervisor - Unit One

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Mr. Nathan	
Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Baughman	
Chief Clerk	
Mr. Coffey	
Mr. Cowley	
Mr. Edwards	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Keith	
Mr. Lester	
Mr. Quinn	
Mr. Schilder	
Mr. Tamm	

Telephone District

HUEY ASSAILS NEW ORLEANS POLICE 'GRAFT'

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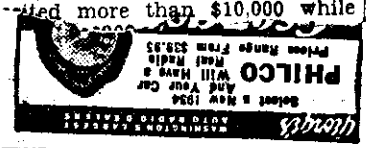
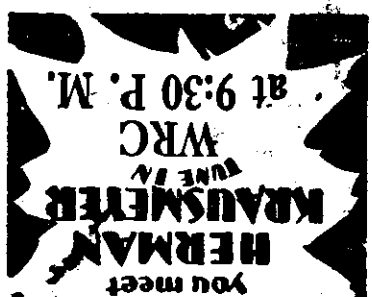


Great Krausmeyer
Brings You The
NATIONAL BEER



"Wash. Evening Star"
9/14/34

62-32507-1

114

Bosses Many Louisiana Activities But Is Not Head Man In Tax Probe or United States Grand Jury.

BY GEORGE HEALY, JR.

Special Dispatch to the Star.

NEW ORLEANS, La., August 25.—Many of the Nation's citizens were interested recently to know that Senator Huey P. Long had made himself commander in chief of Louisiana's militia, director general of its new "cossack" police force and supervising engineer of its election machinery.

What interested a majority of Louisianans most during the past week, however, was that Huey obviously has not become "boss" of the intelligence unit of the Federal Bureau of Internal Revenue or of the United States grand jury sitting here.

Facts of the Federal Government's sensational investigation of the incomes of Louisiana politicians, including Huey, which has been under way for many months, finally are leaking, bit by bit, to the public. These facts, lending credence to reports that have been widely circulated for more than a year, make it plain that while the senior Senator may think he is "running" Louisiana, he is not the "head man" in the Internal Revenue Bureau's activities.

At least four of Huey's close past or present political friends have been questioned by members of the grand jury in its investigation of alleged conspiracies by Louisianans to evade payment of income taxes, and scores of more witnesses have been interrogated by a picked squad of intelligence unit agents, led by the investigator who landed Al Capone in jail.

The appearance before the grand jury of Mike M. Moss, former senior vice president of the Union Indemnity Co., which is in liquidation, and former close personal and political friend of Senator Long, really "blew off the lid" in the case.

Shortly after Moss testified before the jury the senior Senator, plainly displeased, caustically attacked his former ally in a radio speech. The Union Indemnity Co., during Long's reign as Governor, wrote all bonds for contractors obtaining business from the State, and Moss, before submitting to questioning by the grand jury, asserted his willingness to testify why Long favored the company with State business.

Moss was named by one of the Senator's brothers, Julius T. Long, during the Senate's investigation of the Broussard-Overton primary, as having handed Senator Long large sums of money.

Moss Testimony Not All.

The testimony of Moss is not all the information which has been obtained by the grand jury from sources believed "in the know" as to the fiscal affairs of Senator Long, his friends and his political machine.

Mrs. Carl Fisher, secretary to Charles J. Donner, secretary of the Orleans Levee Board, a State department, spent several hours in the Civil Courts Building here with Senator Long and attorneys affiliated with his organization after she was questioned by the grand jury. Employes of the Orleans Levee Board frequently have complained concerning their "contributions" to the Senator's organization.

Mrs. Fisher's husband, who is the son of State Senator Jules Fisher and a cousin of State Representative Joseph Fisher, also is known to have been questioned by the grand jury. He spent more than two hours in the jury room Tuesday. Senator Fisher and Representative Fisher, both from Jefferson Parish, are Long followers in the Louisiana Legislature. Representative Fisher has been questioned by intelligence unit agents.

Representative N. S. Hoffpauir of Crowley, a Long floor leader in the Legislature, also has been questioned by the grand jury.

The books of the business concern headed by A. L. Shushan, president of the Orleans Levee Board by appointment of Long, through Gov. O. K. Allen, are known to have been subpoenaed for examination by agents of the Government. Shushan is a close personal, as well as political friend, of the State's senior Senator.

Perjury Charge Discussed.

One charge, of perjury, filed by the grand jury in the form of an indictment indicates that the jurors are interested in channels followed by money disbursed by the Louisiana Highway Commission. Jack Pizzolato, a St. Charles Parish deputy sheriff, was indicted for perjury after he testified before the grand jury that he was sole owner of a contract to build a road in his parish and that he received and disbursed all funds paid by the State for fulfillment of the contract. The indictment charges that $15,000 supposed to have been received by Pizzolato from the State actually went to Sheriff Leon C. Vial of St. Charles Parish, an ally of Senator Long.

Most Louisianans, practically all New Orleanians, believe that the grand jury, which has held half a dozen extended sessions during the past two weeks, will return indictments in connection with alleged income tax frauds. No one outside of official circles is prepared to say when the indictments will be ready, and officials aren't talking.

The Government seems to be preparing for prosecution of charges which may be brought by the jury, for in recent days it has given special assistance to Rene A. Viosca, United States attorney, whose appointment to that position was opposed bitterly by Senator Long.

Alva C. Baird, one of the Government's trained prosecutors of income tax fraud cases, was appointed a week ago by Attorney General Homer S. Cummings as special assistant to United States Attorney Viosca, and William H. Norman, an experienced Federal prosecutor, also has been designated to assist in the investigation and handling of income tax matters.

Several officials from Washington, including Frank J. Wideman, Assistant Attorney General in charge of the income tax unit, and Elmer L. Irey, chief of the intelligence unit of the Internal Revenue Bureau, have visited New Orleans since the big Louisiana case appeared to be reaching a head.

Primary Interest Seen.

While most interest here is centered on the grand jury activity, partially because of Senator Long's delay in starting his Legislature-authorized investigation of the city of New Orleans, considerable importance was attached to the drawing Wednesday of commissioners to represent the Orleans Parish Democratic Committee at the polls on September 11, primary election day.

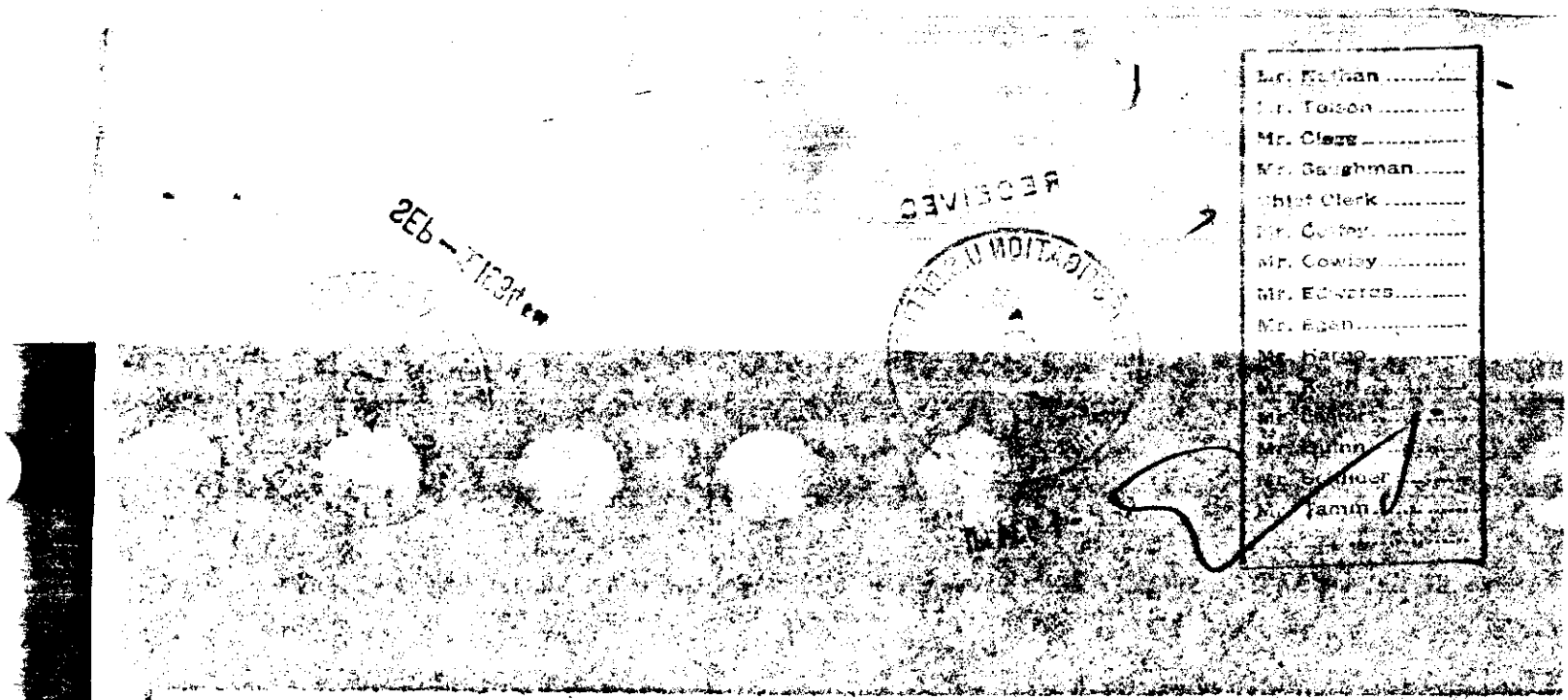
Leaders of the old regular organization, whose candidates are opposing aspirants sponsored by the Long organization, insist that their men will win, despite recent legislation adopted by the Legislature at the Senator's direction.

Attempts by the Long machine to intimidate voters or to take advantages in the poling places through use of the new State police, the National Guard or new election laws will be met by workers for the old regular candidates, leaders of the organization maintain.

However, primary election day is more than two weeks off, and the Federal grand jury is meeting almost every day.

62-32509-A

The Sunday Star, Wash., D. C. Aug. 26, 1934



WQNS27

NEW ORLEANS--ESCORTED BY A HEAVILY ARMED GUARD OF MILITIA AND HIS NINE CHOSEN LEGISLATIVE INVESTIGATORS, SENATOR HUEY P. LONG TODAY LAUNCHED THE FIRST OF A SERIES OF MOVES WHICH E HOPES WILL DISLODGE HIS BITTER ENEMIES, THE NEW ORLEANS CITY ADMINISTRATION, FROM OFFICE.

9/1--R1022A.

116

WCNS46

ADD NEWORLEANS

SENATOR LONG ADDRESSED THE RADIO AUDIENCE:

"WE ARE ASSEMBLED HERE TO INVESTIGATE THE DIRECT CORRUPTION OF THE MAYOR, THE MAYOR'S BROTHER, ALL THE CITY COMMISSIONERS, THE POLICE CHIEF, THE POLICE CAPTAINS AND ALL THE POLICEMEN.

9/1 ON1220P.

62-32509-A

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WCNS48

ADD NEW ORLEANS

"WE WILL SHOW YOU THAT VICE IS RAMPANT, THAT CRIME IS UNDETECTED, AND THAT CORRUPTION IS EVERYWHERE," HE SAID.

WITNESSES WERE CALLED IN RAPID ORDER. THEY TESTIFIED THEY HAD SEEN POLICE TAKING PAY FROM DIVE KEEPERS, PROSTITUTES, GAMBLERS AND SLOT MACHINE OPERATORS.

9/1 ON1224P.

62-92509-F

118

Legislative Investigation Not To Start Before Next Week; Several Mentioned As Probable Members; Orleans Lawyers Engaged.

Allen J. Ellender, speaker of the House of Representatives, announced today that Representative Isom Guillory, St. Landry parish, administration floor leader in the House, had been appointed a member of the legislative committee to investigate the affairs of New Orleans.

"I have not named the other four House members," Speaker Ellender said. "I have asked several members to serve but have delayed appointing them to the committee pending word from them as to whether they can serve," he said.

Since that memorable day during the recent regular session of the legislature when Mr. Guillory was commanded by Senator Long to "sit down" after he had made the mistake of admitting that all taxes of whatever form "were eventually paid by the people" has been known among his colleagues in the legislature as "Sit Down Isom."

Representative Gilbert Fortier is reported to be the only New Orleans member who will be asked to serve on the committee.

Not Before Thursday

Speaker Ellender said he had communicated with several members of the House and hoped to complete his House appointments to the committee by Wednesday or Thursday.

The committee, composed of five House and four Senate members, had planned to begin its investigations here Tuesday but in view of Mr. Ellender's statement it appeared the investigation would not get under way before next week.

The committee will be assisted by a staff of New Orleans attorneys, it was reported, but officials refused to reveal their identity.

Others Mentioned

Prominently mentioned as other probable members of the investigating committee were: Representative Burns, St. Tammany; Cole, of Allen, and R. S. Wilds of Concordia parish.

Senator James A. Noe, Monroe; Senator Coleman Lindsey, of Minden; and Senators Tom Wingate and H. C. Richardson, were reported as the probable Senate members with Senator Noe acting as chairman.

To Hold Secret Meetings

The committee, it was said, will first select a place for the hearings, consult with its attorneys and arrive at a method of procedure. It was reported that the committee would first hold secret meetings, examining witnesses and taking written testimony to be elaborated on and broadened by examination of additional witnesses at public hearings to be held later.

However, official confirmation of these reports was lacking. At the governor's mansion in Baton Rouge, Governor Allen was reported "out" and it was said he would not be available for an interview until later today.

Meanwhile, attacks on the laws enacted at the special session were voiced.

In New Orleans Mayor Walmsley said that bloodshed would result in the coming election and declared that it would be "the first of a series of ghastly tragedies resulting from Long's desire for power."

Denounce New Laws

In Alexandria, the Young Demo-

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE)

City Probe

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

crats of Louisiana, in a meeting attended by representatives from all parts of the state, adopted resolutions denouncing the new laws and demanding their repeal.

Rev. William S. Miller, C. Ss. R., of St. Mary's Assumption church, New Orleans, defended the practice of benefit church lotteries although he made no direct reference to the newly enacted lottery law which makes such games unlawful.

Mayor Walmsley, in a statement elaborating on his declaration that the new laws were the result of Senator Long's lust for power, declared that Senator Long told him in Washington that he was a "man of destiny," and that he would lead an American revolution.

Mayor Walmsley said he talked to Senator Long a year ago in Washington. "He told me," Mayor Walmsley said, "that the country is ripe for a leader to sweep out old forms of government." The mayor said the conversation occurred at the time of the farmers' holiday when unemployed staged a demonstration in front of the capitol.

"Huey asked me if I saw those crowds," Mayor Walmsley said. "Then his voice became vigrant with excitement. He said the crowds wanted only a leader.

"I am a man of destiny. I will lead those people. A revolution is bound to come and when it does I shall be the leader," the mayor quoted Senator Long as saying. The mayor also said Senator Long remarked that Governor Olsen, of Minnesota, has the right idea about the farmers rising, but that he didn't have the ability to lead them.

Sue For Scratches

Meanwhile another development in the political situation developed in Civil District court today where mandamus suits were filed by Walter B. Hamlin, chairman of the Regular organization's registration committee, on behalf of 12 citizens to compel Registrar of Voters R. J. Gregory to reinstate their names on the registration rolls.

The suits will be heard Friday before Civil Judge Bond. The suits were filed by Mrs. Thelma L. O'Niel, 1825 Clio street; Mrs. Irma H. Murray, 520 Third street; Mrs. Nita Truzello Simoneaux, 430 Soraparu street; Wallace Simoneaux, 430 Soraparu street; Frank Callahan, 635 South White street; Martin Kassel, Jr., 2439 Jasmine street; Charles Bonono, 2612 Constance street; R. LeBlanc, 2413 South Robertson street; Egbert M. Bumiss, 541 Calhoun street; Francis L. Mest, 2221 Laurel street; John C. Dunn, 855 Carondelet street, and Guy E. Sullivan, 855 Carondelet street.

New Orleans, La
Item
8-20-34

62-32519-7

119

Noe Must Head Quiz

Another election suit is to be heard before a Civil court jury August 28 in the court of Judge Bond when Mr. and Mrs. Stack and Edward Benitez seek to compel Registrar of Voters Gregory to put their names on the registration rolls. They claim they attempted to register but were refused after they had made out their registration applications.

Today, Edward M. Heath, attorney for Registrar Gregory, filed a motion in this case, asking that Judge Bond compel the three complainants to file $25 each for costs. The judge overruled the motion, stating that Section Five, Article Eight of the State Constitution, permits trial of such suits without advance filing of costs.

At the same time, Judge Bond fixed October 10 for the trial of the quo warranto proceedings filed by Alfred D. Danziger and John P. Briant asking that Mayor Walmsley, Commissioner Gomila and Police Commissioner P. J. Brennan be forced to recognize the legality of the new police board. On October 10, the city is commanded to show cause why the board should not go into operation.

The principal interest however continued to center about the city probe and in the absence of official announcement, much speculation was in progress regarding the probable membership of the legislative committee of nine members which will conduct the probe.

However, when Lieutenant Governor John Fournet was reached over the telephone today at Lake Charles he announced that he had not yet selected the Senate appointees on the committee.

Senator Noe in a telephone conversation from his home in Monroe said that he had not been officially notified of his appointment to the probe committee.

"I read in the papers where I was going to be chairman of the committee but that's all I know about it now," Senator Noe said.

Bills To Conway

(By The Associated Press)

BATON ROUGE, La., Aug. 20.—Twenty-five bills passed by the legislature at the special session last week were sent to Secretary of State E. A. Conway for promulgation today by Gov. O. K. Allen.

These measures embody the program of Long-Allen legislation which was whipped through the legislature in some 77 hours by Senator Huey P. Long.

Vetoes Bar Bill

Governor Allen also sent the secretary of state two concurrent resolutions calling for legislative investigations of the affairs of the city of New Orleans, and of the charges for cotton ginning in the state.

A bill by Representative C. A. Riddle, Avoyelles, providing that a lay lawyer practicing for more than ten years before Louisiana courts who has no record of his admittance to the bar may be given a certificate by the Supreme court, was vetoed by Governor Allen.

Veto Message

The veto message read: "Though the leaders and legislators of all political factions concur in this bill, it means the beginning of special legislative permission to practice law, and hereafter multiple rules will be urged for the legislature to license other attorneys. Let the Supreme court amend its rules if a case requires it, and if it will not act in any case it must have a reason for same."

Senator Long was not at the capitol today, and his personal bodyguard, Joe Messina, said over the telephone from the Long hotel suite that the senator would probably return here Tuesday morning. Messina refused to reveal Long's whereabouts.

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New Orleans La
Times Picayune
8-20-34

BULLETS NEEDED IF BALLOTS FAIL, AYERS WILLIAMS

Times Pic 8/24/34

Candidate Urges Defeat of Long Followers in September Election

If ballots fail, bullets will be the only means left "to get back our rights" usurped by Senator Huey P. Long, Francis Williams, candidate for re-election as member of the Louisiana Public Service Commission, asserted Saturday night in an address over radio station WSMB.

Mr. Williams urged the people of the state to defeat the Long candidates at the polls in the Democratic primary September 11 and said that "no state police or any other power" will stop him from fighting "until we have redeemed Louisiana from this tyrant."

Compares Records

Comparing his record as public service commissioner with that of Senator Long when the latter was a member of the commission, Mr. Williams criticized the senator for his opposition to reduction of telephone rates and of shipping rates of fertilizer to farmers.

He said that although Senator Long is telling people he "built" the Public Belt Commission-Louisiana Highway Commission Mississippi river bridge, he actually played a small part in bringing about its construction.

Mr. Williams said that while he was in the country during the past week, many people expressed wonder that Long could pay $500 per week for radio time while proclaiming what a poor man he is and how he has to live on the salary of a senator.

Ballots Or Bullets

"But this is not any more strange," Mr. Williams said, "than it was for him to give his entire salary to his wife, as he said he did when governor, and then to put his hand in his empty pocket and pull out Cadillac automobiles, a $100,000 house, five or six sound trucks and run a newspaper costing several thousand dollars per issue."

Characterizing the special session of the Legislature as Long's "last desperate card" in the face of impending defeat, Mr. Williams said that "unless the people of this city and the neighboring parishes put an end to these diabolical things by their ballots on September 11, bullets will be the only means left to us to get back our rights."

"No man abhors more than I do the shedding of even one drop of human blood," he continued. "Along with every other peace-loving, but also liberty-loving, citizen, I am hoping and praying that there will be no need for us to resort to the same final arbitrament that our revolutionary forefathers were compelled to resort to to redress the wrongs done them by an English tyrant who was the same kind of a crazy dictator as Louisiana now suffers under.

"Unfortunately there have always been men and women in our country's history who have been willing to sell their honor and self-respect and the honor and welfare of their country to tyrants. But always, too, thank God, there have been men and women whose honor, self-respect and patriotism have been above all price, and it is upon this kind of sterling American that we depend today to win this final battle for liberty and democracy in Louisiana.

"The only way to avoid deadly and serious trouble in the future is for the people to vote for the anti-Long candidates on September 11 and to see that we have an honest election in these two congressional districts on that day no matter how much Huey P. Long and his paid supporters try to make it a dishonest election."

"I am ready. Are you?" he concluded.

Mr. Nathan	
Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Baughman	
Chief Clerk	
Mr. Coffey	
Mr. Cowley	
Mr. Edwards	
Mr. Egan	
Mr Harbo	
Mr. Keith	
Mr. Lester	
Mr. Quinn	
Mr Schilder	
Mr. Tamm	

62-24509

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COMMITTEE EXPECTED TO BEGIN ON WORK SOON

T-P. 8/20/34

Senators Noe and Wingate Reported Scheduled to Take Part in Investigation of City's Affairs

Louisianians Sunday were awaiting announcement of plans for the inauguration of Senator Huey P. Long's investigation of affairs of New Orleans, which was authorized by the Legislature which concluded its special session Saturday morning.

No announcement had been made by the senator late Sunday as to when the inquiry would be started, but New Orleanians expected the committee created by the Legislature to get its work under way with little delay.

The primary election in which the Long organization has candidates is scheduled to be conducted September 11, and the work of the investigating committee, under Senator Long's orders, should be of greatest political value before the end of the campaign.

Selections Reported

Neither Lieutenant-Governor John B. Fournet, who is presiding officer of the state Senate, nor Speaker Allen Ellender of the House of Representatives has formally announced appointment of the personnel of the investigating committee.

However, according to definite reports, the House members selected by Senator Long to serve on the committee are Representatives Edmund Burke, New Orleans; James T. Burns, St. Tammany parish; David Cole, Allen parish; George Delesdernier, Plaquemines parish, and R. S. Wilds, Concordia parish.

Senators Chosen

Two members of the Senate reported to have been selected definitely are Senators James Noe of Ouachita parish and Thomas Wingate of Vernon parish. Two other members of the Senate are scheduled to be members of the committee.

Where the committee will sit or what procedure it will follow had not been indicated Sunday. Selection of an attorney to act for the committee, if the committee is to have

Continued on Page Three

ANNOUNCEMENT ON CITY PROBE AWAITED

T. P. 8/20/34

Continued from Page One

counsel, also had not been announced.

Senator Long remained in Baton Rouge Sunday. He spent part of Sunday afternoon playing golf, acquaintances reported.

New Orleans, La
Times Picayune
8-20-34

Mr. Nathan	
Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Baughman	
Chief Clerk	
Mr. Coffey	
Mr. Cowley	
Mr. Edwards	
Mr. Egan	
Mr Harbo	
Mr. Keith	
Mr. Lester	
Mr. Quinn	
Mr Schlider	
Mr. Tamm	

62-32509-1

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Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Baughman
Chief Clerk
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Cowley
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tamm

WQNS29

NEW ORLEANS--POSSIBILITY THAT THE LEGISLATIVE INVESTIGATION OF NEW ORLEANS' CITY GOVERNMENT WILL BE POSTPONED UNTIL AFTER THE SEPT. 11 PRIMARY ELECTION WAS SEEN TODAY WHEN ALLEN J. ELLENDER, SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE, ANNOUNCED HE HAD RECOMMENDED THIS MOVE.

IT WAS RELIABLY REPORTED THAT THE INVESTIGATION WILL BE POSTPONED UNTIL SENATOR HUEY P. LONG CAN ASSUAGE THE FEELINGS OF A NUMBER OF LEGISLATIVE FOLLOWERS WHO CLAMORED FOR PLACES ON THE EXAMINING BOARD.

THE COMMITTEE WILL HAVE MORE THAN $100,000 TO SPEND, AND UNTIL FEB. 1, 1936 TO SPEND IT.

8/24--R1042A

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ITEM TRIBUNE
N.O. La.
8/19/34

Ace U. S. Probers Spin Net To Trap High State Moguls

New Orleans La
Item Tribune
8-19-34

Men Who Put Capone Behind Bars Are Ready With Evidence; Unprecedented Revelations Of Graft And Corruption, Double Dealing And Manipulation Will Be Shown, Say Predictions Investigators Feverishly Busy After Washington 'Go Easy' Order Is Withdrawn; Grand Jury Meets Frequently; Getting Small Cases First

In two sets of offices, one in the Postoffice and one in the Customhouse, identified only by door numbers, a group of the country's most skilled and daring detectives are weaving a web of evidence to entrap some of the state's most prominent characters.

From bank records, office files, personal interviews obtained on plane and train and motor trips to the furthest corners of the country and to every section of Louisiana, the investigators, variously estimated to number from a dozen to 20, are slowly and carefully—but surely—building their cases.

So far the public has been allowed one or two flashes of light, but they are merely premonitions of what is to come: premonitions relatively as small as the flashes from the crater of a great volcano before it erupts thousands of tons of molten lava and ashes

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It is freely predicted that when the eruption comes it will be the most startling crash in the history of Louisiana, with unprecedented revelations of graft and corruption, double dealing and manipulation, with high comedy and tragedy, with fierce hatreds and strange loyalties.

The men who are preparing the explosion are the men who sent Al Capone to the penitentiary, the men who still believe they will capture the kidnapers of the Lindbergh baby, the men who broke up the last train robber gangs of the South and smashed the millionaire alcohol barons of Philadelphia.

They are the men who almost never get into the newspapers, the men who hate publicity and find their only reward in a job well done, and perhaps an occasional pat on the back from their chief.

Started After Capone Case

They are the agents of the special intelligence unit of the internal revenue bureau of the United States Treasury department.

It was just after they had succeeded in sending Capone to Atlanta penitentiary for defrauding the government on his income tax that their big job began here. Its beginnings, though, were small.

Suspicion that all was not right in the income tax returns of some big political figures in Louisiana back in 1932, led to a couple of agents being assigned to investigate. It wasn't so much fraud that they looked for at first, as it was more or less honest mistakes

(CONTINUED ON PAGE TWELVE)

Ace U. S. Probers

State Moguls Target

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

in returns through improper interpretations of the income tax law.

But what they found aroused their whole department. More men were assigned. They found, they reported, unbelievable tax evasion, on a scale they had never seen before, and more brazen.

Washington Soft Pedals

They were just getting under way when something happened. Orders came from Washington that pigeonholed the entire case. The Hoover administration was just about to go out of office. Press dispatches indicated that the buck was to be passed to the incoming Roosevelt administration, and once a Washington report said that the treasury was simply making a routine check—and mentioned the name of United States Senator Huey P. Long.

But early in 1933, things began to hum again. It was rumored in Washington that the new administration was going to work on the matter in earnest. More agents were sent here, some of them the department's most famous.

Reports got about that a number of politicians and big business men, associated in one way or another with the state administration were being visited by Federal men and questioned about their incomes, asked to explain certain transactions.

Then a Falling Out

Off and on for a year there were occasional news stories rumoring that the burrowing was going on, well underground; but nothing of import came to light.

Meanwhile, there came the report of dissension in one quarter among the men rumored to be involved. Mike Moss, senior vice-president of the Union Indemnity Company, which since has failed, quarreled with some of his business associates, notably his brother Irving Moss, the president of the company. Or they quarreled with him. There were all sorts of rumors, many of them conflicting.

Anyhow, Mike Moss suddenly disappeared from the city. His wife sued him for divorce. He was reported to have gone to California.

Everything quieted down again—on the surface.

The Union Indemnity company continued to write all insurance on state contracts, an enormous business.

Contractors learned they could use no other company, if they wanted to keep their contracts.

The burrowing continued. Detectives went to New York and Florida, St. Louis and Chicago seeking records and interviews that would help them make the completely rounded out cases for which their unit has long been known.

Run Into Blank Walls

It was a slow job. Nearly everywhere they ran into a blank wall on their major clues. They found many afraid to talk; others were clever in their evasions and explanations. Some few filed amended returns—as the law allows—paying additional tax and penalties, and stating that the added revenue was the product of market speculation or gambling that they hadn't considered liable to a tax: that was one way.

It was reported that one of the biggest difficulties the investigators were having resulted from the death of one of the bigger figures of the state administration, who was said to have handled tremendous sums of money for political leaders.

Then, this past spring, the word gradually got around town that Mike Moss had been visited by some agents on his ranch in Arizona, where they found him hard at work, sun-tanned. At first, the reports went, he had refused to tell anything of what he knew of certain transactions, but after days of questioning had changed his mind and declared he would "tell all" and answer any questions honestly.

The report became common knowledge among his former associates after he had made an affidavit for the agents and sent it to his attorney here. From the attorney the affidavit reached other lawyers. Some of Mr. Moss' former associates told friends quite freely that they were worried. All of them were anxious to know what was in the affidavit, and those who found out wanted to know whether that was all he had said.

But shortly the surface quieted again, and the steady burrowing continued underneath, undisturbed by public attention.

A new Federal Gand jury was impanelled. That was routine; no one seemed much interested.

But It Meets Oftener

It began to meet more frequently than was usual, holding day-long sessions, hearing witnesses other than Federal agents. And the report got about, and was printed, that the jury was hearing the first witnesses in what had come to be popularly called The Big Income Tax Case.

That, however, was all there was to it. Details were lacking, although all sorts of rumors got about.

There were pretty well authenticated reports that the bulk of the incomes on which taxes had not been paid were the products of a

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Special Prosecutor



WILLIAM H. NORMAN, who has been specially appointed to assist in prosecution of the income tax cases now being worked up here by the federal government. When his term as assistant U. S. attorney expired, he was named special assistant for the duration of the year because of his work on these cases.

system of graft in state politics that did not leave one corner of the state's multiple business untouched.

People were talking about a dozen different angles they considered to be involved.

The state highway department came in for most of the discussion. There were stories about enormous sums paid for patented supplies by writing the specifications so that there could be only one bidder, and of "contributions" to so-called state campaign funds by contractors before they could get their highway contracts signed even though they were the lowest bidders.

Gambling Houses Mentioned

It was reported that the contractors were allowed to get this money back by padding their pay rolls, and that a check of the employes on their employes' liability insurance returns showed a smaller number than their own income tax returns. This was common talk in insurance circles, and it was said some of the contractors had admitted it when questioned by government investigators, explaining about the graft they had had to pay.

Other rumors concerned the tremendous sums made by proprietors of big gambling houses in St. Bernard and Jefferson parishes which didn't show on their income tax returns, and of the immense sums they had had to pay in graft for permission from state authorities to operate wide open.

One persistent report had to do with the contract for installing the big sprinkler system for the Dock board along New Orleans' miles of wharves.

By grapevine from Washington came the report that the Treasury department had asked the State department to notify it if any on a list of some dozen Louisiana political leaders asked for a passport to a foreign country.

A man who said he had seen the affidavit made by Mike Moss declared that someone had pocketed $100,000 which showed on the books of the Union Indemnity as commissions paid to salesmen who declared they had never received the money.

[illegible] Appears! [illegible] ary ... [illegible] e there was noth- [illegible] Pencils, [illegible] ing came from the [illegible] orney, Rene Viosca; [illegible] jury, or from the [illegible] The burrowing [illegible] ol [illegible] ellas [illegible] y, nearly two weeks ago, [illegible] recognized Mike Moss in the [illegible] Charles hotel. It was learned that the two men with him were government agents who had accompanied him from his home in Prescott, Arizona, where he had moved and gone into the wholesale meat business after selling his ranch nearby.

The next morning the Federal men smuggled him into the Post Office building past waiting reporters, although his ten-gallon sombrero and blue bandana marked him. But he was seen in the United States attorney's office, had "nothing to say," and appeared before the Grand jury. He spent the morning with the jurors.

The next day he was in splendid humor at his hotel, but still attended by Federal guards. He laughed and joked about his appearance here, but wouldn't discuss what he had told the jury. That night he left for Arizona, still guarded.

Meanwhile the Grand jury had called and heard Mrs. Carl Fisher, daughter-in-law of State Senator Jules Fisher of Jefferson parish, one of Senator Long's staunchest supporters. She is employed as secretary to Secretary Charles Donner of the Orleans Levee board, and that led to more talk. Levee board members became the subject of gossip in connection with their incomes.

Then the jury recessed until Mon-

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day last, and there was nothing to feed the public appetite for more tidbits. Monday brought them.

Three men and a woman bookkeeper for Nelson Brothers, Baton Rouge highway contractors, appeared before the jury. The woman was with the jurors a long time, broken only by their sudden appearance in Federal Judge Borah's court for the minute that is long enough to report an indictment to the Judge.

The indictment was for perjury, against Jack Pizzolato, deputy sheriff of St. Charles parish. It alleged that he had lied when he told the jury he had kept for himself all of $15,000 paid to him by the highway commission for shells for paving except for some $500-odd paid by him for the shells. It presented the bank records to show that more than $13,000 had been paid into the account of his chief, Sheriff Leon Vial of St. Charles, and drawn out by the sheriff in a greater number of small checks.

People who said they knew some of the transactions involved in the Federal investigation described this particular one as petty. They figured that the objective was simply to punish Pizzolato for his recalcitrancy before the jury, and at the same time serve warning on others that the jury was not going to stand for perjury.

Witnesses Are Safe

It was remarked in this connection that some witnesses might be afraid to testify because it might lead to retaliatory charges against them in state court. But this was discounted when it was learned that under no circumstances could any information gathered in an income tax investigation by the government be used for a state court prosecution.

While the jury was hearing its four witnesses on Monday, State Representative Joseph Fisher, nephew of State Senator Jules Fisher, and a Long leader from Jefferson parish, was being closely questioned by the investigators in their postoffice building office.

The jury recessed again, until Thursday, without making anything public but the Pizzolato indictment.

On Thursday, Municipal Judge Dennis T. Canan of Crowley and a mystery witness who was smuggled in and out of the grand jury room, appeared before the jurors.

Shushan Aid Served

An that afternoon an even more important piece of news became public. It was learned that a subpoena for the production of certain papers and records had been served on L. J. Pfeffer, secretary-treasurer of Shushan Brother, wholesale dry-goods concern.

Now A. L. Shushan is president of that company and of the Orleans Levee board, and an extremely close friend of Senator Long. Naturally the subpoena led to more talk, particularly when Mr. Pfeffer did not appear before the jury and it was learned that the agents had obtained the information they sought without even talking to him.

Developments were becoming public with increasing rapidity. The jury met again Friday and heard N. Smith Hoffpauir, member of the State House from Acadia parish and a Long leader on the floor. It also again heard Judge Canan from Mr. Hoffpauir's home-town of Crowley.

Prosecutor Aid Named

Hardly had it adjourned when the formal announcement was made that Attorney General Cummings had named Alva C. Baird, one of the government's trained prosecutors of income tax cases, to act as special assistant to United States Attorney Viosca in income tax matters.

Mr. Baird, in the internal revenue service since 1925, is one of the nine legal field representatives of the bureau, in charge of the Los Angeles office. He has been here, it was learned, since February, advising the investigators.

It was also reported that perhaps Frank J. Wideman, assistant attorney general in charge of income tax matters, might return to the city when actual prosecutions began. He has been here a number of times to confer with the investigators.

Mr. Baird's appointment, of course, led to the report that the government was nearing the end of its investigation, and was getting ready to start court action. It also led to discussion of the legal phases of the situation, particularly the idea that witnesses before the grand jury are immune from prosecution. They are if they don't sign waivers, and it is generally reported that many of those who have appeared so far have been asked, and have agreed, to sign waivers.

But to all this talk, to discussions as to the great number of witnesses who have appeared secretly before the grand jury—their identities carefully protected by the government—the agents of the special intelligence have nothing to say. They just keep right on burrowing.

Crash To Be Sudden

When they do say something, according to reports, the crash will come—probably with dramatic suddenness. But as it was explained to a reporter by a high Treasury department official in Washington:

"The public never seems to understand these big income tax fraud cases. They wonder why we don't hurry them up. That's impossible. They lead everywhere. They involve complicated bookkeeping, bank records, a great number of minor figures in the general conspiracy. We work the cases until we have everything we want. And the job is made harder if we decide to establish a conspiracy case and tie a number of people into one indictment."

The government, it was explained, has plenty of time. It has six years from the year in which the tax evasion occurred to take action in court. And as far as the collection of the tax itself, plus the usual mounting penalties and interest, is concerned: the government can force its payment no matter how long it is overdue.

So slowly but surely the tight-mouthed squad of Uncle Sam's smartest detectives continues its burrowing, paying heed to nothing but making fool-proof cases.

The volcano should erupt before many weeks have passed.

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TIMES-PICAYUNE,
New Orleans, La.,
August 19, 1934.

Mayor Warns Armed Long Henchmen to Avoid Polls During Primary Election

'Absolute Desperation' of Senator Shown by His Activities at Special Session, Says Executive

Armed henchmen of Senator Huey P. Long nd state highway policemen will be arrested and held in jail if they appear at the polls on September 11, Mayor T. Semmes Walmsley asserted Saturday, when he returned to New Orleans after the adjournment of the special session of the Legislature.

"Let me warn Huey Long right now," the mayor declared, "that the acts of the Legislature do not authorize or permit him to have ermed men at the polls and any of his henchmen whom he thinks he can swear in to go around any of the polls armed are going to be locked up in jail and we are going to have a sufficient number of men to see that the law is enforced."

Asserting that the acts adopted by the Legislature are evidence of "the

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JAIL CELLS AWAIT LONG'S HENCHMEN, DECLARES MAYOR

Will Not Be Tolerated on Election Day, Says Walmsley

Continued from Page One

absolute desperation of Long," the mayor said that "If Long had the slightest hope of victory on September 11, he would never have attempted to cram down the throats of the people of this state the putrid legislation that his Legislature has adopted under his domination in an effort to control the election machinery."

Theft Attempt Charged

During the January primary armed state highway police tried to steal some of the ballot boxes, the mayor said. "If they come in and try to interfere in this city again," Mayor Walmsley asserted, "instead of taking them to the parish line and kicking them over the line, as was done the night of the last election, they are going to be put into jail and they are going to be tried."

Despite the acts of the Legislature in its special session, Long's candidates will be defeated again in the September primary, the mayor declared.

The mayor's statement follows:

"The Legislature has adjourned, but the people of Louisiana have had impressed on their minds the absolute desperation of Long in his next to the final effort to stave off the defeat that is coming to him on September 11.

'Putrid Legislation'

"If Long had the slightest hope for victory on September 11, he would never have attempted to cram down the threats of the people of this state the putrid legislation that this Legislature has adopted under his domination in an effort to control the election machinery.

"Last night Long, in an effort to conceal and falsify the true motive that caused him to call the Legislature into session, got on the radio and squawked about me. He has tried to bluff me before and he has never been successful in doing it. He knows that I fight all the way down the line and he knows that I am going to fight now.

"The more he pours on me the harder will be my fight in return. But, as a matter of fact, the people of this city must remember that the fight that I have been waging is not a fight for me individually or for my organization, but I have been fighting and I am going to continue to fight for the civil liberties of the people of this state and city and I am not going to take it lying down.

Predicts Repudiation

"I know that on September 11 the honest, sincere, decent people of this

Mr. Nathan .....
Mr. Tolson .....
Mr. Clegg .....
Mr. Baughman .....
Chief Clerk .....
Mr. Coffey .....
Mr. Cowley .....
Mr. Edwards .....
Mr. Egan .....
Mr. Harbo .....
Mr. Keith .....
Mr. Lester .....
Mr. Quinn .....
Mr. Schilder .....
Mr. Tamm .....
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city and this state are going to let Huey Long [illegible] that they are through with him just exactly as they told him in January last. The victory is with the people of Louisiana. Long's oppressiveness is going to be repudiated again.

"Let me warn Huey Long right now that the acts of the Legislature do not authorize or permit him to have armed men at the polls and any of his henchmen whom he thinks he can swear in to go around any of the polls armed are going to be locked up in jail and we are going to have a sufficient number of men to see that the law is enforced.

"This bully and braggart, who bullies over the radio and brags over the radio, need not think that the people of this state are such arrogant cowards as he is. We do not propose and we will not submit to his tyranny. The people of this state will not submit to any intimidation.

Protection Pledged

"The polls of New Orleans will be amply protected to see that every legitimate voter has a right to vote and that the women of the city can go to the polls and vote their honest convictions. And when it is over the same degree of safeguarding the ballot boxes will be taken that was taken in January elections when the highway police, with rifles, tried to steal some of the boxes and take them from the commissioners of election. If they come in and try to interfere in this city again, instead of taking them to the parish line and kicking them over the line, as was done the night of the last election, they are going to be put in jail and they are going to be tried.

"The police of the city of New Orleans are here to see that the law is enforced and they are going to do it, and they are going to be backed up with a sufficient number of men, properly equipped, to carry out the law.

'Justice Will Triumph'

"Long, with all the pieces of paper that he writes, will not be able to stop the electorate of this city and this state from knowing again that he is a repudiated, beaten, discredited man, and his acts of the Legislature were simply those of a desperate man trying to hang on to the power with which he now is drunk.

"The acts of the Legislature which he has tried to make law, notwithstanding all of the machinations that have come from this madman's brain, have not made him secure; and with determination, and with the carrying out of the law and the constitution of this state, which we shall see to, he will be defeated.

"Justice will triumph. Civil liberties will be maintained. The fearless people of New Orleans will vote on September 11. All of our citizens will be protected."

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TIMES-PICAYUNE NEW ORLEANS STATES, SUNDAY, AUGUST 19, 1934

Dangerous Playthings, Huey!



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TIMES-PICAYUNE,
August 19, 1934.

Mr. Nathan .....
Mr. Tolson .....
Mr. Clegg .....
Mr. Baughman .....
Chief Clerk .....
Mr. Coffey .....
Mr. Cowley .....
Mr. Edwards .....
Mr. Egan .....
Mr Harbo .....
Mr. Keith .....
Mr. Lester .....
Mr Quinn .....
Mr Schlider .....
Mr. Tamm .....
.....

Long Will Direct Investigation of City Government

Senator to Take Personal Charge of Nine Legislators

(By Universal Service)

Baton Rouge, La., Aug. 18.—"We showed 'em."

With those words, Senator Huey P. Long, the new Mussolini of the Delta, summed up today the extraordinary session of the state Legislature which, in the record time of five days, passed 27 measures voting the auburn-haired senator more power than any other political leader has held in the South since carpetbag days.

Commenting on his victory in the closing stormy session of the Louisiana Legislature in which he was virtually made dictator of the state, Senator Long ~~said:~~

"Wouldn't you have thought those New Orleans mavericks would have had more sense than to pick a fight with us!"

One of the measures passed by the state Legislature empowers Senator Long to launch his own "investigation" of Mayor T. Semmes Walmsley and his administration in the Crescent City. The senator announced he would follow up his victory in the Legislature by taking personal charge of the legislative committee of nine appointed to look into city affairs. Long pointed to what happened to Jimmy Walker in New York as a result of the Seabury investigation.

Long said he was already laying plans for the probe, and added, sweeping a lock of his tousled hair back from his left eye:

"Just let 'em wait. They've asked for it. Now they are going to get it."

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SCORE OF GUARDS SHIELD LONG UPON PASSAGE OF BILLS

Armed Henchmen Escort Senator from Capitol as Others Battle

STATE PUT UNDER MILITARY REGIME

People of Louisiana Made Subject to Militia and Cossacks

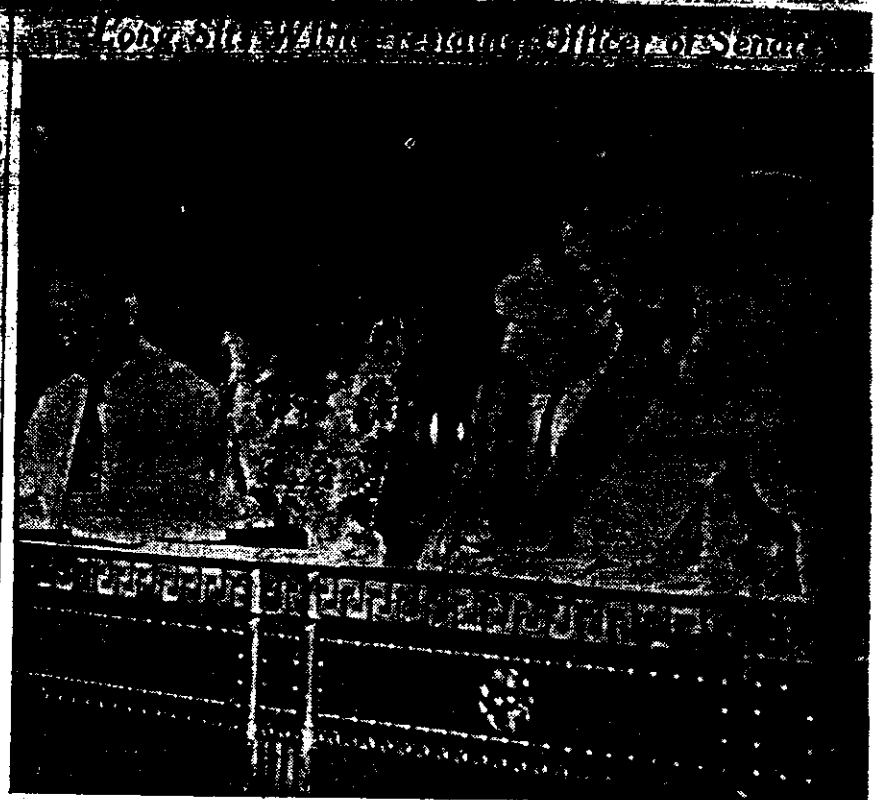
By George Vandervoort
(The Times-Picayune Staff Representative)

Baton Rouge, La., Aug. 18.—Louisiana changed its form of government from a democracy to a military dictatorship at 3:17 o'clock Saturday morning.

It was at this hour that Louisiana's Legislature adjourned its epic 77-hour special session, and Senator Huey P. Long walkad out of the capitol surrounded by more than 20 bodyguards, proceeded to his hotel suite and slept.

After a comparative brief visit to Governor O. K. Allen's office this afternoon, Senator Long, in complete control of the military forces and the election machinery of the state, again retired to the privacy of his bed chamber, deferring until Monday the resumption of his offensive against the people of New Orleans and the state.

The closing hours of the shortest legislative session of the history of Louisiana gave a foretaste of events that probably will follow the institution of the dictatorship.



Not content with merely lobbying on the floor of the Senate chamber, Senator Huey P. Long made himself comfortable at the dais of the presiding officer, Lieutenant-Governor John B. Fourmet, for the final session of the legislature early Saturday morning. He is shown above, center, speaking with his brother, Earl K. Long, once his bitter political foe. Lieutenant-Governor Fourmet is at the left "presiding" over the Senate.

—Photo by The Times-Picayune

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[illegible] Mr. Lee [illegible] My only purpose [illegible] front was to see that [illegible] William R. Peyton, was [illegible] advantage of."

Ellender Gloats

Speaker Allen J. Ellender [illegible] over the exclusion of newspaper reporters from the House chamber, as he instructed the sergeant-at-arms "to clear the House."

"The press has been wanting this for two or three days," Speaker Ellender shouted, "and it has got it—you can quote me as saying that."

The clearing of the House chambers of reporters and spectators came early Saturday morning while the House was in session waiting for the Senate to enact Senator Long's Hitlerized program. It was necessary for the House to concur in Senate amendments to bills that had been originally passed by the House.

Representative George M. Lester of West Feliciana invoked House Rule No. 20, clearing the chamber of all except members and employes, to bar Senator Long, who during the entire session arrogantly shouted his commands at his adherents in the House.

Calls for Rule

Representative Joseph Weber of the 11th Ward of New Orleans, who broke with the Old Regular organization shortly before the municipal election in January and joined the hordes of Senator Long, called for the full enforcement of Rule No. 20, insisting that it apply to newspaper reporters.

The special session that ended at 3:17 o'clock Saturday morning was the shortest in the history of Louisiana. The Legislature, in response to the call issued by Governor O. K. Allen at 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, convened at 10 o'clock Tuesday night.

The speed with which Senator Long was able to drive through his dictatorship program was made possible by amending the rules of the House and Senate to permit suspension of the rules by a majority vote, instead of a two-thirds vote.

Speed Vital Factor

Speed was a vital factor in Senator Long's plans, as laws enacted at a session of the Legislature do not become effective until 20 days after the Legislature adjourns.

Under this provision of the constitution, the laws enacted at this special session become operative at noon, September 7, if their constitutionality is not attacked in the courts.

The congressional Democratic primary election is fixed for September 11, and it was for this reason that Senator Long rushed through his bills giving him control of the election machinery of the state.

Policemen Limited

Not only do the laws enacted at the special session give Senator Long through Governor Allen, the power to use the militia at his pleasure on any pretext whatsoever and to crowd the polling places with his own special officers, but one of these acts limits the number of policemen that can be sworn in by the city government of New Orleans to protect its citizens.

When House Bill No. 7 was passed by the House it amended the charter of the city of New Orleans so as to curtail the taxing power of the commission council. When this measure reached the Senate, an amendment was put into it which provides that the superintendent of police cannot swear in additional policemen without the consent of the governor.

Long Gets Votes

When the amendment came back [illegible] parish and Thomas Wharton [illegible] both parish.

Senator Long has not decided on the other two Senate members, one of whom, at least, will be from New Orleans.

The laws enacted at the special session follow:

H. B. 1—Permitting William Kinsella of New Orleans to resume the practice of law in Louisiana.

H. B. 3—Changing the language of the income tax act passed at the regular session of 1934 so as to make the tax apply to the year 1934.

H. B. 3—Correcting a clerical error in the title to the act passed at the regular session of 1934 placing a tax on whisky, wine and beer.

H. B. 4—Authorizing the parish boards of election supervisors to name an unlimited number of special officers to serve at the polls in primary elections.

Delivery of Ballots

H. B. 5—Authorizing parish boards of election supervisors to appoint deputy supervisors to deliver ballots, ballot boxes and other election paraphernalia to the polls.

H. B. 6—Authorizing parish boards of election supervisors to appoint special officers to serve at the polls in general elections, and authorizing the board of election supervisors of Orleans parish to change the boundaries of voting precincts in the city of New Orleans.

H. B. 7—Prohibiting the commission council of the city of New Orleans from levying special taxes.

H. B. 8—Authorizing the governor to use the National Guard at his pleasure and providing that no officer or members of the militia shall be subject to any court orders.

H. B. 9—Providing for the increase in number of employes of the state bureau of criminal identification and investigation, and converting it into a state police force.

H. B. 10—Prohibiting municipalities from levying a license tax on any profession or business except those taxed by the state.

Courts Tied Up

H. B. 11—Prohibiting the courts from issuing writs of seizure to take records from the office of registrar of voters.

H. B. 12—Fixing $1 as the maximum fine for an impounded automobile.

H. B. 13—Authorizing the three members of the Orleans parish jury commission to parole prisoners charged with violations of city ordinances, and providing that such prisoners shall be released unless given opportunity to make bond in two hours.

H. B. 14—Extending the power of the governor to grant reprieves for all offenses.

H. B. 15—Amending the kerosene tax law so as to define kerosene to mean lamp oil, tractor fuel, distillate, burning oil, stove oil, coal oil, furnace oil "or any other oil of similar name."

H. B. 16—Permitting parishes or municipalities to levy amusement taxes not to exceed 10 per cent to be spent by the ERA for local relief.

Salary Fixed

H. B. 17—Placing the civil sheriff of the parish of Orleans on a straight salary of $6000 a year, and fixing his expenses at $20,000 a year, and providing that the remainder of his fees to go into the state ERA relief fund.

H. B. 18—Permitting municipalities to levy a tax of 2 per cent on adv tising of newspapers of more th 20,000 circulation and on motion pi ture advertising.

H. B. 19—Permitting the govern to use the surplus of funds allocat to the state supervisor of public a counts for the collection of specif taxes for paying cost of legislati investigations and for paying the e penses of the increased forces of t state bureau of criminal identific tion and investigation.

H. B. 20—Giving the governor t power to appoint three members the Louisiana Insurance Commis sion.

H. B. 21—Authorizing parishes use all or a part of the police ju 1-cent gasoline tax for relief work

Lottery Law

H. B. 22—Authorizing the paris boards of election supervisors name two additional election com missioners in each precinct in ele tions where there are no local can didates.

H. B. 23—Providing a fine of n less than $1000 and not more tha $3000 and imprisonment for not le than one year nor more than thre years for conducting a lottery.

H. B. 25—Increasing the corpor tion franchise tax from $1.25 to $1. per $1000 of capital stock, and allo cating the first $40,000 produced b the increase for use by the governo to pay for legislative investigation state police and National Guard. Th remainder goes to the state ERA re lief fund.

H. B. 26—Broadening the authorit of the attorney-general to supersed district attorneys.

H. B. 27—Providing a fine of n less than $1000 and not more tha $3000 and imprisonment of not le than one year nor more than thre years for any person disseminating race horse information outside the track enclosure.

SCORE OF GUARDS SHIELD LONG UPON PASSAGE OF BILLS

Armed Henchmen Escort Senator from Capitol as Others Battle

Continued from Page One

Blows Exchanged

...s of the House of Repre... exchanged blows, newspa...ers were excluded from the ...or the House chamber and a newspaper photographer was slugged from behind when he attempted to take a picture of Senator Long.

The halls and corridors of the capitol were crowded with Senator Long's secret agents, recruited from the ranks of the state highway police and the bureau of criminal identification. They had been brought from every section of the state in an effort to intimidate opposition legislators and newspaper reporters.

The actual signing of the bills passed by the Legislature at its extra session probably will not begin until some time Sunday, as it is said clerical and other errors in the hastily drafted legislation must be corrected by a battery of typists before the official copies of the measure will be fit for public inspection.

Legislators Depart

Administration and opposition members alike departed from the capitol as quickly as possible when adjournment sine die was voted at 3:17 o'clock this morning, many of them declaring they were returning to their homes to await the breaking of the storm of public resentment and uprising.

For the first time that anyone here can recall, the press ... denied the privileges of the floor of the House of Representatives in the dying hours of the special session.

Messina Barred

After the doors of the House chamber were closed to the press and spectators, Joseph Messina, sergeant-at-arms of the Senate and one of Senator Long's bodyguards, attempted to make his way into the House. He was seen entering by Representative George K. Perrault of St. Landry parish, who leaped to his feet and shouted: "Put that man out of here."

Mr. Perrault insisted that Messina be prevented from entering, and was successful in having him barred.

Messina's attempt to enter the House chamber followed closely upon the exchange of blows by Representative George W. Lee of Rapides parish, staunch Long-Allen administration supporter, and Representative Joseph B. Hamiter of Caddo parish, one of the leaders of the opposition minority.

Photographer Slugged

This fight was preceded shortly by the slugging of Leon Trice, staff photographer of The Times-Picayune New Orleans States, by an unidentified man as Mr. Trice was preparing to take a picture of Senator Long, who was trying to persuade Representative C. Arthur Provost to re-enter the House chamber.

Mr. Provost, one of the Long-Allen administration leaders, left the

Continued on Page Fourteen

House chamber when reporters were excluded, shouting that he would not vote on any bills unless newspaper reporters were allowed to remain.

Mr. Trice was surrounded by several men, one of whom struck him behind the ear, knocking him down.

Plates Stolen

Twelve photographic plates showing Senator Long's activities were stolen from Mr. Trice when he left the Senate chamber for a few minutes.

The plates were placed by Mr. Trice on the press table in the Senate. When he returned to the Senate chamber the plates had disappeared.

Mr. Trice asserted that he was informed by Senator Joseph Boudreaux of Vermilion parish that Lieutenant-Governor John B. Fournet had given the order to remove the plates.

Lieutenant-Governor Fournet declared that he had not taken the plates, but "knew where they were."

One of the stolen plates contained a picture of Senator Long giving orders to Lieutenant-Governor Fournet. Another plate would have shown a small boy in the seat of Senator Hugo Dore of Evangeline parish, pushing the button of the voting machine for the senator.

Reporters Excluded

When the reporters were excluded from the House chamber, Representative Rupert Peyton, a member of the staff of the Shreveport Journal, proceeded to the press bench. Representative William Pegues and Joseph Weber of New Orleans objected to Mr. Peyton's occupying a press seat.

"When I insisted on remaining at the press table," Mr. Peyton said, "Representative Lee advanced toward me. I seized a message tube and waited. There was a rush of members toward me. In the group was Joe Hamiter, my colleague from Caddo parish. Mr. Lee raised his fist to hit me, and Mr. Hamiter intercepted the blow.

Jumps on Desk

"There was a fight. I jumped on a desk and challenged any one to advance on me. The fighters were separated, and order restored after much confusion. Mr. Hamiter acted solely to protect me, and could not help being involved in the fight."

Representative Hamiter asserted that when Representative Lee advanced on Mr. Peyton in a belligerent manner, he left his seat to protect Mr. Peyton.

"As Mr. Lee raised his fist to hit Mr. Peyton, I grabbed him," Representative Hamiter said. "Mr. Lee turned and struck at me. I would not have engaged in a fight with Mr. Lee if he had not hit at me. My only purpose of going to the

...the ... adjournment Saturday morning, the ... vote of ... to concur ... necessary to ... tain a ... a quorum. Representative Isaac ... Guillory immediately moved that a conference committee be appointed, which was done.

The conference committee, without leaving the House chamber, reported that it recommended that the House concur in the amendment. There was enough delay to allow Senator Long to whip enough of his absent members back into the chamber to adopt the conference report by a vote of 55 yeas to 28 nays.

This amendment is intended to compel Police Superintendent George Reyer of New Orleans to dismiss the 500 special police he added to his force when Governor Allen ordered the militia into the office of the registrar of voters.

State Force Created

While depriving the police department of power to add to its forces without the consent of Governor Allen, laws enacted at the special session empowered the parish boards of election officers to serve at the polls on election days, each of them to be paid $5 a day by the parish or city in which they are appointed.

In addition to authorizing the appointment of the special officers, the Legislature created a state police force by amending the act of 1928 which created the state bureau of criminal identification and investigation.

Under the terms of the amended act, the state bureau can employ an unlimited number of men at the discretion of Governor Allen, and used to make arrests in any parish or city of the state.

Acts Against Courts

In addition to setting up his armed forces, Senator Long made provision in the measures enacted at the special session that the courts cannot interfere with the use of the militia by Governor Allen, and cannot cite the adjutant-general or any member of the National Guard for contempt.

Provision also was made by Senator Long in the laws he drove through the subservient House and Senate for his control of the registration rolls and the election commissioners.

One law enacted gives the parish boards of election supervisors power to appoint two additional election commissioners in each precinct where there are no local candidates. This assures Senator Long of a majority of the election commissioners at each polling place in the Democratic primary September 11.

Can't Use Writs

Examination by the courts of the registration rolls is prohibited by another act whipped through by Senator Long. This law provides that a judge cannot use writs of seizure to compel the production of the rolls in court.

Senator Long today made no announcement on the date that he will start an investigation of the city government of New Orleans through the legislative committee created at the special session. This committee, under the terms of the resolution adopted by the House and Senate, has until February 1, 1930, to make its report.

According to a definite report, the five House members selected by Senator Long to serve on the committee are Representatives Edmund G. Burke of New Orleans, James T. Burns of St. Tammany parish, David Cole of Allen parish, George W. Delesdernier of Plaquemines

ORLEANS STATES

FIRST EDITION

NEW ORLEANS, LA., SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 18, 1934 3 CENTS

FLY, SESSION ENDS

9 DIE IN ALGIERS CRASH

at Co. 2 Live in Algiers

SPITE BILLS PASSED; STATES CAMERAMAN IS SLUGGED BY 'EARL'

Heavyweight

Legislators Stage Disgraceful Exhibition

J-60512-29

Heavyweight



This is EARL K. LONG, the brother of Senator Huey P. Long. For a long time he denounced the senator and appeared as a witness against him at the senatorial hearing here, declaring that his brother Huey was guilty of all kinds of questionable matters. Earl K. Long is a heavyweight, very robust and young. Leon M. Trice, a States photographer, weighs 128 pounds, with his clothes on, and for months has been under the care of a physician. Mr. Trice was slugged from behind, when he attempted to take a picture of a disgraceful scene going on among legislators and others high in the councils of the state.

Legislators Stage Disgraceful Exhibition Before Adjourning; Fight in Front of Speaker's Dais; 128-Pound Photographer Slugged from Behind; Reporters Intimidated and Expelled from House

By E. EDW. BEDIER
(New Orleans States Staff Representative)

Baton Rouge, La., Aug. 18.—Louisiana's special session, called for the enactment of punitive and spite measures directed against the city of New Orleans, today stands adjourned sine die with every bill passed at the direction of Senator Huey P. Long, who now has been placed in control of the election machinery of the state.

But the legislators did not adjourn until after they had staged one of the most disgraceful exhibitions ever witnessed in the halls of a Louisiana state house.

Expulsion of the press from the chambers of the House, fist fights in front of the speaker's dais; a cowardly attack by thugs on a newspaper photographer; theft of a photographer's plates; intimidation of reporters by administration henchmen; swarms of state police patrolling the halls of the state capitol; ruthless crushing of a free people's rights by an administration steam-roller under the direction of Louisiana's Hitler were some of the incidents which preceded adjournment of the special session at 3:10 a. m. today.

Excitement Comes Abruptly

The passage of the administration's 27 reprisal bills which created a "Cossack" troop for the state and set up Huey P. Long in absolute control of the election polls of the state was a foregone conclusion but the excitement which attended the closing session came abruptly and suddenly.

Taken chronologically the trouble started in the House of Representatives when Senator Huey P. Long again appeared behind the rail of the House and attempted to lobby contrary to Rule 20 which had been invoked early in the session to keep Long out of the House.

Hardly had Representative George Lester of West Feliciana asked that the rule be invoked when Representative Joseph Weber of New Orleans, an administrationist, leaped to his feet shouting, "Put the press out too; put the press out too!"

Provost Protests

Speaker Allen J. Ellender

SCREEN 'TOUGH GUY' DENIES AIDING REDS

Never Gave Cash to Communists, Says Cagney

(By The Associated Press)

Sacramento, Cal., Aug. 18.—Despite James Cagney's vigorous denial, letters intimating the screen star financially aided California Communists today remained among evidence to be used in prosecuting asserted Sacramento radicals.

Letters seized in Red raids here spoke of "Cagney's money," which Police Detective Ray Kunz said came from the pocket of the movies' "tough guy."

From Hollywood Cagney promptly

135

[illegible] MOB STONE BUSSES IN STRIKE

(By The Associated Press)

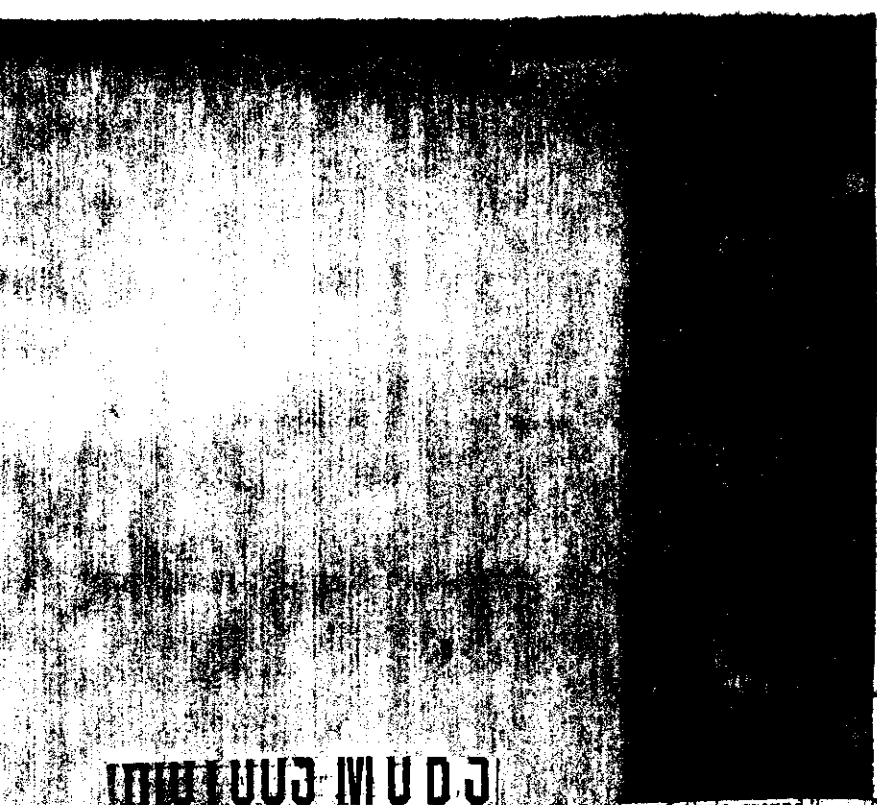
Chicago, Aug. 18.—Police redoubled their vigil today to check increasing violence in Chicago Motor Coach Company's union drivers' strike.

Several busses were stoned last night. A driver and woman passenger were injured by bricks thrown through windows of the conveyances by a mob of 1000 persons, many of them women. Three arrests were made.

Union leaders blame Communists for the violence and for the distribution of handbills urging a sympatheatic walkout of employes of surface and elevated lines to completely paralyze transportation.

William Taber, international secretary-treasurer of the amalgamated union, asserted that "communistic agitators have operated under the name of spurious 'rank-and-file' committees in several strikes called recently by American Federation of Labor unions."

Union officials said their men had



made too sure of their ground."

The shouting and tumult of the Nazis' rapid-fire campaign for popular justification at the polls tomorrow subsided today.

The day before Hitlerism's self-invited test of its own power found this capital quiet and unruffled compared to the excitement shown on previous similar occasions. Observers felt the probabilities of Hitler's achieving a bigger vote than ever weighed against the promises and warnings he delivered last night.

In a speech at Hamburg the chancellor emphasized the need of absolute loyalty among the storm troopers, whose ranks were "purged" by bullets the week-end of June 30.

One of the last to enter the campaign, Colonel Oskar von Hindenburg, son of the late president, declored his father approved wholeheartedly of Hitler as his successor.

Both the government and the press are united in a fight to disprove foreign allegations that Von Hindenburg's political legacy may merely have been a Nazi political coin.

Hitler touched upon but did not enter completely the questions of economics, religion, the place of the regular army in German affairs, international relations and his reason—enmity abroad—for swiftly joining his office to that of the dead Von Hindenburg.

12-HOUR EGG

(By The Associated Press)

on, and for months has been under the care of a physician. Mr. Trice was slugged from behind, when he attempted to take a picture of a disgraceful scene going on among legislators and others high in the councils of the state.

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From Hollywood Cagney promptly denied the implication. He denied he had "the slightest sympathy or connection with Communists who are trying to tear down everything American for which I would fight."

Kunz said the letters were written by Ella Winter, divorced wife of Lincoln Steffens, liberal writer and lecturer, to Caroline Decker, secretary of the Cannery and Industrial Workers Union, listed as a Communist party subsidiary. Kunz said Miss Winter was a Communist sympathizer

Wall St. Opening

(By The Associated Press)

New York, Aug. 18.—Stocks were narrow and dull at the opening today. U. S. Steel and American Telephone were each a shade lower. Santa Fe, American Smelting and Montgomery Ward were about even.

(By The Associated Press)

New York, Aug. 18.—Cotton futures opened easy, 3 higher to 2 lower with steadier Liverpool cables offset by hedge selling, liquidation, and the unfavorable textile labor situation.

Deaths



an administration steam-roller under the direction of Louisiana's Hitler were some of the incidents which preceded adjournment of the special session at 3:10 a. m. today.

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Hardly had Representative George Lester of West Feliciana asked that the rule be invoked when Representative Joseph Weber of New Orleans, an administrationist, leaped to his feet shouting, "Put the press out too; put the press out too!"

Provost Protests

Speaker Allen J. Ellender instructed the sergeant-at-arms to clear the chamber and augmented his instructions with, "The press has been wanting this for two or three days, and it has got it—you can quote me as saying that."

Representative Arthur Provost of New Iberia rose and protested the action of excluding the press and moved that the press be exempted from the rule and allowed to remain on the floor. He was overwhelmingly voted down and the sergeant-at-arms began to clear the House chamber of everybody except attaches and representatives.

Mr. Provost walked angrily from the House and shouted that he

Continued on Page Two

MOUSE CHARMER

Haneuss, the python at the Tunisian village at the World's Fair, was homesick and wouldn't eat, so his owners bought white mice to tempt him. Haneuss decided to make friends. Now they are just one happy family, and Haneuss is still on his hunger strike.

Mahatma Gandhi finally was persuaded to have a little goat's milk when his striking was struck. Maybe Haneuss could be enticed.

Whether you want goat's milk, white mice, or a Hindoo wardrobe, try The States want ads when your hunger



CONTROL OF ELECTION MACHINERY PROVIDED

Measure to Permit Use of Military Force at Whim of Officials Speeded Through Committee

By Frank C. Allen
(The Times-Picayune Staff Correspondent)

State House, Baton Rouge, La., Aug. 17.—With contemptuous disregard of the contents of the bills designed to destroy the civil liberties of the people of Louisiana, the Senate finance committee today echoed Senator Huey P. Long's approval of his Hitlerized program.

The Senate met at 3 p. m., received the report of the finance committee, and referred all the bills to the legislative bureau for consideration. The Senate recessed at 3:50 p. m. and reconvened at 4:10 p. m. to receive the legislative bureau report.

The legislative bureau, through its chairman, Senator Charles A. Byrne of the Third Ward of New Orleans, reported that all the bills are constitutional and required no amendments. On the motion of Senator Byrne, the rules were suspended to permit all of the measures to be engrossed and passed to third reading.

Senate Adjourns

Acting on the instructions of Senator Long, the motion then was made by Senator Coleman E. Lindsey of Webster parish, the administration floor leader, that the Senate adjourn until 12:05 o'clock Saturday morning, so that the bills could be finally passed and sent to Governor O. K. Allen for his signature.

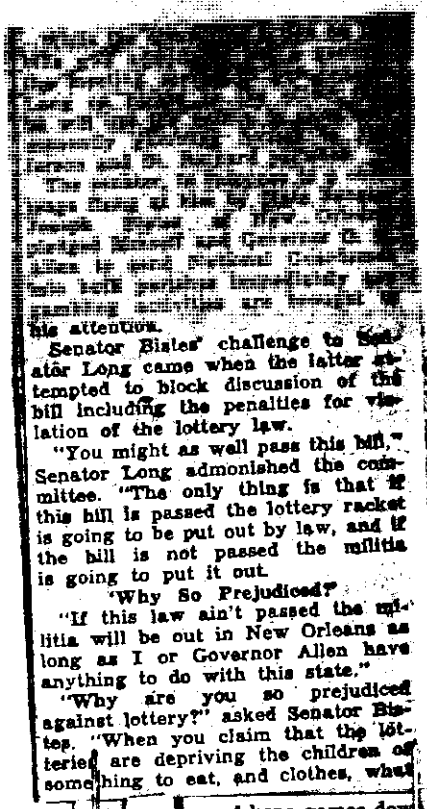
Senator Paul E. Chasez of New Orleans offered a substitute motion that the Senate adjourn until 9 a. m. Saturday.

"Oh, no," said Senator Long, who was standing at the side of Senator Lindsey's desk.

Senator Chasez' motion was defeated by a vote of 6 yeas and 25 nays, and the Senate then adjourned until five minutes after midnight.

The measures, drafted by Senator Long to enable him to control the election machinery of the state and to use military force at his whim, were run through the well-oiled machine in a little more than an hour.

None of the bills was read in full and they were hustled along toward final enactment as Senator Long brazenly stated that committee action was a mere formality.



[illegible] his attention.

Senator Bistes' challenge to Senator Long came when the latter attempted to block discussion of the bill including the penalties for violation of the lottery law.

"You might as well pass this bill," Senator Long admonished the committee. "The only thing is that if this bill is passed the lottery racket is going to be put out by law, and if the bill is not passed the militia is going to put it out.

'Why So Prejudiced?'

"If this law ain't passed the militia will be out in New Orleans as long as I or Governor Allen have anything to do with this state."

"Why are you so prejudiced against lottery?" asked Senator Bistes. "When you claim that the lotteries are depriving the children of something to eat, and clothes, what [illegible] e and keno games down [illegible] rd and Jefferson pa[illegible] mothers and fathers [illegible] children at home sub[illegible] ss, fire and other dan[illegible] down there and play keno and dice. I think that is 100 per cent worse than playing the lottery, because the parents don't leave their children, and you don't say one word about that."

Senator Long replied that gambling houses in St. Bernard and Jefferson parishes are closed at the present time, but added that if any gambling in these parishes is brought to his attention he will see that it is stopped with military force.

Pledges Self

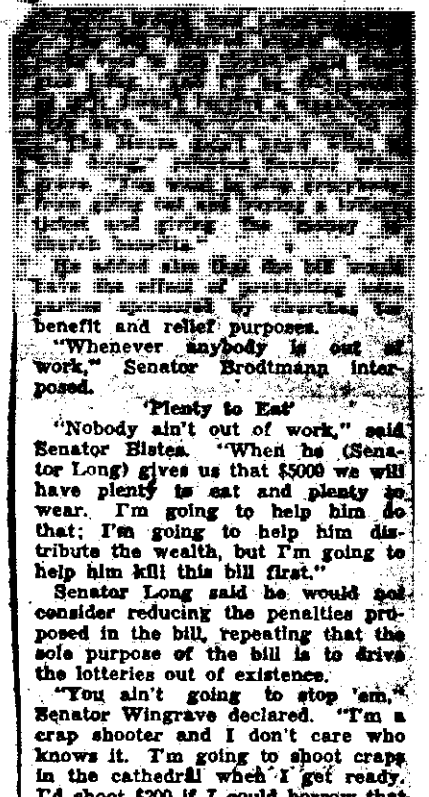
"If you will bring any such places to my attention I will close them up so long as Oscar Allen is governor," he declared.

"Will you pledge yourself in front of this audience," Senator Bistes persisted, "that if ever called to your attention that there is gambling in St. Bernard or Jefferson parish you will close them up?"

"I certainly will," Senator Long replied.

The vote on a motion to report the bill favorably was 7 yeas to 4 nays. The negative votes were cast by Senators Fred Oser, R. A. Wingrave, Edward Brodtmann and Bistes, all of New Orleans.

Senator Wingrave, ordinarily a staunch supporter of all things proposed by Senator Long, objected to fixing the penalties for lottery violations at a fine of from $200 or $1000 or imprisonment for from one to three years.



[illegible] benefit and relief purposes.

"Whenever anybody is out of work," Senator Brodtmann interposed.

'Plenty to Eat'

"Nobody ain't out of work," said Senator Bistes. "When he (Senator Long) gives us that $5000 we will have plenty to eat and plenty to wear. I'm going to help him do that; I'm going to help him distribute the wealth, but I'm going to help him kill this bill first."

Senator Long said he would not consider reducing the penalties proposed in the bill, repeating that the sole purpose of the bill is to drive the lotteries out of existence.

"You ain't going to stop 'em," Senator Wingrave declared. "I'm a crap shooter and I don't care who knows it. I'm going to shoot craps in the cathedral when I get ready. I'd shoot $200 if I could borrow that much from somebody."

'Ain't Going to Have It'

"We don't want any lotteries down there," said Senator Long. "If the churches can't get along without it we don't want it and we ain't going to have it.

"We might as well meet the issue. The bill passed the House, 75 to 12. This lottery business is so well organized that they are able to evade the law 99 times out of 100, and this business of hiding behind the skirts of churches doesn't sound so good to me. If that is necessary for the churches the churches are in a mighty bad fix.

"I want to tell you something about what had been happening down in New Orleans since we closed up the gambling dives. The grocer in my neighborhood told me that women who had been coming to his store and buying a nickel's worth of rice now are coming in and buying 25 cents' worth of rice. Women who had been going in the store and buying a nickel's worth of bread are now going in and buying two-bits' worth of bread."

'Children Buy Tickets'

The senator charged that lottery vendors have been making the rounds of New Orleans schools "and getting the nickels that are given to the children to buy lunch. The children have been buying lottery tickets with their lunch money and starving themselves all day."

"It's up to the men to be men and the men to be women," he concluded. "The lottery is going to be put out by law or it is going to be put out by the militia."

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Times Picayune
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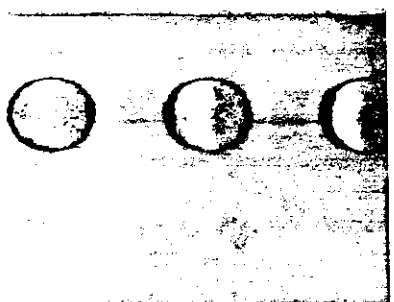

long said of the measure authorizing the naming of officers to serve at the polls. "It will make it safe at the polls."

He added that the procedure provided for in the bill was first advocated by the Honest Election League.

"I'm against it," said Senator Wingrave.

"This bill deals with the stuffing of ballot boxes," interposed Richard Leche, secretary to Governor O. K. Allen.

Leche attempted to offer further explanation of the measure, but was cut short by Senator Long.

Brodtmann Votes No

"What's the use taking up the time of the committee," he said. "I move a favorable report on the bill."

"Are you going to make me call the roll?" Senator Dore asked Senator Brodtmann, who had opposed all previous bills.

"Record me as voting 'no'" said Senator Brodtmann.

The chairman reluctantly called the roll. Senator Bistes joined Senator Brodtmann in casting a negative vote.

"Ten 'yeas' and two 'nays' and the bill is reported favorably," said Senator Dore.

No time was wasted on the bill authorizing parish boards to appoint special officers to serve at the polls in general elections and authorizing the changing of the boundaries of voting precincts in the city of New Orleans.

Favorably Reported

Senator Wingate moved that the bill be reported favorably," Mr. Leche announced when Senator Long had summarized in a sentence his interpretation of the measure.

"If there is no objection," said Chairman Dore, "the bill will be reported favorably 10 to 2."

Senator Long not being a member of the committee, it was necessary, as a formality, that a member of the committee present the motion. Senator Wingate responded to Long's suggestion. The bill was reported favorably by a vote of 10 to 2.

The bill expanding the state bureau of criminal identification and investigation to provide for a state police force was rushed through without discussion while members of the committee were engaged in a controversy over whether or not a photographer should be permitted to make pictures of the committee.

Senator Long's requests for favorable report on each of the 26 bills were supported consistently by eight members of the committee.

Those voting "yes" on all measures were: Senators Dore, Evangeline; Fredericks, Natchitoches; Gilbert, Franklin; Woods, St. James; Wingate, Vernon; Noe, Ouachita; H. C. Richardson, Washington, and Peltier, Lafourche.

Of the bill prohibiting municipalities from levying a license tax on any business or profession except those taxed by the state, Senator Long said:

"This, I think, is a formality. The purpose is to have the Legislature agree with the constitution. It authorizes the municipalities to stay within the constitution and levy taxes."

Explanation Accepted

"We are going to help the city of New Orleans in its advertised difficulties."

His explanation was accepted by the committee without comment. The chairman inquired if there was any objection to a favorable report. Senators Bistes and Brodtmann asked to be recorded as voting "no."

"Ten to two, and the bill is reported favorably," announced Senator Dore.

"Bill No. 11," the committee clerk resumed. This measure would prohibit courts from issuing writs of seizure to take records from the office of the registrar of voters.

"I will ask for a favorable report," said Senator Long.

"What is it about?" asked Senator Brodtmann.

Amended so as to provide that the relief funds be placed in the state treasury, the bill fixing the salary of the civil sheriff at $6000 a year, his expenses at $20,000 a year and dedicating the remainder of the fees from the office to unemployment relief, was reported favorably.

"What's It About?"

An attempt was made to have the amendment inserted in the bill without being read.

"What's it about?" Senator Brodtmann asked when motion was made that the amendment be adopted.

"You wouldn't object to it if you knew what it was," Senator Long replied.

Senator Brodtmann persisted in his demand for an explanation, and when the purpose of the amendment finally was made known he and Senator Bistes voted against the amendment and subsequently against the bill as amended.

Unanimous On Tax

The committee, for the first and only time during the day's session, was in unanimous accord on the bill authorizing municipalities to levy an amusement tax for emergency relief.

Senator Wingrave refused to ac-

cept Senator Long's explanation that the measure authorizing a tax on newspaper and motion picture advertising was "a good bill."

When Senator Dore attempted to carry out the demand of Senator Long for a favorable report, Senator Wingrave interrupted.

"Wait a minute—wait a minute," he demanded.

"I think everybody is in favor of the bill," said Senator Long.

"Not so fast. I want to find out what I'm doing sometimes, you know."

"Let's Be Fair"

Senator Long: "This is not anything that is going to hurt the city of New Orleans. Let's be fair to the city. Let's be nonfactional."

"But I'm asking you to tell me what I'm going to vote for," Senator Wingrave repeated.

Senator Long explained that the tax authorized in the bill would go to the ERA for use in the relief of the unemployed.

The bill finally was reported favorably.

Another 10-to-2 vote was recorded on the bill broadening the power of the attorney-general to supersede district attorneys.

Admits Bill's Aim

"This bill means that if Mr. Stanley in New Orleans doesn't do what you want him to do," said Senator Brodtmann, "you'll send Attorney-General Porterie down there and take over his office, isn't it?"

"Yes," Senator Long admitted, "and if Mr. Porterie doesn't do his business according to the law or if Mr. Stanley don't do his business according to law we can bring 'em both into court and fire 'em."

Senators Long and Wingrave agreed that the bill to prohibit the dissemination of race track information was "a good bill and ought to pass."

Without further delay Senator Dore announced that "if there is no objection the bill will be reported favorably—10 to 2."

Times Picayune New Orleans La. 8/

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NEW ORLEANS STATES,
August 18, 1934.

Without Precedent

SOME of the larger Northern newspapers when Senator LONG, through his dummy executive, declared, in a time of profound peace, partial martial law around the registration office, sent trustworthy staff men to New Orleans as observers on the spot. These trained men remained here when the midnight record-breaking extra session was ordered by the Crawfish.

In the absence of information to the contrary, we take it that, probably, these Northern journals felt that our own newspapers were exaggerating conditions with respect to the activities of Mr. LONG.

We are glad they made their decision, for no outsider can have been present at this special session without a conviction that the press of Louisiana has been mild in its presentation of the brutal and tyrannical overlordship that Mr. LONG has set up here.

No more impressive indication of that unscrupulous and brazen overlordship is possible than was furnished by the meeting of the Senate finance committee yesterday, with Mr. LONG, a senator and an outsider, sitting at the head of the table and making the motions and dictating the action of the committee.

* * *

BEFORE the committee were pending 26 proposed laws that the public knew nothing about and that in virtually two days he had rammed through the House. These bills in whole are probably as drastic and far-reaching as any similar number presented to a regular and normal session of the Legislature; for they undertake to deprive the people of cherished constitutional rights; to humiliate and punish a great and decent city of half a million people; to equip the governor with the right to keep a standing army in arms to terrorize the people of Louisiana; to enable him to seize all the political machinery of the state and steal the pending and coming elections; to take from the courts some of their fundamental and essential powers for the protection of society—in sum, proposed new laws affecting the lives, the property and the liberty of the people.

Yet Mr. LONG, without discussion or debate, thrust these 26 bills down the throats of the minority, under a gag rule, in a session of 80 minutes, or an average of about one every three minutes, and as the last stroke of midnight sounded Saturday morning he stood in the Senate chamber, bludgeon in hand, and converted them into laws, needing only the signature of [illegible] that dis-

Mr Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Baughman
Chief Clerk
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Cowley
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Keith
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr Schilleer
Mr. Tamm

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

HUEY P. LONG

PART 3 OF 7

FILE NUMBER: 62-32509
SECTIONS: 2 THRU 4

62-32509

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September 11, 1934.

RECORDED 62-32509-50

MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL STEPHENS

For your information, I am attaching hereto a copy of a letter which I have today addressed to the Honorable Marvin H. McIntyre, Assistant Secretary to the President, regarding the conditions prevailing in New Orleans, Louisiana.

Very truly yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

Inclosure #700987.

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Baughman
Chief Clerk
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Conroy
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Harbo
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]

E.D.

41

C

EAT-eg
1 yellow

September 11, 1934.

RECORDED 62-32509-50

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL,
MR. WILLIAM STANLEY

For your information, I am attaching hereto a copy of a letter which I have today addressed to the Honorable Marvin H. McIntyre, Assistant Secretary to the President, regarding the conditions prevailing in New Orleans, Louisiana.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

Inclosure #700988.

Mr. Nathan .....
Mr. Tolson .....
Mr. Clegg .....
Mr. Baughman .....
Chief Clerk .....
Mr. Coffey .....
Mr. Conley .....
Mr. Edwards .....
Mr. Egan .....
Mr. Harbo .....
Mr. Keith .....
Mr. Lester .....
Mr. Quinn .....
Mr. Schilder .....
Mr. Tamm .....
.....

EAT-eg

September 11, 1934.

RECORDED 62-32509-50

Honorable Marvin H. McIntyre,
Assistant Secretary to the President,
The White House,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. McIntyre:

I am advised by the Special Agent in Charge of the New Orleans Office of the Division that, in view of the agreement signed by all candidates sponsored by Mayor Walmsley of New Orleans and Governor Allen of Louisiana, it is generally thought that the primary election to be held in New Orleans today will be as peaceful and orderly "as any ever held in New Orleans or elsewhere".

Approximately 2000 members of the Louisiana National Guard are stationed in New Orleans despite the protests of various people but, in view of the agreement referred to in my letter addressed to you yesterday existing between Governor Allen and Mayor Walmsley, the National Guards will not be used at the polls today. There is no indication that general martial law will be declared in the city.

Representatives of Mayor Walmsley and his New Orleans political supporters are making a last minute check of the New Orleans registration rolls in an effort to locate discrepancies in the list of the names of registered voters. The Legislative Committee's inquiries into alleged vice conditions in New Orleans continued yesterday afternoon and witnesses were heard who testified concerning alleged graft on the part of New Orleans City officials.

I will advise you of any subsequent developments in the situation at New Orleans.

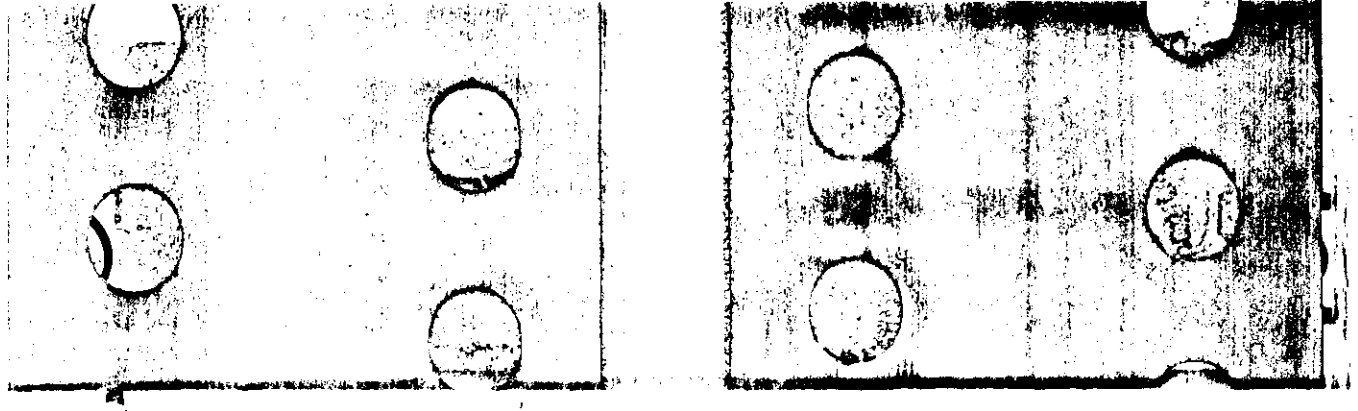
With expressions of my highest esteem and best regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

Mr. Nathan .....
Mr. Tolson .....
Mr. Ebersohn .....
Chief Clerk .....
Mr. Coffey .....
Mr. Coyle .....
Mr. Edwards .....
Mr. Egan .....
Mr. Harbo .....
Mr. Schilder .....
Mr. Lester .....
Mr. Quinn .....
Mr. Schilder .....
Mr. Nease .....

3



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[illegible] Building
Washington, D. C.
National [illegible]
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	RADIOGRAM

1934 SEP 10 PM 10 52

BMA251 118 NL GOVT COLLECT

NEWORLEANS LOU 10

DIRECTOR DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION

US DEPT OF JUSTICE 1001 VERMONT AVE NORTHWEST WASHN DC

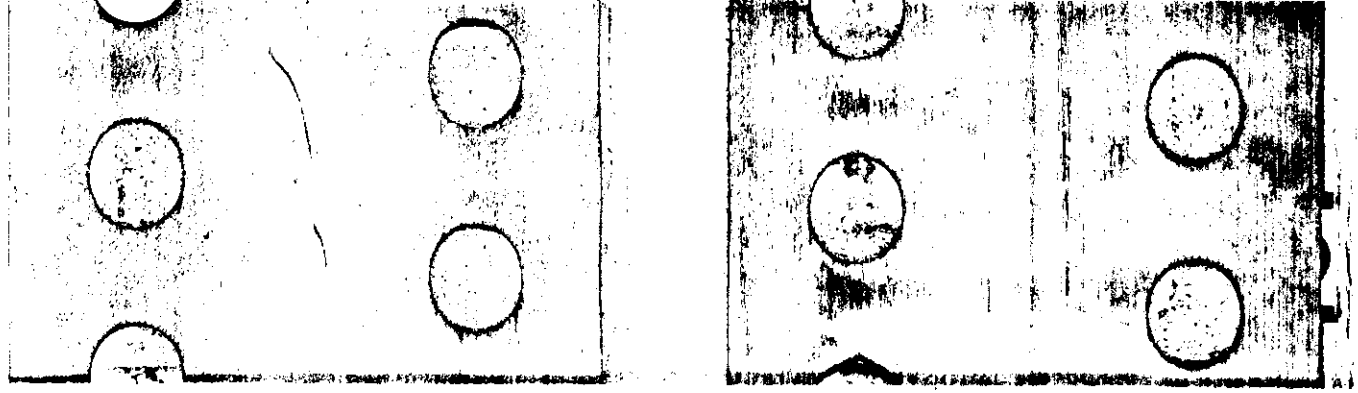
REFERENCE DEVELOPMENTS SITUATION NEWORLEANS IN VIEW OF AGREEMENT SIGNED BY ALL CANDIDATES MAYOR WALMSLEY AND GOVERNOR ALLEN IT IS GENERALLY PREDICTED THAT THE PRIMARY ELECTION TOMORROW WILL BE AS PEACEFUL AND ORDERLY AS ANY EVER HELD IN NEWORLEANS OR ELSEWHERE STOP APPROXIMATELY TWO THOUSAND NATIONAL GUARDSMEN STILL IN NEWORLEANS DESPITE PROTESTS BUT IN VIEW OF AGREEMENT WILL NOT BE USED

RECORDED 1-2-32501-50

SEP 12 1934

SEP 14 1934

TAMM ONE



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WLT	WEEK END CABLE LETTER
	RADIOGRAM

8MA251/2/ NL COLLECT NEWORLEANS DIV OF INVESTIGATION WASHN 1934 SEP 10 PM

AT POLLS ELECTION DAY AND NO INDICATION THAT GENERAL MARTIAL LAW WILL BE DECLARED IN CITY STOP REPRESENTATIVES OF MAYOR WALMSLEY AND NEWORLEANS ORGANIZATION ARE MAKING LAST MINUTE CHECK OF NEWORLEANS REGISTRATION ROLLS FOR DISCREPANCIES STOP LEGISLATIVE PROBE RELATIVE ALLEGED VICE CONDITIONS NEWORLEANS CONTINUED THIS AFTERNOON AND WITNESSES HEARD RELATIVE ALLEGED GRAFT ON PART NEWORLEANS CITY OFFICIALS

WHITLEY.

KAT-eg
1 yellow

September 10, 1934.

E

RECORDED 62-32509-49

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL,
MR. WILLIAM STANLEY

For your information, I am attaching hereto a copy of a letter which I have today addressed to the Honorable Marvin H. McIntyre, Assistant Secretary to the President, concerning the conditions prevailing at New Orleans, Louisiana.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

Inclosure #700981.

FILES SECTION
MAILED
★ SEP 10 1934 ★
F. M.
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

EAT-eg
1 yellow

September 10, 1934.

RECORDED 62-32509-49

MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL STEPHENS

For your information, I am attaching hereto a copy of a letter which I have today addressed to the Honorable Marvin H. McIntyre, Assistant Secretary to the President, concerning the conditions prevailing at New Orleans, Louisiana.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

Inclosure #700930.

FILES SECTION
MAILED
★ SEP 10 1934 ★
P. M.
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

EAT-eg

September 10, 1934.

RECORDED 62-32509-49

Honorable Marvin H. McIntyre,
Assistant Secretary to the President,
The White House,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. McIntyre:

The following information, concerning the conditions prevailing at New Orleans, Louisiana, has been transmitted to me by the Special Agent in Charge of the Division Office located in that city.

The Louisiana Supreme Court on Friday afternoon refused to grant to the Board of Election Supervisors at New Orleans write of mandamus commanding the Civil District Judge to suspend two temporary restraining orders prohibiting extra election commissioners and special officers for the primary election to be held tomorrow.

There is a rumor current in New Orleans that another special session of the Legislature will be held to initiate impeachment proceedings against New Orleans Judges and to revoke the New Orleans city charter. Hearings of the Legislative Investigating Committee were resumed for a short period on Saturday afternoon.

Congressman J. Y. Sanders, Jr. is reported to have sent a telegram to the President complaining against the use of the Louisiana National Guards for political purposes. I am advised that parents and wives of guardsmen at Lake Charles, Louisiana and in other towns in Louisiana have also telegraphed protests of a similar nature to the President.

It has been announced in New Orleans that a local arbitration committee composed of representatives of New Orleans organizations has stated that all candidates of Governor Allen and Mayor Palmsley have signed an agreement for the conducting of a peaceful and fair election in New Orleans tomorrow without the use of armed civilians or soldier guards. It has been stated that no officers or armed parties of any kind will appear at or near the polls except by direction and acting under the order of the arbitration committee which shall have complete control and authority. This agreement is described as being of the same nature as that rejected several days ago by Governor Allen and the forces

Mr. Baughman
Chief Clerk
Mr. Tamm

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170 SEP 16 1964

of Senator Huey Long except that a paragraph has been added thereto recognizing the Federal injunction issued last Friday by Judge Borah, details of which were incorporated in my letter to you dated September 3, 1934.

I will advise you of any further developments in this situation.

With expressions of my highest esteem and best regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

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1934 SEP 10 AM 2 16

CB30 123 NL GOVT COLLECT

NEWORLEANS LOU 9

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION

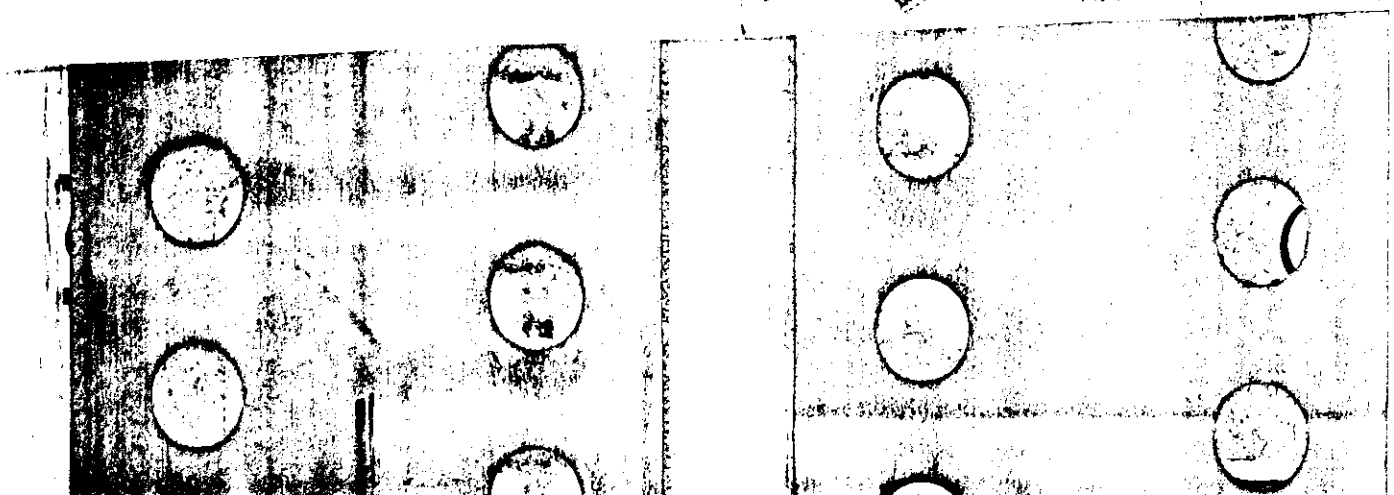
US DEPT OF JUSTICE 1001 VERMONT AVE NW WASHN DC

REFERENCE DEVELOPMENTS IN SITUATION AT NEWORLEANS A LOCAL ARBITRATION COMMITTEE COMPOSED OF REPRESENTATIVES OF LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS AND UNIVERSITIES HAS ANNOUNCED THAT ALL CANDIDATES GOVERNOR ALLEN AND MAYOR WALMSLY HAVE SIGNED AN AGREEMENT FOR THE CONDUCT OF A PEACEFUL AND FAIR ELECTION IN NEWORLEANS TUESDAY WITHOUT ~~USE OF ARMED CIVILIANS~~ OR SOLDIERS AND NO OFFICERS OR ARMED PARTIES OF ANY KIND WILL APPEAR AT OR NEAR THE POLLS EXCEPT BY DIRECTION AND UNDER ORDER OF THE

RECORDED

SEP 13 1934

Mr Intyre, Stephens & Stanley 9/1



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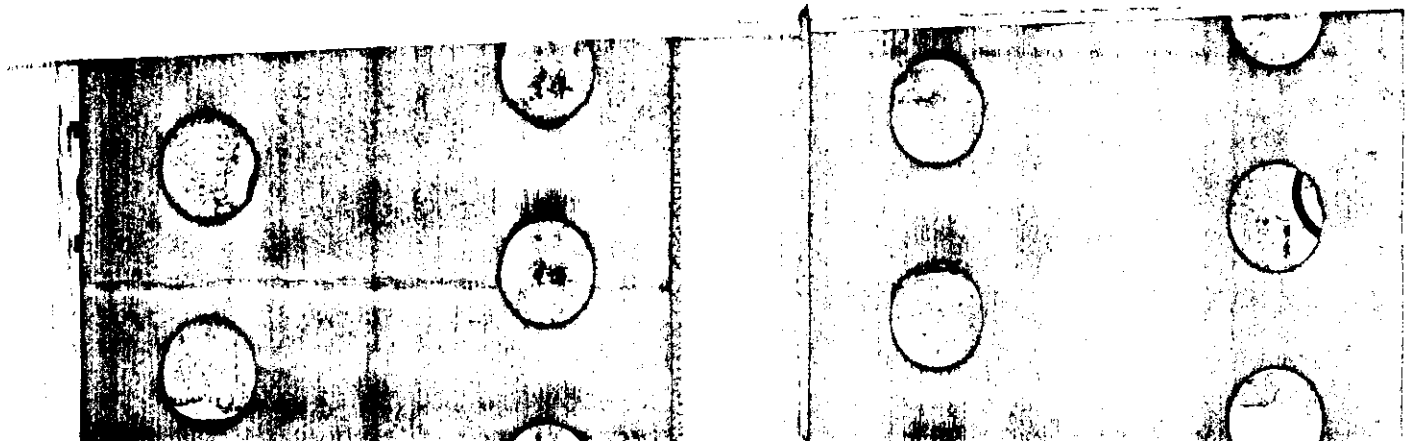
WLT	WEEK END CABLE LETTER
	RADIOGRAM

1934 SEP 10 AM 2 16

CB30/2 NOLEANS DIVN OF INV WASHN DC

ARBITRATION COMMITTEE WHICH SHALL HAVE COMPLETE CONTROL AND AUTHORITY STOP THE AGREEMENT SIGNED YESTERDAY IS THE SAME AS THAT REJECTED SEVERAL SAYS AGO BY GOVERNOR ALLEN AND THE LONG FORCES EXCEPT THAT A PARAGRAPH HAS BEEN ADDED RECOGNIZING THE FEDERAL INJUNCTION ISSUED LAST FRIDAY BY JUDGE BORAH

WHITLEY.



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STANDARD TIME INDICATED ON THIS MESSAGE

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Baughman
Chief Clerk
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Cowley
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Keith
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tamm

BMA203 126 NL GOVT COLLECT 1/61

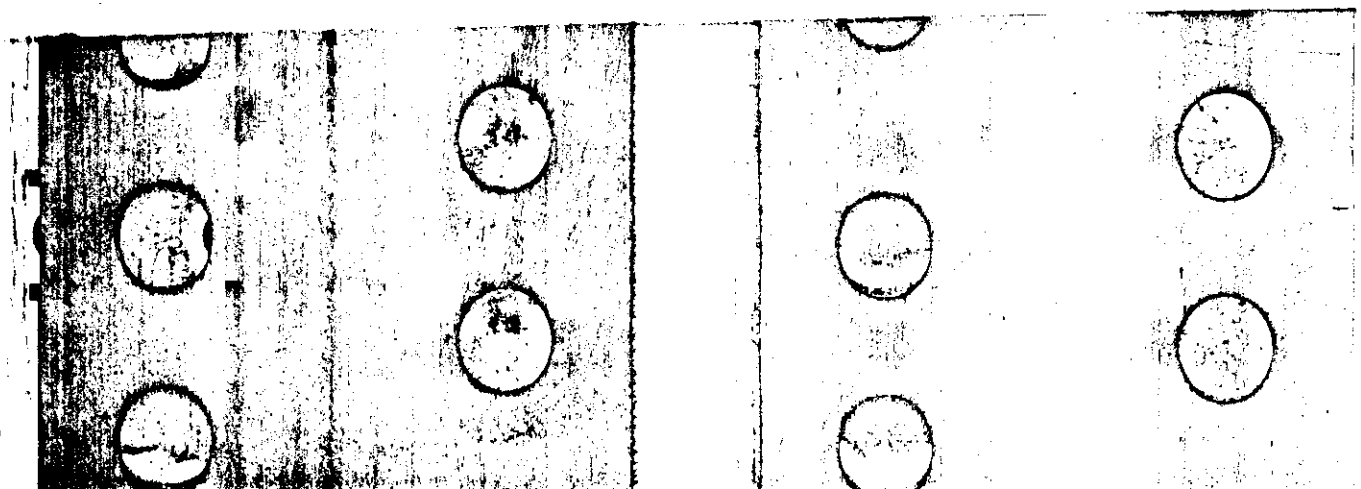
NEWORLEANS LOU 8 1934 SEP

DIRECTOR

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE 1001 VER

NORTHWEST WASHN DC

FURTHER REFERENCE DEVELOPMENTS IN SITUATION IN NEWORLEANS LOUISIANA SUPREME COURT YESTERDAY REFUSED TO GRANT THE BOARD OF ELECTION SUPERVISORS AT NEWORLEANS WRITS OF MANDAMUS COMMANDING THE CIVIL DISTRICT JUDGE TO SUSPEND TWO TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDERS PROHIBITING EXTRA ELECTION COMMISSIONERS AND SPECIAL OFFICERS FOR THE PRIMARY ELECTION NEXT TUESDAY STOP IT IS RUMORED THERE WILL BE ANOTHER SPECIAL SESSION OF THE



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STANDARD TIME
INDICATED ON THIS MESSAGE

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Mackay Radio

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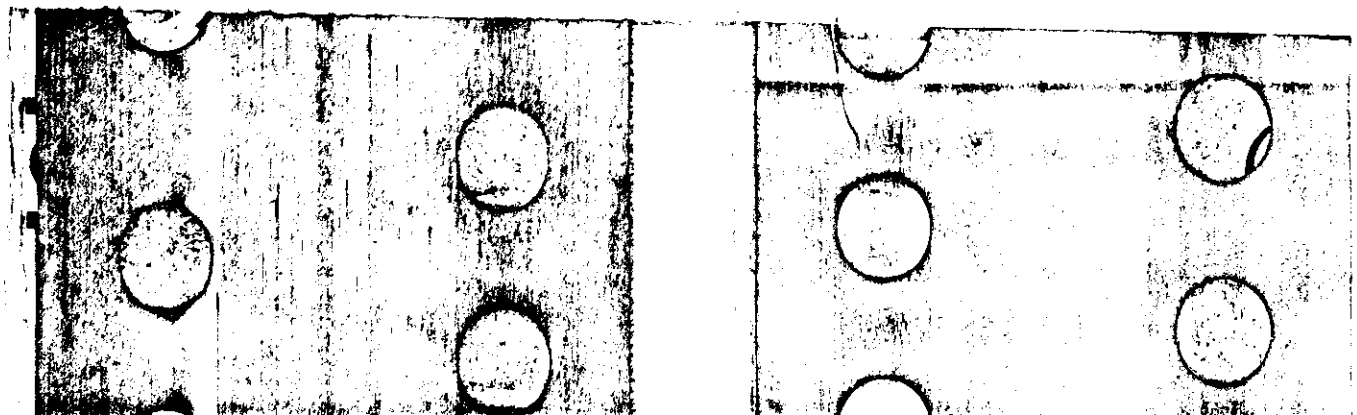
	RADIOGRAM

M A203/2/65 NOLEANS DIR DIV OF INVESTG WASHN DC

1934 SEP 8 PM 10 49

LEGISLATURE TO INITIATE IMPEACHMENT PROCEEDINGS AGAINST NEWORLEANS JUDGES AND TO REVOKE NEWORLEANS CITY CHARTER STOP HEARINGS OF LEGISLATIVE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE RESUMED FOR SHORT PERIOD THIS AFTERNOON STOP CONGRESSMAN J Y SANDERS JR HAS WIRED THE PRESIDENT COMPLAINING AGAINST THE LOUISIANA NATIONAL GUARDS BEING USED FOR POLITICAL PURPOSES PARENTS AND WIVES OF GUARDSMEN AT LAKECHARLES LOUISIANA AND OTHER TOWNS HAVE ALSO WIRED PROTESTS TO THE PRESIDENT WHITLEY.



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September 8, 1934.

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RECORDED 62-32509-47

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL,
MR. WILLIAM STANLEY

With further reference to my memorandum dated August 29, 1934 pertaining to efforts made in New Orleans, Louisiana to have this Division undertake investigation into alleged violations of the election fraud laws in connection with the prevailing political strife in New Orleans, I am attaching hereto a copy of a letter addressed to the Special Agent in Charge of the New Orleans Division Office by United States Attorney Rene A. Viosca of New Orleans together with the original inclosures referred to therein, namely a copy of a letter addressed to Mr. Viosca under date of September 1, 1934 by Mayor Walmsley, certified copies of the judgment rendered in the injunction proceedings by the City District Court of the City of New Orleans, the scrap book prepared by the Mayor and other certified copies of docket records.

No action will be taken in this matter in the absence of a specific request.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

Inclosure #700968.

(No copy of scrap book retained in Div. files.)

COPIES DESTROYED
170 SEP 16 1964

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tamm
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Chief Clerk
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Evans
Mr. Harbo
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Tamm

Division of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

326½ Post Office Building,
New Orleans, Louisiana.
September 4, 1934.

RW:aw
52-218

AIR MAIL.
SPECIAL DELIVERY.

Director,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
1001 Vermont Avenue, N.W.,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

With reference to developments in the situation at New Orleans, there is transmitted herewith copy of letter dated September 4, 1934, addressed to this office by United States Attorney Rene A. Viosca, New Orleans, Louisiana, together with the original enclosures referred to therein, which were forwarded to Mr. Viosca by Mayor T. Semmes Walmsley of New Orleans, with the request that they be transmitted to the Attorney General by Air Mail.

The above mentioned enclosures are being furnished the Division for appropriate attention.

Very truly yours,

R. Whitley,
Special Agent in Charge.

RECORDED

47

1 Encs.

COPY

NEW ORLEANS
SEPTEMBER 4, 1934

Mr. R. Whitley,
Special Agent in Charge,
Division of Investigation
Department of Justice,
New Orleans, Louisiana.

Dear Sir:

I am herewith transmitting original of letter received by me from Honorable T. Semmes Walmsley, Mayor of New Orleans, under date of September 1, 1934, together with certified copies of judgments and other documents in certain injunction proceedings pending in the Civil District Court of the Parish of Orleans and scrap book, containing newspaper clippings with reference to the recent request of the Mayor of New Orleans for Federal intervention, in connection with delcaration by the Governor of Louisiana of partial martial law in New Orleans.

You will note that the Mayor requests that I transmit this to the Attorney General and that this be expedited as the Mayor sees a crisis approaching.

Inasmuch as this matter has been previously referred to you, I am transmitting the letter and documents to you, with the request that they be transmitted to the proper officials in Washington.

Respectfully,

Rene A. Viosca,
United States Attorney.

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170 SEP 16 1964

17

COPY

CITY OF NEW ORLEANS
OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

September 1, 1934.

T. Semmes Walmsley,
Mayor

Mr. Rene Viosca
U.S.District Attorney,
New Orleans, Louisiana.

Dear Mr. Viosca:

In order that the Attorney General may be fully posted as to developments in the City of New Orleans, I am taking the liberty of transmitting to you, and ask that you transmit to him promptly, the enclosed scrap book of newspaper clippings showing a historical account of the illegal entrance of the militia into the city of New Orleans and the conditions which now exist in the city of New Orleans.

I am also enclosing certified copies of judgment rendered in the injunction proceedings by the Civil District Court of the City of New Orleans. I am also enclosing a statement of the Clerk of Court that Mr. Avendano, member of the Militia, convicted for contempt of Court, has paid his fine, therefore, the judgment against him is final. No appeal has been taken from the judgment of court by General Fleming or Captain Benezhek; more than ten days have elapsed, therefore, this judgment is now final.

I am transmitting this to you and asking that you transmit it to the Attorney General so that in the event there is anything which in your judgment should be additionally brought to his attention concerning the representations which I have made, that you can transmit it to him, having before you first hand the information that I am sending toyour superior. I most sincerely request that this be expedited and that all the information contained herein be sent to him, if possible by air mail as I can readily see a crisis approaching, which may develop.

Yours very truly,
T. S. Walmsley (Signed)
MAYOR

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170 SEP 16 1964

62-32507-47

14

Form 12 2m 12-3-21

STATE OF LOUISIANA

Civil District Court for the Parish of Orleans

EXTRACT FROM MINUTES

NO. 206 386 DIVISION "D"

HERVE RACIVITCH VS. RAY H. FLEMING, ET AL.

Present, the Honorable NAT W. BOND, Acting Judge

Tuesday the 14th day of August ~~XXX~~ 1934.

~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~

This cause came on for trial on rule for contempt against NUMA P. AVENDANO.

PRESENT: EDWARD M. ROBBERT, J. B. MONROE, CHAS. I. DENECHAUD, HARRY P. GAMBLE, LUTHER E. HALL, and GEORGE SETH GUION, Attorneys for the plaintiff.

NUMA P. AVENDANO, in person.

And after hearing the pleadings, evidence and Counsel, for the reasons orally assigned.

IT IS ORDERED by the Court, that the said rule be made absolute holding that the said defendant, NUMA P. AVENDANO, is guilty of contempt of this Court, and said defendant, to pay a fine of twenty five dollars and serve ten days in the Parish Prison of this Parish, and in default of the payment of said fine, serve an additional ten days, in said Parish Prison, and the Court after hearing a motion of GEORGE SETH GUION of counsel for the plaintiff, the Court suspended the sentence of imprisonment, and further the said defendant, was given forty eight hours within which to pay the said of $25.

I, G. H. REMME, Deputy Clerk of the Civil District Court, do hereby certify that no appeal has been taken in the above numbered and entitled cause by NUMA P. AVANDANO.

G. H. Remme
DEPUTY CLERK.

I, G. H. REMME Deputy Clerk of the Civil District Court, do hereby certify the above to be a true and correct abstract from the minutes of Division "D" Book 59 Folio 596

This the 3rd day of September 193[illegible]

G. H. Remme
Deputy Clerk.

Form 12 Rev 12-3-21

STATE OF LOUISIANA

Civil District Court for the Parish of Orleans

~~EXTRACT FROM MINUTES~~

NO. 208,385 and 208,386 (Consolidated) DIVISION "D"
GUSTAVE P. BLANCHARD VS. RAY H. FLETTING ET AL. and HERVE RACTVITCH
VS. RAY H. FLETTING ET AL.
Present, the Honorable NAT T. BOND PRESIDING Judge

~~the _____ day of _____ 192-~~

~~On motion of~~

I, C. J. JACKSON, Minute Clerk of Division "D" of the Civil District Court for the Parish of Orleans, Louisiana, do hereby certify that in the above numbered and entitled Cause, NUMA P. AVENDANO was cited for contempt of Court and after due process was tried, found guilty of contempt and sentenced by the Court to serve ten days in the Parish Prison and pay a fine of Twenty-Five Dollars. The Court, on motion of counsel for plaintiff, suspended the sentence of imprisonment and granted the defendant forty-eight hours within which to pay the fine; all as will appear from the minutes of the Court as of date Tuesday, August 14, 1934.

I do further certify that on Wednesday August 15th 1934, the said Numa P. Avendano did appear and pay to me, Minute Clerk, the sum of Twenty-Five Dollars to cover the fine ordered paid by the Court.

C. J. Jackson

MINUTE CLERK.

~~I, _____ Deputy Clerk of the Civil District Court, do hereby certify the above to be a true and correct abstract from the minutes of Division ____ Book ____ Folio ____ This the ____ day of _____ 192-~~

~~_____ Deputy Clerk.~~

RETURNS

FILED AUGUST 17,1934.
(SGD) T.S.BUCKLEY.DEPUTY
CLERK CIVIL DISTRICT COURT

RECEIVED TUESDAY AUGUST 14,1934

Received on the 14th day of August,1934,and on the 14th day of August 1934,made service at 5.19 P.M. by posting on the Front door at the main entrance to the Registration Office a copy of the within Writ of Injunction as described on the reverse ~~afxthe~~ hereof in the presence of witness~~es~~. Returned to Court this 16th day of August,1934.

SHERIFF FEES~~0~~

(SGD) L.JACOB,DEPUTY SHERIFF OF ORLEANS PARISH.

Received on the 14th day of August,1934,and on the 15th day of August, 1934 made service at 1.10 P.M.by posting on the Walls of the Registration Office a copy of the within Writ of Injunction as described on the reverse hereof in the presence of witness~~es~~ ,Returned to Court this 16th day of August,1934.

Sheriff's Fees

(SGD) L.JACOB,DEPUTY SHERIFF OF ORLEANS PARISH.

&

Received on the 14th day of August,1934 and on the 15th day of August 1934,at the hour 1.12 P.M.served a copy of the within Writ of Injunction as described on the reverse hereof on one certain Militiaman in person at the office of the Registrar of Voters this City who refused to accept said service or give his name,service was made by dropping at the feet of said Militiaman and in his full view in presence of witness~~es~~

~~Returned~~ Returned to Court this 16th day of August,1934.

Sheriff's Fees

(SGD) L.JACOB,Deputy Sheriff of Orleans Parish.

E. K. Long

CIVIL DISTRICT COURT

For the Parish of Orleans

No. 208 386

HERVE RACIVITCH

VS.

RAY. H. FLEMING, ET AL.

GEO. SETH GUION

Attorney.

L. E. HALL

Writ of

INJUNCTION

22

STATE OF LOUISIANA

Civil District Court for the Parish of Orleans

No. 208 386 DIVISION "D" DOCKET 5

HERVE RACIVITCH

VS.

RAY H. FLEMING, ET AL.

TO -*Ray H. Fleming, Adjutant General of the State of Louisiana, and any Officer in charge or command of the Militia in the City of New Orleans stationed in and about the vicinity of the office of Registrar of Voters for the Parish of Orleans and those members of the Militia acting and co-operating with and under his command and directing. and Huey P. Long.

and each of you
YOU ARE COMMANDED enjoined, restrained and prohibited GREETING:

in the name of the State of Louisiana and of the Civil District Court for the Parish of Orleans, from exercising or attempting to exercise any of the powers and functions pretended to be conferred by the martial law proclamation issued over the signature of O. K. Allen, Governor of the State of Louisiana, on the 30th day of July, 1934; and from performing any power, duty or function in connection with the Office of the Registrar of Voters of the Parish of Orleans, and from taking charge of or possessing said office and any of its records, and from further acting under and in compliance with said proclamation of July 30, 1934, and from presenting yourselfes or any of you or continuing to do so in or in the vicinity of the Office of the Registrar of Voters for the Parish of Orleans under military orders or under orders of the Adjutant General of the State of Louisiana or of the said Huey P. Long, or others, or any officers in charge or command, and from interfering with, questioning, molesting, hindering or objecting to any person or persons who may present themselves at said Registration office for the purpose of registering or otherwise complying with the laws as registered voters of the Parish of Orleans or who may be otherwise legally entitled to present themselves in said office, and you, Huey P. Long, are further ordered, demanded, enjoined, restrained and prohibited from doing anything in furtherance of the conspiracy alleged in plaintiffs' petition.

RETURNS

FILED AUGUST ..,1934.
(SGD) T.S.BUCKLEY.DEPUTY
CLERK CIVIL DISTRICT COURT

RECEIVED TUESDAY AUGUST 14,1934

Received on the 14th day of August,1934,and on the 14th day of August 1934,made service at 5.19 P.M. by posting on the Front door at the main entrance to the Registration Office a copy of the within Writ of Injunction as described on the reverse ~~xfxthx~~ hereof in the presence of witness~~s~~. Returned to Court this 16th day of August,1934.

SHERIFF FEES~~/~~ (SGD) L.JACOB,DEPUTY SHERIFF OF ORLEANS PARISH.

Received on the 14th day of August,1934,and on the 15th day of August, 1934 made service at 1.10 P.M. by posting on the Walls of the Registration Office a copy of the within Writ of Injunction as described on the reverse hereof in the presence of witness~~s~~ ,Returned to Court this 16th day of August,1934.

Sheriff's Fees (SGD) L.JACOB,DEPUTY SHERIFF OF ORLEANS PARISH.

&

Received on the 14th day of August,1934 and on the 15th day of August 1934,at the hour 1.12 P.M. served a copy of the within Writ of Injunction as described on the reverse hereof on one certain Militiaman in person at the office of the Registrar of Voters this City who refused to accept said service or give his name,service was made by dropping at the feet of said Militiaman and in his full view in presence of witness~~s~~ .

~~Returnedxxxxx~~ Returned to Court this 16th day of August,1934.

Sheriff's Fees (SGD) L.JACOB,Deputy Sheriff of Orleans Parish.

O.K. Penn

CIVIL DISTRICT COURT

For the Parish of Orleans

No. 208 385

GUSTAVE P. BLANCAND

VS

RAY H. FLEMING, ET AL.

GEO. SETH GUION

L. E. HALL Attorney.

Writ of INJUNCTION

Form No. 1[illegible]—[illegible]—28908

STATE OF LOUISIANA

Civil District Court for the Parish of Orleans

No. 208 385 DIVISION " C" DOCKET 5

GUSTAVE P.BLANCAND

VS.

RAY H.FLEMING,ET AL.

TO -*Ray H.Fleming,Adjutant General of the State of Louisiana,and any Officer in charge or command of the Militia in the City of New Orleans stationed in and about the vicinity of the office of Registrar of Voters for the Parish of Orleans and those members of the Militia acting and co-operating with and under his command and directing. and Huey P.Long.

YOU ARE COMMANDED and each of you enjoined,restrained and prohibited GREETING:

in the name of the State of Louisiana and of the Civil District Court for the Parish of Orleans, from exercising or attempting to exercise any of the powers and functions pretended to be conferred by the martial law proclamation issued over the signature of O. K.Allen,Governor of the State of Louisiana,on the 30th day of July,1934;and from performing any power,duty or function in connection with the Office of the Registrar of Voters of the Parish of Orleans,and from taking charge of or possessing said office and any of its records,and from further acting under and in compliance with said proclamation of July 30,1934,and from presenting yourselfes or any of you or continuing to do so in or in the vicinity of the Office of the Registrar of Voters for the Parish of Orleans under military orders or under orders of the Adjutant General of the State of Louisiana or of the said Huey P.Long,or others,or any officers in charge or command, and from interfering with,questioning,molesting,hindering or objecting to any person or persons who may present themselves at said Registration office for the purpose of registering or otherwise complying with the laws as registered voters of the Parish of Orleans or who may be otherwise legally entitled to present themselves in said office,and you, Huey P.Long,are further enjoined,commanded,enjoined,restrained and prohibited from doing anything in furtherance of the conspiracy alleged in plaintiffs' petition.

[illegible]

[illegible] HUGH [illegible] CAGE [illegible]

[illegible] MICHEL PROPERTY and [illegible]

[illegible] 14th [illegible] August [illegible]

[illegible] Land [illegible] thirty four [illegible]

[illegible] 20th [illegible]

Form No. 1[illegible]—[illegible]—28908

STATE OF LOUISIANA

Civil District Court for the Parish of Orleans

No. 208 385 DIVISION "C" DOCKET 5

GUSTAVE P. BLANCAND

VS.

RAY H. FLEMING, ET AL.

TO -*Ray H. Fleming, Adjutant General of the State of Louisiana, and any Officer in charge or command of the Militia in the City of New Orleans stationed in and about the vicinity of the office of Registrar of Voters for the Parish of Orleans and those members of the Militia acting and co-operating with and under his command and directing. and Huey P. Long.

YOU ARE COMMANDED and each of you enjoined, restrained and prohibited GREETING:

in the name of the State of Louisiana and of the Civil District Court for the Parish of Orleans, from exercising or attempting to exercise any of the powers and functions pretended to be conferred by the martial law proclamation issued over the signature of O. K. Allen, Governor of the State of Louisiana, on the 30th day of July, 1934; and from performing any power, duty or function in connection with the Office of the Registrar of Voters of the Parish of Orleans, and from taking charge of or possessing said office and any of its records, and from further acting under and in compliance with said proclamation of July 30, 1934, and from presenting yourselfes or any of you or continuing to do so in or in the vicinity of the Office of the Registrar of Voters for the Parish of Orleans under military orders or under orders of the Adjutant General of the State of Louisiana or of the said Huey P. Long, or others, or any officers in charge or command, and from interfering with, questioning, molesting, hindering or objecting to any person or persons who may present themselves at said Registration Office for the purpose of registering or otherwise complying with the laws as registered voters of the Parish of Orleans or who may be otherwise legally entitled to present themselves in said office, and you, Huey P. Long, are further ordered commanded, enjoined, restrained and prohibited from doing anything in furtherance of the conspiracy alleged in plaintiffs' petition.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] 59th [illegible] year of the Independence of the United States.

STATE OF LOUISIANA

Civil District Court for the Parish of Orleans

EXTRACT FROM MINUTES

NO. 208 385 --208 386 (Consolidated) DIVISION "D"
GUSTAVE P. BLANCAND VS. RAY H. FLEING, ET AL. and HERVEE RACIVITCH VS. RAY FLEMING, ET AL.

Present, the Honorable NAT B. BOND, Acting Judge

Tuesady the 14th day of August 1934.

xxxxxxxxxxxxx

This cause came on this day on rule for injunction and exception of Huey P. Long filed therein, and the Court being of the opinion, that the said exception is not well taken, overruled same. And For the reasons orally assigned,

It is ordered that the rule nisi herein issued be made absolute, and accordingly, let a preliminaru writ of injunction issue herein, on plaintiff furnishing bond on the sum of $1000. as prayed for.

I. G. H. Remme, Deputy Clerk of the Civil District, do hereby certify that no appeal has been taken in the above numbered and entitled cause by the defendants.

G H Remme
DEPUTY CLERK.

I, G.H. REMME Deputy Clerk of the Civil District Court, do hereby certify the above to be a true and correct abstract from the minutes of Division " D9" Book 59 Folio 596

This the 3rd day of September 1934.

G H Remme
Deputy Clerk.

12 2m 12-3-21

STATE OF LOUISIANA

Civil District Court for the Parish of Orleans

EXTRACT FROM MINUTES

NO. 208 386 DIVISION " D "

HERVE RACIVITCH VS. RAY H. FLEMING, ET AL.

Present, the Honorable Nat W. Bond, Acting Judge

Wednesday the 15th day of August 1934.

xxxxxxxxxxxxx

This cause came on this day on rule for contempt against Edward P. Benezech.

Present; Luther E. Hall and George Seth Guion. attorneys fot the Plaintiff in rule.

A. D. DANZIGER, attorney for the defendant.

And after hearing the argument of the Counsel on exceptions herein and on the petition of the defendant asking that the Judg of this Court, recuse himself, for the reasons orally assigned, It is now ordered that the said exceptions be overruled and the plea of defendant for recusation be denied.

And after hearing the pleadings, evidence and argument og Counsel on said rule, for the reasons orally assigned.

It is ordered, adjudged and decreed, that the said rule for contempt be made absolute, and accordingly, the Court finds that the said defendant, Edward P. Benezech, to be guilty of contempt of the authority of this Court, and now orders that an attachment issue herein directed to the Civil Sheriff for the Parish of Orleans ordering said defendant to be brought before this Court for sentence.

I, G. H. Hemme, Deputy Clerk of the Civil District Court, do hereby certify that no appeal has been taken in the above numbered and entitled cause by the said Edward P. Benezech.

G. H. Hemme

I, G. H. Hemme Deputy Clerk of the Civil District Court, do hereby certify the above to be a true and correct abstract from the minutes of Division "D" Book [illegible] Folio [illegible]

This the 3rd day of September 1934.

G. H. Hemme
Deputy Clerk

MAT-eg

September 7, 1934.

E

RECORDED 62-32509-46

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL,
MR. WILLIAM STANLEY

I am attaching hereto a copy of a letter which I have today addressed to the Honorable Marvin H. McIntyre, Assistant Secretary to the President, regarding the situation now prevailing in New Orleans.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

Inclosure #700975.

Mr. Nathan .....
Mr. Tolson .....
Mr. Clegg .....
Mr. Baughman .....
Chief Clerk .....
Mr. Coffey .....
Mr. Conroy .....
Mr. Edwards .....
Mr. Egan .....
Mr. Harbo .....
Mr. Keith .....
Mr. Nichols .....
Mr. Quinn .....
Mr. Schilder .....
Mr. Tamm .....
.....

SEP 10 1934

30

EAT-eg

September 7, 1934.

RECORDED 62-32509-46

MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL STEPHENS

I am attaching hereto a copy of a letter which I have today addressed to the Honorable Marvin H. McIntyre, Assistant Secretary to the President, regarding the situation now prevailing in New Orleans.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

Inclosure #700974.

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Baughman
Chief Clerk
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Cowley
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Keith
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tamm

62-

SEP 10 1934 A.M.

FILE

31

EAT-eg

September 7, 1934.

RECORDED 62-32509-46

Honorable Marvin H. McIntyre,
Assistant Secretary to the President,
The White House,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. McIntyre:

Again referring to the situation prevailing in New Orleans, Louisiana, I am now advised by the Special Agent in Charge of the Division Office located in that city that the recently enacted statutes, approved by the special session of the Legislature, will become effective today.

A motion was filed by the Attorney General of the State of Louisiana in the State Court at Baton Rouge yesterday attempting to dissolve the restraining order secured by the City of New Orleans on Tuesday which enjoined the officers of the State Bureau of Identification and Investigation from policing the City of New Orleans on election day. A hearing on this motion has been set for September 10, 1934.

The Civil District Court of New Orleans, acting upon motions filed by New Orleans city officials, yesterday granted two temporary restraining orders against the Board of Supervisors of Elections. One of these orders prohibits the Board of Supervisors from naming extra election commissioners for the election to be held on next Tuesday. The other order prohibits the Board of Supervisors from employing special officers or police for the election. The petitions requesting these restraining orders allege that the acts passed by the recent special session of the State Legislature, authorizing the Board of Supervisors to appoint extra commissioners and to employ special police, are unconstitutional and were passed in order to usurp powers vested in the city authorities. It is further alleged in these petitions that if special officers are employed, there will be a clash of authority.

Governor Allen yesterday broadcast a statement calling for a conference last night in New Orleans of the heads of civic bodies, ministers, members of the citizens committee, school officials and members of the Legislative Investigating Committee for the purpose of discussing the situation in New Orleans.

The Legislative Committee investigating the city administration continued its hearings yesterday under National Guard protection. Witnesses were heard who testified relative to alleged graft and corruption on the part of the city officials. Inquiry was also made relative to alleged

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Baughman
Chief Clerk
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Cowin
Mr. Edwar
Mr. Egan
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Keith
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tamm

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170 SEP 16 1964

32

intimidation of witnesses testifying before the Legislative Committee, several of whom have been arrested by the local police after they had testified before the Committee.

I am further advised that reports received in New Orleans today from various parts of the State of Louisiana indicate that the entire National Guard composed of approximately 2100 men is being mobilized today and proceeding to New Orleans immediately. It was anticipated that additional National Guardsmen would arrive in New Orleans before noon today and that these guardsmen would be placed at the disposal of the special Legislative Committee investigating the New Orleans city administration. It has been further reported to me that the mobilization of the entire National Guard will not for the time being at least mean any further extension of the partial martial law now in force in the city of New Orleans. You will recall that National Guardsmen for some time have been guarding the registrar's office and are now guarding the Legislative Committee hearings and the home of Senator Huey Long.

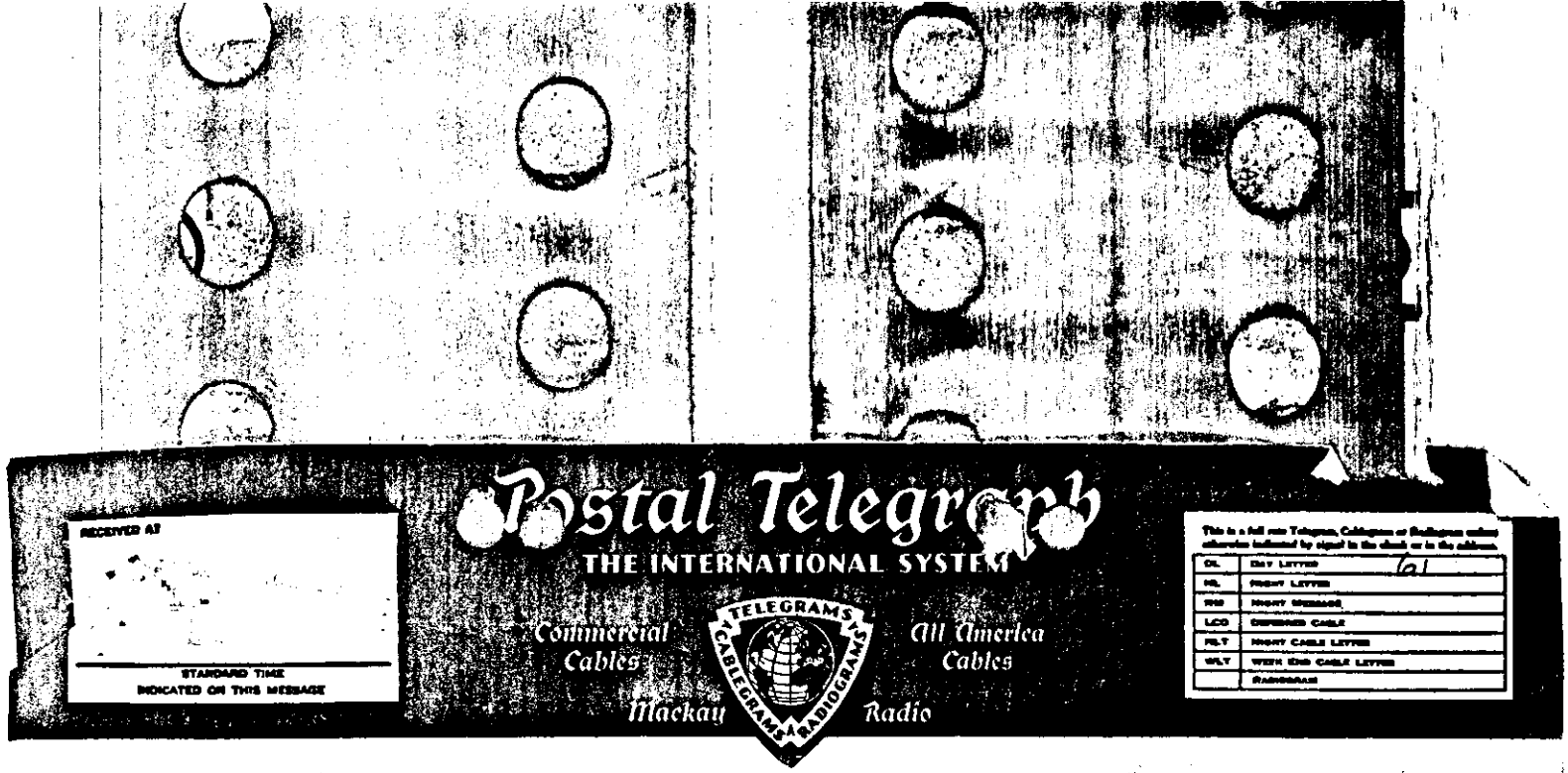
I will advise you of any additional developments in this situation.

With expressions of my highest esteem and best regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.



1934 SEP 7 AM 4 21

BMA3 261 NL COLLECT GOVT

NEWORLEANS LOU 6

DIRECTOR DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION

US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE 1001 VERMONT AVENUE NORTHWEST WASHN DC

FURTHER REFERENCE DEVELOPMENTS IN SITUATION AT NEWORLEANS LEGISLATION RECENTLY ENACTED BY SPECIAL SESSION LEGISLATURE AS PREVIOUSLY OUTLINED BECOMES EFFECTIVE TOMORROW STOP MOTION FILED BY ATTORNEY GENERAL IN STATE COURT BATONROUGE TODAY TO DISOLVE TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDER SECURED BY THE CITY OF NEWORLEANS TUESDAY ENJOINING OFFICERS OF THE STATE BUREAU OF IDENTIFICATION AND INVESTIGATION FROM POLICING CITY ON ELECTION DAY HEARING

RECORDED
SEP 12 1934

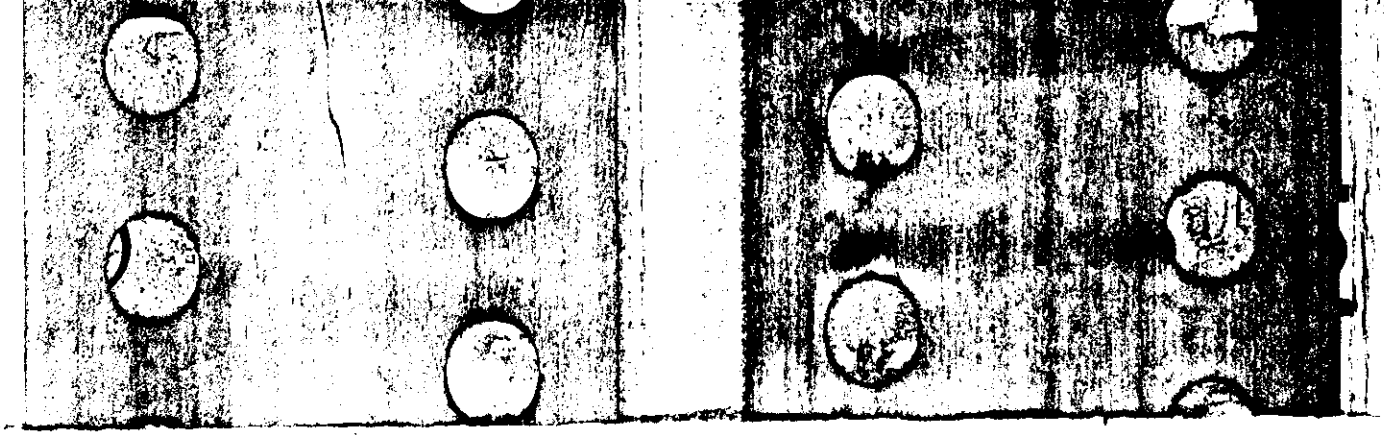
DIV
SEP 11 1934



1934 SEP 7 AM 4 21

BMA3/2/100 NOLEANS DIV OF INVESTIGATION WASHN DC

ON THE MOTION SET FOR SEPTEMBER TENTH STOP CIVIL DISTRICT COURT NEWORLEANS ON MOTIONS FILED BY NEWORLEANS CITY OFFICIALS TODAY GRANTED TWO TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDERS AGAINST THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS ONE PROHIBITS THE BOARD FROM NAMING EXTRA ELECTION COMMISSIONERS FOR THE ELECTION NEXT TUESDAY AND THE OTHER PROHIBITS THE BOARD FROM EMPLOYING SPECIAL OFFICERS OR POLICE FOR THE ELECTION STOP THE PETITIONS REQUESTING THE RESTRAINING ORDERS ALLEGED THAT THE ACTS PASSED BY THE RECENT SPECIAL LEGISLATURE AUTHORIZING THE BOARD TO APPOINT EXTRA COMMISSIONERS AND TO EMPLOY SPECIAL POLICE ARE UNCONSTITUTIONAL AND WERE PASSED TO USURP POWERS VESTED IN



Postal Telegraph

THE INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM

Commercial Cables | Mackay Radio | All America Cables

TELEGRAMS CABLEGRAMS RADIOGRAMS

RECEIVED AT

STANDARD TIME INDICATED ON THIS MESSAGE

DL	DAY LETTER
NL	NIGHT LETTER
NM	NIGHT MESSAGE
LCO	DEFERRED CABLE
NLT	NIGHT CABLE LETTER
WLT	WEEK END CABLE LETTER
	RADIOGRAM

1934 SEP 7 AM 4 21

BMA3/3/100 NOLEANS DIV OF INVESTIGATION WASHN DC

THE CITY AUTHORITIES AND THAT IF SPECIAL OFFICERS ARE EMPLOYED THERE WILL BE A CLASH OF AUTHORITY STOP GOVERNOR ALLEN TODAY BROADCASTED A STATEMENT CALLING FOR A CONFERENCE TONIGHT IN NEWORLEANS OF THE HEADS OF CIVIC BODIES MINISTERS MEMBERS OF THE CITIZENS COMMITTEE SCHOOL OFFICIALS AND MEMBERS LEGISLATIVE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE FOR PURPOSE DISCUSSING SITUATION IN NEWORLEANS STOP LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE HEARINGS CONTINUED NEWORLEANS TODAY UNDER NATIONAL GUARD PROTECTION WITNESSES HEARD RELATIVE ALLEGED GRAFT AND CORRUPTION ON PART CITY OFFICIALS INQUIRY ALSO MADE RELATIVE ALLEGED INTIMIDATION WITNESSES TESTIFYING BEFORE COMMITTEE SEVERAL OF WHOM HAVE BEEN ARRESTED BY LOCAL POLICE AFTER HAVING TESTIFIED

WHITLEY..

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable sign above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

SIGN
DL = Day Le
NM = Night M.
NL = Night Letter
LC = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

R. B. WHITE, PRESIDENT — NEWCOMB CARLTON, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD — J. C. WILLEVER, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

The filing time as shown in the date line on full-rate telegrams and day letters, and the time of receipt at destination as shown on all messages, is STANDARD TIME.

Received at 708 14th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

1934 SEP 7 AM 10 56

MINUTES IN TRANSIT

FULL-RATE	DAY LETTER

QB160 116 GOVT COLLECT=NEWORLEANS LA 7 930A

DIRECTOR,DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION=
US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE 1001 VERMONT AVE NORTHWEST

WASHDC=

SUPPLEMENTING LAST NIGHTS REPORT REFERENCE DEVELOPMENTS IN SITUATION AT NEWORLEANS REPORTS FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE STATE INDICATE THAT THE ENTIRE NATIONAL GUARD OF APPROXIMATLY TWENTY ONE HUNDRED MEN IS BEING MOBILIZED THROUGHOUT LOUISIANA AND PROCEEDING TO NEWORLEANS IMMEDIATELY EXPECTED ADDITIONAL GUARDSMEN WILL ARRIVE BEFORE NOON TODAY TO BE PLACED AT DISPOSAL OF THE SPECIAL LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE INVESTIGATING THI AFFAIRS OF NEWORLEANS STOP IT IS REPORTED THAT THE MOBILIZATION OF THE ENTIRE GUARD WILL NOT FOR THE TIME BEING AT LEAST MEAN ANY FURTHER EXTENSION OF THE PARTIAL MARTIAL LAW NOW IN FORCE IN THE CITY OF NEWORLEANS WHERE GUARDSMEN FOR SOMETIME HAVE BEEN GUARDING THE REGISTRARS OFFICE AND ARE NOW GUARDING THE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE=

WHITLEY.

RECORDED

SEP 12 1934

62-32501-45

SEP 11 1934

FILE

THE QUICKEST, SUREST AND SAFEST WAY TO SEND MONEY IS BY TELEGRAPH OR CABLE

37

EAT-eg

September 8, 1934.

62-72709-44

RECORDED

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL,
MR. WILLIAM STANLEY

For your information, I am attaching hereto a copy of a letter which I have today addressed to the Honorable Marvin H. McIntyre, Assistant Secretary to the President, pertaining to the conditions prevailing in New Orleans.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

Inclosure #700979.

Mr. Nathan .....
Mr. Tolson .....
Mr. Clegg .....
Mr. Baughman .....
Chief Clerk .....
Mr. Coffey .....
Mr. Cowley .....
Mr. Edwards .....
Mr. Egan .....
Mr. Harbo .....
Mr. Keith .....
Mr. Lester .....
Mr. Quinn .....
Mr. Schilder .....
Mr. Tamm .....
.....

APR-7 1934

30

KAT-eg

September 8, 1934.

E 62-32509-44

RECORDED

MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL STEPHENS

For your information, I am attaching hereto a copy of a letter which I have today addressed to the Honorable Marvin H. McIntyre, Assistant Secretary to the President, pertaining to the conditions prevailing in New Orleans.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

Inclosure #700978.

Mr. Nathan .....
Mr. Tolson .....
Mr. Clegg .....
Mr. Baughman .....
Chief Clerk .....
Mr. Coffey .....
Mr. Conley .....
Mr. Edwards .....
Mr. Evan .....
Mr. Harbo .....
Mr. Keith .....
Mr. Lester .....
Mr. Quinn .....
Mr. Schilder .....
Mr. Tamm .....
.....

EAT-eg

September 8, 1934.

RECORDED

62-32507-44

Honorable Marvin H. McIntyre,
Assistant Secretary to the President,
The White House,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. McIntyre:

The following information, pertaining to the conditions prevailing in New Orleans, has been furnished to us by telegram by the Special Agent in Charge of the Division Office located in that city.

Approximately one-half of the entire force of the National Guard of Louisiana has arrived in New Orleans as a result of the state wide mobilization order issued by the Adjutant General. Since the National Guard of Louisiana is composed of about 2200 members, it appears that approximately 110 National Guardsmen are now in New Orleans. General martial law has not as yet been declared in the city. The National Guardsmen continue to guard the Registrar's Office and the Legislative Committee which is conducting hearings into the New Orleans city administration.

Parents of members of the National Guard at Monroe, Louisiana have issued a call for all parents to wire the President to exempt the use of "school boy guards" from active service for purely political purposes. A telegram has been sent to the President by parents at Monroe and it is expected that similar telegrams will be sent him by parents in other cities throughout the state. Telegrams of a like character are being sent by parents of National Guardsmen to Senator Long and Governor Allen, these telegrams further advising that Senator Long and Governor Allen will be held personally responsible if any of the guardsmen are injured.

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Foxworth
Chief Clerk
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Conroy
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Keith
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tamm

Senator Long yesterday broadcast a statement calling attention to the recently enacted law which became effective today prohibiting any armed [illegible] on at the polls, Senator Long stating that the law must be obeyed. A hearing was held before Federal Judge Borah in New Orleans yesterday on the motion to show cause why a temporary injunction should not be issued prohibiting the Registrar of Voters from tampering in any way with the registration rolls. This is the same restraining order which was referred to in my letter of September 6, 1934. The hearing was not contested by the Registrar and the temporary injunction was signed by the Court after hearing

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the evidence presented concerning an alleged conspiracy on the part of the Registrar, Senator Long, Governor Allen and the Adjutant General to deprive the plaintiffs of their right to vote in the primary election by seizing the Registrar's Office with National Guards.

Predicated upon the invitation of Governor Allen, a number of civic leaders attended a conference in New Orleans last night to discuss vice conditions. Those present at the conference were not cooperative and nothing definite was accomplished, it being stated that the lack of results was due to the belief of the persons attending the conference that the conference was called merely as a political move.

I will advise you of any further developments at New Orleans.

With expressions of my highest esteem and best regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

41

COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

WESTERN UNION

(11)

Telegram unless deferred character is indicated by a suitable sign above or preceding the address.

SIGNS
DL = Day Letter
NM = Night Message
NL = Night Letter
LC = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

R. B. WHITE, PRESIDENT — NEWCOMB CARLTON, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD — J. C. WILLEVER, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

The filing time as shown in the date line on full-rate telegrams and day letters, and the time of receipt at destination as shown on all messages, is STANDARD TIME.

Received at 708 14th St., N. W., Washington, D. C. 1934 SEP 8 AM 5 31

MINUTES IN TRANSIT	
FULL-RATE	DAY LETTER

QB13 320 GOVT NL 1/141=NEWORLEANS LA 7

DIRECTOR, DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION=
U S DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE 1001 VERMONT AVE NORTHWEST
WASHDC=

FURTHER REFERENCE DEVELOPMENTS IN SITUATION AT NEWORLEANS APPROXIMATELY ONE HALF ENTIRE FORCE NATIONAL GUARDS IN STATE LOUISIANA NUMBERING ABOUT TWENTY TWO HUNDRED MEN ARRIVED NEWORLEANS AS RESULT OF STATEWIDE MOBILIZATION ORDER ISSUED BY ADJUTANT GENERAL LAST NIGHT NO GENERAL MARTIAL LAW AS YET DECLARED IN CITY AND GUARDSMEN STILL GUARDING REGISTRARS OFFICE AND LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE STOP PARENTS OF MEMBERS NATIONAL GUARD MONROE LOUISIANA HAVE ISSUED CALL FOR ALL PARENTS TO WIRE THE PRESIDENT TO EXEMPT THE USE OF QUOTE SCHOOLBOY GUARDS UNQUOTE FROM ACTIVE SERVICE FOR PURELY POLITICAL PURPOSES TELEGRAM SENT PRESIDENT BY PARENTS AT MONROE AND SIMILAR TELEGRAMS EXPECTED TO BE SENT HIM BY PARENTS IN OTHER CITIES THROUGHOUT STATE STOP TELEGRAMS ALSO BEING SENT BY PARENTS TO SENATOR LONG AND GOVERNOR ALLEN ADVISING THEY WILL BE HELD PERSONALLY RESPONSIBLE IF ANY OF THE GUARDSMEN ARE INJURED STOP SENATOR LONG=

RECORDED 62-32507-44

SEP 11 1934

SEP 11 1934

THE QUICKEST, SUREST AND SAFEST WAY TO SEND MONEY IS BY TELEGRAPH OR CABLE

THE COMPANY ... APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRO... CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

1220-S

CLASS ... CE

This ... Telegram ... ferred cha... dicated by a suitable sign above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION (24)

R. B. WHITE, PRESIDENT
NEWCOMB CARLTON, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD
J. C. WILLEVER, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

SIGNS
DL = Day Letter
NM = Night Message
NL = Night Letter
LC = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

The filing time as shown in the date line on full-rate telegrams and day letters, and the time of receipt at destination as shown on all messages, is STANDARD TIME.

Received at 708 14th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

1934 SEP 8 AM 5 31

QB13 2/166=

MINUTES IN TRANSIT	
FULL-RATE	DAY LETTER

BROADCASTED STATEMENT CALLING ATTENTION TO RECENTLY ENACTED LAW WHICH BECAME EFFECTIVE TODAY PROHIBITING ANY ARMED MEN AT THE POLLS AND STATED THAT THE LAW MUST BE OBEYED STOP HEARING BEFORE FEDERAL JUDGE BORAH NEWORLEANS TODAY ON MOTION TO SHOW CAUSE WHY TEMPORARY INJUNCTION SHOULD NOT BE ISSUED PROHIBITING REGISTRAR OF VOTERS FROM TAMPERING IN ANY WAY WITH REGISTRATION ROLLS STOP TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDER FOR SAME PURPOSE ISSUED BY JUDGE BORAH SEPTEMBER FOURTH DESCRIBED IN MY TELEGRAM OF SEPTEMBER FIFTH THE HEARING TODAY WAS NOT CONTESTED BY THE REGISTRAR AND THE TEMPORARY INJUNCTION WAS SIGNED BY THE COURT AFTER HEARING EVIDENCE CONCERNING ALLEGED CONSPIRACY ON PART OF REGISTRAR SENATOR LONG GOVERNOR ALLEN AND ADJUTANT GENERAL TO DEPRIVE PLAINTIFFS OF THEIR RIGHT TO VOTE IN THE PRIMARY ELECTION BY SEIZING THE REGISTRARS OFFICE WITH NATIONAL GUARDS STOP ON GOVERNOR ALLENS INVITATION NUMBER OF CIVIC LEADERS ATTENDED CONFERENCE NEWORLEANS LAST NIGHT TO DISCUSS VICE CONDITIONS IN NEWORLEANS THOSE PRESENT AT CONFERENCE WERE NOT COOPERATIVE AND NOTHING DEFINITE ACCOMPLISHED BECAUSE [illegible]

45

THE COMPANY ... APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRO... ...CERNING ITS SERVICE

1220-S

CLASS OF SERVICE

... is a full-rate ... Cable ... de- ... is in- ... suitable ... or preced- ing the address.

WESTERN UNION (15)

R. B. WHITE, PRESIDENT — NEWCOMB CARLTON, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD — J. C. WILLEVER, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

SIGNS
DL = Day Letter
NM = Night Message
NL = Night Letter
LC = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

The filing time as shown in the date line on full-rate telegrams and day letters, and the time of receipt at destination as shown on all messages, is STANDARD TIME.

Received at 708 14th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

1934 SEP 8 AM 5 31

QB13 3/13=

MINUTES IN TRANSIT	
FULL-RATE	DAY LETTER

PARTIES ATTENDING CLAIMED SUCH ACTION AT THIS TIME WAS MERELY A POLITICAL MOVE=

WHITLEY.

THE QUICKEST, SUREST AND SAFEST WAY TO SEND MONEY IS BY TELEGRAPH OR CABLE

44

KAT-eg September 6, 1934.

62-32509-43

RECORDED

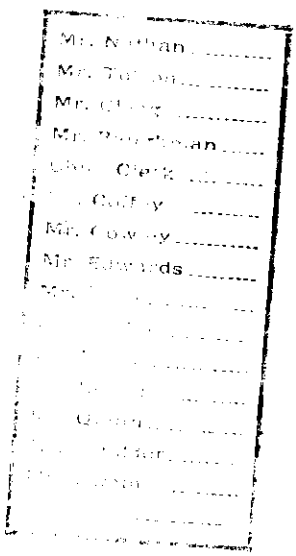
MEMORANDUM FOR THE ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL,
MR. WILLIAM STANLEY

I am attaching hereto, for your information, a copy of a letter which I have today addressed to the Honorable Marvin H. McIntyre, Assistant Secretary to the President, pertaining to the condition existing in New Orleans, Louisiana.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

Inclosure #700966.



45

MAT-eg

62-32509-43

RECORDED

September 6, 1934.

MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL STEPHENS

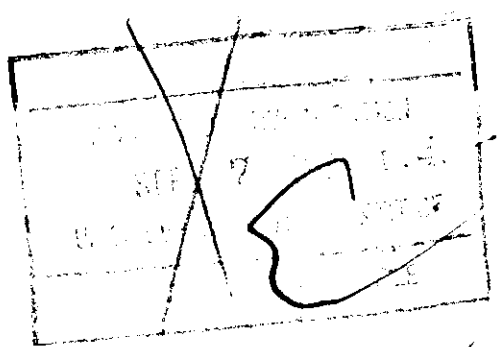
I am attaching hereto, for your information, a copy of a letter which I have today addressed to the Honorable Marvin H. McIntyre, Assistant Secretary to the President, pertaining to the condition existing in New Orleans, Louisiana.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

Inclosure #700965.

Mr. Nathan .....
Mr. Tolson .....
Mr. Clegg .....
Mr. Baughman .....
Chief Clerk .....
Mr. Coffey .....
Mr. Cowley .....
Mr. Edwards .....
Mr. Egan .....
Mr. Harbo .....
Mr. Keith .....
Mr. Lester .....
Mr. Quinn .....
Mr. Schilder .....
Mr. Tamm .....
.....



RECORDED
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INDEXED

EAT-eg

September 6, 1934.

62-32509-43

Honorable Marvin H. McIntyre,
Assistant Secretary to the President,
The White House,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. McIntyre:

With further reference to the developments in the situation at New Orleans, Louisiana, I am advised that late Tuesday evening Judge Wayne C. Borah issued a temporary restraining order on a petition filed by two residents of New Orleans who charged R. J. Gregory, Registrar of Voters of New Orleans, Senator Long, Governor Allen and Adjutant General Fleming of the State Militia with "entering into a conspiracy to deprive the plaintiffs of their rights to vote in the primary election of September 11th". The plaintiffs in this action declared that they were suing on behalf of themselves and thousands of duly qualified voters of New Orleans and that, in being refused the right to vote in the primary election to select a candidate for the House of Representatives of the United States, they were being deprived of their civil rights guaranteed them under the United States Constitution. It was upon these grounds that they were permitted to file their suit in Federal Court and upon which the temporary restraining order was issued by Judge Borah. Registrar of Voters, Gregory, has been directed to appear in Federal Court at New Orleans on Friday to show cause why an injunction preventing further scratching of names from the rolls should not be granted.

New Orleans opponents of the State administration and their attorneys yesterday afternoon examined the registration rolls, following the issuance of the temporary restraining order above described. The findings of these individuals have not been reported. The State Court in the city of New Orleans today ordered the names of thirteen voters, reported to be State administration opponents, returned to the registration rolls following the issuance of a Court order. The Registrar claimed that the names contained in the State Court's order had already been returned to the rolls although the Registrar does not believe that the parties named are qualified voters.

The Legislative Committee resumed its hearings at 11:00 A.M. yesterday. Senator Long, the Committee's counsel, was not present until

Mr. Nichols .....
Mr. Tamm .....
Mr. Clegg .....
Mr. Glavin .....
Mr. Harbo .....
Mr. Lester .....
Mr. Quinn .....
Mr. Schilder .....
Mr. Tamm .....

COPIES DESTROYED
170 SEP 16 1964

FILES SECTION
MAILED
★ SEP 6 1934 ★
P. M.
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Right
240 P.M.

41

the afternoon session. Witnesses were questioned relative to alleged graft on the part of city officials. New Orleans police were questioned regarding the arrest last Saturday night of a woman witness who testified before the Committee on Saturday morning concerning alleged police graft. The arresting officers testified that this woman was arrested for a violation of the moral code.

Several explosions occurred in front of Senator Long's New Orleans residence early yesterday morning. New Orleans police investigating these explosions claimed they found empty cartridge cases near the Senator's home. The National Guards on duty at the Senator's home were non-communicative concerning these explosions, stating they were merely fire-crackers. Mayor Walmsley of New Orleans stated: "I am sure if anyone shot at Long's house, he had it done himself. He had to have some excuse for making an army camp out of his front lawn".

Acting upon a petition presented by the New Orleans City Attorney, representing the Mayor and the city administration, the Judge of the State District Court at Baton Rouge, Louisiana on Tuesday night signed an order restraining the use of officers of the State Bureau of Identification and Investigation for any purpose in the city of New Orleans. This action was directed against Governor Allen and officials of the State Bureau. The Court set as a date for the hearing relative to the temporary injunction in these proceedings September 13th, which will be two days after the primary election.

As I advised you heretofore, the recent special session of the Legislature granted the State Bureau of Identification and Investigation authority to employ an unlimited number of officers and gave them the same authority as municipal and parish officers. The petition filed at Baton Rouge was based on the right of local self government. The petition declares that the State Constitution gives the Mayor and the police the right to preserve law and order; it further claims that the recent act of the Legislature relative to the State Bureau was unconstitutional and that its purpose was to usurp constitutional rights and that State officials intend to send a large number of State Bureau officers into the City of New Orleans on September 11th to dominate and control the primary election held on that date. The petition further states that any attempt of this kind will be forcibly resisted by New Orleans police officials.

The New Orleans Division Office was advised yesterday that 150 High powered rifles are being ordered for immediate delivery to the

Criminal Sheriff of New Orleans who is an opponent of the State administration.

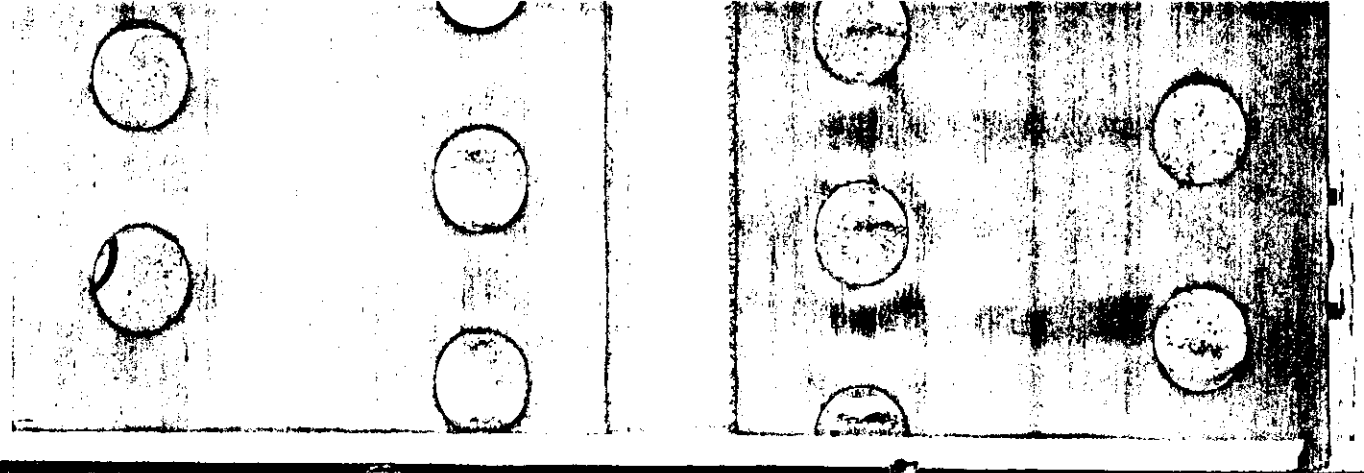
I will advise you of any further developments in this situation.

With expressions of my highest esteem and best regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

49



RECEIVED AT [illegible] Avenue
[illegible]ington Building
Wa[illegible]on, D. C.
National 6600

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LCO	DEFERRED CABLE
NLT	NIGHT CABLE LETTER
WLT	WEEK END CABLE LETTER
	RADIOGRAM

1934 SEP 6 AM 7 29

BM A4 409 NL GOVT COLLECT

NEWORLEANS LOU SEPT 5

DIRECTOR DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION

US DEPT OF JUSTICE 1001 VERMONT AVE NORTHWEST WASHN DC

FURTHER REFERENCE DEVELOPMENTS IN SITUATION AT NEWORLEANS OPPONENTS STATE ADMINISTRATION AND THEIR ATTORNEYS EXAMINED REGISTRATION ROLLS TODAY FOLLOWING TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDER ISSUED YESTERDAY BY FEDERAL COURT NEWORLEANS FINDINGS NOT REPORTED STOP STATE COURT NEWORLEANS TODAY ORDERED NAMES THIRTEEN VOTERS STATE ADMINISTRATION OPPONENTS RETURNED TO REGISTRATION ROLL FOLLOWING COURT ORDER REGISTRAR CLAIMED NAMES HAVE ALREADY BEEN RETURNED TO ROLLS ALTHOUGH HE

62-32589-4

SEP 7 1934

RECORDED

SEP 10 1934

INDEXED

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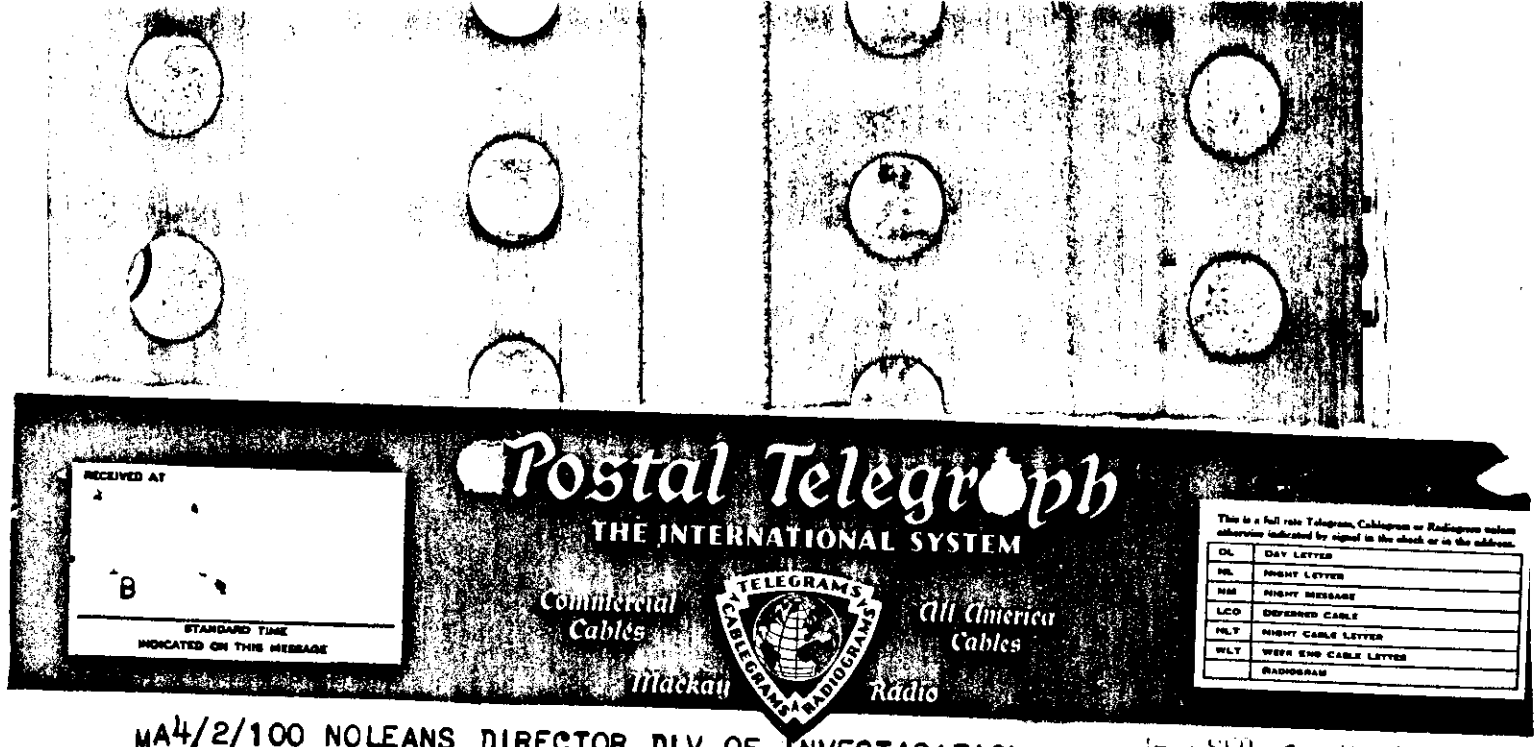
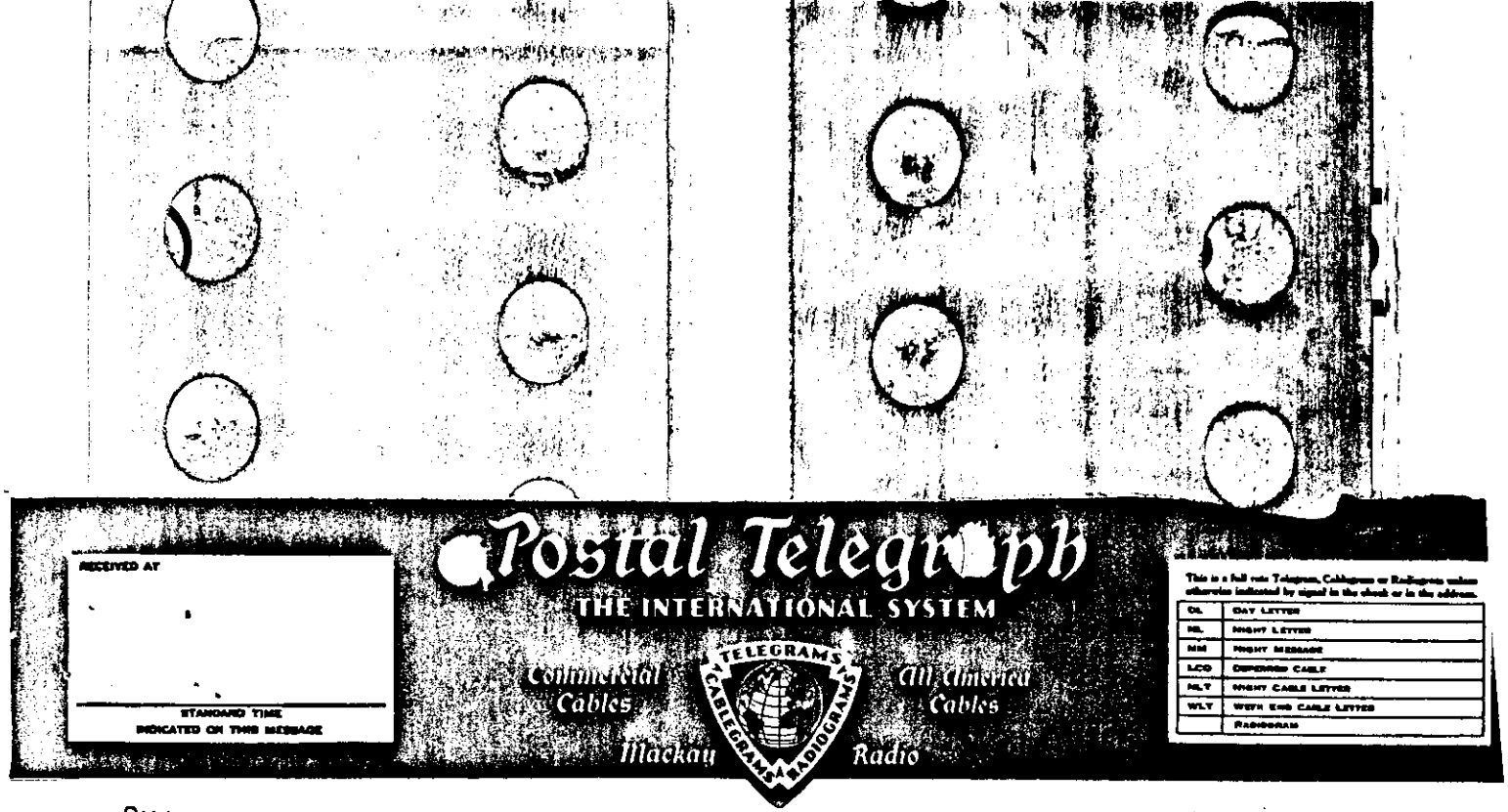


MA4/2/100 NOLEANS DIRECTOR DIV OF INVESTIGATION WASHN DC SEP 6 4M 7 29

DOES NOT BELIEVE PARTIES ARE QUALIFIED VOTERS STOP LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE HEARING RESUMED ELEVEN AM TODAY SENATOR LONG COMMITTEE COUNSEL NOT PRESENT UNTIL AFTERNOON SESSION WITNESSES QUESTIONED RELATIVE ALLEGED GRAFT ON PART CITY OFFICIALS STOP LOCAL POLICE WERE QUESTIONED REGARDING THE ARREST LAST SATURDAY NIGHT OF A WOMAN WITNESS WHO TESTIFIED BEFORE THE COMMITTEE SATURDAY MORNING CONCERNING ALLEGED POLICE GRAFT STOP ARRESTING OFFICERS TESTIFIED TODAY THE WOMAN WAS ARRESTED FOR VIOLATION OF THE MORAL CODE STOP SEVERAL EXPLOSIONS OCCURRED IN FRONT SENATOR LONGS NEWORLEANS RESIDENCE EARLY THIS AM INVESTIGATION POLICE CLAIM FOUND EMPTY CARTRIDGE CASES NATIONAL GUARDS ON DUTY SENATORS HOME

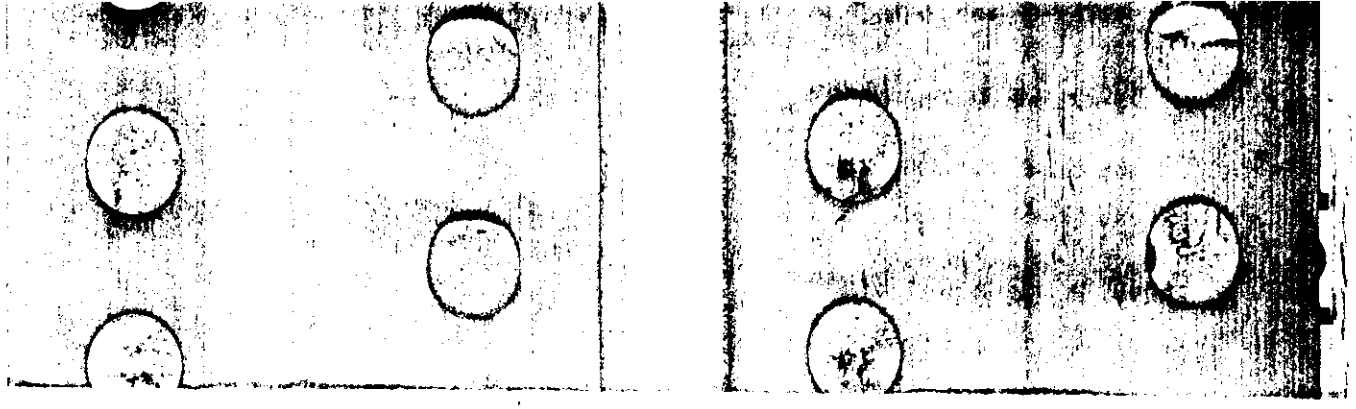
61



8MA

1936 SEP 6 AM 7 30

/3/99 NOLEANS DIRECTOR DIV OF INVESTIGATION WASHN DC
NONCOMMUNICATIVE STATE EXPLOSIONS MERELY FIRECRACKERS MAYOR
WALMSLEY STATES QUOTE I AM SURE IF ANYONE SHOT AT LONGS HOUSE HE HAD
IT DONE HIMSELF HE HAD TO HAVE SOME EXCUSE FOR MAKING AN ARMY CAMP
OUT ON HIS FRONT LAWN UNQUOTE ON PETITION PRESENTED BY NEWORLEANS
CITY ATTORNEY REPRESENTING MAYOR AND CITY ADMINISTRATION JUDGE STATE
DISTRICT COURT BATONROUGE LOUISIANA TUESDAY NIGHT SIGNED ORDER
RESTRAINING USE OF OFFICERS OF STATE BUREAU OF IDENTIFICATION AND
INVESTIGATION FOR ANY PURPOSE IN THE CITY OF NEWORLEANS STOP THE SUIT
WAS DIRECTED AGAINST GOVERNOR ALLEN AND OFFICIALS OF THE STATE BUREAU
AND COURT SET HEARING



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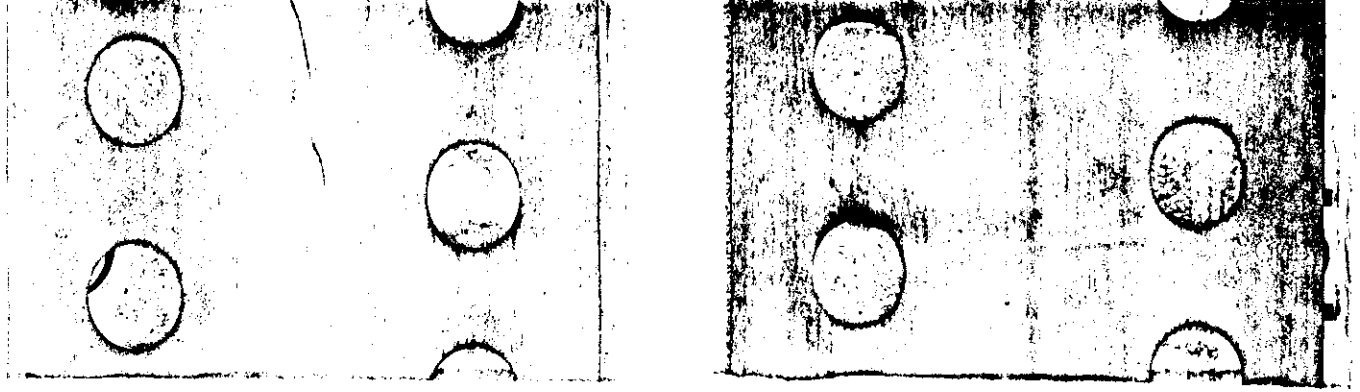
DL	DAY LETTER
NL	NIGHT LETTER
NM	NIGHT MESSAGE
LCO	DEFERRED CABLE
NLT	NIGHT CABLE LETTER
WLT	WEEK END CABLE LETTER
	RADIOGRAM

1944 SEP 6 AM 7 30

BMA4/4/100 NOLEANS DIRECTOR DIV OF INVESTIGATION WASHN DC

RELATIVE TEMPORARY INJUNCTION FOR SEPTEMBER THIRTEENTH TWO DAYS AFTER THE ELECTION STOP THE RECENT SPECIAL SESSION OF LEGISLATURE GRANTED STATE BUREAU AUTHORITY EMPLOY UNLIMITED NUMBER OFFICERS AND GAVE THEM SAME AUTHORITY AS MUNICIPAL AND PARISH OFFICERS STOP THE PETITION WAS BASED ON RIGHT OF LOCAL SELFGOVERNMENT AND DECLARES THE STATE CONSTITUTION GIVES MAYOR AND POLICE RIGHT TO PRESERVE LAW AND ORDER PETITION CLAIMS RECENT ACT OF LEGISLATURE RELATIVE STATE BUREAU UNCONSTITUTIONAL AND PURPOSE WAS TO USURP CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS AND THAT STATE OFFICIALS INTEND TO SEND LARGE NUMBER STATE BUREAU OFFICERS INTO THE CITY OF NEWORLEANS SEPTEMBER ELEVENTH AND DOMINATE AND



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RECEIVED AT

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NL	NIGHT LETTER
NM	NIGHT MESSAGE
LCO	DEFERRED CABLE
NLT	NIGHT CABLE LETTER
WLT	WEEK END CABLE LETTER
	RADIOGRAM

1949 SEP 6 AM 7 30

BMA4/5/49 NOLEANS DIRECTOR DIV OF INVESTIGATION WASHN DC

CONTROL THE ELECTION THE PETITION FURTHER STATES THAT ANY ATTEMPT

WILL BE FORCIBLY RESISTED BY NEWORLEANS POLICE STOP NEWORLEANS

WHOLESALER ADVISED THIS OFFICE TODAY THAT ONE HUNDRED FIFTY HIGH

POWERED RIFLES ARE BEING ORDERED FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY TO THE

CRIMINAL SHERIFF AT NEWORLEANS AN OPPONENT OF THE STATE ADMINISTRATION

WHITLEY..

15

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

1220-S

Cl ... 3

T... te ... gram ... de- ferred ... is in- dicated by a suitable sign above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

R. B. WHITE, PRESIDENT — NEWCOMB CARLTON, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD — J. C. WILLEVER, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

SIGNS
DL = Day Letter
NM = Night Message
NL = Night Letter
LC = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

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Received at 708 14th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

1934 SEP 5 AM 10 38

MINUTES IN TRANSIT	
FULL-RATE	DAY LETTER

QB147 193 GOVT COLLECT=NEWORLEANS LA 5 911A

DIRECTOR,DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION=

US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE 1001 VERMONT AVE NORTHWEST

WASHDC=

FURTHER REFERENCE DEVELOPMENTS IN SITUATION AT NEWORLEANS US DISTRICT JUDGE WAYNE G BORAH ISSUED TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDER LATE LAST EVENING ON PETITION FILED BY TWO RESIDENTS OF NEWORLEANS WHO CHARGED R J GREGORY REGISTRAR OF VOTERS NEWORLEANS SENATOR LONG GOVERNOR ALLEN AND ADJUTANT GENERAL FLEMING OF THE STATE MILITIA QUOTE ENTERED INTO A CONSPIRACY TO DEPRIVE PLAINTIFFS OF THEIR RIGHTS TO VOTE IN THE PRIMARY ELECTION OF SEPTEMBER ELEVENTH UNQUOTE THE PLAINTIFFS DECLARED THAT THEY WERE SUING ON BEHALF OF THEMSELVES AND THOUSANDS OF DULY QUALIFIED VOTERS OF NEWORLEANS AND THAT IN BEING REFUSED THE RIGHT TO VOTE IN A PRIMARY ELECTION TO SELECT A CANDIDATE FOR THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITEDSTATES THEY WERE BEING DEPRIVED OF THEIR CIVIL RIGHTS GUARANTEED THEM UNDER THE UNITEDSTATES CONSTITUTION STOP IT WAS UPON THESE GROUNDS THAT THEY WERE PERMITTED TO FILE THEIR=

RECORDED & INDEXED

SEP 11 1934

62-32509-4

SEP 7 1934

FILE

THE QUICKEST, SUREST AND SAFEST WAY TO SEND MONEY IS BY TELEGRAPH OR CABLE

THE COMPANY V[illegible] APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

CLAS[illegible] ERVICE
Te[illegible] gra[illegible] e- ferre[illegible] in- dicate[illegible] table sign above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

(35)1

R. B. WHITE
PRESIDENT

NEWCOMB CARLTON
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

J. C. WILLEVER
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

S[illegible]
DL = [illegible]
NM = [illegible]
NL = N[illegible]
LC = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

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Received at 708 14th St., N. W., Washington, D. C. 1934 SEP 5 AM 10 38

QB147 2 =

MINUTES IN TRANSIT	
FULL-RATE	DAY LETTER

SUIT IN FEDERAL COURT AND UPON WHICH THE TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDER WAS ISSUED BY JUDGE BORAH STOP REGISTRAR OF VOTERS GREGORY HAS BEEN DIRECTED TO APPEAR IN FEDERAL COURT NEWORLEAN FRIDAY MORNING TO SHOW CAUSE WHY A PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION PREVENTING FURTHER SCRATCHING OF NAMES FROM THE ROLLS SHOULD NOT BE GRANTED=

WHITLEY.

THE QUICKEST, SUREST AND SAFEST WAY TO SEND MONEY IS BY TELEGRAPH OR CABLE

5

EAT-eg September 5, 1934.

RECORDED
N
W

62-32509-41

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL,
MR. WILLIAM STANLEY

I am attaching hereto, for your information, a copy of a letter which I have today addressed to the Honorable Marvin H. McIntyre, Assistant Secretary to the President, pertaining to the conditions prevailing in New Orleans.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

Inclosure #700961.

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Baughman
Chief Clerk
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Cowley
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Keith
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schuler
Mr. Tamm

FILE SECTION
MAILED
SEP 5 1934
P. M.
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION,
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Ear 1/8

51

MAT-eg

September 5, 1934.

RECORDED 62-32509-41

MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL STEPHENS

I am attaching hereto, for your information, a copy of a letter which I have today addressed to the Honorable Marvin H. McIntyre, the Assistant Secretary to the President, pertaining to the conditions prevailing in New Orleans.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

Inclosure #700960.

Mr. Nathan .....
Mr. Tolson .....
Mr. Clegg .....
Mr. Glavin .....
Mr. Harbo .....
Mr. Coffey .....
Mr. Carlson .....
Mr. Edwards .....
Mr. Egan .....
Mr. Harbo .....
Mr. Keith .....
Mr. Quinn .....
Mr. Schilder .....
Mr. Tamm .....
....

FILES SECTION
SEP 5 1934
P. M.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

EAT-eg

September 5, 1934.

RECORDED 62-32519-41

Honorable Marvin H. McIntyre,
Assistant Secretary to the President,
The White House,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. McIntyre:

The following information concerning conditions prevailing in New Orleans has been furnished to me by the Special Agent in Charge of the New Orleans Division Office.

The Legislative Committee investigating the New Orleans city administration yesterday afternoon resumed its hearings at 2:00 P.M. under National Guard protection. Several witnesses were questioned by Senator Long, who is acting as counsel for the Committee. These witnesses testified concerning alleged graft on the part of the New Orleans city officials, particularly in dealing with gambling and zoning activities. The public and the press were barred from the hearings which, however, are being broadcast over a New Orleans radio station. Hearings of the Legislative Committee were to be resumed at 11:00 A.M. this morning.

United States District Judge Wayne G. Borah late yesterday afternoon signed an order requiring R. J. Gregory, registrar of voters, to appear in Federal Court on Friday morning and show cause why he should not be enjoined from removing the names of voters from the registration rolls.

I will advise you of subsequent developments at New Orleans.

With expressions of my highest esteem and best regards,

I am

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

Mr. Nathan .....
Mr. Tolson .....
Mr. Clegg .....
Mr. Baughman .....
Chief Clerk .....
Mr. Coffey .....
Mr. Conroy .....
Mr. Edwards .....
Mr. Egan .....
Mr. Harbo .....
Mr. Keith .....
Mr. Lester .....
Mr. Quinn .....
Mr. Schilder .....
Mr. Tamm .....
.....

FILES SECTION
MAILED
SEP 5 1934
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

57

RA:cw.
52-218.

326½ Post Office Building,
New Orleans, La.
September 5, 1934.

Hon. Rene A. Viosca,
United States Attorney,
New Orleans, Louisiana.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter dated September 4, 1934, transmitting original letter dated September 1, 1934, addressed to you by Hon. T. Semmes Walmsley, Mayor of the City of New Orleans, together with the enclosures referred to therein relative to the illegal use of the National Guards and the conditions which now exist in the City of New Orleans.

You are advised that copy of your letter, together with the material transmitted therewith, were forwarded to the Division in Washington by air mail, special delivery, on September 4, 1934.

Very truly yours,

R. Whitley,
Special Agent in Charge.

DEPT. OF JUSTICE
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
SEP 7 1934 P.M.

cc-
Division ✓

62-32509
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

HUEY P. LONG

PART 3 OF 7

FILE NUMBER: 62-32509
SECTIONS: 2 THRU 4

62-32509

Section

2

EAT-eg
1 yellow

September 11, 1934.

RECORDED 62-32509-50

MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL STEPHENS

For your information, I am attaching hereto a copy of a letter which I have today addressed to the Honorable Marvin H. McIntyre, Assistant Secretary to the President, regarding the conditions prevailing in New Orleans, Louisiana.

Very truly yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

Inclosure #700987.

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Baughman
Chief Clerk
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Conroy
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Harbo
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]

E.D.

41

C

EAT-eg
1 yellow

September 11, 1934.

RECORDED 62-32509-50

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL,
MR. WILLIAM STANLEY

For your information, I am attaching hereto a copy of a letter which I have today addressed to the Honorable Marvin H. McIntyre, Assistant Secretary to the President, regarding the conditions prevailing in New Orleans, Louisiana.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

Inclosure #700988.

Mr. Nathan .....
Mr. Tolson .....
Mr. Clegg .....
Mr. Baughman .....
Chief Clerk .....
Mr. Coffey .....
Mr. Conley .....
Mr. Edwards .....
Mr. Egan .....
Mr. Harbo .....
Mr. Keith .....
Mr. Lester .....
Mr. Quinn .....
Mr. Schilder .....
Mr. Tamm .....
.....

EAT-eg

September 11, 1934.

RECORDED 62-32509-50

Honorable Marvin H. McIntyre,
Assistant Secretary to the President,
The White House,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. McIntyre:

I am advised by the Special Agent in Charge of the New Orleans Office of the Division that, in view of the agreement signed by all candidates sponsored by Mayor Walmsley of New Orleans and Governor Allen of Louisiana, it is generally thought that the primary election to be held in New Orleans today will be as peaceful and orderly "as any ever held in New Orleans or elsewhere".

Approximately 2000 members of the Louisiana National Guard are stationed in New Orleans despite the protests of various people but, in view of the agreement referred to in my letter addressed to you yesterday existing between Governor Allen and Mayor Walmsley, the National Guards will not be used at the polls today. There is no indication that general martial law will be declared in the city.

Representatives of Mayor Walmsley and his New Orleans political supporters are making a last minute check of the New Orleans registration rolls in an effort to locate discrepancies in the list of the names of registered voters. The Legislative Committee's inquiries into alleged vice conditions in New Orleans continued yesterday afternoon and witnesses were heard who testified concerning alleged graft on the part of New Orleans City officials.

I will advise you of any subsequent developments in the situation at New Orleans.

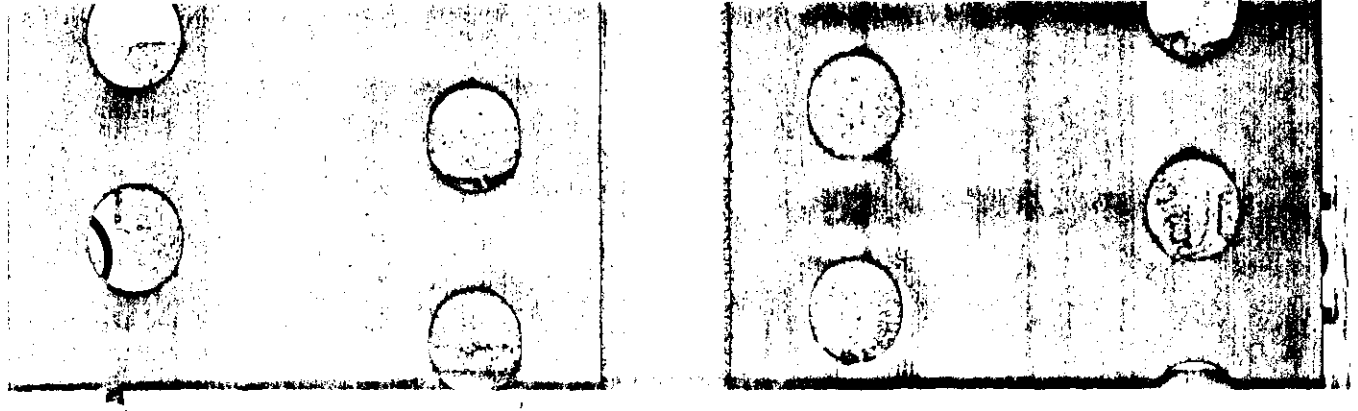
With expressions of my highest esteem and best regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

Mr. Nathan .....
Mr. Tolson .....
Mr. Ebersohn .....
Chief Clerk .....
Mr. Coffey .....
Mr. Coyle .....
Mr. Edwards .....
Mr. Egan .....
Mr. Harbo .....
Mr. Schilder .....
Mr. Lester .....
Mr. Quinn .....
Mr. Schilder .....
Mr. Nease .....

3



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[illegible] Building
Washington, D. C.
National [illegible]
STANDARD TIME
INDICATED ON THIS MESSAGE

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DL	DAY LETTER
NL	NIGHT LETTER
NM	NIGHT MESSAGE
LCO	DEFERRED CABLE
NLT	NIGHT CABLE LETTER
WLT	WEEK END CABLE LETTER
	RADIOGRAM

1934 SEP 10 PM 10 52

BMA251 118 NL GOVT COLLECT

NEWORLEANS LOU 10

DIRECTOR DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION

US DEPT OF JUSTICE 1001 VERMONT AVE NORTHWEST WASHN DC

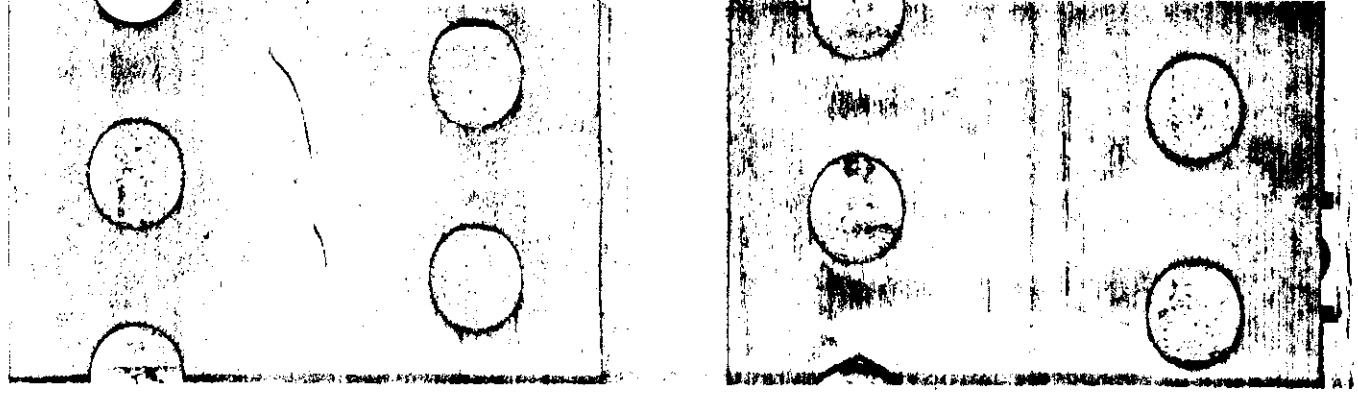
REFERENCE DEVELOPMENTS SITUATION NEWORLEANS IN VIEW OF AGREEMENT SIGNED BY ALL CANDIDATES MAYOR WALMSLEY AND GOVERNOR ALLEN IT IS GENERALLY PREDICTED THAT THE PRIMARY ELECTION TOMORROW WILL BE AS PEACEFUL AND ORDERLY AS ANY EVER HELD IN NEWORLEANS OR ELSEWHERE STOP APPROXIMATELY TWO THOUSAND NATIONAL GUARDSMEN STILL IN NEWORLEANS DESPITE PROTESTS BUT IN VIEW OF AGREEMENT WILL NOT BE USED

RECORDED 1-2-32501-50

SEP 12 1934

SEP 14 1934

TAMM ONE



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WLT	WEEK END CABLE LETTER
	RADIOGRAM

8MA251/2/ NL COLLECT NEWORLEANS DIV OF INVESTIGATION WASHN 1934 SEP 10 PM

AT POLLS ELECTION DAY AND NO INDICATION THAT GENERAL MARTIAL LAW WILL BE DECLARED IN CITY STOP REPRESENTATIVES OF MAYOR WALMSLEY AND NEWORLEANS ORGANIZATION ARE MAKING LAST MINUTE CHECK OF NEWORLEANS REGISTRATION ROLLS FOR DISCREPANCIES STOP LEGISLATIVE PROBE RELATIVE ALLEGED VICE CONDITIONS NEWORLEANS CONTINUED THIS AFTERNOON AND WITNESSES HEARD RELATIVE ALLEGED GRAFT ON PART NEWORLEANS CITY OFFICIALS

WHITLEY.

KAT-eg
1 yellow

September 10, 1934.

E

RECORDED 62-32509-49

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL,
MR. WILLIAM STANLEY

For your information, I am attaching hereto a copy of a letter which I have today addressed to the Honorable Marvin H. McIntyre, Assistant Secretary to the President, concerning the conditions prevailing at New Orleans, Louisiana.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

Inclosure #700981.

FILES SECTION
MAILED
★ SEP 10 1934 ★
F. M.
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

EAT-eg
1 yellow

September 10, 1934.

RECORDED 62-32509-49

MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL STEPHENS

For your information, I am attaching hereto a copy of a letter which I have today addressed to the Honorable Marvin H. McIntyre, Assistant Secretary to the President, concerning the conditions prevailing at New Orleans, Louisiana.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

Inclosure #700930.

FILES SECTION
MAILED
★ SEP 10 1934 ★
P. M.
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

EAT-eg

September 10, 1934.

RECORDED 62-32509-49

Honorable Marvin H. McIntyre,
Assistant Secretary to the President,
The White House,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. McIntyre:

The following information, concerning the conditions prevailing at New Orleans, Louisiana, has been transmitted to me by the Special Agent in Charge of the Division Office located in that city.

The Louisiana Supreme Court on Friday afternoon refused to grant to the Board of Election Supervisors at New Orleans write of mandamus commanding the Civil District Judge to suspend two temporary restraining orders prohibiting extra election commissioners and special officers for the primary election to be held tomorrow.

There is a rumor current in New Orleans that another special session of the Legislature will be held to initiate impeachment proceedings against New Orleans Judges and to revoke the New Orleans city charter. Hearings of the Legislative Investigating Committee were resumed for a short period on Saturday afternoon.

Congressman J. Y. Sanders, Jr. is reported to have sent a telegram to the President complaining against the use of the Louisiana National Guards for political purposes. I am advised that parents and wives of guardsmen at Lake Charles, Louisiana and in other towns in Louisiana have also telegraphed protests of a similar nature to the President.

It has been announced in New Orleans that a local arbitration committee composed of representatives of New Orleans organizations has stated that all candidates of Governor Allen and Mayor Palmsley have signed an agreement for the conducting of a peaceful and fair election in New Orleans tomorrow without the use of armed civilians or soldier guards. It has been stated that no officers or armed parties of any kind will appear at or near the polls except by direction and acting under the order of the arbitration committee which shall have complete control and authority. This agreement is described as being of the same nature as that rejected several days ago by Governor Allen and the forces

Mr. Baughman
Chief Clerk
Mr. Tamm

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170 SEP 16 1964

of Senator Huey Long except that a paragraph has been added thereto recognizing the Federal injunction issued last Friday by Judge Borah, details of which were incorporated in my letter to you dated September 3, 1934.

I will advise you of any further developments in this situation.

With expressions of my highest esteem and best regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

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	RADIOGRAM

1934 SEP 10 AM 2 16

CB30 123 NL GOVT COLLECT

NEWORLEANS LOU 9

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION

US DEPT OF JUSTICE 1001 VERMONT AVE NW WASHN DC

REFERENCE DEVELOPMENTS IN SITUATION AT NEWORLEANS A LOCAL ARBITRATION COMMITTEE COMPOSED OF REPRESENTATIVES OF LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS AND UNIVERSITIES HAS ANNOUNCED THAT ALL CANDIDATES GOVERNOR ALLEN AND MAYOR WALMSLY HAVE SIGNED AN AGREEMENT FOR THE CONDUCT OF A PEACEFUL AND FAIR ELECTION IN NEWORLEANS TUESDAY WITHOUT ~~USE OF ARMED CIVILIANS~~ OR SOLDIERS AND NO OFFICERS OR ARMED PARTIES OF ANY KIND WILL APPEAR AT OR NEAR THE POLLS EXCEPT BY DIRECTION AND UNDER ORDER OF THE

RECORDED

SEP 13 1934

ONE

Mr Intyre, Stephens & Stanley 9/1

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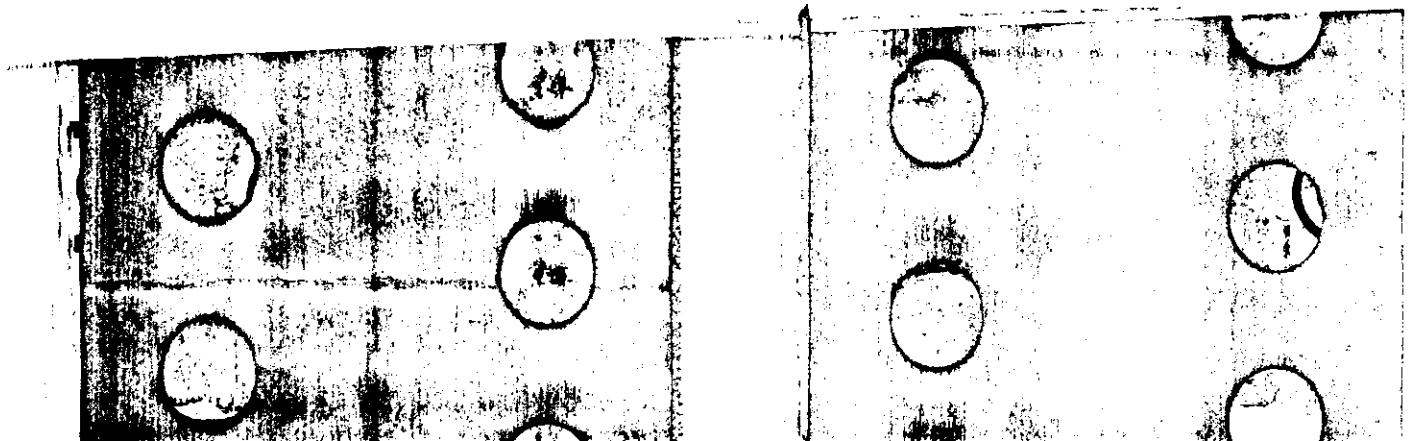
WLT	WEEK END CABLE LETTER
	RADIOGRAM

1934 SEP 10 AM 2 16

CB30/2 NOLEANS DIVN OF INV WASHN DC

ARBITRATION COMMITTEE WHICH SHALL HAVE COMPLETE CONTROL AND AUTHORITY STOP THE AGREEMENT SIGNED YESTERDAY IS THE SAME AS THAT REJECTED SEVERAL SAYS AGO BY GOVERNOR ALLEN AND THE LONG FORCES EXCEPT THAT A PARAGRAPH HAS BEEN ADDED RECOGNIZING THE FEDERAL INJUNCTION ISSUED LAST FRIDAY BY JUDGE BORAH

WHITLEY.



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STANDARD TIME INDICATED ON THIS MESSAGE

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Baughman
Chief Clerk
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Cowley
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Keith
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tamm

BMA203 126 NL GOVT COLLECT 1/61

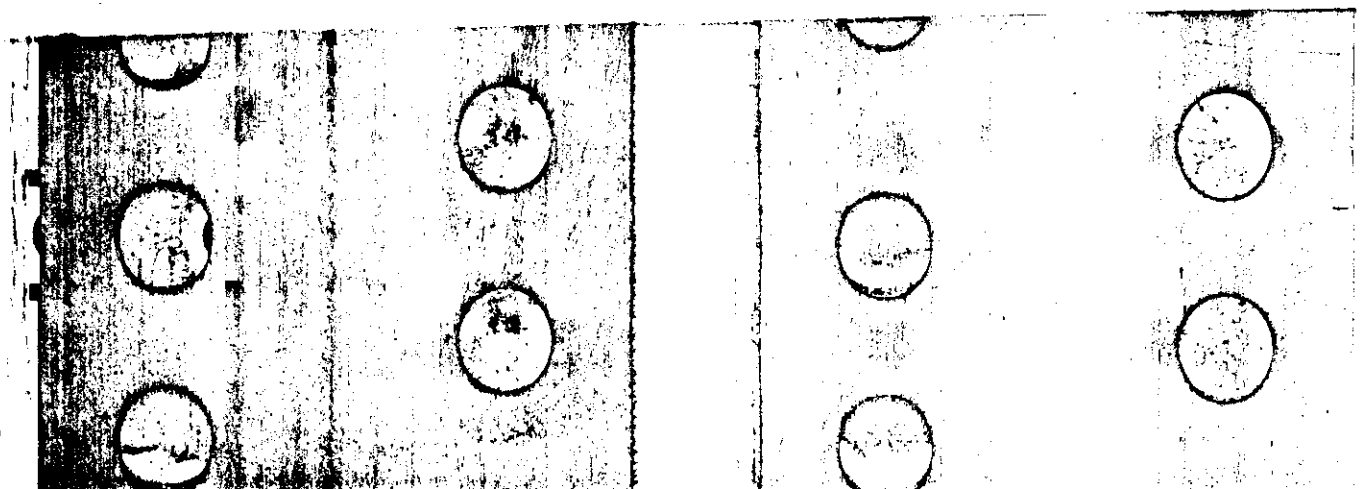
NEWORLEANS LOU 8 1934 SEP

DIRECTOR

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE 1001 VER

NORTHWEST WASHN DC

FURTHER REFERENCE DEVELOPMENTS IN SITUATION IN NEWORLEANS LOUISIANA SUPREME COURT YESTERDAY REFUSED TO GRANT THE BOARD OF ELECTION SUPERVISORS AT NEWORLEANS WRITS OF MANDAMUS COMMANDING THE CIVIL DISTRICT JUDGE TO SUSPEND TWO TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDERS PROHIBITING EXTRA ELECTION COMMISSIONERS AND SPECIAL OFFICERS FOR THE PRIMARY ELECTION NEXT TUESDAY STOP IT IS RUMORED THERE WILL BE ANOTHER SPECIAL SESSION OF THE



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Mackay Radio

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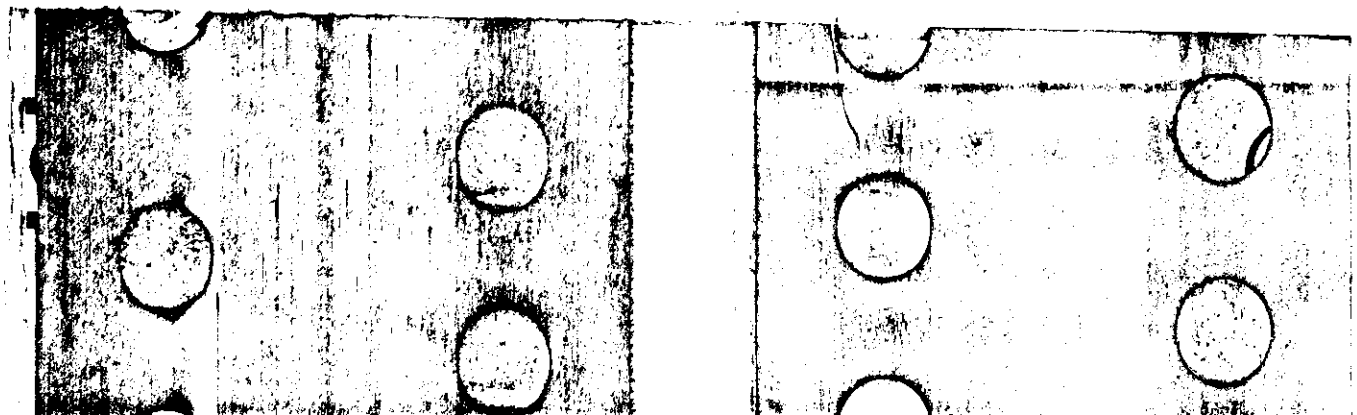
	RADIOGRAM

M A203/2/65 NOLEANS DIR DIV OF INVESTG WASHN DC

1934 SEP 8 PM 10 49

LEGISLATURE TO INITIATE IMPEACHMENT PROCEEDINGS AGAINST NEWORLEANS JUDGES AND TO REVOKE NEWORLEANS CITY CHARTER STOP HEARINGS OF LEGISLATIVE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE RESUMED FOR SHORT PERIOD THIS AFTERNOON STOP CONGRESSMAN J Y SANDERS JR HAS WIRED THE PRESIDENT COMPLAINING AGAINST THE LOUISIANA NATIONAL GUARDS BEING USED FOR POLITICAL PURPOSES PARENTS AND WIVES OF GUARDSMEN AT LAKECHARLES LOUISIANA AND OTHER TOWNS HAVE ALSO WIRED PROTESTS TO THE PRESIDENT WHITLEY.



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62-26833

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September 8, 1934.

E

RECORDED 62-32509-47

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL,
MR. WILLIAM STANLEY

With further reference to my memorandum dated August 29, 1934 pertaining to efforts made in New Orleans, Louisiana to have this Division undertake investigation into alleged violations of the election fraud laws in connection with the prevailing political strife in New Orleans, I am attaching hereto a copy of a letter addressed to the Special Agent in Charge of the New Orleans Division Office by United States Attorney Rene A. Viosca of New Orleans together with the original inclosures referred to therein, namely a copy of a letter addressed to Mr. Viosca under date of September 1, 1934 by Mayor Walmsley, certified copies of the judgment rendered in the injunction proceedings by the City District Court of the City of New Orleans, the scrap book prepared by the Mayor and other certified copies of docket records.

No action will be taken in this matter in the absence of a specific request.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

Inclosure #700968.

(No copy of scrap book retained in Div. files.)

COPIES DESTROYED
170 SEP 16 1964

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tamm
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Chief Clerk
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Evans
Mr. Harbo
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Tamm

Division of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

326½ Post Office Building,
New Orleans, Louisiana.
September 4, 1934.

RW:aw
52-218

AIR MAIL.
SPECIAL DELIVERY.

Director,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
1001 Vermont Avenue, N.W.,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

With reference to developments in the situation at New Orleans, there is transmitted herewith copy of letter dated September 4, 1934, addressed to this office by United States Attorney Rene A. Viosca, New Orleans, Louisiana, together with the original enclosures referred to therein, which were forwarded to Mr. Viosca by Mayor T. Semmes Walmsley of New Orleans, with the request that they be transmitted to the Attorney General by Air Mail.

The above mentioned enclosures are being furnished the Division for appropriate attention.

Very truly yours,

R. Whitley,
Special Agent in Charge.

RECORDED

47

1 Encs.

COPY

NEW ORLEANS
SEPTEMBER 4, 1934

Mr. R. Whitley,
Special Agent in Charge,
Division of Investigation
Department of Justice,
New Orleans, Louisiana.

Dear Sir:

I am herewith transmitting original of letter received by me from Honorable T. Semmes Walmsley, Mayor of New Orleans, under date of September 1, 1934, together with certified copies of judgments and other documents in certain injunction proceedings pending in the Civil District Court of the Parish of Orleans and scrap book, containing newspaper clippings with reference to the recent request of the Mayor of New Orleans for Federal intervention, in connection with delcaration by the Governor of Louisiana of partial martial law in New Orleans.

You will note that the Mayor requests that I transmit this to the Attorney General and that this be expedited as the Mayor sees a crisis approaching.

Inasmuch as this matter has been previously referred to you, I am transmitting the letter and documents to you, with the request that they be transmitted to the proper officials in Washington.

Respectfully,

Rene A. Viosca,
United States Attorney.

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170 SEP 16 1964

17

COPY

CITY OF NEW ORLEANS
OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

September 1, 1934.

T. Semmes Walmsley,
Mayor

Mr. Rene Viosca
U.S.District Attorney,
New Orleans, Louisiana.

Dear Mr. Viosca:

In order that the Attorney General may be fully posted as to developments in the City of New Orleans, I am taking the liberty of transmitting to you, and ask that you transmit to him promptly, the enclosed scrap book of newspaper clippings showing a historical account of the illegal entrance of the militia into the city of New Orleans and the conditions which now exist in the city of New Orleans.

I am also enclosing certified copies of judgment rendered in the injunction proceedings by the Civil District Court of the City of New Orleans. I am also enclosing a statement of the Clerk of Court that Mr. Avendano, member of the Militia, convicted for contempt of Court, has paid his fine, therefore, the judgment against him is final. No appeal has been taken from the judgment of court by General Fleming or Captain Benezhek; more than ten days have elapsed, therefore, this judgment is now final.

I am transmitting this to you and asking that you transmit it to the Attorney General so that in the event there is anything which in your judgment should be additionally brought to his attention concerning the representations which I have made, that you can transmit it to him, having before you first hand the information that I am sending toyour superior. I most sincerely request that this be expedited and that all the information contained herein be sent to him, if possible by air mail as I can readily see a crisis approaching, which may develop.

Yours very truly,
T. S. Walmsley (Signed)
MAYOR

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170 SEP 16 1964

62-32507-47

14

Form 12 2m 12-3-21

STATE OF LOUISIANA

Civil District Court for the Parish of Orleans

EXTRACT FROM MINUTES

NO. 206 386 DIVISION "D"

HERVE RACIVITCH VS. RAY H. FLEMING, ET AL.

Present, the Honorable NAT W. BOND, Acting Judge

Tuesday the 14th day of August ~~XXX~~ 1934.

~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~

This cause came on for trial on rule for contempt against NUMA P. AVENDANO.

PRESENT: EDWARD M. ROBBERT, J. B. MONROE, CHAS. I. DENECHAUD, HARRY P. GAMBLE, LUTHER E. HALL, and GEORGE SETH GUION, Attorneys for the plaintiff.

NUMA P. AVENDANO, in person.

And after hearing the pleadings, evidence and Counsel, for the reasons orally assigned.

IT IS ORDERED by the Court, that the said rule be made absolute holding that the said defendant, NUMA P. AVENDANO, is guilty of contempt of this Court, and said defendant, to pay a fine of twenty five dollars and serve ten days in the Parish Prison of this Parish, and in default of the payment of said fine, serve an additional ten days, in said Parish Prison, and the Court after hearing a motion of GEORGE SETH GUION of counsel for the plaintiff, the Court suspended the sentence of imprisonment, and further the said defendant, was given forty eight hours within which to pay the said of $25.

I, G. H. REMME, Deputy Clerk of the Civil District Court, do hereby certify that no appeal has been taken in the above numbered and entitled cause by NUMA P. AVANDANO.

G. H. Remme
DEPUTY CLERK.

I, G. H. REMME Deputy Clerk of the Civil District Court, do hereby certify the above to be a true and correct abstract from the minutes of Division "D" Book 59 Folio 596

This the 3rd day of September 193[illegible]

G. H. Remme
Deputy Clerk.

Form 12 Rev 12-3-21

STATE OF LOUISIANA

Civil District Court for the Parish of Orleans

~~EXTRACT FROM MINUTES~~

NO. 208,385 and 208,386 (Consolidated) DIVISION "D"
GUSTAVE P. BLANCHARD VS. RAY H. FLETTING ET AL. and HERVE RACTVITCH
VS. RAY H. FLETTING ET AL.
Present, the Honorable NAT T. BOND PRESIDING Judge

~~the _____ day of _____ 192-~~

~~On motion of~~

I, C. J. JACKSON, Minute Clerk of Division "D" of the Civil District Court for the Parish of Orleans, Louisiana, do hereby certify that in the above numbered and entitled Cause, NUMA P. AVENDANO was cited for contempt of Court and after due process was tried, found guilty of contempt and sentenced by the Court to serve ten days in the Parish Prison and pay a fine of Twenty-Five Dollars. The Court, on motion of counsel for plaintiff, suspended the sentence of imprisonment and granted the defendant forty-eight hours within which to pay the fine; all as will appear from the minutes of the Court as of date Tuesday, August 14, 1934.

I do further certify that on Wednesday August 15th 1934, the said Numa P. Avendano did appear and pay to me, Minute Clerk, the sum of Twenty-Five Dollars to cover the fine ordered paid by the Court.

C. J. Jackson

MINUTE CLERK.

~~I, _____ Deputy Clerk of the Civil District Court, do hereby certify the above to be a true and correct abstract from the minutes of Division ____ Book ____ Folio ____ This the ____ day of _____ 192-~~

~~_____ Deputy Clerk.~~

RETURNS

FILED AUGUST 17,1934.
(SGD) T.S.BUCKLEY.DEPUTY
CLERK CIVIL DISTRICT COURT

RECEIVED TUESDAY AUGUST 14,1934

Received on the 14th day of August,1934,and on the 14th day of August 1934,made service at 5.19 P.M. by posting on the Front door at the main entrance to the Registration Office a copy of the within Writ of Injunction as described on the reverse ~~afxthe~~ hereof in the presence of witness~~es~~. Returned to Court this 16th day of August,1934.

SHERIFF FEES~~0~~

(SGD) L.JACOB,DEPUTY SHERIFF OF ORLEANS PARISH.

Received on the 14th day of August,1934,and on the 15th day of August, 1934 made service at 1.10 P.M.by posting on the Walls of the Registration Office a copy of the within Writ of Injunction as described on the reverse hereof in the presence of witness~~es~~ ,Returned to Court this 16th day of August,1934.

Sheriff's Fees

(SGD) L.JACOB,DEPUTY SHERIFF OF ORLEANS PARISH.

&

Received on the 14th day of August,1934 and on the 15th day of August 1934,at the hour 1.12 P.M.served a copy of the within Writ of Injunction as described on the reverse hereof on one certain Militiaman in person at the office of the Registrar of Voters this City who refused to accept said service or give his name,service was made by dropping at the feet of said Militiaman and in his full view in presence of witness~~es~~

~~Returned~~ Returned to Court this 16th day of August,1934.

Sheriff's Fees

(SGD) L.JACOB,Deputy Sheriff of Orleans Parish.

E. K. Long

CIVIL DISTRICT COURT

For the Parish of Orleans

No. 208 386

HERVE RACIVITCH

VS.

RAY. H. FLEMING, ET AL.

GEO. SETH GUION

Attorney.

L. E. HALL

Writ of

INJUNCTION

22

STATE OF LOUISIANA

Civil District Court for the Parish of Orleans

No. 208 386 DIVISION "D" DOCKET 5

HERVE RACIVITCH

VS.

RAY H. FLEMING, ET AL.

TO -*Ray H. Fleming, Adjutant General of the State of Louisiana, and any Officer in charge or command of the Militia in the City of New Orleans stationed in and about the vicinity of the office of Registrar of Voters for the Parish of Orleans and those members of the Militia acting and co-operating with and under his command and directing. and Huey P. Long.

and each of you
YOU ARE COMMANDED enjoined, restrained and prohibited GREETING:

in the name of the State of Louisiana and of the Civil District Court for the Parish of Orleans, from exercising or attempting to exercise any of the powers and functions pretended to be conferred by the martial law proclamation issued over the signature of O. K. Allen, Governor of the State of Louisiana, on the 30th day of July, 1934; and from performing any power, duty or function in connection with the Office of the Registrar of Voters of the Parish of Orleans, and from taking charge of or possessing said office and any of its records, and from further acting under and in compliance with said proclamation of July 30, 1934, and from presenting yourselfes or any of you or continuing to do so in or in the vicinity of the Office of the Registrar of Voters for the Parish of Orleans under military orders or under orders of the Adjutant General of the State of Louisiana or of the said Huey P. Long, or others, or any officers in charge or command, and from interfering with, questioning, molesting, hindering or objecting to any person or persons who may present themselves at said Registration office for the purpose of registering or otherwise complying with the laws as registered voters of the Parish of Orleans or who may be otherwise legally entitled to present themselves in said office, and you, Huey P. Long, are further ordered, demanded, enjoined, restrained and prohibited from doing anything in furtherance of the conspiracy alleged in plaintiffs' petition.

RETURNS

FILED AUGUST ..,1934.
(SGD) T.S.BUCKLEY.DEPUTY
CLERK CIVIL DISTRICT COURT

RECEIVED TUESDAY AUGUST 14,1934

Received on the 14th day of August,1934,and on the 14th day of August 1934,made service at 5.19 P.M. by posting on the Front door at the main entrance to the Registration Office a copy of the within Writ of Injunction as described on the reverse ~~xfxthx~~ hereof in the presence of witness~~s~~. Returned to Court this 16th day of August,1934.

SHERIFF FEES~~/~~ (SGD) L.JACOB,DEPUTY SHERIFF OF ORLEANS PARISH.

Received on the 14th day of August,1934,and on the 15th day of August, 1934 made service at 1.10 P.M. by posting on the Walls of the Registration Office a copy of the within Writ of Injunction as described on the reverse hereof in the presence of witness~~s~~ ,Returned to Court this 16th day of August,1934.

Sheriff's Fees (SGD) L.JACOB,DEPUTY SHERIFF OF ORLEANS PARISH.

&

Received on the 14th day of August,1934 and on the 15th day of August 1934,at the hour 1.12 P.M. served a copy of the within Writ of Injunction as described on the reverse hereof on one certain Militiaman in person at the office of the Registrar of Voters this City who refused to accept said service or give his name,service was made by dropping at the feet of said Militiaman and in his full view in presence of witness~~s~~ .

~~Returnedxxxxx~~ Returned to Court this 16th day of August,1934.

Sheriff's Fees (SGD) L.JACOB,Deputy Sheriff of Orleans Parish.

O.K. Penn

CIVIL DISTRICT COURT

For the Parish of Orleans

No. 208 385

GUSTAVE P. BLANCAND

VS

RAY H. FLEMING, ET AL.

GEO. SETH GUION

L. E. HALL Attorney.

Writ of INJUNCTION

Form No. 1[illegible]—[illegible]—28908

STATE OF LOUISIANA

Civil District Court for the Parish of Orleans

No. 208 385 DIVISION " C" DOCKET 5

GUSTAVE P.BLANCAND

VS.

RAY H.FLEMING,ET AL.

TO -*Ray H.Fleming,Adjutant General of the State of Louisiana,and any Officer in charge or command of the Militia in the City of New Orleans stationed in and about the vicinity of the office of Registrar of Voters for the Parish of Orleans and those members of the Militia acting and co-operating with and under his command and directing. and Huey P.Long.

YOU ARE COMMANDED and each of you enjoined,restrained and prohibited GREETING:

in the name of the State of Louisiana and of the Civil District Court for the Parish of Orleans, from exercising or attempting to exercise any of the powers and functions pretended to be conferred by the martial law proclamation issued over the signature of O. K.Allen,Governor of the State of Louisiana,on the 30th day of July,1934;and from performing any power,duty or function in connection with the Office of the Registrar of Voters of the Parish of Orleans,and from taking charge of or possessing said office and any of its records,and from further acting under and in compliance with said proclamation of July 30,1934,and from presenting yourselfes or any of you or continuing to do so in or in the vicinity of the Office of the Registrar of Voters for the Parish of Orleans under military orders or under orders of the Adjutant General of the State of Louisiana or of the said Huey P.Long,or others,or any officers in charge or command, and from interfering with,questioning,molesting,hindering or objecting to any person or persons who may present themselves at said Registration office for the purpose of registering or otherwise complying with the laws as registered voters of the Parish of Orleans or who may be otherwise legally entitled to present themselves in said office,and you, Huey P.Long,are further enjoined,commanded,enjoined,restrained and prohibited from doing anything in furtherance of the conspiracy alleged in plaintiffs' petition.

[illegible]

[illegible] HUGH [illegible] CAGE [illegible]

[illegible] MICHEL PROPERTY [illegible]

[illegible] 14th [illegible] August [illegible]

[illegible] Lord [illegible] thirty four [illegible]

[illegible] 26th [illegible]

Form No. 1[illegible]—[illegible]—28908

STATE OF LOUISIANA

Civil District Court for the Parish of Orleans

No. 208 385 DIVISION "C" DOCKET 5

GUSTAVE P. BLANCAND

VS.

RAY H. FLEMING, ET AL.

TO -*Ray H. Fleming, Adjutant General of the State of Louisiana, and any Officer in charge or command of the Militia in the City of New Orleans stationed in and about the vicinity of the office of Registrar of Voters for the Parish of Orleans and those members of the Militia acting and co-operating with and under his command and directing. and Huey P. Long.

YOU ARE COMMANDED and each of you enjoined, restrained and prohibited GREETING:

in the name of the State of Louisiana and of the Civil District Court for the Parish of Orleans, from exercising or attempting to exercise any of the powers and functions pretended to be conferred by the martial law proclamation issued over the signature of O. K. Allen, Governor of the State of Louisiana, on the 30th day of July, 1934; and from performing any power, duty or function in connection with the Office of the Registrar of Voters of the Parish of Orleans, and from taking charge of or possessing said office and any of its records, and from further acting under and in compliance with said proclamation of July 30, 1934, and from presenting yourselfes or any of you or continuing to do so in or in the vicinity of the Office of the Registrar of Voters for the Parish of Orleans under military orders or under orders of the Adjutant General of the State of Louisiana or of the said Huey P. Long, or others, or any officers in charge or command, and from interfering with, questioning, molesting, hindering or objecting to any person or persons who may present themselves at said Registration Office for the purpose of registering or otherwise complying with the laws as registered voters of the Parish of Orleans or who may be otherwise legally entitled to present themselves in said office, and you, Huey P. Long, are further ordered commanded, enjoined, restrained and prohibited from doing anything in furtherance of the conspiracy alleged in plaintiffs' petition.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] 59th [illegible] year of the Independence of the United States.

STATE OF LOUISIANA

Civil District Court for the Parish of Orleans

EXTRACT FROM MINUTES

NO. 208 385 --208 386 (Consolidated) DIVISION "D"
GUSTAVE P. BLANCAND VS. RAY H. FLEING, ET AL. and HERVEE RACIVITCH VS. RAY FLEMING, ET AL.

Present, the Honorable NAT B. BOND, Acting Judge

Tuesady the 14th day of August 1934.

xxxxxxxxxxxxx

This cause came on this day on rule for injunction and exception of Huey P. Long filed therein, and the Court being of the opinion, that the said exception is not well taken, overruled same. And For the reasons orally assigned,

It is ordered that the rule nisi herein issued be made absolute, and accordingly, let a preliminaru writ of injunction issue herein, on plaintiff furnishing bond on the sum of $1000. as prayed for.

I. G. H. Remme, Deputy Clerk of the Civil District, do hereby certify that no appeal has been taken in the above numbered and entitled cause by the defendants.

G H Remme
DEPUTY CLERK.

I, G.H. REMME Deputy Clerk of the Civil District Court, do hereby certify the above to be a true and correct abstract from the minutes of Division " D9" Book 59 Folio 596

This the 3rd day of September 1934.

G H Remme
Deputy Clerk.

12 2m 12-3-21

STATE OF LOUISIANA

Civil District Court for the Parish of Orleans

EXTRACT FROM MINUTES

NO. 208 386 DIVISION " D "

HERVE RACIVITCH VS. RAY H. FLEMING, ET AL.

Present, the Honorable Nat W. Bond, Acting Judge

Wednesday the 15th day of August 1934.

xxxxxxxxxxxxx

This cause came on this day on rule for contempt against Edward P. Benezech.

Present; Luther E. Hall and George Seth Guion. attorneys fot the Plaintiff in rule.

A. D. DANZIGER, attorney for the defendant.

And after hearing the argument of the Counsel on exceptions herein and on the petition of the defendant asking that the Judg of this Court, recuse himself, for the reasons orally assigned, It is now ordered that the said exceptions be overruled and the plea of defendant for recusation be denied.

And after hearing the pleadings, evidence and argument og Counsel on said rule, for the reasons orally assigned.

It is ordered, adjudged and decreed, that the said rule for contempt be made absolute, and accordingly, the Court finds that the said defendant, Edward P. Benezech, to be guilty of contempt of the authority of this Court, and now orders that an attachment issue herein directed to the Civil Sheriff for the Parish of Orleans ordering said defendant to be brought before this Court for sentence.

I, G. H. Hemme, Deputy Clerk of the Civil District Court, do hereby certify that no appeal has been taken in the above numbered and entitled cause by the said Edward P. Benezech.

G. H. Hemme

I, G. H. Hemme Deputy Clerk of the Civil District Court, do hereby certify the above to be a true and correct abstract from the minutes of Division "D" Book [illegible] Folio [illegible]

This the 3rd day of September 1934.

G. H. Hemme
Deputy Clerk

MAT-eg

September 7, 1934.

E

RECORDED 62-32509-46

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL,
MR. WILLIAM STANLEY

I am attaching hereto a copy of a letter which I have today addressed to the Honorable Marvin H. McIntyre, Assistant Secretary to the President, regarding the situation now prevailing in New Orleans.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

Inclosure #700975.

Mr. Nathan .....
Mr. Tolson .....
Mr. Clegg .....
Mr. Baughman .....
Chief Clerk .....
Mr. Coffey .....
Mr. Conroy .....
Mr. Edwards .....
Mr. Egan .....
Mr. Harbo .....
Mr. Keith .....
Mr. Nichols .....
Mr. Quinn .....
Mr. Schilder .....
Mr. Tamm .....
.....

SEP 10 1934

30

EAT-eg

September 7, 1934.

RECORDED 62-32509-46

MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL STEPHENS

I am attaching hereto a copy of a letter which I have today addressed to the Honorable Marvin H. McIntyre, Assistant Secretary to the President, regarding the situation now prevailing in New Orleans.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

Inclosure #700974.

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Baughman
Chief Clerk
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Cowley
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Keith
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tamm

62-

SEP 10 1934 A.M.

FILE

31

EAT-eg

September 7, 1934.

RECORDED 62-32509-46

Honorable Marvin H. McIntyre,
Assistant Secretary to the President,
The White House,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. McIntyre:

Again referring to the situation prevailing in New Orleans, Louisiana, I am now advised by the Special Agent in Charge of the Division Office located in that city that the recently enacted statutes, approved by the special session of the Legislature, will become effective today.

A motion was filed by the Attorney General of the State of Louisiana in the State Court at Baton Rouge yesterday attempting to dissolve the restraining order secured by the City of New Orleans on Tuesday which enjoined the officers of the State Bureau of Identification and Investigation from policing the City of New Orleans on election day. A hearing on this motion has been set for September 10, 1934.

The Civil District Court of New Orleans, acting upon motions filed by New Orleans city officials, yesterday granted two temporary restraining orders against the Board of Supervisors of Elections. One of these orders prohibits the Board of Supervisors from naming extra election commissioners for the election to be held on next Tuesday. The other order prohibits the Board of Supervisors from employing special officers or police for the election. The petitions requesting these restraining orders allege that the acts passed by the recent special session of the State Legislature, authorizing the Board of Supervisors to appoint extra commissioners and to employ special police, are unconstitutional and were passed in order to usurp powers vested in the city authorities. It is further alleged in these petitions that if special officers are employed, there will be a clash of authority.

Governor Allen yesterday broadcast a statement calling for a conference last night in New Orleans of the heads of civic bodies, ministers, members of the citizens committee, school officials and members of the Legislative Investigating Committee for the purpose of discussing the situation in New Orleans.

The Legislative Committee investigating the city administration continued its hearings yesterday under National Guard protection. Witnesses were heard who testified relative to alleged graft and corruption on the part of the city officials. Inquiry was also made relative to alleged

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Baughman
Chief Clerk
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Cowin
Mr. Edwar
Mr. Egan
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Keith
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tamm

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170 SEP 16 1964

32

intimidation of witnesses testifying before the Legislative Committee, several of whom have been arrested by the local police after they had testified before the Committee.

I am further advised that reports received in New Orleans today from various parts of the State of Louisiana indicate that the entire National Guard composed of approximately 2100 men is being mobilized today and proceeding to New Orleans immediately. It was anticipated that additional National Guardsmen would arrive in New Orleans before noon today and that these guardsmen would be placed at the disposal of the special Legislative Committee investigating the New Orleans city administration. It has been further reported to me that the mobilization of the entire National Guard will not for the time being at least mean any further extension of the partial martial law now in force in the city of New Orleans. You will recall that National Guardsmen for some time have been guarding the registrar's office and are now guarding the Legislative Committee hearings and the home of Senator Huey Long.

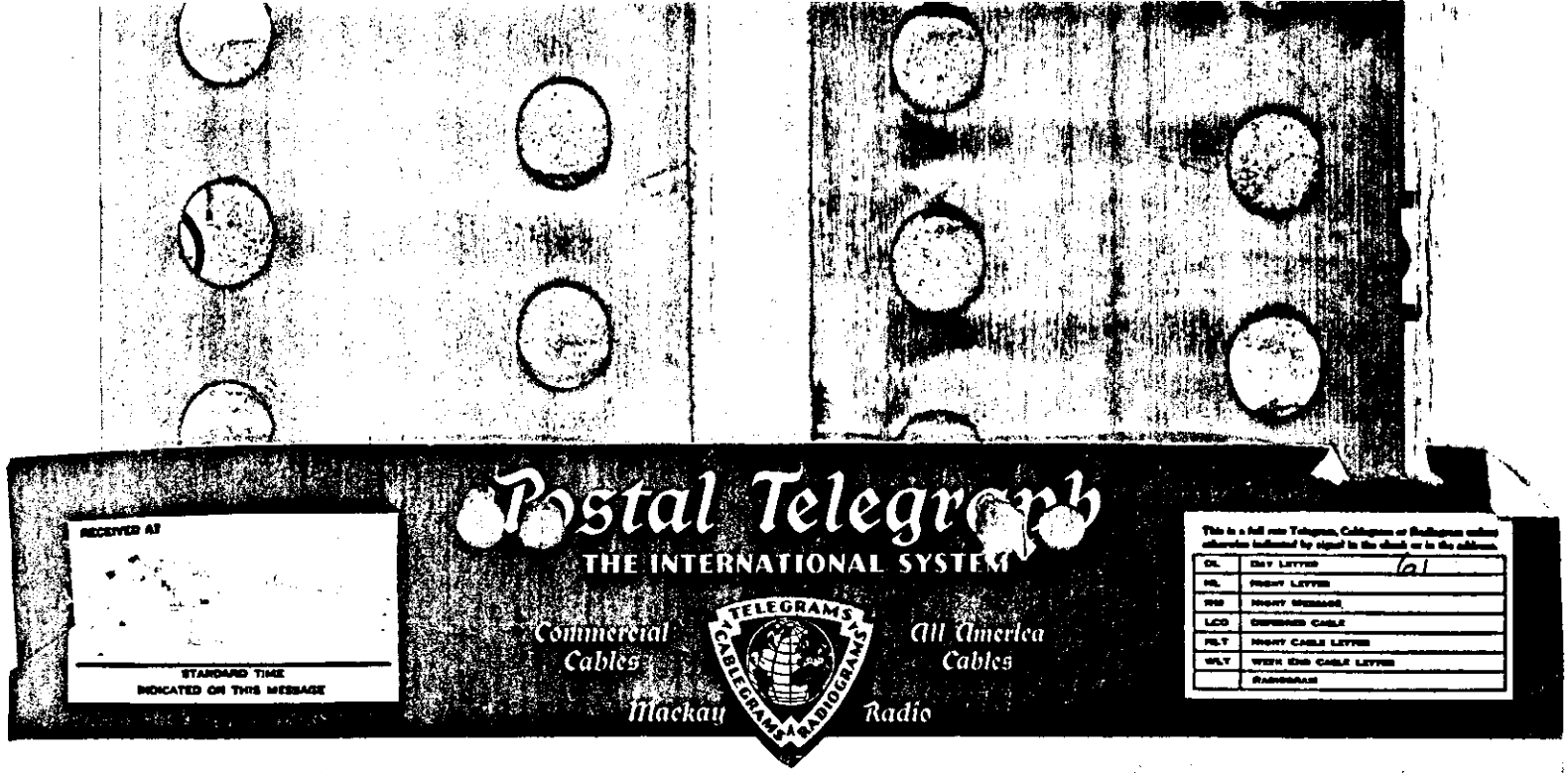
I will advise you of any additional developments in this situation.

With expressions of my highest esteem and best regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.



1934 SEP 7 AM 4 21

BMA3 261 NL COLLECT GOVT

NEWORLEANS LOU 6

DIRECTOR DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION

US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE 1001 VERMONT AVENUE NORTHWEST WASHN DC

FURTHER REFERENCE DEVELOPMENTS IN SITUATION AT NEWORLEANS LEGISLATION RECENTLY ENACTED BY SPECIAL SESSION LEGISLATURE AS PREVIOUSLY OUTLINED BECOMES EFFECTIVE TOMORROW STOP MOTION FILED BY ATTORNEY GENERAL IN STATE COURT BATONROUGE TODAY TO DISOLVE TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDER SECURED BY THE CITY OF NEWORLEANS TUESDAY ENJOINING OFFICERS OF THE STATE BUREAU OF IDENTIFICATION AND INVESTIGATION FROM POLICING CITY ON ELECTION DAY HEARING

RECORDED
SEP 12 1934

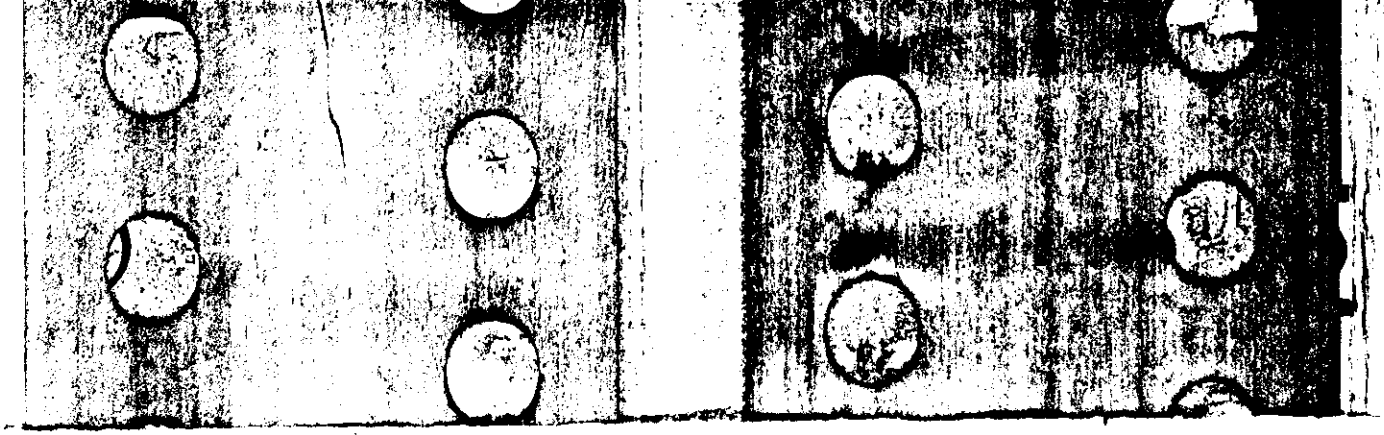
DIV
SEP 11 1934



1934 SEP 7 AM 4 21

BMA3/2/100 NOLEANS DIV OF INVESTIGATION WASHN DC

ON THE MOTION SET FOR SEPTEMBER TENTH STOP CIVIL DISTRICT COURT NEWORLEANS ON MOTIONS FILED BY NEWORLEANS CITY OFFICIALS TODAY GRANTED TWO TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDERS AGAINST THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS ONE PROHIBITS THE BOARD FROM NAMING EXTRA ELECTION COMMISSIONERS FOR THE ELECTION NEXT TUESDAY AND THE OTHER PROHIBITS THE BOARD FROM EMPLOYING SPECIAL OFFICERS OR POLICE FOR THE ELECTION STOP THE PETITIONS REQUESTING THE RESTRAINING ORDERS ALLEGED THAT THE ACTS PASSED BY THE RECENT SPECIAL LEGISLATURE AUTHORIZING THE BOARD TO APPOINT EXTRA COMMISSIONERS AND TO EMPLOY SPECIAL POLICE ARE UNCONSTITUTIONAL AND WERE PASSED TO USURP POWERS VESTED IN



Postal Telegraph

THE INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM

Commercial Cables | Mackay Radio | All America Cables

TELEGRAMS CABLEGRAMS RADIOGRAMS

RECEIVED AT

STANDARD TIME INDICATED ON THIS MESSAGE

DL	DAY LETTER
NL	NIGHT LETTER
NM	NIGHT MESSAGE
LCO	DEFERRED CABLE
NLT	NIGHT CABLE LETTER
WLT	WEEK END CABLE LETTER
	RADIOGRAM

1934 SEP 7 AM 4 21

BMA3/3/100 NOLEANS DIV OF INVESTIGATION WASHN DC

THE CITY AUTHORITIES AND THAT IF SPECIAL OFFICERS ARE EMPLOYED THERE WILL BE A CLASH OF AUTHORITY STOP GOVERNOR ALLEN TODAY BROADCASTED A STATEMENT CALLING FOR A CONFERENCE TONIGHT IN NEWORLEANS OF THE HEADS OF CIVIC BODIES MINISTERS MEMBERS OF THE CITIZENS COMMITTEE SCHOOL OFFICIALS AND MEMBERS LEGISLATIVE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE FOR PURPOSE DISCUSSING SITUATION IN NEWORLEANS STOP LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE HEARINGS CONTINUED NEWORLEANS TODAY UNDER NATIONAL GUARD PROTECTION WITNESSES HEARD RELATIVE ALLEGED GRAFT AND CORRUPTION ON PART CITY OFFICIALS INQUIRY ALSO MADE RELATIVE ALLEGED INTIMIDATION WITNESSES TESTIFYING BEFORE COMMITTEE SEVERAL OF WHOM HAVE BEEN ARRESTED BY LOCAL POLICE AFTER HAVING TESTIFIED

WHITLEY..

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable sign above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

SIGN
DL = Day Le
NM = Night M.
NL = Night Letter
LC = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

R. B. WHITE, PRESIDENT — NEWCOMB CARLTON, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD — J. C. WILLEVER, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

The filing time as shown in the date line on full-rate telegrams and day letters, and the time of receipt at destination as shown on all messages, is STANDARD TIME.

Received at 708 14th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

1934 SEP 7 AM 10 56

MINUTES IN TRANSIT

FULL-RATE	DAY LETTER

QB160 116 GOVT COLLECT=NEWORLEANS LA 7 930A

DIRECTOR,DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION=
US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE 1001 VERMONT AVE NORTHWEST

WASHDC=

SUPPLEMENTING LAST NIGHTS REPORT REFERENCE DEVELOPMENTS IN SITUATION AT NEWORLEANS REPORTS FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE STATE INDICATE THAT THE ENTIRE NATIONAL GUARD OF APPROXIMATLY TWENTY ONE HUNDRED MEN IS BEING MOBILIZED THROUGHOUT LOUISIANA AND PROCEEDING TO NEWORLEANS IMMEDIATELY EXPECTED ADDITIONAL GUARDSMEN WILL ARRIVE BEFORE NOON TODAY TO BE PLACED AT DISPOSAL OF THE SPECIAL LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE INVESTIGATING THI AFFAIRS OF NEWORLEANS STOP IT IS REPORTED THAT THE MOBILIZATION OF THE ENTIRE GUARD WILL NOT FOR THE TIME BEING AT LEAST MEAN ANY FURTHER EXTENSION OF THE PARTIAL MARTIAL LAW NOW IN FORCE IN THE CITY OF NEWORLEANS WHERE GUARDSMEN FOR SOMETIME HAVE BEEN GUARDING THE REGISTRARS OFFICE AND ARE NOW GUARDING THE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE=

WHITLEY.

RECORDED

SEP 12 1934

62-32501-45

SEP 11 1934

FILE

THE QUICKEST, SUREST AND SAFEST WAY TO SEND MONEY IS BY TELEGRAPH OR CABLE

37

EAT-eg

September 8, 1934.

62-72709-44

RECORDED

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL,
MR. WILLIAM STANLEY

For your information, I am attaching hereto a copy of a letter which I have today addressed to the Honorable Marvin H. McIntyre, Assistant Secretary to the President, pertaining to the conditions prevailing in New Orleans.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

Inclosure #700979.

Mr. Nathan .....
Mr. Tolson .....
Mr. Clegg .....
Mr. Baughman .....
Chief Clerk .....
Mr. Coffey .....
Mr. Cowley .....
Mr. Edwards .....
Mr. Egan .....
Mr. Harbo .....
Mr. Keith .....
Mr. Lester .....
Mr. Quinn .....
Mr. Schilder .....
Mr. Tamm .....
.....

APR-7 1934

30

KAT-eg

September 8, 1934.

E 62-32509-44

RECORDED

MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL STEPHENS

For your information, I am attaching hereto a copy of a letter which I have today addressed to the Honorable Marvin H. McIntyre, Assistant Secretary to the President, pertaining to the conditions prevailing in New Orleans.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

Inclosure #700978.

Mr. Nathan .....
Mr. Tolson .....
Mr. Clegg .....
Mr. Baughman .....
Chief Clerk .....
Mr. Coffey .....
Mr. Conley .....
Mr. Edwards .....
Mr. Evan .....
Mr. Harbo .....
Mr. Keith .....
Mr. Lester .....
Mr. Quinn .....
Mr. Schilder .....
Mr. Tamm .....
.....

EAT-eg

September 8, 1934.

RECORDED

62-32507-44

Honorable Marvin H. McIntyre,
Assistant Secretary to the President,
The White House,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. McIntyre:

The following information, pertaining to the conditions prevailing in New Orleans, has been furnished to us by telegram by the Special Agent in Charge of the Division Office located in that city.

Approximately one-half of the entire force of the National Guard of Louisiana has arrived in New Orleans as a result of the state wide mobilization order issued by the Adjutant General. Since the National Guard of Louisiana is composed of about 2200 members, it appears that approximately 110 National Guardsmen are now in New Orleans. General martial law has not as yet been declared in the city. The National Guardsmen continue to guard the Registrar's Office and the Legislative Committee which is conducting hearings into the New Orleans city administration.

Parents of members of the National Guard at Monroe, Louisiana have issued a call for all parents to wire the President to exempt the use of "school boy guards" from active service for purely political purposes. A telegram has been sent to the President by parents at Monroe and it is expected that similar telegrams will be sent him by parents in other cities throughout the state. Telegrams of a like character are being sent by parents of National Guardsmen to Senator Long and Governor Allen, these telegrams further advising that Senator Long and Governor Allen will be held personally responsible if any of the guardsmen are injured.

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Foxworth
Chief Clerk
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Conroy
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Keith
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tamm

Senator Long yesterday broadcast a statement calling attention to the recently enacted law which became effective today prohibiting any armed [illegible] on at the polls, Senator Long stating that the law must be obeyed. A hearing was held before Federal Judge Borah in New Orleans yesterday on the motion to show cause why a temporary injunction should not be issued prohibiting the Registrar of Voters from tampering in any way with the registration rolls. This is the same restraining order which was referred to in my letter of September 6, 1934. The hearing was not contested by the Registrar and the temporary injunction was signed by the Court after hearing

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170 SEP 16 1964

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the evidence presented concerning an alleged conspiracy on the part of the Registrar, Senator Long, Governor Allen and the Adjutant General to deprive the plaintiffs of their right to vote in the primary election by seizing the Registrar's Office with National Guards.

Predicated upon the invitation of Governor Allen, a number of civic leaders attended a conference in New Orleans last night to discuss vice conditions. Those present at the conference were not cooperative and nothing definite was accomplished, it being stated that the lack of results was due to the belief of the persons attending the conference that the conference was called merely as a political move.

I will advise you of any further developments at New Orleans.

With expressions of my highest esteem and best regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

41

COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

WESTERN UNION

(11)

Telegram unless deferred character is indicated by a suitable sign above or preceding the address.

SIGNS
DL = Day Letter
NM = Night Message
NL = Night Letter
LC = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

R. B. WHITE, PRESIDENT — NEWCOMB CARLTON, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD — J. C. WILLEVER, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

The filing time as shown in the date line on full-rate telegrams and day letters, and the time of receipt at destination as shown on all messages, is STANDARD TIME.

Received at 708 14th St., N. W., Washington, D. C. 1934 SEP 8 AM 5 31

MINUTES IN TRANSIT	
FULL-RATE	DAY LETTER

QB13 320 GOVT NL 1/141=NEWORLEANS LA 7

DIRECTOR, DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION=
U S DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE 1001 VERMONT AVE NORTHWEST
WASHDC=

FURTHER REFERENCE DEVELOPMENTS IN SITUATION AT NEWORLEANS APPROXIMATELY ONE HALF ENTIRE FORCE NATIONAL GUARDS IN STATE LOUISIANA NUMBERING ABOUT TWENTY TWO HUNDRED MEN ARRIVED NEWORLEANS AS RESULT OF STATEWIDE MOBILIZATION ORDER ISSUED BY ADJUTANT GENERAL LAST NIGHT NO GENERAL MARTIAL LAW AS YET DECLARED IN CITY AND GUARDSMEN STILL GUARDING REGISTRARS OFFICE AND LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE STOP PARENTS OF MEMBERS NATIONAL GUARD MONROE LOUISIANA HAVE ISSUED CALL FOR ALL PARENTS TO WIRE THE PRESIDENT TO EXEMPT THE USE OF QUOTE SCHOOLBOY GUARDS UNQUOTE FROM ACTIVE SERVICE FOR PURELY POLITICAL PURPOSES TELEGRAM SENT PRESIDENT BY PARENTS AT MONROE AND SIMILAR TELEGRAMS EXPECTED TO BE SENT HIM BY PARENTS IN OTHER CITIES THROUGHOUT STATE STOP TELEGRAMS ALSO BEING SENT BY PARENTS TO SENATOR LONG AND GOVERNOR ALLEN ADVISING THEY WILL BE HELD PERSONALLY RESPONSIBLE IF ANY OF THE GUARDSMEN ARE INJURED STOP SENATOR LONG=

RECORDED 62-32507-44

SEP 11 1934

SEP 11 1934

THE QUICKEST, SUREST AND SAFEST WAY TO SEND MONEY IS BY TELEGRAPH OR CABLE

THE COMPANY ... APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRO... CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

1220-S

CLASS ... CE

This ... Telegram ... ferred cha... dicated by a suitable sign above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION (24)

R. B. WHITE, PRESIDENT
NEWCOMB CARLTON, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD
J. C. WILLEVER, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

SIGNS
DL = Day Letter
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NLT = Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

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1934 SEP 8 AM 5 31

QB13 2/166=

MINUTES IN TRANSIT	
FULL-RATE	DAY LETTER

BROADCASTED STATEMENT CALLING ATTENTION TO RECENTLY ENACTED LAW WHICH BECAME EFFECTIVE TODAY PROHIBITING ANY ARMED MEN AT THE POLLS AND STATED THAT THE LAW MUST BE OBEYED STOP HEARING BEFORE FEDERAL JUDGE BORAH NEWORLEANS TODAY ON MOTION TO SHOW CAUSE WHY TEMPORARY INJUNCTION SHOULD NOT BE ISSUED PROHIBITING REGISTRAR OF VOTERS FROM TAMPERING IN ANY WAY WITH REGISTRATION ROLLS STOP TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDER FOR SAME PURPOSE ISSUED BY JUDGE BORAH SEPTEMBER FOURTH DESCRIBED IN MY TELEGRAM OF SEPTEMBER FIFTH THE HEARING TODAY WAS NOT CONTESTED BY THE REGISTRAR AND THE TEMPORARY INJUNCTION WAS SIGNED BY THE COURT AFTER HEARING EVIDENCE CONCERNING ALLEGED CONSPIRACY ON PART OF REGISTRAR SENATOR LONG GOVERNOR ALLEN AND ADJUTANT GENERAL TO DEPRIVE PLAINTIFFS OF THEIR RIGHT TO VOTE IN THE PRIMARY ELECTION BY SEIZING THE REGISTRARS OFFICE WITH NATIONAL GUARDS STOP ON GOVERNOR ALLENS INVITATION NUMBER OF CIVIC LEADERS ATTENDED CONFERENCE NEWORLEANS LAST NIGHT TO DISCUSS VICE CONDITIONS IN NEWORLEANS THOSE PRESENT AT CONFERENCE WERE NOT COOPERATIVE AND NOTHING DEFINITE ACCOMPLISHED BECAUSE [illegible]

45

THE COMPANY ... APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRO... ...CERNING ITS SERVICE

1220-S

CLASS OF SERVICE

... is a full-rate ... Cable ... de- ... is in- ... suitable ... or preced- ing the address.

WESTERN UNION (15)

R. B. WHITE, PRESIDENT — NEWCOMB CARLTON, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD — J. C. WILLEVER, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

SIGNS
DL = Day Letter
NM = Night Message
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The filing time as shown in the date line on full-rate telegrams and day letters, and the time of receipt at destination as shown on all messages, is STANDARD TIME.

Received at 708 14th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

1934 SEP 8 AM 5 31

QB13 3/13=

MINUTES IN TRANSIT	
FULL-RATE	DAY LETTER

PARTIES ATTENDING CLAIMED SUCH ACTION AT THIS TIME WAS MERELY A POLITICAL MOVE=

WHITLEY.

THE QUICKEST, SUREST AND SAFEST WAY TO SEND MONEY IS BY TELEGRAPH OR CABLE

44

KAT-eg September 6, 1934.

62-32509-43

RECORDED

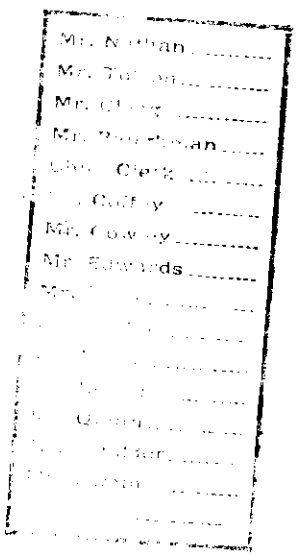
MEMORANDUM FOR THE ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL,
MR. WILLIAM STANLEY

I am attaching hereto, for your information, a copy of a letter which I have today addressed to the Honorable Marvin H. McIntyre, Assistant Secretary to the President, pertaining to the condition existing in New Orleans, Louisiana.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

Inclosure #700966.



45

MAT-eg

62-32509-43

RECORDED

September 6, 1934.

MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL STEPHENS

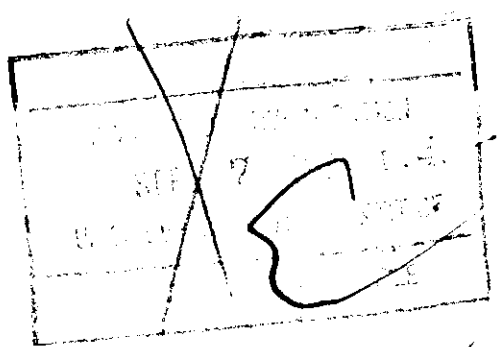
I am attaching hereto, for your information, a copy of a letter which I have today addressed to the Honorable Marvin H. McIntyre, Assistant Secretary to the President, pertaining to the condition existing in New Orleans, Louisiana.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

Inclosure #700965.

Mr. Nathan .....
Mr. Tolson .....
Mr. Clegg .....
Mr. Baughman .....
Chief Clerk .....
Mr. Coffey .....
Mr. Cowley .....
Mr. Edwards .....
Mr. Egan .....
Mr. Harbo .....
Mr. Keith .....
Mr. Lester .....
Mr. Quinn .....
Mr. Schilder .....
Mr. Tamm .....
.....



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INDEXED

EAT-eg

September 6, 1934.

62-32509-43

Honorable Marvin H. McIntyre,
Assistant Secretary to the President,
The White House,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. McIntyre:

With further reference to the developments in the situation at New Orleans, Louisiana, I am advised that late Tuesday evening Judge Wayne C. Borah issued a temporary restraining order on a petition filed by two residents of New Orleans who charged R. J. Gregory, Registrar of Voters of New Orleans, Senator Long, Governor Allen and Adjutant General Fleming of the State Militia with "entering into a conspiracy to deprive the plaintiffs of their rights to vote in the primary election of September 11th". The plaintiffs in this action declared that they were suing on behalf of themselves and thousands of duly qualified voters of New Orleans and that, in being refused the right to vote in the primary election to select a candidate for the House of Representatives of the United States, they were being deprived of their civil rights guaranteed them under the United States Constitution. It was upon these grounds that they were permitted to file their suit in Federal Court and upon which the temporary restraining order was issued by Judge Borah. Registrar of Voters, Gregory, has been directed to appear in Federal Court at New Orleans on Friday to show cause why an injunction preventing further scratching of names from the rolls should not be granted.

New Orleans opponents of the State administration and their attorneys yesterday afternoon examined the registration rolls, following the issuance of the temporary restraining order above described. The findings of these individuals have not been reported. The State Court in the city of New Orleans today ordered the names of thirteen voters, reported to be State administration opponents, returned to the registration rolls following the issuance of a Court order. The Registrar claimed that the names contained in the State Court's order had already been returned to the rolls although the Registrar does not believe that the parties named are qualified voters.

The Legislative Committee resumed its hearings at 11:00 A.M. yesterday. Senator Long, the Committee's counsel, was not present until

Mr. Nichols .....
Mr. Tamm .....
Mr. Clegg .....
Mr. Glavin .....
Mr. Harbo .....
Mr. Lester .....
Mr. Quinn .....
Mr. Schilder .....
Mr. Tamm .....

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MAILED
★ SEP 6 1934 ★
P. M.
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Right
240 P.M.

41

the afternoon session. Witnesses were questioned relative to alleged graft on the part of city officials. New Orleans police were questioned regarding the arrest last Saturday night of a woman witness who testified before the Committee on Saturday morning concerning alleged police graft. The arresting officers testified that this woman was arrested for a violation of the moral code.

Several explosions occurred in front of Senator Long's New Orleans residence early yesterday morning. New Orleans police investigating these explosions claimed they found empty cartridge cases near the Senator's home. The National Guards on duty at the Senator's home were non-communicative concerning these explosions, stating they were merely fire-crackers. Mayor Walmsley of New Orleans stated: "I am sure if anyone shot at Long's house, he had it done himself. He had to have some excuse for making an army camp out of his front lawn".

Acting upon a petition presented by the New Orleans City Attorney, representing the Mayor and the city administration, the Judge of the State District Court at Baton Rouge, Louisiana on Tuesday night signed an order restraining the use of officers of the State Bureau of Identification and Investigation for any purpose in the city of New Orleans. This action was directed against Governor Allen and officials of the State Bureau. The Court set as a date for the hearing relative to the temporary injunction in these proceedings September 13th, which will be two days after the primary election.

As I advised you heretofore, the recent special session of the Legislature granted the State Bureau of Identification and Investigation authority to employ an unlimited number of officers and gave them the same authority as municipal and parish officers. The petition filed at Baton Rouge was based on the right of local self government. The petition declares that the State Constitution gives the Mayor and the police the right to preserve law and order; it further claims that the recent act of the Legislature relative to the State Bureau was unconstitutional and that its purpose was to usurp constitutional rights and that State officials intend to send a large number of State Bureau officers into the City of New Orleans on September 11th to dominate and control the primary election held on that date. The petition further states that any attempt of this kind will be forcibly resisted by New Orleans police officials.

The New Orleans Division Office was advised yesterday that 150 High powered rifles are being ordered for immediate delivery to the

Criminal Sheriff of New Orleans who is an opponent of the State administration.

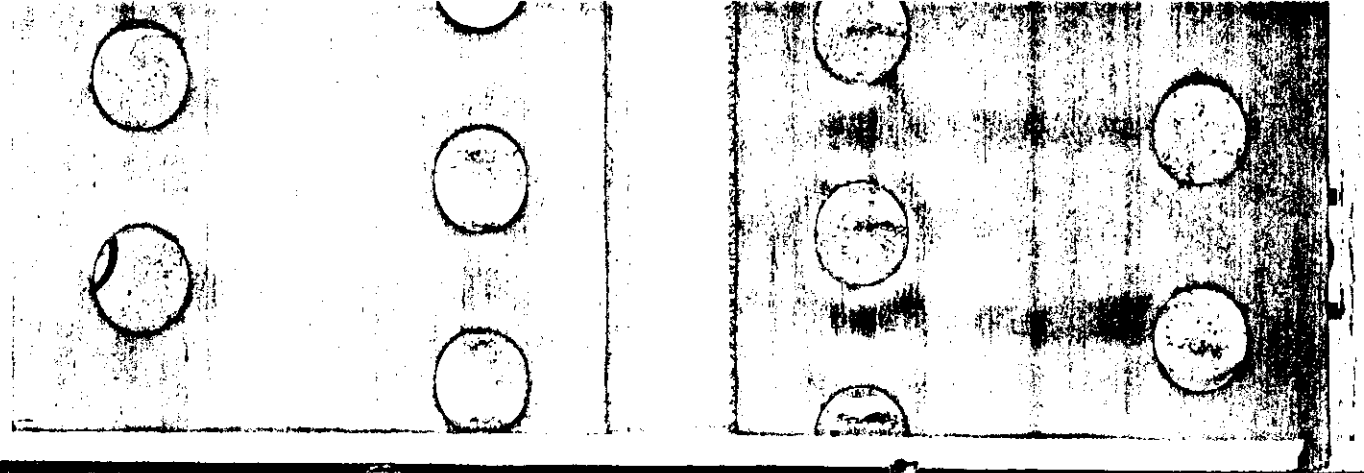
I will advise you of any further developments in this situation.

With expressions of my highest esteem and best regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

49



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Wa[illegible]on, D. C.
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1934 SEP 6 AM 7 29

BM A4 409 NL GOVT COLLECT

NEWORLEANS LOU SEPT 5

DIRECTOR DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION

US DEPT OF JUSTICE 1001 VERMONT AVE NORTHWEST WASHN DC

FURTHER REFERENCE DEVELOPMENTS IN SITUATION AT NEWORLEANS OPPONENTS STATE ADMINISTRATION AND THEIR ATTORNEYS EXAMINED REGISTRATION ROLLS TODAY FOLLOWING TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDER ISSUED YESTERDAY BY FEDERAL COURT NEWORLEANS FINDINGS NOT REPORTED STOP STATE COURT NEWORLEANS TODAY ORDERED NAMES THIRTEEN VOTERS STATE ADMINISTRATION OPPONENTS RETURNED TO REGISTRATION ROLL FOLLOWING COURT ORDER REGISTRAR CLAIMED NAMES HAVE ALREADY BEEN RETURNED TO ROLLS ALTHOUGH HE

62-32589-4

SEP 7 1934

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SEP 10 1934

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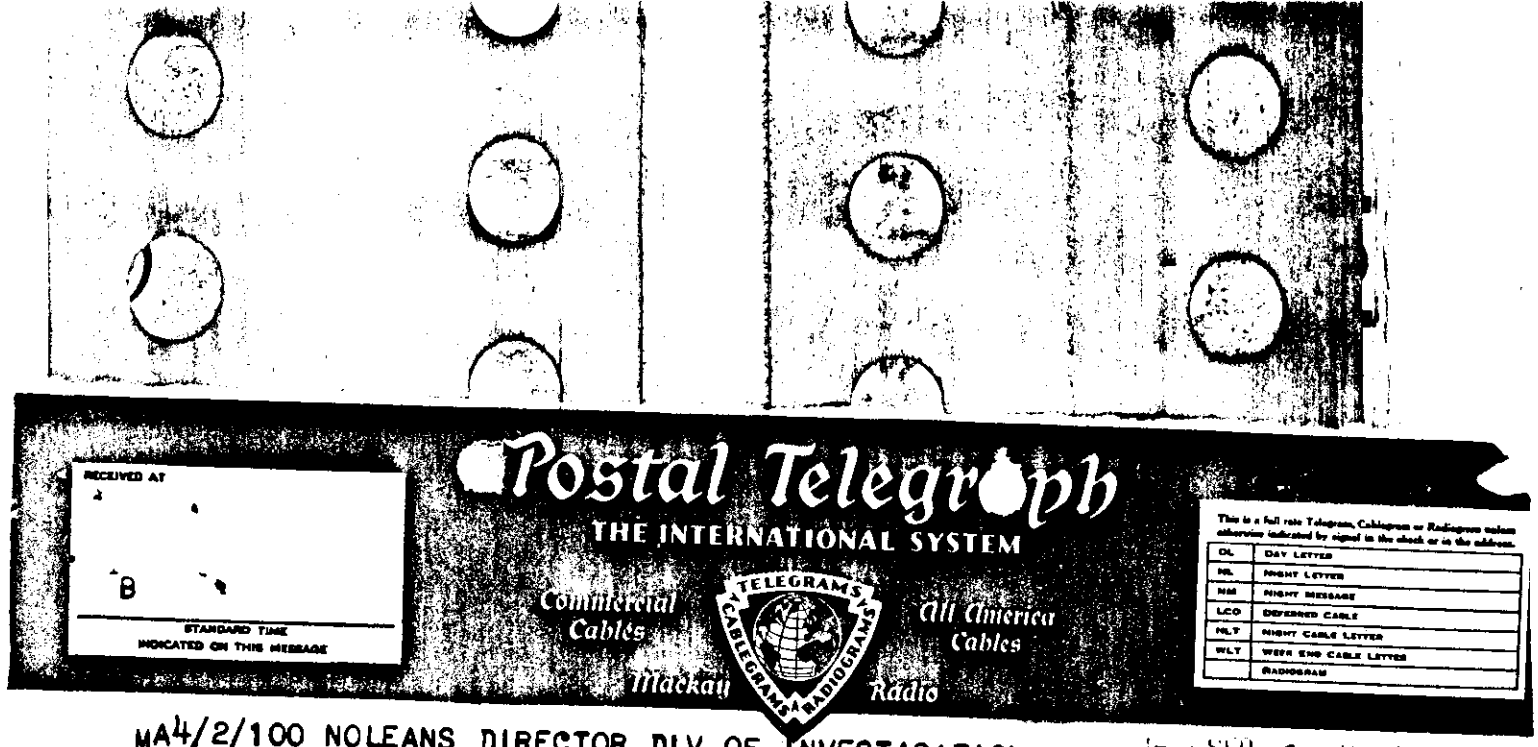
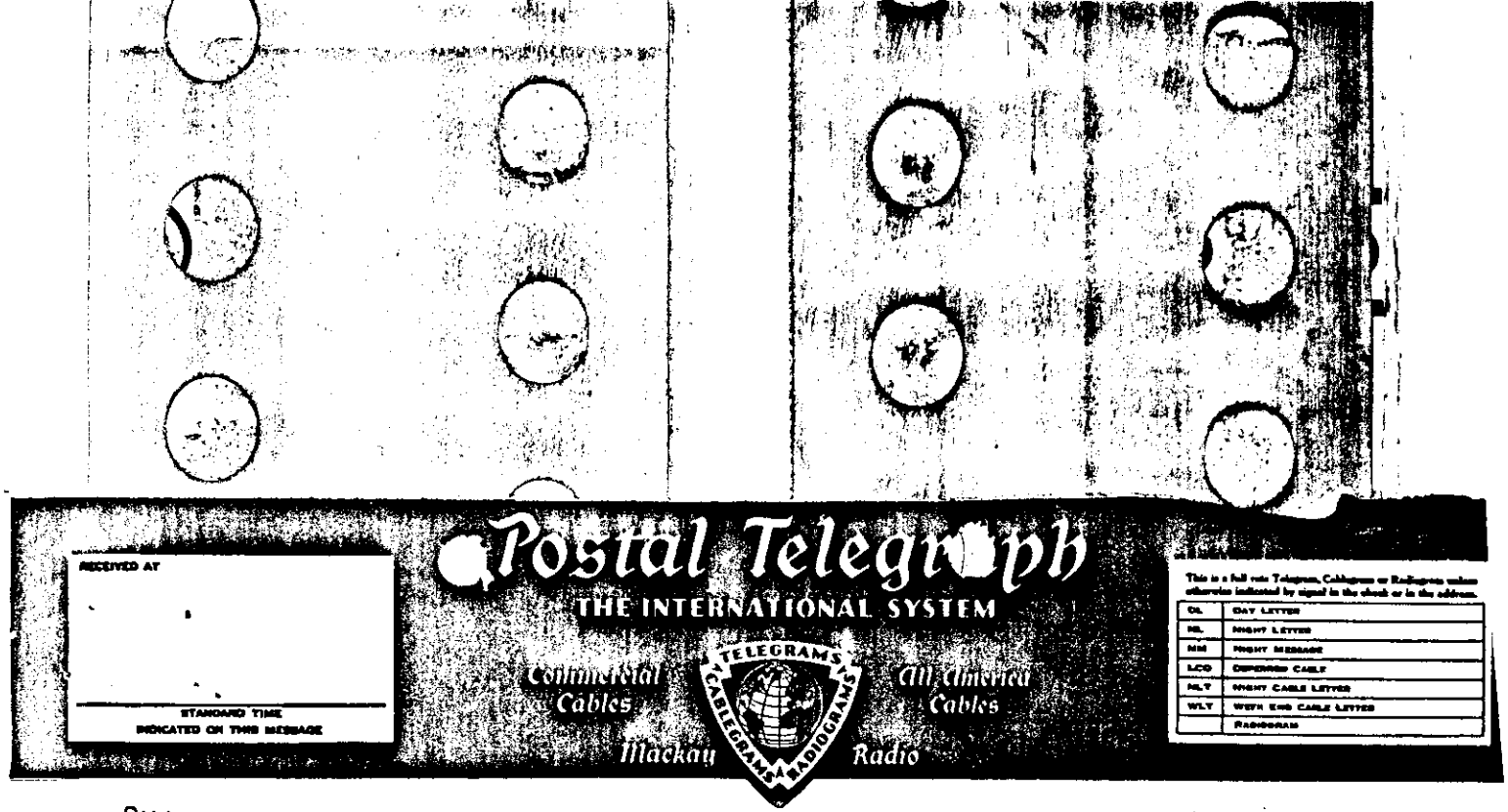


MA4/2/100 NOLEANS DIRECTOR DIV OF INVESTIGATION WASHN DC SEP 6 4M 7 29

DOES NOT BELIEVE PARTIES ARE QUALIFIED VOTERS STOP LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE HEARING RESUMED ELEVEN AM TODAY SENATOR LONG COMMITTEE COUNSEL NOT PRESENT UNTIL AFTERNOON SESSION WITNESSES QUESTIONED RELATIVE ALLEGED GRAFT ON PART CITY OFFICIALS STOP LOCAL POLICE WERE QUESTIONED REGARDING THE ARREST LAST SATURDAY NIGHT OF A WOMAN WITNESS WHO TESTIFIED BEFORE THE COMMITTEE SATURDAY MORNING CONCERNING ALLEGED POLICE GRAFT STOP ARRESTING OFFICERS TESTIFIED TODAY THE WOMAN WAS ARRESTED FOR VIOLATION OF THE MORAL CODE STOP SEVERAL EXPLOSIONS OCCURRED IN FRONT SENATOR LONGS NEWORLEANS RESIDENCE EARLY THIS AM INVESTIGATION POLICE CLAIM FOUND EMPTY CARTRIDGE CASES NATIONAL GUARDS ON DUTY SENATORS HOME

61



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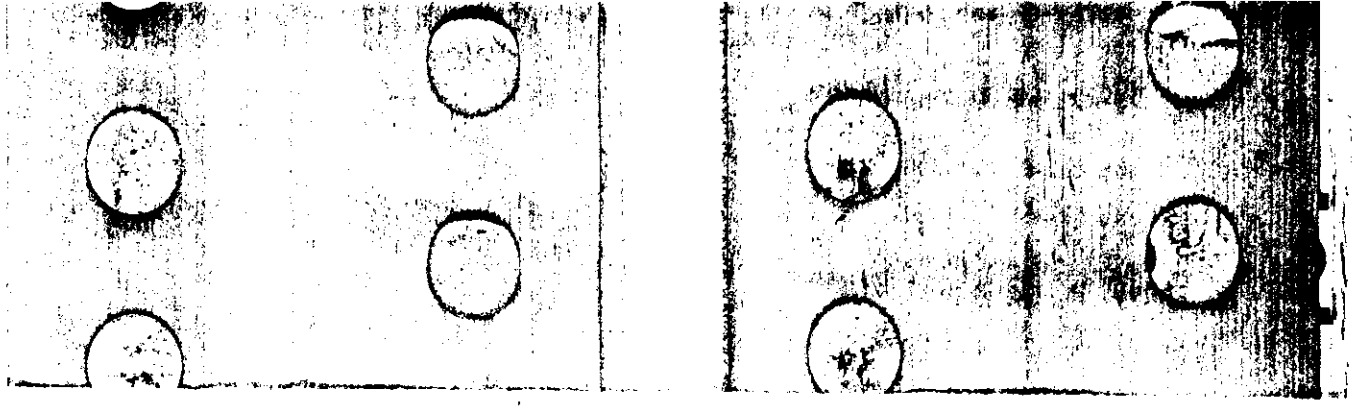
1936 SEP 6 AM 7 30

/3/99 NOLEANS DIRECTOR DIV OF INVESTIGATION WASHN DC
NONCOMMUNICATIVE STATE EXPLOSIONS MERELY FIRECRACKERS MAYOR
WALMSLEY STATES QUOTE I AM SURE IF ANYONE SHOT AT LONGS HOUSE HE HAD
IT DONE HIMSELF HE HAD TO HAVE SOME EXCUSE FOR MAKING AN ARMY CAMP
OUT ON HIS FRONT LAWN UNQUOTE ON PETITION PRESENTED BY NEWORLEANS
CITY ATTORNEY REPRESENTING MAYOR AND CITY ADMINISTRATION JUDGE STATE
DISTRICT COURT BATONROUGE LOUISIANA TUESDAY NIGHT SIGNED ORDER
RESTRAINING USE OF OFFICERS OF STATE BUREAU OF IDENTIFICATION AND
INVESTIGATION FOR ANY PURPOSE IN THE CITY OF NEWORLEANS STOP THE SUIT
WAS DIRECTED AGAINST GOVERNOR ALLEN AND OFFICIALS OF THE STATE BUREAU
AND COURT SET HEARING



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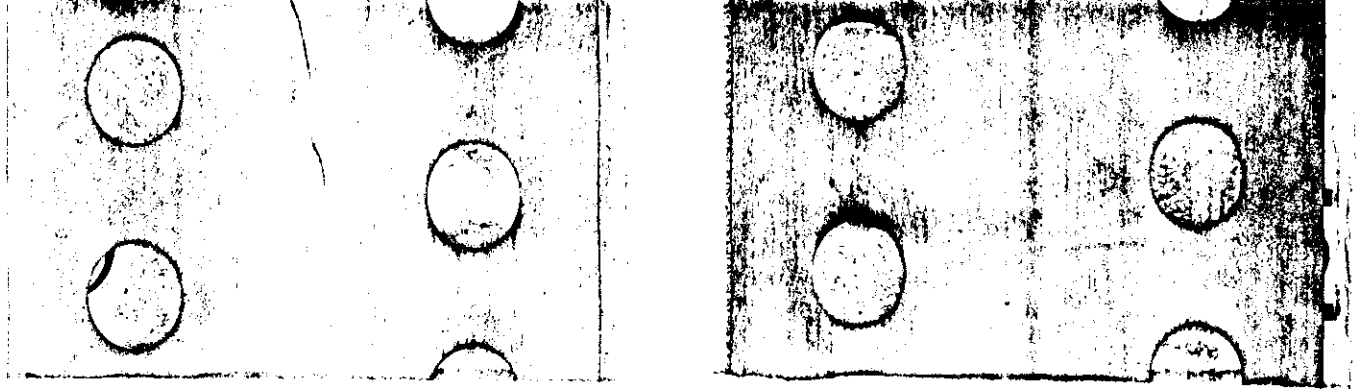
LCO	DEFERRED CABLE
NLT	NIGHT CABLE LETTER
WLT	WEEK END CABLE LETTER
	RADIOGRAM

1944 SEP 6 AM 7 30

BMA4/4/100 NOLEANS DIRECTOR DIV OF INVESTIGATION WASHN DC

RELATIVE TEMPORARY INJUNCTION FOR SEPTEMBER THIRTEENTH TWO DAYS AFTER THE ELECTION STOP THE RECENT SPECIAL SESSION OF LEGISLATURE GRANTED STATE BUREAU AUTHORITY EMPLOY UNLIMITED NUMBER OFFICERS AND GAVE THEM SAME AUTHORITY AS MUNICIPAL AND PARISH OFFICERS STOP THE PETITION WAS BASED ON RIGHT OF LOCAL SELFGOVERNMENT AND DECLARES THE STATE CONSTITUTION GIVES MAYOR AND POLICE RIGHT TO PRESERVE LAW AND ORDER PETITION CLAIMS RECENT ACT OF LEGISLATURE RELATIVE STATE BUREAU UNCONSTITUTIONAL AND PURPOSE WAS TO USURP CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS AND THAT STATE OFFICIALS INTEND TO SEND LARGE NUMBER STATE BUREAU OFFICERS INTO THE CITY OF NEWORLEANS SEPTEMBER ELEVENTH AND DOMINATE AND



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LCO	DEFERRED CABLE
NLT	NIGHT CABLE LETTER
WLT	WEEK END CABLE LETTER
	RADIOGRAM

1949 SEP 6 AM 7 30

BMA4/5/49 NOLEANS DIRECTOR DIV OF INVESTIGATION WASHN DC

CONTROL THE ELECTION THE PETITION FURTHER STATES THAT ANY ATTEMPT

WILL BE FORCIBLY RESISTED BY NEWORLEANS POLICE STOP NEWORLEANS

WHOLESALER ADVISED THIS OFFICE TODAY THAT ONE HUNDRED FIFTY HIGH

POWERED RIFLES ARE BEING ORDERED FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY TO THE

CRIMINAL SHERIFF AT NEWORLEANS AN OPPONENT OF THE STATE ADMINISTRATION

WHITLEY..

15

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

1220-S

Cl ... 3

T... te ... gram ... de- ferred ... is in- dicated by a suitable sign above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

R. B. WHITE, PRESIDENT — NEWCOMB CARLTON, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD — J. C. WILLEVER, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

SIGNS
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NM = Night Message
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LC = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

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1934 SEP 5 AM 10 38

MINUTES IN TRANSIT	
FULL-RATE	DAY LETTER

QB147 193 GOVT COLLECT=NEWORLEANS LA 5 911A

DIRECTOR,DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION=

US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE 1001 VERMONT AVE NORTHWEST

WASHDC=

FURTHER REFERENCE DEVELOPMENTS IN SITUATION AT NEWORLEANS US DISTRICT JUDGE WAYNE G BORAH ISSUED TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDER LATE LAST EVENING ON PETITION FILED BY TWO RESIDENTS OF NEWORLEANS WHO CHARGED R J GREGORY REGISTRAR OF VOTERS NEWORLEANS SENATOR LONG GOVERNOR ALLEN AND ADJUTANT GENERAL FLEMING OF THE STATE MILITIA QUOTE ENTERED INTO A CONSPIRACY TO DEPRIVE PLAINTIFFS OF THEIR RIGHTS TO VOTE IN THE PRIMARY ELECTION OF SEPTEMBER ELEVENTH UNQUOTE THE PLAINTIFFS DECLARED THAT THEY WERE SUING ON BEHALF OF THEMSELVES AND THOUSANDS OF DULY QUALIFIED VOTERS OF NEWORLEANS AND THAT IN BEING REFUSED THE RIGHT TO VOTE IN A PRIMARY ELECTION TO SELECT A CANDIDATE FOR THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITEDSTATES THEY WERE BEING DEPRIVED OF THEIR CIVIL RIGHTS GUARANTEED THEM UNDER THE UNITEDSTATES CONSTITUTION STOP IT WAS UPON THESE GROUNDS THAT THEY WERE PERMITTED TO FILE THEIR=

RECORDED & INDEXED

SEP 11 1934

62-32509-4

SEP 7 1934

FILE

THE QUICKEST, SUREST AND SAFEST WAY TO SEND MONEY IS BY TELEGRAPH OR CABLE

THE COMPANY V[illegible] APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

CLAS[illegible] ERVICE
Te[illegible] gra[illegible] e- ferre[illegible] in- dicate[illegible] table sign above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

(35)1

R. B. WHITE
PRESIDENT

NEWCOMB CARLTON
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

J. C. WILLEVER
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

S[illegible]
DL = [illegible]
NM = [illegible]
NL = N[illegible]
LC = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

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QB147 2 =

MINUTES IN TRANSIT	
FULL-RATE	DAY LETTER

SUIT IN FEDERAL COURT AND UPON WHICH THE TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDER WAS ISSUED BY JUDGE BORAH STOP REGISTRAR OF VOTERS GREGORY HAS BEEN DIRECTED TO APPEAR IN FEDERAL COURT NEWORLEAN FRIDAY MORNING TO SHOW CAUSE WHY A PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION PREVENTING FURTHER SCRATCHING OF NAMES FROM THE ROLLS SHOULD NOT BE GRANTED=

WHITLEY.

THE QUICKEST, SUREST AND SAFEST WAY TO SEND MONEY IS BY TELEGRAPH OR CABLE

5

EAT-eg September 5, 1934.

RECORDED
N
W

62-32509-41

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL,
MR. WILLIAM STANLEY

I am attaching hereto, for your information, a copy of a letter which I have today addressed to the Honorable Marvin H. McIntyre, Assistant Secretary to the President, pertaining to the conditions prevailing in New Orleans.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

Inclosure #700961.

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Baughman
Chief Clerk
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Cowley
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Keith
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schuler
Mr. Tamm

FILE SECTION
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SEP 5 1934
P. M.
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION,
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Ear 1/8

51

MAT-eg

September 5, 1934.

RECORDED 62-32509-41

MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL STEPHENS

I am attaching hereto, for your information, a copy of a letter which I have today addressed to the Honorable Marvin H. McIntyre, the Assistant Secretary to the President, pertaining to the conditions prevailing in New Orleans.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

Inclosure #700960.

Mr. Nathan .....
Mr. Tolson .....
Mr. Clegg .....
Mr. Glavin .....
Mr. Harbo .....
Mr. Coffey .....
Mr. Carlson .....
Mr. Edwards .....
Mr. Egan .....
Mr. Harbo .....
Mr. Keith .....
Mr. Quinn .....
Mr. Schilder .....
Mr. Tamm .....
....

FILES SECTION
SEP 5 1934
P. M.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

EAT-eg

September 5, 1934.

RECORDED 62-32519-41

Honorable Marvin H. McIntyre,
Assistant Secretary to the President,
The White House,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. McIntyre:

The following information concerning conditions prevailing in New Orleans has been furnished to me by the Special Agent in Charge of the New Orleans Division Office.

The Legislative Committee investigating the New Orleans city administration yesterday afternoon resumed its hearings at 2:00 P.M. under National Guard protection. Several witnesses were questioned by Senator Long, who is acting as counsel for the Committee. These witnesses testified concerning alleged graft on the part of the New Orleans city officials, particularly in dealing with gambling and zoning activities. The public and the press were barred from the hearings which, however, are being broadcast over a New Orleans radio station. Hearings of the Legislative Committee were to be resumed at 11:00 A.M. this morning.

United States District Judge Wayne G. Borah late yesterday afternoon signed an order requiring R. J. Gregory, registrar of voters, to appear in Federal Court on Friday morning and show cause why he should not be enjoined from removing the names of voters from the registration rolls.

I will advise you of subsequent developments at New Orleans.

With expressions of my highest esteem and best regards,

I am

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

Mr. Nathan .....
Mr. Tolson .....
Mr. Clegg .....
Mr. Baughman .....
Chief Clerk .....
Mr. Coffey .....
Mr. Conroy .....
Mr. Edwards .....
Mr. Egan .....
Mr. Harbo .....
Mr. Keith .....
Mr. Lester .....
Mr. Quinn .....
Mr. Schilder .....
Mr. Tamm .....
.....

FILES SECTION
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SEP 5 1934
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

57

RA:cw.
52-218.

326½ Post Office Building,
New Orleans, La.
September 5, 1934.

Hon. Rene A. Viosca,
United States Attorney,
New Orleans, Louisiana.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter dated September 4, 1934, transmitting original letter dated September 1, 1934, addressed to you by Hon. T. Semmes Walmsley, Mayor of the City of New Orleans, together with the enclosures referred to therein relative to the illegal use of the National Guards and the conditions which now exist in the City of New Orleans.

You are advised that copy of your letter, together with the material transmitted therewith, were forwarded to the Division in Washington by air mail, special delivery, on September 4, 1934.

Very truly yours,

R. Whitley,
Special Agent in Charge.

DEPT. OF JUSTICE
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
SEP 7 1934 P.M.

cc-
Division ✓

62-32509
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE

EAT-eg September 4, 1934.

RECORDED 62-32509-40

MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL STEPHENS

I am attaching hereto a copy of a letter which I have today addressed to the Honorable Marvin H. McIntyre, Assistant Secretary to the President, pertaining to the situation prevailing in New Orleans, Louisiana.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

Inclosure #700956.

Mr. Nathan .....
Mr. Tolson .....
Mr. Clegg .....
Mr. Berganman .....
Chief Clerk .....
Mr. Coffey .....
Mr. Cowley .....
Mr. Edwards .....
Mr. Egan .....
Mr. Harbo .....
Mr. Keith .....
Mr. Lester .....
Mr. Quinn .....
Mr. Schilder .....
Mr. Tamm .....

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★ SEP 4 1934 ★
P. M.
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION,
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

EAT-eg

September 4, 1934.

RECORDED 62-32509-40

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL,
MR. WILLIAM STANLEY

I am attaching hereto a copy of a letter which I have today addressed to the Honorable Marvin H. McIntyre, Assistant Secretary to the President, pertaining to the situation prevailing in New Orleans, Louisiana.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

Inclosure #700957.

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Baughman
Chief Clerk
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Cowley
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Keith
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tamm

FILES SECTION
SEP 4 1934
P. M.
DEPT. OF JUSTICE

EAT-eg

September 4, 1934.

RECORDED 62-32509-40

Honorable Marvin H. McIntyre,
Assistant Secretary to the President,
The White House,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. McIntyre:

I am today advised by the Special Agent in Charge of the New Orleans Division Office that the Legislative Committee investigating the New Orleans city administration, under the direction of Senator Long, who is serving as counsel to this Committee, will resume its hearings at 2:00 P.M. today in New Orleans. The National Guard are being maintained in New Orleans for the purpose of supplying protection to the members of the Legislative Committee. It is generally believed in New Orleans that, after this Committee has completed its investigation and made its report, a special session of the Legislature will be called to impeach Mayor Walmsley and the City Commission Counsel of New Orleans. The Committee, it is reported, will undertake this action under Section 3 of Article 9 of the State Constitution of Louisiana. Edward Rightor, a New Orleans attorney, claims that Section 3 of Article 9 applies only to State officials and that Municipal officials can only be removed under Section 6 of Article 9 of the State Constitution, after a Court trial.

It is reported that negotiations between representatives of the New Orleans Democratic organization and the State Administration, which were intended to insure a fair and peaceful primary election on September 11, 1934, have failed because of the unreasonable demands alleged to have been made by Senator Long. It is reported that Senator Long demanded that no more law suits be filed in connection with the election, particularly suits intended to have replaced on the rolls of the registrar the names of persons who contend that they had been illegally scratched from the registration rolls.

I will advise you of further developments in the situation at New Orleans.

With expressions of my highest esteem and best regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

Mr. Nichols
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Berghoff
Chief Clerk
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Cowley
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Kelly
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tamm

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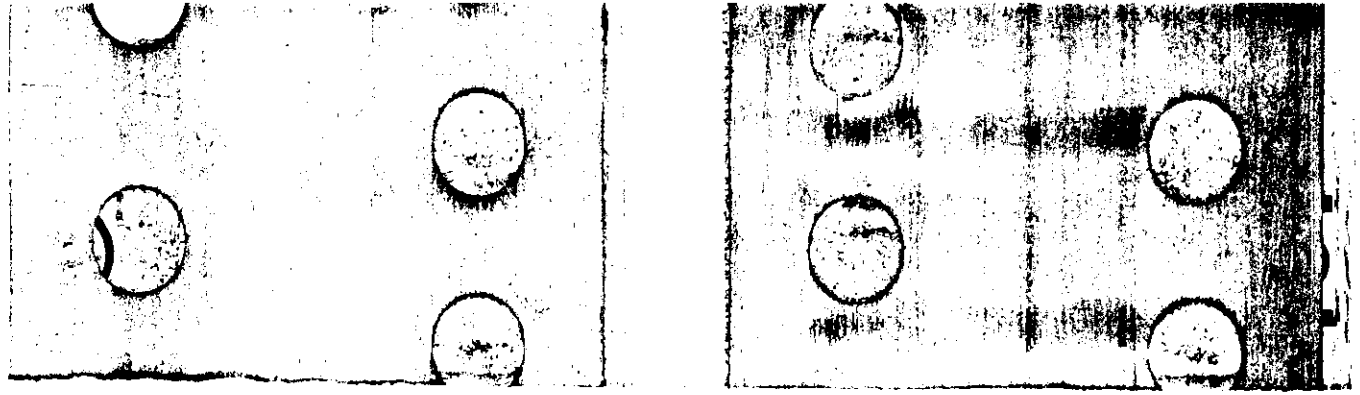

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	RADIOGRAM

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DIRECTOR DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION

US DEPT OF JUSTICE 1001 VERMONT AVE NW WASHN DC

REFERENCE DEVELOPMENTS IN SITUATION AT NEWORLEANS LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE INVESTIGATING NEWORLEANS CITY ADMINISTRATION RESUMED HEARINGS TWO PM TODAY UNDER NATIONAL GUARD PROTECTION SEVERAL WITNESSES QUESTIONED BY SENATOR LONG COUNSEL FOR COMMITTEE TESTIFIED RELATIVE ALLEGED GRAFT PART CITY OFFICIALS IN CONNECTION VICE GAMBLING AND ZONING ACTIVITIES STOP PUBLIC AND PRESS BARRED FROM HEARINGS WHICH ARE BROADCAST

62-32507-4

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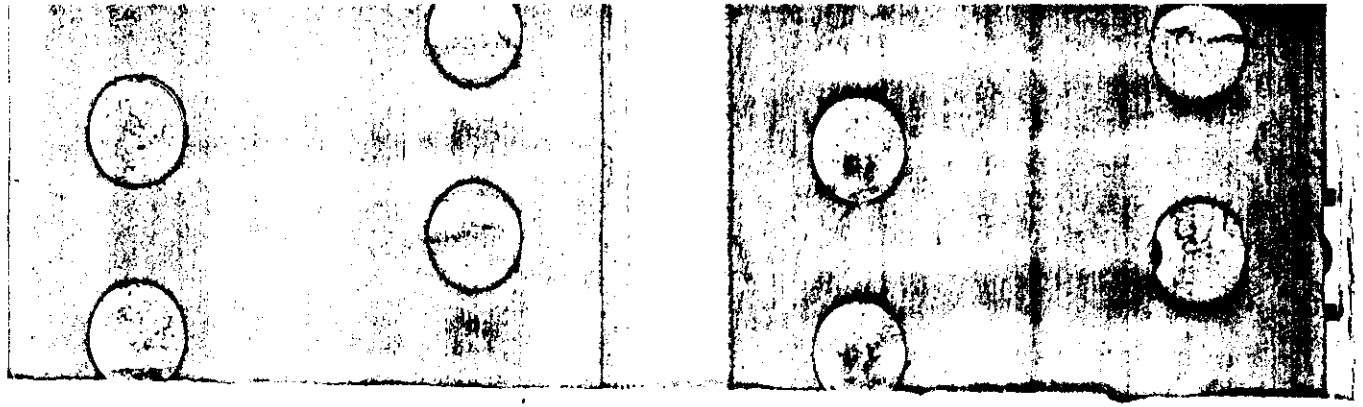
SEP 6 1934

SEP 5 - 1934



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LCO	DEFERRED CABLE
NLT	NIGHT CABLE LETTER
WLT	WEEK END CABLE LETTER
	RADIOGRAM

1934 SEP 5 AM 12 25

B MA293/2/ NOLEANS DIRECTOR WASHINGTON DC

OVER RADIO HEARINGS WILL BE RESUMED ELEVEN AM WEDNESDAY STOP US DISTRICT JUDGE WAYNE G BORAH LATE THIS AFTERNOON SIGNED ORDER DIRECTING R J GREGORY REGISTRAR OF VOTERS TO APPEAR IN FEDERAL COURT FRIDAY MORNING TO SHOW CAUSE WHY HE SHOULD NOT BE ENJOINED FROM ERASING NAMES OF VOTERS FROM REGISTRATION ROLLS

WHITLEY.

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NM NIGHT MESSAGE
LCO DEFERRED CABLE
NLT NIGHT CABLE LETTER
WLT WEEK END CABLE LETTER
RADIOGRAM

69

1934 SEP 4 AM 1/51

BMA1 178 NL GOVT COLLECT 1/61

NEWORLEANS LOU 3

DIRECTOR

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE 1001 VERMONT AVE NORTHWEST WASHN DC

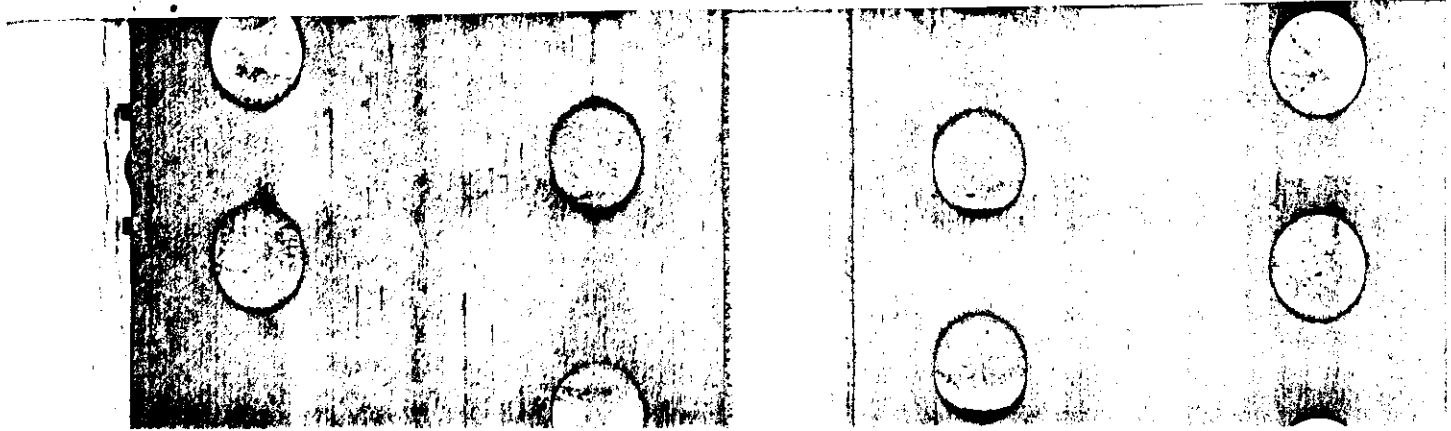
REFERENCE DEVELOPMENTS IN SITUATION AT NEWORLEANS LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE UNDER DIRECTION SENATOR LONG AS COUNSEL WILL RESUME HEARING IN INVESTIGATION OF NEWORLEANS CITY ADMINISTRATION AT TWO PM TOMORROW IN NEWORLEANS UNDER NATIONAL GUARD PROTECTION STOP IT IS GENERALLY THOUGHT THAT AFTER COMMITTEE HAS COMPLETED ITS INVESTIGATION AND MADE REPORT THAT SPECIAL SESSION OF LEGISLATURE WILL BE CALLED TO ADDRESS OUT OF RECORDED

62-22504-40

New Orleans Registrar's Office

FAMM

Mr. Intyre, Stephens, Stanley 9/4/34



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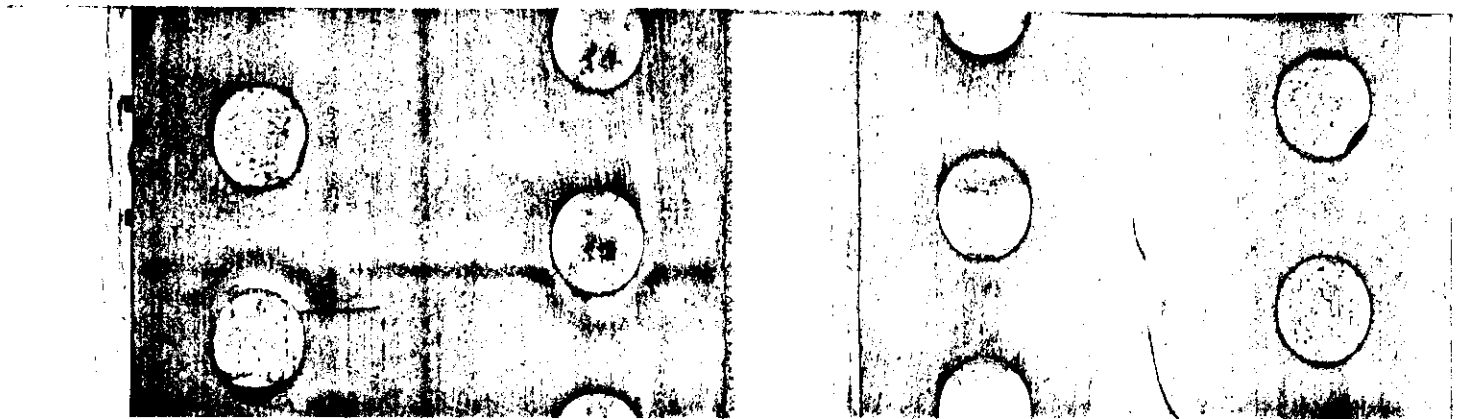
	RADIOGRAM

1934 SEP 4 AM 1 51

B MA1/2/59 NEWORLEANS DIRECTOR WASHN DC

OFFICE MAYOR WALMSLEY AND THE CITY COMMISSION COUNSEL OF NEWORLEANS ACTING UNDER SECTION THREE ARTICLE NINE OF THE STATE CONSTITUTION STOP EDWARD RIGHTOR NEWORLEANS ATTORNEY CLAIMS THAT SECTION ONLY APPLIES STATE OFFICIALS AND THAT MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS CAN ONLY BE REMOVED UNDER SECTION SIX ARTICLE NINE OF THE CONSTITUTION AFTER COURT TRIAL STOP REPORTED THAT NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN REPRESENTATIVES NEWORLEANS DEMOCRATIC.



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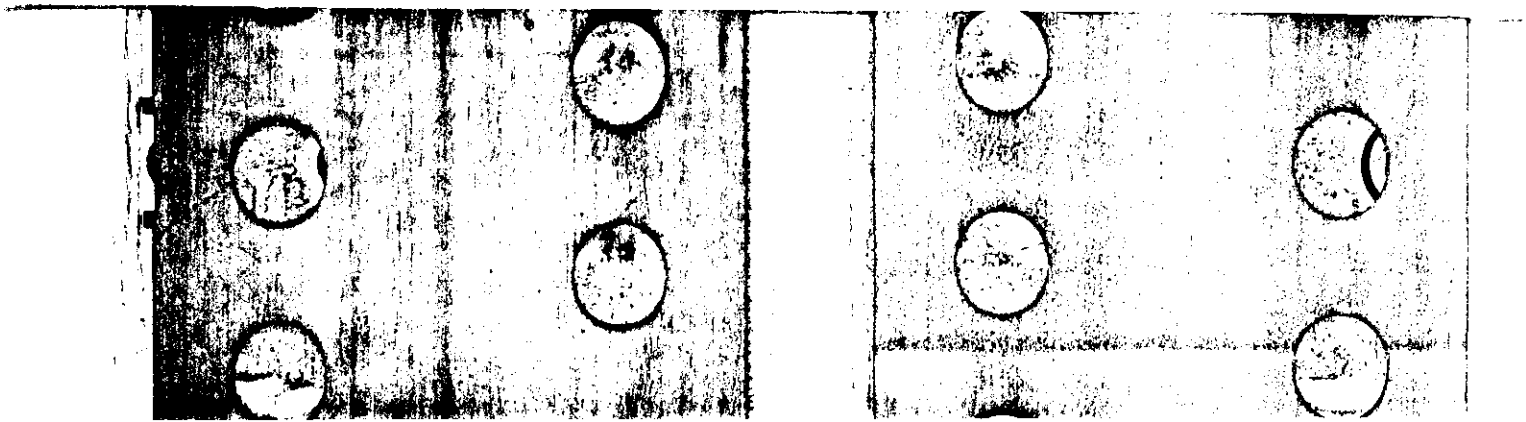
1934 SEP 4 AM 1 51

BMA1/3/58 NEWORLEANS DIRECTOR WASHN DC

ORGANIZATION AND STATE ADMINISTRATION INTENDED TO INSURE FAIR AND PEACEFUL PRIMARY ELECTION SEPTEMBER ELEVENTH FAILED BECAUSE OF UNREASONABLE DEMAND ALLEGEDLY MADE BY SENATOR LONG DEMAND IN QUESTION BEING THAT NO MORE LAWSUITS BE FILED IN CONNECTION WITH THE ELECTION PARTICULARLY SUITS INTENDED TO HAVE REPLACED NAMES OF PERSONS WHO CONTEND THEIR NAMES WERE ILLEGALLY SCRATCHED FROM REGISTRATION ROLLS

WHITLEY.



EAT-4g

September 4, 1934.

E

RECORDED 62-32509-39

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL,
MR. WILLIAM STANLEY

For your information, I am attaching hereto a copy of a letter which I have today forwarded to the Honorable Marvin H. McIntyre, Assistant Secretary to the President, pertaining to the situation existing in New Orleans, Louisiana.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

Inclosure #700954.

Mr. Nathan .....
Mr. Tolson .....
Mr. Clegg .....
Mr. Baughman .....
Chief Clerk .....
Mr. Coffey .....
Mr. Cowley .....
Mr. Edwards .....
Mr. Egan .....
Mr. Harbo .....
Mr. Keith .....
Mr. Lester .....
Mr. Quinn .....
Mr. Schilder .....
....
....

FILES SECTION
MAILED
SEP 4 1934

69

EAT-eg

RECORDED 62-32509-39 September 4, 1934.

Honorable Marvin H. McIntyre,
Assistant Secretary to the President,
The White House,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. McIntyre:

I have been advised by the Special Agent in Charge of the New Orleans Office of the Division that the Legislative Committee appointed to investigate the New Orleans city administration held its first meeting on Saturday morning in the office of the Louisiana Insurance Commission at New Orleans. Reporters and the public [illegible] the exception of a few administration supporters were denied admittance to the room where the hearing was held. The proceedings of the Committee including the examination of witnesses, et cetera were, however, broadcast from the Committee room by a New Orleans radio station.

The National Guard are being used to guard members of the Committee and its session. It is reported that the National Guard are also patrolling Senator Long's residence in New Orleans.

Six witnesses were heard by the Legislative Committee on Saturday. It is reported that they testified concerning the acceptance of graft by the Mayor and other officials of New Orleans. They are reported to have testified that the police also received graft in connection with New Orleans gambling and vice activities. The New Orleans city police have rented a room in the Canal Bank Building on the floor where the Legislative Committee is meeting and are maintaining observation of the Committee's activities.

A suit is being brought by the New Orleans City Attorney's office to force the removal from the registrar's rolls of the names of 1700 voters registered in Jefferson Parish. Jefferson Parish is adjacent to New Orleans and is reported to be an administration stronghold. It is alleged in this suit that the 1700 voters registered from Jefferson Parish are illegally registered.

The Legislative Committee will resume its hearing in New Orleans on Tuesday afternoon. I have been advised by the Special Agent in Charge of the New Orleans Office that the situation was quiet and unchanged on Sunday. I will advise you further of the developments in this situation.

With expressions of my highest esteem and best regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

Mr. Nichols
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Cowley
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Keith
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tamm

FILES SECTION
MAILED
SEP 4 1934
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

2 yellow carbons for file

116

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	RADIOGRAM

BMA224 182 NL COLLECT GOVT 1/59

1934 SEP 2 AM 12 46

NEWORLEANS LOU 1

023

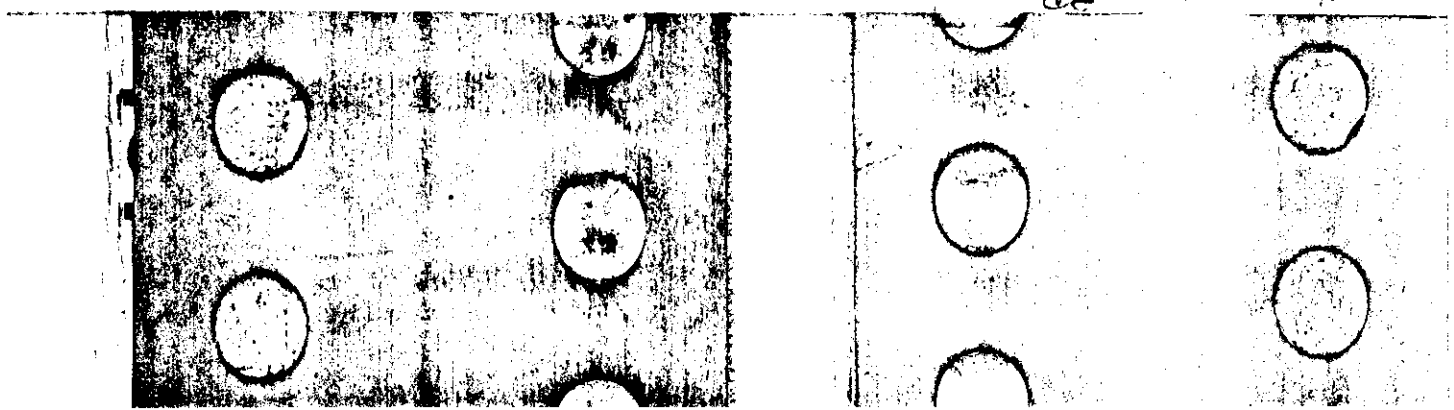
DIRECTOR DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION

US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE 100 VERMONT AVE NORTHWEST WASHN DC

REFERENCE DEVELOPMENTS IN SITUATION AT NEWORLEANS LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE HELD FIRST MEETING THIS MORNING IN OFFICE OF LOUISIANA INSURANCE COMMISSION AT NEWORLEANS REPORTERS AND PUBLIC WITH EXCEPTION FEW ALLEGED ADMINISTRATION SUPPORTERS WERE DENIED ADMITTANCE TO THE ROOM WHERE HEARING WILL BE HELD STOP PROCEEDINGS OF COMMITTEE EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES ETC BEING BROADCAST FROM COMMITTEE ROOM BY LOCAL RADIO STOP

RECORDED & INDEXED

SEP



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	RADIOGRAM

1934 SEP 2 AM 12 46

BMA224/2/76 NOLEANS DIRECTOR DIVN OF INVESTIGATION WASHN DC

NATIONAL GUARDS BEING USED TO GUARD MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE

AND ITS SESSION REPORTED ALSO GUARDING SENATOR LONG NEWORLEANS RESIDENCE

STOP SIX WITNESSES HEARD BY THE COMMITTEE TODAY REPORTED TO HAVE

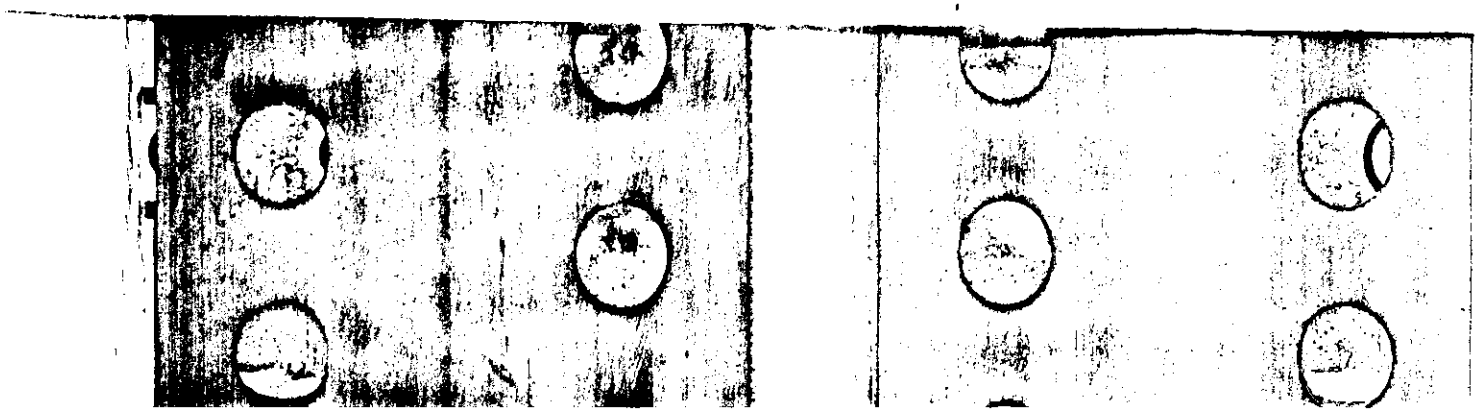
TESTIFIED CONCERNING GRAFT BY MAYOR AND OTHER NEWORLEANS OFFICIALS

AND POLICE IN CONNECTION LOCAL GAMBLING AND VICE ACTIVITIES STOP LOCAL

POLICE HAVE RENTED ROOM IN CANAL BANK BUILDING ON FLOOR WHERE COMMITTEE

MEETING BEING HELD AND ARE MAINTAINING OBSERVATION OF ITS

ACTIVITIES STOP SUIT BEING BROUGHT



JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Division of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

EAT-eg

August 30, 1934.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

While talking with Mr. Whitley, I advised him, with regard to the political situation in New Orleans, that this was a primary election and we have previous rulings from the Department that primary elections are not within the Corrupt Practice Act or the remaining sections of the Corrupt Practice Act that are still on the books so that prima facie we have no jurisdiction; however, in this particular instance we have referred the whole thing to the Department so that if there are any requests for the status of the matter, it will be satisfactory to state that it has been referred by the Division to the Department for a ruling.

Mr. Whitley asked if I read the long letter and I stated that I had not. Mr. Whitley stated that this whole thing is a mess but this fellow put up a pretty good argument. I stated he tries to get a conspiracy to deprive a person of their civil rights and I do not know how far they want to go on it. Mr. Whitley stated that he hopes we will not get mixed up in it but, of course, he had to send it on in. I told Mr. Whitley that we had put it right up to the Department.

Respectfully,

E. A. Tamm.

RECORDED

SEP 5 - 1934

SEP 1

TULSA

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Washington Building
Washington, D. C.
National 6600

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NA5 12 NM GOVT COLLECT

1934 SEP 3 AM 1 31

E

NEWORLEANS LOU 2

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION

U S DEPT OF JUSTICE 1001 VERMONT AVE NORTHWEST WASHN DC

REFERENCE LOCAL POLITICAL SITUATION AT NEWORLEANS EVERYTHING QUIET

NO FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS

WHITLEY.

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Baughman
Chief Clerk
Mr. Colley
Mr. Cowley
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Keith
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tamm

RECORDED

62-32509-37

SEP 4 - 1934

SEP 4 1934

TAMM

ONE

FILE

seen by Mr. Tamm
9/3/34

E

RAT-eg RECORDED September 1, 1934.

62-32509-36

MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL STEPHENS

For your information, I am transmitting herewith a copy of a letter which I have today addressed to the Honorable Marvin H. McIntyre, Assistant Secretary to the President, pertaining to the situation prevailing in New Orleans.

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

Inclosure #700952.

RECORD SECTION
MAILED
SEP 1 1934
P. M.
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Nathan .....
Mr. Tolson .....
Mr. Clegg .....
Mr. [illegible] .....
Chief Clerk .....
Mr. Coffey .....
Mr. Cowley .....
Mr. Edwards .....
Mr. Egan .....
Mr. Harbo .....
Mr. [illegible] .....
Mr. [illegible] .....
[illegible] .....
[illegible] .....
[illegible] .....
[illegible] .....

RAT-eg

September 1, 1934.

62-32509-36

RECORDED

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL,
MR. WILLIAM STANLEY

As of possible interest to you, I am transmitting herewith a copy of a letter which I have today addressed to the Honorable Marvin H. McIntyre, Assistant Secretary to the President, pertaining to the situation prevailing in New Orleans, Louisiana.

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

Inclosure #700951.

Mr. Nathan	
Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Baughman	
Chief Clerk	
Mr. Coffey	
Mr. Conroy	
Mr. Edwards	
Mr. Ryan	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Keith	
Mr. Lester	
Mr. Quinn	
Mr. Schilder	
Mr. Tamm	

FILES SECTION
MAILED
SEP 1 1934
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

EAT:eg RECORDED

62-32507-36 September 1, 1934.

Honorable Marvin H. McIntyre,
Assistant Secretary to the President,
The White House,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. McIntyre:

The following information concerning recent developments in the situation at New Orleans, Louisiana has been conveyed to me by the Special Agent in Charge of the New Orleans Office of the Division. The New Orleans City Commission Council yesterday passed two emergency ordinances to become effective before the primary election on September 11, 1934. The first ordinance makes it illegal for anyone to have an armed body guard or to act as an armed body guard. It has been stated that this ordinance is aimed at Senator Huey Long, who is reported to be constantly accompanied by an armed body guard. The second ordinance passed makes it illegal for anyone to bear firearms on election day except regular members of the police and sheriff forces. The penalty for violation of both of these ordinances is 25 to 30 days in prison for each offense. The second ordinance provides that a trial of any person charged with violation of this ordinance must be held within two hours after the arrest of the person violating the ordinance.

Senator Long and members of the Legislative Committee appointed to investigate the city administration arrived in New Orleans yesterday afternoon from Baton Rouge. They were accompanied by a number of armed National Guards who are reported to have assaulted and threatened newspaper reporters and photographers. The Legislative Committee proceeded with Senator Long to his home. It has been predicted in New Orleans that the Committee's investigation of the city administration will begin today. Governor Allen of Louisiana yesterday issued a proclamation extending partial martial law already in effect in New Orleans in the New Orleans Registrar's Office to provide protection day and night to the Legislative Committee. It has been reported that the National Guard are guarding Senator Long's New Orleans residence. The names of twenty voters alleged to have been illegally scratched from the rolls by the Registrar at New Orleans were yesterday ordered returned to the rolls by Court order. Governor Allen yesterday granted a reprieve to three election commissioners convicted last December for falsifying returns in the November 1932 election. These commissioners had formerly been sentenced to serve seven months imprisonment. I will advise you further of any developments at New Orleans.

With expressions of my highest esteem and best regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Cunningham
Mr. Cook
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Cowley
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tamm

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BMA5 251 NL GOVT COLLECT 1/61 1934 SEP 1 AM 1 41

NEWORLEANS LOU 31

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION

US DEPT OF JUSTICE 1001 VERMONT AVE NW WASHN DC

FURTHER REFERENCE LOCAL POLITICAL ACTIVITIES NEWORLEANS CITY COMMISSION COUNCIL TODAY PASSED TWO EMERGENCY ORDINANCES TO BECOME EFFECTIVE BEFORE ELECTION SEPTEMBER ELEVENTH ONE MAKING IT ILLEGAL FOR ANYONE TO HAVE AN ARMED BODY GUARD OR TO ACT AS AN ARMED BODY GUARD THE ORDINANCE ALLEGEDLY AIMED AT SENATOR LONG WHO IS REPORTED TO BE CONSTANTLY ACCOMPANIED BY ARMED BODY GUARD STOP

62-32509-36

SEP 2 1934

RECORDED

SEP 4 - 1934

TAMM ONE

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Baughman
Chief Clerk
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Cowley
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Keith
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr Schilder
Mr. Tamm

New Orleans, Regional Office

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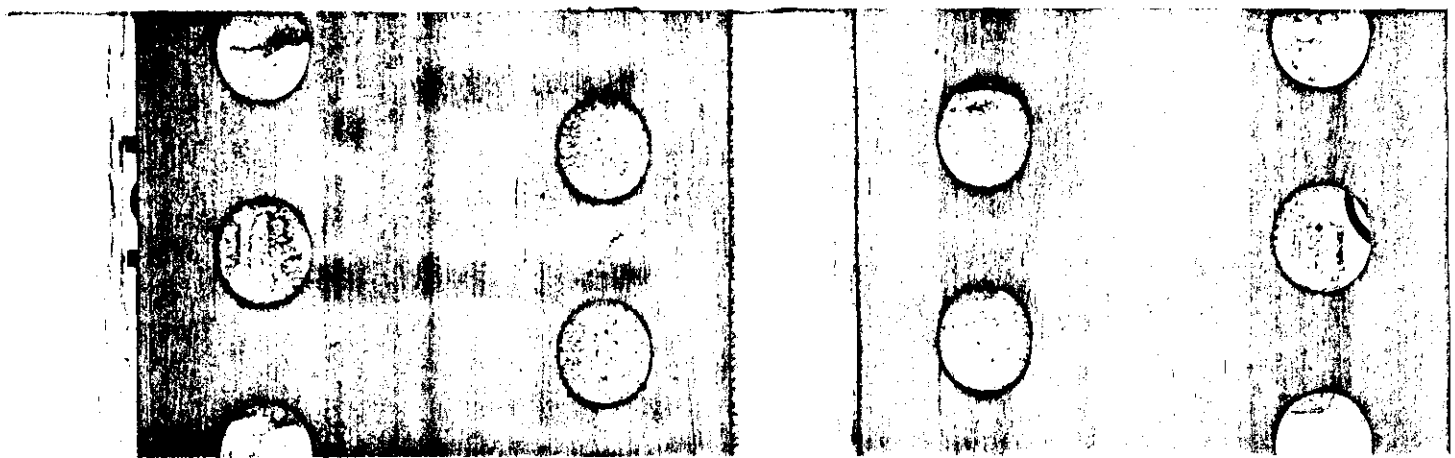
1934 SEP 1 AM 1 41

BMA5/3/90 NEWORLEANS LOU DIVN OF INVESTIGATION WASHN DC

NEWORLEANS CITY ADMINISTRATION WILL START TOMORROW STOP GOVERNOR ALLEN TODAY ISSUED PROCLAMATION EXTENDING PARTIAL MARTIAL LAW ALREADY IN EFFECT IN NEWORLEANS REGISTRARS OFFICE TO PROVIDE PROTECTION DAY AND NIGHT TO THE COMMITTEE STOP NATIONAL GUARDS ALSO REPORTED GUARDING SENATOR LONG NEWORLEANS RESIDENCE STOP NAMES OF TWENTY VOTERS ALLEGEDLY ILLEGALLY SCRATCHED BY REGISTRAR NEWORLEANS ORDERED RETURNED TO ROLLS TODAY BY COURT STOP STOP GOVERNOR ALLEN TODAY GRANTED REPRIEVE TO THREE ELECTION COMMISSIONERS CONVICTED DECEMBER LAST FOR FALSIFYING RETURNS IN THE NOVEMBER NINETEEN THIRTY TWO ELECTION AND SENTENCED TO SEVEN MONTHS EACH

WHITLEY.



August 31, 1934.

RAT-eg

RECORDED 62-32504-35

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL,
MR. WILLIAM STANLEY

For your information, I am transmitting herewith a copy of a letter which I have today addressed to the Honorable Marvin H. McIntyre, Assistant Secretary to the President, pertaining to the situation prevailing in New Orleans.

Very truly yours,
For the Director,

T. D. Quinn,
Acting Assistant Director.

Inclosure #700949.

FILES SECTION
MAILED
★ AUG 31 1934 ★
P. M.
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION,
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

MAT-ag

August 31, 1934.

62-32509-35

RECORDED

MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL STEPHENS

For your information, I am transmitting herewith a copy of a letter which I have today addressed to the Honorable Marvin H. McIntyre, Assistant Secretary to the President, pertaining to the situation prevailing in New Orleans.

Very truly yours,
For the Director,

T. D. Quinn,
Acting Assistant Director.

Inclosure #700948.

FILES SECTION
MAILED
★ AUG 31 1934 ★
P. M.
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION,
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

EJ

51

EAT-eg

RECORDED & INDEXED 62-32509-35

August 31, 1934.

Honorable Marvin H. McIntyre,
Assistant Secretary to the President,
The White House,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. McIntyre:

In regard to conditions prevailing at New Orleans, I am today in receipt of telegraphic advice from the Special Agent in Charge of the New Orleans Office of the Division of Investigation to the effect that Senator Huey Long, Counsel for the Legislative Committee, has announced that the Committee's investigation of the New Orleans city administration will start within the next forty-eight hours, probably on Saturday.

The Attorney General for the State of New Orleans has rendered his opinion that the scope of the Committee's authority to investigate is not limited and that the Committee is entitled to protection by the National Guard, if necessary. Mayor Walmsley has made a statement that the Committee is afraid to begin its probe in New Orleans.

I will advise you further of any changes in the situation prevailing at New Orleans.

With expressions of my highest esteem and best regards, I am

Sincerely yours,
For the Director,

T. D. Quinn,
Acting Assistant Director.

FILES SECTION
MAILED
★ AUG 31 1934 ★
P. M.
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION,
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE



1934 AUG 31 AM 4 01

BMA3 66 NL COLLECT GOVT

NEWORLEANS LOU 30

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION

US DEPT OF JUSTICE 1001 VERMONT AVE NW WASHN DC

FURTHER REFERENCE LOCAL POLITICAL ACTIVITIES SENATOR LONG COUNSEL FOR LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE ANNOUNCES COMMITTEES INVESTIGATION OF NEWORLEANS WILL START WITHIN FORTY EIGHT HOURS PROBABLY SATURDAY STOP STATE ATTORNEY GENERAL HAS RENDERED OPINION THAT SCOPE OF COMMITTEES AUTHORITY TO INVESTIGATE NOT LIMITED AND THAT IT IS ENTITLED TO PROTECTION BY NATIONAL GUARD IF NECESSARY STOP MAYOR WALMSLEY OF NEWORLEANS STATES COMMITTEE AFRAID TO BEGIN PROBE IN NEWORLEANS WHITLEY.

62-32509-35

SEP 1 - 1934

RECORDED & INDEXED

EAT-eg

August 30, 1934.

RECORDED 62-32509-34

Honorable Marvin H. McIntyre,
Assistant Secretary to the President,
The White House,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. McIntyre:

In regard to conditions prevailing at New Orleans, I am today in receipt of telegraphic advice from the Special Agent in Charge of the New Orleans Office of the Division of Investigation to the effect that the legislative committee appointed to investigate the New Orleans city administration will probably begin its inquiries within the next two days. Senator Huey Long will serve as counsel for this committee. It was reported in New Orleans yesterday that the legislative committee would also include in its inquiries into the city administration investigation into the courts of that city. The legislative committee has requested the Governor to furnish the committee members with protection from possible interference with their investigation and it appears probable that National Guard Units will be assigned for that purpose. It is reported that there is a possibility that the committee may conduct their investigation from the State Capitol at Baton Rouge.

A number of additional court actions are being brought by New Orleans citizens, who are opponents of the state administration, to force the registrar to restore their names to the registration rolls. These litigants allege that their names were illegally scratched from the registrar's rolls. An examination has been made by opponents of the present administration of the registration rolls of Jefferson Parish, this parish being described as "an administration stronghold". It is reported that the examination of the rolls of this parish revealed that 1321 qualified voters are enrolled in that parish. The 1930 census reports show that only 1259 persons, including whites and negroes of all ages, reside in that parish.

I will advise you further of any changes in this situation at New Orleans.

With expressions of my highest esteem and best regards, I am

Sincerely yours,
For the Director,

T. D. Quinn,
Acting Assistant Director.

EAT-eg August 30, 1934.

RECORDED 62-32509-34

MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL STEPHENS

For your information, I am transmitting herewith a copy of a letter which I have today addressed to the Honorable Marvin H. McIntyre, Assistant Secretary to the President, pertaining to the situation prevailing in New Orleans.

Very truly yours,
For the Director,

T. D. Quinn,
Acting Assistant Director.

Inclosure #700940.

FILE SECTION
FILED

85

E MAT-eg August 30, 1934.

RECORDED 62-32509-34

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL,
MR. WILLIAM STANLEY

As of possible interest to you, I am attaching hereto a copy of a letter which I today addressed to the Honorable Marvin H. McIntyre, Assistant Secretary to the President, concerning the situation prevailing in New Orleans, Louisiana.

In order that you may be fully advised of occurrences to date in New Orleans, I am attaching hereto copies of letters which I have addressed to Mr. McIntyre daily since August 18, 1934. I will furnish you each day with a copy of the letter addressed to Mr. McIntyre.

Very truly yours,
For the Director,

T. D. Quinn,
Acting Assistant Director.

Inclosure #700941.

FILE SECTION

46

August 19, 1934

Honorable Marvin H. McIntyre,
Assistant Secretary to the President,
The White House,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. McIntyre:

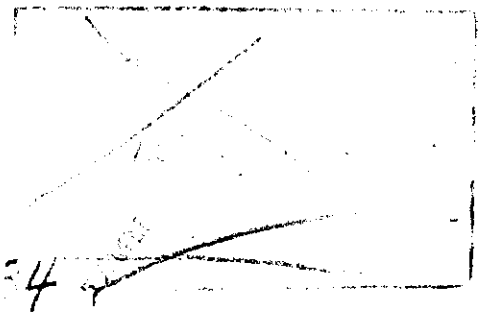
With further reference to my letter of yesterday concerning the situation at New Orleans, I have been advised by the Special Agent in Charge of the New Orleans Division Office that the National Guard continues to occupy their guard at the Registrar's office in New Orleans. Conditions generally in New Orleans are quiet and unchanged.

The State Legislature adjourned at 3 A.M. on August 18th after a special three-day session, during which time the 27 bills proposed by the Administration and allegedly sponsored by Huey Long, were all passed. I outlined in my letter of yesterday the circumstances of the majority of the bills which were passed. The 27th bill passed was introduced a few minutes before adjournment of the session and was speedily passed. This bill prohibits any special police officer who might be appointed by the City Administration of New Orleans, from carrying arms or weapons of any kind.

All newspaper reporters were excluded from the closing session of the Legislature and it is reported that there was a fight on the floor of the House of Representatives between several of the Legislators. It is further reported that a newspaper photographer was assaulted by Administration officials in the Capitol Building.

I am advised that it is anticipated in New Orleans that a Legislative Committee will be appointed and will start its investigation of the New Orleans City Administration during the next week.

There are no outward signs of excitement or active opposition evident in New Orleans at the present time, and consequently, no present indications of violence.



61

The consensus of opinion as expressed in New Orleans newspapers is that the passage of the 27 bills by the State Legislature allegedly at the instance of Senator Huey Long has given the Senator through the State Administration dictatorial powers, including complete dominance of election machinery and officials.

I will advise you of any additional developments or changes in this situation.

With expressions of my best esteem and highest regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

August 23, 1934.

Honorable Marvin H. McIntyre,
Assistant Secretary to the President,
The White House,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. McIntyre:

I am in receipt of a telegram from the Special Agent in Charge of the New Orleans Office of the Division advising that the situation in New Orleans remains quiet and unchanged. There have been no political activities or developments during the past twenty-four hour period. It is stated that the possibility of there being any violence prior to the forthcoming election is now exceedingly remote.

Two hundred National Guardsmen are available for immediate duty and are assigned to the Washington Barracks at New Orleans. A member of the National Guards has advised that the National Guard detachment will probably be increased by four hundred additional guardsmen on election day. There has been no official confirmation of this reported increase in the number of guardsmen assigned to New Orleans.

I will advise you of further developments at New Orleans.

With expressions of my highest esteem and best regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

61

August 24, 1934

Honorable Marvin H. McIntyre,
Assistant Secretary to the President,
The White House,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. McIntyre:

With further reference to conditions prevailing in New Orleans, I have been this morning advised by the Special Agent in Charge of the New Orleans Office of the Division that the situation remains quiet and unchanged. There have been no significant political moves or activities during the past twenty-four hour period. Both factions are making charges and threats.

National Guardsmen continue to occupy the Registrar's Office despite the fact that a Court injunction has been issued prohibiting this occupation. Congressman J. Y. Sanders, Jr. of Louisiana is reported to have by telegram asked Congressman Byrns to have a Congressional Committee visit New Orleans and observe the forthcoming election. Congressman Sanders in his telegram to Congressman Byrns is stated to have condemned the activities of the State administration.

I am advised that there is a possibility of the legislative investigation of the New Orleans city administration being postponed until after the primary election which will be held on September 11th next.

I will advise you further concerning the situation at New Orleans.

With expressions of my highest esteem and best regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

COPY

August 25, 1934.

Honorable Marvin H. McIntyre,
Assistant Secretary to the President,
The White House,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. McIntyre:

With reference to the situation and conditions at New Orleans, Louisiana, I am today advised by the Special Agent in Charge of the Division Office located in that city that there have been no significant developments and that there have been no political activities or changes in the situation during the past twenty-four hours.

I will advise you of any developments in this matter.

With expressions of my highest esteem and best regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

COPY

August 27, 1934.

Honorable Marvin H. McIntyre,
Assistant Secretary to the President,
The White House,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. McIntyre:

I am in receipt of a telegram from the Special Agent in Charge of the New Orleans Division Office with reference to the local political situation at that point. He advises that the situation remains quiet in so far as any indications of immediate violence are concerned.

More than a hundred prominent citizens of New Orleans have issued a public call for volunteers "to insure a peaceful and honest election". In Jefferson Parish, which is adjacent to New Orleans, Court proceedings have been instituted to permit an examination of the registration records which are alleged to contain numerous ineligible voters. A petition was granted by the Court and the examination of the records was ordered for August 27, 1934.

Several citizens in New Orleans have also instituted Court proceedings to have their names restored to the registration rolls, claiming that they were illegally removed. In St. Bernard Parish, Court proceedings have been instituted to force the Dmocratic Committee to accept Election Commissioners whose names were drawn but who were rejected by the Committee as being ineligible. No definite date has been set as yet for the beginning of the legislative investigation of the New Orleans city administration. The newspapers report Senator Long as expressing himself as highly pleased at the reports that the President has stated there will be no Federal intervention.

I shall keep you advised of any further developments with reference to the situation in New Orleans.

With expressions of my highest esteem and best regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

93

COPY

August 28, 1934.

Honorable Marvin H. McIntyre,
Assistant Secretary to the President,
The White House,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. McIntyre:

With further reference to the conditions prevailing in New Orleans, I am in receipt of telegraphic advice from the Special Agent in Charge of the New Orleans Division Office indicating that the personnel of the legislative committee which will investigate the New Orleans city administration has been chosen but it has not yet been announced. It is predicted that the legislative committee will undertake their investigation of the city administration at an early date and prior to the primary election to be held on September 11th next.

The National Guard still continues to occupy the office of the registrar of voters in New Orleans in defiance of the court injunction prohibiting such occupation. Several New Orleans citizens through their attorney have requested an investigation by this Division into their allegation that their names have been illegally removed from the registrar's rolls as a result of a conspiracy of Senator Long and certain state officials to deny them the right to vote. Full details concerning this allegation are being transmitted to me by letter today and upon receiving this information, it will be transmitted to the Criminal Division of the Department for an expression of opinion as to whether the facts as alleged constitute a violation of any Federal statute coming within the investigative jurisdiction of this Division.

I will advise you of further developments in this situation at New Orleans.

With expressions of my highest esteem and best regards, I am

Sincerely yours,
For the Director,

T. D. Quinn,
Acting Assistant Director.

COPY

AUGUST 29, 1934.

Honorable Marvin H. McIntyre,
Assistant Secretary to the President,
The White House,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. McIntyre:

With further reference to the situation at New Orleans, Louisiana, I am advised by the Special Agent in Charge of the New Orleans Office of the Division that Senator Huey Long has been appointed counsel for the legislative committee which will investigate the New Orleans city administration. It is anticipated in New Orleans that active functioning of this committee will begin within the next few days. The State Supreme Court today ordered the registrar of voters of New Orleans to return to the registrar's rolls the names of two voters who had heretofore been removed therefrom. A number of other similar cases are awaiting court action.

Approximately 200 New Orleans citizens, many of them prominent in New Orleans circles, have volunteered their services and are organizing to guard the polls at the forthcoming election. The situation in so far as any indication of immediate violence is concerned is described as quiet.

I will advise you of any additional developments in the New Orleans district.

With expressions of my highest esteem and best regards, I am

Sincerely yours,
For the Director,

T. D. Quinn,
Acting Assistant Director.

Postal Telegraph
THE INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM
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TELEGRAMS CABLEGRAMS RADIOGRAMS

RECEIVED AT 63
STANDARD TIME INDICATED ON THIS MESSAGE

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DL	DAY LETTER
NL	NIGHT LETTER
NM	NIGHT MESSAGE
LCO	DEFERRED CABLE
NLT	NIGHT CABLE LETTER
WLT	WEEK END CABLE LETTER
	RADIOGRAM

NA128 157 NL GOVT COLLECT

1934 AUG 30 AM 7 42

NEWORLEANS LOU AUG 29

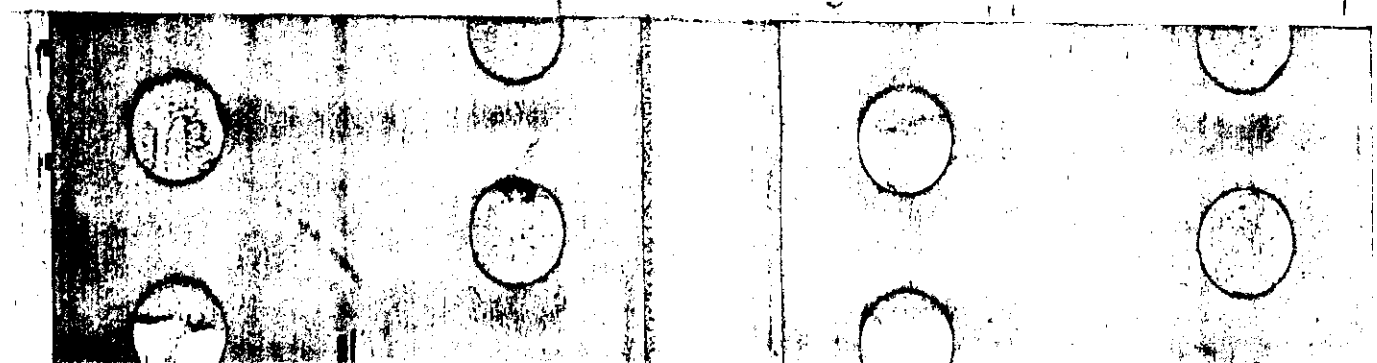
DIRECTOR DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
US DEPT OF JUSTICE 1001 VERMONT AVE NORTHWEST WASHN DC

FURTHER REFERENCE LOCAL POLITICAL ACTIVITIES LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE WITH SENATOR LONG AS COUNSEL WILL PROBABLY START INVESTIGATION NEXT TWO DAYS IT IS REPORTED THAT ITS INQUIRY INTO NEWORLEANS CITY ADMINISTRATION WILL ALSO INCLUDE THE COURTS STOP COMMITTEE HAS REQUESTED GOVERNOR TO FURNISH PROTECTION FROM POSSIBLE INTERFERENCE WITH THEIR INVESTIGATION AND IT APPEARS PROBABLE NATIONAL GUARDS WILL BE USED FOR THAT PURPOSE ALSO POSSIBILITY

RECORDED & INDEXED
SEP 4 1934

62-32509-34
DIVISION
AUG 31 1934
U. S.
TAMM

Mediatype, Stephens
Stanley 8/30/34 CaT



Postal Telegraph
THE INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM

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TELEGRAMS CABLEGRAMS RADIOGRAMS

N
STANDARD TIME INDICATED ON THIS MESSAGE

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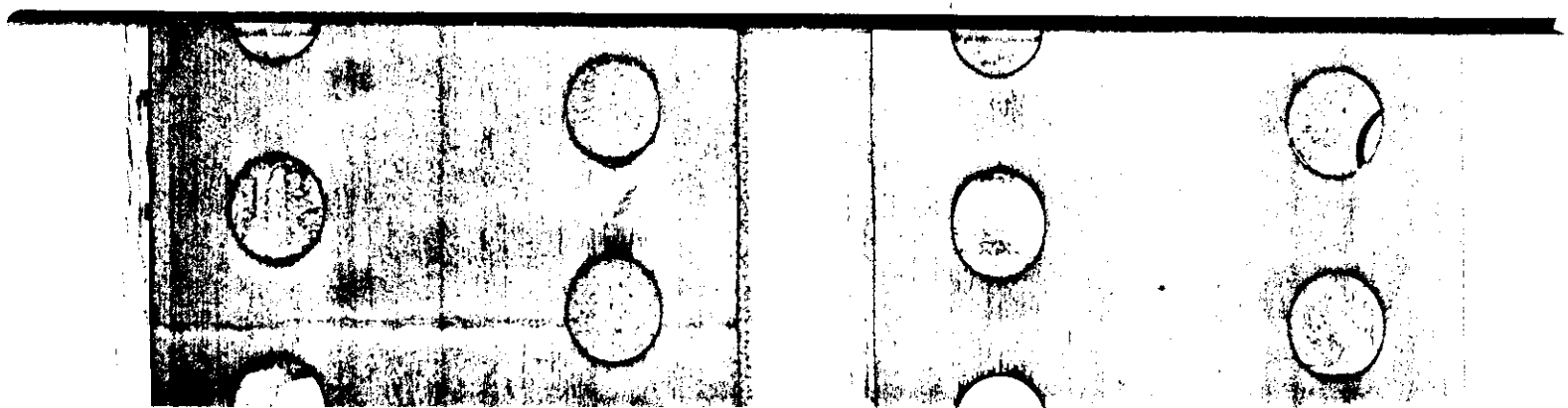
DL	DAY LETTER
NL	NIGHT LETTER
NM	NIGHT MESSAGE
LCO	DEFERRED CABLE
NLT	NIGHT CABLE LETTER
WLT	WEEK END CABLE LETTER
	RADIOGRAM

1954 AUG 30 AM 7 42

NA

128/2 NL GOVT COLL NEWORLEANS LOU DIRECTOR DIVISION OF
INVESTIGATION WASHN DC

THAT COMMITTEE MIGHT CONDUCT THEIR INVESTIGATION FROM THE STATE CAPITOL AT BATONROUGE STOP NUMBER OF ADDITIONAL ACTIONS BEING BROUGHT IN COURT BY LOCAL CITIZENS WHO ARE OPPONENTS OF THE STATE ADMINISTRATION TO FORCE REGISTRAR TO RESTORE THEIR NAMES TO REGISTRATION ROLLS ALEGING THEY WERE ILLEGALLY SCRATCHED STOP EXAMINATION OF REGISTRATION ROLLS JEFFERSON PARISH ALLEGED ADMINISTRATION STRONGHOLD WHICH IS BEING CONDUCTED UNDER COURT STOP REPORTED TO HAVE REVEALED EIGHTEEN HUNDRED TWENTY ONE VOTERS QUALIFIED THAT PARISH



Postal Telegraph
THE INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM
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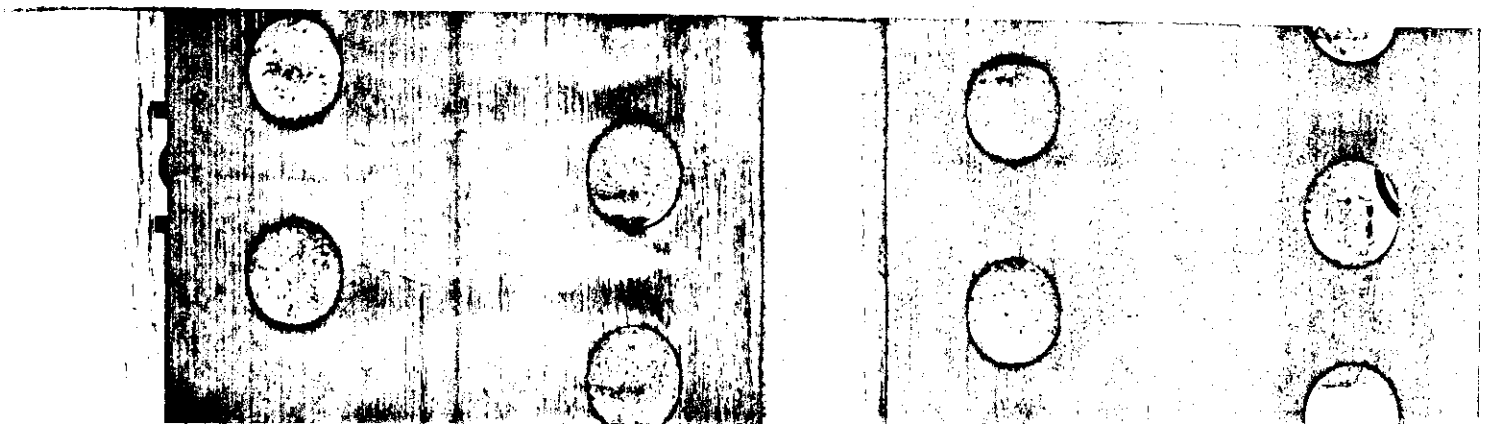
WLT	WEEK END CABLE LETTER
	RADIOGRAM

1934 AUG 30 AM 7 42

NA128/3 NL GOVT COLL NEWORLEANS LOU

DIRECTOR DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION WASHN DC

WHEREAS NINETEEN THIRTY CENSUS REPORTS ONLY TWELVE HUNDRED FIFTY NINE PERSONS WHITES AND NEGROES ALL AGES RESIDING THAT PARISH WHITLEY.



Postal Telegraph-Cable Company

EVANS BUILDING
1420 NEW YORK AVENUE, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

THOMAS P. DOWD
SUPERINTENDENT

August 29, 1934

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

Gentlemen:

Relative to the delay on two hundred and thirty word dispatch from New Orleans, August 18. Investigation reveals that this message was delayed on its arrival in Washington because of wrong check. Wrong check means that the number of words called for in the headline did not agree with the number of words contained in the text of the message. We are bringing this matter to the head of the Traffic Department in headquarters for the benefit of the service. We regret very much the delay. If the telegram failed in its purpose, we will be glad to allow credit for the tolls.

Very truly yours,

Thomas P. Dowd

Superintendent

TPD:ELC

RECORDED 62-[illegible]-33

AUG 31 1934

TOLSON
CHF. CLK.

EAT-eg August 29, 1934.

RECORDED 62-32509-32

MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL STEPHENS

For your information, I am attaching hereto a copy of a letter which I have today forwarded to the Honorable Marvin H. McIntyre, Assistant Secretary to the President.

Very truly yours,
For the Director,

T. D. Quinn,
Acting Assistant Director.

Inclosure #700934.

FILES SECTION
DATED
AUG 29 1934

EAT-eg

August 29, 1934.

RECORDED 62-32509-32

Honorable Marvin H. McIntyre,
Assistant Secretary to the President,
The White House,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. McIntyre:

With further reference to the situation at New Orleans, Louisiana, I am advised by the Special Agent in Charge of the New Orleans Office of the Division that Senator Huey Long has been appointed counsel for the legislative committee which will investigate the New Orleans city administration. It is anticipated in New Orleans that active functioning of this committee will begin within the next few days. The State Supreme Court today ordered the registrar of voters of New Orleans to return to the registrar's rolls the names of two voters who had heretofore been removed therefrom. A number of other similar cases are awaiting court action.

Approximately 200 New Orleans citizens, many of them prominent in New Orleans circles, have volunteered their services and are organizing to guard the polls at the forthcoming election. The situation in so far as any indication of immediate violence is concerned is described as quiet.

I will advise you of any additional developments in the New Orleans district.

With expressions of my highest esteem and best regards, I am

Sincerely yours,
For the Director,

T. D. Quinn,
Acting Assistant Director.

FILES SECTION
1934

By Special Messr
11:55 A.M.

RECEIVED AT
[illegible]th & New York Avenue
Washington Building
Washington, D. C.
National 6000
STANDARD TIME
INDICATED ON THIS MESSAGE

Postal Telegraph

THE INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM

Commercial Cables — Mackay — Radio — All America Cables

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WLT	WEEK END CABLE LETTER
	RADIOGRAM

1934 AUG 29 AM 12 05

BMA234 78 NL GOVT COLLECT

B NEWORLEANS LOU 28

DIRECTOR DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION

US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE 1001 VERMONT AVE NW WASHN DC

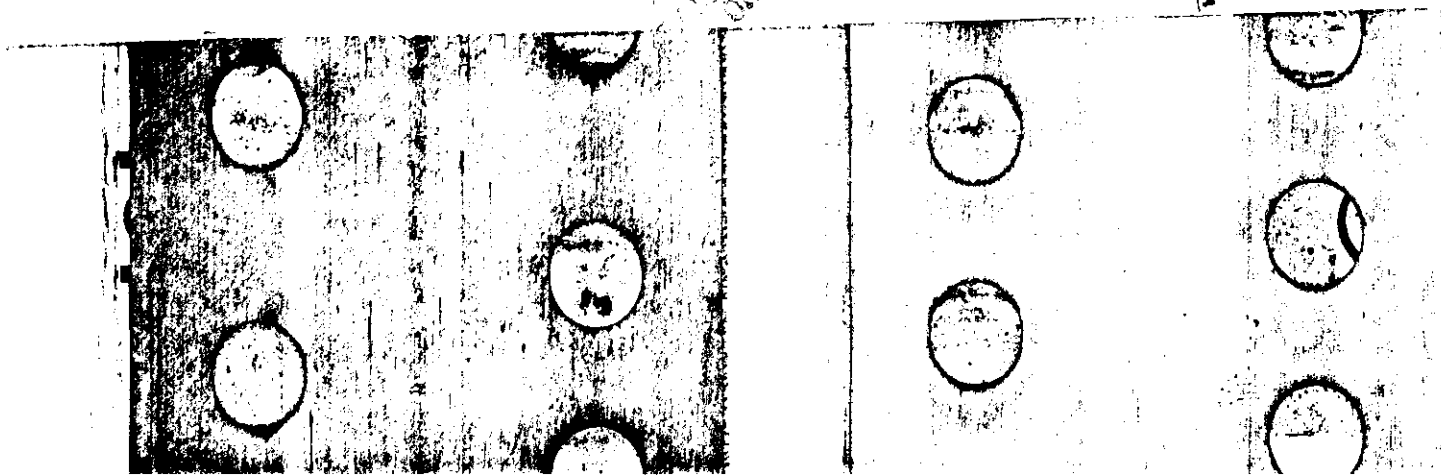
FURTHER REFERENCE LOCAL POLITICAL ACTIVITIES SENATOR LONG APPOINTED COUNSEL FOR LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE WHICH WILL INVESTIGATE NEWORLEANS CITY ADMINISTRATION ANTICIPATED INVESTIGATION WILL START NEXT FEW DAYS STOP STATE SUPREME COURT TODAY ORDERED REGISTRAR OF VOTERS NEWORLEANS TO RETURN NAMES OF TWO SCRATCHED VOTERS TO ROLLS OTHER SIMILAR CASES PENDING COURT ACTION STOP APPROXIMATELY TWO HUNDRED LOCAL CITIZENS MANY PROMINENT HAVE

62-32509-32

RECORDED
SEP 4 1934

AUG 31 1934

McIntyre & Stephens 3/29/34 EAT



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Mackay Radio

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NM	NIGHT MESSAGE
LCO	DEFERRED CABLE
NLT	NIGHT CABLE LETTER
WLT	WEEK END CABLE LETTER
	RADIOGRAM

1954 AUG 29 AM 12 05

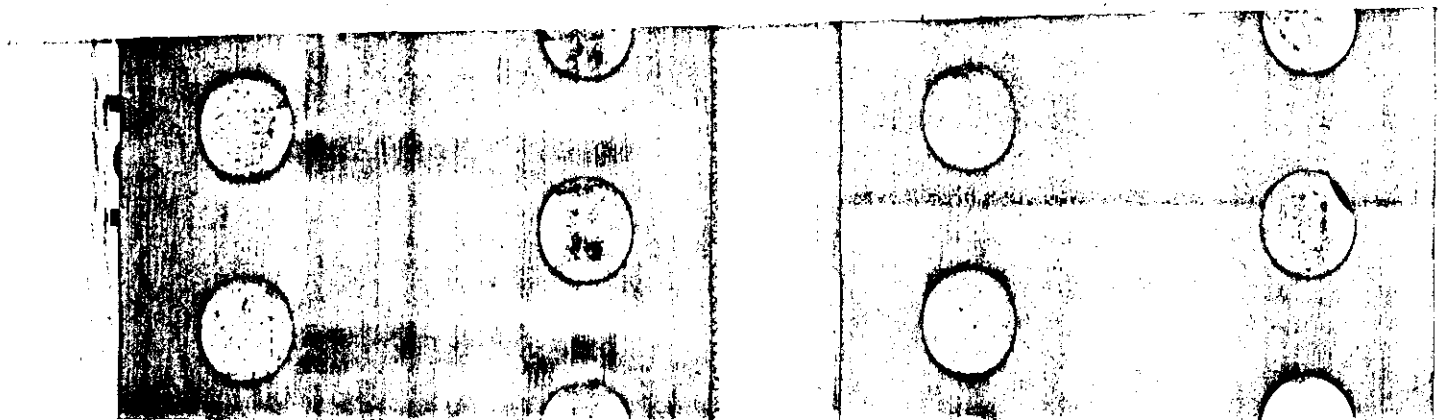
BMA234/2 NOLEANS DIRECTOR WASHN DC

VOLUNTEERED SERVICES AND ARE ORGANIZING TO GUARD POLLS

STOP SITUATION QUIET INSOFAR AS ANY INDICATION IMMEDIATE VIOLANCE

CONCERNED

WHITLEY..



EAT-eg

August 28, 1934.

MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL STEPHENS

As of possible interest to you, I am attaching hereto a copy of a letter which I have today forwarded to the Honorable Marvin H. McIntyre, Assistant Secretary to the President.

Very truly yours,
For the Director,

T. D. Quinn,
Acting Assistant Director.

Inclosure #700928.

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Baughman
Chief Clerk
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Cowley
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Keith
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tamm

RECORDED

62-32509-31

AUG 29 1934

FILES SECTION
MAILED
AUG 29 1934

FILES SECTION
MAILED
AUG 29 1934

103

62-32509

Section

3

CIL:TC

RECORDED 62-32509- 78 September 21, 1935.

Special Agent in Charge,
New Orleans, Louisiana.

Dear Sir:

Transmitted herewith is a photostatic copy of an anonymous communication received at the Bureau on September 13, 1935 in regard to the activities of one James A. Noe and one Alice Lee Grosjean.

This is being transmitted for your information.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

Enc. #285610

DE-INDEXED
DATE: 13

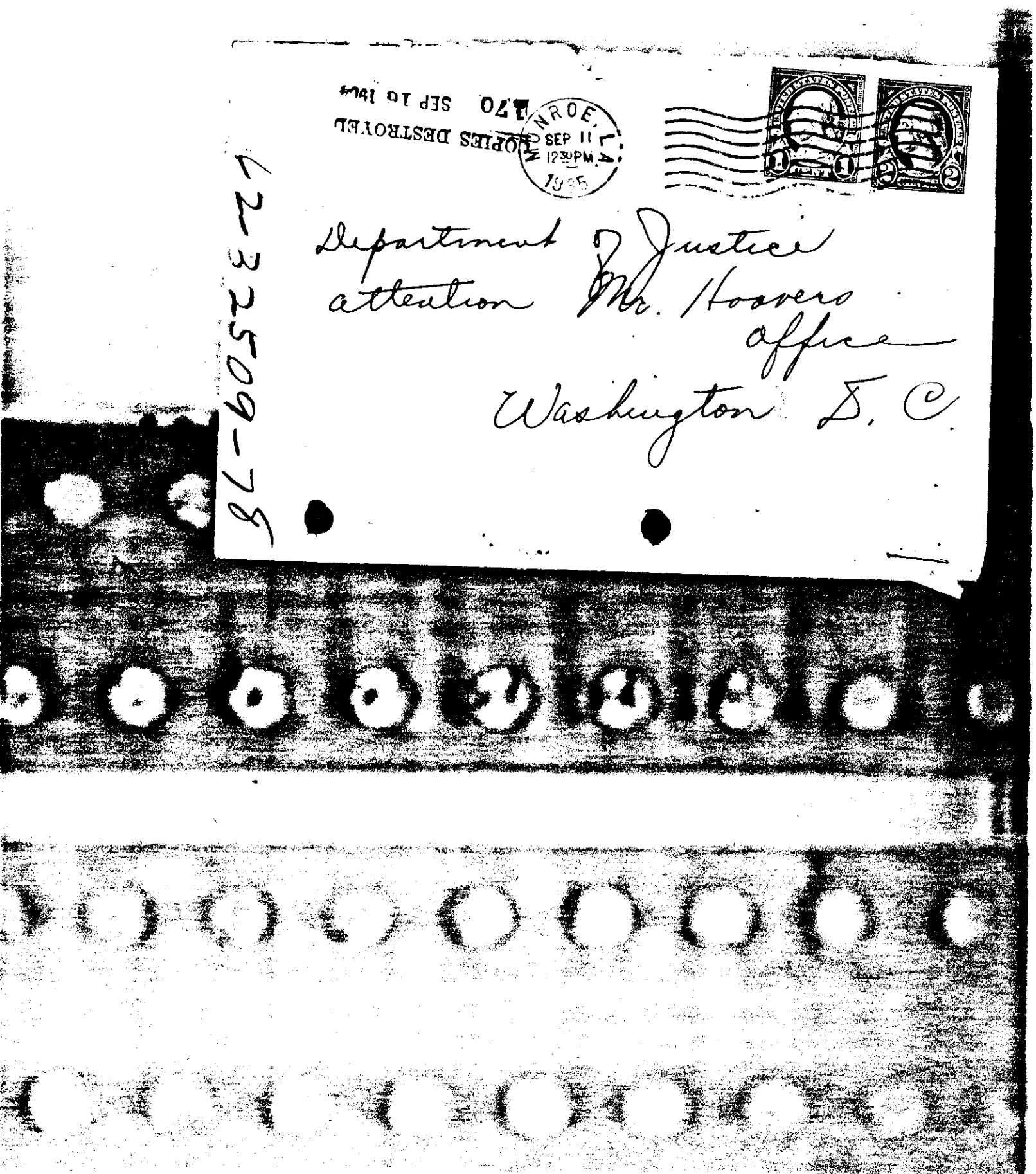
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
SEP 21 1935
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

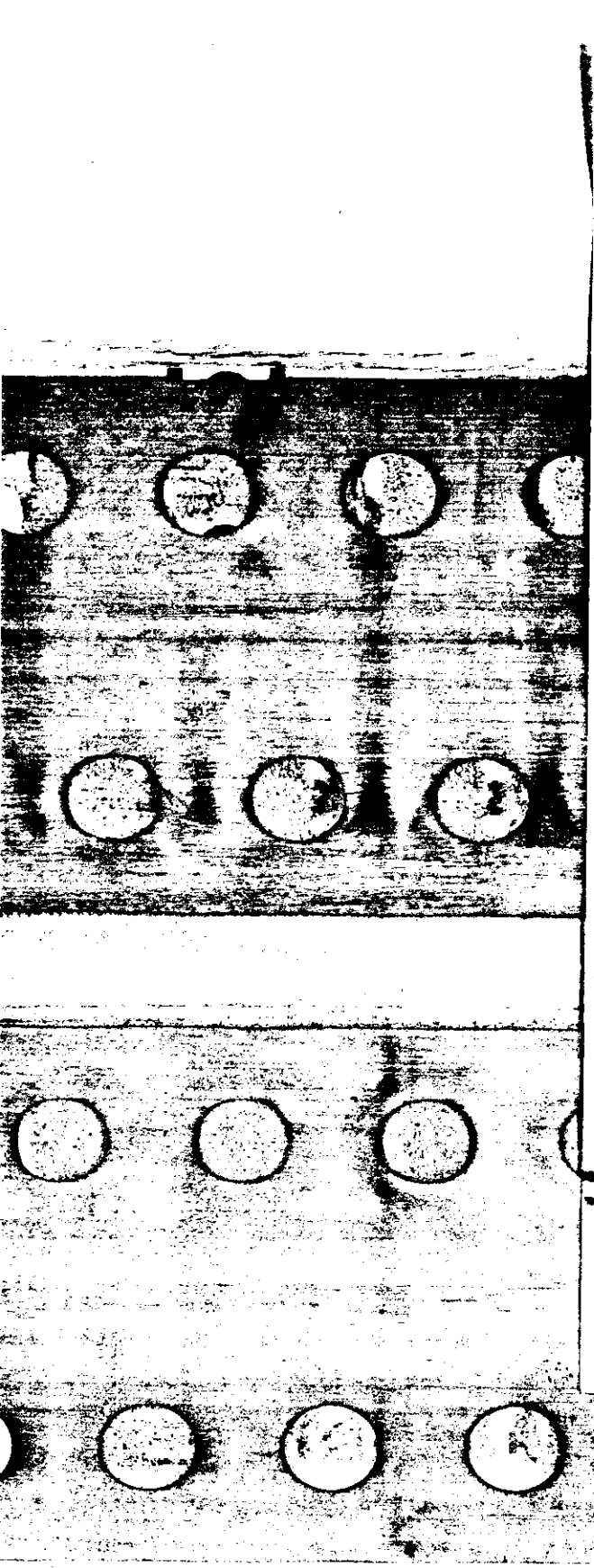
NONYMOUS COMMUNICATION
KEEP ENVELOPE ATTACHED

James A. Noe handled a
$87,000.00 Check thru' the
Central Savings Bank & Trust
Co. Monroe La. last week -
Watch his financial shiftings
also Alice Lee & Grosjean
(Supervisor of Public Accts)
For the next 60 or 90 days -
She & Huey used to keep
their money together in
New York City. Jimmie
& Huey have just bought half
interest in W. E. Halls Shreveport 10,000
acres of gas land for Cash
ref to New Orleans 9-21-35

RECORDED & INDEXED
62-32509-78
SEP 18 1935
SEP 23 1935
TWO
COPIES DESTROYED
170 SEP 16 1964

2


COPIES DESTROYED
170 SEP 10 1965
MONROE, LA.
SEP 11
12 30 PM
1965
Department of Justice
attention Mr. Hoovers
office
Washington D. C.
62-32509-78



Kansas City Mo
9/11/35

Mr J Edgar Hoover
Washington DC

ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATION
KEEP ENVELOPE ATTACHED

My Dear Sir
You are the best man ever on the job you now hold
So i will give you a tip so you May open the Worlds eyes

SEP 16 1935

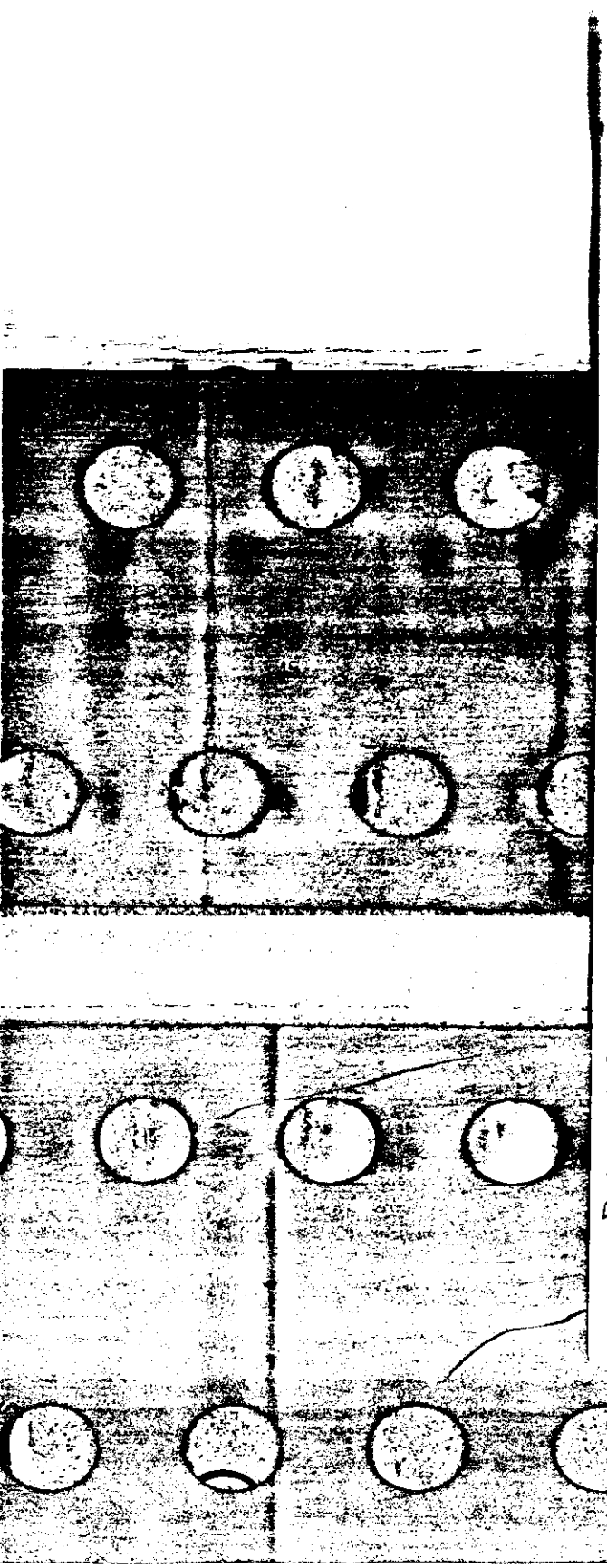
RECORDED & INDEXED

62-32509-77

I see in the paper that a probe of Huey Longs death has been asked
Now then i am an old tiner and played the detective game for years
And the Key Man or the No 1 Man behind the plot is No body but Father Coughlin The Priest
How did he know there was a plot against Long
Why is he playing Longs friend
He is a Catholic Priest and Long is a K.K Klan Leader & Member

3

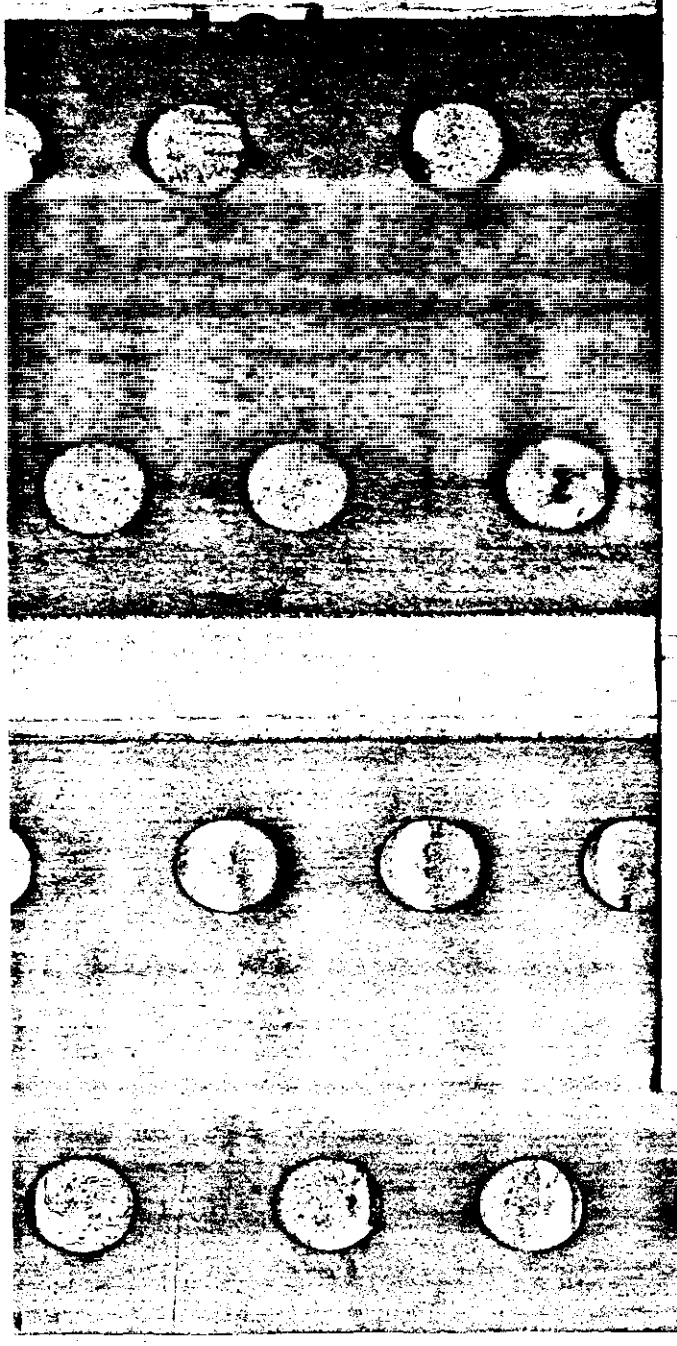
4

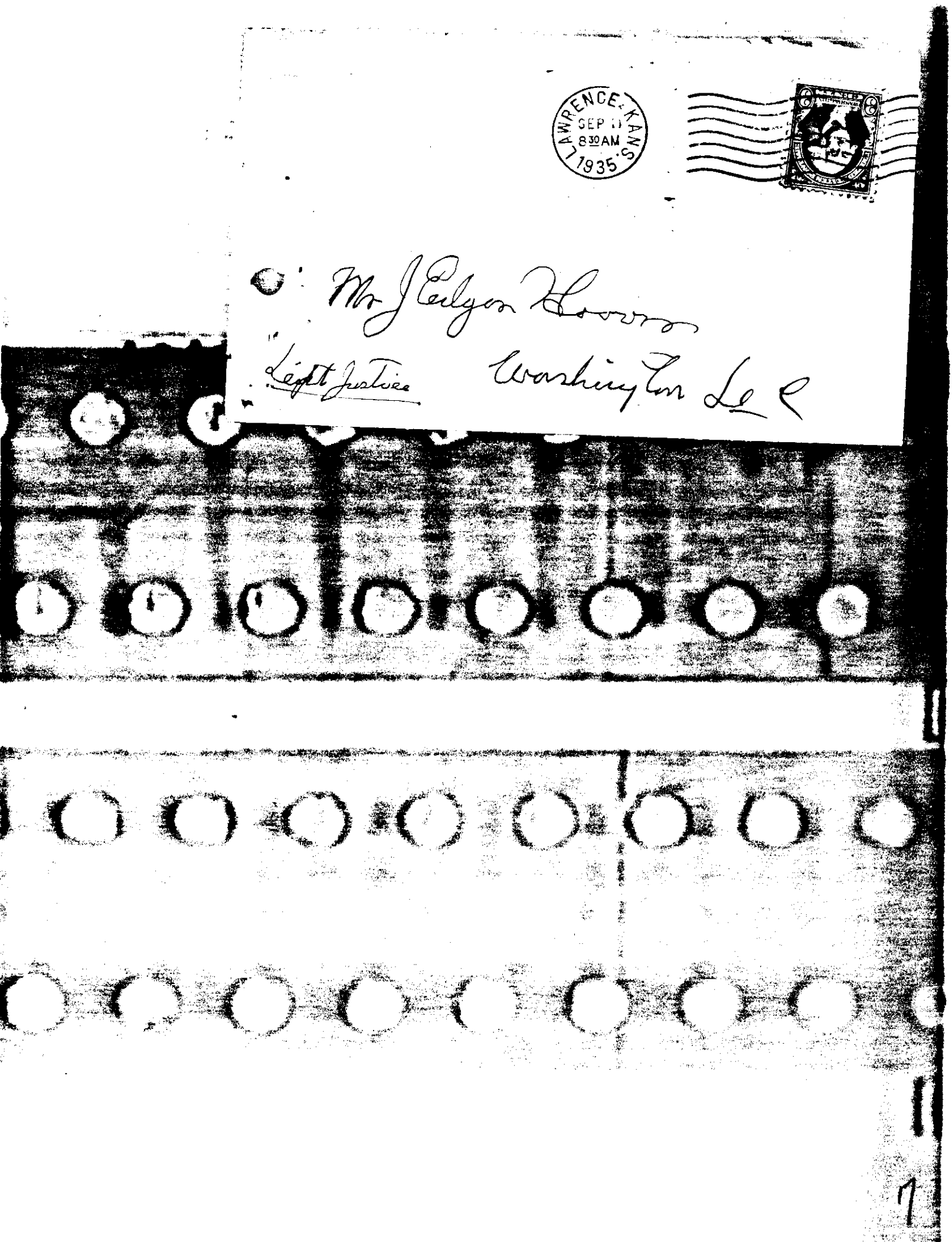


So is Harry Hood and Ezbel
You remember that Coughlin
came to Washington and made
a statement that Hood was the
Leader of the Communist gang
So Coughlin is playing them
for a purpos
Like Hitler is playing Britton
Watch when the show down comes
So Edgar the Priest is the one
Why Longs friend and he a Tool
enemy of the Catholics
And the Priest hooked up with him
And he will lip the law on to some
of Longs close friends Protestants do
you see its well planned
So get busy and hook him up by
all Means a Friend

5

The Catholics are tickled over it
Even the Pope has had something
to say about the Priest a month
or too ago
I have been watching this case all
along and it is plain




LAWRENCE, KANS.
SEP 1
8 30 AM
1935
Mr J Edgar Hoover
Dept Justice
Washington D C

JEH:CEP

September 9, 1935.

Time - 11:40 A. M.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. NATHAN

Re: Shooting of Senator Huey Long.

In a telephonic conversation with Colonel Gates he inquired what right Senator Long's bodyguards had to carry sub-machine guns. I stated this matter comes under the Treasury Department and that the Bureau has no jurisdiction in the matter.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

RECORDED & INDEXED

62-32509-76

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
SEP 1 - 1935
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
SEP 10 1935
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Transmit the following Teletype message to: **Director, Washington, D. C.**

F B I NEW ORLEANS 9-8-35 1035 PM BU

DIRECTOR

PHONE - SENIOR US SENATOR HUEY P LONG SHOT AT BATON ROUGE LA. TONIGHT WHILE WALKING IN STATE CAPITOL BLDG BETWEEN LEGISLATURE CHAMBER AND GOVERNORS OFFICE NOW IN LADY OF LAKE HOSPITAL BATON ROUGE LA. IN GRAVE CONDITION UNDERGOING OPERATION. SHOT IN ABDOMEN TWICE BODY GUARDS KILLED ASSASSIN REPORTED TO BE DOCTOR CARL WEISS. NO INVESTIGATION BY THIS OFFICE UNLESS ADVISED

MAGEE

END

OK DR

62-0
cc-Bureau ✓

RECORDED

SEP 12 1935

62-32509-75
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
SEP 11 1935 P.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
[redacted]
TAMM
TWO
FILE

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent 10:35 P.M. Per BU

TELETYPE

F B I NEW ORLEANS 9-7-35 1035 PM BU

DIRECTOR (?)

PHONE- SENIOR US SENATOR HUEY P LONG SHOT AT BATON ROUGE LA. TONIGHT WHILE WALKING IN [redacted] STATE CAPITOL BLDG BETWEEN LEGISLATURE CHAMBER AND GOVERNORS OFFICE NOW IN LADY OF LAKE HOSPITAL BATON ROUGE LA. IN GRAVE CONDITION UNDERGOING OPERATION

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MAGEE

END

OK DR

A

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Baughma
Chief Clerk
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Joseph
Mr. Keith
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Scheidt
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

Read by Mr. Tamm 9/8 11:50 P.M.

No investigation as no Federal law violated. E. A. T.

RECORDED 62-32509-7

INDEXED

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
SEP 9 1935
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

SEP 11 1935

TAMM

FWO

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

CIL:ER
10:00 A.M. July 27, 1935.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TAMM

Re: Roy Johnston, colored, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

Roy Johnston called advising that he had certain information about Huey Long, but that he would not give it unless he was paid some money. After advising him of the jurisdiction of this Bureau, and further questioning, he stated that his information was concerning a narcotic violation and an income tax violation.

I referred Johnston to the Narcotic Bureau and to the Internal Revenue Bureau with his complaint, and also advised him that it was the policy of the Bureau never to pay for information before receiving it, and that then payment would be made only upon the condition that the information was of value.

Respectfully,

C. I. Lord.

C. I. Lord.

RECORDED & INDEXED

62-32509-73

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUL 31 1935 P.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

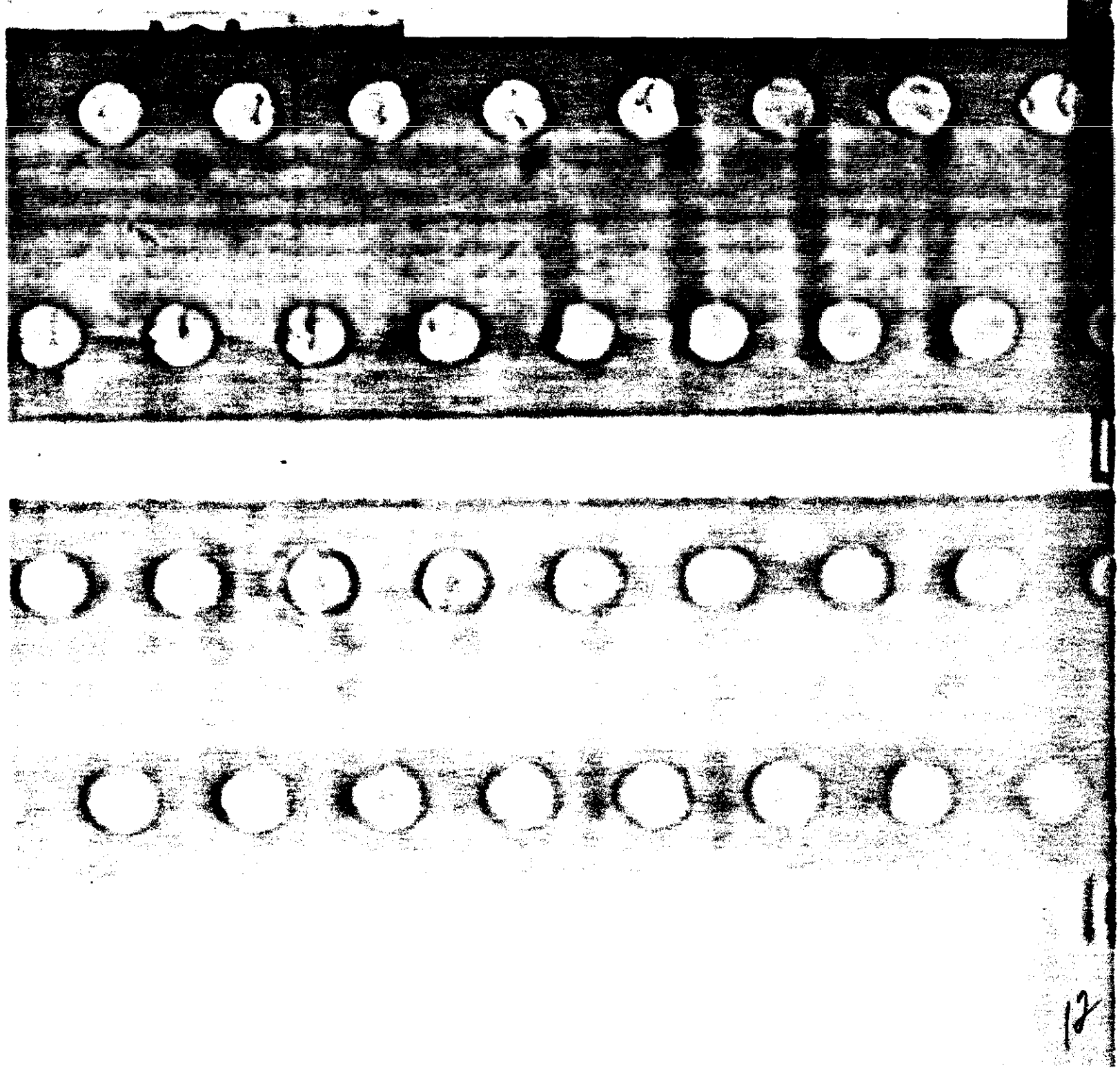
TAMM

AUG 2

RE: Opinion of [illegible]y P. Long as expressed by Charles J. Morrow of Tampa, Florida.

Mr.Morrow writes Mr.Hoover that he had occasion to really know Senator Long and he thinks he replaced John Dillinger as "Public Enemy No.I", and he asks that a copy of his letter be given Vice Pres. Garner with the hope that he might be able to curb the "Kingfish" in his raving speeches. Mr.Morrow compliments the work of the G-Men. He also encloses a booklet on Tampa

hw



ES:EHG

July 25, 1935.

RECORDED 62-32509-72

Mr. Charles J. Morrow,
905 South Willow Avenue,
Tampa, Florida.

Dear Mr. Morrow:

I have received and read with interest your letter of July 20, 1935, and desire to express my appreciation of your complimentary references to the work of this Bureau.

Allow me also to thank you for the booklet relative to Tampa which was enclosed with your letter.

With best wishes and kind regards,

I am

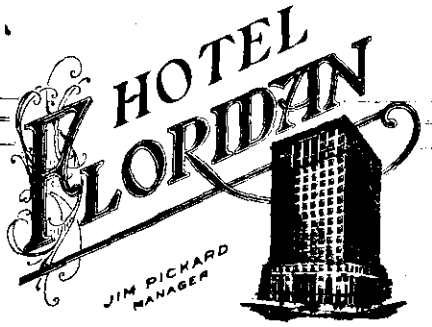
Sincerely yours,

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Baughman
Chief Clerk
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Keith
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Scheidt
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Smith
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Traut
Miss Gandy

FILES SECTION
MAILED
JUL 25 1935

FLORIDA-COLLIER COAST HOTELS Inc.

CHARLES J. MORROW
ATTORNEY AT LAW
905 SOUTH WILLOW AVENUE.



OPEN ALL YEAR
400 ROOMS - 400 BATHS
GARAGE IN CONNECTION

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Baughman
Chief Clerk
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Keith
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Scheidt
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Smith
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

TAMPA, FLORIDA July 30th. 1935.

Mr. John Edgar Hoover,
C/o Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

While Mr. Herbert Clark Hoover was President it was my pleasure to spend an afternoon in his office with Mr. George W. Wickersham of New York City.

Also while Huey P. Long was Governer of Louisiana, which Will Rogers calls Longiana and Hueyana, I was a guest of the Governer's Conference held in New Orleans and got to know him and found out what he really is, and his tactics in the Senate and dictating to every one in his home State he has shown himself to be the Public Enemy No. 1, taking the place of the deceased John Dillinger.

Please accept my compliments for the good work your G men are doing and hope that they can find something which will help stop "Kingfish" Long from longer delaying the good work of the United States Senate and embarrassing the Administration of Mr. Franklin Delano Roosevelt, one of the best Presidents we have ever had.

It might be well for you to let Vice-President Mr. John N. Garner have a copy of this letter as he knows the "Kingfish" and I hope can curb him in some of his raving speeches.

Enclosed is a booklet on Tampa that I am sure you will enjoy.

RECORDED & INDEXED 62-32509-72

yours very truly,

Charles J. Morrow

AUG 2 1935

TOLSON
SCHEIDT
Miss Gandy

FILE

FLORIDA COLLIER COAST AND ASSOCIATED HOTELS

YEAR ROUND HOTELS
FLORIDAN, TAMPA
TAMPA TERRACE, TAMPA
LAKELAND TERRACE, LAKELAND
DIXIE COURT, WEST PALM BEACH

SEASONAL HOTELS
MANATEE RIVER, BRADENTON
SARASOTA TERRACE, SARASOTA
ROYAL WORTH, WEST PALM BEACH

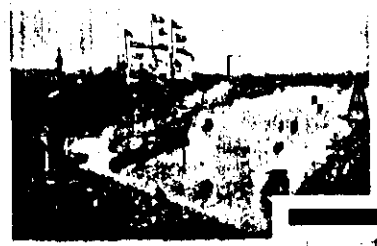
YEAR ROUND HOTELS
GEORGE WASHINGTON, JACKSONVILLE
MAYFLOWER, JACKSONVILLE
ALCAZAR, MIAMI
HALCYON, MIAMI

HOSTS OF THE FLORIDA COASTS

COOL TROPIC BREEZES ~ GRACEFUL PALMS ~ SHIMMERING MOONBEAMS DANCING IN THE MOONLIGHT ON THE BAY ~ THAT'S TAMPA



Famous South Florida Fair



Annual Invasion of Gasparilla

SOUTH FLORIDA FAIR *and* GASPARILLA CARNIVAL

THE SOUTH FLORIDA FAIR, the greatest Mid-winter Exposition in America, will be held January 30th to February 10th, 1934.

Here you find magnificent displays of Florida horticultural and agricultural products, commercial and industrial exhibits, foreign exhibits . . . 21 exhibit buildings . . . 11 miles of booth frontage. Special low rates on all lines of Travel. *Plan now to visit the 1934 South Florida Fair at Tampa.*

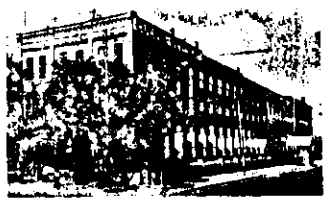
THE GASPARILLA CARNIVAL staged in conjunction with the South Florida Fair is a brilliant pageant. *King Gasparilla* and a motely Krewe of *pirates* capture the city and celebrate their victory with parades, a coronation ball and a solid week of joyous revelry. A magnificent and colorful event and one that you will long remember. *Don't miss Gasparilla Day* . . . February 5th.

AN *Industrial* CITY IN THE TROPICS

WHEN YOU COME TO TAMPA you'll be in the center of the world's Clear-Havana cigar industry. Millions of fine cigars are made here every week. Here is the largest phosphate shipping point in our Country. Florida's famed Portland Cement is made here, and is one of our leading industries. The value of manufactured products, covering these and many other industries, is $53,107,496.00 annually.

Tampa is the hub of the great citrus fruit and winter strawberry producing section of the United States. Our trade area, containing a population of 750,000, is served by 185 wholesale houses. The value of this wholesale trade is $78,873,823.00.

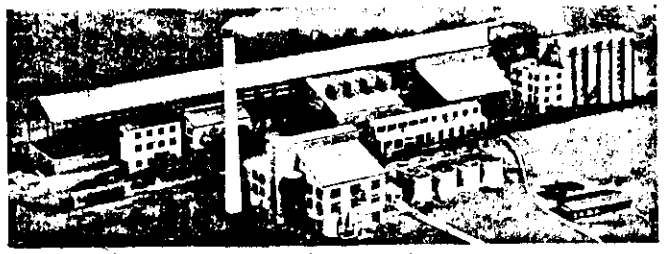
Tampa is recognized as the industrial metropolis of Florida. Excellent paved highways, two trunk line railroads and numerous coastwise and foreign connections by water afford transportation throughout the State, the United States and to the leading ports of the world. Our mild climate is an important factor in low industrial costs.



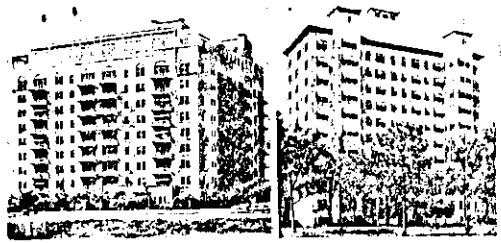
Cuesta-Rey Factory



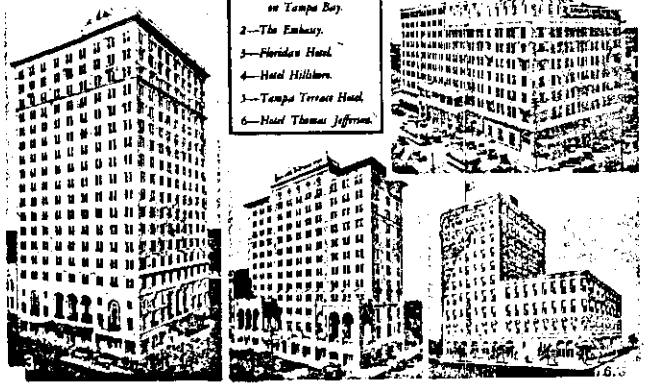
Making the Famous Cuesta-Rey Cigars



Cement Plant—One of Tampa's Many Industries



1—Bayshore Colonial Hotel on Tampa Bay.
2—The Embassy.
3—Floridan Hotel.
4—Hotel Hillsboro.
5—Tampa Terrace Hotel.
6—Hotel Thomas Jefferson.



Hotel ACCOMMODATIONS ARE SECOND TO NONE

TAMPA IS NOTED for her hospitality and certainly our hotels have helped us earn a reputation for making our visitors regret the day when they must return home. You will marvel at the magnificient appointments of our hotels and glory in their friendly service.

Hotel Floridan—Tampa's newest and finest hotel. 400 rooms, 400 baths. Open year 'round. Complete with every facility. Jim Pickard, Manager.

Hotel Tampa Terrace—Tampa's leading hotel. 250 rooms; 250 baths. Operated year 'round. Modern and up-to-date. George Mason, Manager.

Bayshore Colonial Hotel—On Tampa Bay—Family apartments and hotel rooms —all with sun balconies. New England cuisine.

Hotel Hillsboro—Spacious rooms, suites, lounge and lobby. "Top 'o the Town" Dining room, cafeteria and coffee shop. Nearest to everything.

The Embassy—Completely furnished apartments, including Frigidaire. Within ten minute's walk of center of the city.

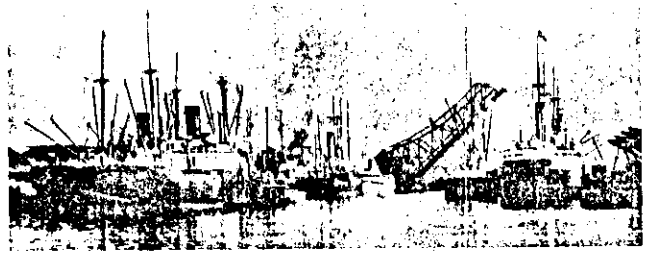
Hotel Thomas Jefferson—New, modern, central. Everything for your comfort and convenience. Tampa's civic and commercial headquarters. Unique coffee shop and dining room. J. C. Callahan, Manager.

TAMPA'S *Shipping* FACILITIES

GIANT OCEAN STEAMSHIPS and rusty "tramps" with the salt spray of the seven seas marking their ironhulls "rub noses" at our docks. Tampa has fifty steamship lines entering the port; is the first port of call for transoceanic cargo carriers entering the Gulf of Mexico, and the last port of call for these same vessels departing for overseas ports.

With 1931 foreign cargo amounting to 855,554 tons, Tampa ranked seventeenth among the ports of the United States. It is the nearest port of importance in the United States to the Panama Canal.

Nineteen foreign countries are represented by consular officers at Tampa.



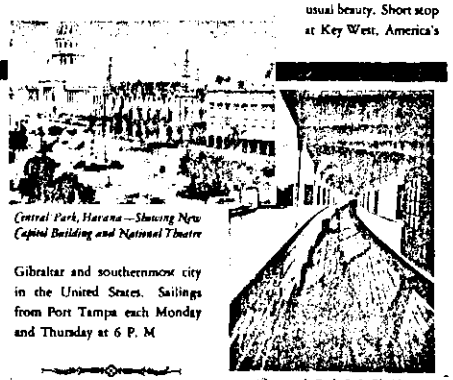
Tampa's Busy Port

HAVANA IS A CITY OF CONTRASTS. Narrow balconied streets and spacious boulevards; ox-carts and luxurious automobiles; primitive dwellings and modern marble palaces; gay little side-walk cafes; bizarre foreign shops.

The city has over a half million inhabitants . . . there are palatial hotels, delightful theatres and rows of curio shops. And yet with every modern device known to the twentieth century Havana has preserved her fascinating charm and is as picturesque and colorful as any city of the Old World. And whether ancient or modern it is magnificent and imposing, glittering by day and fascinating by night.

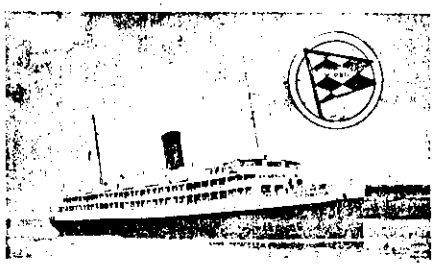
Complete Your Trip to Tampa
With a Boat Ride to Havana

over the Peninsular & Occidental Steamship Company. Palatial steamers offer a restful and interesting trip of 24 hours over tropical waters of unusual beauty. Short stop at Key West, America's Gibraltar and southernmost city in the United States. Sailings from Port Tampa each Monday and Thursday at 6 P. M.



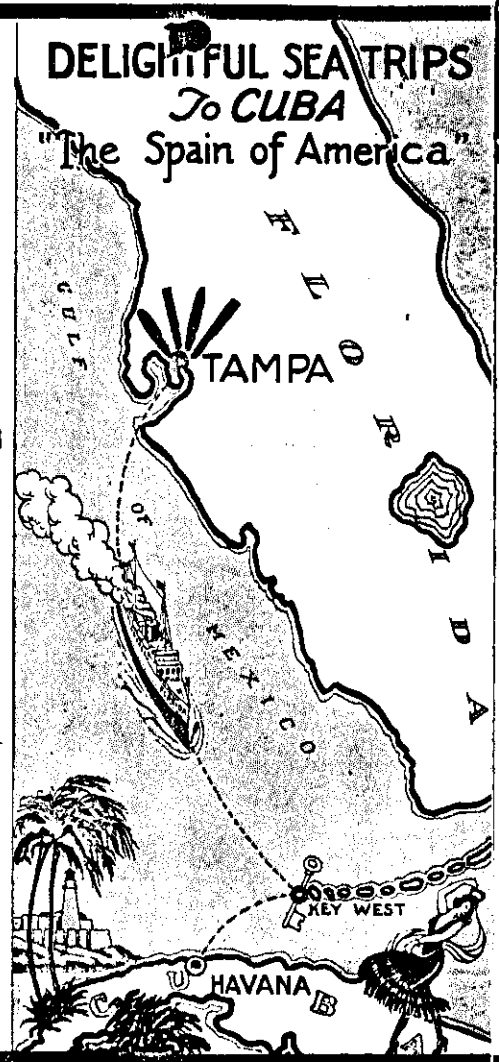
Central Park, Havana—Showing New Capitol Building and National Theatre

Promenade Deck, S. S. Florida



New Steamship Florida, P. & O. S. S. Co.

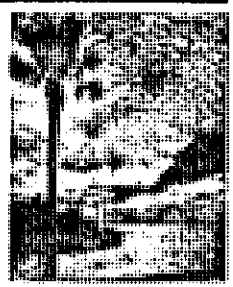
DELIGHTFUL SEA TRIPS
To CUBA
"The Spain of America"



Tampa
The "Convenient Center" INVITES YOU

YOU WILL LIKE TAMPA. It is difficult to describe the pleasure and delights of a city. Tampa touches something inside its visitors. Most of them realize and respond to the peace and soft tranquillity felt in the balmy air, the warmth of southern sunshine, tempered with the breezes from the bays.

World travellers tell us Tampa reminds them of romantic spots in Spain, that it brings back memories of Latin-American countries. The city is cheerful and cordial and comfortable in its combination of climate, southern vistas, stretches of blue water and charming vistas that impress.





TAMPA IS A PLAYGROUND for those who love to play and those who are learning again to play. It has been our pleasure to provide generously in entertainment and recreational facilities for our guests—Tennis, golf, swimming, shuffleboard, roque . . . all await you here.

You'll love our Bayshore Drive, curving for miles along Tampa Bay. The white sails of trim racing yachts dot the waters of the bay, which reflect the azure of cloudless, sunlit skies. The beautiful Hillsborough River winding its way through the center of the city to the Gulf completes a picture of rare enchantment.

This is the section answering the picture every fisherman carries in his mind, the realm of rod and reel. It is a city of delightful dishes and appeals to the appetite. Spanish, Italian and Southern creations of cooking are here in all their delicious glory.

Radiating from Tampa are roads of ribbon-like smoothness to take you in a day to almost any part of Florida. We make it easy for you to drive anywhere . . . because we know you'll always come back to Tampa . . . a livable, lovable city.



Mr. Nathan
Mr. Telson
Mr. Baughman
Chief Clerk
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Keith
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Scheidt
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Smith
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

May 25, 1935.

J.Edgar Hoover, Cheif Bureau Investigation.
Washington D.C.

Dear Sir;

It may be of interest to you that Senator Long has opened headquarters in Chicago. I, with the help of a Chicago Newspaperman, tried to get the job as publicity man but have not been successful so far. The head a the Chicago Office, a man going by the name of Steinman, tried to get me to go to another state to raise funds for them.

The office is a 222 West Adams street, room 824. I understand these quarters are temporary. They have two other places for meetings, one on the North side and one on the southside.

Ex State Senator Ross of Indiana is therm principle organizer here. He is making regular weekly broadcasts on Radio Station W.C.F.L.

It is said that there are 84,oooo enrolled members of this organization. Several hundred of them are known as workers and are soliciting funds, and are being paid a commission, all under the auspices of what is known as the Huey Long Committee. A large quantity of printed propoganda is being given out and being sent through the mails.

Up to this time the Chicago Newspapers are not giving any publicity to the movemennt.

Will advise you any furthur developments.

I sincerely wish you could find some kind of work for me. I am trying my utmost to go along on level, but am having a hard time keeping body and soul togather.

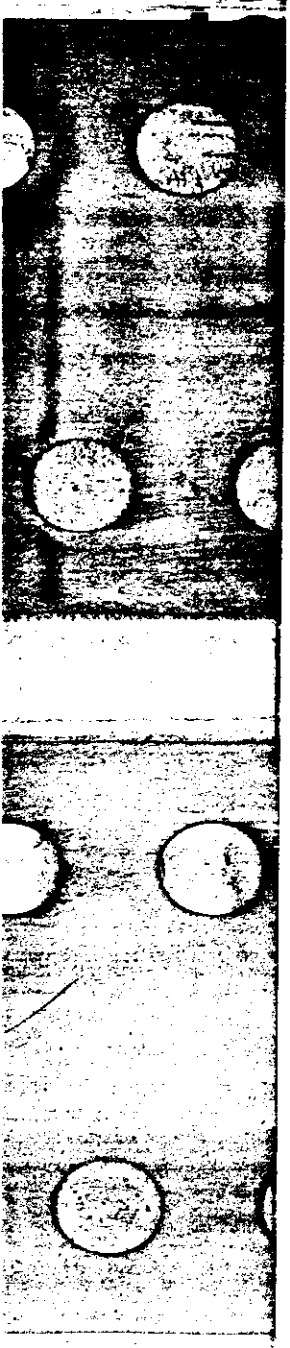
62-32509-71
RECORDED & INDEXED
JUN 1 0 1935
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAY 29 1935
NATHAN
CHF. CLK.

Should you wish to reach me,Cheif Freeman of Evanston ,Ill, can get in touch with me.

Sincerely yours,

Edward J. Sweeney

Edward J.Sweeney



JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

Mr. Nathan	✓
Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Baughman	
Chief Clerk	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Coffey	
Mr. Edwards	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Keith	
Mr. Lester	
Mr. Quinn	
Mr. Scheidt	
Mr. Schilder	
Mr. Smith	
Mr. Tamm	
Mr. Tracy	
Miss Gandy	

HN:CSH

May 16, 1935

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Colonel M. S. Potter of Nashville, Georgia, called at my office with his secretary, Mr. John Southall. Apparently there is something mentally wrong with the Colonel. What he called about was Senator Huey Long, and he says that Senator Long and his henchmen are using the mails to defraud. One of his henchmen is Gerald K. Smith. He says they are not using the mails, they are using a hole in the ground, et cetera. Twenty minutes of time, at least, were taken by the Colonel in explaining this very clear situation.

Very truly yours,

H. Nathan.

RECORDED & INDEXED

62-32509-70

MAY 18 1935

MAY 17 1935

NATHAN

AGB:EBC
62-32509 ~ 69

May 6, 1935.

RECORDED

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL,
MR. WILLIAM STANLEY

There is being transmitted herewith a copy of an anonymous communication, dated at New Orleans, Louisiana, April 27, 1935, the writer of which states that he was a member of the jury that convicted Joe Fisher for evading the income tax law. He alleges that, as a result, his business has been threatened by the activities of the Huey Long group.

Please be advised that this is submitted for your information and that no investigation concerning this matter is being made.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

Inclosure 319434

FILES SECTION
MAILED
★ MAY 8 1935 ★
P. M.
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION,
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

New Orleans, Louisiana.
April 27 1935.

Department Justice,
Washington, D. C.
Gentlemen:

In view of the fact that this is an anonymous letter, you, in all probability, will throw it in the waste basket and pay no attention to it.

I think, however, it will pay you to read it through as undoubtedly it will give you some food for thought.

I am one of the jurors that sat on the jury that convicted Joe Fisher for evading the income tax. I have just been visited by one of the King Fish's lieutenants who threatened me with all kind of reprisals. He advised me that there were many bills recently passed by the legislature that they (Long) could use to ruin my business, and moreover Long intended makimg an example out of some the men who sat on this jury, in order that when future trials of this nature came up such as Jules Fisher, Seymour Weiss, Abe Shushan etc. the fear of God would be put into them thereby causing them to bring in a verdict that was more pleasing to them.

I can't afford to sign my name to this letter as I am already fearful of my life, much less the reprisals they expect to practice on me.

Long and his crowd is much more cunning that you Washington officials give him credit for, and my advise to you is when you begin the trials of these men already referred to, you better bring them to Washington for trial.

Jules Fisher and Abe Shushan are more than likely to turn state's evidence for a consideration for immunity. Their testimony is likely to show where the King Fish has been getting all his money and probably where he is keeping it in hiding.

We are living down here in Louisiana in fear and constant dread that when any of us do something that is displeasing to Long's organization that we will be punished severely for it. The press attempts to tell the world something of the conditions under which we are living here. but they don't tell the half of it.

Conditions here are not unlike those under the leadership of Hitler and Mussolini and it seems to me high time that the Federal Government came to our aid. I'll miss my guess very much if, when the trials of these other Long henchmen begins, enough evidence is brought out to unseat Long as a Senator and probably enough to cause an indictment to be made against him for evading payment on his income.

It is common knowledge down here that his tailor's bill exceeds five thousand dollars annually, His wife and two children each ride in a Cadillac car. That alone is pretty stron for a Senator's salary.

I could tell you much more but I fear it would be useless.

ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATION
ENVELOPE ATTACHED

MAY 1 01935

Memo Stanley RECORDED & INDEXED
5-8-35

62-32609-69

MAY 1 1935

21

FEDERAL EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION
WALKER-JOHNSON BUILDING
1734 NEW YORK AVENUE, NW.
WASHINGTON

April 24, 1935

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

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter dated April 18, 1935, with reference to a letter dated April 5, 1935, from your New Orleans, Louisiana, office, concerning the request of Mr. Frank H. Peterman, Federal Emergency Relief Administrator in Louisiana, to secure the assistance of the United States Attorney and the United States Marshal at New Orleans in taking over the books and records maintained by the State in connection with the administration of relief in the State of Louisiana.

Very truly yours,

Corrington Gill

Corrington Gill
Assistant Administrator

RECORDED & INDEXED 62-32509-68
APR 29 1935
APR 28 1935
THREE

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

JWW:DM

Federal Bureau of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

April 25, 1935.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TAMM

Re: Request for investigation to seize and maintain possession of books and records kept by State of Louisiana, in connection with Emergency Relief Administration projects.

The New Orleans office of the Bureau advised by letter dated April 5, 1935, that Mr. Frank H. Peterman of Alexandria, Louisiana, had been appointed and took office as State Federal Emergency Relief Administrator on April 8, 1935, and that he had been instructed to contact the United States Attorney and the United States Marshal at New Orleans, with a view to securing assistance in taking over and maintaining the possession of the books and records kept by the State of Louisiana in connection with the administration of relief in that State.

The United States Attorney conferred with Special Agent in Charge D. W. Magee and expressed the opinion that the Bureau would have jurisdiction under Section 300(a), Title 5, United States Code Annotated, which provides in substance that representatives of the Bureau are empowered to serve warrants and subpenaes under authority of the United States and to make seizures under warrant for violation of the laws of the United States, and to make arrests, searches and seizures under certain circumstances.

The New Orleans office advised the United States Attorney and the State Administrator, Mr. Peterman, that the requested investigation was without the jurisdiction of the Bureau and that no assistance could be given.

The above facts were briefly outlined and forwarded to the Federal Emergency Relief Administration by letter dated April 16, 1935.

RECORDED 62-32509-67

Inasmuch as no apparent difficulty has been encountered by the Government in taking over and maintaining the records and as no request has been received direct from the Federal Emergency

MAY 1 1935

COPIES DESTROYED
170 SEP 16 1964

Relief Administration at Washington, it is recommended that no further action be taken.

Nothing further is contemplated by the New Orleans office.

Respectfully,

J. S. Egan.

24

U. S. Department of Justice

Bureau of Investigation

326½ Post Office Building,
New Orleans, La.
April 19, 1935.

DWM:cw.

Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
Pennsylvania Avenue at 9th St. N.W.,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is acknowledged of Bureau letter of April 16, 1935, relative to a request for assistance received from the United States Attorney's Office at New Orleans, Louisiana, and from Mr. Frank H. Peterman, State Federal Emergency Relief Administrator, relative certain books and records mentioned in New Orleans Bureau Office letter of April 5, 1935, entitled, Emergency Relief Administration Matter.

Please be informed that inadvertently the Federal Statute referred to should have been Section 300(a), Title 5, United States Code, Annotated, instead of Title 18, U.S.C.A. The correct citation is also found in 48 Stat. 1008, Act of Congress June 18, 1934, C 595. This citation also appears in the Manual of Rules and Regulations, Section 11.

Very truly yours,

D. W. Magee

D. W. Magee,
Special Agent in Charge.

Memo Mr. Tamm
4/25/35 JWW

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

MAY 1 1935

62-32509-67

APR 22 1935

THREE

JWW:DM
62-32509

April 16, 1935.

Mr. Corrington Gill,
Assistant Administrator,
Federal Emergency Relief Administration,
1734 New York Avenue, Northwest,
Washington, D. C.

ATTENTION: DIVISION OF SPECIAL INQUIRY.

Dear Sir:

The Bureau is in receipt of a letter dated April 5, 1935, from its New Orleans office, advising that Mr. Frank H. Peterman, of Alexandria, Louisiana, was appointed and took office as State Emergency Relief Administrator on April 8, 1935; that he had been instructed to contact the United States Attorney and the United States Marshal at New Orleans with a view to securing assistance in taking over the books and records maintained by the State in connection with the administration of relief in the State of Louisiana.

It appears that Mr. Peterman anticipated that he would possibly have some difficulty in securing all of the records and that possibly the former State Relief officials would attempt to sieze these records after they had come into the possession of Mr. Peterman.

The United States Marshal apparently declined to assist in the absence of any warrant or outstanding process issued in the Federal Court. It does not appear that there have been any threats or improper detention of records up to the present time. The New Orleans office of the Bureau has contacted the United States Marshal and the United States Attorney at New Orleans, as well as Mr. Peterman, and has advised them that no investigation would be made by that office.

This information is being furnished to you for such attention as you may consider appropriate.

RECORDED 62-32509-66

Very truly yours,

John Edger Hoover,
Director.

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
SEP 17 1935 A.M.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE

RECORDED
62-32509-65

April 16, 1935.

Special Agent in Charge,
New Orleans, Louisiana.

Dear Sir:

The Bureau is in receipt of your letter dated April 5, 1935, relative to the request for assistence received from the United States Attorney's office at New Orleans, Louisiana, and Mr. Frank H. Peterman, State Federal Emergency Relief Administrator, in obtaining and maintaining possession of certain books and records formerly maintained by the State of Louisiana, in connection with the administration of relief in that state.

The Bureau is unable to locate Section 300 (e), Title 18, U. S. C. A., referred to by the United States Attorney's office. It is possible that Section 338 (a) is the Section to which his office intended to refer. Please advise the proper section referred to.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

FILED SECTION
MAILED
★ APR 16 1935 ★
P. M.
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION,
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

U. S. Department of Justice

Bureau of Investigation

DWM/tm
86-

326½ Post Office Building,
New Orleans, Louisiana
April 5, 1935.

Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
Pennsylvania Avenue at 9th Street, N.W.,
Washington, D. C.

Re: EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION MATTER.

Dear Sir:

Assistant U. S. Attorney Warren O. Coleman, Eastern District of Louisiana, New Orleans, Louisiana, on April 8, 1935 requested a conference concerning a matter relating to the Emergency Relief Administration.

Frank H. Peterman, former Louisiana State Senator, address Alexandria, La., was appointed and took office as Louisiana State Emergency Relief Administrator on April 8, 1935 succeeding Harry J. Early.

Harry L. Hopkins, F.E.R.A. Administrator, Washington, D. C. had requested Mr. Frank H. Peterman to contact U. S. Attorney and U. S. Marshal at New Orleans, Louisiana and endeavor to secure assistance, in case of need, to secure the records and prevent their seizure by State Administration Officers, which they considered likely, as entire control of the Administration and Unemployment Relief of Louisiana, formerly a joint venture by the State and Federal Governments, were to be handled entirely by the Federal Emergency Relief Administrator.

The United States Marshal had declined to assist in the matter in the absence of any warrant or outstanding process issued by the Federal Court. Mr. Coleman was of the opinion that the Bureau would have jurisdiction under Title 18, Section 300 a, United States Code Annotated, to issue process and make arrests if any trouble was encountered in the matter.

The writer respectfully informed Mr. Coleman and Mr. Frank H. Peterman that the subject matter was entirely without the jurisdiction of the Bureau, and that no assistance could be granted the Emergency Relief Administration in a matter of this nature without proper authority from the Attorney General or the Bureau at Washington, D. C.

62-32509-65

APR 17 1935

No threats or improper detention of records have arisen at the present writing and the occasion for referring the matter to the U. S. Marshal and the U. S. Attorney by Mr. Frank H. Peterman, was at the instance of Federal

U. S. Department of Justice

FILE

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RECORDED & INDEXED

Emergency Relief Administratior Harry L. Hopkins, Washington, D. C., who apparently anticipated some form of State action through the divesting of all control or authority from the State of Louisiana officers.

No assistance or investigation will be conducted in the instant matter, and should any direct request be made of the New Orleans Bureau Office the Bureau at Washington, D. C. will be advised.

Very truly yours,

D. W. Magee

D. W. Magee,
Special Agent in Charge.

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HENRY F. ASHURST, ARIZ., CHAIRMAN
WILLIAM H. KING, UTAH
HUBERT D. STEPHENS, MISS.
CLARENCE C. DILL, WASH.
SAM G. BRATTON, N. MEX.
HUGO L. BLACK, ALA.
M. M. NEELY, W. VA.
HUEY P. LONG, LA.
FREDERICK VAN NUYS, IND.
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WILLIAM E. BORAH, IDAHO
GEORGE W. NORRIS, NEBR.
ARTHUR R. ROBINSON, IND.
DANIEL O. HASTINGS, DEL.
FELIX HEBERT, R. I.
THOMAS D. SCHALL, MINN.
WARREN R. AUSTIN, VT.

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Backus
Mr. Baughman
Chief Clerk
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Keith
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Smith
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

Dear Friend:-

Your letter received. Just as soon as we can, we will make an answer to any specific question you ask. Our letters are arriving by the thousands at a time and with our limited funds we work night and day to answer them as fast as we can.

However, for the present, we must hurry the work of every community in organizing a Share Our Wealth Society. Therefore we are answering you immediately by sending the general circular on how to proceed to organize a society, which circular describes our program in general detail. It is important that when you have organized such society for one community, or part of one community, that some committee or person should be named to get around into all nearby sections to get them to organize societies there.

As soon as you have organized your society and notified us about it, we will send you such copies of other bulletins and speeches as you may need and also books and manuals so that you can proceed on all fronts.

But the immediate necessity is to hurry to get our people busy in the work. If you knew how much that the fact these societies are organizing everywhere is causing the politicians to yield here and there already, you would appreciate how absolutely necessary to our purpose it is that we get the people into a society so that they may meet and become informed, thereafter to proceed along intelligent and unified lines.

Please hurry with the work to get your society organized. Write me as soon as you have completed organization. Be sure to send in the coupon off of the circular with the names of your officers.

Yours sincerely,

62-32509-64
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 25 1935

HPL/EJC

MAR 26 1935. U. S. Senator.

RECORDED

TOLSON EACKUS TAMM FILE

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March 21, 1935.

Literature concerning the program of Senator Long.

E

eat the food, they cannot wear the clothes, so they destroy it. They have it rotted; they plow it up; they pour it in the rivers; they bring destruction through the acts of mankind to let humanity suffer; to let humanity go naked; to let humanity go homeless, so that nothing may occur that will do harm to their vanity and to their greed. Like the dog in the manger, they command a wagon load of hay, which the dog would not allow the cow to eat, though he could not eat it himself.

So now, ladies and gentlemen, we come to that plan of mine for which I have been so roundly denounced and condemned by such men as Mr. Farley, Mr. Robinson and General Hugh S. Johnson, and other spellers and speakers and spoilers of the Roosevelt administration. It is for the redistribution of wealth and for guaranteeing comforts and conveniences to all humanity out of this abundance in our country. I hope none will be horror stricken when they hear me say that we must limit the size of the big man's fortune in order to guarantee a minimum of fortune, life and comfort to the little man; but, if you are, think first that such is the declaration on which Roosevelt rode into the nomination and election of President. While my orgings are declared by some to be the ravings of a mad man, and by such men as General Johnson as insincere bait of a pied piper, if you will listen to me you will find that it is restating the laws handed down by God to man; you will find that it was the exact provision of the contract and law of the Pilgrim Fathers who landed at Plymouth in 1620.

Here's what the Pilgrim Fathers said in the contract with the early settlers in the year 1620. I read you article five from that contract:

> "5. That at ye end of ye 7. years, ye capitall & profits, viz. the houses, lands, goods and chatles, be equally devided betwixte ye adventurers, and planters; wch done, every man shall be free from other of them of any debt or detrimente concerning this adventure."

So the Pilgrim Fathers wrote into the covenant to do just exactly what the Bible said to do, that they should have an equal division of the wealth every seven years. I don't go that far; I merely advocate that no man be allowed to become so big that he makes paupers out of a million other people.

You will find that it is the cornerstone on which nearly every religion since the beginning of man has been founded. You will find that it was urged by Bacon, Milton and Shakespeare in England, by Socrates, Plato, Theognis and other wisest of men in Greece, by Pope Pius XI in the Vatican, by the world's greatest inventor, Marconi, in Italy, by Daniel Webster, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Abraham Lincoln, Andrew Jackson, William Jennings Bryan and Theodore Roosevelt in the United States, as well as by nearly all of the thousands of great men whose names are yet mentioned in history.

The principle was not only the main spring of Roosevelt's nomination and election, but in the closing speech of Herbert Hoover at Madison Square Garden in November, 1932, even Hoover said:

> "My conception of America is a land where men and women may walk in ordered liberty, where they may enjoy the advantages of wealth not concentrated in the hands of a few but diffused through the lives of all."

And so now I come to give you again that plan, taken from these leaders of all times and from the Bible, for the sponsoring of which I am labeled America's menace, mad man, pied piper and demagogue.

I propose:

First, That every big fortune will be cut down immediately by a capital levy tax to where no one will own more than a few million dollars, as a matter of fact, to where no one can very long own a fortune in excess of about three to four millions of dollars. I propose that the surplus of all the big fortunes, above the few millions to any one person at the most, shall go into the United States ownership. How would we get all these surplus fortunes into the United States Treasury? Not hard to do. We would not do it by making everyone sell what he owned, no. We would send everyone a questionnaire. On that he would list the properties he owns, lands and houses, stocks and bonds, factories and patents, etc. Every man would place his appraisal on his property, which the government would review and maybe change on some items. On that appraisal the big fortune holder would say out of what property he would retain the few millions allowed to him, the balance to go to the United States. Say Mr. Henry Ford should show that he owned all the stock of the Ford Motor Company worth say two billion dollars; he could claim say $4,000,000 of the Ford stock, but one billion nine hundred and ninety-six million dollars would go to the United States. Say the Rockefeller fortune was listed at ten billion dollars in oil stocks, bank stocks, money and stores. Each Rockefeller could say whether he wanted his limit in either the money, oil or bank stock, but about nine billion and eight hundred million would go to the government. And so, in this way, the government of United States would come into the possession of 2/5 of its wealth, which on normal values, would be say $165,000,000,000.

Then we would turn to the inventories of the 25,000 families of America. All those who showed property and money clear of debts that were above $5,000 and to the limit of a few millions would not be touched. those showing less than $5,000 to the family free of would be added to, so that every family would start again with homestead possessions of at least a home the comforts needed for a home, including such things a radio and an automobile. These things would go to e family as a homestead, not to be sold either for debt taxes or even by consent of the owner except by the sent of the court or government, and then, only on co tion that the court hold it to be spent for the purpos buying another home and comforts thereof.

Such would mean that the $165,000,000,000 or m taken from big fortunes would have about $100,000,0 000 of it used to provide all with the comforts of home living. The government might have to issue warrants claim and location, or even currency to be retired f such property as was claimed, but all that is a detail impractical to get these homes into the hands of the peo

So America would start again with millionaires, no multi-millionaires or billionaires; with some poor, none too poor to be denied the comforts of life. Ame however would still have maybe a $65,000,000,000 bala from these big fortunes not yet used to set up the p people. What would we do with that? Wait a mome I am coming to that, too.

Second. We propose that after homes and comfort homes have been set up for the families of the coun that we will turn our attention to the children and youth of the land, providing first for their education a training. We would not have to worry about the probl of child labor, because the very first thing which we wo place in front of every child would be not only a comfo able home during his early years, but the opportunity f education and training, not only through the gramm school and the high school, but through college and to i clude vocational and professional training for every chil If necessary, that would include the living cost of th child while be attended college, if one should be too dista for him to live at home and conveniently attend, as wou be the case with many of those living in the rural area

We now have an educational system, and in states li Louisiana—and it is the best one—where school books a furnished free to every child and where transportation bus is given to every student, however far he may li from a grammar or high school, there is a fairly goo assurance of education through grammar and high scho for the child whose father and mother have enough at hom to feed and clothe them. But when it comes to a matter o college education, except in few cases the right to a colleg education is determined at this day and time by the finan cial ability of the father and mother to pay for the cos and the expense of a college education. It don't make an difference how brilliant a boy or girl may be, that don' give them the right to a college education in America today.

Now General Hugh Johnson says I am indeed a very smart demagogue, a wise and dangerous menace. But I am one of those who didn't have the opportunity to secur a college education or training. We propose that the righ to education and the extent of education will be determine and gauged not so much by the financial ability of the parents, but by the mental ability and energy of a chil to absorb the learning at a college. This should appeal t General Johnson, who says I am a smart man, since, ha I enjoyed the learning and college training which my pla would provide for others, I might not have fallen into th path of the dangerous menace and demagogue that he has now found me to be.

Remember, we have 65 billion dollars to account fo that would lie in the hands of the United States, even afte providing home comforts for all families. We will us a large part of it immediately to expand particularly th colleges and universities of this country. You would not know the great institutions like Yale, Harvard and Loui siana State University. Get ready for a surprise. Col lege enrollments would multiply 1000%. We would im mediately call in the architects and engineers, the idle professors and scholars of learning. We would send out a burry call because the problem of providing college edu cation for all of the youth would start a fusillade of em ployment which might suddenly and immediately mak it impossible for us to shorten the hours of labor, even as we contemplate in the balance of our program.

And how happy the youth of this land would be tomor row morning if they knew instantly their right to a hom and the comforts of a home and to complete college an professional training and education were assured! I know

And now it is with P. W. A.'s, C. W. A.'s, N. R. A.'s, A. A.'s, J. U. G.'s, G. L. N.'s and every other flimsy ...bination that the country finds its affairs and business ...gled to where no one can recognize it. More men are ... out of work than ever, the debt of the United States ... gone up another ten billion dollars. There is starva... ; there is homelessness; there is misery on every hand ... corner, but mind you, in the meantime, Mr. Roose... has had his way. He is one man that can't blame any ...his troubles on Huey Long. He has had his way. Down ...my part of the country, if any man has the measles he ...mes that on me; but there is one man that can't blame ...thing on anybody but himself, and that is Mr. Franklin ...-La-No Roose-velt.

And now, on top of that, they order war on me because ...arly four years ago I told Hoover's crowd it wouldn't ... and because three years ago I told Roosevelt and his ...wd it wouldn't do. In other words, they are in a rage at ...ey Long because I have said, "I told you so."

I am not overstating the conditions now prevailing in ...s country. In their own words they have confessed all ...ow say or ever have said. Mr. Roosevelt, and even Mrs. ...osevelt, have bewailed the fact that food, clothes and ...elter have not been provided for the people. Even Gen... Hugh S. Johnson said in his speech of Monday night ...at there are 80,000,000 people in America who are badly ...rt or wrecked by this depression. Mr. Harry Hopkins, ...no runs the relief work, says the dole roll has risen now ... 22,375,000 persons, the highest it has ever been. And ...w, what is there for the Roosevelt crowd to do but to ...mit the facts and admit further that they are now on ...eir third year, making matters worse instead of better ... the time. No one is to blame, except them, for what is ...ing on because they have had their way. And if they ...uldn't change the thing in over two years, now bogged ...wn worse than ever, how could anyone expect any good ... them hereafter? God save us two more years of the ...saster we have had under that gang.

Now, my friends, when this condition of distress and ...uffering among the many millions of our people began to ...evelop in the Hoover administration, we knew then what ...he trouble was and what we would have to do to correct ... I was the first man to say publicly—but Mr. Roose...elt followed in my tracks a few months later and said the ...ime thing. We said that all of our trouble and woe was ...ue to the fact that too few of our people owned too much ...f our wealth. We said that in our land with too much to ...at, and too much to wear, and too many houses to live in, ...oo many automobiles to be sold, that the only trouble was ...hat the people suffered in the land of abundance because ...oo few controlled the money and the wealth, and too many ...id not have money with which to buy the things they ...needed for life and comfort.

So I said to the people of the United States in my ...peeches which I delivered in the United States Senate in ...he early part of 1932, that the only way by which we ...could restore our people to reasonable life and comfort, ...was to limit the size of the big man's fortune and guaran...ee some minimum to the fortune and comfort of the little ...man's family.

I said then, as I have said since, that it was inhuman to ...have food rotting, cotton and wool going to waste, houses ...empty, and at the same time to have millions of our people ...starving, naked and homeless, because they could not buy ...the things which other men had and for which they had ...no use whatever. So we convinced Mr. Franklin Delano ...Roosevelt that it was necessary that he announce and ...promise to the American people that in the event he were ...elected President of the United States, he would pull down ...the size of the big man's fortune and guarantee something ...to every family—enough to do away with all poverty and ...to give employment to those who were able to work, and ...education to the children born into the world.

Mr. Roosevelt made those promises; he made them ...before he was nominated in the Chicago convention. He ...made them again before he was elected in November, and ...he went so far as to remake those promises after he was ...naugurated President of the United States. And I thought ...for a day or two after he took the oath as President, that ...maybe he was going through with his promises. No heart ...was ever so saddened; no person's ambition was ever so ...blighted, as was mine when I came to the realization that ...the President of the United States was not going to under...take what he had said he would do, and what I knew to ...be necessary if the people of America were ever saved ...from calamity and misery.

So now, my friends, I come to that point where I must ...in a few sentences, describe to you just what was the cause ...of our trouble which became so serious in 1929, and which ...has been worse ever since. The wealth in the United ...States was three times as much in 1910 as it was in 1890, ...and yet the masses of our people owned less in 1910 than they did in 1890. In the year 1916 the condition had become so bad that a committee provided for by the Congress of the United States reported that 2% of the people in the United States owned 60% of the wealth in the country, and that 65% of the people owned less than 5% of the wealth. This report showed, however, that there was a middle class—some 33% of the people—who owned 35% of the wealth. This report went on to say that the trouble with the American people at that time was that too much of the wealth was in the hands of too few of the people, and recommended that something be done to correct the evil condition then existing.

It was at about the same time that many of our publications began to deplore the fact that so few people owned so much and that so many people owned so little. Among those commenting upon that situation was the Saturday Evening Post, which in an issue of September 23, 1916, said:

> "Along one statistical line you can figure out a nation bustling with wealth; along another a bloated plutocracy comprising 1% of the population lording it over a starveling horde with only a thin margin of merely well to do in between."

And it was, as the Saturday Evening Post and the Committee appointed by Congress said, it was a deplorable thing back in 1916 when it was found that 2% of the people owned twice as much as all of the balance of the people put together, and that 65% of all of our people owned practically nothing.

But what did we do to correct that condition? Instead of moving to take these big fortunes from the top and spreading them among the suffering people at the bottom, the financial masters of America moved in to take complete charge of the government for fear our lawmakers might do something along that line.

And as a result, 14 years after the report of 1916, the Federal Trade Commission made a study to see how the wealth of this land was distributed, and did they find it still as bad as it was in 1916? They found it worse! They found that 1% of the people owned about 59% of the wealth, which was almost twice as bad as what was said to be an intolerable condition in 1916, when 2% of the people owned 60% of the wealth. And as a result of foreclosures, failures and bankruptcies, which began to happen prior to and in the year of 1929, before the campaign of 1932, and at this late date, it is the estimate of all conservative statisticians that 75% of the people in the United States don't own anything, that is, not enough to pay their debts, and that 4% of the people, or maybe less than 4% of the people, own from 85% to 90% of all our wealth in the United States.

Remember, in 1916 there was a middle class—33% of the people—who owned 35% of the wealth. That middle class is practically gone today. It no longer exists. They have dropped into the ranks of the poor. The thriving man of independent business standing is fast fading. The corner grocery store is becoming a thing of the past. Concentrated chain merchandise and banking systems have laid waste to all middle opportunity. That "thin margin of merely well to do in between" which the Saturday Evening Post mentioned on September 23, 1916, has dwindled to practically no margin of well-to-do in between. Those suffering on the bottom and the few lords of finance on the top are nearly all that are left.

It became apparent that the billionaires and multimillionaires even began to squeeze out the common millionaires, closing in and taking their properties and wrecking their businesses. And so we arrived (and are still there) at the place that in abundant America, where we have everything for which a human heart can pray, the hundreds of million—or, as General Johnson says, the 80,000,000—of our people are crying in misery for the want of the things which they need for life, notwithstanding the fact that the country has had and can have more than the entire human race can consume.

The 125,000,000 people of America have seated themselves at the barbecue table to consume the products which have been guaranteed to them by their Lord and Creator. There is provided by the Almighty what it takes for them all to eat; yea, more. There is provided more than what is needed for all to eat. But the financial masters of America have taken off of the barbecue table 90% of the food placed thereon by God, through the labors of mankind, even before the feast begins, and there is left on that table to be eaten by 125,000,000 people, less than should be there for ten million of them.

What has become of the balance of those things placed on the table by the Lord for the use of us all? They are in the hands of the Morgans, the Rockefellers, the Mellons, the Baruches, the Bakers, the Astors and the Vanderbilts —600 families at the most, either possessing or controlling the entire 90% of all that is in America. They cannot

appy they would be, because I know how I would felt had such a message been delivered to my door. cannot deliver that promise to the youth of this land ht, but I am doing my part. I am standing the blows; hearing the charges hurled at me from the four- ters of the country. It is the same fight which was e against me in Louisiana when I was undertaking to ide the free school books, free buses, university facili- and things of that kind to educate the youth of that e as best I could. It is the same blare which I heard n I was *undertaking to provide for the sick and the* ted. When the youth of this land realizes what is nt and what is contemplated, the billingsgate and the anity of all of the Farleys and Johnsons in America t prevent the light of truth from hurling itself in un- standable letters against the dark canopy of the sky. Now when we have landed at the place where homes comforts are provided for all families and complete cation and training for all young men and women, the t problem is what about our income to sustain our ple thereafter. How shall that be arranged to guar- e all the fair share of what soul and body needs to ain it conveniently. That brings us to our next point.

We propose, [illegible]

No. 3: We will shorten the hours of labor by law so h as may be necessary that none will be worked too and none unemployed. We will cut the hours of toil 0 hours per week, maybe less; we may cut the working r to 11 months' work and 1 month's vacation, maybe . If our great improvement programs show we need re labor than we may have, we will lengthen the hours convenience requires. At all events, the hours for pro- tion will be gauged to meet the market for consump- n. We will need all our machinery for many years be- se we have much public improvement to do, and fur- r, the more use that we may make of them, the less l will be required for all of us to survive in splendor.

Now a minimum earning would be established for any rson with a family to support. It would be such a living ich one, already owning a home, could maintain a fam- in comfort, of not less than $2500 per year to every mily.

And now by reason of false statements made, particu- ly by Mr. Arthur Brisbane and General Hugh S. John- n, I must make answer to show you that there is more an enough in this country and more than enough raised d made every year to do what I propose.

Mr. Brisbane says I am proposing to give every person 5,000 for a home and its comforts, and he says that ould mean the United States would have to be worth over trillion dollars. Why make that untrue statement, Mr. risbane? You know that is not so. I do not propose any me and comfort of $15,000 to each person: It is a mini- um of $5,000 to every family, which would be less than 125,000,000,000, which is less than one third of this na- on's wealth in normal times of $400,000,000,000.

General Johnson says that my proposal is for $5,000 uaranteed earning to each family, which he says would ost from four to five hundred millions of dollars per year hich he says is four times more than our whole national ncome ever has been. Why make such untrue statements, eneral Johnson? Must you be a false witness to argue our point? I do not propose $5,000 income per year to ach family. I propose a minimum of from $2,000 to 2,500 income per year to each family. For 25,000,000 amilies that minimum income per family would require rom $50,000,000,000 to $60,600,000,000. In the prosper- us days we have had nearly double that for income some ears already, which allowed plenty for the affluent; but ith the unheard prosperity we would have if all our eople could buy what they need, our national income ould be double what it has ever been.

The Wall Street writer and statistician says we could ve an income of at least $10,000 to every family in goods all worked *short* hours and none were idle. According o him, *only ¼ the average income would carry out my* lan.

And now I come to the balance of the plan. We propose:

No. 4: That agricultural production will be cared for n the manner specified in the Bible. We would plow under o crops; we would burn no corn; we would spill no milk nto the river; we would shoot no hogs; would slaughter o cattle to be rotted. What we would do is this:

We would raise all the cotton that we could raise, all he corn that we could raise, and everything else that we ould raise. Let us say, for example, that we raised more otton than we could use. But here again I wish to sur- rise you when I say that if everyone could buy all the wels, all the sheets, all the bedding, all the clothing, all e carpets, all the window curtains, and all of everything se they reasonably need, America would consume twenty illion bales of cotton per year without having to sell a ale to the foreign countries. The same would be true of e wheat crop, and of the corn crop, and of the meat crop. Whenever everyone could buy the things they desire to eat, there would be no great excess in any of those food supplies.

But for the sake of the argument, let us say, however, that there would be a surplus. And I hope there will be, because it will do the country good to have a big surplus. Let us take cotton as an example. Let us say that the United States will have a market for ten million bales of cotton and that we raise fifteen million bales of cotton. We will store five million bales in warehouses provided by the *government. If the next year we raise fifteen million* bales of cotton and only need ten, we will store another five million bales of cotton, and the government will care for that. When we reach the year when we have enough cotton to last for twelve or eighteen months, we will plant no more cotton for that next year. The people will have their certificates of the government which they can cash in for that year for the surplus, or if necessary, the government can pay for the whole fifteen million bales of cotton as it is produced every year; and when the year comes that we will raise no cotton we will not leave the people idle and with nothing to do. That is the year when, in the cotton states, we will do our public improvement work that needs to be done so badly. We will care for the flood control problems, we will expand the electricity lines into rural areas; we will widen roads and build more roads, and if we have a little time left, some of us can go back and attend a school for a few months, and not only learn some of the things we have forgotten, but we can learn some things that they have found out about that they didn't know anything about when we were children.

Now the example of what we would do about cotton is the same policy we would follow about all other crops. This program would necessitate the building of large storage plants, both heated and cold storage, and warehouses in all the counties of America, and that building program alone would take up all the idle people that America has today. But the money spent would go for good, and would *prevent any trouble happening in the future.* And then there is another good thing. If we would fill these warehouses, then if there were to come a year of famine there would be enough on hand to feed and clothe the people of the nation. It would be the part of good sense to keep a year or two of stock on hand all the time to provide for an emergency, maybe to provide for war or other calamity.

I give you the next step in our program:

No. 5: We will provide for old age pensions for those who reach the age of 60 and pay it to all those who have an income of less than $1,000 per year or less than $10,000 in property or money. This would relieve from the ranks of labor those persons who press down the price for the use of their flesh and blood. Now the person who reaches the age of 60 would already have the comforts of home as well as something else guaranteed by reason of the redistribution that had been made of things. They would be given enough more to give them a reasonably comfortable existence in their declining days. However, such would not come from a sales tax or taxes placed upon the common run of people. It would be supported from the taxes levied on those with big incomes and the yearly tax that would be levied on big fortunes, so that they would always be kept down to a few million dollars to any one person.

No. 6: We propose that the obligations which this country owes to the veterans of its wars, including the *soldiers' bonus and to care for those who have been either* incapacitated or disabled, would be discharged without stint or unreasonable limit. I have always supported each and every bill that has had to do with the payment of the bonus due to the ex-service men. I have always opposed reducing the allowances which they have been granted. It is an unfair thing for a country to begin its economy while big fortunes exist, by inflicting misery on those who have borne the burden of national defense.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, *such is the Share Our* Wealth Movement. What I have here stated to you will be found to be approved by the law of our Divine Maker. You will find it in the Book of Leviticus, from the 25th to the 27th chapters. You will find it in the writings of King Solomon. You will find it in the teachings of Christ. You will find it in the words of our great teachers and statesmen of all countries and of all times. If you care to write to me for such proof, I shall be glad to furnish it to you free of expense by mail.

Will you not organize a Share Our Wealth Society in your community tonight or tomorrow to place this plan into law? You need it; your people need it. Write me, wire to me; get into this work with us if you believe we are right. Help to save humanity. Help to save this country. If you wish a copy of this speech or a copy of any other speech I have made, write me and it will be forwarded to you. You can reach me always in Washington, D. C. I thank you.

62-32504-64

(Reprint from Congressional Record)

Our Blundering Government

(AND ITS SPOKESMEN)

Speech Delivered

by

U. S. SENATOR HUEY P. LONG

of Louisiana

Over the network of radio stations of the National Broadcasting Co. from Washington, D. C.

Thursday, March 7, 1935

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

It has been publicly announced that the White House orders of the Roosevelt administration have declared war on Huey Long. The late and lamented, the pampered ex-Crown Prince, General Hugh S. Johnson, one of those satellites loaned by Wall Street to run the government, and who, at the end of his control over and dismissal from the N. R. A., pronounced it "as dead as a dodo," this Mr. Johnson was apparently selected to make the lead-off speech in this White House charge begun last Monday night. The Johnson speech was followed by more fuss and fury on behalf of the administration by spell binders in and out of Congress.

In a far away island, when a queen dies her first favorite is done the honor to be buried alive with her. The funeral procession of the N. R. A. (another one of these New Deal schisms or isms) is about ready to occur. It is said that General Johnson's speech of Monday night to attack me was delivered on the eve of announcing the publication of his obituary in the Red Book Magazine. Seems then that soon this erstwhile prince of the deranged alphabet makes ready to appear at the funeral of N. R. A. like unto the colored lady in Mississippi who there asserted: "I is de wife of dese remains."

I shall undertake to cover my main subject and make answer to these gentlemen in the course of this speech tonight.

It will serve no purpose to our distressed people for me to call my opponents more bitter names than they call me. Even were I able, I have not the time to present my side of the argument and match them in billingsgate or profanity.

What is this trouble with this administration of Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Farley, Mr. Astor, and all their spoilers and spell binders? They think that Huey Long is the cause of all their worry. They go gunning for me. But, am I the cause of their misery? They are like old Davy Crockett, who went out to hunt a possum. He saw in the gleam of the moonlight that a possum in the top of a tree was going from limb to limb. He shot and missed. He saw the possum again. He fired a second time and missed again. Soon he discovered that it was not a possum he saw at all in the top of that tree. It was a louse in his own eyebrow.

I do not make this illustration to do discredit to any of these gentlemen. I make it to show how often we imagine we see great trouble being done to us by some one at a distance, when, in reality, all of it may be a fault in our own makeup.

The trouble with the Roosevelt administration is that when their schemes and isms have failed, these things I told them not to do and voted not to do, that they think it will help them to light out on those of us who warned them in the beginning that the tangled messes and noble experiments would not work. The Roosevelt administration has had its way for two years. They have been allowed to set up or knock down anything and everybody. There was one difference between Hoover and Roosevelt. Hoover could not get the Congress to carry out the schemes he wanted to try. We managed to lick him on a roll call in the United States Senate time after time. But, different with Mr. Roosevelt. He got his plans through Congress. But on cold analysis they were found to be the same things Hoover tried to pass and failed.

The kitchen cabinet that sat in to advise Hoover was not different from the kitchen cabinet which advised Roosevelt. Many of the persons are the same. Many of those in Roosevelt's kitchen cabinet are of the same men or set of men who furnished employees to sit in the kitchen cabinet to advise Hoover.

Maybe you see a little change in the man waiting on the tables; but back in the kitchen the same set of cooks are fixing up the victuals for us that cooked up the mess under Hoover.

Why do you think this Roosevelt's plan for plow up cotton, corn and wheat; and for pouring milk in river, and for destroying and burying hogs and cattle the millions, all while people starve and go naked—do think those plans were the original ideas of this Ro velt administration? If you do, you are wrong. whole idea of that kind of thing first came from Hoov administration. Don't you remember when Mr. Hoo proposed to plow up every fourth row of cotton? laughed him into scorn. President Roosevelt flayed for proposing such a thing in the speech which he m from the steps of the capitol in Topeka, Kansas.

And so we beat Mr. Hoover on his plan. But w Mr. Roosevelt started on his plan it was not to plow every fourth row of cotton like Hoover tried to do. Ro velt's plan was to plow up every third row of cotton, one-twelfth more cotton to be plowed up than Hoo proposed. Roosevelt succeeded in his plan.

So it has been that while millions have starved gone naked; so it has been that while babies have cr and died for milk; so it has been that while people h begged for meat and bread, Mr. Roosevelt's administrat has sailed merrily along, plowing under and destroyi the things to eat and to wear, with tear dimmed eyes a hungry souls made to chant for this New Deal so t even their starvation dole is not taken away, and mea while the food and clothes craved by their bodies and so go for destruction and ruin. What is it? Is it gover ment? Maybe so. It looks more like St. Vitus dance.

Now, since they sallied forth with General Johns to start the war on me, let us take a look at this N. R. that they opened up around here two years ago. Th had parades and fascist signs just like Hitler and Mus lini. They started the dictatorship here to regiment bu ness and labor much more than anyone did in Germa or Italy. The only difference was in the sign. Italy's si of the fascist was a black shirt. Germany's sign of t fascist was a swastika. So in America they sidetrack the Stars and Stripes, and the sign of the Blue Eagle w used instead.

And they proceeded with the N. R. A. Everythi from a peanut stand to a power house had to have separate book of rules and laws to regulate what they di If a peanut stand started to parch a sack of goobers f sale they had to be careful to go through the rule boo One slip and he went to jail. A little fellow who presse a pair of pants went to jail because he charged five cen under the price set in the rule book. So they wrote the N. R. A. rule books, codes, laws, etc. They got up ov 900 of them. One would be as thick as an unabridged di tionary and as confusing as a study of the stars. It woul take forty lawyers to tell a shoe shine stand how to operat and be certain he didn't go to jail.

Some people came to me for advice, as a lawyer, on ho to run a business. I took several days and then couldn understand it myself. The only thing I could tell the was that it couldn't be much worse in jail than it was ou of jail, with that kind of thing going on in the country and so to go on and do the best they could.

The whole thing of Mr. Roosevelt as run under Genera Johnson became such a national scandal that Roosevel had to let Johnson slide out as the scape goat. Let then call for an N. R. A. parade tomorrow and you couldn't ge enough people to form a funeral march.

It was under this N. R. A., and the other funny alpha betical combinations which followed it, that we ran th whole country into a mare's nest. The Farleys and John sons combed the land with agents, inspectors, supervisors, detectives, secretaries, assistants, etc., all armed with the power to arrest and send to jail whomever they found not living up to some rule in one of these 900 catalogues. One man whose case reached the Supreme Court of the United States was turned loose because they couldn't even find the rule he was supposed to have violated in a search through out the United States.

PEOPLE OF AMERICA:—

In ... y get together at once and organize a:

SHARE OUR WEALTH SOCIETY

MOTTO:

EVERY MAN A KING

PRINCIPLES AND PLATFORM:

1. To limit poverty by providing that every deserving family shall share in the wealth of America for not less than one-third of the average wealth, thereby to possess not less than $5,000. free of debt.

2. To limit fortunes to such a few million dollars as will allow the balance of the American people to share in the wealth and profits of the land.

3. Old Age Pensions of $30. per month to persons over 60 years of age who do not earn as much as $1,000. per year or who possess less than $10,000. in cash or property, thereby to remove from the field of labor, in times of unemployment, those who have contributed their share to the public service.

4. *To limit the hours* of work to such an extent as to prevent over-production and to give the workers of America some share in the recreations, conveniences and luxuries of life.

5. To balance agricultural production with what can be sold and consumed according to the laws of God, which have never failed.

6. To care for the Veterans of our wars.

7. Taxation to run the government to be supported, first, by reducing big fortunes from the top, thereby to improve the country and provide employment in public works whenever agricultural surplus is such as to render unnecessary, in whole or in part, any particular crop.

SIMPLE AND CONCRETE—NOT AN EXPERIMENT

To share our wealth by providing for every deserving family to have one-third of the average wealth would mean that, at the worst, such a family could have a fairly comfortable home, an automobile and a radio, with other reasonable home conveniences, and a place to educate their children. Through sharing the work, that is, by limiting the hours of toil, so that all would share in what is made and produced in the land, every family would have enough coming in every year to feed, clothe and provide a fair share of the luxuries of life to its members. Such is the result to a family, at the worst.

From the worst to the best there would be no limit to opportunity. One might become a millionaire or more. There would be a chance for talent to make a man big because enough would be floating in the land to give brains its chance to be used. As it is, no matter how smart a man may be, everything is tied up in so few hands that no amount of energy or talent has a chance to gain any of it.

Would it break up big concerns? No. It would simply mean that, instead of one man getting all the one concern made, that there might be 1,000 or 10,000 persons sharing in such excess fortune, any one of whom, or all of whom, might be millionaires and over.

I ask somebody in every city, town, village and farm community of America to take this as my personal request to call a meeting of as many neighbors and friends as will come to it, to start a Share Our Wealth Society. Elect a President and a Secretary and charge no dues. The meeting can be held at a Court House, in some Town Hall or public building, or in the home of someone.

It does not matter how many will come to the first meeting. Get a Society organized, if it has only 2 members. Then let us get to work quick—quick—quick to put an end by law to people starving and going naked in this land of too much to eat and too much to wear. The case is all with us. It is the word and work of the Lord. The Gideons had but two men when they organized. Three Tailors of Tooley Street drew the Magna Charta of England. The Lord says:

> *"For where two or three are gathered together in My name, there am I in the midst of them."*

We propose to help our people into the place where the Lord said was their rightful own and no more.

We have waited long enough for these financial masters to do these things. They have promised and promised. Now we find our country Ten Billion Dollars further in debt on account of the depression and big leaders even propose to get 90% of that out of the hides of the common people in the form of a sales tax.

There is nothing wrong with the United States. We have more food than we can eat. We have more clothes and things out of which to get a home for those who have already lost their own.

To explain the title, motto and principles of such a society, I give the full information, viz:—

TITLE: "Share Our Wealth Society" is simply to mean that God's creatures on this lovely American continent have a right to share in the wealth they have created in this country. They have the right to a living, with the conveniences and some of the luxuries of this life so long as there are too many or enough for all. They have a right to raise their children in a healthy, wholesome atmosphere and to educate them, rather than to face the dread of their undernourishment and sadness by being denied a real life.

MOTTO: "Every Man a King" conveys the great plan of God and of the Declaration of Independence which said: "All men are created equal." It conveys that no one man is the Lord of another, but that from the head to the foot of every man is carried his sovereignty.

Now, to cover the principles of the Share Our Wealth Society, I give them in order:

1. To Limit Poverty.

We propose that a deserving family shall share in our wealth of America at least for one-third the average. An average family is slightly less than 5 persons. The number has become less during depression. The United States total wealth in normal times is about Four Hundred Billion Dollars, or about $15,000. to the family. If there were a fair distribution of our things in America, our national wealth would be three or four or five times the Four Hundred Billions, because a free, circulating wealth is worth many times more than wealth congested and frozen into a few hands as is America's wealth. But, figuring only on the basis of wealth as valued when frozen into a few hands, there is the average of $15,000. to the family. We say that we will limit poverty of the deserving people. One-third of the average wealth to the family, or $5,000. is a fair limit to the depths we will allow any one man's family to fall. None too poor, none too rich.

2. To Limit Fortunes.

The wealth of this land is tied up in a few hands. It makes no difference how many years the laborer has worked, nor does it make any difference how many dreary rows the farmer has plowed, the wealth he has created is in the hands of manipulators. They have not worked any more than many other people who have nothing. Now we do not propose to hurt these very rich persons. We simply say that when they reach the place of millionaires, they have everything they can use and they ought to let somebody else have something. As it is, 1/10th of 1 per cent of the bank depositors own nearly half of the money in the banks, leaving 99 9/10 of bank depositors owning the balance. Then 2/3 of the people do not even have a bank account. The lowest estimate is that 4% of the people own 85% of our wealth. The people cannot ever come to light unless we share our wealth, hence the Society to do it.

3. Old Age Pensions:

Everyone has begun to realize something must be done for our old people who work out their lives, feed and clothe children and are left penniless in their declining years. They should be made to look forward to their mature years for comfort rather than fear. We propose that, at the age of 60, every person should begin to draw a pension from our government of $30. per month, unless the person of 60 or over has an income of over $1,000. per year or is worth $10,000, which is 2/3 of the average wealth in America, even figured on a basis of it being frozen into a few hands. Such a pension would retire from labor those persons who keep the rising generations from finding employment.

4. To Limit the Hours of Work:

This applies to all industry. The longer hours the human family can rest from work, the more it can consume. It makes no difference how many labor-saving devices we may invent, just as long as we keep cutting down the hours and sharing what those machines produce, the better we become. Machines can never produce too much if everybody is allowed his share, and if it ever got to the point that the human family could work only 15 hours per week and still produce enough for everybody, then praised be the name of the Lord. Heaven would be coming nearer to earth. All of us could return to school a few months every year to learn some things they have found out since we were there; all could be gentlemen; "Every Man a King."

5. To Balance Agricultural Production with Consumption:

About the easiest of all things to do when financial masters and market manipulators step aside and let work the Law of the Lord. When we have a supply of anything that is more than we can use for a year or two, just stop planting that particular crop for a year either in all the country or in a part of it. Let the government take over and store the surplus for the next year. If there is not something else for the farmers to plant or some other work for them to do to live on for the year when the crop is banned, then let that be the year for the public works to be done in the section where the farmers need work. There is plenty of it to do and taxes off of the big fortunes at the top will supply plenty of money without burting anybody. In time we would have the people not struggling to raise so much when all were well fed and clothed. Distribution of wealth almost solves the whole problem without further trouble.

6. To Care for the Veterans of Our Wars:

A restoration of all rights taken from them by recent laws and further, a complete care of any disabled veteran for any ailment, who has no means of support.

7. Taxation:

Taxation is to be levied first at the top for the government's support and expenses. Swollen fortunes should be reduced principally through taxation. The government should be run through revenues it derives after allowing persons to become well above millionaires and no more. In this manner, the fortunes will be kept down to reasonable size and at the same time all the works of the government kept on a sound basis, without debts.

Things cannot continue as they now are. America must take one of three choices, viz:—

1. A monarchy ruled by financial masters—a modern feudalism.
2. Communism.
3. Sharing of the wealth and income of the land among all the people, by limiting the hours of toil and limiting the size of fortunes.

The Lord prescribed the last form. It would preserve all our gains, share them among our population, guarantee a greater country and a happy people.

The need for such Share Our Wealth Society is to spread the truth among the people and to convey their sentiment to their members of Congress.

Whenever such a local Society has been organized, please send me notice of the same so that I may send statistics and data which such local Society can give out in their community, either through word of mouth in meetings, by circulars or, when possible, in local newspapers.

Please understand that the Wall Street controlled public press will give you as little mention as possible and will condemn and ridicule your efforts. Such makes necessary the organizations to Share the Wealth of this land among the people, which the financial masters are determined they will not allow to be done. Where possible, I hope those organizing a society in the community, will get in touch with their friends in other communities and get them to organize societies in them. Anyone can have copies of this article reprinted in circular form to distribute wherever they may desire, or, if they want me to have them printed for them, I can do so and mail them to any address for 60c per hundred or $6. per thousand copies.

I introduced in Congress and supported other measures to bring about the sharing of our wealth when I first reached the United States Senate in January, 1932. The main efforts to that effect polled about 6 votes in the Senate at first. Last spring my plan polled the votes of nearly 20 U. S. Senators, becoming dangerous in proportions to the financial lords. Since then I have been abused in the newspapers and over the radio for everything under the sun. Now that I am pressing this program the lies and abuse in the big newspapers and over the radio are a matter of daily occurrence. It will all become greater with this effort. Expect

To: HUEY P. LONG.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM

FOR SHARE OUR WEALTH SOCIETY

Government Assumes the Cost and Burden to Guarantee College, Professional, and Vocational Education to All Students

Under the present policy of government the young man and young woman whose parents are possessed of means can be given a college education or vocational and professional training. There are some exceptions to this rule; that is to say, that in some few cases students can find work by which to pay their expenses through college. As a general rule, however, only those with parents possessing extraordinary means can attend college.

"All men are created equal," says the Declaration of Independence, and to all those born the constitution of our Nation guarantees "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

These provisions of our immortal national documents are not observed when the right to education rests upon the financial ability of one's parents rather than upon the mental capacity of a student to learn and his energy to apply himself to the proper study necessary for him to learn.

The "share our wealth" program contemplates that from the billions of excess revenue brought into the United States Treasury by limiting fortunes to a few million dollars to any one person, that such large sums will be expended by the Government as will afford college education and professional training to all students based upon their mental capacity and energy rather than upon the wealth of their parents. Such an education contemplates not only the scholarship but such supplies and living costs as a student may have in order to attend college.

This will transfer the youth of our land into making preparation for building a better and greater nation. It will take their surplus labor out of the ranks of employment and afford more room for others; it will mean an immediate expansion of our educational facilities and the bringing back into active service of hundreds of thousands of learned instructors whose intellect and capacities, now idle, may be used for the moral, spiritual, and intellectual uplift of the Nation. Architects, engineers, builders, material men, and craftsmen now idle would find extensive and continued field for employment in providing and maintaining such extended educational facilities in the Nation.

All in all, the program is one of national organization; it means no great or burdensome outlay because there is a surplus of the goods and things needed for the care of all students, and the consuming of the same will immediately aid our problems of overproduction.

HUEY P. LONG,

United States Senator.

(Reprinted from Congressional Record, February 7, 1935)

62-32509-64

AGB:MAM

62-32509-63

RECORDED

April 16, 1935

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL,
MR. STANLEY

There is being transmitted herewith a copy of a letter from Mr. Ernest J. Bourgeois, President, Square Deal Association of Louisiana, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, dated March 8, 1935, with copies of two enclosures pertaining to that association.

Please be advised that no investigation into this matter is being made by this Bureau and that this material is being transmitted merely for your information.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

Enclosure #284261

FILES SECTION
MAILED
★ APR 17 1935 ★
P. M.
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION,
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

EJV

37

ACB:MAM

62-32509-63

RECORDED

April 16, 1935

Mr. Ernest J. Bourgeois,
President,
Square Deal Association of Louisiana,
Post Office Box 1350,
Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter dated March 8, 1935, with which you transmitted various enclosures pertaining to the Square Deal Association of Louisiana.

Please be advised that the contents of your communication have been carefully noted and that the facts contained therein do not appear to constitute a violation of any Federal statute within the investigative jurisdiction of this Bureau. No action therefore can be taken in regard to the request for an investigation which you have made.

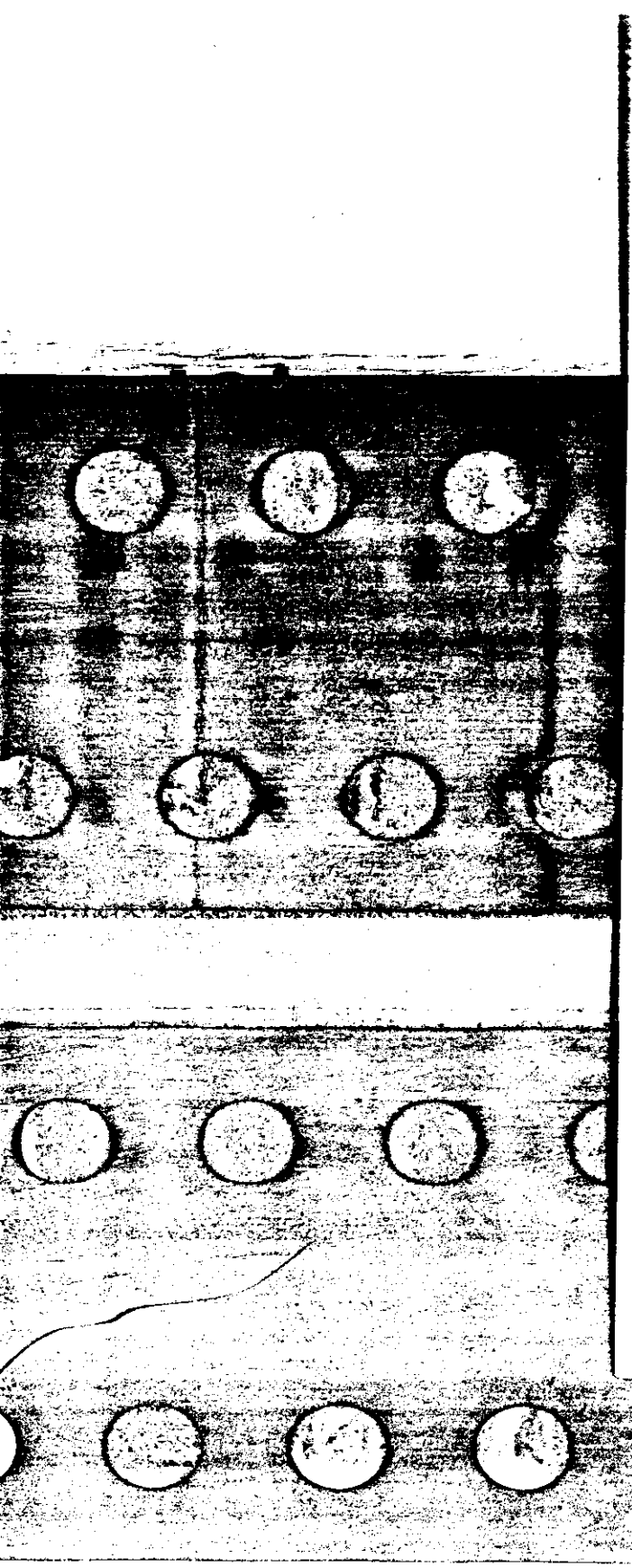
The information which you have submitted will be retained in the files of this Bureau.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

FILES SECTION
MAILED
★ APR 17 1935 ★
P. M.
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION,
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

39



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FROM: UNIT #1 & UNIT #3

_____ 1935.

TO: ___Director
___Mr. Nathan
___Mr. Tolson
___Mr. Edwards
___Mr. Quinn
___Mr. Clegg
___Unit Two

___Unit Four
___Files Section
___Personnel Files
___Mechanical Section
___Chief Clerk's Office

___Unit Five
___Identification Unit
___Statistical Section
___Technical Laborato

SUPERVISORS

Unit One
___Mr. Welles
___Mr. Lowdon
___Mr. Bryan
___Mr. Newby
___Mr. Richmond
___Mr. Thompson
___Mr. Chambers

Unit Three
___Mr. Joseph
___Mr. Berens
___Mr. Foxworth
___Mr. Weeks

___Miss Gandy
___Mrs. Kelley
___Miss McCarthy
___Mr. Ward
___M _____

___Correct
___Re-write
___Re-date
___See me
___Send file
___Note and Return

Return original to me.

E. A. Tamm - Room 5107.

SQUARE DEAL ASSOCIATION
OF LOUISIANA

411 LA. NATIONAL BANK BLDG.
BATON ROUGE, LA.

P. O. BOX 1350
PHONE 4506

March 8th, 1935.

Mr. Edgar J. Hoover - Chief
Department of Criminal Investigation,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

My purpose in writing you is twofold -; First, to place the position and intended plans of the Square Deal Association of Louisiana simply and clearly before you; and second, to give you a bit of information that may be of interest as well as provide a lead to any investigations you might care to instigate in the event I am ever murdered.

Taking these in the order named:

1. The action the Square Deal is engaged in at present is organization and standardization procedure required before our several detailed plans can be effectively and safely carried out. As to these plans, we have no intention - reserved or otherwise of going to war against the Louisiana National Guard, (I happen to have had two years service with the Louisiana militia, and am at present the holder of a commission of 2nd Lt. of Infantry, ORC) of killing or assassinating anyone, or of inciting such actions by others. We do however have the full intention of bringing full pressure to bear on the state legislators who have been so bribed and corrupted as to sponsor the growth and support of a dictatorship by Senator Huey P. Long in Louisiana. This pressure is being felt now and is daily increasing in force. Our organization does not have hundreds of thousands like the fantastic Share-the-Wealth Society but our forces at present do number several thousand determined and courageous men who mean business in seeing the return of their rights and liberty as free-born American citizens. The Ladies Auxiliary of the Association also have members wherever our companies are located.

2. Our secret State Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation is manned by such type of men that it could be more appropriately named the "State Bureau of Unidentified Criminals". The shooting of Mr. George Alessi, an unarmed man at the Baton Rouge Municipal Airport on 1/26/35, was used as an attempted frame-up on me. Why were not the charges further pressed against me? Mr. George Alessi and Mr. Joe Anzalone, italians from Independence, La., can tell a lot more about this shooting and the attempt to frame me in the case. I am twenty-eight and a married man with a wife and three small children to support. We are living in a city where the police are under the domination of America's new Public Enemy Number one, Huey P. Long. Several on the force are okay but Chief King H. Strenzke, one of Huey Long's henchmen, would stop very little at underhanded work. The same thing holds true for Dr. Clarence Lorio of Baton Rouge - a henchman recently appointed a member of the Police Jury for East Baton Rouge Parish.

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Backus
Mr. Baughma
Chief Clerk
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Keith
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

62-32509-63
RECORDED & INDEXED

WE OPPOSE ALL FORMS OF GOVERNMENT WHICH DENY THE PEOPLE THEIR CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS

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170 SEP 10 1964

APR 29 1935

MAR 11 1935

SQUARE DEAL ASSOCIATION
OF LOUISIANA

411 LA. NATIONAL BANK BLDG.
BATON ROUGE, LA.

P. O. BOX 1350
PHONE 4506

From this, if you care to believe or further investigate the truth of what I have said you can readily see that God-fearing, liberty living, upright and outspoken citizens of this city need real protection against the authorities in charge of their protection - the city police.

It is a terrible situation to be living under and bringing up a familty. I fully intended leaving the state of my birth and tried to get my wife to agree to it between the time Long's persecutive tax on the Standard Oil Company of Louisiana caused me to lose my job with them on December 26th, 1934 and that eventful night of January 5th when the Square Deal Associatio was born. As it now stands, I am in it up to my neck and since I have never included the word "quit" in my vocabulary expect to be still in it, if alive, at the successful finish ! !

For the sake of my family and the cause I represent, I would like to be assurred of a full and complete check-up by your department if any evil should ever befall me in this work. This is my last and final purpose in writing you.

Since I have the highest regard and appreciation for the work and integrity of the department you represent I feel the request of a reply from you is not only unnecessary but superfluous.

Yours sincerely,

Ernest J. Bourgeois - President
Square Deal Association of Louisiana.

4-2

PLEDGE CARD

Date.....

I hereby pledge myself to give $..... to the Square Deal Association of Louisiana, to be paid every month on or about ..... This is to be credited me and used in the interest and promotion of its cause. It is understood that this pledge places me under no legal obligations and may be cancelled by me at any time.

Signed.....

Address.....

Phone.....

Letters DESTROYED
170 SEP 10 1964

62-32509-13

SQUARE DEAL ASSOCIATION
OF LOUISIANA

411 La. National Bank Bldg.
Baton Rouge, La.

P. O. Box 1350
Phone 4506

Mr. Edgar J. Hoover - Chief
Department of Criminal Investigation,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Friend:

"They also serve who only stand and wait" is a saying which holds true today to our several excellent companies throughout the state which formed early with the birth of the Square Deal. We know these are finding it hard to wait, and have a tendency to grow impatient but this cannot be. At State Headquarters we have been heavily loaded with work from the start, and are doing everything in our power to get things on a smooth-running basis as soon as possible. We still have most of our work to do in the way of accepting invitations to contact and assist in the formation of new parish companies. Every parish and ward of the larger cities of the state is expected to have one or more companies. The city of New Orleans now has Square Deal companies in twelve of its seventeen wards and the remaining five are expected in before the end of this week.

The "action" we are engaged in at present is organization and standardization procedure required before our several detailed plans can be generally effected. As to these plans; we have no intention--reserved or otherwise--of going to war against the Louisiana National Guard but will bring the required amount of moral suasion to bear on our legislators in order to get them to give us a square deal!!

We have been concerned with effectively financing our project--a statewide proposition. For democratic reasons, no dues are required in the membership, and what we have done thus far has been accomplished solely on the popular contributions received. With the first burst of enthusiasm over, these have naturally dropped off and a definite financial program was required in order to enable us to continue as well as expand our organization and activities. A system of pledge-card contributions will be used in order that we may proceed with definite certainty. These pledges are entirely optional and unobligating. We are carrying on the detailed work of a State Organization from this headquarters, however, and feel justified in asking for state-wide support.

We assure you we are in this fight to win, and highly appreciate any support you offer.

DICTATORSHIP in our state must go!!

Yours sincerely,

Square Deal Association of La.

By Ernest J. Bourgeois Pres.
Ernest J. Bourgeois

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SEP 10 1964

62-32508-1?

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AGB:LL
62-32509-62

RECORDED

March 13, 1935

Mrs. J. S. Roussel,
2010 Chestnut Street,
Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

Dear Madam:

This is in reference to your communication dated March 5, 1935, in which you advise of threats made to you by an unknown individual who was allegedly in the employ of General L. F. Guerre. You also inclosed a newspaper clipping taken from the Times-Picayune of February 2, 1935.

Please be advised that the contents of your communication have been carefully noted and that it does not appear that the facts outlined by you constitute a violation of any Federal statute within the investigative jurisdiction of this Bureau. I am, accordingly, unable to comply with your request to ascertain the identity of the individual of whom you complain.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

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FILES SECTION
MAILED
★ MAR 13 1935 ★
P. M.
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

45

2010 Chestnut St., (Home Address)
Baton Rouge, La.
March 3rd, 1935.

Mr. John Edgar Hoover, Director,
U. S. Dept. of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

As President of the Women's Organization of the Square Deal Ass'n., of Louisiana, I would like to make a complaint to your Department of Justice, which I hope will not be ignored. Saturday, Feb. 2nd, the time that our President of the Square Deal Ass'n., was arrested, for no cause whatsoever, I was trying to leave our office to go to the law firm of Mr. Paul Borron, and as I walked down the hall, one of the plainclothes men, who is in the employ of General L. F. Guerre threatened to shoot me. This man was in the company of about ten men, two of whom I know as Mr. N. H. deBretton, and Carl Fisher, son of the Senator. Mr. Fisher made a remark that if he had had his way about it, he would have had me arrested for telling them what I did, but as I had nothing to be ashamed of, I talked to them, as men of their character should be talked to, as a lady. As I talked to them, they all hung their heads in shame - you could have heard a pin drop - they did listen to what I told them. An account of it is herewith enclosed.

My husband called Mr. N. H. deBretton to my house to try to get the man's name; he refused to give it to us. He told me to get an appointment with Gen. L. F. Guerre; that he would be glad to give us one. Through Major Pugh, I tried to get an appointment - I am still waiting for it. I cannot get the man's name.

However, I can identify this man at any time. I saw him again on the stairs at the State Capitol Wednesday night; right after every spectator was "driven" from the lower floor of the House of Representatives. This man was guarding one of the stairs, and as I recognized him, I pointed my finger in his face (I almost touched his nose) and said, "You are the man who threatened to shoot me, and as I cannot get any protection from Gen. L. F. Guerre, I must point you out to my husband and the men that he is with over there." The man backed against the wall, and started shaking "all over". He beckoned to the militiamen to come protect him from "Those ladies". About six militiamen, with their officer came over to protect him, while I went over to my husband to point him out to him. Of course, I did not expect my husband and his friends to go after the man - it would have been suicide, of cour. This man looks like an Italian. I don't think he is from Louisiana. He is the "Type" of a very unscrupulous man, I assure you. I can give you the names of all of my friends who can identify him, if you so desire.

MAR 14 1935 RECORDED & INDEXED 62-32509-6

I appeal to you, as the Director of the Dept. of Justice to find out the name of this man, and deal with him as you see fit. I will help you in any way possible.

Yours very truly, Mrs. J. S. Rousse

MAR 6 1935

Ack. 3/13/35; GDB

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62-34177

BOURGE

Long Decides
Square Deal
Witness at

Charging Threats by Sher
Policeman During Session
Legislature, Mrs. Roussel
Appeals to Roosevelt

Continued from Page One

...the opening of the following
...Mrs. [illegible] of the
...Square Deal Association of
...Louisiana, that the plain-clothes
...men detained her against her will in
...the Square Deal building this morning when she tried to leave the building.

"My husband, president of the Square Deal Association of Louisiana, and I have been threatened by the Long organization in Baton Rouge during the last few days as we will be handicapped in certain ways which had to be done to further the cause of the Square Deal Association of Louisiana. For the information of those who have been misled by the city newspapers, I will say that after a night of being lost in a swamp I managed to find my way out late Sunday morning when I learned that martial law had been declared in East Baton Rouge parish. Feeling this would make it impossible for me to carry on freely, I went into adjoining parishes.

"Having accomplished my purpose I am now back at headquarters and wish to state that in spite of Huey Long's attempted rumors to the contrary, the Square Deal Association of Louisiana is very much alive and sentiment is running high."

Mrs. Bourgeois was in the building at the time of her husband's arrest.

"My husband said he knew he was going to be arrested when he returned to Baton Rouge after doing his work in other parishes and if subpoenaed he would gladly go and would not resist arrest as he had a clear conscience and had nothing to fear," Mrs. Bourgeois said.

"I was with a group of people (who were in the office) when the plain-clothes men came for him. When the men came for him, he went gladly. I wouldn't quote as to what I think about the matter; let that be the judgment of the people.

"Although I have no office in the organization, I am behind my husband in everything that is being done for what is being done for the people of the state."

Plain-clothes Men Appear

The following statement was issued by Mrs. Roussel:

"As I entered the Louisiana National Bank building to go up to our office on the fourth floor, I noticed several plain-clothes men standing in the hall. I proceeded to our office. As I reached the office, Mrs. J. M. Shaw, our treasurer, said:

"'Mrs. Roussell, those plain-clothes men in the hall are looking for Ernest Bourgeois, our president.'

"I decided I would ask them to come in to the Square Deal office and sit down, which I did in a very polite way. They looked at me and said, 'We do not care to sit down.' I told them that I had ordered coffee to be sent to our office and that we would be glad to treat them to some coffee.

"They refused. I went back to the room, No. 411, and rang Mr. Paul Borron to ask him if plain-clothes man could stop me from leaving our building if they had no subpoena for my arrest. I talked to one of the other lawyers in Mr. Borron's office. I then tried to leave the building to go to Mr. Borron's office.

Threatened, Says Mrs. Roussel

"As I got to these plain-clothes men, one of them said, 'You cannot leave this building.' I replied, 'I have no gun and I would like to leave this building on business.' He spread both of his arms out and told me that if I tried to get by him he would shoot me. He said, 'We do not want any trouble with you, but if you give it to us, we will give you plenty.'

"I tried to get by and be forcefully detained me. So there was not anything to do but to turn around and go back. I can identify him any time.

"I immediately went back to the Square Deal office and sent this telegram to our president:

Appeal to President

"'Plain-clothes man in office building of Square Deal Association threaten our women. Please act.'

"Then all these plain-clothes men and one or two citizens of Baton Rouge came in the room to arrest Mr. Bourgeois, who had come up to our office.

"I told the plain-clothes man that

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Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

U. S. Department of Justice

Bureau of Investigation

DWM/tm

326½ Post Office Building,
New Orleans, Louisiana.
January 26, 1935.

Director,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
Pennsylvania Avenue at 9th St. N.W.,
Washington, D.C.

CONFIDENTIAL
AIR MAIL - SPECIAL DELIVERY

Dear Sir:

Re: Political Situation of Louisiana

A group of some three hundred armed men, bearing rifles and shot guns, seized the East Baton Rouge Parish Court House for a few hours on January 25, 1935, and evicted newly State appointed employees and officials, preventing entrance to the Court House of the State Administration, of Judges and others.

This group disbanded after about four hours occupation of the Court House and immediately thereafter the Louisiana State National Guard was mobilized and moved from various cities to Baton Rouge, Louisiana, which is now under martial law on order of Governor O. K. Allen, issued January 26, 1935.

The group temporarily occupying the Court House is an opposition group to the State Administration, and some were dismissed Parish employees at Baton Rouge. Others are reported to be members of an organization recently formed, styled "Square Deal Organization". The latter organization was formed by and from former Standard Oil Company employees at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, which company had dismissed a large number of men and curtailed production and activities at their refinery as a result of a recent Louisiana State tax law aimed at refinery processes of other State oil in Louisiana but undoubtedly passed as a revenue measure or to benefit certain individuals owning oil productive land located in the State of Louisiana not in active production.

The Governor of Louisiana, O. K. Allen, following conferences with Senior Senator Huey P. Long, Louisiana, and Standard Oil Company officials, issued an executive order rescinding the 5¢ per barrel oil tax and imposing only a 1¢ tax. Thereafter, a large number of the dismissed Standard Oil Company employees were re-employed but several remained outside employment and are the leading figures at Baton Rouge in the Square Deal Organization. This organization has spread to other cities and has been gaining considerable momentum and is reported to be founded along military lines.

RECORDED & INDEXED FEB 7 - 1935

62-32509-61

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170 SEP 22 1964

The situation at Baton Rouge is tense and the Senior Senator of Louisiana, Huey P. Long, in radio speeches alleges that there was a plot to assassinate him, and names in this plot employees and officials of the Standard Oil Company, the State's District Attorney at Baton Rouge, the Office Manager of United States Congressman from the 6th Judicial District, and various Parish Sheriffs and Deputies.

The Senior Senator from Louisiana today produced a radio witness, one

Letter N.O. 2/4/35

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Sidney Songey, a former informant of Prohibition Agents at Baton Rouge, and the subject of an Impersonation case at this office, New Orleans file 47-471, who alleged that he had attended meetings of the plotters and furnished details of the plot to assassinate Senator Huey P. Long. Sidney Songey was arrested by State officials as a participant in the plot prior to his radio statements.

Special Agent L. A. Kindell, who is at Baton Rouge on other matters, reported tonight that large crowds are milling the street and that one man was shot five times by State Officers of the Identification Bureau for possessing an automobile load of ammunition. His name is George N. Alessi of Independence, La., a member of the Police Jury of Tangipoahoa Parish, La.

The Louisiana National Guard is taking a prominent part in suppressing the situation and today dispersed and deteined approximately one hundred armed citizens at the airport without display of gun fire.

The Senior Senator of Louisiana, according to reports, is leaving the night of January 26, 1935 for Washington, D. C.

I am transmitting herewith New Orleans, La. newspaper articles of January 26 and 27, 1935 which fully portray proceedings and events at Baton Rouge, La. with respect to armed opposition against Louisiana State Administration and martial law at Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

No requests have been made of this office for any investigation relative this situation and should any occur I will advise you immediately.

Very truly yours,

D. W. Magee

D. W. Magee,
Special Agent in Charge.

Enc.

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[redacted], Jan. 26.—The martial law proclamation, filed with the secretary of state at 11:07 Friday night, follows:

"Whereas, in the parish of East Baton Rouge and the city of Baton Rouge a situation of armed insurrection against the duly elected and appointed officials has broken out, armed men threaten to usurp the functions of orderly government in that parish, and

"Whereas, an armed body of men have taken forcible possession of the courthouse of East Baton Rouge parish, and armed assemblies assisted by some authorities have secretly conspired to do harm and violence, and

"Whereas the chief leaders and largest numbers of those exercising such violence are officers and agents of the Standard Oil company, whose officials are apprised of such misconduct and who decline to do anything to prevent the same, and

"Whereas employes of said Standard Oil company are intimidated by superior agents to do acts of violence which the said company, though informed as to same, declines to prevent.

"Now, therefore, I, Oscar K. Allen, governor of the state of Louisiana and commander-in-chief of the militia of the state of Louisiana by virtue of the authority vested in me under the constitution and laws of the state of Louisiana and inherent in the office of chief executive, hereby declare that conditions of violence, insurrection and disorder and defiance of the legally constituted authorities of the state of Louisiana exists in the parish aforesaid and I do hereby call the said militia of the state of Louisiana into service to preserve law and order in the city of Baton Rouge and the parish of East Baton Rouge and I direct the adjutant-general of Louisiana to take such steps as may be deemed necessary to enforce this order and preserve law and order in said city and parish."

Another executive order addressed to Adjutant-General Raymond H. Fleming was filed at 9:45 a. m. directing him to "preserve law and order in the parish of East Baton Rouge and the city of Baton Rouge." It also directs him to execute the order "as circumstances require."

Supplemental Order

Late this afternoon, Governor Allen issued the following supplemental proclamation to make it clear that full martial law had been declared for the city and parish in Baton Rouge.

The proclamation reads:

"State of Louisiana,

"Executive Department,

"Baton Rouge.

"By virtue of the authority and discretion vested in me by the constitution and laws of the state of Louisiana, I do hereby declare martial law for the parish of East Baton Rouge and city of Baton Rouge and hereby reaffirm previous orders issued by me on the twenty-fifth day of January, 1935.

"Given under my hand and seal on this the twenty-sixth day of January, 1935.

(Signed) "OSCAR K. ALLEN

(Seal) "Governor.

Attest:

(Signed) "E. A. CONWAY,

"Secretary of State."

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Baughman
Chief Clerk
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
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Mr. Keith
Mr. Lester
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New Orleans
Item Tribune
1/21/35
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'TATE'S

HOME DELIVERED 12¢ A WEEK EDITION

7 26, 1935 3 CENTS

A PLOT TO ND OTHERS

Conflict



Guerre, on the witness
ioned as pa
ere John Fred Odom
ered C. O'Rourke and

ACCUSES STANDARD OIL AND 6 OFFICIALS; TROOPS RING CAPITAL

BY F. EDW. HEBERT
(New Orleans States Representative)

Baton Rouge, Jan. 26.—Senator Huey P. Long, appearing as counsel for the attorney-general of Louisiana, charged before a session of the district court of East Baton Rouge, held in the chambers of the Louisiana state supreme court in the capitol building, that a plot had been discovered to murder him.

Standing before a radio microphone in the courtroom, which was sparsely filled with spectators who had been searched for concealed weapons before being admitted, the Louisiana senator recited details of an alleged plot which he said included parish officials and officials of the Standard Oil Company.

A confession that he had been given a pistol with which to kill Senator Long was made by Sidney Songy shortly after the hearing began, and the courtroom was thrown into excitement.

Long said that the men in the conspiracy included District Attorney John Fred Odom of East Baton Rouge parish, the sheriffs of Iber-

GUARDSMEN GO FROM CITY TO BATON [illegible]

VOIDED

upreme Court Sets Aside Action in Baton Rouge Appointments

The state supreme court today in-rvened in the struggle in Baton uge between Long administration ces and anti-Long people. Four the justices signed an order set-g aside the action of District dge Carruth W. Jones and Sheriff bert L. Pettit in appointing deputy riffs in East Baton Rouge par-

The order also calls upon Judge nes, Sheriff Pettit and a half doz-deputy sheriffs to appear in the preme court and show cause why ey should not obey an act of the 34 Legislature, which provides that

7 DIE, DAMAGE $5,000,000 IN FLOOD AREA

BY J. R. CROSSLEY
(Associated Press Staff Writer)
(©, 1935, by The Associated Press)

[illegible]arks, Miss., Jan. 26.—As the Mi-[illegible]ith crested its flood dead at 27 [illegible]ay, the Coldwater river pursued [illegible]th of destruction further south-[illegible]d to raise property damage esti-[illegible]es to $5,000,000 or more.

[illegible]with thousands in refugee camps [illegible]all marooned, relief workers es-[illegible]rted that 25,000 persons were sur-[illegible]ing from the Northwest Missis-[illegible]pi rampage and the lower reaches [illegible]ted in fearful anticipation.

[illegible]heered by the arrival of 10 large [illegible]t-bottom boats, manned by United [illegible]s engineers, the refugees at [illegible]rks looked hopefully toward [illegible]hirtual when they expected the [illegible]t of the marooned in this section [illegible]uld be brought into safety.

Town Is Virtual Island

[illegible]his little town of 1200 inhabitants [illegible]s a virtual island, with lower sec-[illegible]ne under several feet of water [illegible]t set up relief stations in public [illegible]ildings to house its own distresse[illegible]d those from surrounding sections [illegible]The Quitman county courthouse [illegible]re presented a pathetic picture [illegible]ugees were everywhere. The [illegible]led the jury box. They slept o[illegible]e judge's bench. They slumpe[illegible]er the witness stand.

[illegible]oats brought in 37 more refugee[illegible]t night, adding to the almost 2[illegible] deputy sheriffs who have been

URTHOUSE 4 HOURS



Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Keith
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

SQUARE DEAL FORCE CALLED OUT AS ONE IS TAKEN BY POLICE

Members From Neighboring Parishes Join In Mobilization As Report Of Arrest Spreads; Women Serve Food And Coffee; Group Disperses After Minister Offers Prayer

By HERMANN B. DEUTSCH
(Of The Item-Tribune Staff)

BATON ROUGE, Jan. 25.—Following a show of armed strength in which about 300 citizens bearing guns took possession of the courthouse of East Baton Rouge parish here and held it for several hours, the capital of Louisiana is once more quiet at this writing. The armed men and the wives and daughters who had brought them food and ammunition have returned to their homes, "ready to be called out again at a moment's notice."

Apparently the show of force was precipitated by a report that a man had been arrested and was held at the city jail, and would be forced to "reveal" the names of all those who had participated at a recent meeting, held at the home of a Baton Rouge citizen. It was further rumored that all those present at the meeting would be arrested and would be charged with conspiracy against the person of Senator Huey Long.

New Orleans Morning Tribune 1/26/35

Square Dealers Called Out

The name of the man arrested was given as Sidney Songy. He is said at one time to have been in the employ of the Federal Secret service.

The report of his arrest became current about 3 o'clock this afternoon. In various sections of Baton Rouge men went from house to house, knocking on doors and calling, "All Square Dealers out! Get your guns and go to the courthouse."

In groups of two and three, carrying shotguns, rifles, sidearms or whatever weapons first came to hand, men began to assemble at the courthouse, which covers a city block near the old statehouse. The first two or three, carrying guns, explained that they were "going hunting." Within less than half an hour 100 or more men were gathered in the courthouse lobby, and

About seventy-five member

62-32519-61

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Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Baughman
Chief Clerk
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Keith
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tamm
Miss Gandy

Censorship Of The Press Is Ordered

(By The United Press)

BATON ROUGE, La., Jan. 26.—Censorship of the press was invoked here today in the first military order of General Louis F. Guerre, commandant of Louisiana National Guard troops mobilized in the latest revolt against United States Senator Huey P. Long.

"No publication, either by newspaper, handbill, pamphlet or otherwise, reflecting in any way upon the state or its officers, or tending to influence the public mind against the state or its officers, and no article reflecting in any way upon the work of military authorities, will be permitted," read a section of the order.

Other sections dealt in routine fashion with the requirements of martial law.

New Orleans
Item Tribune
1/27/35

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Bared Name3 As Leaders

Ousted Park Head Is Ordered Held; Five Others Named By Man Who Joined Square Dealers To Find Out Their Plans; Senator Questions Traitor, Finds 'Details' Of Alleged 'Ambush Plan'; Baton Rouge Becomes Armed City With Militia Forces Pouring In

Martial law prevails in the city of Baton Rouge and East Baton Rouge parish.

A traitor to an alleged band of conspirators, betrayed details of a plot to murder Senator Long.

From the witness stand in an ex-parte hearing before District Judge J. D. Womack, administration appointee, the traitor gave the names of nine men whom he charged as conspirators.

Alleged Conspirator Arrested

One of the alleged conspirators, Powers Higginbotham, recently displaced by the state administration as commissioner of parks in Baton Rouge, was arrested by officers of the Bureau of Criminal Identification after he had been called to the stand.

Higginbotham denied any knowledge of the so-called conspiracy.

Among the others named were District Attorney John Fred Odom, Fred Parker, former deputy sheriff; Sheriff Henry Sherburne of Iberville; Fred O'Rourke, agent of the Standard Oil company, and a member of the executive committee of the Square Deal association; Sheriff Sidney Debroca of West Baton Rouge parish; Dallas Gross, of the office of Congressman J. Y. Sanders, Jr., Roland Kizer, an attorney, and Assistant District Attorney Fred LeBlanc.

Unable to Serve Others

When officers of the court were unable to serve these men, Judge Womack continued the investigation until February 1.

Senator Long said he hoped to leave for Washington Saturday, after adjournment of the hearing, "perhaps by airplane."

According to testimony today, Long's car was to have been blocked while he was en route from Baton Rouge to New Orleans Friday. The car was to have been bombarded with tear gas and Senator Long and whoever else was in the car, assassinated.

District Judge W. Carruth Jones' name figured in the testimony of Assistant Attorney-General George Wallace, the latter stating that the judge had given the permission to the sheriff to swear in an unlimited number of deputies, that six deputies were actually sworn in, among them Mr. Parker, alleged conspirator.

Troops Continue to Pour In

In this same connection the State Supreme court in New Orleans by a vote of four to three, signed an order nullifying Judge Jones' order granting the deputizing of citizens. The order was served.

Governor Allen's martial law proclamation puts the city of Baton Rouge under strict supervision. Troops from all over the state were pouring into the capital today. Among the many restrictions on liberty was one forbidding the publication by the newspapers of the parish of any attacks on the state government.

Chief Clerk .....
Mr. Coffey .....
Mr. Edwards ..
Mr. Egan .....
Mr. Harbo.....
Mr. Keith .....
Mr. Lester .....
Mr. Quinn .....
Mr. Schilder.....
Mr. Tamm .....
Mr. Tracy .....
Miss Gandy .....

New Orleans Item Tribune 1/21/35

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Sheriff Enjoined

Appointments Blocked

An order nullifying the appointment of six Baton Rouge sheriffs, signed by four justices of the state supreme court, was served on District Judge W. Carruth Jones Saturday.

Judge Jones and Sheriff L. Pettit, who appointed the deputies, were ordered to appear with the appointees before the supreme court and show cause why they should not comply with an act of the third special session of the 1934 Legislature, which provides that the superintendent of the Bureau of Criminal Identification must approve before deputy sheriffs can be appointed.

The order was signed by Associate Justice H. F. Brunot, A. T. Higgins, John B. Fournet and John R. Land.

Wallace Asked Petition

Petition requesting the action was filed early Saturday morning by Assistant Attorney General George M. Wallace on behalf of Attorney General Porterie, Governor Allen, Louis F. Guerre, superintendent of the Criminal Identification bureau, and the new administration police jury of East Baton Rouge parish.

Under the special session's act, the petition alleged, the sheriff of East Baton Rouge parish may appoint deputies only with the approval of Superintendent Guerre.

The petition further stated that Sheriff Pettit had submitted a list of 13 deputies and that Superintendent Guerre had approved eight and disapproved five of the suggested deputies. Those disapproved were G. B. Cooke, G. L. Sides, J. A. Crowell, A. R. Singleton and T. S. McVea.

Set Hearing Wednesday

On January 14, the petition alleges, Sheriff Pettit, "in disregard of the law," and "without waiting for further action of General Guerre" that Sheriff Pettit obtained an order from Judge Jones empowering the sheriff to name and appoint" additional deputy sheriffs.

Under this allegedly illegal order of Judge Jones, Sheriff Pettit appointed the five deputies and one additional deputy, F. C. Parker, Jr.

In granting the plea, the supreme court set next Wednesday as the date for a hearing.

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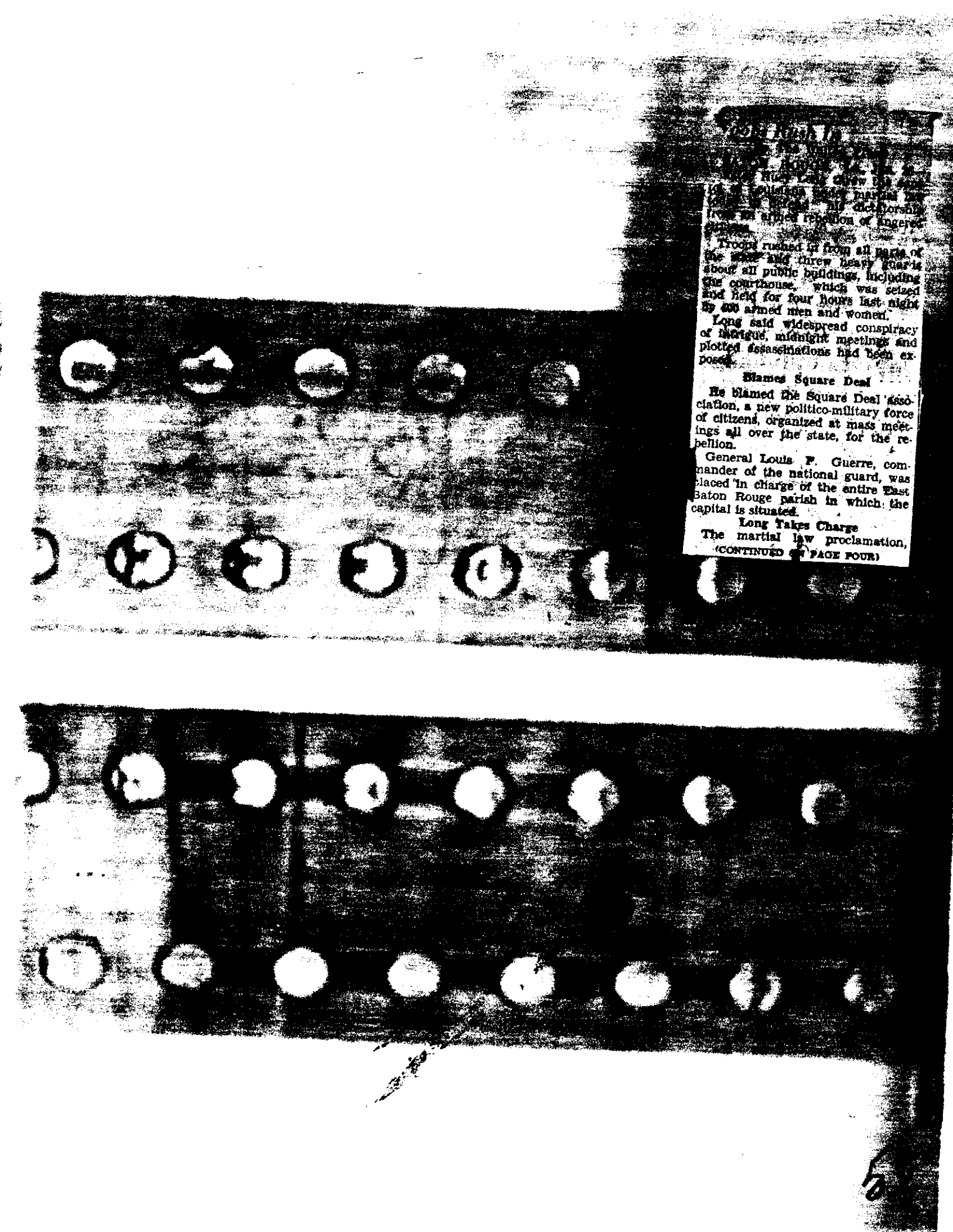


Troops rushed in from all parts of the state and threw heavy guards about all public buildings, including the courthouse, which was seized and held for four hours last night by 400 armed men and women.

Long said widespread conspiracy of intrigue, midnight meetings and plotted assassinations had been exposed.

Blames Square Deal

He blamed the Square Deal association, a new politico-military force of citizens, organized at mass meetings all over the state, for the rebellion.

General Louis F. Guerre, commander of the national guard, was placed in charge of the entire East Baton Rouge parish in which the capital is situated.

Long Takes Charge

The martial law proclamation,

(CONTINUED ON PAGE FOUR)

Troops Rush In

Heavy Guards On Buildings

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

signed by Governor O. K. Allen, Long's ally, said "conditions of violence, insurrection, disorder and defiance of state authority previals. The chief leaders and largest number of those exercising such violence are officers and agents of the Standard Oil company."

Senator Long was red of face and apparently very excited when he arrived here. He shouted orders to his guards, whirled about the city in an automobile for a rapid tour of inspection, and repaired to his quarters in a downtown hotel.

"If they want a fight, they'll get one," he shouted at a reporter who inquired of his plans.

"And," he added, "there ain't gonna be no seizure of the capital or anything else."

Two bus loads of guardsmen from New Orleans arrived shortly before dawn and were immediately posted around the state buildings.

Officers issued orders barring civilians from the grounds and the commander refused to talk with reporters.

The New Orleans contingent was the first of several companies ordered here after members of the newly formed Square Deal association ejected office holders from the courthouse yesterday and barricaded themselves within.

Restricted Area

As the two buses sped up to the capitol grounds and skidded to a stop, the officers yelled "All out."

A few spectators, mostly newspaper men, were ordered to "stand back" while guard officers ordered their men to "fall in."

The guardsmen, surly and disgruntled, lined up and "counted off."

With little ceremony the guard officers set up a restricted area and ordered "everyone on the outside." The militiamen carried out their instructions to the letter.

The United Press was informed on high authority that "today is the last day for the Square Deal association."

The troops will assist civil authorities arresting all leaders of the association, particularly the leaders of 500 armed men who took over the courthouse late yesterday afternoon in the name of the organization.

More Troops on Way

Two companies of the 156th Infantry, Louisiana National Guard, left Morgan City and Crowley early today. At the same time Troop D of the 108th Cavalry was leaving Bogalusa. Units of the Washington Field Artillery were being mobilized in Jackson Barracks in New Orleans, but had not received marching orders. The troops should arrive here at 8 a. m.

It was reported that leaders of the association would be charged with plotting to assassinate Long. They also will be charged with seeking, by yesterday's mobilization, to overthrow the government by force. Warrants for the arrest of 35 men were reported drawn and in the hands of local police, a Long controlled and dominated organization.

A close check early today revealed that all known leaders of the association remained in their homes, awaiting the showdown. They issued no statements, but intimated they were ready to face the "test of force with force."

500 Mobilized

Approximately 500 men, armed with shotguns, rifles and pistols, mobilized yesterday within an hour after they were called. Whether this citizen "army" would be mobilized again to face the trained military could not be surmised from the leaders' statements, but it was believed cool heads within the organization would prevent any armed defiance of the military.

Headed by Louis Bourgoise, 29, unemployed, the association has grown rapidly since its formation a month ago. Organized along semi-military lines, it has units in all parts of the state.

The Long political machine, it was said autoritatively, was alarmed by the manner in which the army was assembled and by the fact that every man not only was armed but seemed prepared to use his weapon. Everything was done with the smoothest efficiency and Long politicians viewed this as proof that the Square Deal association was well organized.

Will Fight

Square Deal officials themselves were silent. They understood that an attempt would be made today to arrest 35 of their members on a charge that they had plotted to assassinate Long. If this attempt is made, the army will be re-mustered, and, as one of the anti-Long leaders said, [illegible] fighting will start."

Yesterday [illegible] accomplished its purpose. Long's closely controlled state police, which form his "private army" according to his opponents, was said to have seized Sidny Songy, Square Deal leader, and was attempting to force him to reveal the names of all persons who attended a recent secret meeting of the association. The army held the courthouse seven hours. Word was circulated that Songy had been released. The army immediately dispersed.

Square Deal leaders made it plain that they intended fighting any effort to break up their organization through "illegal arrests and brutal questionings by Long's cossacks." They tacitly admitted that the association had held many secret meetings and was secretly organized much more cohesively than was generally believed.

Silent on Incident

But neither side would discuss the incident specifically. It was learned that Long's political subordinates believed, or said they believed, they had discovered a plot to ambush Long's automobile while it was en route to New Orleas and kill him. Thirty-five men, it was hinted, would be arrested on a charge of conspiracy.

The Square Deal association is organized throughout the state for the avowed purpose of ending Long's political dictatorship. Its leaders have not hesitated to talk in terms of revolution and recently they publically assembled members in military formation.

Its first mobilization was consummated smoothly. Men went from door to door, shouting "all Square Dealers turn out." Immediately streets leading to the courthouse were spotted with men carrying shotguns and revolvers. Within half an hour 200 men had invaded the building, sent women workers home, turned out Long officials who departed quickly without protest, and were in full possession. Within an hour 400 men were there.

Another hundred arrived later from the neighborhing parishes of Iberville, Tangipahoa, East Feliciana and West Feliciana.

Square Deal women apeared soon after their men. They brought huge baskets of sandwiches and pots of coffee. These were circulated, but there was no festive air. The men were silent and grim.

Square dealers were conspicuous by their absence during the morning hours. More than 30 of their leaders were understood to be marked for arrest in a general cleanup on charges of an asserted plot to assassinate Long.

The governor's troop proclamation stated that "conditions of violence, insurrection, disorder and defiance of the constituted state authorities exists in the city of Baton Rouge and East Baton Rouge parish."

It charged the Standard Oil company officials with "knowledge of the trouble," and stated that "the chief leaders and officers of the secret agents plotting against the state government are employes of the said Standard Oil company of Louisiana."

Excitement caused by Long's personal appearance in the camp of his avowed enemies was magnified by the stir caused by announcement that a judicial tribunal would be launched in the asserted assassination plot.

Citizens gathered outside the capitol grounds, to watch the spectacle unfold. Troops were on the march. Some shouted imprecations at them, but they strode steadily on.

"Murder Plot" Hearing

The "murder plot" hearing started in the Supreme court room soon after 11 o'clock.

Judge J. D. Womack, appointed to the Suprmee court by Gov. Allen, Long's ally, presided.

Long came in and started the proceedings.

Attorney General G. L. Porterie

[illegible] shouted Long. [illegible] persecute these cases."

No prisoners had been brought but civil and military auth[orities] were moving about the city [with] warrants and looking for [con]spirators.

Meantime, General Louis G[...] commander of the troops, issu[ed] first military order, designating [Ba]ton Rouge as "military distri[ct] 1." Troops were still pouring [into] the city.

When the judicial inquiry [...] Long assumed the principal r[ole].

Swaggering about, shouting [at] guards, attorneys, newspaper[men] and others, Long ordered the [in]quiry opened.

Takes Charge

He said he was "prepared [to] prove there was a conspiracy [par]ticipated in by four sheriffs, [a] district attorney, and probabl[y a] district judge."

In chronological order he re[cited] purported details of secret meet[ings] "participated in by officials o[f a] large oil corporation, the East [Ba]ton Rouge district attorney, [and] sheriffs from four parishes [...] as citizens."

He said it was the purpose of [the] hearing to "get at the bottom of [...] and break up the damndest [...] of scoundrels that ever plotted [mur]der."

"There's going to be some men [re]moved from office and thrown [in] jail for a long time," he [...] "This insurrection is going [to be] busted up."

Admits Being Spy

The purported "inside of the [mur]der plot against Long," was [...]ically outlined by Sidney P. So[ngy] former government secret servic[e op]erative, who revealed that he w[as a] "spy" in the employ of Long.

"Fred Parker, a deputy sher[iff] told me had 15 men ready to sh[oot] Long down," Songy said.

The judicial investigation [into] alleged murder plot against [...] Long adjourned at 1:15 p. m. [...] February 1

After Powers Higginbotham, [for]mer commissioner of parks [and] streets of East Baton Rouge [...] had been interrogated regarding [...] connection with the murder p[lot] Senator Long ordered the investi[ga]tion continued.

Higginbotham, whose job [...] ordered abolished last week, mad[e a] very unsatisfactory witness.

He denied knowledge of any p[lot] and denied that he had talked [to] Songy. "I don't even know Son[gy] never saw him before in my li[fe]" said he.

"You're a fine example of [the] mentality of East Baton Rouge [of]ficials," replied Long.

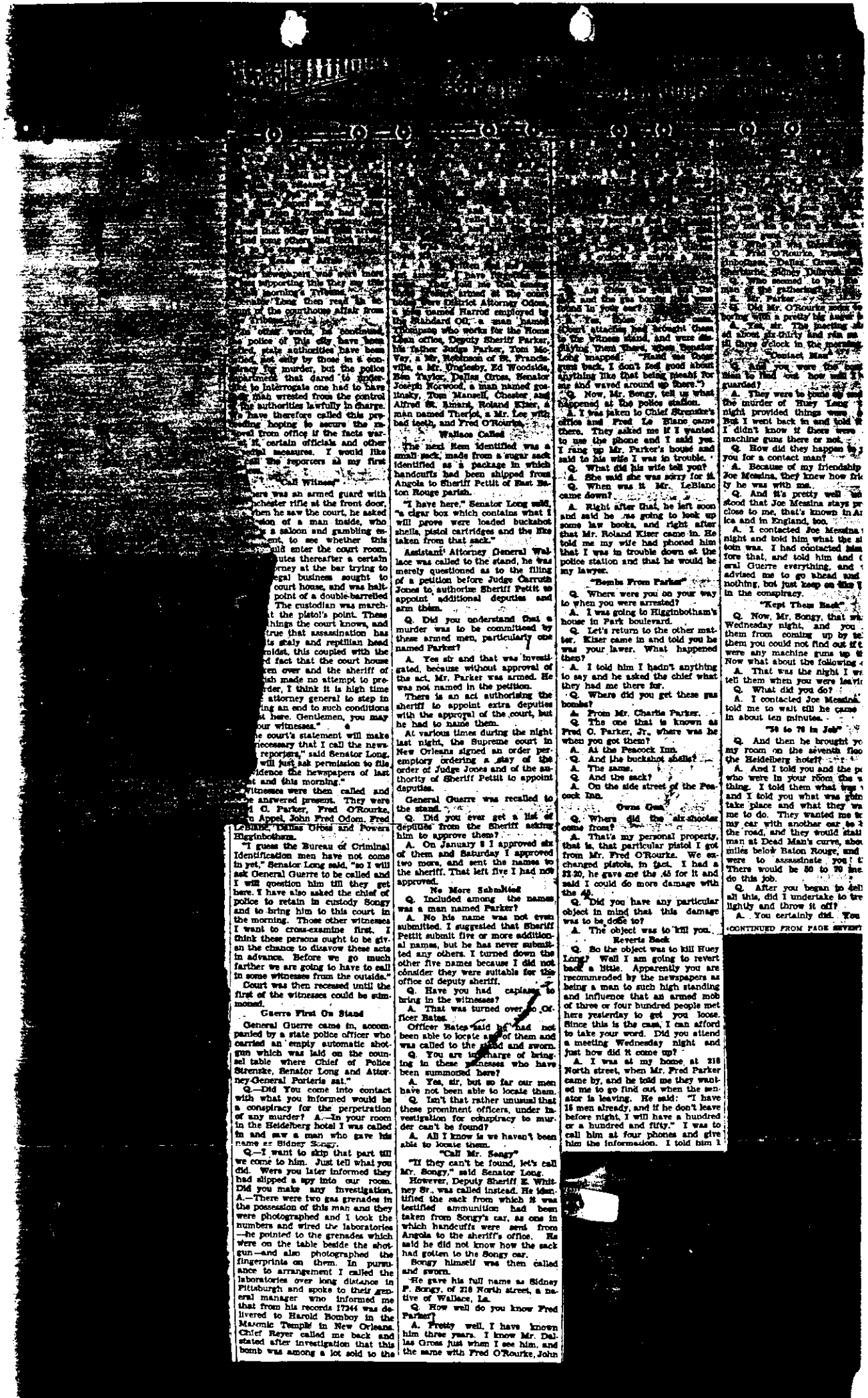
The senator then ordered the f[or]mer parish official held in custo[dy] of the state bureau of investigat[ion] until the hearings are resumed F[eb]ruary 1.

"And," he said, "don't let him [talk] to anybody."

Immediately after Higginbotham was released from the stand, [...] bureau of investigation officers [...] ordered out in search of six m[en] who had failed to appear and [tes]tify.

"Get those rats," said Long, "[and] hold them until I get back fr[om] Washington."

New Orleans
Item Tribune
1/27/35
62-32509-61



...newspaper was more ...supporting this they say this ...morning's Tribune. ...
...Long then read in ... of the courthouse affair from ...Tribune. ...
...other words, he continued, ...police of this city have been ...ted, state authorities have been ...ted, not only by those in a con...racy for murder, but the police ...partment that dared to under...ke to interrogate one had to have ...man wrested from the control ...the authorities lawfully in charge. ...We have therefore called this pro...eeding hoping to secure the re...oval from office if the facts war...nt it, certain officials and other ...ecial measures. I would like ...all the reporters as my first ...

"Call Witness"

...re was an armed guard with ...chester rifle at the front door, ...then he saw the court, he asked ...ction of a man inside, who ...a saloon and gambling es...ent, to see whether this ...uld enter the court room. ...utes thereafter a certain ...rney at the bar trying to ...egal business sought to ...court house, and was halt...point of a double-barrelled ...The custodian was march...t the pistol's point. These ...things the court knows, and ...true that assassination has ...its scaly and reptilian head ...midst, this coupled with the ...d fact that the court house ...en over and the sheriff of ...ish made no attempt to pre...der, I think it is high time ...attorney general to step in ...ing an end to such conditions ...4 here. Gentlemen, you may ...our witnesses."

...e court's statement will make ...necessary that I call the news...reporters," said Senator Long, ...will just ask permission to file ...idence the newspapers of last ...t and this morning."

Witnesses were then called and ...e answered present. They were ...d C. Parker, Fred O'Rourke, ...n Appel, John Fred Odom, Fred ...LeBlanc, Dallas Gross and Powers Higginbotham.

"I guess the Bureau of Criminal Identification men have not come in yet," Senator Long said, "so I will ask General Guerre to be called and I will question him till they get here. I have also asked the chief of police to retain in custody Songy and to bring him to this court in the morning. Those other witnesses I want to cross-examine first. I think these persons ought to be given the chance to disavow these acts in advance. Before we go much farther we are going to have to call in some witnesses from the outside."

Court was then recessed until the first of the witnesses could be summoned.

Guerre First On Stand

General Guerre came in, accompanied by a state police officer who carried an empty automatic shotgun which was laid on the counsel table where Chief of Police Strenzke, Senator Long and Attorney-General Porteris sat."

Q.—Did You come into contact with what you informed would be a conspiracy for the perpetration of any murder? A.—In your room in the Heidelberg hotel I was called in and saw a man who gave his name as Sidney Songy.

Q.—I want to skip that part till we come to him. Just tell what you did. Were you later informed they had slipped a spy into our room. Did you make any investigation. A.—There were two gas grenades in the possession of this man and they were photographed and I took the numbers and wired the laboratories —he pointed to the grenades which were on the table beside the shotgun—and also photographed the fingerprints on them. In pursuance to arrangement I called the laboratories over long distance in Pittsburgh and spoke to their general manager who informed me that from his records 17344 was delivered to Harold Bomboy in the Masonic Temple in New Orleans. Chief Reyer called me back and stated after investigation that this bomb was among a lot sold to the [illegible] armed at the court house were District Attorney Odom, a man named Harrod employed by the Standard Oil, a man named Thompson who works for the House Ways and Means committee, Deputy Sheriff Parker, his father Judge Parker, Tom Mo[illegible]Vey, a Mr. Robinson of St. Francisville, a Mr. Ungleshy, Ed Woodside, Ben Taylor, Dallas Gross, Senator Joseph Norwood, a man named Golinsky, Tom Mansell, Chester and Alfred St. Amant, Roland Kiser, a man named Theriot, a Mr. Lee with bad teeth, and Fred O'Rourke.

Wallace Called

The next item identified was a small sack, made from a sugar sack identified as a package in which handcuffs had been shipped from Angola to Sheriff Pettit of East Baton Rouge parish.

"I have here," Senator Long said, "a cigar box which contains what I will prove were loaded buckshot shells, pistol cartridges and the like taken from that sack."

Assistant Attorney General Wallace was called to the stand, he was merely questioned as to the filing of a petition before Judge Carruth Jones to authorize Sheriff Pettit to appoint additional deputies and arm them.

Q. Did you understand that a murder was to be committed by these armed men, particularly one named Parker?

A. Yes sir and that was investigated, because without approval of the act, Mr. Parker was armed. He was not named in the petition.

There is an act authorizing the sheriff to appoint extra deputies with the approval of the court, but he had to name them.

At various times during the night last night, the Supreme court in New Orleans signed an order peremptory ordering a stay of the order of Judge Jones and of the authority of Sheriff Pettit to appoint deputies.

General Guerre was recalled to the stand.

Q. Did you ever get a list of deputies from the Sheriff asking him to approve them?

A. On January 8 I approved six of them and Saturday I approved two more, and sent the names to the sheriff. That left five I had not approved.

No More Submitted

Q. Included among the names was a man named Parker?

A. No his name was not even submitted. I suggested that Sheriff Pettit submit five or more additional names, but he has never submitted any others. I turned down the other five names because I did not consider they were suitable for the office of deputy sheriff.

Q. Have you had capias to bring in the witnesses?

A. That was turned over to Officer Bates.

Officer Bates said he had not been able to locate any of them and was called to the stand and sworn.

Q. You are in charge of bringing in these witnesses who have been summoned here?

A. Yes, sir, but so far our men have not been able to locate them.

Q. Isn't that rather unusual that these prominent officers, under investigation for conspiracy to murder can't be found?

A. All I know is we haven't been able to locate them.

"Call Mr. Songy"

"If they can't be found, let's call Mr. Songy," said Senator Long.

However, Deputy Sheriff E. Whitney Sr., was called instead. He identified the sack from which it was testified ammunition had been taken from Songy's car, as one in which handcuffs were sent from Angola to the sheriff's office. He said he did not know how the sack had gotten to the Songy car.

Songy himself was then called and sworn.

He gave his full name as Sidney P. Songy, of 218 North street, a native of Wallace, La.

Q. How well do you know Fred Parker?

A. Pretty well, I have known him three years. I know Mr. Dallas Gross just when I see him, and the same with Fred O'Rourke, John [illegible] Are those the guns [illegible] and the gas bombs [illegible] found in your car? [illegible]

A. Yes, Mister [illegible] came [illegible] Court attaches had brought them to the witness stand, and were displaying them there, when Senator Long snapped: "Hand me those guns back, I don't feel good about anything like that being nearby for me and waved around up there.")

Q. Now, Mr. Songy, tell us what happened at the police station.

A. I was taken to Chief Strenzke's office and Fred Le Blanc came there. They asked me if I wanted to use the phone and I said yes. I rang up Mr. Parker's house and said to his wife I was in trouble.

Q. What did his wife tell you?

A. She said she was sorry for it.

Q. When was it Mr. LeBlanc came down?

A. Right after that, he left soon and said he was going to look up some law books, and right after that Mr. Roland Kiser came in. He told me my wife had phoned him that I was in trouble down at the police station and that he would be my lawyer.

"Bombs From Parker"

Q. Where were you on your way to when you were arrested?

A. I was going to Higginbotham's house in Park boulevard.

Q. Let's return to the other matter. Kiser came in and told you he was your lawer. What happened then?

A. I told him I hadn't anything to say and he asked the chief what they had me there for.

Q. Where did you get these gas bombs?

A. From Mr. Charlie Parker.

Q. The one that is known as Fred C. Parker, Jr., where was he when you got them?

A. At the Peacock Inn.

Q. And the buckshot shells?

A. The same.

Q. And the sack?

A. On the side street of the Peacock Inn.

Owns Gun

Q. Where did the six-shooter come from?

A. That's my personal property, that is, that particular pistol I got from Mr. Fred O'Rourke. We exchanged pistols, in fact, I had a 22-20, he gave me the .45 for it and said I could do more damage with the 45.

Q. Did you have any particular object in mind that this damage was to be done to?

A. The object was to kill you.

Reverts Back

Q. So the object was to kill Huey Long? Well I am going to revert back a little. Apparently you are recommended by the newspapers as being a man to such high standing and influence that an armed mob of three or four hundred people met here yesterday to get you loose. Since this is the case, I can afford to take your word. Did you attend a meeting Wednesday night and just how did it come up?

A. I was at my home at 218 North street, when Mr. Fred Parker came by, and he told me they wanted me to go find out when the senator is leaving. He said: "I have 15 men already, and if he don't leave before night, I will have a hundred or a hundred and fifty." I was to call him at four phones and give him the information. I told him I [illegible] Who seemed to be [illegible] ...ion of the gathering? [illegible] Mr. Parker [illegible]

Q. Did Mr. O'Rourke [illegible] ...hoping [illegible] a pretty big [illegible]

A. Yes, sir. The meeting [illegible] ...d about six-thirty and ran [illegible] ...til three o'clock in the morning. [illegible] Contact Man [illegible]

Q. And you were the [illegible] ...man to find out how well [illegible] ...guarded?

A. They were to come up and [illegible] the murder of Huey Long [illegible] ...night provided things were [illegible] But I went back in and told [illegible] I didn't know if there were [illegible] machine guns there or not.

Q. How did they happen to [illegible] ...you for a contact man?

A. Because of my friendship [illegible] Joe Messina, they knew how friendly he was with me.

Q. And it's pretty well understood that Joe Messina stays pretty close to me, that's known in Africa and in England, too.

A. I contacted Joe Messina [illegible] night and told him what the situation was. I had contacted him before that, and told him and [illegible] eral Guerre everything, and [illegible] advised me to go ahead and [illegible] nothing, but just keep on the [illegible] in the conspiracy.

"Kept Them Back"

Q. Now, Mr. Songy, that Wednesday night and you [illegible] them from coming up by telling them you could not find out if [illegible] were any machine guns up there. Now what about the following [illegible]

A. That was the night I was to tell them when you were leaving.

Q. What did you do?

A. I contacted Joe Messina [illegible] told me to wait till he came in about ten minutes.

"30 to 70 in Job"

Q. And then he brought you to my room on the seventh floor of the Heidelberg hotel?

A. And I told you and the people who were in your room the whole thing. I told them what was going and I told you what was going to take place and what they were to do. They wanted me to [illegible] my car with another car to [illegible] the road, and they would station a man at Dead Man's curve, about two miles below Baton Rouge, and were to assassinate you. There would be 30 to 70 men to do this job.

Q. After you began to tell them all this, did I undertake to treat it lightly and throw it off?

A. You certainly did. You

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE SEVEN)

TROOPS CAPTURE 100 ARMED CITIZENS

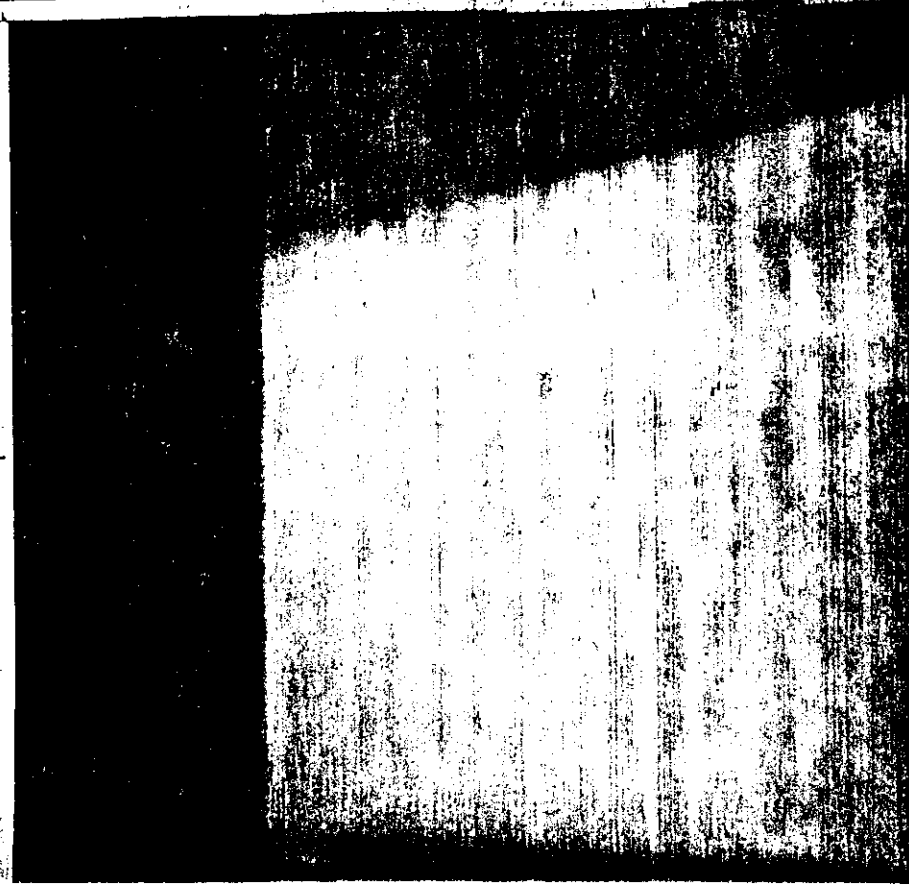
Militia In Battle Form Halts Group

Square Dealers Crouched Behind Automobiles But Surrender As They See They Are Hopelessly Outnumbered By State Guardsmen; Baton Rouge Airport Scene Of 'Near' Battle.

BATON ROUGE, La., Jan. 26.—A hundred armed citizens, after facing a heavily armed company of 60 National Guardsmen across the Baton Rouge airport for nearly an hour this afternoon, surrendered at 6 p. m.

The militiamen were advancing on the citizens, members of the Square Deal association assembled under the command of Ernest Bourgeois, president.

They had lined up their automobiles at the edge of the



New Orleans
Times-Picayune
1/21/35

62-32509-61

[illegible] Attempted

Befriended Man Sells Out

[illegible] Mendosa, Ne[illegible] placed as Commissioner [illegible] and Streets in Baton Rouge; [illegible] Parker, formerly deputy sheriff of this parish; Sheriff Henry [illegible] turne of Iberville parish; Fred O'Rourke, an employe of the Standard Oil company; Sheriff Sidney [illegible] of West Baton Rouge parish; Roland Kilbourne, a Baton Rouge attorney, and Assistant District Attorney [illegible] LeBlanc of Baton Rouge.

Called In Guerre

He declared that he had notified Joe Messina, Senator Long's bodyguard, who was his close friend, during the early stages of the conspiracy, what was a-foot and that the latter had called in General Louis F. Guerre, head of the state police force.

He said that at the request of these two he continued to take part in the conspiracy; that as such he secured gas grenades, ammunition and weapons and was told on Thursday night to notify the other conspirators when Senator Long would be about ready to leave the hotel.

He called the telephone numbers given him at the appointed time from the office of the Highway commission, with General Guerre, State Senator James A. Noe and a stenographer listening in at three extension phones, and was then directed by Dallas Gross and Fred Parker to proceed to "Dead Man's curve, on the main highway, 18 miles below Baton Rouge, and to park his car, with another that would join him there, so as to block the highway.

"Evidence on Table"

At this point he said the assassination Senator Long was to be consummated, the conspirators having informed him that "we didn't want to get him in Washington because it might reflect on President Roosevelt."

While this statement was being made, the two gas cans, a large automatic shotgun, a 45 pictol and a cigar box full of ammunition were on the counsel table at which Attorney General Porterie, Senator Long and Chief of Police King Strenzke, of Baton Rouge, were [illegible]. Although the courtroom [had] been almost empty when the [hear]ing opened, with the recently appointed District Judge Womack presiding, the place was gradually filled to capacity. All persons entering the chamber were searched for weapons.

Senator Long was facetious in his questions at several points during the inquiry, which was begun at the formal petition of Attorney General Porterie, who informed the court he had asked Senator Long to examine the witnesses, and who took no further active part in the proceedings from that point on.

"Not Killed Yet"

Senator Long made it plain that the State Bureau of Criminal Identification had been given subpoenas to bring in as witnesses charged with complicity in a murder the various men Songy named. He had Joseph Bates, one of the deputies of the bureau, and General Guerre placed on the stand to testify that they had been unable to bring these witnesses in or to find them.

"Isn't it rather unusual that we are unable to find such prominent citizens as these?" he inquired caustically.

At another point he assured a witness:

"All I'm trying to prove is that I'm really not killed yet, and want to show them I am still very much alive."

Recess was taken until Friday after Mrs. Songy had followed her husband to the stand for brief testimony, and after Powers Higginbotham, one of those named as a conspirator in Songy's story, had appeared in the court romo, the only one o fthose named who could be found today.

In response to questions he gave no information other than "I can't remember," referring to the persons he was with or the places he had gone on the nights when the alleged conspiracy was in the making.

Entire Capital Guarded

When the weapons and grenades were being passed about and identified by Songy as those given to him by men he had named as conspirators, Senator Long testily directed that they be laid away on the table immediately afterwards.

"Those things were meant for me," he snapped, "and I don't like them being waved around in front of me like that."

"Given Bombs"

The high point of the open inquiry into the conspiracy came when the witness, Sidney Songy, described how he obtained a .45-caliber pistol that was found in his automobile when he was first arrested Thursday night.

"Who gave you the gas bombs and the shotgun?" Senator Long asked him.

"Fred Parker, outside the Peacock Inn," the witness replied.

"And the pistol?"

"That's my personal property. At least, that one isn't. I got that one from Fred O'Rourke. He and I exchanged pistols. in fact. I had a 32.20 and he gave me that .45 for it, because he said I could do more damage with a .45."

"And what was this damage you were to do with the .45? What was the object of the damage to be?" Senator Long continued.

"You were to be the object. I was to use it to kill you."

Meanwhile, the entire capital was under guard of the state militia. Guardsmen had taken possession of



DISTRICT ATTORNEY JOHN FRED ODOM, of the parish of East Baton Rouge, was charged by Senator Huey Long today as one of a group of persons who conspired upon his life, during an ex-parte hearing in Baton Rouge today.



GENERAL GUERRE . . . he "found grenades" . . . and trapped sheriff.

sudden appearance of some 300 armed men at the East Baton Rouge parish court house yesterday afternoon, taking over the building and holding it for several hours, on the rumor that a number of men were to be arrested for conspiracy to kill Senator Long. It therefore calls upon the head of the state militia to take whatever steps may be necessary to preserve order in the parish.

Guard units in full uniform started arriving here by busses at daybreak, with equipment, and made headquarters temporarily at the old armory near the capitol. Because of the number of separate detachments arriving at about the same time, it was impossible to say how many men are here under arms, and what guard units they represent. At least one New Orleans unit is present, under Captain Benezech.

Take Over Court Building

One squad of fifteen men or so took charge of the second floor of the city court and police building, and refused to let any persons enter. The men wore helmets and gas masks.

Another detachment debarked at the rear door of the capitol building and were lined up by their officers, awaiting orders. A third left their bus on the lower slope of the state house lawn, stacked their arms and likewise went into formation.

Mayor Wade Bynum of Baton Rouge, and Dr. Clarence Lorio, newly elected president of the police jury commission appointed by Governor Allen to take over the parish government, both expressed surprise at the arrival of the soldiery, and stated they had made no request for troops.

Brigadier General Louis F. Guerre, in full uniform, reached the capital at 8:15, and went immediately to the restaurant where he met Captain Benezech and other officers.

Confers With Guerre

When asked by reporters whether the city of Baton Rouge was under military occupation, he laughed and replied "you fellows don't know what a term like that means. I am going to have some breakfast now and will issue a statement within an hour.. I shall establish military headquarters within that time."

Meanwhile Senator Long had returned to the capitol, and was in his rooms at the Heidelburg hotel. General Guerre had conferred with him it was understood, before coming to the state house to take charge of the troops.

The coming of the troops followed a demonstration by some 300 armed citizens at the courthouse here yesterday afternoon and night when they took over the building and held it for several hours, and "after our purpose had been accomplished," disbanded with prayer.

Hearing Opens

Although the hearing had been set for 10 o'clock the hour was later shifted to 10:30. Even at that hour, however, the Supreme court chamber was practically deserted, though within a few minutes various notable political figures in the state administration began to drift in. Among the first was Jess Nugent

[illegible] parishes were sitting in the [illegible] and that they had [illegible] upon a course of [illegible] they had hoped to [illegible] it was also said the [illegible] of that parish was [illegible] conspiracy.

"We called in the [illegible] eral yesterday and asked [illegible] ion, and he was of the opini[on] this was not serious.

"However, on Wednesday [illegible] meeting was held here in [illegible] extending way past 2 o'clock. [E]missaries were sent from that [meet]ing to ascertain the whereabo[uts of] certain persons and if their [mur]der might be accomplished [without] serious difficulty.

Stood On Guard

"We were informed at the [illegible] who was there and we disp[atched] certain friends there to [illegible] the scene and to watch them and go to report what they [illegible]

"This meeting broke up [on Wed]nesday night, though I may [be mak]ing a mistake of one day. Th[is was] serious and we stood at gua[rd the] following day with the she[riff of] the parish of West Baton [Rouge] returned here on the [illegible] night in pursuance of an [agree]ment made the night before.

"Then the sheriff from [illegible] parish returned here. [illegible] from West Feliciana paris[h] [illegible] ed, and in company with [illegible] from the parish of East [Baton] Rouge, the office manager of [a con]gressman serving this distri[ct] agents of the Standard Oil [com]pany, they went into [illegible] of securing certain murder[ers] [de]cided it was impossible to [get] the common people into [illegible] and they would have to do [it them]selves.

Laid Plans

"They thereupon caucused [illegible] their gatherings and their [illegible]

"We had called in the [illegible] of the city of Baton Rouge [and ap]prised them of everything [illegible] arrested a man under the [illegible] tion we gave him. There [was in his] automobile a shot-sack [illegible] other kind of a sack bearing [the] initials of the sheriff's office [illegible] [aut]omatic army Colts belong[ing to] the special agents of the St[andard] Oil company, two tear gas [illegible] bearing serial numbers [illegible] to either the sheriff of Iber[ville or] East Baton Rouge. That m[an was] brought back here by the [police] department. Then mysteri[ous things be]gan to happen that will be m[ade known] in this case later.

Received Counsel

"But the person arrested [illegible] found himself represented b[y coun]sel. Counsel appeared and [illegible] had been telephoned by the [man's] wife to come down to the [police] station and represent him. [The] police department investigat[ed and] found the man didn't have a [illegible] and his wife said she hadn't [tele]phoned anybody. Nonethele[ss coun]sel appeared out of the dee[illegible] He was advised by counsel [to give] no information and he app[ears to] have followed that course. [If] the court pleases is what we [expect] to prove.

"Now we were led by our [illegible] tious attorney general to pro[ceed] cautiously that when we w[ere in]formed that tear gas was to [be used] to stifle state officers whil[e mur]ders were being committed, [we ac]quired some of our informa[tion on the] spot that tear gas for us t[illegible] might find it in the posse[ssion of] these gentlemen, and after [a cer]tain length of time, at an a[p]p[ointed] hour it was agreed that I w[as] leaving this city going to N[ew Or]leans Thursday night. I h[ad an]nounced publicly my intentio[n to do] so. Thereupon the assembl[y, in]cluding the persons I have [named,] arranged to have the autom[obile in] which I was riding blocke[d] where down below Dead [Man's] curve, at which time the c[ars were] to roll up, and these gentlem[en who] were in this meeting, and [immedi]ately to begin their work of [illegible] of those who were with me [as well] as myself.

"We began to intercept so[me tele]phone conversations passin[g] one of these men who was [to give] the signal to a deputy sheri[ff. The] deputy sheriff in question w[as] telephoned at his home by t[his per]son and told to ring anoth[er num]ber, and that was the house [of] Dallas Gross. He was info[rmed] Gross wasn't there and w[as] given another number to [the] home of the district atto[rney]

Bare 'Plot' On Long

Witnesses Are Quizzed

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE TWELVE)

you didn't want no man killed.

Q. Did I ask you to call Mr. Parker over the phone?

A. Yes, sir; I went to make four phone calls from the Highway commission office, where they had three extensions with other people listening in.

"Who Listened"

Q. At what number did you call him?

A. I forgot the first number.

Q. Never mind, there will be others to testify as to that. Did you finally get him at his own home?

A. No, sir.

Q. Who was listening to the conversation?

A.—Senator Noe, and Louis Jones.

Q.—And a stenographer?

A.—I wouldn't know about that. The first time I asked him how many men he had, and he said just about the same as last night but there were more coming. He was waiting on more men and when you was to leave. I told him I would call him back, and gave me another number, where I called him in about 30 minutes.

Q. And then you came up to see me again and still I doubted it.

A. Yes sir.

Q. Did you call his home the second time?

A. No, I called him that time at the home of Dallas Gross.

Q. Where did you find him the last time?

A. At John Fred Odom's house.

Q. Who answered the telephone?

A. I couldn't say.

"Went To See Him"

Q. Did you then go to see him again?

A. Yes sir, and I got the two gas cans and the box of shells. I brought them to you at your room at the hotel and laid them on the bed.

Q. That was when I got serious, didn't I?

A. Yes sir.

Q. And then what did you do?

A. It was suggested that I go by Dallas Gross' house, so that the city officers could arrest me.

Q. In other words, if we failed to do that, we might get you killed, or either have to kill some of them. In other words, we were in a terrible sweat because we didn't have any desire to get them killed or you killed?

A. Yes sir.

Brought Back

Q. And we had you to take the licenses off your car so there could be grounds to arrest you?

A. Yes sir, and they did and they brought me back to the police station.

[illegible] that the district attorney has [illegible] I hope he has it [illegible] Senator Long said. He then continued his questioning of the witness.

Q. What did they say about getting me?

A. They said if they didn't get you now they'd kill you in Washington.

Q. So they were going to kill me in Washington?

A. Yes. They said the only reason they had not already killed you in Washington was because it would be a reflection on President Roosevelt.

Invited To Washington

Q. Did they invite you to go to Washington on the murder party?

A. Yes they said they wanted me to go and I told them I'd be glad to make the trip.

Q. Now after 5 o'clock what did you?

A. I took my wife out to get some thing to eat and then we went back home. A reporter came to the house and I told my wife to tell him I wasn't home. Then I talked with Mr. Heard on the telephone and he told me he thought it might be better to put some men around the house to guard me. Later in the night some one came across the street and said there was a phone call for me and wanted me to go across the street. I didn't know who was calling me, but I later learned it was Mr. Fred Parker.

Q. Then wasn't it decided that some one was trying to take you for a ride and wasn't it decided that you had better leave there?

A. Mr. Heard came and got me and five minutes after I left I learned that Parker and two men drove up to my house but my wife told them I had gone across the street to get a coke and that I had never returned. Then they left.

Q. Where were you kept?

A. I was at the governor's mansion and at the police station.

Witness "Protested"

"Your honor that is all I have to ask this witness at this time," Senator Long said. "We are going to keep him in our custody and give him as much protection as we can."

"From what he has testified from this stand I should say he needs to be protected and protected well," Judge Womack replied.

Power Higginbotham, deposed commissioner of parks and streets of Baton Rouge, was the next witness called. There was considerable delay until finally Mr. Higginbotham entered the court room with an officer of the Bureau of Criminal Identification. The witness was sworn, identified himself and Senator Long began his examination.

Q. Mr. Higginbotham, where were you Thursday night?

A. I was all over Baton Rouge.

Q. Where were you Wednesday night?

A. I was in Baton Rouge.

Q. Do you remember any particular place?

A. I don't keep a record of those things.

Q. Do you remember being any place at all?

A. I don't remember.

Q. Do you know Mr. Dallas Gross?

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

Q. And you got a lawyer that your wife phoned for?

A. She didn't phone for no lawyer.

Q. How long did they keep you there?

A. Until about 1:30, maybe later. Then the chief paroled me to Mr. Kizer, and I rode around with him for a little while, and then we parked in front of my house, and Mr. Kizer told me to keep my mouth shut because this thing wasn't over yet, they were going to get you yet.

"Made Excuse"

Q. Was anything said about your leaving town?

A. Yes, they were going to give me some money and let me leave. I notified one of the chief's men about it that night.

Q. And did Mr. Fred LeBlanc question you that night?

A. I told him to get word to Mr. Fred O'Rourke that I was in trouble and he said he would.

Q. What excuse did he make for leaving the police station?

A. He said he was going to look up some law books. Later Mr. Kizer came in, and they told me to come back about 4 o'clock, that was after I had been there in the morning. Later, Mr. Roland Kizer came to my house in a taxi and drove me to Mr. O'Rourke's house. I didn't know where Mr. O'Rourke lived, and he told the taxi driver to get the hell out and keep his mouth shut.

Q. What happened?

A. They all patted me on the shoulder thanking me for keeping my mouth shut.

District Attorney

Q. What did the district attorney say?

A. He said he was one hundred percent for me, for me not to worry, they were going to take the police station, and he warned me not to talk.

Q. Did he tell you what might happen to them if you did talk?

A. No, sir.

Q. What did O'Rourke have to say?

A. About the same thing.

Q. How'd Brother Gross talk?

A. Just about like the others. They said if they didn't turn me loose they were going to take me away.

Q. Did they discuss giving you money?

A. Yes, they said they were going to give me some money to get me out of town.

Q. What happened then?

A. I went to the chief's office.

Money At Plaquemine

Q. What about the money?

A. I was to meet them at the court house about 5 o'clock but Mr. Parker said they were not ready and for me to go on down to my folks' house at Plaquemine and they'd give me the money there.

At this point an officer in plain clothes entered the court room and whispered to Senator Long.

"Oh! Yes your honor, we just

A. Yes, [illegible] see him [illegible]

He Doesn't Remember

Q. Did you see him Wednesday or Thursday?

A. I don't remember.

Q. Were you with Fred Parker Wednesday or Thursday night?

A. I don't remember.

Q. Well, let's see if I can refresh your memory. Were there any cars, four or five of them, about your house Thursday night?

A. I don't know.

Q. Is the number of your telephone 1726?

A. Yes, that is my number.

Q. Was there a sheriff's car at your house?

A. I don't know.

"I Don't Remember"

Q. Was Mr. Parker at your house that night?

A. If he was I didn't see him.

Q. Now, Mr. Higginbotham, we had your house pretty well watched that night and I'll ask you if automobiles 276-452, 180-142, 180-819, 102-885 and 200-142 were not there.

A. Number 200-142 is the number of my car. I had a number of friends drop in to see me. I know a lot of the boy's faces but don't know their names. I don't remember just who was there.

Q. Well take your time and think—see if you can't remember.

A. I don't know all of them, they just dropped in. You know this is a free country and that was my home.

Q. Yes, but can't you tell us the name of anyone who was there?

A. I don't remember.

Senator Long desisted and addressed the court. "I don't know what I can do with this witness. He just don't remember. I'm not going to make any comment except to the mentality of this man who was commissioner of streets and parks. He don't remember whether any automobiles were at his house and he don't remember the name of a single person who was there last night or the night before or the night before that. He doesn't remember anything."

Songy Recalled

Mr. Songy was then recalled to the witness stand. And Senator Long called out to a friend standing in the rear of the court room to raise his hand.

Q. Mr. Songy, do you see the gentleman with his hand raised and the man standing beside him?

A. Yes sir.

Wearing "Deal" Emblem

The man indicated was wearing a Square Deal emblem in his lapel and had been following the questioning of the witnesses with deep interest.

Q. Take a good look at that man, Mr. Songy, and see if you remember having seen him at the home of Dallas Gross?

A. I don't remember seeing him.

Judge Womack then asked the witness several questions.

Q. Mr. Songy, how many times

[illegible] terjected the Senator.

Following Mrs. Songy's testimony Senator Long then addressed Judge Womack.

"Your Honor, we can't get through with this hearing today. We are anxious to assemble this evidence as hurriedly as possible but we can't get all the witnesses here today.

Sees a Mystery

"It's a mysterious circumstance," the Senator declared, "that these witnesses can't be found. The District Attorney is gone, the Assistant District Attorney is gone, Dallas Gross is gone, Mr. Appel is gone, Fred Parker is gone

"Under the circumstances, I think we had better ask the court to suspend the hearing at this time."

Senator Long then said that "we're not insisting on any action," and that he didn't know whether or not the court should make some provision for securing the presence of witneses who had been supoenaed.

"We are simply presenting the case and are letting the court do whatever it thinks," he said.

Judge Womack pointed out that all the witnesses live in Baton Rouge, and said he felt sure they could be gotten to testify.

Friday Is Set

"This court is not disposed to issue bench warrants at this time," he declared.

Senator Long then said that he also thought "we ought to be able to get them." He added, however, that "those of us who practice criminal law know that men need time to polish off their recollections and memories."

"I have to go to Washington," he continued. "I'd like to be here at the next hearing, and I'd like to make that next Friday."

The judge then set Friday, February 1, as the date for continuance of the hearing.

DIRECTOR

GNL:LL

Division of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

January 31, 1935

2:05 P. M.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TAMM

Mr. George Garig, who stated that he was a resident of Hope Villa, Louisiana, a small township close to Baton Rouge, was referred to me and advised that he had come to Washington in an effort to see some of the "high-up" Government officials in order that he might complain to them of conditions existing in Louisiana under the present State administration. He stated that he felt if he might talk to the Director, he might secure some advice which would be helpful, and went on at some length to relate the troubles which were being experienced by a large portion of the population in that State at the present time. He intimated that he felt Senator Huey P. Long might be guilty of a violation of the income tax laws, and wondered if this Department could take any action on the matter. I informed him that he would have to see officials of the Internal Revenue Bureau in that regard, and explained to him of the Director's inability to speak with all visitors. He stated that he understood the Department could not act in the absence of violations of Federal Statutes, and added that he would probably make a complaint to the Internal Revenue Bureau.

Respectfully,

G. M. Lowdon

G. M. Lowdon.

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INDEXED

Loc. 35509-60

FEB 5 1935

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EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Division of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

January 26, 1935.

Mr. Nathan...
Mr. Tolson...
Mr. Clegg...
Mr. Baughm...
Chief Clerk...
Mr. Coffey...
Mr. Edwards...
Mr. Egan...
Mr. Harbo...
Mr. Keith...
Mr. Lester...
Mr. Quinn...
Mr. Schilder...
Mr. Tamm...
Mr. Tracy...
Miss Gandy...

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR.

RE: Political situation at Baton Rouge, La.

Time 10:45 PM

SAC Magee telephoned from New Orleans and advised that Agent Kindell, who is covering the situation at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, reports the situation there as quite tense; that yesterday a group of about 300 armed men invaded the county courthouse, evicted Judges and others and held it for about 4 hours; that today the Governor called out the State militia and placed Baton Rouge under martial law; and that large crowds are milling around in the street. Tonight a man, driving a car with ammunition in was shot by the State officers and as a result the situation is very strained.

Mr. Magee stated that no violations of any Federal statutes have occurred, but that they are watching the situation closely without becoming mixed up in it in any way; that no requests have been made to have the Division conduct any investigations and in the event any such requests should be received Mr. Magee will immediately advise the Division of such.

Respectfully,

C.E.Kleinkeuf.

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62-32509-59

JAN 28 1935

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JAN 30 1935

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62-32509-58

RECORDED

October 12, 1934

MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL STEPHENS

I have just been advised by the New Orleans Office of this Division that a Federal Grand Jury at New Orleans, Louisiana, on October 3 and 4, 1934, returned five indictments charging conspiracy and substantive violations of Federal Income Tax Laws against John P., Harry B. and Willis W. Nelson, brothers and road contractors who handled a majority of the road building contracts with the State of Louisiana Highway Commission during the period of time that the senior Senator of Louisiana, Huey P. Long, was Governor of Louisiana.

This is being transmitted for your information.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

FILES SECTION
MAILED

Division of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice
326½ Post Office Building,
New Orleans, Louisiana.
October 4, 1934.

DWM/tm

Director,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
Pennsylvania Avenue at 9th Street, N.W.,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

The Federal Grand Jury at New Orleans, Louisiana on October 3, and 4, 1934 returned five indictments, charging conspiracy and substantive violations of Federal income tax laws, against John P., Harry B., and Willis W. Nelson, brothers, road contractors who handled a majority of the road building contracts with the State of Louisiana Highway Commission during the period of time that the senior Senator of Louisiana, Huey P. Long was Governor of Louisiana.

These indictments are considered the opening wedge which undoubtedly will be followed by subsequent indictments against individuals closely connected with the State administration.

Local newspaper articles relative these indictments are transmitted herewith as of possible interest to the Division and the Department.

RECORDED
INDEXED

Very truly yours,

R. Whitley

R. Whitley,
Special Agent in Charge.

Enc.

NRA MEMBER U.S.
WE DO OUR PART

THE NEW OR

Published Week Day Afternoon at 722 Union St., by The Item Co., Ltd.

The Oldest Afternoon Newspaper i

Fifty-Eighth Year—116

Thursday Ev

Tax Conspiracy Bil

62-32509-58

LEANS ITEM

South—Founded June 14, 1877

Entered at N. O. Postoffice As Second Class Matter Under Act of March 3, 1879

Carrier Edition

October 4, 1934

Price, 3 Cents

Hint At Big Graft

Heads Tax-Probe Jury



ARTHUR WATERS, foreman of the federal grand jury, which returned indictments charging evasion of the federal income tax against John P., Harry B., and Willis W. Nelson, road contractors, yesterday. The photograph was snapped as Mr. Waters left the federal building during a short recess.

Grand Jury Again On Session With New Indictments Likely

Highway Commission's Specifications Favored Nelson Brothers' Firm; Receipts Boomed After Beginning Of Long Regime, Records Show.

The first crack of the government's whip in its drive against alleged wholesale income tax frauds and conspiracies in state political circles revealed the enormous extent to which graft was probably paid for contracts, an analysis today of yesterday's grand jury indictments revealed, while the jury prepared to meet again this afternoon to make other charges.

The four indictments returned Wednesday indicate that the Mississippi Valley Co., Inc., manufacturers' agents of Baton Rouge, in the period between its organization in October, 1930, and June 30, 1932, paid out $194,174.62 in salaries and commissions to persons unnamed, and then tried to cover up by filing income tax returns that showed it had paid this money to other people who did not in fact receive it.

Money Paid

The inference is that this money was paid to persons, presumably with political positions or influence, who enabled those who did the paying to get business from the Louisiana Highway commission—practically the only outfit with which they did business.

That, stripped of legal verbage and deducting certain items in the indictments that might result from misunderstanding of the law or discrepancies in bookkeeping, is what the government charged in the indictments against John P. Nelson, Harry B. Nelson and Willis W. Nelson, organizers and sole owners of the Mississippi Valley company.

Meanwhile, the jury, scheduled to meet again at 2 p. m. today, was expected to return at least one other indictment on the basis of evidence heard during its many summer sessions, and then to adjourn until next week or later while the government's attorneys prepared other indictments against other persons reputedly involved in tax frauds with a political background.

The three Nelson brothers were

(CONTINUED ON PAGE TWENTY-ONE)

Graft Is Hinted

New Indictment Likely

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

named in yesterday's indictments with four other persons as having conspired to defraud the government of taxes amounting to $27,555.43 up to June 30, 1932.

These four other persons were not indicted, and the assumption was in legal circles familiar with proceedure in such cases, that the four not indicted would testify for the government.

These four were two other Nelson brothers—Chandler H., of Longwood, Fla., and James C. Nelson, of San Antonio; Jesse R. Terry, of Bartow, Fla., and Virgil H. Lanier, of Jacksonville, Fla., an agent for the Resiliflex Guard Rail, a product which as Louisiana agents the Mississippi Valley company sold to the Highway commission.

Specifications for highway commission projects, it was learned, were so written that only Resilifle, guard rails and a certain type of asphalt handled by the Mississippi Valley concern could be used on state projects.

Begin With Long

These specifications are only to be found in the commission's contracts beginning in January, 1931, when the Long administration began its first enormous road-building program, and within three months after the formation of the Mississippi Valley company.

The company was chartered in October, 1930, by the three Nelsons who were indicted, and they held all the 400 shares of no-par value stock, save one share held by Mrs. John P. Nelson, and reported when they were chartered that they paid in capital was $40,000.

This small $40,000 concern immediately began to do an enormous business.

Big Sales

From October 30, 1930, to June 30, 1931, the company sold $386,613.01 worth of materials, on which it made a taxable profit of $122,969.53, the government contends in its indictments.

The following year, to June 30, 1932, the government charges, the company grossed $576,493.08, on which there was a taxable profit of $191,373.34.

The company in filing its return for taxes for these two periods deducted $81,635.11 from its taxable income for the 1930-31 period, as salaries, wages and commissions paid out, which the government says it did not pay to the persons the return shows received it.

The next year, it reported $112,539.51 as having been paid this way, which the government also reports was not received by the persons the company's books show as having been paid it.

Mixup On Salaries

This makes a total of $194,174.62 paid in less than two years, the government contends, to someone other than the company said it paid.

Now the persons shown by the company's returns to have received this money were the three indicted Nelson brothers and the four others mentioned in the indictments. All seven paid individual income tax returns on these amounts as though they had received them.

Attorneys pointed out this morning that such a bookkeeping device has been tried in other cases of income tax returns in the past, in order to cover up the real recipients of the money, but that even if the government lost no tax by the method, an offense was committed because only a person truly receiving an income can file a return on it under the law.

U. S. May Have Lost

Moreover, it is by no means certain, one attorney pointed out, that the government did not lose the tax, because the addition of this money to the incomes of the persons who did receive it might have put their incomes in a higher rate bracket than the incomes of those who did not receive it but did pay tax on it.

Other charges of illegal deductions from the Mississippi Valley company's returns are shown in the indictments, but those for salaries and commissions seem to be the crux of the situation. Others are highly technical, and might be resolved in the company's favor by explanation, such as the government's disallowance of some $460 for bad debts and some $18,000 for loss on state highway commission warrants taken in lieu of cash.

In addition to the indictments [illegible] returned against all the defendants, yesterday's indictments included one against John P. Nelson and Willie W. Nelson, as signers of the company's return for the 1930-31 period, and another against John P. Nelson and Harry B. Nelson, as signers of the company's return for the 1931-32 period.

Fourth Indictment

The fourth indictment charged John P. Nelson alone as having evaded the payment of taxes totaling $1733.67 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933, when he swore the company had lost $12,656.72, whereas the government contends the company made a taxable profit of $12,608.54.

Business, of course, had fallen off badly during this year when gross receipts were only $65,310.25, and it will be recalled that this period coincides with a drop in state expenditurees for highways and the initiation of the method of using warrants instead of cash in payments on contracts.

While the Mississippi Valley company was doing all this business with the state direct—on maintenance work—and with contractors on contract roadway construction, Nelson Brothers company, as a contracting firm independent of the Mississippi Valley, was getting a lion's share of the contracts for road building itself.

And on those contracts the partnership was buying from the Mississippi Valley company the specification-required road guard rails and asphalt, and paying commissions, presumably, to its own people for selling itself the materials.

"Purely Political"

Yesterday in Baton Rouge, the Nelson brothers issued a statement describing the indictments as "purely political" and contending they

were a result of the government's improper policy in income tax cases.

Today Colonel Harry B. Nelson, a member of Governor Allen's staff, said at the capital that he would wait to be served formally with the indictment before coming in to make the $5000 bond that was fixed. John P. Nelson, who also makes his home in Baton Rouge, was assumed to be going to do the same, as was Willis W. Nelson, who lives at Orlando and Longwood, Florida.

It was assumed in legal circles today that before service was made the government would wait conclusion of the grand jury's indictments against the same defendants, it being believed that a conspiracy indictment for the 1932-33 period—for which so far only John P. Nelson has been indicted—would be forthcoming.

Jury Service

The present federal grand jury just began serving in May and will complete service November 19, when the November term grand jury is impaneled, attaches at the federal building said today.

Arthur C. Waters is foreman of the present group.

During the first week in November the federal court will summon 50 persons for grand jury service, and 50 for the petit jury. Of the 50 prospective grand jurors, 23 will be chosen to serve for the November term. They will take their oaths before Federal Judge Borah, November 19.

NRA MEMBER U.S. WE DO OUR PART

NEW ORLEANS DAY

Many visitors will join with citizens here in marking New Orleans Day Friday.

The Time

VOLUME XCVIII—NO. 253

Issued Every Week-Day Morning at 601-625 North St.
BY THE TIMES-PICAYUNE PUBLISHING CO.
Founded January 25, 1837

NEW ORLEANS,

THREE BROTHERS CHARGED W

62-32509-58

13

were not the amounts which

"Our company has paid as much

Picayune

THE WEATHER
Louisiana and Mississippi — Partly cloudy, showers near the coast today.

WE DO OUR P

IRSDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1934

Entered N. O. Postoffice as Second-Class Matter Under Act of March 3, 1879.

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H $29,279 INCOME TAX FRAU

ld Possible

FEDERAL JURORS ALLEGE EFFORT

MORE than a MILLION

consider unjust, oppressive and pure-
ly political."

Charged as Officers

conspiracy indictment is the
st of the four returned against
hree defendants.

of the indictments charge of-
s by the three brothers, acting
fficers of the Mississippi Val-
oncern.

second indictment, consolidating
payment of $10,462.55 of in-
P. Nelson with attempting to
charges Willis W. Nelson and
tax which the government
was due for the period end-
June 30, 1931. Offenses, com-
d by the defendant, this indict-
es, began October 30, 1930.

third indictment names Har-
Nelson and John P. Nelson,
aving attempted to evade cor-
e income tax payment of $17,-
due for the year ending June
32.

Positions Listed

y B. Nelson is listed by the
fourth indictment charges that
P. Nelson attempted to evade
ent of $1733.67 of corporate in-
tax for the year ending June
32.

"Not only has the company paid the government in taxes during the years under discussion more money than it has to the stockholders, pay-ing the government in cash while the stockholders have taken their chances in getting their payment out of warrants and participation certificates.

"If this is a fair example of a New Deal policy, it bears out our experience as road builders in our contract with other departments of the government. Our experience during the past year as road builders in our contacts with the rules and regulations of the NRA code has resulted in almost confiscation of our private property and our private rights and privileges.

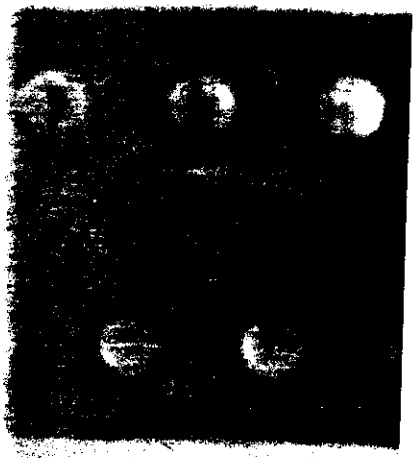
"Before any evasion, conspiracy or whatnot can be proved, the government has got to prove that the taxpayer was in error, and we are fortified with decisions upholding our position.

"We regret very much the action taken by the Government, which we

NEW ORLEANS TIMES-PICAYUNE
October 5, 1934.

Federal Jury Votes New Charge Against Three in Tax Case

N.O. LA. TIMES-PICAYUNE 10/5/34





Conspiracy to Violate Statute in Connection With Corporate Payments in 1933 Alleged

A fifth indictment, supplementa to four returned Wednesday, wa brought in Thursday afternoon b the United States grand jury agains three Nelson brothers of Baton Rouge for income tax law viola tions.

The conspiracy indictment returne Wednesday alleges that the broth ers, Harry B., John P. and Willi W. Nelson, conspired to evade cor porate income tax payments by th Mississippi Valley Company, Inc., o which they are officers, for the fis cal years ending June 30, 1931 an 1932.

Conspiracy to violate the incom tax statue in connection with cor porate payments due in the fisca year ending June 30, 1933, is charge in the indictment returned again the three brothers Thursday.

Acts as Agent

The Mississippi Valley Company Inc., since its organization in 192 has had wholesale dealings with roa builders holding Louisiana Highwa Commission contracts. It acted as manufacturers' agent, selling guar rails and an asphaltic substance highway contractors.

The government alleged that th net income of the Mississippi Vall concern in the fiscal years endin June 30, 1931, 1932 and 1933 w $245,136.32 greater than the net i come on which the concern paid i come taxes.

As in the case of the conspirac indictment returned Wednesday, th indictment Thursday charges th James C. Nelson of San Antoni Tex.; Chandler H. Nelson of Lon wood, Fla., and Jesse R. Terry

Continued on Page Twenty-three

62-325

NEW INDICTMENT FACED BY TRIO IN INCOME TAX CASE

Conspiracy to Violate Statute in Corporate Payments Charged

Continued from Page One

Bartow, Fla., conspired with the defendants to make it appear that amounts paid by the corporation to persons whose names appear on its books as drawing salaries, expense allowances and commissions were much greater than amounts actually paid to these persons.

Salaries Cited

The officers, the indictment returned Thursday charges, listed items of salaries, expense allowances and commissions amounting to $11,050.06 in their corporate income tax report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1931. This amount, according to the indictment, was $6389.77 more than actually was paid to persons who the defendants represent received such salaries, commissions and expense allowances.

In their corporate return for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1931, the indictment charges, the defendants represented that Harry B. Nelson received $4000.04, John P. Nelson $2000, Willis W. Nelson $1000, James C. Nelson $1800, Chandler H. Nelson $1800 and Jesse R. Terry $450, whereas Harry B. Nelson actually was paid $2121.12, John P. Nelson $1117.64, Willis W. Nelson $821.83 and the other persons named in the indictment nothing.

Lanier Not Mentioned

Virgil H. Lanier, mentioned in the conspiracy indictment returned Wednesday as having participated in the alleged conspiracy to violate the law in connection with income tax payments for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1931 and 1932, was not mentioned in the indictment returned Thursday.

No indictments were returned against Lanier, whose home is in Jacksonville, Fla.; James C. Nelson, Chandler H. Nelson or Terry.

The three defendants issued a statement at Baton Rouge Wednesday night describing indictments returned against them Wednesday as "purely political."

In addition to selling large quantities of guard rail and road emulsion to other road builders, the three defendants, as Nelson Brothers' Contracting Company, headed the firm which received more road building contracts than any other when the Louisiana Highway Commission's $78,000,000 construction program was in progress.

Seek to Dissolve Firm

Business of the Mississippi Valley Company, Inc., according to persons familiar with operations of the highway commission, has been slack since construction money was exhausted by the commission, and its officers, the three defendants in the federal cases here, have applied for permission to dissolve the [illegible] tion.

Application for dissolution Mississippi Valley concern, wh lished officially on August 28, its officers announced that its holders, unanimously, approve acton and asked for a diss out of court, with John P. as liquidator. The three defe records show, own all but one of stock in the corporation.

On Allen's Staff

Harry B. Nelson is a colo the staff of Governor O. K. A

Considering the indictments tively, the three defendants charged with attempting to d the government of $20,279.10 come tax due by their corporat 1931, 1932 and 1933.

The five indictments return lege conspiracy and charge Wil Nelson with attempting to payment of $10,463.55 of income John P. Nelson, with attempti evade payments of income amounting to $10,463.55, $17,091.8 $1733.66, or a total of $29,276.10 Harry B. Nelson, with attem to evade payment of $17,081.88 come tax.

Expenses Questioned

The government charges th that salaries, expense allowances commissions claimed by the com to have been paid in 1931 and were $194,174.62 in excess of ex allowances and commissions ac ly paid to persons listed by the pany as receiving such compe tion.

Figures submitted by the go ment in its indictments assert the company in 1931, 1932 and had a gross income of $1,049,1 and that in these years it paid for materials purchased a tota $646,456.48, leaving $402,697.68 u accounted for by expenses of operation of the manufactu agency.

The government claims that net income of the company, which it should have paid taxes 1931, 1932 and 1933 was $326,95 and the indictments assert that company actually reported net come of $81,815.09.

In 1932, the government char the defendants deducted $116,2 for payment of allowances and c missions to certain members of Mississippi Valley Company, some whom are named in the indictm but not charged, whereas $3661.65 actually was paid to pers purporting to have received the l er amount, and in 1931, according the indictments, the company ducted $88,889.76 for allowances commissions, whereas only $705 actually was paid to persons li on the company's books for th items.

HAROLD M. STEPHENS

ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL

WASHINGTON

September 14, 1934

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Baughman
Chief Clerk
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Cowley
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Keith
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tamm



My dear Mr. Hoover:

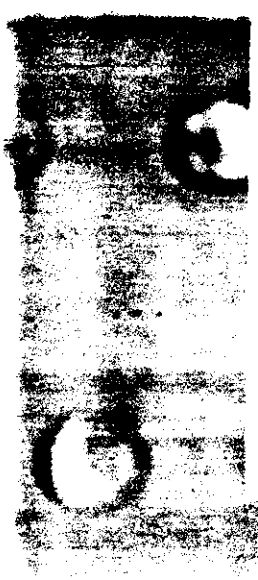
Please permit me to compliment you and your assistants upon the promptness and dependability of the reports concerning the New Orleans situation.

Each day since this matter was called to the attention of the Department you have kept me fully and efficiently informed so that, if necessary, I could advise with respect to it on short notice.

Your cooperation is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Harold M. Stephens



Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Division of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

RECORDED & INDEXED

SEP 24 1934

60-33501-27

SEP 15 1934

TAMM LESTER

EAT-eg September 17, 1934.

62-32509-56

BOOKED IN

MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL STEPHENS

For your information, I am transmitting herewith a copy of a letter which I have today addressed to the Honorable Marvin H. McIntyre, Assistant Secretary to the President, concerning the situation in New Orleans.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

Inclosure #701953.

FILES SECTION
MAILED
SEP 17 1934

SEP 18 1934

EAT-eg September 17, 1934.

RECORDED 62-32509-56

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL,
MR. WILLIAM STANLEY

For your information, I am transmitting herewith a copy of a letter which I have today addressed to the Honorable Marvin H. McIntyre, Assistant Secretary to the President, concerning the situation in New Orleans.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

Inclosure #701954.

FILES SECTION
MAILED
★ SEP 17 1934 ★
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

DIV
SEP 18 1934

EAT-eg

September 17, 1934.

RECORDED 62-32509-56

Honorable Marvin H. McIntyre,
Assistant Secretary to the President,
The White House,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. McIntyre:

With reference to further developments in the situation at New Orleans, I have been advised by the Special Agent in Charge of the New Orleans Division Office that the Legislative Committee, which has been investigating alleged irregularities on the part of the city administration in New Orleans, has adjourned subject to call at a later date, if desired. No information has been received as to when hearings might be resumed or what action, if any, will be taken on the evidence already secured relative to alleged graft.

In the absence of a specific request, no additional inquiry will be conducted in this matter at New Orleans since it appears that the circumstances necessitating the previous inquiries have now been completely removed.

With expressions of my highest esteem and best regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Baughman
Chief Clerk
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Cowley
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Evans
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Keith
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn

FILES SECTION
MAILED
SEP 17
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

DIVISION
SEP 18 1934

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable sign above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION (43)

R. B. WHITE, PRESIDENT — NEWCOMB CARLTON, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD — J. C. WILLEVER, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

SIGNS
DL = Day Letter
NM = Night Message
NL = Night Letter
LC = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

The filing time as shown in the date line on full-rate telegrams and day letters, and the time of receipt at destination as shown on all messages, is STANDARD TIME.

Received at 708 14th St., N. W. Washington, D. C.

1934 SEP 16 AM 6 48

QB17 54 NL=NEWORLEANS LA 15

MINUTES IN TRANSIT	
FULL-RATE	DAY LETTER

DIRECTOR,DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION=

U S DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE AT

9 ST NORTHWEST WASHDC=

REFERENCE DEVELOPMENTS SITUATION NEWORLEANS LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE WHICH HAS BEEN INVESTIGATING ALLEGED IRREGULARITIE ON PART OF CITY ADMINISTRATION NEWORLEANS HAS ADJOURNED SUBJECT TO CALL AT A LATER DATE IF DESIRED STOP NO INFORMATION AS TO WHEN HEARINGS MIGHT BE RESUMED OR WHAT ACTION IF ANY WILL BE TAKEN ON EVIDENCE ALREADY SECURED RELATIVE ALLEGED GRAFT=

WHITLEY.

RECORDED 62-32509-56

SEP 19 1934

TAMM ONE

Registrar Office

Mr Intyre, Stephens & Stone

WESTERN UNION ENGERS ARE AVAILABLE FOR THE DELIVERY OF NOTES AND PACKAGES

EAT-eg

September 15, 1934.

RECORDED 62-32509-55

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL,
MR. WILLIAM STANLEY

For your information, I am attaching hereto a copy of a letter which I have today addressed to the Honorable Marvin H. McIntyre, Assistant Secretary to the President, concerning the situation in New Orleans.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

Inclosure #701951.

FILES SECTION
FILED
15
F. B. I.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

EAT-eg September 15, 1934.

RECORDED 62-82509-55

MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL STEPHENS

For your information, I am attaching hereto a copy of a letter which I have today addressed to the Honorable Marvin H. McIntyre, Assistant Secretary to the President, concerning the situation in New Orleans.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

Inclosure #701950.

FILES SECTION
MAILED
★ SEP 15 1934 ★
P. M.
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

EAT-eg

September 15, 1934.

RECORDED

62-32509-55

Honorable Marvin H. McIntyre,
Assistant Secretary to the President,
The White House,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. McIntyre:

With further reference to the conditions prevailing in New Orleans, the Legislative Committee, with Senator Long as counsel, resumed its hearings in New Orleans yesterday and heard the testimony of witnesses relative to alleged irregularities and graft on the part of New Orleans city officials. I will advise you of any further developments in this situation.

With expressions of my highest esteem and best regards, I am

★ SEP 15 1934 ★
P. M.
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

RECEIVED AT

[illegible]

Washington, D. C.

[illegible] 5600

STANDARD TIME INDICATED ON THIS MESSAGE

Postal Telegraph

THE INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM

Commercial Cables — All America Cables — Mackay Radio

TELEGRAMS CABLEGRAMS RADIOGRAMS

This is a full rate Telegram, Cablegram or Radiogram unless otherwise indicated by signal in the check or in the address.

DL	DAY LETTER
NL	NIGHT LETTER
NM	NIGHT MESSAGE
LCD	DEFERRED CABLE
NLT	NIGHT CABLE LETTER
WLT	WEEK END CABLE LETTER
	RADIOGRAM

BMA2 28 NL COLLECT GOVT 1934 SEP 15 AM 3 52

NEWORLEANS LOU 14

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION

US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE 1001 VERMONT AVE NW WASHN DC

REFERENCE DEVELOPMENTS SITUATION NEWORLEANS LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE WITH SENATOR LONG AS COUNSEL RESUMED HEARING NEWORLEANS TODAY HEARD TESTIMONY WITNESSES RELATIVE ALLEDGED IRREGULARITIES AND GRAFT ON PART CITY OFFICIALS

WHITLEY.

RECORDED 62-32509-55

SEP 17 1934

SEP 18 1934

McIntyre, Stephens & Stanley 9/15/34 aat

TAMM

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Baughman
Chief Clerk
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Cowley
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Keith
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tamm

EAT-eg

September 14, 1934.

RECORDED 62-32509-54

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL,
MR. WILLIAM STANLEY

For your information, I am attaching hereto a copy of a letter which I have today addressed to the Honorable Marvin H. McIntyre, Assistant Secretary to the President, concerning conditions prevailing in New Orleans.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

Inclosure #701948.

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Baughman
Chief Clerk
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Cowley
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Keith
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tamm

FAT-eg

September 14, 1934.

RECORDED 62-32509-54

MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL STEPHENS

For your information, I am attaching hereto a copy of a letter which I have today addressed to the Honorable Marvin H. McIntyre, Assistant Secretary to the President, concerning conditions prevailing in New Orleans.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

Inclosure #70947.

1 yellow.

87

EAT-eg

September 14, 1934.

RECORDED 62-32509-54

Honorable Marvin H. McIntyre,
Assistant Secretary to the President,
The White House,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. McIntyre:

With further reference to the conditions prevailing in New Orleans, I have been advised by the Special Agent in Charge of the New Orleans Division Office that approximately 2000 National Guards, brought to New Orleans last week from sixteen cities throughout Louisiana, have been demobilized. These National Guards have left New Orleans and are returning to their homes. The local National Guards, who have been occupying the Registrar's Office in New Orleans since July 30, 1934 as a result of the Governor's partial martial law proclamation, have been removed on the Governor's order rescinding this proclamation.

Hearings of the Legislative Investigating Committee, which is conducting investigation of the New Orleans city administration, will be resumed at 10:00 A.M. today.

You will be advised of any further developments in this situation.

With expressions of my highest esteem and best regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

John Edger Hoover,
Director.

1 yellow

Mr. Nichols
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coughman
Chief Clerk
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Cowley
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Keith
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tamm

B

Postal Telegraph

THE INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM

Commercial Cables — All America Cables — Mackay Radio

TELEGRAMS CABLEGRAMS RADIOGRAMS

RECEIVED AT

STANDARD TIME INDICATED ON THIS MESSAGE

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DL	DAY LETTER
NL	NIGHT LETTER
NM	NIGHT MESSAGE
LCO	DEFERRED CABLE
NLT	NIGHT CABLE LETTER
WLT	WEEK END CABLE LETTER
	RADIOGRAM

BMA243 74 NL GOVT COLLECT 1/60

B NEWORLEANS LOU 13 1934 SEP 14 AM 12 26

DIRECTOR DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION

US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE 1001 VERMONT AVE N W WASHN DC

REFERRING DEVELOPMENTS SITUATION NEWORLEANS APPROXIMATELY TWO THOUSAND NATIONAL GUARDS BROUGHT TO NEWORLEANS LAST WEEK FROM SIXTEEN CITIES THROUGHOUT LOUISIANA HAVE BEEN DEMOBLIZED AND LEFT NEWORLEANS RETURNING TO THEIR HOMES STOP LOCAL NATIONAL GUARDSMEN WHO HAVE OCCUPIED REGISTRARS OFFICE IN NEWORLEANS SINCE JULY THIRTIETH AS RESULT GOVERNORS PARTIAL MARTIAL LAW PROCLAMATION HAVE BEEN REMOVED ON GOVERNORS ORDER RESCINDING PROCLAMATION STOP

RECORDED 62-32509-54

SEP 17 1934

SEP 17 1934

TAMM ONE

FILE

McIntyre, Stephens & Stanley 9/14/34 aat

New Orleans, Registrar's Office

Postal Telegraph

THE INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM

Commercial Cables | TELEGRAMS CABLEGRAMS RADIOGRAMS | All America Cables

Mackay Radio

TIME AT

STANDARD TIME INDICATED ON THIS MESSAGE

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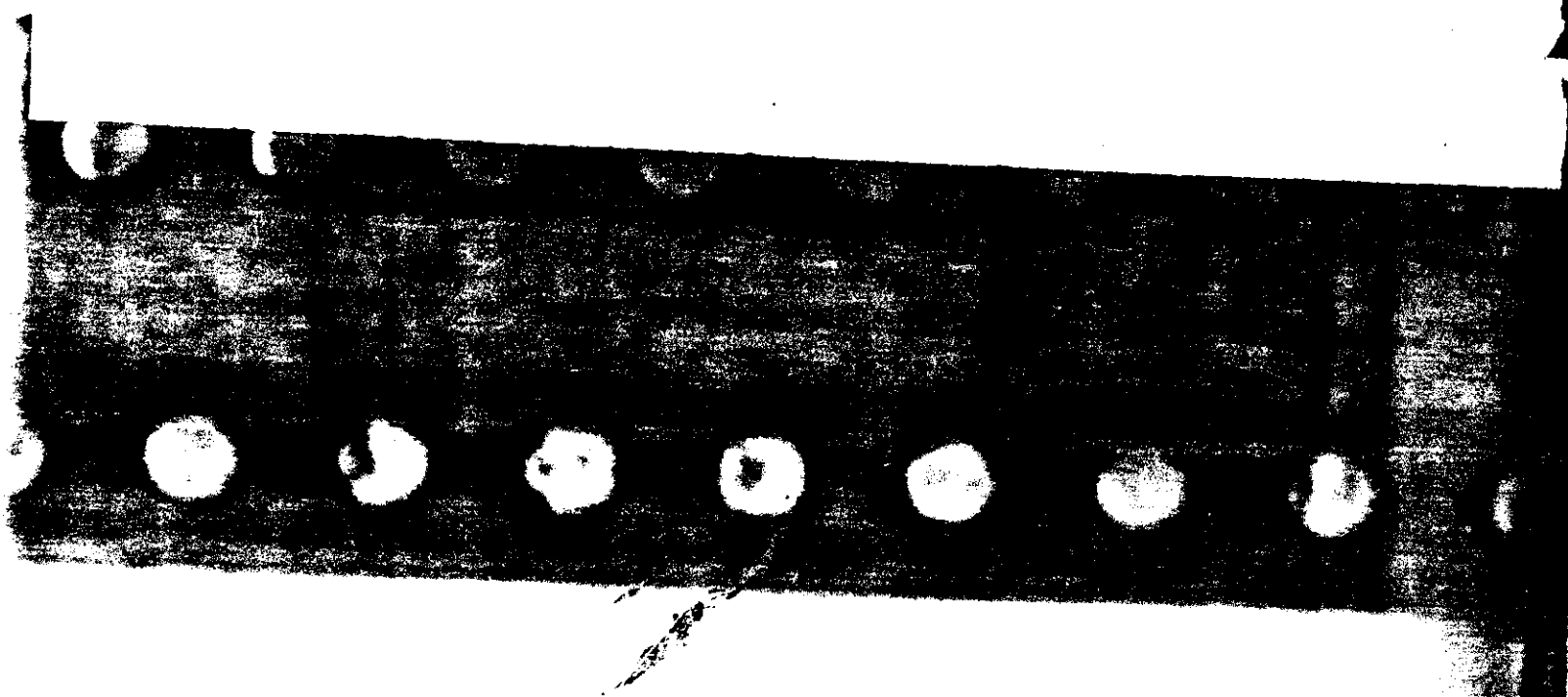
DL	DAY LETTER
NL	NIGHT LETTER
NM	NIGHT MESSAGE
LCO	DEFERRED CABLE
NLT	NIGHT CABLE LETTER
WLT	WEEK END CABLE LETTER
	RADIOGRAM

BMA243 SHEET 2/14 NOLEANS DIRECTOR WASHN DC

HEARINGS OF LEGISLATIVE INVESTIGATION OF NEWORLEANS CITY ADMINISTRATION TO BE RESUMED TEN AM TOMORROW

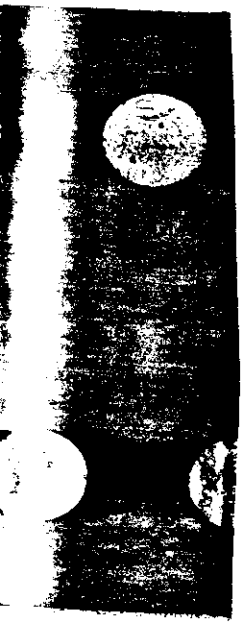
WHITLEY.

1934 SEP 14 AM 12.26



9

E



EAT:BG

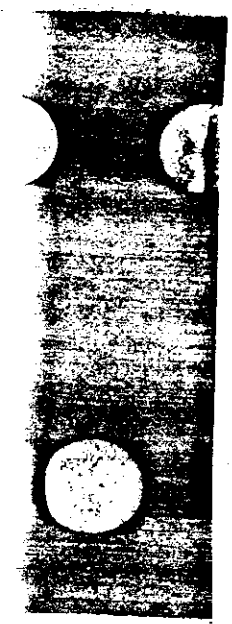
SEPTEMBER 16 1934

R WHITLEY
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
U S DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
326½ POST OFFICE BUILDING
NEW ORLEANS LOUISIANA

Code

UNNECESSARY SUBMIT FURTHER REPORTS CONCERNING CONDITIONS PREVAILING IN NEW ORLEANS

HOOVER



RECORDED 62-32509-53

SEP 17 1934

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Baughman
Chief Clerk
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Cowley
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Keith
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tamm

12 52 P

Coded & sent

WAS-eg

September 13, 1934.

E

RECORDED 62-32509-52

MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL STEPHENS

For your information, I am attaching hereto a copy of a letter which I have today addressed to the Honorable Marvin H. McIntyre, Assistant Secretary to the President, regarding the conditions prevailing in New Orleans.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

Inclosure #700996.

WAS-eg September 13, 1934.

RECORDED 62-32509-52

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL,
MR. WILLIAM STANLEY

For your information, I am attaching hereto a copy of a letter which I have today addressed to the Honorable Marvin H. McIntyre, Assistant Secretary to the President, regarding the conditions prevailing in New Orleans.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

Inclosure #700997.

was for E.A.J.

WAS-eg

September 13, 1934.

RECORDED 62-32509-52

Honorable Marvin H. McIntyre,
Assistant Secretary to the President,
The White House,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. McIntyre:

With further reference to the situation in New Orleans, I have been advised by the New Orleans Office of this Division that the primary election was quiet and peaceful and it is expected that the National Guards will be withdrawn tomorrow.

The Legislative Investigating Committee's investigation of the New Orleans city administration will be resumed tomorrow preparatory to the instituting of impeachment proceedings against Mayor Walmsley and other city officials at a special Legislative session.

I will keep you advised of any further developments in this matter.

With expressions of my highest esteem and best regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

1 yellow

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Baughman
Chief Clerk
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Conley
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Keith
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tamm

FILES SECTION
MAILED
SEP 13 1934

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

1201-S

CLASS OF SERVICE

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WESTERN UNION

(56)

R. B. WHITE, PRESIDENT — NEWCOMB CARLTON, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD — J. C. WILLEVER, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

SIGN

DL = Day Letter
NM = Night Message
NL = Night Letter
LC = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

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1934 SEP 13 AM 12 57

QB830 48 NL COLLECT GOVT=NEWORLEANS LA 12

MINUTES IN TRANSIT	
FULL-RATE	DAY LETTER

DIRECTOR DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION=

U S DEPARTMETNT OF JUSTICE 1001 VERMONT AVE NORTHWEST

WASHDC=

REFERENCE DEVELOPMENTS SITUATION NEWORLEANS PRIMARY ELECTION YESTERDAY QUIET AND PEACEFUL STOP EXPECTED THAT NATIONAL GUARDS WILL BE WITHDRAWN TOMORROW STOP LEGISLATIVE INVESTIGATION OF NEWORLEANS CITY ADMINISTRATION WILL BE RESUMED TOMORROW PREPARATORY TO INSTITUTING IMPEACHMENT PROCEEDINGS AGAINST MAYOR WALSH AND OTHER CITY OFFICIALS

62-32509-52

SEP 14 1934

SEP 15 1934

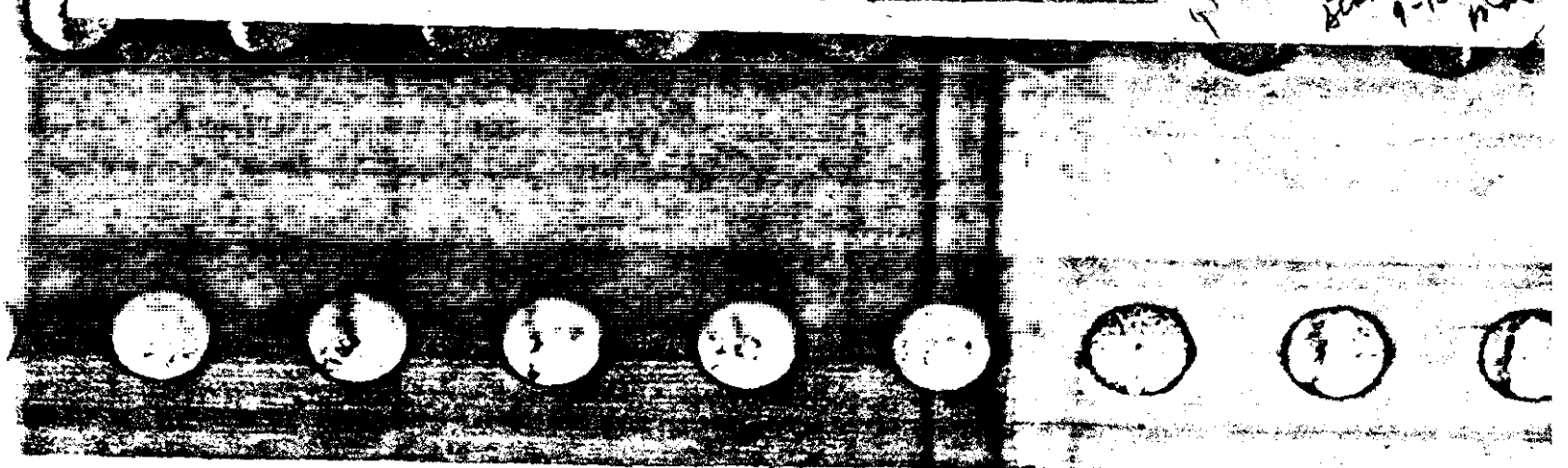
RECORDED & INDEXED

TAMM ONE

FILE

Nic Intyre, Stephens & Stanley 9-13-34 MAS

WESTERN UNION MESSENGERS ARE AVAILABLE FOR THE DELIVERY OF NOTES AND PACKAGES



SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

CLASS OF SERVICE

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WESTERN UNION

1201-B

SIGNS
DL = Day Letter
NM = Night Message
NL = Night Letter
LC = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

R. B. WHITE, PRESIDENT
NEWCOMB CARLTON, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD
J. C. WILLEVER, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

The filing time as shown in the date line on full-rate telegrams and day letters, and the time of receipt at destination as shown on all messages, is STANDARD TIME.

Received at 708 14th St., N. W. Washington, D. C.

QB380 2=

1934 SEP 13 AM 12

MINUTES IN TRANSIT

FULL-RATE	DAY LETTER

AT A SPECIAL LEGISLATIVE SESSION=

WHITLEY.

WESTERN UNION MESSENGERS ARE AVAILABLE FOR THE DELIVERY OF NOTES AND PACKAGES

RAT-eg

September 12, 1934.

RECORDED 62-32509-51

MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL STEPHENS

For your information, I am attaching hereto a copy of a letter which I have today addressed to the Honorable Marvin H. McIntyre, Assistant Secretary to the President, regarding the conditions existing in New Orleans.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

Inclosure #700992.

FILES SECTION
MAILED
★ SEP 12 1934 ★

1 yellow

Mr. Nathan .....
Mr. Tolson .....
Mr. Clegg .....
Mr. Baughman .....
Chief Clerk .....
Mr. Coffey .....
Mr. Cowley .....
Mr. Edwards .....
Mr. Egan .....
Mr. Harbo .....
Mr. Keith .....
Mr. Lester .....
Mr. Quinn .....
Mr. Schilder .....
Mr. Lamm .....
.....

DIVISION
SEP 13 1934
U. S. DEPT.

September 12, 1934.

RECORDED 62-32509-51

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL,
MR. WILLIAM STANLEY

For your information, I am attaching hereto a copy of a letter which I have today addressed to the Honorable Marvin H. McIntyre, Assistant Secretary to the President, regarding the conditions existing in New Orleans.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

FILES SECTION

Inclosure #700993.

1 yellow

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Chief Clerk
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Cowley
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Kerr
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tamm

EAT-eg

September 12, 1934.

RECORDED 62-32509-51

Honorable Marvin H. McIntyre,
Assistant Secretary to the President,
The White House,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. McIntyre:

Again referring to conditions prevailing in New Orleans, Louisiana, I am advised that during the course of the election held there yesterday few complaints of any kind were received by the arbitration committee.

It is reported that there were no altercations or fights during the election and the election has been described as "possibly the most peaceful election held in New Orleans in years". It was indicated from early activities in New Orleans yesterday that a record vote would be cast.

No hearings of the Legislative Investigating Committee making inquiry into the New Orleans city administration were held yesterday but hearings will be resumed today in order that further testimony may be taken relative to alleged vice and graft conditions in New Orleans.

I will advise you further of any developments in this situation.

With expressions of my highest esteem and best regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

1 yellow

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ba[illegible]
Chief Clerk
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Cowley
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Keith
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tamm

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WESTERN UNION

R. B. WHITE, PRESIDENT — NEWCOMB CARLTON, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD — J. C. WILLEVER, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

SIGNS
DL – Day Letter
NM – Night Message
NL – Night Letter
LC – Deferred Cable
NLT – Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

The filing time as shown in the date line on full-rate telegrams and day letters, and the time of receipt at destination as shown on all messages, is STANDARD TIME.

Received at 708 14th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

QB46 85 NL GOVT COLLECT=NEWORLEANS LA 11

MINUTES IN TRANSIT
FULL-RATE | DAY LETTER

DIRECTOR, DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION=
U S DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE 1001 VERMONT AVE NORTHWEST
WASHDC=

REFERENCE DEVELOPMENTS SITUATION NEWORLEANS INFORMATION FROM ALL SOURCES INDICATES THAT FEW COMPLAINTS OF ANY KIND ARE BEING RECEIVED BY THE ARBITRATION COMMITTEE IN CONNECTION WITH THE PRIMARY ELECTION BEING HELD TODAY AT NEWORLEANS THAT THERE ARE NO FIGHTS AND THAT IT IS POSSIBLY THE MOST PEACEFUL ELECTION HELD IN NEWORLEANS IN YEARS RECORD VOTE PREDICTED STOP ACTIVITIES OF THE LEGISLATIVE INVESTIGATE COMMITTEE WERE DISCONTINUED FOR TODAY HEARINGS TO BE RESUMED TOMORROW FOR PURPOSE OF TAKING FURTHER TESTIMONY RELATIVE ALLEGED VICE AND GRAFT CONDITIONS NEWORLEANS=

WHITLEY.

SEP 17 1934

RECORDED
62-32509-51
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
SEP 14 1934 P.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE

TAMM ONE

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Baughman
Chief Clerk
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Cowley
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Keith
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tamm

McIntyre, Stephens + Stanley 9/12/34 GAT

THE QUICKEST, SUREST AND SAFEST WAY TO SEND MONEY IS BY TELEGRAPH OR CABLE

62-32509

Section

4

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

EAT:COH

Time: 8:20 p.m.

May 8, 1939

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

I called SAC Sackett at New Orleans and informed him of the rumor in Washington that the Hearst people and various other organizations are running down a story to the effect that twenty-four hours before Huey Long's death some newspaper notified its correspondent or some one in New Orleans that Long was going to be murdered and furnished the name of the murderer.

Mr. Sackett advised he had heard no rumors that such an investigation is under-way. I informed Sackett that you do not want him to initiate an investigation or make any inquiries which would indicate the Bureau is interested in the rumor but that you do desire him to most discreetly and most cautiously see if there is any rumor in New Orleans at the present time that the circumstances surrounding Long's death are being investigated.

Mr. Sackett stated that all the Managing Editors of the New Orleans Newspapers are good friends of his and in general conversation with them from time to time they have talked about Long, his activities and death; and he, Sackett, is quite convinced they are mystified as to who actually killed Long.

The Managing Editor of the TIMES PICAYUNE is stated to be an excellent friend of Sackett and Sackett inquired if he could engage this Editor in casual conversation having in view the rumor. I told Sackett it would be all right to do this but that he is not to indicate his purpose.

Mr. Sackett is to advise me tomorrow with respect to his findings.

RECORDED & INDEXED

Respectfully,

E. A. TAMM

DE-INDEXED
DATE:
13

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

VCZ:CMS:JOH

May 9, 1939

Time: 1:20 P.M.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Re: DEATH OF SENATOR HUEY LONG

SAC Sackett of the New Orleans Office called and furnished the following information concerning the alleged investigation of the death of Senator Huey Long:

They have been unable to substantiate this rumor and have found no information which would indicate that an investigation of this type is being made at the present time. The rumor to the effect that someone called a newspaper twenty-four hours before the Senator was killed and informed the newspaper that Long was going to be killed and whom the murderer was going to be has never reached the New Orleans Office before. In all of the rumors connected with the death of Senator Long, no such rumor has ever been received to this effect. According to Mr. Sackett, the two most persistent rumors concerning the death of Senator Long are as follows:

The first, of course, is that Dr. Weiss shot Long because Long was taking certain action affecting Weiss' father-in-law, who was the State Judge. Long had taken some measures which had eliminated the judge's power. This is the theory that is advanced by the Administration. However, the most persistent rumor concerning Long's death is that Long was killed by his own bodyguard; that is, Weiss went up to Long and asked him not to bother his father-in-law and Long cursed Weiss' father-in-law, whereupon Weiss hit Long in the mouth with his fist. One rumor has it that the guard at that time deliberately shot Long, seizing that opportunity to kill Long since he did have a lot of enemies. Another rumor is to the effect that the shooting of Long by the guard was purely accidental; that after Weiss hit Long, Long told the guards to kill Weiss and the guards opened fire on Weiss and Long was in the way and was killed. Everyone in the state, outside of the Administration, believes that Long was killed by his bodyguard. No bullets have ever been submitted after being taken from Long's body and no inquest was held, everything being very mysterious.

COPIES DESTROYED
170 SEP 17 1964

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAY 12 1939
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON
CARR

Mr. Sackett is of the opinion that if an investigation is being conducted relative to the death of Senator Long, from all indications it is being made purely for a political purpose and, therefore, you should be advised of the political situation in Louisiana at the present time. The following is a resume of the political set-up:

At the present time, Earl Long, the brother of Senator Long and also the Lieutenant Governor of Louisiana, is very ambitious to become Governor. He is trying to secure the backing of Mayor Robert Maestri and if he secures that backing, he will undoubtedly be elected. Opposing Earl Long is a man by the name of James Noe, who is a Senator from Monroe, Louisiana, and who at one time was very close to Senator Long. Noe also at one time was Governor for a short time after the death of Governor Allen. Noe and Earl Long are bitter enemies and Noe is trying to obtain the candidacy for the Governorship to oppose Long. In view of the above, if the investigation in question is underway, it is possibly the result of James Noe's activities, in view of the fact that if Noe could break such a story, he would undoubtedly be elected, since most of the common people in Louisiana still worship Huey Long. Therefore it would be greatly to Noe's advantage to prove that the Administration actually shot Long.

According to Mr. Sackett, there is one other angle in connection with this matter, which angle involves the Jews in Louisiana. Earl Long, as well as Robert Maestri, is supposed to dislike the Jews very much and the Jews in Louisiana have felt that if Long is elected, they might as well pack up and leave Louisiana because Long will drive them out anyway by taking their business. The prominent Jews in Louisiana are headed by Colonel Weiss, and the Jews would have an incentive for such an investigation to keep Long out of office and also to back James Noe. In view of the above facts, it is possible that the Jews could be investigating the death of Senator Long.

Information of a confidential nature has been obtained from a very reliable source to the effect that a month or six weeks after Huey Long's death, some group of New Orleans business men or political organization (Names unknown) entered into negotiations with Pinkerton's Detective Agency to investigate Long's death, offering Pinkerton a large retainer fee and unlimited expense accounts if the investigation would be made. The New Orleans Office of the Pinkerton Agency conferred with the New York Pinkerton Agency and it was decided against accepting such an investigation for fear of reprisals by the Administration. This information was furnished Sackett by one Kirsch who is now an investigator for the Naval Intelligence in New Orleans and who at the time of Long's death was Assistant Superintendent of the Pinkerton Detective Agency in New Orleans. Kirsch furnished this information while at the New Orleans Office in connection with Espionage matters and Sackett stated Kirsch does not know why Sackett wanted the information.

There is no rumor, as far as Sackett is able to ascertain, of an investigation at the present time respecting Long. Without disclosing his purpose, Sackett talked to his friend Clark Salmon, Managing Editor of the New Orleans Item Tribune and he made no indication that he was aware of any such investigation.

According to Mr. Sackett, further investigation or efforts concerning the rumor could be made in two ways. One. United States Attorney Harvey Fields of Shreveport, who is described as being a publicity-seeking individual, has a very good hook up with small parties in Louisiana and is one of the biggest politicians in the State of Louisiana. Fields also is a very close friend of James Noe and Sackett stated that should you so desire, Agent Peyronnin, who knows Fields very well, could engage the latter in general conversation to see what he might disclose concerning the rumor in question. The second contact would be with Seymour Weiss, who was Huey Long's treasurer. If there were such an investigation being made in New Orleans as is rumored, this person would know about it; however, Mr. Sackett advises against contacting Weiss.

Former SAC Reed Vetterli is presently in New Orleans and is staying at the Roosevelt Hotel. He has visited Mr. Sackett

and has indicated he has been traveling around the country working for some law firm. However, he is reluctant to talk about the nature of his business. Sackett stated that there is no evidence that Hearst is doing any investigation in New Orleans but since it is known to Sackett that Hearst in the past has worked through private attorneys, Mr. Sackett is of the opinion that consideration should be given to the presence of Vetterli in New Orleans.

Mr. Sackett stated he would be on the alert to pick up anything he could about the rumor but that he would take no further affirmative action unless further instructions are received from the Bureau.

Respectfully,

E. A. TAMM

46

Atlanta, Ga.
Nov. 2, 1938.

Recorder O'Hara, New Orleans, La., and Grosch (Grosh) detective chief, release captured criminals, without a trial or give them "fixed" trials for sums as high as $700.00 A lawyer by name of Holland is one of the lawyers and there is another lawyer, his name could not be heard. They have a connection with Atlanta police dept. McKibbin or Kibben, detective dept. Atlanta was mentioned as a connection. An Atlanta police woman and some politicians were mentioned. New Orleans police have a $15000.00 a week graft. New Orleans [illegible] it down to $10,000.00 [illegible]

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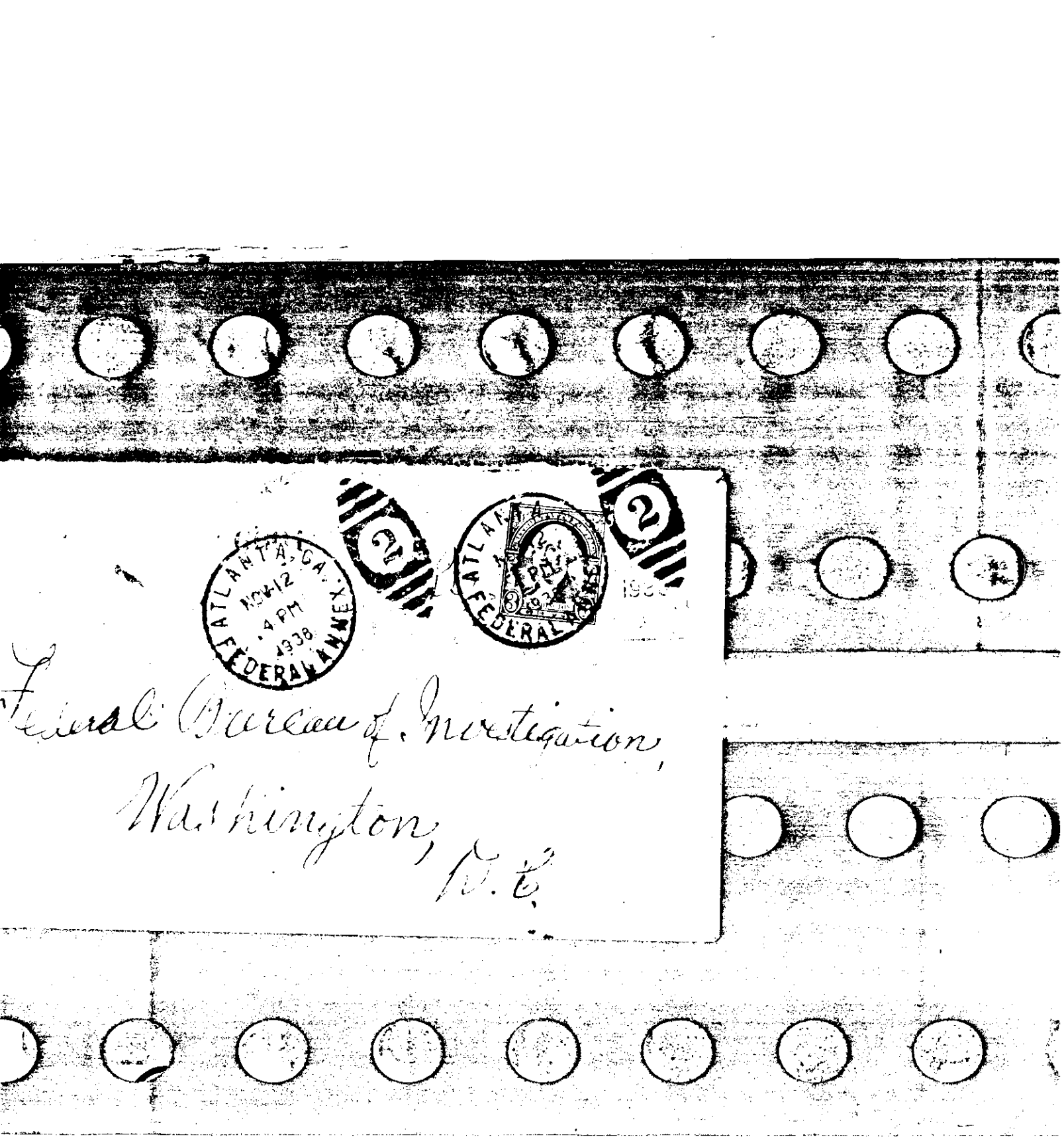
GR-32509-10
NOV 14 1938


ATLANTA, GA.
NOV 12
4 PM
1938
FEDERAL ANNEX
2
2
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington,
D. C.

JWC:MP
62-32509 - 117 October 15, 1938

Special Agent in Charge
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter dated September 14, 1938, relative to the alleged shooting of James H. Morrison on September 8, 1938, during the Democratic Primary Election Campaign.

Please be advised that the facts contained in your reference letter were submitted to the Department which advised that no investigation need be conducted in this matter at this time particularly in view of the fact that this refers to a Primary Election under State Laws and the Federal Laws are not applicable.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

JOSEPH B. KEENAN
THE ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Department of Justice
Washington

September 30, 1938

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. HOOVER
DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

This will acknowledge the receipt of the memorandum of September 22 directed to this office by Mr. Harold Nathan, Assistant Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, concerning the Democratic primaries in the Sixth Congressional District of Louisiana, particularly as they refer to Mr. James H. Morris of Hammond, Louisiana.

No investigation need be conducted in this matter by the Bureau at this time, particularly in view of the fact that it refers to a primary election under state laws and the Federal laws are not applicable.

Joseph B. Keenan.

Joseph B. Keenan
The Assistant to the Attorney General

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

COPY
RC:JHK

PERSONAL AND
CONFIDENTIAL

October 15, 1938

62-32509-106

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
MR. JOSEPH B. KEENAN

Re: Richard Webster Leche
Departmental Applicant

Reference is made to the personal and confidential memorandum addressed to you by this Bureau on September 21, 1938.

In this connection, you are advised that on September 21, 1938, at the request of United States Attorney Rene Viosca, the Special Agent in Charge of the New Orleans Field Office of this Bureau read to him the portion of the report of Special Agent Nelson Perry, New Orleans, Louisiana, dated April 23, 1938, which dealt with the interview with Mr. Viosca.

Mr. Viosca expressed to the Special Agent in Charge his appreciation for having the section of the report read to him. He did not at this time deny having made the statement that Governor Leche is the type of person who would rather fish and hunt than work; but stated he did not believe his statement was particularly damaging to Governor Leche although the Governor thought so and was angry with him for having said this. He indicated Governor Leche had apparently seen the report of the investigating agent, which Mr. Viosca understood was to be confidential. He was informed that this Bureau had not divulged the contents of the report in question.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-32509-106

New Orleans, La.
Sept. 21, 1938.

RBH:WH
77-134

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

Re: RICHARD WEBSTER LECHE;
APPLICANT - U. S. DISTRICT JUDGE.

Dear Sir:

On September 21, 1938 U. S. Attorney RENE VIOSCA, telephonically communicated with me with reference to the above matter, and requested to be furnished the information contained in the agent's investigative report relative to GOVERNOR LECHE, as was mentioned in my letter to him of September 12, 1938.

That portion of the report of Special Agent NELSON PERRY dated at New Orleans April 23, 1938, dealing with the interview with MR. VIOSCA was read to him, and he made no other comment other than to thank me for having furnished this to him. He did not at this time deny he had made the statement that the Governor is of the type that would rather fish and hunt than work, as JUDGE WAYNE G. BORAH advised he had denied to him that he had made such a statement.

VIOSCA stated that he did not believe his statement was particularly damaging to Governor LECHE but that the Governor thought so and was angry with him for having said this. He indicated that in some manner Governor LECHE had seen the report of the investigating agent and MR. VIOSCA understood that the information was to be confidential. He was informed that insofar as this Bureau was concerned, the information was confidential.

During this same conversation I advised MR. VIOSCA that Governor LECHE had recently requested this Bureau to make an investigation into the shooting of JAMES MORRISON, candidate for Congress from Hammond, Louisiana, on the grounds that the shooting constituted a violation of the election laws. I requested the opinion of MR. VIOSCA in this regard. He stated that he did not see that it was a violation of the election laws and that the most that could be said was that it might be construed as a possible violation of the Civil Rights Act, however, he did not believe that it even constituted this last named violation. Before declining it fully, however, he stated that he wanted to

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

talk with the Governor further about it and that so far as this office was concerned at present, the matter could be considered as closed. In the event a further request for investigation is received in this matter from any source the Bureau will be advised promptly, and no action will be taken in the absence of specific instructions.

Very truly yours,

R. B. Hood,
Special Agent in Charge.

JWC:MK
62-22509-1[illegible]5
JWC:MK

September 22, 1938

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
MR. JOSEPH B. KEENAN

On Tuesday, September 13, 1938, the Democratic primary election was conducted in Louisiana. In the Sixth Congressional District of Louisiana, which comprises Hammond and vicinity, the candidates were Dr. John K. Griffith, of Slidell, who had the active support of Governor Richard W. Leche, James H. Morrison, Hammond attorney and Strawberry Union organizer, and Jesse H. Bankston.

Prior to the election, Governor Leche actively supported his candidate, Dr. Griffith, and on or about September 8, 1938, candidate James H. Morrison was shot while sitting in his automobile. According to newspaper reports, the shot was fired at very close range, as indicated by powder burns. Morrison was scheduled to make an address in Hammond, Louisiana, that night, and it was the accusation of his opponents that the shooting was done by Morrison himself in an effort to obtain sympathy from the voters, inasmuch as he realized he was waging a losing fight.

On Saturday, September 10, 1938, the New Orleans Police Department, reportedly acting at the request of the Louisiana State Police, was stopping all cars entering the City of New Orleans from the direction of Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and the press carried the information that Captain of Detectives John Grosch had received information that certain persons were entering town carrying firearms. Special Agent C. E. Weeks, of the New Orleans field office of this Bureau, while en route to New Orleans from Alexandria, Louisiana, was stopped late that night while entering New Orleans. A car bearing Morrison and four or five of his supporters was halted by the police, and they were charged with carrying concealed weapons. This apparently was all part of the political feud between rival candidates for the nomination for Congressman.

Governor Leche telephonically requested the New Orleans office to conduct an investigation into the Morrison shooting, stating that it was a violation of the Election Laws. He was informed that inasmuch as this was a primary election, the Federal laws relative to

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Dawsey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Hoyo
Mr. Lester
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 22 1938

elections did not cover this, and that an interpretation of the Statute would be obtained from Mr. Rene A. Viosca, United States Attorney at New Orleans.

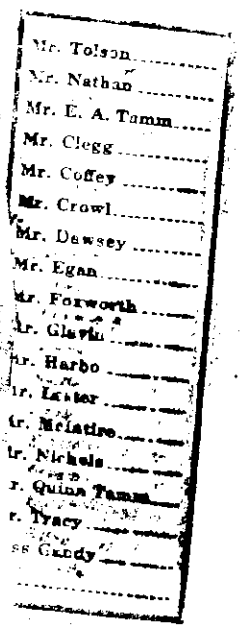
No investigation of this matter is being conducted at the present time, and this information is being conveyed to you so that you might advise what, if any, investigative action should be taken in this case.

Very truly yours,
For the Director

Harold Nathan
Assistant Director







Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice

New Orleans, Louisiana
September 14, 1938

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

For your information on Tuesday, September 13, 1938, the Democratic Primary Election was held in Louisiana. In the 6th District, which comprises Hammond, Louisiana, and vicinity, the candidates were Dr. JOHN K. GRIFFITH, of Slidell, who had the active support of Governor RICHARD W. LECHE over his opponents JAMES H. MORRISON, Hammond attorney and Strawberry Union organizer, and JESSE H. BANKSTON.

The usual political gatherings have been held in the vicinity of Hammond in recent days and Governor LECHE actively supported his candidate, Dr. GRIFFITH. About September the 8th, 1938, candidate JAMES H. MORRISON was shot while sitting in his automobile and according to newspaper reports the shot was fired at very close range as indicated by powder burns. He was scheduled to make an address in Hammond, Louisiana, that night and it was the accusation of his opponents that the shooting was done by MORRISON himself in an effort to obtain sympathy from the voters inasmuch as he realized he was waging a losing fight.

On Saturday September 10, 1938, the New Orleans Police Department, reportedly acting at the request of the Louisiana State Police, were stopping all cars entering the City of New Orleans from the direction of Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and information in the press is to the effect that Captain of Detectives JOHN GROSCH received information that certain persons were coming into town carrying arms. It is known that the police actually were stopping all cars inasmuch as Special Agent C. E. WEEKS returning from Alexandria, Louisiana, late that night was stopped as he came into town. A car bearing MORRISON and four or five of his supporters was stopped by the police and they are charged with carrying concealed weapons. This was obviously all part of the political feud between rival candidates for the nomination for Congressman.

COPIES DESTROYED
170 SEP 17 1964

On September 13, 1938, Governor RICHARD W. LECHE telephonically communicated with me from Baton Rouge and, referring to the MORRISON shooting, requested that this Bureau conduct an investigation. I

Be sure facts in this situation are brought Mr Keenan's attention
Ed 9/19/38

RECORDED 60-2501-105

inquired of the Governor as to what violation of law was involved and he said that it was an election for the choosing of Federal officers. I advised him that this was a primary election and apparently the Federal law relating to elections did not cover this, however, the matter of interpreting the statute was one for the U. S. Attorney and that the opinion of Mr. RENE A. VIOSCA, U. S. Attorney at New Orleans, would be obtained. He requested to be advised relative to the decision of the U. S. Attorney. He stated that he thought a very quiet investigation should be made.

The facts relative to this telephonic conversation were furnished Mr. LEE PENNINGTON of the Bureau on this date and, as instructed by him, no investigation, of course, will be instituted in this matter even if the U. S. Attorney should so request it, unless the Bureau specifically authorizes this to be done.

There is no question but that this is still part of the political activities of one faction involved in this election dispute and either side will go to any extreme to embarrass the other.

For your information the Governor inquired as to how Mr. HOOVER was and stated that he was a very good friend of yours.

Very truly yours,

RBH
PMH

R. B. HOOD,
Special Agent in Charge.

16

1308 Masonic Temple Bldg.,
New Orleans, La.
August 19, 1937.

JAS:WH

PERSONAL AND
CONFIDENTIAL

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

Dear Sir:

Throughout the city of New Orleans, in practically every barroom, restaurant and drug store, there are slot machines, all of which are branded "Chief". You will recall a letter forwarded to you some time ago wherein Chief of Detectives John J. Grosch was quoted as saying that he "knew better them to touch the slot machines".

As a further indication that the slot machines are operated in New Orleans under some sort of agreement with police officials, you are advised that recent newspaper publicity has indicated that not more than one pin ball game is allowed in an establishment where "Chief" slot machines are operated. I am attaching copies of two articles which appeared in the New Orleans States on July 17th and July 20th, which are representative of a number of articles which appeared during the course of a few days following July 17th.

You will note from the article of July 20th that Captain of Detectives Henry Isset was stated to have been working out of Superintendent George Reyer's office at the time he clipped the wires of pin ball machines in an establishment where more than one machine was operated alongside "Chief" slot machines.

RECORDED & INDEXED 62-32507-11

As an indication of the amount of money which may possibly be coming into the hands of what is commonly called the "Syndicate" in New Orleans, you are advised that I have recently been told that Governor Richard Leche is constructing a home at an estimated cost of $75,000. A few years before he became Governor Mr. Leche was practically unknown, and it is not believed that he had any appreciable amount of money before he became affiliated with the politicians in Louisiana.

The "Syndicate" which is commonly referred to as being principally composed of Governor Leche, Mr. Seymour Weiss, Managing Director of the Roosevelt Hotel, Mayor Robert S. Maestri, Abe Shushan, member of the New Orleans Dock Board and others, is reputed to control the Roosevelt Hotel, the real estate upon which the Maison Blanche Department Store and office building are located, the Jacobs Candy Company, the local ball club, a large local dairy and the Bienville Hotel. On the opening day of the base ball season this year it was reported that all city employees were given a half

Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

SJT:emk

October 9, 1936.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR.

Re: Captain Murphy J. Roden,
Louisiana State Police.

During conversation with Captain Roden at the Police Academy banquet last evening, Captain Roden stated that for four years he was a personal bodyguard for the late Huey Long. During a general discussion a facetious remark was made concerning Huey Long which remark was quickly resented by Captain Roden, he then explaining that he was personally very close to the late Huey Long and that remarks concerning him he was "unable to take". I thought you would be interested in knowing of this connection. I gained grom the subsequent conversation he was present at the time Long was assassinated.

The general conversation at the banquet impressed me as indicating the members of the police training school were well-disposed to the Bureau and to the officials in charge of the training school.

Respectfully,

S. J. Tracy.

RECORDED COPY FILED IN

62-32507-13

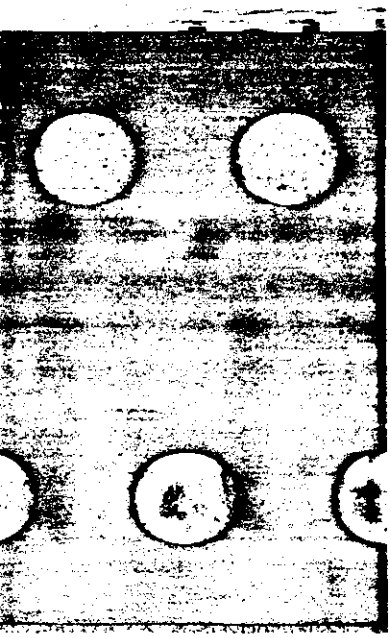
OCT 22 1936

holiday and told that they should attend the game. Rumor has it that that local merchants who are handling Whitman's and Hollingsworth and other well known brands of candy are visited by the Jacobs Candy Comp. salesmen and are forcibly high-pressured in the discontinuing of sales other brands.

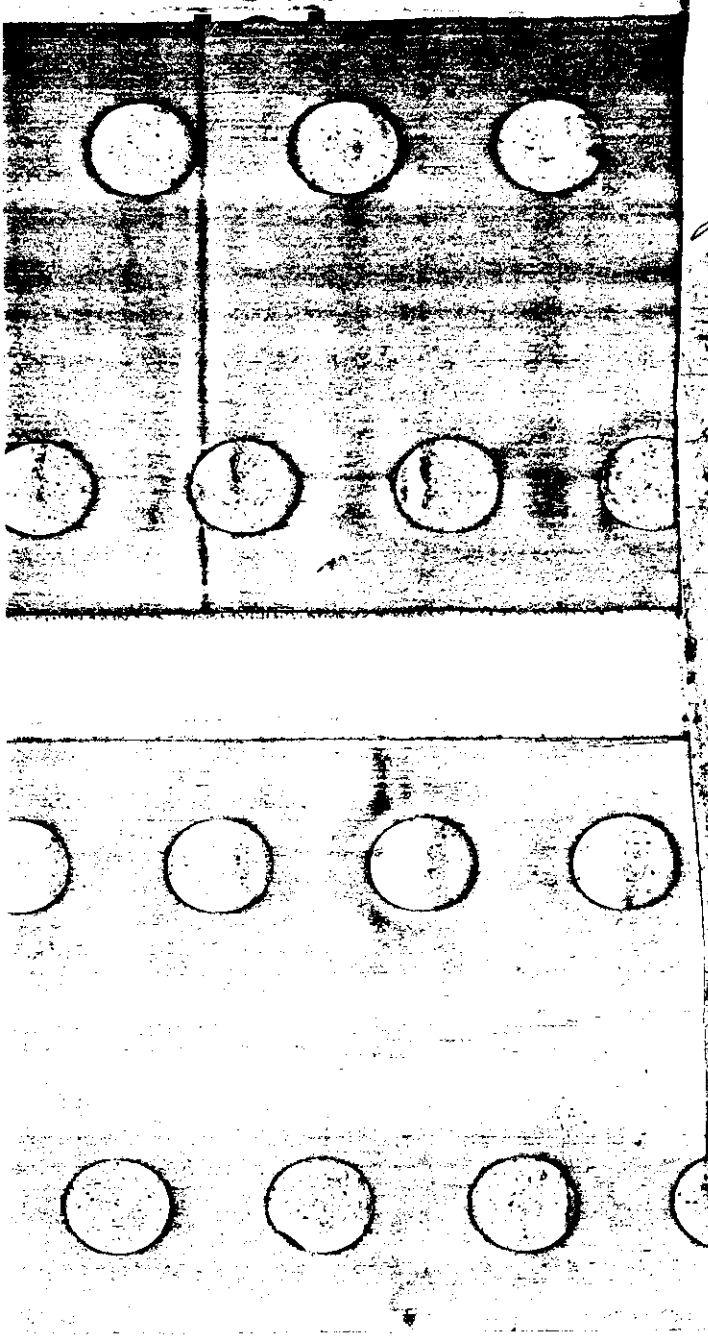
Yesterday's press indicated that Mayor Robert Maestri had completed negotiations for the grounds used by the local ball club, the "Pelicans" and I have further heard that these grounds will possibly be used in the future for the construction of a Union Railroad Station, it being known that there is no decent railroad station in this city, sever railroads having independent small depots.

Very truly yours,

J. A. Smith, Jr.,
Special Agent in Charge.







Niles Sept 17-36

Mr E Hoover
Chief of Dept of Justice
Washington D C.

Dear Hoover— I have watched & noticed the good work you have done in the Past. it is not the Politicians that have helped you very much. some of the Politicians are worse than the gangsters.

RECORDED & INDEXED
62-32569-102
OCT 3 1936

I have heard a great many people ask why it is the Govt dont find out the reason for Killing Huey P Long. the man that Got Huey was also killed

EAS:LM

62-32509-102 September 30, 1936.

Mr. George Guyberson,
Riverview Hotel,
Niles, Michigan.

Dear Sir:

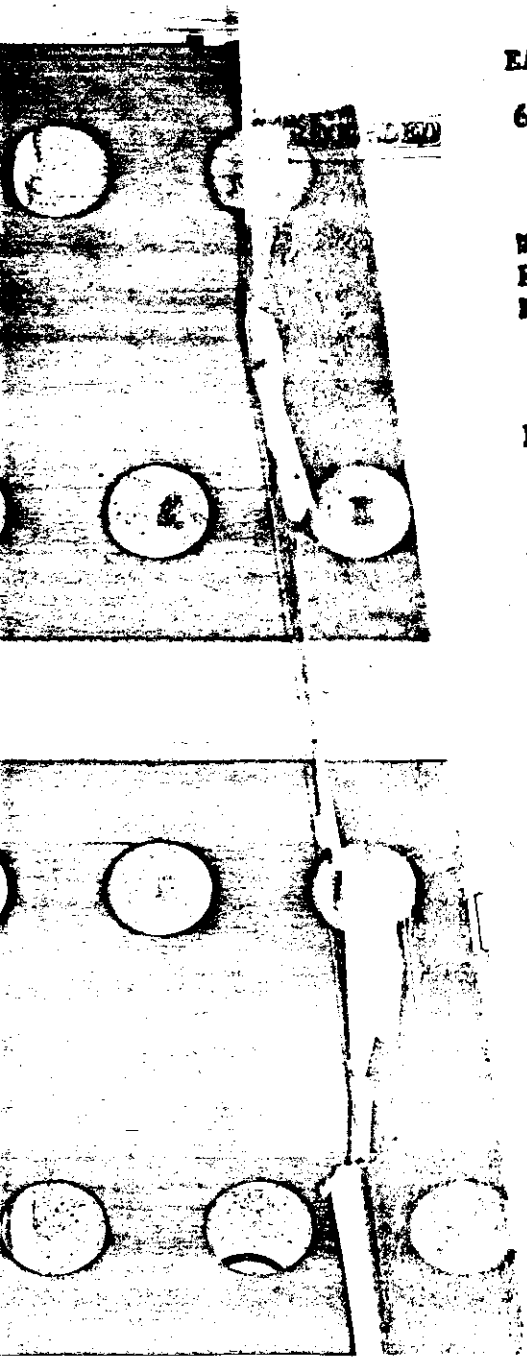
This will acknowledge receipt of your letter dated September 17, 1936, relative to the death of Huey Long and suggesting that an investigation be conducted by this Bureau to determine the motive for the killing.

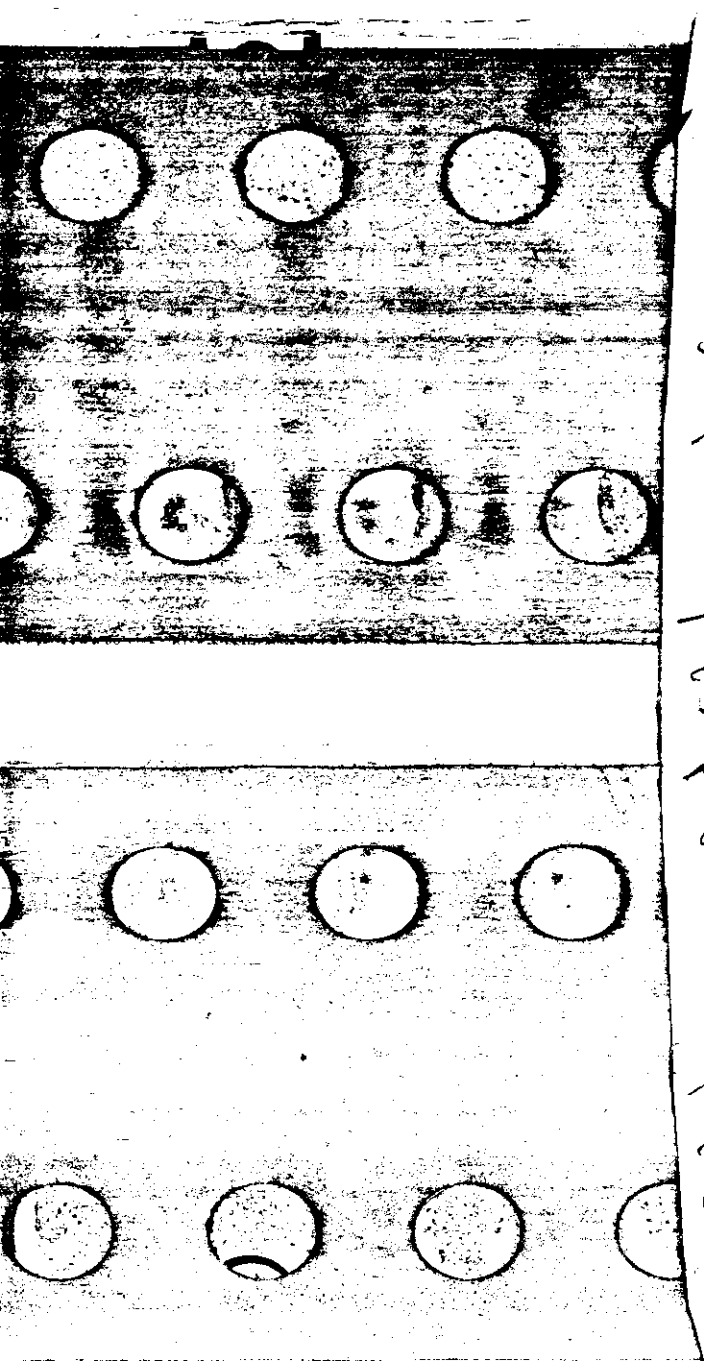
For your information, the jurisdiction of the Federal Bureau of Investigation is restricted to the investigation of violations of specific Federal laws. The facts outlined in your letter have been carefully noted, but inasmuch as they do not indicate a violation of any Federal law coming within the investigative jurisdiction of this Bureau, I regret that I am unable to be of assistance to you.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

cc-Detroit





The people state the Capatalist hired him killed. Capatalist did not like him. then were a lot of good things about Huey Long. one of them was the distribution of Wealth. there is no earthly sense of a few men owning and Controlling all the wealth of the Nation. if you can figure out by investigation why he was killed it would be a Big feather in your Cap. Find out and then Publish it.

yours Sincerely
Geo. F Guyberson
Owner Riverview Hotel
Niles Mich


CINCINNATI, OHIO
JUN 20
8-PM
1936
BUY U. S. SAV
BONDS
ASK YOUR POST
Hon. J. Edgar Hoover
Washington
Chief Fed Bur. of Inv.
D.C.

23

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

JWW:EM

August 6, 1936.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TAMM

Attached hereto is a postal card, postmarked July 21, 1936, at St. Louis, Missouri, from "M. Lawrence", addressed to the President. The writer of this communication states in substance that the President is not a good politician if the Director is let out just because he found out that "the Farley Gang" killed Huey Long.

The writer of this communication also complains regarding the administration of relief in St. Louis. The above-mentioned card apparently was forwarded to the Works Progress Administration, inasmuch as it bears the receiving stamp thereof and was received in the Bureau in an envelope of the Works Progress Administration.

The Laboratory states that it is unable to identify the handwriting.

Very truly yours,

J. S. Egan

J. S. Egan.

Enclosure.

RECORDED & INDEXED

62-32509-101

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
AUG 11 1936
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TAMM | TWOHY | FILE

St. Louis Mo.

FED. BU. OF INV.

Mr Roosevelt,

If you think its good politics to let J. E. Hoover out just because he found out that the Farley gang killed Huey Long you are not the Master politician that you are advertised to be - you see the news has been broadcast over the Radio even as far as the typical prairie state of Missouri

P.S. Mr Lawrence

In St. Louis they are taking shut-ins off relief & keeping street walkers on because of politics - think you can win on that record?

62-32507-101

50

OGRESS ADMINISTRATION
ER-JOHNSON BUILDING
EW YORK AVENUE NW.
SHINGTON, D. C.

FICIAL BUSINESS

WASHINGTON D.C.
AUG 3
9-PM
1936

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO
PAYMENT OF POSTAGE, $30

Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

36

DEM:aw
66-141

1308 Masonic Temple Building
New Orleans, Louisiana
July 25, 1936

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: MURPHY RODEN - TRAINEE;
NATIONAL POLICE ACADEMY,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I am transmitting herewith a news item appearing in the New Orleans Item newspaper July 23, 1936, informing that Mr. Murphy Roden will be a trainee in the National Police Academy, Washington, D. C., supervised by the Bureau, and that following his training under the Director he will become an instructor at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, in the newly created State Department of Police.

I desire to call particular attention to the second paragraph of the second page of the newspaper item, which indicates that four other State Highway Patrol officers are attending Traffic Officers Highway Safety School now being conducted at University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa, Alabama. These officers Captain William Fakier, Patrolman P. J. Altmyer, Captain J. Green, and Captain J. D. Traban.

The writer, in telephonic communication with General F. Guerre, present Superintendent of the Louisiana State Bureau Criminal Identification and Investigation, at Baton Rouge, who will be Superintendent of the new Louisiana State Department Police, which becomes operative July 28, 1936, was informed that were three bills signed by Governor Leche in the State of Louisiana the first an Act establishing a new State Department of Police, the creating the Bureau of Identification, and the third with respect retirement and compensations. General Guerre advised me that he was having copies of these acts printed and that he would immediately forward copies to the Bureau and to the New Orleans Bureau Office.

RECORDED & INDEXED

General Guerre informed of his favorable impression of the Director, when he met in Washington, D. C. recently. He informed that he thoroughly enjoyed the half day that he spent touring the Bureau, and advised that willing cooperation will be given the and the New Orleans Bureau Office at all times and on a

AUG 5

St. Louis Mo

Dear Sir;

I want to congratulate you on finding the Harley gang killed Huey Long. I heard it on our K.M.O.X station this A.M & I know it must have been the G. men that did the good work - am not surprised as Tom Pendergast's best friend Lazia was a gangster & was shot & then Long wanted to investigate Harley - well good luck & hope you get all of

Theme - Mr Lawrence -

" No answer
B.W.

62-32-[illegible]-99

JUL 17 1936 P.M.

RECEIVED & INDEXED

JUL 22 1936

TWO P.W.

JOSEPH

Westbrook/Pegler

He's crazy to get to Capone!



FAIR ENOUGH

"And Just Why the Relaxation of the Government's New Orleans Probe?" He Asks

The conduct of the Department of Justice has been very phony in the Louisiana income tax prosecution involving Seymour Weiss, who was Huey Long's collector, and certain other members of Huey's gang. While Huey lived and devoted himself to needling President Roosevelt in the Senate and on the air the department was always going to lay him over a barrel some day and give him his needlings under the income tax law. Now that Huey is dead, however, and his gang has made peace with President Roosevelt's own gang in New Orleans, the outstanding indictments have been dropped with the simple explanation that there is "a changed atmosphere" in New Orleans.

The great weakness of the ordinary citizens of New Orleans in their fight against Huey was that the politicians of the opposition, which is to say Roosevelt's crowd, were just as crooked as Huey's grafters and not as smart. The Roosevelt gang include gamblers and other underworld types no different from the majority of Huey's gang. Weiss is neither a professional gambler nor an underworld character but a tough, standup gang politician who often supplied the courage for Huey in difficult moments. He sat before a Senate committee and refused to say how much money he had collected for political purposes or who gave it to him or what he had done with it, and insisted that he kept no books.

Weiss said that whenever they needed some money they went out and got it from people who "believed" in their sacred cause and spent it according to their own judgment. He also offered to take Gen. Ansell outside the hearing room and pop him on the nose when the general undertook to peel him with questions regarding matters which he considered to be personal and outside the scope of the inquiry.

POT OF GOLD, BERGDOLL!

Farley Should Like Weiss

Since Huey's death Weiss has claimed to be out of politics, but that can hardly be true. He is the type of man Jim Farley would be pleased to do business with and is a better political operator than anyone in Mr. Roosevelt's own New Orleans gang, as he often demonstrated when Huey was giving the Administration crowd hell.

As a tax the income tax is all right, but as a punitive and coercive weapon it is a dangerous law, and the New Orleans cases prove that The Administration could have been st[illegible] the level in starting the prosecution, but the political situation was such that their motives came under suspicion. It looked very much as though Mr. Roosevelt passed the word to the Department of Justice to go after Huey for political reasons and that the indictments have been dropped owing to a change of atmosphere, there is nothing else to believe but that. And let there be no foolishness about Mr. Roosevelt's having nothing to do with such matters. Mr. Roosevelt is the politician of his administration, and Mr. Farley is just a little boy by comparison.

So here we have the Department of Justice going after a political opponent of the Administration with a threat of prison and easing up when the political opposition is removed.

Says Explaining Is in Order

And I still insist that 11 years, the sentence imposed on Al Capone for income tax evasion, is too much for that offense. Of course, that isn't what he is being punished for, but that was the charge in the indictment, and if you start waving a [illegible] political opponent you may choke off a man who has something important to say.

If you can't trust the Department of Justice in the Huey Long case, the same skepticism runs against all its operations. The Department has plenty of expensive press agents living the life of Reilly as the guests of the taxpayers. This would be a good time for them to get hot and explain just how a change of atmosphere in New Orleans has justified now something which had the appearance of criminal misconduct when Huey was kicking the Administration's New Orleans gang on the pants.

Mr. Roosevelt's Commission

Dirt Dog!

The Department of Justice is not protected in any decision of Mr. Roosevelt

Still Rev. Jones

Regular Now

Pal

ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATION
KEEP ENVELOPE ATTACHED

RECORDED & INDEXED

62-32509-78

STIGATION

JUN 22 1936

JUN 24 1936

EFE:EHG:RG
62-32509-97

February 18, 1936

Mr. Charles J. Morrow,
906 South Willow Avenue,
Tampa, Florida.

Dear Sir:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter dated February 6, 1936, advising valuable instruments were stolen from the United States Customs Building at New Orleans, Louisiana, allegedly by followers of the late Senator Huey P. Long, and indicating you desire that this Bureau conduct an investigation in an effort to correct the alleged evils which were commenced by the Long regime.

Please be advised that the jurisdiction of the Federal Bureau of Investigation is restricted to investigating violations of specific Federal laws and to collecting evidence in cases in which the United States is or may be a party in interest. Inasmuch as the activities of the alleged Long regime do not appear relevant to any such matter, no action can be taken by the Bureau in the premises.

In respect to the alleged robbery of the United States Customs Building, you are advised that in matters of this nature, the Bureau can conduct no investigation unless specifically authorized to do so by the Attorney General.

Your courtesy in furnishing the circular pertaining to the city of Tampa, Florida, is appreciated.

Very truly yours,
For the Director,

Harold Nathan,
Assistant Director.

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
FEB 13 1936
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,

cc Jacksonville

ORIDA-COLLIER COAST HOTELS.

HOTEL FLORIDAN

JIM PICKARD
MANAGER

OPEN ALL YEAR
400 ROOMS - 400 BATHS
GARAGE IN CONNECTION

905 South Willow Avenue,
TAMPA, FLORIDA February 6th. 1936.

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

Dear Mr. Hoover:

RE: LONGIANA OR HUEYANA.

The above is the way Will Rogers mentioned Louisiana during his life. His death was a real loss to this country but can't say so much as to Huey P. Longs death.

News items state that you will have to send your active and GOOD G-Men down there to check up on Long's followers who broke into the U. S. Customs Bldg. and stole and burned valuable instruments.

Here is hoping that your men will be able to correct the evils that Long started and which has cost the tax payers of Louisiana so much money.

Last Tuesday the Florida State Fair opened and is one of the best they have yet had and hope you will find it possible to be here when the Gasparilla Pirates capture Tampa next Monday.

RECORDED
INDEXED

62 325 0795

Sincerely yours,

FEB 19 1936

FEB 20 1936

P. S. Enclosed is a booklet you and your friends will enjoy reading.

FLORIDA COLLIER COAST AND ASSOCIATED HOTELS

YEAR ROUND HOTELS
FLORIDAN, TAMPA
TAMPA TERRACE, TAMPA

SEASONAL HOTELS
MANATEE RIVER, BRADENTON
SARASOTA TERRACE, SARASOTA
ROYAL WORTH, WEST PALM BEACH

YEAR ROUND HOTELS
DIXIE COURT, WEST PALM BEACH
ALCAZAR, MIAMI

Federal Bureau of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

DWM:aw
62-721

326½ Post Office Building
New Orleans, Louisiana
February 3, 1936

AIR MAIL.

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
Pennsylvania Avenue at 9th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Re: Subcommittee to investigate Campaign Expenditures - State of Louisiana.

Dear Sir:

Mr. Alfred M. Daspit, Special Investigator for the above named committee, telephonically conferred with the writer at 11:30 a. m. the morning of February 3, 1936, and advised that the records of the subcommittee which were maintained in a desk in Room 232 Customhouse, New Orleans, Louisiana, had been stolen by unknown parties some time between 1:15 p. m. on February 1, 1936, and 8:40 a. m. on February 3, 1936.

For the information of the Bureau, the subcommittee functioning under the special committee to investigate campaign expenditures has been conducting an investigation in the State of Louisiana with headquarters at Room 232 Customhouse, New Orleans, Louisiana.

RECORDED & INDEXED 62-33502-96

Honorable William J. Granfield, United States Congressman from Springfield, Massachusetts, is the Chairman of the Subcommittee. Honorable J. Mark Wilcox, United States Congressman from West Palm Beach, Florida, is also on the Subcommittee. The investigation by this Subcommittee apparently concerned campaign expenditures in the primary election which was held in the State of Louisiana January 21, 1936.

FEB 10 1936

The following named individuals were employed in the New Orleans, Louisiana headquarters of this Subcommittee:

Mr. Alfred M. Daspit; Mr. Earl J. Junot; Miss Aline Landry.

Negro messenger by the name of "Clark" who formerly had been an employee of the Collector of Customs for approximately fourteen years.

Mr. Alfred M. Daspit and Mr. Earl J. Junot subsequently appeared at the New Orleans Bureau Office and related to the writer that Mr. Daspit had left the office at Room 232 Customhouse, New Orleans, Louisiana at 1 p. m. on February 1, 1936. Mr. Earl J. Junot, likewise a Congressional Investigator, informed that he left the office at about 1:10 or 1:15 p. m. on the same date, and both of these men advise that Miss Aline Landry remained in the office typing correspondence.

COPIES DESTROYED

170 SEP 17 1964

Mr. Daspit and Mr. Junot, jointly, at 8:40 a. m. on February 3, 1936, opened up the office at Room 232 Customhouse. However, Mr. Junot first discovered that the records were missing and immediately notified Mr. Daspit, who was in another part of the building.

It appears that United States Congressman William J. Granfield from Washington, D. C. had transmitted a Postal wire on Sunday, February 2, 1936, which was received at New Orleans, Louisiana, at 1:10 p. m., advising Mr. Daspit to forward all evidence, letters, and correspondence to Washington, D. C. Investigation by Mr. Daspit developed that a Postal delivery boy by the name of "Parker" had placed the usual telegram notice on the door at 232 Customhouse apparently some time Sunday, February 2, 1936.

Mr. Daspit advised that Miss Aline Landry had apparently received a telegram from Congressman Granfield discontinuing her employment some time either on February 1, 1936 or February 2, 1936, and that she, therefore, did not appear for employment on February 3, 1936. Neither Mr. Daspit nor Mr. Junot suspect Miss Landry, who is from Donaldsonville, Louisiana, as she came to them highly recommended.

Mr. Daspit advised that it was the custom to place all records in the two desk drawers on the right-hand side of the desk, and to lock the desk, placing the key under the leather corner of a large blotter desk pad. The desk containing the material stolen was located in the private office in Room 232 Customhouse, New Orleans, Louisiana, being an outer office and a private office. The files apparently were removed from the two desk drawers, according to Mr. Daspit, which drawers had apparently been unlocked with the key and then relocked afterwards.

Mr. Daspit informed that on the morning of February 3, 1936, a negro charwoman had informed that she found the key on the outer room table, which later developed to be the key to the desk.

Mr. Daspit informed that there is always a watchman on duty at the Customhouse, and that each employee or individual must sign in the register, permanently bound, their identity and the identity of the room which they intend to visit. Mr. Daspit advised that approximately forty or fifty people signed the watchman's record at the Customhouse from between 1 p. m. February 1, 1936 and the opening time on February 3, 1936.

Mr. Daspit and Mr. Junot informed that the following files were missing:

1 File of letter correspondence from Mr. Daspit and Mr. Junot to United States Congressman Granfield.

1 File of letter correspondence from Mr. Daspit and Mr. Junot to United States Congressman Wilcox.

1 General file containing miscellaneous incoming and outgoing letters from individuals in the State of Louisiana.

93

1 File on St. Bernard Parish.
1 File on Plaquemine Parish.
1 File on Jefferson Parish.
1 File on Orleans Parish - including all of New Orleans, Louisiana.

Separate files on the following numbered wards located in New Orleans, Louisiana:

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 14.

1 General file of evidence which had not been completely reviewed and on which correspondence had not been sent to the Committee at Washington, D. C. Included in the evidence is three one dollar bills which were attached to a letter from an individual, name not known, who stated he had been paid to vote. The evidence stolen also constituted some fraudulent poll tax certificates and registration certificates.

Mr. Daspit advised that all files were in legal sized folders and that those missing would probably represent a file six inches thick. Mr. Daspit advised that whoever took the records was selective in the type of records stolen, and, therefore, he did not suspect the negro messenger or the negro charwoman.

No other records were stolen and Mr. Daspit advised that the notebooks of the stenographer on all outgoing correspondence are still intact.

Immediately upon receipt of telephonic request of Mr. Alfred M. Daspit to investigate the case, the writer telephonically conferred with Assistant Director E. E. Tamm, at Washington, D. C., and was advised to inform Mr. Daspit that the facts of the instant case had been referred to Washington, D. C. Mr. Tamm subsequently telephonically informed the writer to advise Mr. Alfred M. Daspit that the subject matter should be presented to the Attorney General at Washington, D. C., and the writer immediately informed Mr. Daspit by telephone. Mr. Daspit was telephonically informing the Honorable William J. Granfield.

The writer, late in the afternoon February 3, 1936, was able to contact Mr. Rene A. Viosca, United States Attorney at New Orleans, Louisiana, and he informed that Mr. Daspit had contacted him and had desired to give a statement to the press immediately on the theft. Mr. Viosca informed that he understood that the Congressional Investigators and office force here in New Orleans were to have suspended operations as of February 1, 1936, according to the telegram of United States Congressman Granfield. Mr. Viosca informed that Mr. Daspit and Mr. Junot have heretofore been connected by employment with the office of the Mayor of New Orleans, Louisiana, Honorable T. Semmes Walmsley, at New Orleans, Louisiana. Mr. Viosca informed that Buddy Cocke, former State Orleans Parish prosecutor was until recently connected with the investigative group, and that Mr. Daspit did not know whether Mr. Cocke had a key to the office or not.

It appears, inasmuch as the investigation by the Congressional Committee concerned a primary election, that the Bureau would not have investigative jurisdiction unless material or records stolen could be considered Government property.

If the property stolen is not Government property, examination must be made of the state statutes to ascertain whether jurisdiction for thefts and other offenses occurring in the Customhouse remained within the jurisdiction of the State under state statutes, as is always done in cases where property of individuals is stolen out of the Post Office.

No investigation will be conducted by the New Orleans Bureau Office until authority is received from the Bureau.

Very truly yours,

D. W. Magee,
Special Agent in Charge.

DWM:aw
29-125

326½ Post Office Building,
New Orleans, Louisiana.
January 31, 1936.

PERSONAL. AIR MAIL.

Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
Pennsylvania Avenue at 9th Street, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

RE: ARTHUR L. HITNER, with aliases;
NATIONAL BANK ACT.

Dear Sir:

Kindly refer to report of Special Agent R. Whitley, New Orleans, Louisiana, dated September 15, 1934, and to report of Special Agent M. W. Meekins, Buffalo, New York, dated November 14, 1934, relative the above entitled subject.

Mr. Frank Manning, one of the chief investigators for the Louisiana State Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation, who maintains an office in New Orleans, Louisiana, telephonically conferred with the writer on the morning of January 31, 1936, and requested a letter showing the disposition of the instant case, together with facts indicating that subject Hitner was surrendered to the New Orleans Bureau Office.

Reference report of Mr. Whitley indicates that he conferred with the late United States Senator Huey P. Long, and became cognizant of the offense against subject through Senator Long and Mr. Frank Manning.

I informed Mr. Manning that I had no facts available relative the manner in which Hitner was surrendered to the Bureau, but that undoubtedly his file would furnish all the desired information. Mr. Manning then requested a copy of the criminal record, as well as a photograph, of subject Hitner, and I advised him that I would secure a copy of criminal record and would forward same to him, together with photograph.

RECORDED & INDEXED 62-32509-95

FEB 10 1936

I have gleaned from my conversation with Mr. Manning that apparently request for criminal record might have some bearing on the investigation being made by the Louisiana State Bureau relative the circumstances surrounding the death of the late Senator Huey P. Long. Mr. Manning advised me that United States Senator Elect Allen J. Ellender, of Louisiana, was going to introduce a resolution in the Senate when he arrives there demanding a senatorial investigation of the death of the late Senator Huey P. Long.

I see no objection to submitting to the Louisiana State Bureau of Identification and Investigation through Mr. Manning a copy of the criminal record of subject Arthur L. Hitner, through the New Orleans Bureau Office.

Subject Arthur L. Hitner is presently serving a sentence of three years and one month in the United States Northeastern Penitentiary at Lewisburg, Pennsylvania. This subject bears New Orleans Federal Jail No. 2412.

Kindly transmit to this office two copies of photograph of subject Arthur L. Hitner, together with his criminal record.

Very truly yours,

D. W. Magee,
Special Agent in Charge.

cc-Buffalo

Division of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice
326½ Post Office Building,
New Orleans, La.
January 13, 1936.

DWM:cw.

Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
Pennsylvania Avenue at 9th St. N.W.,
Washington, D. C.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Baughman
Chief Clerk
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Joseph
Mr. Keith
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

Dear Sir:

Honorable Rene A. Viosca, United States Attorney, New Orleans, Louisiana, at noon today advised that United States Congressman Cleveland Dear, of Louisiana, candidate for Governor of the State of Louisiana, United States Congressman John N. Sandlin and United States Congressman J. Y. Sanders, Jr., desired a conference with the writer with reference to the alleged activities of members of the Purple Gang in New Orleans. Mr. Viosca made arrangements for a conference at the St. Charles Hotel, which was had by those named above and the writer on the afternoon of January 13, 1936.

It developed that the constituents of Congressman Dear had heard rumors to the effect that various members of the Purple Gang, especially one of the Bernsteins, were in New Orleans for a conference with members of the State Administration, for the purpose of either assisting the State Administration in the primary election on January 21, 1936, or to become connected with the policy racket or the slot machine racket, the latter being in open activity at New Orleans.

It appeared that the aforenamed gentlemen desired investigation to determine whether members of the Purple Gang were in New Orleans, either to be placed as supernumeraries on the New Orleans Police Department for election matters or to become connected with the gambling interests.

The writer informed these gentlemen that in the absence of any definite information of a violation over which this Bureau would have investigative jurisdiction, no active investigation could be instituted at the present time, but that the writer would be glad to receive a list of members of the Purple Gang who were known to be in New Orleans.

RECORDED & INDEXED 62-30509-94

Mr. Viosca had previously informed these gentlemen that Mr. A. D. Burford, in charge of the Intelligence Unit, United States Treasury Department, was actively interested in investigations involving gambling interests, for possible income tax violations. During my conference with these gentlemen, they advised that they were to have a conference with Mr. Burford, and inasmuch as the connection of any Purple Gang members in New Orleans would undoubtedly be with the gambling interests, they felt that the matter should be laid before Mr. Burford.

JAN 23 1936

COPIES DESTROYED It developed that Oscar R. Whilden, who at one time was under investi-

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gation by this office as an applicant for appointment to the position of United States Marshal, Eastern District of Louisiana, was the one who supplied the original information that members of the Purple Gang might be in New Orleans. Mr. Whilden was to furnish Mr. Viosca with a list of any members of this group who were thought to be in New Orleans, and same will be transmitted to this office by Mr. Viosca.

The primary election in the State of Louisiana will be held January 21, 1936, and many such inquiries for investigation, savoring of a political nature, may be expected to be received at the New Orleans Bureau Office. I am adopting the policy heretofore followed by Special Agent in Charge Rhea Whitley, in avoiding any investigations of a political nature. Should any requests for investigation be received by this office that bear directly on a violation over which this office has investigative jurisdiction, and yet savoring of political embroilments, I will advise the Bureau of their nature prior to investigation.

Mr. Eugene Stanley, former District Attorney, Orleans Parish, New Orleans, Louisiana, several days ago, in the local newspapers, carried an article warning the public of possible violations of the election laws, indicating that it would be a federal offense, and citing numerous cases. There may be some later effort to request investigation in this connection, and all such matters received will be referred to the United States Attorney. Mr. Viosca, in this connection, has indicated that he will accept any such complaints with great caution.

United States Congressmen Cleveland Dear, John N. Sandlin and J. Y. Sanders, Jr., appeared satisfied with my explanation relative the investigation requested.

I will remain in touch with the situation and obtain the residences here of any members of the Purple Gang, especially if they are named as supernumeraries on the New Orleans Police Department, and will check their names against those listed as Purple Gang members on page 303 of the summary report in the kidnaping case of Charles A. Lindbergh.

Very truly yours,

D. W. Magee

D. W. Magee,
Special Agent in Charge.

THE TIMES PICAYUNE
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
JANUARY 6, 1936.

U. S. LAW TO APPLY IN BALLOT FRAUDS, STANLEY DECLARES

Federal Statute Covering Congressional Primaries, Carrying Rigid Penalties, to Be Invoked, He Avers

THOROUGH SIFT OF REPORTS PROMISED

Civil Rights to Be Protected, Home Rule Committee Head Asserts; Cites 'Evidence, Past Experience'

Federal law making interference with civil rights at an election involving congressional candidates punishable by maximum imprisonment of 10 years and fine up to $5000 will be invoked in cases of all persons suspected of fraud in the January 21 primary, former District Attorney Eugene Stanley warned in a statement Sunday.

Mr. Stanley, chairman of the legal committee for the Cleveland Dear Home Rule ticket, asserted that "we intend to make every legal effor to prevent the casting of fraudulent votes, or the fradulent counting of the votes cast and the making of a fraudulent return by any commissioner."

Mr. Stanley said that he and his committee will thoroughly investigate reports that wholesale fraud has been perpetrated in registering of voters, and pointed out that as a result of his experience in such studies in the past he knows "the exact spots where such fraudulent registrations will be most likely attempted" and the "names of the persons most likely to be guilty." His statement follows:

"As chairman of the Cleveland Dear legal committee to investigate the claim that wholesale fraud has been committed in the registration of voters in this state, it is my intention to make this investigation as complete as possible.

"From my past experience in investigating fraudulent registrations in the city of New Orleans, I know the exact spots where such fraudulent registrations will be most likely attempted, and know the names of the persons most likely to be guilty of this attempted fraud, and I shall concentrate on these spots, and these persons, at the outset.

'Grossly Padded'

"In many instances, from information already in my possession, we have discovered that certain locations have been grossly padded with persons not now living there, and who never resided there; that some of the names of registrants are fictitious; that some persons are registered from different wards and some in different parishes; that minors have been registered and that registration certificates have been issued in blank by the registration office, to be signed by the precinct workers with the name of the pretended registrant (the precinct worker also signs the original registration book, so that the signatures will compare, if checked); that 1934 poll-tax receipts have been issued after the books have been closed. Evidence to prove these statements is already in my possession.

"We intend to avail ourselves of every constitutional and statutory right granted us by the constitution and laws of the United States of America for the protection of the civil rights guranteed us under the constitution and laws of the United States.

"We particularly intend to seek the protection afforded us by the United States law (Section 5508 of the United States Revised Statutes) which makes it a felony, punishable by a fine not to exceed $5000 and imprisonment for not more than 10 years in the federal penitentiary for anyone to conspire to injure a person in the exercise of civil rights.

Section Applies

"In the approaching primary election candidates for the United States Congress and United States Senate will be voted for, and the United States supreme court and United States courts of appeal have held that the above section of the United States revised statutes applies to those cases coming within the terms of the statute in a primary election when congressional and senatorial candidates participate.

"In the Herndon case in Texas the supreme court held that in a primary election where candidates for Congress were voted for that such an election was equivalent to a final election and was within the jurisdiction of the United States court."

'Every Legal Effort'

"We do not desire to hinder or to make it difficult for any citizen of the state lawfully entitled to vote to cast his vote election day, but we do intend to make every legal effort to prevent the casting of fraudulent votes, or the fraudulent counting of the votes cast and the making of a fraudulent return by any commissioners of election, and wherever the facts submitted to us show a violation of the United States laws we intend to submit the facts to the United States attorney for investigation and action.

"The making of a false return by any commissioner of election in a state primary where candidates for Congress and the Senate are voted for is an offense under the laws of the United States, and has been decided numerous times by the United States supreme court.

"A decision in point is that of United States vs Mosley and Hogan (decided in 1915), Vol. 59 U. S. Sup. Ct. Rpts. (L. Ed.) 1355, wherein it was said:

" 'Conspiracy of state election officials to omit the returns from certain precincts at an election for member of Congress from their count and from their returns to the state election board is indictable under the criminal code of the United States.'

(Signed) "EUGENE STANLEY."

D. W. Magee
D. W. Magee,
Special Agent in Charge

62-32509-94

JAN 21 1936

RECORDED & INDEXED

1/15/36

New Orleans

62-3250

JAN 18 1936

Dept of Investigation

Please note the attached [illegible]

[illegible] Congressman [illegible] was sent down Here [illegible]
[illegible] they should have been sent down [illegible] investigate
Congressman Cleveland who is running for governor of this state [illegible]
[illegible] Relief funds for Political purposes the President [illegible]
[illegible] Dollars would not be used for Political purposes [illegible]
head of Relief funds in Louisiana & [illegible] partner of Cleveland [illegible]
~~WPA~~ Workers pledge their vote to the Dear Organization before you
get a job on the WPA — Hours [illegible] Cleveland Dear Compel
WPA Workers in New Orleans and I guess elsewhere to turn [illegible]
parade for him and attend a mass meeting in the municipal
auditorium at New Orleans where they were given a [illegible] that
would have to show their foreman the next morning before [illegible]
report for Work to show that they were at the meeting — This
a hundred other things should be investigated With this bunch —
Some thing is not done the people of Louisiana will not forget
this in the ~~[illegible]~~ coming Presidential Election

Independent Voter

mi

Dear Campaigns In An ERA Auto

Not only has Cleveland Dear turned the relief money of Rapides Parish into a huge boodle trough for his own political friends, but he was caught using an ERA automobile to ride around in.

When the Dodo was in Cameron Parish last week he was riding through and about Cameron, Hackberry, Starks and Sulphur in a Ford coach, license No. 283-178, owned by the ERA and driven by a relief foreman, Steve Alfred!

Why Don't Wilcox & Co. Investigate THIS?

Notorious Election Steal in Arkansas Can't Be Investigated—But Louisiana Must Lose Its Rights

(Editor's Note: The Ex-Governor of Arkansas has written the following article especially for The American Progress, providing conclusive PROOF that the purpose of the congressional "investigation" of the Louisiana election is purely and simply an attempt to bludgeon a state into the surrender of its sovereign rights.)

By FORMER GOVERNOR TOM TERRELL
Of Arkansas

While fair dealing should be extended to all peoples of all sovereign states by the Federal Government, in all elections in ALL the states, does this same Government, controlled by these same high officials, deal out the same justice to all alike? NO!

Do they investigate all the notorious stealing of primary elections in ALL the states alike? NO!

Do they spend the taxpayers' money on junketing trips to investigate primary election frauds in OTHER states? NO!

Only in Louisiana!

Let us point to an open notorious, rank steal in the Seventh Congressional District of Arkansas, where Hon. Tillman B. Parks serves as the Congressman from that district, although the courts of that district held that the election had been stolen from the Hon. Wade Kitchens, yet that same House of Representatives at Washington did not uns at Parks, and it did not investigate that notorious steal!

Wade Kitchens, who resides at Magnolia, Arkansas, went to Washington and there pleaded with the House to unseat Parks and give him the seat that belongs to him.

Did they do it? Did they send investigators down there to ascertain the true facts? NO!

This same Congressional Committee, spending the taxpayers' money watching this sovereign State of Louisiana, refuses to go into the stench of Arkansas.

Oh, where are these same Congressmen from Washington? Oh, where are they that want to deal out honest, square justice? They cannot ignore that primary election, because it was so rotten the courts there dug into it and openly held to all the world that Till B. Parks was NOT elected to the very seat he now holds, and has held since the last primary election in that great State in August, 1934.

Notwithstanding Wade Kitchens was elected as the Congressman from that district, does the Honorable Congressional Committee seek to see that an American citizen gets and holds the office to which he was elected?

Mr. Kitchens contested the election of Parks and, after a long-drawn-out term of court investigating the election, and after it was held that Kitchens was elected, does he get his office? No! Let the American people say whether we are being treated with equal justice.

Can any lawyer on the American soil with any degree of legality say that the Government at Washington can go into any sovereign State and there control a primary election?

How long will a sovereign State last? Wht kind of a move is that? Are we headed for a dictatorship at Washington?

You be the judge!

Wake up, America, and ask yourselves if this great State is getting a square deal, let alone a New Deal. This same government at Washington is trying to browbeat Louisiana, and yet they do not extend that same treatment to other states where it is openly admitted that a congressional seat was stolen in a most corrupt manner in Arkansas.

Wake up, America, and ask your great citizenship if Louisiana should be treated in this manner. If so, then why permit the rotten, rank steal to exist in the Seventh Congressional District of Arkansas?

Wake up, America, and ask yourselves if a man should sit in the halls of that great body at Washington when the American courts have held that the was not elected.

Has that same great congressional body gone into the Louisiana matter with clean hands? Have they cleaned their own house before coming into this matter in Louisiana, where no election has been yet held?

Is it that the great American government is being arrayed against one set of citizenship in this great State?

Is that the kind of Government we have at Washington? A political partisan government who hates one faction of a state and helps another to their detriment? Is that the situation that confronts America?

God pity us if that be true!

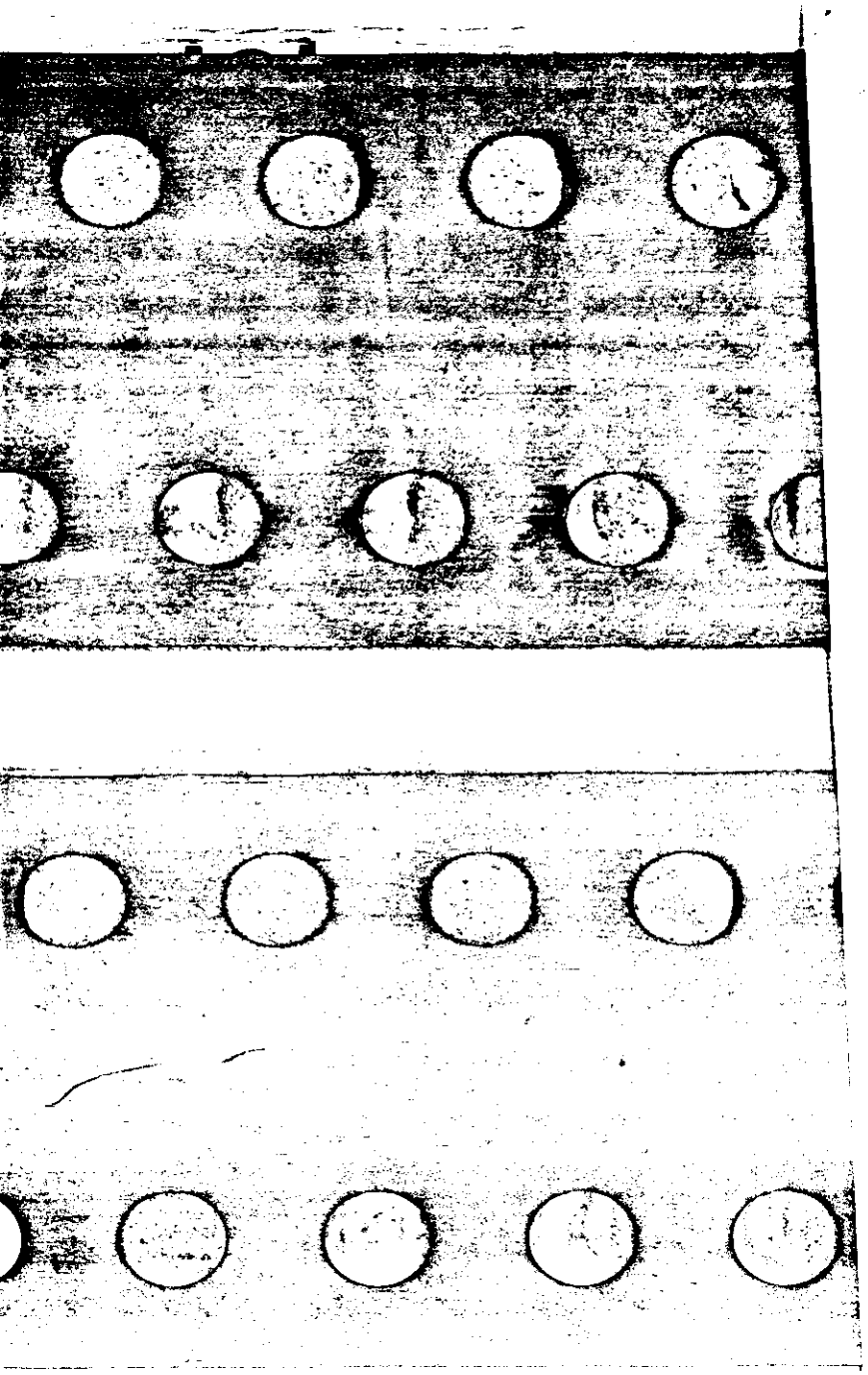
SEES LONG'S WORKS

NEW ORLEANS. — Another distinguished visitor to Louisiana to marvel at the things Huey P. Long accomplished for the people of this state was the Greek envoy to the United States, Demetrius Sicilianos, who last week marveled at the new Huey P. Long Bridge, traveled the fine paved highways and saw the magnificent capitol at Baton Rouge and the great state university.

He placed a wreath on the grave of Huey Long.

62-32509-93

3



DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION

From: Unit 6

1-20 1934

To:
- ___ Director
- ___ Mr. Nathan
- ___ Mr. Tolson
- ___ Mr. Clegg
- ___ Mr. Edwards
- ___ Mr. Quinn
- ___ Mr. Tamm
- ___ Miss Gandy
- ___ Chief Clerk
- ✓ Mr. Seyfarth
- ___ Mr. Kennedy
- ___ Mr. Pennington
- ___ Mr. Hair
- ___ Mr. Warnes
- ___ Secretary
- ✓ Unit 1

Division 3 not interested in 62 cases except when accounting is involved

J. S. Egan
Room 5143

44

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

EKT:CDW

Federal Bureau of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

January 13, 1936.

Time - 5:10 P.M.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

During a telephonic conversation which Mr. Thompson had with Special Agent in Charge Magee of the New Orleans Office, he said that through the United States Attorney there in New Orleans, he received a request for a conference with two Congressmen and one Senator about the gangster situation in Louisiana in the coming election. These gentlemen were Mr. J. [redacted] Sanders, Jr. and John N[redacted] Sandlin, the Congressmen, and Cleveland Dear, the Senator. These gentlemen wanted Mr. Magee to undertake at once an extensive investigation relative to the Purple Gang, who are reported to be in Louisiana to do some "dirty work" in connection with the coming election on Januay 21, 1936. Mr. Magee said that these men had absolutely nothing definite, and it appeared that they just more or less wanted confirmation or denial on the part of Mr. Magee as to the presence of this gang in Louisiana so that it might be used for political purposes.

Mr. Magee said he told these gentlemen that in the absence of a specific violation of a Federal law within the investigative jurisdiction of this Bureau, no investigation could be conducted. A letter of complete detail and particulars is being forwarded to the Bureau by Mr. Magee relative to this matter.

Respectfully,

E. A. TAMM.

RECORDED & INDEXED

62-32[illegible]-72

JAN 13 1936

Box 244
Baton Rouge, La.,
December 30th, 1935

Mr. John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I am well aware of the fact that Louisiana politics is no concern of yours. But since my letter of Dec. 13th to you with regard to a Senate inquiry into the circumstances of the killing of Senator Long, I have read Governor O. K. Allen's statement suggesting the same thing. He says that if he is elected to the Senate he will introduce a resolution demanding an investigation of Senator Long's death. Of course, the Governor is just bluffing, as he has the complete power to investigate the death through the State machine. He has not only refused to have a REAL investigation but he and his men have gone out of their way to prevent such a thing. They attempt to cover up the truth. Since the Governor has suggested that the United States Senate investigate this death, This August Body of Senators might take him at his word and have the investigation prior to the election and bring out the true circumstances surrounding the death. That would be an effective way of calling his bluff and at the same time would deal a decisive blow against the State Administration prior to the election on January 21, 1936. If the Senate does not have the power or the jurisdiction to hold such an investigation, then the electorate of Louisiana might be officially informed of that fact prior to the election and it would have the effect of telling the public that Governor O. K. Allen does not know enough and is not capable of being a United States Senator.

Sincerely yours,
Joseph A. Gladney

P.S.
Enclosed is a newspaper clipping from the December 30th issue of the Times Picayune giving Governor Allen's statement to the people in one of his speeches on the stump to the effect that if he is elected to the Senate he would introduce a resolution to demand an investigation of Senator Long's death.

RECORDED & INDEXED
JAN 3 1936

62-32509-91

JAN 2 1936

Box 244
Baton Rouge, La.,
December 13, 1935

Mr. John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

RECORDED & INDEXED

DEC 20 1935

62-[illegible]

DEC 16 1935 A.M.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I am in receipt of your letter dated December 4th, 1935 in which you state that your department is not making an investigation into the circumstances of the death of the late Senator Huey Long, inasmuch as the matter is not one which constitues a violation of any Federal law within the investigative jurisdiction of your bureau. The people of Louisiana who realize that the truth has been concealed from the public regret very much that the wronged public cannot turn to the Federal Government and have the true facts brought to light.

We all realize, as you noted in your letter to me, that the Federal Courts do not have jurisdiciton of this killing, and this is true, eventho a U. S. Senator was killed and two Congressmen from Louisiana have been openly and publicly accused of being connected with a plot and conspiracy to kill Senator Long, which conspiracy it is alleged was carried out in the killing of the Senator Long by Dr. Carl A. Weiss. Since the Administration in this State has made the alleged assasination the outstanding issue in their present campaign for re-election on January 21, 1936, if the true facts were known by the public their campaign would collapse and their candidates would be defeated. I am sending you a copy of the American Progress which will be evidence of how they are using the death to further their own ends.

I feel that it is within your power, and for that reason almost your duty to bring to light the true facts about this killing. I feel that this is so because of the effect that it would have on the people of Louisiana. It would act as a boomerang on the administration, making the people realize what type of men are now running their government. This would bring about the election of the Honorable Cleveland Dear who is truly an honest man, according to the reports that I receive not just from his supporters, but from his enemies who have known him all of their lives.

It seems to me that the only effective way to bring the truth to light is through the doorway of the Senate by using one of their investigating committees as the mouthpiece. Only your department has the ability to produce the real evidence to such a committee. I feel that a suggestion from you to the key Senators would ~~xxxx~~ result in the Senate extending you authority to make the necessary investigation. The Senate should hold such an inquiry for the good of the public. The inquiry would have to be held and completed prior to election day which is January 21st. It would be one of the most sensational hearings ever pulled off in the history of Louisiana and probably the country, and it would be a revelation and relief to the honorable portion of our great state and Nation. I hope that I do not seem too forward in my suggestion to you, but if you would inquire throughout this state you find that I am merely one of many thousands who have in mind this same thought.

Sincerely yours,

Joseph A. Gladney

Joseph A. Gladney

P.S. I know the sources where the truth might be obtained. JG

DJP: [illegible]
62-3[illegible]9-89

25

October 24, 1935

RECORDED

Mr. L. F. Guerre,
Superintendent
Bureau of Criminal
Identification and Investigation,
Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

My dear Superintendent:

Reference is made to your letter of October 16, 1935, describing the automatic pistol used in the assassination of the late Senator Huey P. Long and enclosing a photograph of this gun. In reply to your request I wish to advise that the files of this Bureau reflect that firearms manufactured by Fabrique Nationale d'Armes de'Guerre, of Herstale, Belgium are imported and distributed by the Browning Arms Company, St. Louis, Missouri, and J. L. Galef, 75 Cambridge Street, New York City. No information concerning this particular gun is contained in our files.

Assuring you of my desire to be of assistance to you in this matter, I am,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
OCT 25 1935
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

COPIES DESTROYED
170 SEP 17 1964

STATE OF LOUISIANA

BUREAU OF CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION
AND INVESTIGATION

PHONE 5353 P. O. BOX 1069

BATON ROUGE

October 16, 1935.

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

Dear Sir:

This Bureau is making an investigation of the assassination of the late Senator Huey P. O Long of Louisiana, and we are endeavoring to trace the importation of the Browning automatic pistol with which he was shot.

Enclosed is a photograph of this pistol which was manufactured by the Fabrique Nationale d'Armes de'Guerre, Herstale, Belgique, and bears serial number 319446.

We would appreciate very much any effort you might make to ascertain who their importers in this country are, so that we may take the matter up with them with a view of locating the sale of this particular weapon.

Your cooperation will be greatly appreciated.

Very truly yours,

L. F. Guerre,
Superintendent.

LFG:mh

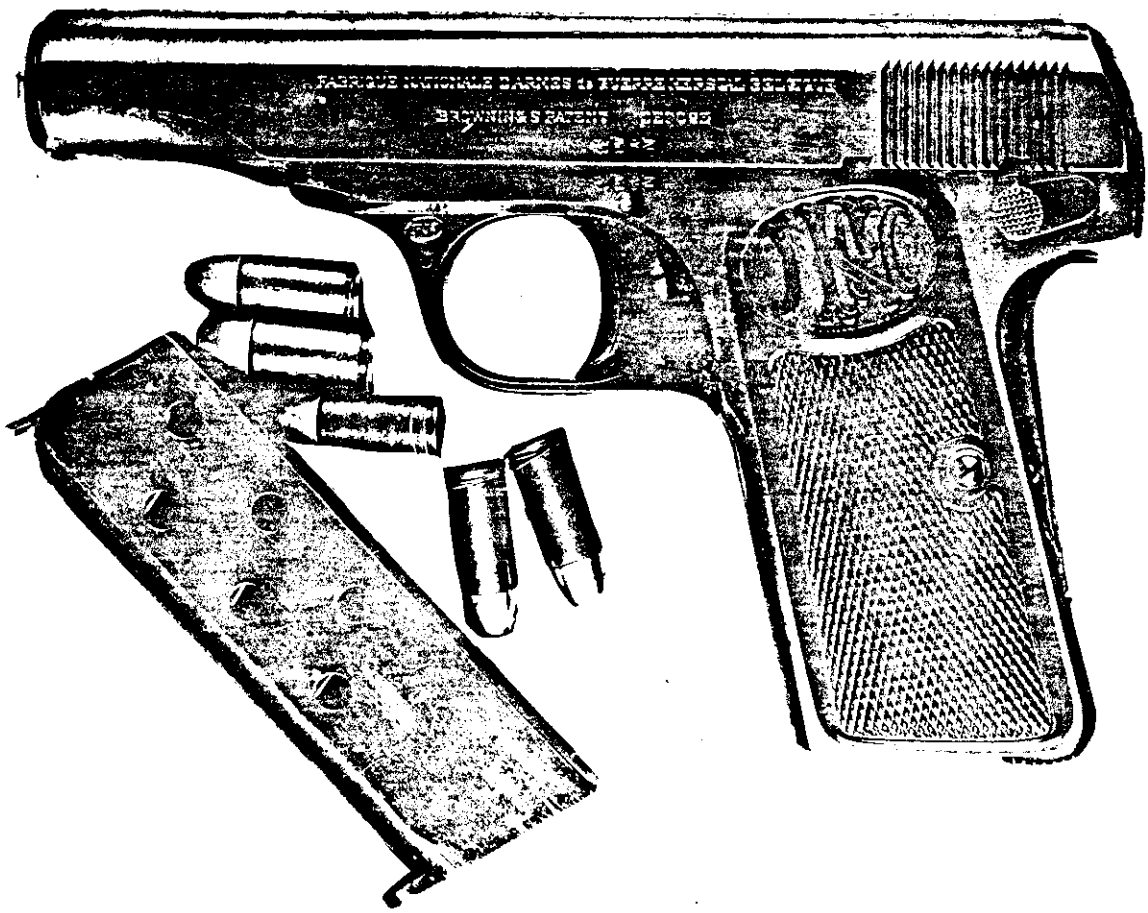
RECORDED
&
INDEXED

OCT 28 1935

62-32509-19
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
OCT 19 1935 A.M.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
EDWARDS LAB. WO FILE



319446

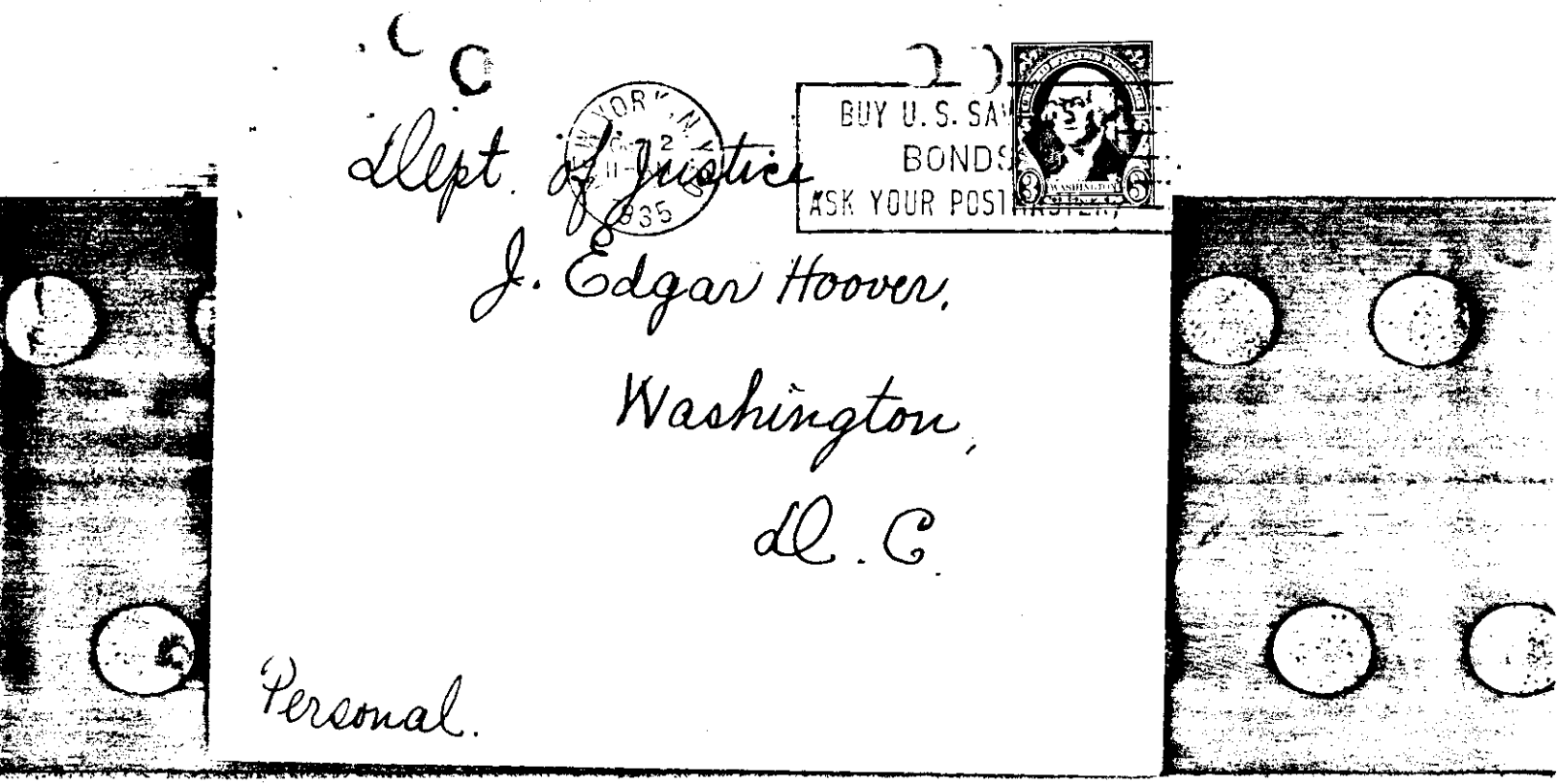


Oct. 1st 35

Dear Sir.

According to reports from all sides the assassination of our dearly beloved humanitarian Hon. Huey Pierce Long was prophesied hundreds of years ago and in the book it said he would be killed but his spirit would live forever and go down through the ages as the Savior of the World. Are you going to go down through the ages as an instrument to further the work Senator Long started on this earth and still continuing through his book "I am President" where he prophesies Investigate the Assassination and get the men who are responsible whoever they may be, regardless of how high in power they

may. He He was ordained to save the world. Are you going up with Huey Long or down with the assassins. You finding the guilty ones may precipitate the saving of the world. Let us show oneducation is better then 1935 years ago. The millennium is here. The papers made him out a fool but we who could see through his acts think they were a revelation. He was a genius and had only such a short time to do his work here. If you do not find the slayer some one else will. Those idiotic pictures were supposed to hide his real personality, he was to be only a symbol. The churches are full of those people Christ chased out of the temple, it was time a new man was sent. Yours truly - J. Oliver.



Ack. receipt of Bu. instructions to avoid participation in inves. re death of late Sen. Long. Trans. newspaper articles re proposed alignment of Louisiana State Administration.

emk

Federal Bureau of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

DWM:cw.
62-704.

326½ Post Office Building,
New Orleans, La.
September 21, 1935.

Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
Pennsylvania Avenue at 9th St. N.W.,
Washington, D. C.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Sir:

Receipt is acknowledged of Bureau personal and confidential letter of September 17, 1935, confirming telephonic instructions to the writer, transmitted by Mr. E. A. Tamm, of the Bureau, relative participation in any investigations conducted by other agencies into the facts surrounding the death of the late United States Senator Huey P. Long, of Louisiana.

Kindly be informed that the instructions of the Bureau to avoid any participation in any manner, in any investigation relative this subject matter, will be strictly complied with and the Bureau will be informed immediately of any facts relative this situation or requests for investigation received at the New Orleans Bureau Office.

Special Agent L. I. Bowman has been informed of the contents of the Bureau communication, and the matter has been discussed informally with agents of this office, who might receive requests in the field for investigation, and they have been instructed to inform the writer of any requests they receive for investigation, while in the field, and to make no comment on the instant subject matter.

Kindly refer to letter of this office dated September 18, 1935, which informed the Bureau that this office has declined to be expressed in the newspapers, either affirmatively or negatively, relative investigative jurisdiction on any investigation relative the shooting of the late Senator Huey P. Long.

Requests for investigation may be expected by this office when the realignment of the Louisiana State Administration and opposing political factions has definitely been established. Caucuses are being held, at the present writing, by the Louisiana State Administration faction.

I am transmitting herewith newspaper articles appearing in the New Orleans Morning Tribune, Times-Picayune, and States newspapers for September 20, 1935, expressing the proposed alignment of the Louisiana State Administration.

Very truly yours,

D. W. Magee

D. W. Magee,
Special Agent in Charge.

62-3254-87

encs.

SEP 25 1935

INDEXED

NATHAN TAMM TWO

54

NEW ORLEANS, LA., MORNING TRIBUNE - SEPTEMBER 20, 1935.

Alten Slate Being Built Around Noe, Martin Despite Some Opposition



Wade O. Martin and James A. Noe

62-32[illegible]

55

Weiss, Maestri Visit Allen, Look Unhappy

Observers Believe Noe, Martin Out-Played Ellender Forces

The Allen ticket in the forthcoming gubernatorial campaign seemed to be forming behind Lieutenant-Governor James A. Noe and Public Service Commissioner Wade O. Martin last night with objection coming only from leaders of the New Orleans and surrounding areas who favored Speaker Allen J. Ellender.

Two of the leaders of the New Orleans area, Seymour Weiss, president of the Dock board, and Robert S. Maestri, conservation commissioner, made an automobile trip to Baton Rouge yesterday afternoon to find out how Governor Allen stood on Noe's candidacy for the governorship and Martin's candidacy for the Senate and left after a conference with the Governor without making any announcement but with faces which seemed to express dissatisfaction.

Meanwhile in New Orleans lead-

(CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO)

WEISS, MAESTRI VISIT ALLEN, LOOK UNHAPPY

Observers Believe Noe, Martin Outplayed Ellender Forces

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

ers of the forces of Mr. Noe and Mr. Martin were telling reporters that Governor Allen, titular leader of the state administration forces, had already secretly approved both candidates and that when Mr. Noe and Mr. Martin visited the Governor early yesterday he had promised to stand back of that approval. Observers reported, additionally, that when Mr. Noe and Mr. Martin walked out of the Governor's office, he accompanied them yesterday, laughingly and with an arm on Noe's shoulder.

Four Lesser Candidates

Occupants of four minor state offices to be filled in the forthcoming election announced that they would be candidates to succeed themselves on the "administration" ticket, immediately after the unexpected announcement of Messrs. Noe and Martin in New Orleans this morning reached Baton Rouge.

These candidates were E. A. Conway, Secretary of State, who has been mentioned as a possible gubernatorial candidate; Mrs. Lucille May Grace Dent, registrar of state lands; L. B. Baynard, Jr., state auditor, and T. H. Harris, State Superintendent of Education. None said anything about Mr. Noe or Mr. Martin in their statements.

"You just put them all down on our ticket though," Mr. Noe and Mr. Martin said jointly, when asked about the matter last night in the Roosevelt hotel.

Neither the newly announced gubernatorial nor the senatorial candidate would discuss reports that they were holding open the post of Lieutenant-Governor for Speaker of the House Ellender with a promise of the governorship four years hence. Neither would Mr. Ellender discuss it in his home at Houma, sending word to inquirers that he was ill in bed with laryngitis and could not talk at all.

The belief spread last night in certain administration circles that Mr. Noe and Mr. Martin had a clever coup.

Both Lieutenant-Governor Noe, who comes from North Louisiana, and Speaker Ellender, who comes from South Louisiana, wanted the governorship. Secretary of State Conway and Supreme Court Justice Fournet were also reported eager for the post. Governor Allen was reported as wishing for the Senate seat of the late Senator Long.

Secret conferences were held in Baton Rouge and in New Orleans, during one of which the Rev. Smith announced that he would support only Mr. Noe and a "business men's ticket."

This was supposed at the time to have strengthened Speaker Ellender's chances for the post and to have lined up solidly behind Mr. Maestri, who had been named as the representative of the New Orleans area in the selection of a ticket, Mr. Weiss, former unofficial treasurer of the Long campaign funds; Leander H. Perez, district attorney of St. Bernard and Plaquemines parish; Sheriff Leon A. Meraux of St. Bernard parish; Sheriff Frank Clancy, Jefferson parish; Earl K. Long, brother of the late Senator, and representatives of several parishes in the South Louisiana area.

Growth of the Ellender boom is said to have led Mr. Noe and Mr. Martin to enter into a combine. Mr. Martin is from South Louisiana, which is said by their supporters to give the combination the greatest possible strength of any that could be put forth by the state forces.

The Noe-Martin followers were present en masse at the Roosevelt hotel during the afternoon. Rodney P. Woods, Lutcher; I. W. Gajan, New Iberia, and E. B. Watson, Fluker, members of the Insurance Commission of Louisiana, appointees of the governor, announced their "unqualified" support of Mr. Noe and Mr. Martin after visiting the two in the hotel.

Some Support in City

Several New Orleans leaders of the Louisiana Democratic association and a host of country leaders also visited the hotel during the afternoon but for the most part would not comment. Superintendent of Police Reyer was also noticed walking through the hotel during the afternoon.

Clem Sehrt, leader of the Fourth ward Louisiana Democratic association, came out for the two last night, declaring that he was "happy to announce the fact that Governor Allen approved" the announcements of Mr. Noe and Mr. Martin.

The activity in the state administration camp drew from Congressman Cleveland Dear, considered the anti-administration candidate for governor, this comment:

"Such a split was a natural thing to expect. I'm not a bit surprised."

The announcement of the state officials of their candidacies was as follows:

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Mrs. Lucille May Grace Dent, Register of State Lands:

"I wish to announce my candidacy to succeed myself as Register of the State Land Office. When I ran four years ago, I made one pledge to the voters of this state, that I would run the office fairly and efficiently. I have kept my promise. I think my record of four years' service will speak for itself—and I ask the continued support of my friends on the same pledge."

Fred Dent, husband of Mrs. Dent, along with Associate Justice Fournet, Rev. Smith and John Land, Jr., clerk of the Supreme court, were present in the conferences at which the announcement of the Noe-Martin candidacies was made.

"Put me down as a candidate to succeed myself," was about the substance of the announcements of Mr. Baynard and of Mr. Harris.

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NEW ORLEANS, LA. "TIMES-PICAYUNE" - SEPTEMBER 20, 1935.

NOE ANNOUNCES FOR GOVERNOR; MARTIN SEEKS SENATE POST

Candidacies of Lieutenant-Governor, Commissioner Occasion Surprise in Administration Ranks

MAESTRI AND WEISS CONFER WITH ALLEN

Plea for 'Switch' to Ellender Reported; Four State Officials Declare Stand for Re-election in January

Ignoring the New Orleans and South Louisiana elements of the state machine, Lieutenant-Governor James A. Noe and Public Service Commissioner Wade O. Martin Thursday announced their candidacies for governor and United States senator, respectively.

The formal announcements are said to have been written at a conference in a room at The Roosevelt attended by Associate Justice John B. Fournet, Lieutenant-Governor Noe, Commissioner Martin and the Rev. Gerald L. K. Smith.

Surprise was expressed by Speaker Allen J. Ellender of the House of Representatives when informed of the action of Messrs. Noe and Martin. Speaker Ellender, who was at his home in Houma suffering from laryngitis, doubted the authenticity of the announcements when informed of them. He made no further comment.

Reported Move for 'Switch'

Although Mr. Noe, in his announcement, asserts that Governor O. K. Allen endorsed his candidacy, it was reported that Seymour Weiss, president of the New Orleans dock board, and Conservation Commissioner Robert S. Maestri motored from New Orleans to Baton Rouge Thursday afternoon to see Governor Allen and attempt to have him "switch" his support to Speaker Ellender.

Within a few hours after Mr. Noe and Commissioner Martin made public their candidacies, four state officials announced in Baton Rouge that they will be candidates for re-election. They are E. A. Conway, secretary of state; L. B. Baynard, state auditor; T. H. Harris, state superintendent of education, and Lucille May Grace, register of the state land office. Announcements by other state officers are expected shortly.

Governor Allen in Baton Rouge Thursday morning voiced surprise when told of the formal announcements of Mr. Noe and Commissioner Martin, both of whom visited him later in the day. Governor Allen made no statement after receiving Lieutenant-Governor Noe and the public service commissioner.

When a report was published in New Orleans Tuesday that a caucus of administration leaders had been held to discuss candidates, Governor Allen denied that any caucus had been held. The governor added that, "When a caucus is called, I will call it."

While Mr. Weiss and Conservation Commissioner Maestri are said to have led the opposition to Mr. Noe's gubernatorial aspirations, they are reported to have been joined by Sheriff L. A. Meraux of St. Bernard parish, Leander Perez of Plaquemines parish, Sheriff Frank Clancy of Jefferson parish, State Senator Jules Fisher of Jefferson parish, Earl Long, brother of the late Senator Long, and a number of administration leaders from parishes in South Louisiana, including members of the Legislature.

Noe's Announcement

Lieutenant-Governor Noe's announcement of his gubernatorial candidacy follows:

"To the Citizens of Louisiana—

"For many months my friends throughout the state have urged me to become a candidate for the office of governor of the state of Louisiana on the Huey P. Long ticket, and for the past few months, and more espe-

Continued on Page Eighteen

State Officials Announce for Governor and Senator



JAMES A. NOE



Photo by The Times-Picayune.
WADE O. MARTIN

62-3-5 58

NOE, WADE MARTIN SEEK GOVERNOR'S, SENATOR'S POSTS

Announcement of Candidacies Surprises Administration Circles

Continued from Page One

cially for the last few weeks, the number urging my candidacy has rapidly increased.

"Since the death of our beloved leader I have contacted every state and city leader I have been able to reach. During this time I have also been in communication with the governor and his advisors and they, too, have urged my candidacy.

"Wednesday afternoon I talked with Governor Allen over long-distance telephone in the presence of a group of my friends and he again endorsed my candidacy and said he would rather surrender the office of governor into my hands for the next four years than any man he knew.

"For this reason and because of the insistence of my many friends, I hereby announce that I will be a candidate for the governorship of Louisiana at the January primary and pledge myself to the following principles:

"(a) The plan of progress of Huey P. Long.

"(b) The share-the-wealth platform.

"(c) An honest business administration of the affairs of the state.

(Signed) "JAMES A. NOE,
"Lieutenant-Governor."

Announcement of Martin

Commissioner Martin's announcement of his candidacy for the United States Senate follows:

"To the Citizens of Louisiana—

"The passing of a political and intellectual genius of the quality of Huey P. Long creates a problem in the affairs of the state and nation which I find impossible to describe in words:

"Louisiana is in mourning. A nation is baffled and a world is confused. One seat in the United States Senate is made vacant but his passing has created numerous vacancies beyond this. No living man could hope to fill this gap in the affairs of our nation. However, the time is here when someone must take up where he left off and carry out the ideals which he held so high.

"For some time my name has been used freely by thousands of people in connection with every high office in the gift of the state. Following the death of Senator Long, leaders and men of influence began to urge me to offer myself as a candidate to fill the seat in the Senate he left vacant. The very thought humbled me but recalled upon numerous occasions he had called me to Washington to advise with him, to meet his friends and discuss affairs pertinent to Louisiana, such as flood control, transportation, public utilities and national issues affecting the state.

"During these conferences we discussed often and in detail the share-the-wealth movement which was the burden of his heart and the ambition of his life. Recalling these things, I was convinced that my friends were sincere in offering their support and I found that every Long leader and share-the-wealth campaigner within my acquaintance with whom I talked enthusiastically encouraged my candidacy.

"It is not necessary for me to state my platform because when I say I am announcing my candidacy for the United States Senate on the Huey Long share-the-wealth ticket, that constitutes a platform complete in itself.

"However, I shall make no compromises for the circumstances which require this candidacy prescribe my course.

(Signed) "WADE O. MARTIN,
"Public Service Commissioner."

Fournet Statement

Associate Justice J. B. Fournet issued the following statement:

"It meets with my hearty approval. I have advocated Lieutenant-Governor Noe as the successor to Governor Allen ever since my own elevation to the supreme court and it gratifies me very much that my many friends have assured me of their approval of this course.

"My acquaintance with Wade Martin's work in behalf of the share-the-wealth program and his unstinted efforts on behalf of flood control and other public betterments convince me that he is the logical man to succeed my late personal friend, Senator Huey P. Long, for the term in the United States Senate beginning in January, 1937.

"I have no hesitancy in soliciting my many friends in behalf of their candidacies."

Miss Grace's announcement asserted that she will seek re-election on her record. "I wish to announce my candidacy to succeed myself as register of the state land office," her statement asserted. "When I ran four years ago, I made one pledge to the voters of this state, that I would run the office fairly and efficiently. I have kept my promise. I think my record of four years' service will speak for itself—and I ask the continued support of my friends on the same pledge."

Cites Backing

Announcing his candidacy for re-election to the office of secretary of state, Mr. Conway asserted that "I have the assurance of Governor Allen and, I believe, of every leader of the Long-Allen administration that I will have their unqualified support."

"I had intended to make my announcement at a later date," Mr. Conway added, "but I am besieged with inquiries from my friends as to what my political attitude will be and I therefore think it best to make this statement at this time.

"I am grieved beyond expression at the loss of Senator Long, whom I loved very much, and who had been my close friend and associate since he moved to Shreveport as a member of the Louisiana Railroad Commission in 1918. I have constantly associated with him since 1928, when I was appointed supervisor of public accounts by Senator Long, who was then the governor, and I have taken an active part in all of his political activities and achievements since that time, and I therefore feel very reluctant to make a political announcement so soon after his burial.

"I realize, however, that since he is gone and no human power can restore him to us, that the only proper part his friends and associates can play is to carry on and carry out his wishes and programs to the best of their ability. It is therefore with a heart full of sincere grief and sadness that I have brought myself to make this public announcement now."

The Democratic state central committee Thursday was called to meet in Baton Rouge at 1 p. m. October 1. The call was issued by Jeff B. Snyder of Tallulah, vice-chairman of the committee.

The committee, when it meets, will fix January 21 as the date of the Democratic primary to nominate state officials, member of the United States Senate, members of Congress and members of Louisiana's Legislature.

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NEW ORLEANS, LA. "STATES" - SEPTEMBER 20, 1935.

GOVERNOR HAS ALL OF LONG POWER, FAILS TO USE IT

Silent While Ambitious Aids Make Deals, Grab for Jobs

BY RALPH WHEATLEY
(Associated Press Staff Writer)

Governor O. K. Allen, upon whose shoulders fell the mantle dropped by Huey P. Long, stood silent today before the uprising within his political ranks over selection of candidates for the January election.

He shut himself off from callers and refused to say a word about the insurrection created by Lieutenant-Governor James A. Noe and Public Service Commissioner Wade O. Martin, who defied his authority by announcing their candidacy for governor and United States senator without waiting for a caucus of the Long faction.

He spent the day in conference with first one and then another but had nothing to say to the public. He was taken completely by surprise by the announcements and rebuked Noe and Martin like bad boys when they entered his office.

"Jimmy, I thought you and Wade Martin had agreed to do as I said," exclaimed the governor in agitation as they came in to the governor's office in the state house after they had made their announcements in New Orleans.

But Martin and Noe emerged smiling and apparently satisfied and the governor went out of the state house through a rear exit and resumed his conferences at the mansion. There he met Seymour Weiss, one of Long's closest friends, who was reported as looking unfavorably on the Noe candidacy. They engaged in a long conference.

Down in Houma Speaker of the House Allen Ellender roused himself from a sick bed to express disbelief that Noe had made his announcement. Ellender also is a candidate for governor and believed that Gov-

Continued on Page Two

ALLEN STUNNED BY NOE-MARTIN COUP

Silent While Ambitious Aids Make Deals, Grab for Jobs

Continued from Title Page

ernor Allen had favored his candidacy and he was shocked when Noe issued a statement saying Allen had endorsed him.

But Allen, who holds the whip hand by authority of Huey Long's dictatorial laws, has refused to comment. With his power he is in a position to make or break any candidate that raises his head but so far he has chosen to remain mute. Some of his advisers have urged him to keep quiet until the spell of announcements for office is over and then make a decision.

The Noe-Martin announcement opened the way and E. A. Conway, secretary of state; L. B. Baynard, state auditor; Lucille May Grace, register of the state land office, and T. H. Harris, superintendent of education, all announced their candidacies for re-election. Other candidates were expected to announce without delay.

While the relic of the Long machine was being blasted asunder by the Noe-Martin coup, the opposition forces looked on with interest. Congressman Cleveland Dear, who apparently will lead the opposition as candidate for governor, said their slate was not yet ready but that the confusion in the Allen organization is "what the people must expect."

Committee to Meet October 1

The Democratic state central committee of Louisiana may choose a new chairman and national committeeman to succeed the late Huey P. Long at a special meeting at Baton Rouge on October 1.

The committee will also set January 21, 1936, as the date for the state election.

Long completely dominated the committee after his election as governor in 1928 and changed the old system of naming national convention delegates by state convention, substituting a plan under which they were named by the committee.

His delegations were challenged at both the 1928 and 1932 national conventions, but were seated after battles with rival delegations.

60

Federal Bureau of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

326½ Post Office Building,
New Orleans, La.
September 21, 1935.

DWM:cw.

Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
Pennsylvania Avenue at 9th St. N.W.,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Assistant United States Attorney Warren O. Coleman, New Orleans, Louisiana, referred to this office an anonymous communication written in indelible pencil and enclosed in an envelope postmarked New Orleans, Louisiana, September 16, 1935, addressed to Mrs. Weiss, Sr., Baton Rouge, La. (Personal).

This letter had been referred to United States Attorney Rene Viosca, New Orleans, Louisiana, by letter of J. C. Ward, Post Office Inspector, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, dated September 18, 1935.

I am transmitting herewith copies of the anonymous letter and envelope, all written in indelible pencil, and also copies of transmittal letter of Post Office Inspector Ward.

While the import of the anonymous communication might be construed as a threat to kidnap, there appears to be no facts which would warrant investigative jurisdiction by this office, and I so informed Assistant United States Attorney Warren O. Coleman. He stated that he will retain the anonymous communication in the files of the United States Attorney for any purpose it may serve in the event that the son of Carl Weiss or any of the immediate Weiss family were subsequently kidnapped.

RECORDED & INDEXED
OCT -2

Very truly yours,

D. W. Magee,
Special Agent in Charge.

encs. (4)

TAMM ONE

COPY

Mrs. Weiss -

You had the nerve to say you did not think your son should be shot as he was. It is to bad he was not torcherd to death for the suffering he caused our Senator & the state - you and your family & the Pavy family should all be (killed) for none of you are any good. You had better keep close watch on that murders boy for he may come up a missing wich would service all of you just what you would derserve from some folks who will always do all they can to make you feel what you have done (You bunch of rats) (Watch your step Weiss & Pavy family) there is more comeing to all of you from those who hate all of you

ENVELOPE:

New Orleans
Sep 16
4 7 PM
1935
LA

Mrs Weiss Sr.

Baton Rouge
La

(Personol)

COPIES DESTROYED
170 SEP 17 1964

62-[illegible]

62

COPY

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT
Office of Inspector -E.
Baton Rouge, Louisiana,
September 18, 1935.

Subject: NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA: Alleged mailing of a threatening letter by an unknown person.

Mr. Rene Viosca,
United States Attorney,
New Orleans, Louisiana.

Dear Sir:

On this date Mr. T. E. Weiss, 535 Fifth Street, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, handed me the attached letter which was delivered to his mother, Mrs. Viola M. Weiss, of the same address. You will note that the letter is postmarked New Orleans, La., September 16, 1935, 7:00 P.M. and is addressed to Mrs. Weiss, Sr., Baton Rouge, Louisiana. Mrs. Weiss is the mother of Dr. Carl A. Weiss who was recently shot to death by bodyguards of former Senator Huey P. Long, just after he is alleged to have assasinated the latter.

The letter is quoted:

"Mrs. Weiss - You had the nerve to say you did not think your son should be shot as he was. It is to bad he was not torcherd to death for the suffering he caused our Senator & the state. You & your family & the Pavy family should all be (killed) for none of you are any good. You had better keep close watch on that murders boy for he may come up a missing wich would service all of you just what you would deserve. from some folks who will always do all they can to make you feel what you have done (you bunch of rats) (Watch your step Weiss & Pavy family) there is more coming to all of you from those who hate all of you"

It will be noted that the Weiss and Pavy families are threatened and threat is also made that Dr. Weiss' three months old son may be kidnapped.

I suggested to Mr. Weiss the possibility of handling the matter in St court, but he stated that his mother expressed the opinion that the gui person or persons would not be punished even if they should be convic State court and there is doubtless some logic to her opinion. Mr. W stated that his mother would like to see the matter handled in Fed if the guilty person could be identified.

In view of the fact that no attempt is made to extort m I will thank you to advise whether, in your opinion, any v Federal Laws is involved in connection with the mailing o

Respectfully yours,

J. C. Ward (Signed)
Post Office Inspector,
Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

COPIES DESTROYED
170 SEP 17 1964

63

RECORDED

CIL:LL
62-32509-85

September 28, 1935

~~62-32509-1~~

Special Agent in Charge,
New Orleans, Louisiana.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter of September 18, 1935, in which you advise of receiving information from Mr. Clark Salmon, Managing Editor of the Morning Tribune, New Orleans, Louisiana, to the effect that a plot is being formed at Bogalusa, Louisiana, to assassinate the Honorable Joe Robinson, United States Senator from Arkansas, and the President of the United States.

This is to advise that your office should transmit this information immediately to the office of the United States Secret Service Division in your district.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

64

DWL:aw
62-0

326½ Post Office Building,
New Orleans, Louisiana.
September 18, 1935.

Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
Pennsylvania Avenue at 9th Street, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Mr. Clark Salmon, Managing Editor of the Morning Tribune newspaper at New Orleans, Louisiana, on September 17, 1935, telephonically informed the writer that his newspaper had received an anonymous typewritten letter in an Emergency Relief Administration envelope informing of a plot formed at Bogalusa, Louisiana, to assassinate the Honorable Joe Robinson, United States Senator from Arkansas and the President of the United States.

It was apparent from the conversation with Mr. Salmon that he was endeavoring to ascertain whether this Bureau was taking investigative jurisdiction of the shooting at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, on September 8, 1935, which resulted in the deaths of the then United States Senator Huey P. Long and of Dr. Carl Weiss.

The writer has been approached on numerous occasions by Mr. Richard Harris and Mr. Gus Martin, newspaper reporters on the Federal detail of the Tribune, the New Orleans Item, and the New Orleans States, Times Picayune, respectively. The writer has informed the newspaper representatives that this Bureau has no investigative jurisdiction relative the aforementioned shooting.

The New Orleans Bureau Office has not been quoted affirmatively or negatively in the newspapers here on this subject matter.

There have been no requests from outside sources addressed to this Bureau Office on this subject matter, and no action is contemplated in the absence of specific request from the Bureau.

I informed Mr. Clark Salmon, of The Morning Tribune newspaper, that this office had no jurisdiction for investigation on the anonymous complaint, and I made no effort to secure a copy of the anonymous letter as he may have desired to use the fact of the reference of the letter to this office for publicity purposes.

RECORDED & INDEXED

Very truly yours,

D. W. Magee,
Special Agent in Charge.

65

JEH:RLM September 18, 1935.
Time-11:01 AM.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. NATHAN

RE: Senator Long.

Colonel Gates telephoned and stated that he noticed in the paper that the President had referred the Long matter to me for investigation. I advised Colonel Gates that the President merely stated that he was referring the correspondence to the Department of Justice.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Baughman
Chief Clerk
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Keith

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
SEP 18 1935
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED 62-32502-84

66

EAT:TAM

September 17, 1935

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. D. W. Magee,
Special Agent in Charge,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
326½ Post Office Building,
New Orleans, Louisiana.

Dear Sir:

Confirming the telephonic instructions transmitted to you by Mr. Tamm of the Bureau, it is desired that you avoid participating in any manner in any investigation conducted by other Agencies into the facts surrounding the death of Senator Huey P. Long. In the event requests are received from any persons for investigation on the part of the Bureau, it should be pointed out that the facts in this situation do not appear to constitute a violation of any Federal Statute within the Bureau's jurisdiction, and that consequently the Bureau is unable to take any action.

You should, of course, inform the Bureau immediately of any facts in this situation which come to your attention and which may be of interest to the Bureau.

Very truly yours,

RECORDED 62-32507 8

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

SEP 18 1935

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
SEP 17 1935
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

67

Federal Agents Asked in Probe Of Long Death

Young Democrats Group, Newly Formed, Wires Roosevelt for Aid.

By the United Press.

Baton Rouge, La., Sept. 12.—Wingate White, president of the Young Democrats of Louisiana, sent a telegram tonight to President Roosevelt, asking the aid of Department of Justice agents in "apprehending those responsible for the death" of Senator Huey P. Long.

There are three organizations of Young Democrats in Louisiana. Two of them, directed from New Orleans, always professed to be neutral though they occasionally aligned themselves with Long's foes. White's group first appeared about a week ago in Baton Rouge, when it wired a protest to Washington against a reported movement to have a congressional committee investigate Louisiana politics. Their first statement was definitely favorable to Long.

The telegram pointed out that Speaker Joseph W. Byrns of the Federal House of Representatives, was unable to name a congressional committee to investigate charges that Long was killed as the result of a plot.

The telegram added:

"All the resources of the Government, including the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice, which has apprehended so many murderers and criminals, are needed to apprehend those responsible for this crime."

Tenseness was added to the situation tonight by reports that Long leaders, including the Rev. Gerald L. K. Smith, who preached Long's funeral oration today, had received death threats. Smith seemed unworried as he laughed and joked in a Baton Rouge restaurant tonight while eating dinner.

The New Orleans Tribune said

Continued from Page 1.

today that leaders of Senator Huey P. Long's political machine have decided in conference to make a peace offering to President Roosevelt.

They will ask Mr. Roosevelt to stop "any further Federal investigations concerning political leaders, which are now under way in this State," and also for control of Federal patronage in Louisiana, the Tribune says.

In return, they will promise to repeal many of Senator Long's dictatorial laws and support Mr. Roosevelt for re-election.

The Tribune says Representative Paul Maloney was designated to go to Washington and confer with Administration leaders.

Be careful & caution our New Orleans office to avoid any contact with this situation.

9/13/35 J. E. H.

Sec

Letter New Orleans 9-17-35

62-32509-83 68

CIL:CJ
62-32509-82

September 19, 1935.

RECORDED

Mr. W. H. Knox,
Grangeville, Idaho.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is acknowledged of your communication of September 12, 1935 which transmitted a newspaper article entitled "An Unusual Crime", which is in respect to the assassination of the late Senator Huey P. Long.

I desire to advise you that this Bureau has no jurisdiction over the subject matter of your letter, but I wish to thank you for bringing this to my attention.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

CC - Butte

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
SEP 19 1935
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

69

Grangeville, Idaho,
September 12, 1935.

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover,
Director Division of
Investigation,-
Department of Justice;
Washington, D. C.;

My dear Sir:

I am inclosing an Editorial that appeared in The Daily Tribune, Lewiston, Idaho, on the ninth instant, anent the killing of Senator Huey Long.

The words contained in that editorial which appear under the caption: "AN UNUSUAL CRIME", and which have prompted the writing of this letter, are these:

> "Last spring a prominent citizen of Louisiana visited in this city and calmly told a group of Lewiston friends that 'the only way Louisiana will get rid of Huey is to shoot him'. The tone of inevitability in that statement impressed all the listeners."

Those of the older generation, who, like myself, have passed the three score and ten mark, are by such remarks as these, led to wonder if the MAFFIA society of half a century ago is still active "within our gates"?

This editorial is inclosed for such use as you may deem necessary.

Respectfully,

W. N. Knox.

RECORDED & INDEXED 62-32509-82
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
SEP 13 1935 A.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
SEP 20 1935

TWO

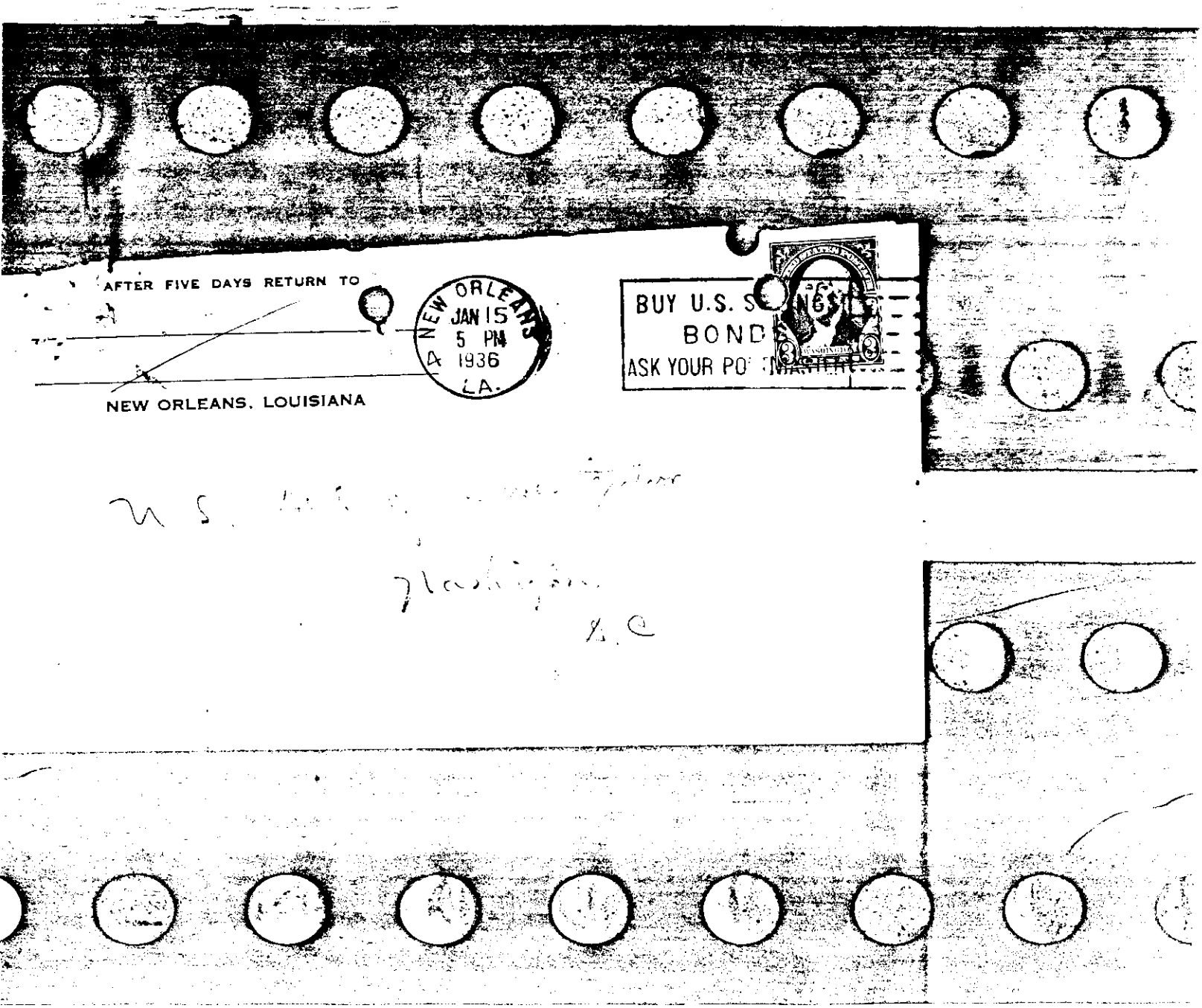
70

AFTER FIVE DAYS RETURN TO

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

NEW ORLEANS
JAN 15
5 PM
1936
LA.

BUY U.S. S[illegible]NGS
BOND[illegible]
ASK YOUR PO[illegible]MASTER



U.S. [illegible]

Washington
D.C.

71

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

EAT:CDW

Federal Bureau of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

September 13, 1935.

Time - 12:20 P.M.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Re: Death of Senator Huey Long.

I telephoned Special Agent in Charge D. W. Magee at the New Orleans Office with reference to newspaper articles emanating principally from Baton Rouge, Louisiana, to the effect that numerous telegrams are being sent to the President of the United States demanding that the Department of Justice institute an immediate investigation relative to the assassination of Senator Huey Long.

I told Mr. Magee that we do not by all means want to get into this matter, especially in view of the fact that there is absolutely no indication of a Federal violation of any kind. In view of this, I told Mr. Magee that in the event anyone or any group comes into the office to make a complaint about this matter and to request an investigation, he should point out the fact that there being no Federal violation, this Bureau would exercise absolutely no jurisdiction.

Mr. Magee said that the only inquiries which he has received thus far have come from the newspapers, to which inquiries he has replied that he will not be quoted either negatively or affirmatively on the subject. Mr. Magee said that he would be guided by the Bureau's instructions in this matter, and assured me that in the event anything of importance develops, he will immediately notify the Bureau either by telephone or otherwise.

Respectfully,

E. A. TAMM.

RECORDED 62-32509-81

SEP 17 1935

TAMM TWO

12

JEH:[illegible]

September 13, 1935.

Time - 12:17 P. M.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. NATHAN

Re: Killing of Senator Huey Long.

Colonel Gates telephoned and inquired if any action is being taken in the above matter. I stated nothing is being done as the Department has no authority under the law to investigate matters of this type.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

62-32509-80

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
SEP 14 1935 P.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE

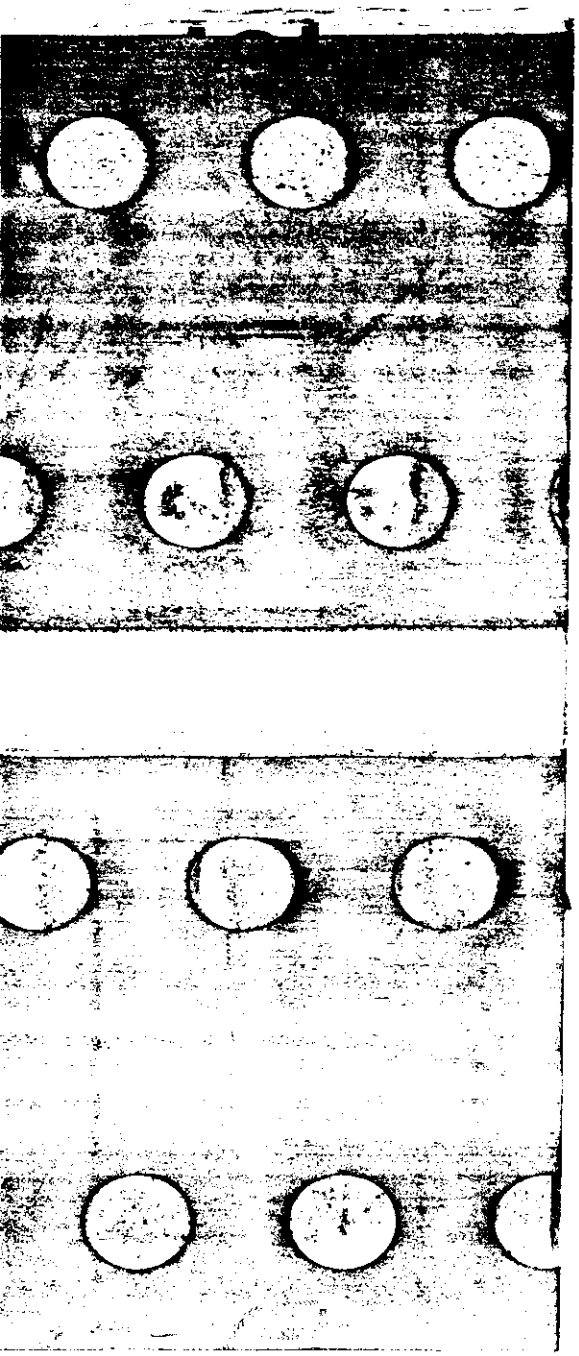
RECORDED

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
SEP 13 1935
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Rlw

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Baughman
Chief Clerk
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Hanworth
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Joseph
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

73



Cleveland Heights, Ohio
9-12-35

Mr J. Edgar Hoover,
Dpt of Justice, Wash. D.C.

Sir

SEP 19 1935 RECORDED & INDEXED

62-32509-74

FEDERAL ... SEP 14 1935 ... U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TWO FILE

Your department has been quite successful in hounding and exposing small evil doers. Now is your chance to tackle something really big! Go after the ring of plotters that killed Huey Long! His death calls for vengeance, and his millions of followers demand that his murderers be brought to justice. It was the most dastardly, cold-blooded crime in American history, and O, God, we needed him so!

Please do something, anything, no matter where the trail may lead or the chips may fall.

Respectfully,
M. Hood

From letter, no jurisdiction, sent 9/17/35 C.I.F.

74

62-32509-79

September 17, 1935.

RECORDED

Mr. M. Hood,
Cleveland Heights, Ohio.

Dear

Sir: Receipt is acknowledged of your letter dated September 12, 1935
The contents of your communication have been carefully to inform you that this Bureau is authorized to conduct investigations only in those cases where there is some indication of a violation of specified Federal Laws. The facts outlined in your communication do not indicate a violation of any Federal Law within this Bureau's investigative jurisdiction, and therefore no action can be taken upon the subject matter of your letter.

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

CC Cleveland

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
SEP 17 1935
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

75



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

HUEY P. LONG

PART 4 OF 7

FILE NUMBER: 62-32509
SECTIONS:5 THRU 7

62-32509

Section
5

ACH:AI
62-32509-129

RECORDED

August 3, 1939

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL KEOGH

There is enclosed herewith a copy of the report of Special Agent C. W. Dunker, dated at New Orleans, Louisiana, July 2, 1939, relative to the investigation being conducted in Louisiana.

A copy is likewise being furnished to the Attorney General.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Lawler
Mr. Nichols

DE-INDEXED
DATE: 4-1-93
13

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
★ AUG - 3 1939 ★
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ACH:AI
62-32509-129 August 3, 1939

RECORDED

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

There is enclosed herewith a copy of the report of Special Agent C. W. Dunker, dated at New Orleans, Louisiana, July 2, 1939, relative to the investigation being conducted in Louisiana.

A copy is likewise being furnished to Assistant Attorney General O. John Rogge.

Respectfully,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Lawler
Mr. Nichols
Mr.

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
★ AUG - 3 1939 ★
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

2

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

New Orleans, La.
July 3, 1939.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Lawler
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

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

Re: LOUISIANA STATE OFFICIALS;
INFORMATION CONCERNING.

Dear Sir:

I am transmitting herewith the Bureau's copies of the report of Special Agent C. W. DUNKER, New Orleans, dated July 2, 1939, setting out details of interviews conducted with State Senator JAMES A. NOE, State Treasurer A. P. TUGWELL, and other individuals concerning the general situation in the State of Louisiana, and also giving the details of the 5% salary contributions made by State employees to the Louisiana State Political Party.

These interviews and information concerning the 5% salary contributions were made pursuant to the request of U. S. Attorney RENE A. VIOSCA at New Orleans, with the approval of the Director, and it is, therefore, respectfully requested that you authorize me to furnish MR. VIOSCA with one copy of the report mentioned.

7-6 S.G. Weeks advised to furnish report

OK.

Very truly yours,

B. E. Sackett,
Special Agent in Charge.

BES:WH
62-978

AIRMAIL-SPECIAL DELIVERY

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUL 5 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

3

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT New Orleans, Louisiana FILE NO. 62-978 AIS

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW ORLEANS	7-2-39	6-28 to 30-39	C. W. DUNKER

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
LOUISIANA STATE OFFICIALS	INFORMATION CONCERNING

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Interviews with State Treasurer, officials State Highway Dept., and official U.S.Bureau Public Roads indicate that caution is exercised in connection with collecting 5% contributions from State salaries so that no contribution will be obtained from any person whose salary may be reimbursed in whole or in part by Federal Government, so far as State Highway Department is concerned, and that this practice has been uniform since 1933. Information received that 5% contributions obtained from employees of all but few State departments, and indications are this money accumulated by J. M. FUSH, Business Mgr., Board of Commissioners of Dock Board of State of La., at New Orleans. State Party reported to have no Treasurer who takes care of or makes accounting of party funds or of these contributions. JAMES A. NOE, State Senator of Louisiana, advised he had promised newspapermen everything he got on irregularities in La.; that 5% contribution is collected by heads of State departments from employees who are paid with mingled State and Federal funds, but claimed he would not supply complete detail of irregularities unless he could be assured Washington would carry through prosecution. CHESTER MARTIN, formerly employed LA.State Highway Commission, alleged he paid 5% kickback contribution. JOHN CAMERON NELSON, former employee of State Employment Bureau, under subpoena to appear b efore grand jury inquiring into WPA irregularities, claims that officials of State Employment Bureau, including B. W. CASON, have embezzled Social Security funds paid out under unemployment compensation by causing duplicate pay orders to be issued which were subsequently destroyed after checks issued thereon had been cashed by employees.

P

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: [signature] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

62 | 32509 | 129 JUL 24 1939

2 files

COPIES OF THIS REPORT
5 Bureau
5 New Orleans

JUL 8 4 P.M

COPIES DESTROYED
170 SEP 17 1964

TBC

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 7—20

4

AT BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents J. O. PEYRONNIN and C. E. WEEKS:

On June 28, 1939, on telephonic instructions of Special Agent in Charge, Agents interview Mr. ANDREW P. TUGWELL, State Treasurer for the State of Louisiana at his office. Mr. TUGWELL confirmed items appearing in newspapers of recent date to the effect that he had been calling on his opponents in the gubernatorial race to explain the disposition of the 5% deductions from salaries made from numerous employees of the State of Louisiana. He said that he does not pay 5% of his salary to anyone; that it is not deducted; and that no such deductions are made in his office; that when he first took office in 1936, J. M. FUSH, Business Manager of the Board of Commissioners, Dock Board of the State of Louisiana, came to his office and talked to one of his assistants and asked for the 5% contribution from his employees; that he was informed that Mr. TUGWELL was not there. He came back the next month and at that time he was informed that he was not going to get any 5% contributions from that office. He never came back and has never made any attempts to secure such deductions from the employees of the State Treasurer's office. Mr. TUGWELL said that he does not believe that such contributions are made in the Department of Education, and possibly one or two of the other departments, but he believes that other than that the practice is pretty general; this, of course, he says he cannot state as a matter of firsthand knowledge, but it is a matter of hearsay, and he is satisfied in his own mind this is a practice and procedure. He said, however, that he has no information that would tend to prove that this is obtained by extortion; that he has never heard of any individual being relieved of his duties for failure to make such payments, and he feels it is quite possible no person ever has been fired for refusal or failure to make these contributions. He stated that they are not actual deductions from the salary checks of the employees, but that they are collections of cash amounting to 5% of the monthly salary, made once a month. He recalled the case of CHESTER MARTIN which received a great bit of notoriety, in which case MARTIN, an employee of the State Highway Commission, alleged that deductions were being made from salaries of employees of the State Highway Department engaged on Federal Aid Projects. He stated that MARTIN made a mistake in that case because MARTIN had refused to make the contributions and was never fired for that; as a matter of fact, MARTIN continued in his employment for some time and then commenced outside activities attempting to bring the matter to a head in the State Senate, and made such a nuisance of himself that they were apparently justified in relieving him of his duties. When questioned as to whether he could name any source of information where first-hand evidence of such collections being made could be secured, he stated that he could not, despite the fact that he is satisfied that thousands of State employees do make such contributions. When asked what disposition is made of the money collected, he stated that there is no information available to him as to where the money

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does go and that he does not know for a fact, but he strongly believes that all this money is collected by FUSH and turned over to Mayor ROBT. S. MAESTRI of New Orleans. The ostensible purpose for this collection is to provide theparty with campaign funds. When asked if he had ever benefitted from such campaign funds he stated that he had not; that at the time he ran for his present office he paid all of his own expenses, such as traveling expenses, but as far as advertisements for the ticket, which included the use of a bandwagon, etc., he received a "free ride" and he does not know how that part of the campaign was financed.

When questioned as to whether the Democratic Party or the Administration faction of the Democratic Party had a treasurer with whom the funds of the party were deposited, he stated that if they had such an office or position he had never heard of it; that there is no party treasurer, and he did not know any way any accounting has ever been made of any contributions or campaign funds within the State. Asked how this practice was inaugurated, he stated that during the administration of HUEY P. LONG, he occasionally levied a demand for contributions of 5% of the state employees' salaries when his campaign expenses required it, but that when RICHARD W. LECHE became Governor this became a permanent thing and the state employees were required to make these contributions, not only when needed but every month. He had no information as to the uses the fund derived from such contributions was put to, but said that he had heard that certain persons were on the State payrolls whom he had never been able to find were on any particular State payroll, and assumed that they were receiving a salary out of this fund; he mentioned, for example, DR. GEORGE LONG, brother of the present Governor and the late Senator HUEY P. LONG, and also Mrs. LONG, the widow of the late Senator LONG. He said it is quite probable they are drawing a salary from this fund, although he does not know that for a fact. He stated that whatever use or disposition is being made of the funds, he believed that no one would be paying income tax on it, and that would probably be the best angle to approach an investigation or prosecution from; that he does not believe any coercion could ever be proven. When questioned as to the possibilities of Federal funds finding their way into such contributions, he stated that it is very doubtful to him that such is the case, or if so, that such could be proven to be the case. He said the State Highway Department is the chief beneficiary of Federal Aid among the state departments; that he understands that the Welfare Department and Labor Departments also receive some Federal funds, but he could not elaborate on this or explain just the nature of these funds or the uses to which they were put. However, he said as to the Highway Department, that there are certain projects toward which the Government makes grants or extends Federal Aid; that it is his understanding these are all contractual projects, and that the government aid goes to the payment of contractors except that one branch of employees of the Highway Department known as the engineers and draftsman do some work on these projects, and it is his belief that their salaries were reimbursed in whole or in part by the Federal Government, and he said that a check could be made as to this angle of it. However, he said it

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is quite possible that if such is the case, those particular employees are not making contributions because he is certain the persons within the administration had been very careful not to involve themselves in violations of any federal statutes in connection with such activities. Asked as to the handling of Federal funds through his office, he stated that there is maintained an account in the bank for each department and possibly several accounts for a department; that, for example, in connection with the Highway Department, a certain amount of money is appropriated for their use each year and when such money is available to his office it is deposited to the account of the Highway Department in what is known as the General Highway Fund. He stated that when Federal funds have been furnished his office for the State Highway Department, they are deposited in an identical manner as State funds, and his office maintains no separation of such funds, but they are comingled so far as his office is concerned, and that so far as his office is concerned no accounting has to be made for the use of such funds; that his office merely acts as a bank or depository for funds of the State, the uses of which have been designated by the Legislature, and that when withdrawals are made vouchers are prepared which must be sent with the proper proofs to the State Auditor's office, where they are approved and they are then sent to his office and paid without question by his office. He did not know exactly how the individual departments made their accounting to the Government for the use of funds of the Government, or how it claimed reimbursements from the Federal government for the funds that have been expended. He stated that that information would have to be obtained directly from the department itself. Mr. TUGWELL was asked if he had any information as to what total the monthly contributions might reach and he stated that while he had no factual information, in his opinion, it probably ran as high as $20,000 or $25,000 per month from his judgment of the number of State employees and the probable extent of the State payroll.

During this interview, Mr. TUGWELL exhibited to agents a letter he received dated June 26, 1939 from ROBERT C. WEBER, 2812 Laurel Street, New Orleans, which read as follows:

"Dear Sir:

I would like for you to let me have some information. I have been told that my name is or has been carried on the state payroll for $100 per month. I have been suffering on account of this because lots of my friends said to me I don't need any work. This check is said to come to Joe Weber, Assessor of the 4th District, 10th and 11th Wards in New Orleans. I would like for you to secure one of the checks or tell me if this is true."

"Hoping to hear from you soon,

Yours very truly,

/s/ ROBERT C. WEBER "

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Mr. TUGWELL said that such letter indicated to him that there were probably numerous fictitious persons on such payrolls throughout the state; that, however, he had no way in which he could personally check the present instance or check any such instance.

Incidental to this interview, Mr. TUGWELL also mentioned that while his office is a depository for State funds, it does not handle funds of the Louisiana State University or the Charity Hospital, at New Orleans; and that his office had a contact with WPA funds, PWA funds, or other government grants or contributions. Mr. TUGWELL remarked that the Department of Education of the State of Louisiana sold five or six millions of dollars of bonds five or six months or so ago, and that in addition to these five or six millions of dollars of bonds, the United States Government gave the Department of Education a grant of about four millions of dollars; that, however, none of these funds or monetary matters were handled through his office.

It might be noted, in this connection, that Mr. TUGWELL was not very familiar with the functions of his office in handling funds, as indicated by his reaction to a number of the questions put to him, and he was forced to call upon assistants to advise him as to the manner in which funds received from the Federal government were deposited and as to whether any accounting was kept as to the uses of such funds.

It may be noted, in this connection, that Mr. TUGWELL frequently referred to as "PAT" TUGWELL, is from Winnfield, Louisiana and is a candidate for Governor of the State of Louisiana; that he was previously chairman of the Highway Commission of the State of Louisiana, and he informed agents that previous to that he was connected for a number of years with the railway owned and operated by the Tremont Lumber Company at Winnfield, Louisiana.

It was ascertained that ALICE LEE GROSJEAN, who in private life is MRS. WILLIAM A. THARPE, resides at 727 Lafayette Street, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, telephone number being 3340. She was absent from the city during this investigation.

Interview was had with J. M. NUGENT, Vice Chairman, State Highway Commission, in the absence of the Chairman, Mr. ABERNATHY. When questioned asto whether he contributes 5% of his salary each month to any person, he stated that he does not, but that he wished 5% was all he had to contribute; that he makes contributions whenever he is called upon for sams, after securing advice as to how much he ought to contribute. He said that it is a common practice for 5% of the salaries of the most of the employees of the State Highway Department to be collected as contributions to campaign funds by FOSTER COUVILLION, Purchasing Agent for the Department, but he said he did not know to whom these funds were paid by Mr. COUVILLION; that he did not know who was the treasurer of the party or of the faction of the party to which he belonged who handled these funds, or anything further about them after they reached Mr. COUVILLION. He stated that

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no one is forced to make such contributions according to his understanding, and so far as he knows no one has ever been fired or subjected to any administrative action for failure to make such payments. He stated that as long as he does not have to make them himself, he does not try to follow what is done with them. When questioned as to whether any of the employees of the department engaged on Federal Aid Projects made such payments, he stated he is certain they are not. When questioned as to the nature of Federal Aid received by his department, he informed frankly that he is not altogether familiar with it and it would be necessary for him to call upon the employees of the department who handles Federal aid to find out.

Accordingly, interview was had with W. D. POSTELL, Assistant Office Engineer in Charge of Federal Aid of the State Highway Department, this interview being made in the presence of Mr. NUGENT, who stated that he himself was interested in finding out how federal funds were handled by his department. Mr. POSTELL explained that under the Federal Highway Act of 1916, Federal contributions known as Federal Aid, were made to each state on the basis of population, area and number of miles in the state highway system. This money is derived from the excise tax on automobiles on the basis of the amount of such taxes obtained or collected in the year 1916. Each state is advised of its allotment for each fiscal year; thereupon the state which has, of course, furnished the Federal government through the United States Bureau of Public Roads, a plan of its Federal Aid highway system, which should not exceed 7% of the total mileage of roads within the state, which limitation is made by statute. He stated for the fiscal year closing on the date of the interview, which was June 30, 1939, the State had received $1,791,000 of regular Federal Aid; in addition to that they had received an apportionment of $358,000 for "feeder" roads, which is for the benefit of farmers to reach the state highway system. In addition to this, under the emergency act, they received a grant of $2,000,000 to be used exclusively in the elimination of grade crossings. These grants or appropriations by the Federal Government may be used only for the payment of contract work let under a system of bidding approved by the U. S. Bureau of Public Roads, the bid of the lowest bidder being accepted in event investigation proves him satisfactory both to the State and to the U. S. Bureau of Public Roads. The State makes up what is known as a P. S. & E. Plan -- this is a Plan, Specifications and Estimate -- on each project that is to be undertaken during the fiscal year. This plan is submitted to the U. S. Bureau of Public Roads for approval. If approved, then the contracts are let. On each one of these estimates is added 10% for engineering and contingencies which is not paid or allowed by the Federal Government until the entire project has been completed, and then only if the cost of such services does not exceed 10% of the contract. On each Federal Aid Project undertaken are resident engineers. These resident engineers may not devote their full time exclusively to that particular Federal project; they may put just one day a month or one, two, or any given number of days; they may be engaged in connection with two or three federal projects or they may work two or three days each month and the remainder of the month on a purely State

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project. When each Federal project is undertaken and when work actually commences, they write a letter to J. A. ELLIOTT, District Engineer, U.S. Bureau of Public Roads, Fort Worth, Texas, advising the date on which work began and the name of the resident engineer and the name of the contractor are submitted. The engineer, of course, is a State employee.

Mr. POSTELL stated that every employee of the State Highway Department makes a contribution of 5% of his salary each month to Mr. FOSTER COUVILLION, Purchasing Agent, as a contribution to campaign expenses, except those individuals who work in connection with the Federal Aid projects; that even if an individual works one day on one of these projects he is not required or asked or permitted to make such a contribution. He stated that he himself makes this contribution and that he was hoping that his salary might be reimbursed by the Federal government so that he could get out of paying the 5%. He stated, however, that no one is forced to pay this 5%; that there are some individuals in the Department who have been refusing to pay it and they have never been fired, and no one has ever taken action against them. He stated from that it does not appear to him that it is a matter of actual coercion.

As to the manner in which Federal funds are contributed to these projects, Mr. POSTELL explained that as work progresses on a particular Federal Project, the contractor bills the State Highway Commission for his estimate of expenditures for the month, including the labor and materials, all of them being furnished by the contractor. The Highway Department then upon looking this over if they find it is satisfactory pays him 85% of his estimate, reserving 15% for contingencies. They then submit the voucher to the U. S. Bureau of Public Roads, whose local office is in the Post Office Building, where it is audited and approved and sent to the District Engineering Office in Fort Worth and from there to the head of the Bureau in the Department of Agriculture in Washington, D. C. for ultimate payment. However, as to the resident engineers or any employees of the State Highway Department engaged in connection with the project, the Federal Government will not pay any funds until the project has been absolutely completed, at which time the final estimates on the project are drawn up and the name of each resident engineer or other State employee engaged on the project is furnished, together with the statement of the number of days he worked each particular month on that particular project; that that information is sent to the local office of the Bureau together with the full recapitulation of the cost of the project, and if everything is satisfactory to that Bureau, it will reimburse the State for the engineering cost on the same basis it will reimburse the State for other contractual expenditures, which is on the basis of 50%. There are certain items of such projects which the U. S. Bureau of Public Roads will not approve and will not contribute to, such as right of way, either purchasing or making available right of way.

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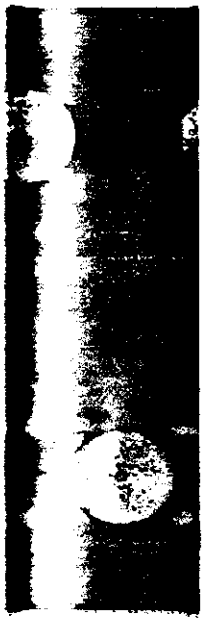

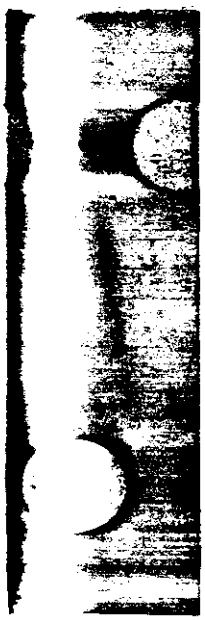

Mr. POSTELL exhibited to Agents records kept in connection with the Federal Aid projects. It is noted that in the final accounting there is attached a list of sheets showing the statement of engineering costs, these including the name of the particular engineer, the days he devoted to that particular project each month, the rate of his salary, and the amount charged that particular project; as, for an example, an engineer spent one day in connection with a particular project, his salary is stated to be at the rate of [illegible] per month and there was charged against the project the amount of [illegible] engineering costs, of which they hope to recover 50% from the Federal Government. This itemization goes only to the local office of the Bureau of Public Roads, and that would be the only Federal office that had the names of individuals, a recapitulation only going to the District Office and the Washington headquarters. As to grade crossing projects, these are handled in exactly the same manner except that the government will reimburse the State for 100% of eligible items as distinguished from 50% in the regular Federal Aid projects. It will not, of course, purchase right of way. Mr. POSTELL was very carefully questioned as to possible contributions by any employees of the State Highway Department in whose salary there might be any contribution by the Federal Government in any form, and he stated very positively that such salaries had at all times been exempt from such contributions, and that even if such employees volunteered, they would not accept such contributions from them. As to the handling of Federal funds, he stated that the government never paid anything in advance, but that the State always paid for everything and that such funds were thereupon reimbursed by the Federal government so that no Federal funds were used to pay anyone directly, not even the contractor. He said a careful accounting is kept at all times of what Federal funds are used, and what they are used for, and that Auditors of the U. S. Bureau of Public Roads come around frequently to check this. However, he said there is maintained in the American National Bank in New Orleans a separate account which they refer to as the Federal Highway account, into which all the Federal contributions or reimbursements are paid, and from which account they are transferred to the general highway fund, and that no actual expenditures are made from this account, they being merely for the purpose of facilitating the account. He stated that when the Federal Treasury sends a check to the State Treasuryfor such funds or reimbursements, the check is sent to him; that he attaches thereto a note showing the distribution made of the money for which this is a reimbursement. The check, with this note attached, then goes to the Auditor's office, where an entry is made and the check is returned to the State Treasurer, who deposits it in an account to the credit of the Highway Department. When asked for a concrete example of a project under way where State Highway employees are being used, he referred to the Mississipp River Bridge being constructed at Baton Rouge. He stated that this is a Federal Aid highway project; that the bridge will cost about $9,000,000, and that there will be approximately a $2,000,000 Federal contribution thereto. He said that about 26 employees of the State Highway Department are engaged in connection with the bridge, under the Project Engineer, Mr. ERICKSON, these men test materials and make other inspections in connection with the work, report on its progress, etc. Questioned as to whether any

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of these men are making contributions to the campaign fund, he said that not one of them is, although they are being paid out of the State funds at the present time, for the reason that it is hoped that some of these funds will be reimbursed by the Federal government when the project is completed. Mr. POSTELL further stated that he had in his office a record of every Federal Aid project in the State since 1919, and that a copy of this record is on hand in the local office of the U. S. Bureau of Public Roads, and at Washington. The cost of the activities in connection with each of these projects is broken down and segregated in these records so that there is a full accounting for every expenditure. At the present time there are 34 Federal Aid projects under way in the State of Louisiana.

On June 30, 1939, Agents WEEKS and PEYRONNIN interviewed M. J. CRAMER, Senior Highway Engineer of the Bureau of Public Roads, United States Department of Agriculture, Post Office Building, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, who is the head of that office at Baton Rouge. Mr. CRAMER verified practically all the information given by Mr. POSTELL. He stated he had been situated at Baton Rouge for a number of years; that he understands fully through reports that frequently reach him, sometimes through the newspapers, sometimes as a matter of gossip, but generally understood and known, that employees of the State Highway Department contribute to Mr. FOSTER COUVILLION, Purchasing Agent, 5% of their monthly income, which is alleged to be a contribution for campaign expenditures. He had no information that this was compulsory. He said he had heard that there were some who had refused to pay and had been fired. Questioned as to whether any employee of the highway department whose salary might be reimbursed by the Federal Government was making any such contributions to his knowledge, he stated that, of course, he could not make a statement as a matter of fact, but that he feels certain that they are not; that it is commonly known and referred to around the State Highway Department that to get assigned to a Federal Aid project is equivalent to a 5% raise in salary. He said further that he and the inspectors working under him are quite familiar with the employees of the State Highway Department, particularly the resident engineers, who are the only employees whose salaries might be rimbursed by the Federal Government, and that he feels confident that word would come to him if any of these individuals made such contributions. He said it is his recollection that some years ago, about 1933, when the Senate Investigating Committee was in New Orleans investigating HUEY LONG'S income, an individual named HENRY RICHARDSON, a resident engineer, was testifying before the Committee, and testified to having made the 5% contribution and was asked if they were voluntary and he said they were not on his part. He said he was not certain that this information was correct but that he has some recollection to that effect; and he said that thereupon there was a great deal of ado about the matter, and he had himself consulted A. P. TUGWELL, present State Treasurer, who was then Chairman of the Highway Commission, about the matter, and Mr. TUGWELL assured him that no employee of that department whose salary might be reimbursed by the Federal Government, in whole or in part, would ever have to make any

5% contribution, and as a matter of fact they would not be permitted to. He stated that it is his understanding that ever since that time, there has never been a 5% contribution made by any person engaged in connection with a Federal Aid project.

With reference to the construction of the Mississippi River Bridge at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, he verified the information given by Mr. POSTELL that there were about 26 or 28 engineers engaged on the project, but stated that it is his understanding that none of them are making the contribution, and that he believed that he would hear it if they were. He said that if they were making such contributions and it was found out, of course the State would just not put in any claim for reimbursement of the salary, so he suggested that if any investigation was going to be made, that the only investigation that would be feasible would be that on projects which had been completed, because the State could always thwart an investigation on a pending project by not claiming reimbursement. He said, however, he would be greatly surprised if anyone found that such contributions had been made, inasmuch as they are quite interested in keeping tabs on such situations.

The statements of Mr. POSTELL as to the manner of keeping records of these projects, and the manner of handling the funds, he verified in their entirety. He exhibited records of his office reflecting about the same thing as those exhibited by Mr. POSTELL, and indicating that he had the name of every resident engineer or State Highway employee whose salary had been claimed for reimbursement in whole or in part out of Federal Aid money.

He was asked as to whether the salary of CHESTER MARTIN who had caused a great deal of attention to be focused on the alleged "deduct" situation sometime ago had ever been reimbursed by the Federal government, and he said that it had not; that MARTIN was a clerk in the State Highway office, and that his salary was not one which could be reimbursed by the Federal Government in connection with any Federal Aid project; that he was paid entirely out of administrative expenses of the State Highway Commission, to which the Federal Government contributes nothing.

AT NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents R. L. SHIVERS and C. W. DUNNE.

On June 30, 1939, between 11:00 a.m. and 12:10 p.m., JAMES A. NOE, State Senator from Monroe, Louisiana, was interviewed in Room 730, St. Charles Hotel. Pursuant to instructions from Special Agent in Charge B. E. SACKETT, NOE was requested to come to the New Orleans Division Office; however, NOE advised that he did not want to take the attitude that he was running to the office for help, but wanted to be honest and was going to devote his money and efforts to cleaning up Louisiana politics. He further advised that he was being followed, and if it was found out he came to the New Orleans Division Office, it would result in unfavorable publicity; that he would, however, cancel all appointments in event Mr. SACKETT wished to talk to him at the hotel.

In this connection, NOE advised that he received two anonymous telephone calls which had threatened him to "lay off." NOE inquired as to the reason for interviewing him, and he was advised that agents had been instructed to interview him for the purpose of obtaining information which might indicate a violation in which the United States is or might be a party in interest, involving a violation of the law over which the Bureau had investigative jurisdiction. At this time NOE was requested to keep the interview in confidence. NOE did not indicate that he would keep the interview in confidence, and advised he had previously promised DREW PEARSON of the Washington Merry-Go-Round and McCORMICK of the Chicago Tribune that he would give them all the information he received, and which they would publicize throughout the country, as he believed these men were honest and would assist him in this fight.

NOE advised that with reference to the 5% kickback, usually 40% government funds are used in the project and about 60% State funds, which go together in the general fund of the Highway Department; that a certain portion is paid to the contractor, and a certain portion is paid to the supervisors, which would result in their getting 40% government money, and the supervisors in turn are required to kick back 5% of their salaries to the heads of the departments, as well as the people working for the contractors; that this 5%, after being collected from the heads of the departments, is reported to be turned over to ROBERT MAESTRI, and is reported to amount to over a million dollars a year. NOE advised that CHESTER MARTIN probably could give more detailed information relative to the kickback.

NOE advised that with reference to the bridge at Baton Rouge, he had received information that part Federal money went into the project, and that the employees were required to kick back 5%; that in this project the employees are paid out of mingled Federal and State funds. He advised that one of the engineers on the project, whose name NOE would not mention, claimed that the politicians were stealing $800,000 on the project, but NOE would not explain how this was being taken.

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NOE advised that a lot of equipment was purchased for the Louisiana Polytechnic Institute at Ruston, Louisiana by State and Federal money, and it was arranged whereby the Standard Office & Supply Company, Monroe, Louisiana, would make a bid of between $60,000 and $70,000 dollars on the furniture, which bid they did receive. He advised that upon delivering certain furniture and fixtures, one of the teachers at the school objected to the goods delivered not being up to specifications whereupon ABERNATHY called the Governor, and the Governor instructed the school to accept the fixtures. He advised that about $30,000 was reported to have been made on this deal; that KILPATRICK of the Standard Office & Supply Company, using ABERNATHY'S influence, sold office furniture and fixtures to schools and court houses all over the State.

NOE advised that he had already supplied the Attorney General with copies of affidavits relative to irregularities in the WPA and understood that the Bureau received copies. He advised that he was getting three additional affidavits from men who put bricks in a house of RICHARD LECHE and marked the bricks when they put them in for future identification, and that these bricks used were WPA bricks. NOE advised that the Maxwell Supply Company of Houston, Texas sold a certain kind of mud which was used in oil wells and was absolutely necessary to drilling; that all the oil companies in Louisiana are forced to buy mud from this company, and that Governor LECHE was head of this company.

NOE advised that EARL K. LONG has purchased a great deal of property in New Orleans and in Winnfield, Louisiana, and has large herds of cattle; that LONG has sold thousands of dollars worth of cattle to the State institutions. NOE advised he is presently checking LONG'S property holdings.

He advised that STANLEY BEHRMAN and HAMPTON REYNOLDS have separate contracting companies; that they sell cement to WPA and PWA and are the only companies that are permitted to bid on this material; that they will alternate in their bidding, one bidding high and one bidding low; that REYNOLDS fictitiously has his company at Birmingham, Alabama, so it will look better. He advised that no other companies are permitted in any way to interfere with the operation of these two companies in their bidding on projects as aforestated. He advised that WILLIAM J. HAYS, another contractor, bid on a job in New Orleans and obtained the job; that he was the lowest bidder, but that MAESTRI closed down this project; that they went out and found how much profit HAYS would make on the job and paid HAYS $6,000, whereupon HAYS quit the job and one of the other companies took it over; that HAYS is now in California and is afraid to talk, but that his wife would "talk her head off."

NOE advised that he received information from a person whose name he would not mention but who was present at the time LECHE resigned, that ROBERT MAESTRI and EARL K. LONG told LECHE he would have to resign

but that LECHE did not want to do so as he was trying to make a comeback by exposing SMITH; that LECHE did not want to quit and cried like a bab y when he was forced to. NOE further advised that he presently has a man working for him who is right next to LONG and will keep him advised of everything that goes on, but he would not mention this man's name.

With reference to vote frauds, NOE claimed that JIMMY MORRISON of Hammond, Louisiana had affidavit of vote frauds which took place in the last election (this has already apparently been checked).

NOE stated that in making his investigation he had tried to protect Dr. SMITH as he felt that Dr. SMITH was all right, and he believed that Dr. SMITH became dishonest because he saw everyone else taking graft and decided he would take some himself. NOE advised that the set-up in the State was that EARL K. LONG, RICHARD W. LECHE and ROBERT MAESTRI were the ring leaders, while E. N. JACKSON, CLEM SEHRT, SHIRLEY WIMBERLY, GEORGE CALDWELL and T. P. HEBERT are under them in the political graft. NOE appeared cooperative and he undoubtedly has some pertinent information relative to a general check-up of the State graft and additional affidavits of various irregularities. He indicated that he was not convinced that Washington would carry through any investigation started, due to the fact that previously some indictments had been returned against prominent people but were dismissed.

NOE advised, off the record, that he understood the half-wit brother of Dr. SMITH had caused a niece of this brother, who is about 13 years of age, to become pregnant and married her; that a Caesarian operation was finally necessary, which was paid for by Dr. SMITH.

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The following investigation was made by Special Agent S. M. WOLF, on June 30, 1939:

CHESTER E. MARTIN, RFD #2, Baton Rouge, Louisiana (who may also be located through the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, for whom he is sales representative) appeared at the New Orleans Office on June 30, 1939. Mr. MARTIN had been employed by the Louisiana Highway Commission from October 7, 1935 to May 16, 1938, during which time he was charged certain 5% deductions from his salary in the nature of a "kickback." This matter received certain publicity in May 1938 when Mr. MARTIN disclosed to the newspapers, as well as the United States Attorney's Office, New Orleans, this "kickback" situation and also the fact he had been actually dismissed from his employment when he refused to make certain of these payments, and that his employment was on projects, the expenses of which were partially defrayed with Federal funds. They were known as Federal Aid Projects.

The following written and signed statement was obtained from Mr. MARTIN:

New Orleans, La.
June 30, 1939

"I, Chester E. Martin, make the following free and voluntary statement to S. M. Wolf, known to me as a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Dept. of Justice, no threats or promises of any sort having been made to me to induce me to make this statement.
"About Oct. 1, 1935 I received a telegram from Hunter Allen, then engineering auditor in charge of the estimate department of the Louisiana Highway Commission.
"Allen sent me this telegram care of my home in Covington, La. which was forwarded me at Leesville, La. It requested me to come to work for Mr. Allen's dept. at $125.00 per month on Oct. 15, 1935. A day or so later I received another telegram from Mr. Allen requesting me to come to work the following Monday. I went to work October 7, 1935 at Baton Rouge, La. in Mr. Allen's department as computer of earth work at a salary of $125.00 per month.
"I received my first pay check for the time I worked from October 7 to 15, 1935, receiving this check on or about October 15, 1935. Immediately thereafter, Mr. A. C. Cooper, Jr. who worked in the same department as I, asked me if I had been to see 'Mr. Ten Per Cent,' which statement of Mr. Cooper was overheard by Mr. Clifford Allen, also then working with the Louisiana Highway Commission. Cooper explained to me that 'Mr. Ten Per Cent' was the man to whom we employees of the Commission paid five per cent of our salary. The title of 'Mr. Ten Per Cent' meant merely the sum we paid amounted to ten per cent of one-half month's salary.
"I wanted to make certain Cooper was not just 'joking' with a new man (as I was) about this matter of 'kick-back', so I talked to Mr. Charles Peters, Assistant to Hunter Allen, and he verified what Cooper had told me previously and I also learned from Cooper and Peters that Frank

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Williams was the man to receive this money. Williams, I understood, was carried on the payrolls, as right-of-way man working out of the Right-of-Way Dept. of the Louisiana Highway Commission. It was understood by rumor Frank Williams was transferred to the Governor's Office about the latter part of 1935 or first of 1936.

"After talking with Peters I saw Frank Williams and told him I understood he was the man to whom I was supposed to pay 5 per cent of my salary - and when he found my name on his list, I paid him in cash 5 per cent of the check I received Oct. 15, 1935.

"Albert Stegner, who worked in the same office as I did, later was the man to whom I made these payments of 5 per cent - but I cannot recall if he received the second payment I made November 15, 1935 or thereabouts, which was 5 per cent of my salary from October to November 15, 1935. We understood Stegner, like other men in the various departments, had been appointed by Williams to receive our 5 per cent payments and that he turned them over to Williams. I made these payments to Stegner through January, 1936, making them regularly - and the last payment I made at that period was on or about January 15, 1936.

"I made no payments from January 15, 1936 to May 12, 1936. James A. Noe, Lieutenant Governor, who took office of Governor about January 15, 1936 when Governor O. K. Allen died was Governor of Louisiana until May 12, 1936 when Richard W. Leche became Governor of Louisiana. During that period January 15 to May 12, 1936, the word was passed around among the Commission employees we did not have to pay this 5 per cent of our salary.

"As I recall, Hunter Allen about May 15, 1936 told we employees we must resume payment of the 5 per cent of our salary check as of May 15, 1936. He told us, and as I recall, it was a formal announcement, we were to make the payments to Foster Couvillion, purchasing agent of the Louisiana Highway Commission.

"From May through November, 1936 I made regular monthly payments in cash to Couvillion of 5 per cent of my salary check which amounted to $7.00 per month. I might state Hunter Allen explained to we employees at the time of announcement of resumption of these payments on May 15, 1936 that he understood the reason for it was a campaign deficit existed which could be cleared in 3 or 4 month s by collection of this amount from the employees which he said amounted to about $10,000.00 per month as he understood.

"I did not make the regular 5 per cent payment in December 1936 and it was understood the reason the sum was not collected that month was because it was the Christmas month and sort of in the nature of a favor being extended the employees. However, during December, 1936 & the early part of January, 1937 it was rumored around the Commission offices a large printing press was being purchased and certain newspapers for State-wide distribution were to be published.

"On or about January 1, 1937 I received 10 subscription blanks to a newspaper, The Daily Progress and was told to sell them at $2.00 each by January 15, 1937. Like subscriptions were distributed to other employees, and I understood the employees earning under $100.00 per month salary were given 5 subscriptions to sell while those earning over $100.00 per month

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received 10 subscriptions for sale.
"Mr. McGaw, Assistant Chief Draftsman, announced about January 15 or 18, 1937 we could pay $10.00 for the subscriptions January 15, 1937 and pay the remaining $10.00 the following pay-day. I immediately gave to Mrs. Sullivan, Secretary to Mr. J. A. Kincaid, Office engineer, Louisiana Highway Commission, my personal check for $10.00 dated January 18, 1937 made payable to the Daily Progress. I asked her for a receipt and she said she felt it was not necessary as she felt the cancelled check was sufficient receipt.
"On January 22, 1937 Mr. McGAW made the announcement in the drafting room we had to pay the remaining $10.00 for our subscriptions to the Daily Progress and we had to 4:30 P.M. to do it. I then immediately paid the remaining $10.00 I owed for my 10 subscriptions that day to Miss Sullivan by personal check as I had done before. I don't know why we were not required to pay the regular 5 per cent in January 1937 but it was generally understood the reason was because we had paid $20.00 for the subscriptions to the Daily Progress, and because it was also understood we had paid this sum from our own pockets rather than by actual sale of subscriptions.
"I made 5 per cent payments of my salary check from February 15, 1937 through October, 1937, making the montly payments of $7.00 each by personal check to Foster Couvillion.
"Relative to the June 15, 1937 5 per cent payment in the sum of $7.00 I did not make any effort to pay that time as I wanted to satisfy myself as to whether or not there was maintained a system of checking up on those who did not pay on the regular date. On July 3, 1937 Hunter Allen told me at my desk Mr. Kincaid told him Mr. Couvillion had called Kincaid to have me see him (Couvillion). I immediately made out my personal check in the sum of $7.00 and took it to Mr. Couvillion and laid the check on his desk and walked out. Mr. Couvillion did not say anything then or later indicating he wanted anything else with me.
"I was not required to make regular 5 per cent payments in November and December, 1937 and it was understood we would have additional subscriptions January 1938 to sell to the Daily Progress.
"About January or February 1938 I received a booklet of 10 subscription forms to the Daily Progress to be sold at $2.00 each. There was no 5 per cent 'kick-back' to be made in January, 1938, as I recall, but these payments were to be resumed the following month. I am not certain of these 'kick-backs' were ignored in January or February, 1938, but during the particular month the subscription forms were issued the payments were ignored, and then resumed the following month. I did not sell these subscriptions and also did not make the regular 5 per cent payments from my salary from January, 1938.
"On two or 3 occasions during 2 or 3 months thereafter Violet May Roseman stenographer for Hunter Allen told me Mr. Couvillion wanted to see me and I always ignored this admonition. About April, 1938 Mr. Kincaid called me in his office and asked what I was going to do about making the 5 per cent payments - that there were a lot of 'big shot' politicians around there and he did not think I could get away with it. Hunter Allen also talked to me immediately after Kincaid had talked to me and Allen tried

to persuade me to resume making the 5 per cent payments.
"On May 16, 1938 I had placed on each of the desks of the legislators in the State Capitol at Baton Rouge, La. a letter outlining what had been going on and telling of the way State employees were having to 'kick-back' part of their salary and the next day sent a copy of this same letter to the Times-Picayune newspapers at New Orleans and the Morning Advocate & State Times Baton Rouge, La.
"On May 18, 1938 Mr. Kincaid called me in Hunter Allen's office and had me sign a voucher for $15.00, which as I understood, was to pay me for work on May 16, 17 & 18, 1938. I got no satisfaction from Kincaid as to whether this meant I was being discharged or not. He referred me to Mr. L. P. Abernathy, Chairman of the Louisiana Highway Commission - that he, Kincaid, knew nothing at all about it. Abernathy was not in his office and I told Mr. Harry B. Hinderlite, State Highway Engineer, whose office adjoins Abernathy's exactly what had transpired and he said he felt I could conclude I was discharged.
"I may state that about November, 1935 or thereabouts my duties changed from earth worth computor to that of what I understood were those given over to engineer auditors but I don't know if my classification was changed on the payrolls to engineering auditor.
"During the time I worked from October 7, 1935 to May 18, 1938 I worked on 14 projects which are identified as Federal Aid projects. These were projects in the construction of which Federal funds were used to defray the expenses either in whole or in part.
"I have read the foregoing statement of slightly more than 10 pages in long hand and it is true."

/s/ C. E. Martin

WITNESS:
Jack B. Minor
Sidney M. Wolf
Special Agents
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Dept. of Justice
1308 Masonic Temple Bldg.
New Orleans, La.

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The above-quoted statement is being retained in the New Orleans file in this case, and it should be noted that the information relative to the original disclosures made by Mr. MARTIN above referred to, as they occurred in 1938, are contained in New Orleans Division File 86-17. Mr. MARTIN said CLIFFORD ALLEN referred to in his statement is no longer with the Louisiana Highway Commission and presently resides at Greensburg, La.; that ALBERT STEGNER, also referred to in his statement, is presently employed, so far as he knows, by the Rural Electrification Administration out of Jackson, Mississippi. MARTIN said that a Miss VARNADO, former payroll clerk, Louisiana Highway Commission, who was demoted shortly after MARTIN was discharged May 18, 1938 may be able to furnish interesting information as to how the funds of the Commission are handled. He said one HORACE LAWLER, who formerly worked in the drafting room of the Louisiana Highway Commission, and who he understands presently resides in Houston,

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Texas, is a former employee of the Louisiana Highway Commission and is familiar with announcements that were made in the Commission offices to the employees relative to 'kick backs' as indicated in Mr. MARTIN'S statement. He said one PETE GREEN, whom he believes now to be in Houston, Texas, and who formerly had the same position as CHARLES PETERS, mentioned in MARTIN'S statement, may be able to furnish interesting information as to these kick backs. Mr. MARTIN said he is the only individual who has been actually discharged for failure to make the kick-back payments, and he believes it will be very difficult to obtain information from employees of the Louisiana Highway Commission, for the reason they will feel they are not only jeopardizing their livelihood, but perhaps their own personal safety in disclosing any information. MARTIN had a photostatic copy of a memorandum dated July 23, 1935 of HARRY B. HENDERLITE, addressed to the resident engineers on paving projects, which was to the effect that Tee-Juana Crack Filter (a substance used in making the expansion joints in laying concrete pavement, as explained by Mr. MARTIN) on Federal Aid Projects must be shown as non-participating. In other words, no Federal funds could be expended to purchased Tee-Juana Crack Filter. MARTIN said the Louisiana Materials Company, represented by JIM THOMAS, the Louisiana politician is the agent for this Tee-Juana Crack Filter, and it is his opinion the above-mentioned memorandum by HINDERLITE is purely a subterfuge by which the Tee-Juana Crack Filter is used on Federal Aid Projects and only ostensibly paid for with State funds. MARTIN had no basis for this notion other than the fact that he feels THOMAS, because of his political standing, has been able to sell this material for use on Federal Aid projects and it is probably paid for out of Federal funds. MARTIN also had copy of a letter from one S. C. SMITH, dated September 28, 1936, addressed to Mr. FOSTER COUVILLION, Louisiana Highway Commission, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, to the effect "enclosing contributions of my party for month of September 1936." It is understood that MARTIN obtained the carbon copy of this letter from the resident engineer file in the office of the Louisiana Highway Commission at Baton Rouge. MARTIN also told of an instance about the time of the Democratic National Convention in 1936 when tickets were being sold at $1.00 each, ostensibly to send Democratic delegates from Louisiana to the Convention. MARTIN said one McBRIDE, then District Engineer for the WPA at Baton Rouge, told him of a threat to an individual whose identity he did not know, to cause him to lose his job if he did not pay his $1.00. He said McBRIDE now works for the Gulf States Utilities at Baton Rouge. He also advised that at that time, HUNTER ALLEN, mentioned in his signed statement, had suggested to MARTIN that he pay his $1.00, and further stated that after the Louisiana legislature adjourned, it being in session at that time, there were going to be individuals dropped from the payrolls, and he, ALLEN, did not think that MARTIN wanted to have his name taken from the payroll.

MARTIN informed that in all instances where alterations were made in the plans for collecting kick-backs, the same would be accomplished chiefly by rumor and supposition on the part of the employees, and it was always difficult to "put your finger" on any definite statement by a particular individual, or if a definite statement had been relayed to the

employees, the source of the particular statement. MARTIN exhibited photostatic copy of the last pay voucher he received from the Louisiana Highway Commission at the time of his discharge, and there is no indication on this instrument as to the source of the funds out of which the check was paid. MARTIN also has photostatic copies of various checks he tendered in payment of "kick-backs" during the latter months of his employment, as well as for subscriptions to the Daily Progress. He also has the originals of certain of these checks.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent R. L. SHIVERS:

United States Attorney RENE A. VIOSCA, New Orleans, telephonically contacted agent at the New Orleans Office on June 30, 1939, and stated that he had subpoenaed one JOHN CAMERON NELSON as a witness before the grand jury in the general WPA matter which that body is investigating, but that he was unable to reach NELSON and desired that he be interviewed by an agent of this office inasmuch as he had information which seemed to be pertinent to the grand jury inquiries. He stated that Mr. NELSON had been interviewed by Assistant United States Attorney J. SKELLY WRIGHT, and it appeared he has information concerning the use of Social Security funds.

JOHN CAMERON NELSON called at the New Orleans Bureau Office and was interviewed by Agent. He stated he has been employed as an interviewer by the State Employment Bureau of Louisiana for 16 months prior to May 5, 1939; that on the later date, he resigned his position to go to the Veterans' Hospital in Alexandria, Louisiana, where he remained until June 22, 1939. Mr. NELSON stated he has submitted an affidavit concerning his knowledge of certain matters into which the grand jury is inquiring; that the said affidavit was turned over to the Attorney General of the United States, Hon. FRANK MURPHY, who had in turn transmitted the affidavit to United States Attorney RENE A. VIOSCA at New Orleans.

Mr. NELSON advised that B. W. CASON is the Commissioner of Labor for the State of Louisiana and in such capacity has charge of the employment of the State Employment Bureau which is located at Baton Rouge, Louisiana. He said that there are twenty-three regional or district offices of the State Employment Bureau operating in the State of Louisiana, and that he was employed as an interviewer at the office in Bastrop, Louisiana until he resigned on May 5, 1939 as aforesaid.

Mr. NELSON stated that the employment compensation fund was administered by the Commissioner of Labor, B. W. CASON; that in the administration of this fund, checks are issued by the Treasurer of the State of Louisiana to claimants entitled thereto. Mr. NELSON advised that claimants entitled to unemployment compensation would file an application at the regional or district office, that if the claimant were found entitled to compensation, a pay order would be issued which would bear the name of the claimant and the name of the interviewer at

the regional office; that this pay order would be transmitted to the office of B. W. CASON at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, who would examine the same and if found to be correct would cause a check to be drawn to the order of the claimant, which would be transmitted to A. P. TUGWELL, Treasurer of the State of Louisiana, who would, accordingly, countersign same and mail it directly to the claimant. He said the State of Louisiana and the United States Government have been defrauded of considerable sums of money by the officials connected with the State Employment Bureau, who would cause duplicate pay orders to be issued to fictitious persons, that the officials in the State Employment Bureau at Baton Rouge would cause checks to be issued on these fictitious orders to fictitious individuals, and that after the checks had been returned from the bank, the cancelled checks and the duplicate pay orders would be destroyed.

In consummating this fraud, Mr. NELSON stated that the office of the State EmploymentBureau at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, would communicate with one of the regional offices and advise that office that a certain pay order which bore a given number and a given Social Security number could not be located and requested that a duplicate pay order be prepared and transmitted to the Baton Rouge office, and that upon receipt of this request the regional office would prepare a duplicate pay order but that the said duplicate would not bear the claimant's name and would only show the name of the interviewer employed at the said regional office; that when this duplicate pay order reached the State Employment Bureau at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, that office would give it a different Social Security Number and make it payable to a fictitious person, that a check would then be drawn payable to this person w hich would be transmitted to the office of the Treasurer of the State of Louisiana, where it would be returned countersigned and returned to the State Employment Bureau. Mr. NELSON stated that some official in the State Employment Bureau would then cash this check which would be in the sum of $18.00, and that when the check was returned to the State Employment Bureau by the bank after it had been paid, the said check and the fictitious duplicate pay order on which it was drawn would be destroyed. Mr. NELSON called attention to the fact that the checks drawn on original pay orders were mailed directly by the office of the Treasurer of the State of Louisiana, and pointed out that the checks drawn on the duplicate pay orders were returned to the office of the State Employment Bureau at Baton Rouge, by the State Treasurer, instead of being mailed out to the claimants as required by law.

It was Mr. NELSON'S opinion that it would be impossible to find a record of this practice at the headquarters office of the State Employment Bureau at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, inasmuch as the duplicate pay orders and the checks issued thereon would be destroyed after the checks were paid. He said the only way to uncover these irregularities would be to go to the regional offices throughout the State and collect all of the requests which the office in Baton Rouge had sent to these regional offices for duplicate pay orders, and that if these requests

could be obtained they could then be checked against the records of the office at Baton Rouge, and that that office would be unable to account for the duplicate orders. He said that a Social Security number would appear on all of the requests which the office at Baton Rouge had transmitted to the regional offices and that by checking the records in the office at Baton Rouge it would be found that a check was issued to the claimant with that Social Security number on the original pay order which was issued, which would of course show that there was no reason to request a duplicate pay order. It was stated by Mr. NELSON that an investigation of these facts would disclose that a considerable amount of money had been obtained by officials of the State Employment Bureau through these machinations.

Mr. NELSON further advised that if his information became public the regional offices would be directed to destroy all of these requests which the head office at Baton Rouge had made upon them for duplicate pay orders. It was stated by him that steps should be taken to contact the regional offices immediately for the purpose of obtaining the requests which they had received for duplicate pay orders, and that if these requests could not be obtained there would be no way to trace or verify any of the information which he has furnished.

No further investigation is being conducted until authorized by the Bureau.

PENDING

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT New Orleans, Louisiana FILE NO. [illegible] AL

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW ORLEANS	7-[illegible]	5-28 to [illegible]	[illegible]

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
LOUISIANA STATE OFFICIALS	INFORMATION CONCERNING

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Interviews with State Treasurer, officials State Highway Dept., and official U.S.Bureau Public Roads indicate that caution is exercised in connection with collecting 5% contributions from State salaries so that no contribution will be obtained from any person whose salary may be reimbursed in whole or in part by Federal Government, so far as State Highway Department is concerned, and that this practice has been uniform since 1935. Information received that 5% contributions obtained from employees of all but few State departments, and indications are this money accumulated by J. M. FUSH, Business Mgr., Board of Commissioners of Dock Board of State of La., at New Orleans. State Party reported to have no Treasurer who takes care of or makes accounting of party funds or of these contributions. JAMES A. NOE, State Senator of Louisiana, advised he had promised newspapermen everything he got on irregularities in La.; that 5% contribution is collected by heads of State departments from employees who are paid with mingled State and Federal funds, but claimed he would not supply complete detail of irregularities unless he could be assured Washington would carry through prosecution. CHESTER MARTIN, formerly employed La.State Highway Commission, alleged he paid 5% kickback contribution. JOHN CAMERON NELSON, former employee of State Employment Bureau, under subpoena to appear before grand jury inquiring into WPA irregularities, claims that officials of State Employment Bureau, including B. W. CASON, have embezzled Social Security funds paid out under unemployment compensation by causing duplicate pay orders to be issued which were subsequently destroyed after checks issued thereon had been cashed by employees.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

JUN 30 1939

TELETYPE

FBI NEW ORLEANS JUNE 39,// 30,1939 2-30 PM SH

RECORDED & INDEXED

62-3-2509-120 X8

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUL 18 1939
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Nease
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Lewis
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

DIRECTOR

WASHINGTON

LOUISIANA STATE OFFICIALS, INFORMATION CONCERNING STATE SENATOR JAMES A. NOE HAS JUST BEEN INTERVIEWED HERE BY AGENTS THIS OFFICE. HE UNDOUBTEDLY HAS GREAT DEAL OF PERTINENT INFORMATION AND FACTS VITALLY IMPORTANT TO A SUCCESSFUL GNERAL INVESTIGATION OF THE STATE SETUP AND IS STILL SECURING STATEMENTS, AFFIDAVITS AND INFORMATION INDICATING ADDITIONAL IRREGULARITIES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS. WHILE HIS ATTITUDE WAS FRIENDLY HE FRANKLY STATED HE DID NOT KNOW HOW MUCH TO TELL OUR AGENTS [redacted] SINCE HE WAS NOT CONVINCED THAT WASHINGTON WOULD CARRY THRU ANY INVESTIGATION STARTED DUE TO THE FACT THAT INDICTMENTS RETURNED SOME TIME AGO AGAINST PROMINENT PEOPLE HERE HAVE BEEN DISMISSED. HE FURNISHED GENEFAL INFORMATION WHICH WOULD NOT BE OF MUCH VALUE IN OUR INESTIGATION. HE KNEW NO SPECIFIC FACTS IN CONNECTION WITH THE FIVE PERCENT DEDUCTION FROM STATE EMPLOYEES PAY [redacted] WHICH WOULD BE OF ASISTANCE IN SUCH AN INVESTIGATION. HE DID FURNISH A LITTLE INFORMATIONINDICATING USAVE WPA MATERIAL AND LABOR ON GOVERNOR LECHES PRIVATE RESIDENCE. NOE INDICATED THAT IF WASHINGTN WOULD [redacted] ASSURE HIM TAT WE WOULD GO THRU WITH A THOROUGH INVESTIGATION OF TE FACTS, HE WOULD THEN GIVE US SPECIFIC AND DEFINITE INFORMATION. IT IS MY PERSONAL [redacted] BELIEF THAT SUCH INFORMATION WOULD MOSTLY RELATE TO WPA LABOR AND MATERIAL IRREGULARITIES AND POSSIBLY GENERAL MISUSE OF GOVERNMENT FUNDS AND GENERAL GRAFT IN THE STATE GOVERNMENT

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JUN 30 1939
TELETYPE

HE WAS ASKED [redacted] T O KEEP THE AGENTS VISIT CONFIDENTIAL AND THEREUPON HE REPLIED THAT HE HAD PROMISED MCCORMICH OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE AND DREW PEARSON OF THE WASHINGTON MERRY GO ROUND COLUMN THAT HE WOULD GIVE THEM ANY INFORMATION HE RECEIVED FOR PUBLICATIN. IT WOULD NOT THEREFORE APPEAR SAFE TO INTERVIEW NOE WITH THE EXPECTATION THAT HE WOULD KEEP THE INTERVIEW IN CONFIDENCE. FOR THIS REASON I WILL NOT PERSONALLY TALK TO NOE NOR WILL I HAVE ANY AGENTS AGAIN ONTACT HIM UNLESS YOU INSTRUCT TO CONTRARY. NOE DID NOT SEMIT ANY WRITTEN STATEMENTS OR [redacted] DOCUMENTS TO US. HE STATED THAT HE TURNED ALL STATEMENTS AND AFFIDAVITS OVER TO THE ATTORNEY GENERALS OFFICE AT THE TIME HE WAS IN

WASHINGTON SEVERAL WEEKS AGO AND HE UNDERSTOOD YOU HAVE COPIES OF THEM. HE OF COURSE HAS RECEIVED ADDITIONAL PERTINENT INFORMATION [redacted] SINCE HE RETURNED FROM WASHINGTON WICH HE HAS NOT APPARENTY SENT TO WASHINGTN. NOE INDICATED THAT HE HAD INFORMATION THAT JAMES MONROE SMITH WAS IMPLICATED IN IRREGULARITIES AT LSU BUT THAT HE HAD THIS NFORMATION LEFT OUT OF AFFIDAVITS PRESUMABLY SUBMITTED BY WPA WORKERS [redacted] BECAUSE OF HIS NOES PERSONAL FRIENDSHIP FOR DOCTOR SMITH. FOR THE BUREAUS INFORMATION, AS I HAVE PREVIOUSLY INFORMED, I SECURED CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION INDICATING THAT NOE CAUSED THE AFFIDAVITS ALLEGINV WPA IRREGULARITIES [redacted] WHICH [redacted] FORMED THE BASIS FOR THE WASHINGTON

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COPY (SMP)

TELETYPE

FBI NEW ORLEANS JUNE 30, 1939 2-30 PM SH

DIRECTOR

WASHINGTON

LOUISIANA STATES OFFICIALS, INFORMATION CONCERNING, STATE SENATOR JAMES A NOE HAS JUST BEEN INTERVIEWED HERE BY AGENTS THIS OFFICE. HE UNDOUBTEDLY HAS GREAT DEAL OF PERTINENT INFORMATION AND FACTS VITALLY IMPORTANT TO A SUCCESSFUL GENERAL INVESTIGATION OF THE STATE SETUP AND IS STILL SECURING STATEMENTS, AFFIDAVITS AND INFORMATION INDICATING ADDITIONAL IRREGULARITIES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS. WHILE HIS ATTITUDE WAS FRIENDLY HE FRANKLIN STATED HE DID NOT KNOW HOW MUCH TO TELL OUR AGENTS SINCE HE WAS NOT CONVINCED THAT WASHINGTON WOULD CARRY THRU ANY INVESTIGATION STARTED DUE TO THE FACT THAT INDICTMENTS RETURNED SOME TIME AGO AGAINST PROMINENT PEOPLE HERE HAVE BEEN DISMISSED. HE FURNISHED GENERAL INFORMATION WHICH WOULD NOT BE OF MUCH VALUE IN OUR INVESTIGATION. HE KNEW NO SPECIFIC FACTS IN CONNECTION WITH THE FIVE PERCENT DEDUCTION FROM STATE EMPLOYEES PAY WHICH WOULD BE OF ASSISTANCE IN SUCH AN INVESTIGATION. HE DID FURNISH A LITTLE INFORMATION INDICATING USE AVE WPA MATERIAL AND LABOR ON GOVERNOR LEACHES PRIVATE RESIDENCE. NOE INDICATED THAT IF WASHINGTON WOULD ASSURE HIM THAT WE WOULD GO THRU WITH A THOROUGH INVESTIGATION OF THE FACTS, HE WOULD THEN GIVE US SPECIFIC AND DEFINITE INFORMATION. IT IS MY PERSONAL BELIEF THAT SUCH INFORMATION

26

WOULD MOSTLY RELATE TO WPA LABOR AND MATERIAL IRREGULARITIES AND POSSIBLY GENERAL MISUSE OF GOVERNMENT FUNDS AND GENERAL GRAFT IN THE STATE GOVERNMENT. HE WAS ASKED TO KEEP THE AGENTS VISIT CONFIDENTIAL AND THEREUPON HE REPLIED THAT HE HAD PROMISED RECORDING OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE AND DREW PEARSON OF THE WASHINGTON MERRY GO ROUND COLUMN THAT HE WOULD GIVE THEM ANY INFORMATION HE RECEIVED FOR PUBLICATION. IT WOULD NOT THEREFORE APPEAR SAFE TO INTERVIEW NOE WITH THE EXPECTATION THAT HE WOULD KEEP THE INTERVIEW IN CONFIDENCE. FOR THIS REASON I WILL NOT PERSONALLY TALK TO NOE NOR WILL I HAVE ANY AGENTS AGAIN CONTACT HIM UNLESS YOU INSTRUCT TO CONTRARY. NOE DID NOT SUBMIT ANY WRITTEN STATEMENTS OR DOCUMENTS TO US. HE STATED THAT HE TURNED ALL STATEMENTS AND AFFIDAVITS OVER TO THE ATTORNEY GENERALS OFFICE AT THE TIME HE WAS IN WASHINGTON SEVERAL WEEKS AGO AND HE UNDERSTOOD YOU HAVE COPIES OF THEM. HE OF COURSE HAS RECEIVED ADDITIONAL PERTINENT INFORMATION SINCE HE RETURNED FROM WASHINGTON WHICH HE HAS NOT APPARENTLY SENT TO WASHINGTON. NOE INDICATED THAT HE HAD INFORMATION THAT JAMES MONROE SMITH WAS IMPLICATED IN IRREGULARITIES AT LSU BUT THAT HE HAD THIS INFORMATION LEFT OUT OF AFFIDAVITS PRESUMABLY SUBMITTED BY WPA WORKERS BECAUSE OF HIS NOES PERSONAL FRIENDSHIP FOR DOCTOR SMITH. FOR THE BUREAUS INFORMATTION, AS I HAVE PREVIOUSLY INFORMED, I SECURED CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION INDICATING THAT NOE CAUSED THE AFFIDAVITS ALLEGING WPA IRREGULARITIES WHICH FORMED THE BASIS FOR THE WASHINGTON MERRY GO ROUND COLUMN TO BE WRITTEN AND THE INTERVIEW WITH NOE WOULD TEND TO CONFIRM THIS INFORMATION.

SACKETT

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Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA
June 27, 1939

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

PERSONAL and CONFIDENTIAL

AIR MAIL - SPECIAL DELIVERY

Dear Mr. Hoover: RE: LOUISIANA POLITICAL SITUATION

I today sent the Bureau two teletypes giving today's developments in the Louisiana political situation, and this is for the purpose of confirming these teletypes and giving more details of the information contained therein.

This morning I telephonically contacted General GUERRE of the Louisiana State Police under appropriate pretext, and engaged in a general conversation with him concerning the matter. In this way it was determined that the State Police had absolutely no leads concerning the present whereabouts of Dr. JAMES MONROE SMITH other than the information I had previously reported that he was seen near St. Francisville, Louisiana Sunday night. It was also determined that Dr. SMITH'S wife's nephew, EMERY ADAMS, who is an executive of a grocery chain store organization in Baton Rouge, in which chain store Dr. SMITH also has a large financial interest, drove SMITH away from Baton Rouge Sunday. It appears that last night ADAMS surrendered to the State Police at Baton Rouge when he heard his presence was being sought for questioning. However, he definitely declined to make any statements or furnish any information concerning where he drove SMITH and was subsequently released on a $5,000 bond, being held as a material witness. A warrant was issued last night by the District Court of East Baton Rouge Parish, based upon affidavit sworn to by a Deputy State Supervisor of Public Funds, charging SMITH with having embezzled $100,000. General GUERRE expected to issue a circular containing SMITH'S photograph and description sometime today, which he expected to send all over the United States. He had not located any fingerprints of SMITH, however, at the time I talked to him. GUERRE did not ask for any assistance in connection with the distribution of such circular by our Bureau nor, of course, did I mention any such a possibility. In my teletype I suggested that the Bureau search its civilian fingerprint files on the remote possibility that Dr. SMITH may have had his fingerprints taken for civil identification purposes and sent to Washington sometime ago. I have not heard from the Bureau in this regard up to the dictation of this communication. I did not mention to GUERRE the fact that the fingerprint files of the Bureau would be searched.

I had lunch today with Colonel THOMPSON, the publisher, and CLARK SALMON, the managing editor, of the New Orleans Item-Tribune newspapers, both of whom you met while you were in New Orleans. During my

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. A. Tamm
Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Lawler
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVES
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JU

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170 SEP 17 1964

general conversations with these gentlemen, I secured confidential information from CLARK SALMON to the effect that Dr. SMITH had obtained a $100,000 loan from the Hibernia National Bank in New Orleans on June 15th and previously thereto had obtained a $300,000 loan from the National Bank of Commerce at New Orleans, and another $100,000 loan from the City National Bank at Baton Rouge; that SMITH had put up as collateral Louisiana State University bonds which apparently had not been authorized by the State Board, and that these bonds were presently in possession of the banks. SALMON knew of these facts but would not publish them until they were announced by the state investigative officers. Later in the day, the State Attorney General ELLISON issued a statement which confirmed this information in detail, and giving date of the $300,000 loan from the National Bank of Commerce in New Orleans as May 2, 1939 and the date of the loan negotiated by SMITH from the City National Bank of Baton Rouge as June 9, 1939; the date of June 15th for the $100,000 loan from the Hibernia National Bank of New Orleans was also confirmed. It appears that according to the Attorney General's public statement, Dr. SMITH issued notes payable to these banks in the sum of the loan, in the name of Louisiana State University without the approval and consent of the State Bond and Tax Board, which made such loan, of course, illegal. It was also apparent that SMITH deposited as collateral for these loans bonds of the Louisiana State University. However, the details concerning the exact series of these bonds have not been made public, and apparently are not available at this time. Attorney General ELLISON ventured the opinion that the Louisiana State University nor the State of Louisiana were not liable for the loans negotiated by SMITH since such loans were unauthorized and did not constitute a legal obligation of either the State or the University. It was his contention that the banks would have to suffer the loss. It will be seen that the total of these loans is $500,000. It is believed that the proceeds of the $100,000 loan negotiated through the Hibernia National Bank on June 15, 1939 by SMITH was used by him to purchase a cashier's check with which he closed out his brokerage accounts with Fenner & Beane, a New Orleans brokerage concern.

It appears that SMITH was an extremely large speculator in the wheat market since at one time he was committed for two million bushels of wheat, which is all the Federal government regulations allow one man to have, and at the same time his intermediary broker, J. M. BROWN, had one and one-half million barrels of wheat, presumably for SMITH.

I learned from CLARK SALMON, confidentially, and this fact has not as yet been published by the press, that on a number of occasions Fenner & Beane, pursuant to SMITH'S orders, made checks payable

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to various high officials of the State administration, which sums represent proceeds of SMITH'S brokerage account. This much was admitted apparently by Fenner of that firm to SALMON; however, FENNER would not disclose the names of these Stateofficials. FENNER was of the personal opinion, however, that SMITH had checks drawn in the names of various persons in order that he could carry through his representations that he was dealing for a group of individuals, and not individually. This assumption, however, is very thin and is not believed to be accurate.

This afternoon Sheriff NEWMAN H. DeBRETTON of East Baton Rouge Parish offered a personal reward of $250 for information leading to SMITH'S arrest, such reward, however, not to be payable to peace officers. Later this afternoon, it was announced that a special session of the East Baton Rouge Parish Grand Jury will convene at Baton Rouge at 10:00 o'clock tomorrow morning to hear testimony regarding SMITH'S irregularities.

In my teletype and communication last night, I informed you that DR. E. S. RICHARDSON had been named President of Louisiana State University. Today, RICHARDSON declined to accept the position, stating he preferred to remain President of the Louisiana Polytechnic Institute at a salary of $6,000 per annum rather than accept the $12,000 salary as Acting President of Louisiana State University. Governor LONG immediately named PAUL M. HEBERT, who has been Dean of the Louisiana State Law School since 1936, as Acting President. HEBERT is only 31 years of age at the present time, and first began to teach after his graduation from the Yale University Law School in 1929. He was appointed Dean of the Loyola Law School in New Orleans in 1932 and Dean of the Louisiana State University Law School in 1936.

Special Agent C. E. WEEKS in a casual conversation with Assistant United States Attorney HERBERT W. CHRISTENBERRY at New Orleans ascertained that the Federal Grand Jury had voluntarily and on its own initiative requested an opportunity to investigate the allegations of irregularities in the W.P.A. Administration at Baton Rouge, and that also the Division of Investigation investigators had informed the United States Attorney's Office that the individuals who had made written affidavits alleging irregularities declined to make any statements, claiming they wanted to make such statements at a public hearing. It was also determined that among the allegations are some indicating that certain buildings had been fabricated in the Coliseum of the Louisiana State University by WPA workers by WPA funds and had then been taken to the private residence of ex-Governor LECHE at Covington, Louisiana and set up as houses for the Governor's use. The WPA investigation is also said to involve the Superintendent of Construction at Louisiana State University in these irregularities. It was also indicated that the Division of Investigation men had not submitted a written report to the United States Attorney's Office as yet; however, they apparently have conferred with the United States Attorney's Office on the matter. It

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was determined that subpoenas have been issued today for various WPA employees requiring them to appear before the grand jury this Friday, June 30th, to testify relative to the alleged irregularities. It is the expectation of the United States Attorney's Office that extensive testimony and evidence will be presented to the Federal Grand Jury over a period of probably several weeks.

Today's press here carried a story from Washington indicating that Secretary ICKES was instructing the P.W.A. to check into the funds expended by that organization in Louisiana. However, to date there has been no evidence of any activity of P.W.A. investigators.

I learned this afternoon that staff members of the New York Times and the New York Herald-Tribune newspapers are today in New Orleans collaborating with the staff of the New Orleans Item-Tribune, and that these men will stay here for at least several days going into the situation thoroughly and sending dispatches to their papers for publication. I also learned that there was a staff representative of the Chicago Herald-Tribune presently in New Orleans collaborating with the staff of the New Orleans States and Times-Picayune newspapers. These two last-mentioned newspapers are anti-State administration and have, as you know, been interested in exposing conditions in the state as much as possible. The Item-Tribune has been more or less pro-administration. For these reasons, I am of the belief that the articles which will appear in the Chicago Tribune will probably be more vicious and anti-State administration than those which will appear in the New York newspapers mentioned.

The New York Times representative who just arrived in New Orleans today, told CLARK SALMON that the rumor in the East is very persistent to the effect that you are coming to New Orleans personally to look into the entire Louisiana situation. A short time later my friend, F. EDWARD HEBERT, City Editor of the New Orleans States, called me and informed that there is a story being told by an individual who is a friend of EARL LONG, whose name HEBERT did not know, that he saw a telegram addressed to EARL LONG by you last night in LONG'S possession at Baton Rouge, advising that you are coming to Louisiana to institute an investigation. I thought you might be interested in these rumors.

The press today carried a story that the Congressional Sub-Committee of which Representative CLIFFORD W. WOODRUM of Virginia is Chairman, was expected to make investigation of the W.P.A. administration in Louisiana, and were only delaying starting this investigation until funds were received upon which to conduct same. There is also some indication late this afternoon that the Internal Revenue agents were

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seeking SMITH's apprehension since the press reported that such agents were checking the passport records locally for any information concerning SMITH.

Governor EARL LONG today adopted a more or less crusading spirit and attitude. He publicly proclaimed that a thorough investigation not only into all of the affairs of the University but into other state departments where irregularities may be expected, would be pushed to the fullest extent, even though it might involve some very close friends of his. He definitely adopted a "let the chips fall where they may" attitude.

The general belief here is that LONG is utterly unpredictable and no one dares to venture even a guess as to what he may plan to do. There appears to be a general belief here now that Dr. JAMES MONROE SMITH is probably hiding out not far from B aton Rouge in order to bargain for leniency on the possibility of making at least partial restitution; or that he may wait until the hue and cry die down and then come in and surrender, much like SAMUEL INSULL did.

There have been no resignations of any State officers today, to my knowledge, nor has LONG issued any statements regarding any contemplated requests for resignations. Neither has LONG issued any statements on the specific policies of his administration. I believe, however, that at the first meeting of the Legislature LONG will advocate the repeal of the law which is now in effect making it necessary for the Superintendent of the Louisiana State Police to approve Deputies Sheriff before they can be appointed. Also, as a possible indication of LONG'S future policies as Governor, it will be recalled that at the Louisiana Peace Officers' Convention he told the assemblage that when he was in the Governor's chair he would carry out the policies and principles laid down by his brother, HUEY P. LONG.

Ex-Governor and Mrs. RICHARD LECHE left Baton Rouge immediately after EARL LONG took oath of office, as Governor, last night motoring to their home in Covington, Louisiana, where they still are today so far as is known. It will be recalled that Governor LECHE apparently was extremely ill and bedridden last Wednesday night when he announced his intention to resign. The newspaper photographs of the resignation of LECHE and the inauguration of LONG last night show LECHE in a very amiable and happy frame of mind, and just about in the

same condition as he was when General MURPHY and yourself were here a few weeks ago. The newspapers commented rather sarcastically today upon the fact that the Governor seemed to have recovered his health rather miraculously after the announced resignation.

I have sent you complete newspaper clippings from today's press, air mail special delivery. I will keep you advised of further developments as they occur.

Very truly yours,

B. E. SACKETT
Special Agent in Charge

BES:AIS

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Lawler
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

JFS:COH

Time: 4:45 p.m.

June 29, 1939

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TAMM

RE: POLITICAL SITUATION IN LOUISIANA
DR. JAMES MONROE SMITH

SAC Bugas called from Detroit to advise he had just learned that Smith and his wife bought a Ford car from an agency in Dearborn, Michigan, on Tuesday, June 27, for which they paid about $800.00 in cash. The lady gave the name of T. M. Smith at the time of the purchase.

A license plate was obtained for the car and a check by the Detroit Police Department and other authorities in Detroit has reflected that the car went into Windsor, Canada, from Detroit between 4:00 p.m. and midnight, probably shortly after 4:00 p.m., on Tuesday, June 27.

The license number is 48792, 1939 Michigan plates. Mr. Bugas did not have the motor number but he is to obtain that information.

Dr. Smith and his wife purchased visitors permit No. P-29543.

In answer to my inquiry, Mr. Bugas stated that Doctor and Mrs. Smith have been definitely identified from the descriptions that appeared in a teletype.

According to Bugas, the Detroit Police and and the Michigan State Police have been vigorously investigating this case since Monday. I instructed him to keep his investigation very discreet and that if there is anything the Bureau wants he would be advised.

Respectfully,

J. F. Sears

J. F. SEARS

I am having Canadian mounted furnished with this data.
E.A.T.

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JUL 8 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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C O P Y (gmr)

-2-

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D. C.

AR:COH

June 29, 1939

Time 2:55 p.m.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TAMM

RE: POLITICAL SITUATION IN LOUISIANA

DR. JAMES MONROE SMITH

SAC Sackett called from New Orleans and stated the United States Attorney would like for the Bureau to get transcripts of the records for 1937, 1938 and 1939 of a lumber concern believed to be the Independence Lumber Company of Covington, Louisiana.

The U.S. Attorney has talked to Paul Hanson, who is in charge of the WPA Investigators in New Orleans, and questioned him about what information he might have concerning irregularities and particularly about any evidence against ex-Governor Leche. It appears that Hanson interviewed Leche concerning WPA labor and materials alleged to have been used on his private home in Covington, Leche having built a $75,000.00 home and made certain grounds into a park. Leche claims he paid George Caldwell, Superintendent of Construction at Louisiana State University, for the labor on his home and that he used his own money in paying for the material. The lumber is supposed to have been purchased from the Independence Lumber Company of Covington, Louisiana, and Leche states he paid this company for the lumber.

Paul Hanson has not gone to the Independence Lumber Company to verify Leche's statement and the U.S. Attorney is not satisfied with Hanson's investigation. The U.S.Attorney would like for the FBI to obtain transcripts of records from this company pertaining to purchases, payments, et cetera but does not wish Hanson to know we are taking such action. After this information is obtained, Mr. Sackett stated that the U.S.Attorney probably will desire further investigation conducted in this respect by the FBI.

The WPA investigators are not sure about the name of the lumber company, that is, The Independence Lumber Company; however, they are to endeavor to definitely establish the name of this company.

Mr. Hanson has six men working on the investigation and has told the U.S.Attorney he will be able to furnish a picture of the situation in about three or four days. It is the opinion of the U.S.Attorney that

RECORDED & INDEXED

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUL 11 19[illegible]
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
New Orleans, La.
June 22, 1939.

PERSONAL AND
CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Lawler
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

Hon. J. Edgar Hoover,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I believe you will be interested in the following information in connection with the recent visit of General Murphy and yourself to New Orleans.

Yesterday afternoon, some hours before Governor Leche indicated to the press his intentions to resign the Governorship, an agent of this office was in conversation with a confidential informant of ours, who is connected with a very large bookmaking establishment in New Orleans. During this conversation this individual stated that the gamblers, bookmakers and others in the underworld in New Orleans, believed, as a matter of fact, that when General Murphy was in New Orleans he flatly told Leche that the latter would never be appointed Federal Judge, and that he, General Murphy, would give him the same treatment that Pendergast received in Kansas City recently.

Another confidential contact of this office at the New Orleans Police Department has informed us that your visit here occasioned a great number of rumors and "scares" among officials of the Police Department, and throughout the city there were various rumors as to the purpose of your visit, some of them indicating you were making a tour of places you intended to raid, particularly as to houses of prostitution, and it was stated as a result of your visit thirty six prostitutes were thrown in jail and kept there for a week during the time you were here.

RECORDED & INDEXED

62 - [illegible]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUN 8 19[illegible]
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

This informant further indicated it was his belief that there would be an investigation in this State that would make the Pendergast investigation look like a "two-bit swindle", and that this investigation would be within a year.

I thought you would be interested in this reaction to your visit here recently.

Very truly yours,

B. E. Sackett,
Special Agent in Charge.

BES:WH

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

EAT:COH

June 30, 1939

Time: 11:45 a.m.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Lawler
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILE

RE: POLITICAL SITUATION IN LOUISIANA

SAC Sackett called from New Orleans and advised that the inquiry at the bank relative to the three loans totaling $500,000.00 obtained by Dr. James Monroe Smith has been completed. In answer to his inquiry as to whether this information should be furnished U. S. Attorney Viosca, I told Mr. Sackett this would be referred to the Director for his instruction.

In connection with the request made by U. S. Attorney Viosca that we make an investigation at the Independence Lumber Company, Covington, Louisiana, I informed Mr. Sackett the Director had given permission to make this investigation, as well as to question J. M. Brown, a broker in New Orleans. Mr. Sackett also is to check Brown's bank account at the Louisiana Savings Bank.

RECORDED & INDEXED 62-29509-127

Mr. Sackett stated he would like for the Director to be advised of his reaction to the present status of the investigation being made in Louisiana. It appears to Mr. Sackett that U. S. Attorney Viosca does not know exactly what he wants under the blanket authority from the Attorney General and does not believe the investigation will be handled in the manner it would be handled by the Bureau.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TOLSON TAMM TWO NICHOLS

The WPA angle, according to Sackett, at the present time presents the best possibilities on which to probably prosecute the majority of the officials, such as Leche, Ellison, Jackson of the State University, Caldwell and a number of others. Mr. Sackett stated there is no question but that these individuals used WPA funds and material in building private estates. To thoroughly investigate this angle, Mr. Sackett contemplates it will require the services of from twenty-five to thirty Agents. Mr. Sackett does not think a general income tax setup would be very productive as these individuals have been very careful, profiting by the mistakes of Capone and others.

Mr. Sackett also does not think the five per cent kickback

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MEMO FOR THE FILE 6-30-39

on the part of the State employees will materialize in so far as a Federal angle is concerned since there will not be any proof that the employees have been intimidated or threatened if they did not pay the five percent and inasmuch as there is a distinct question as to the comingling of Federal funds with the State funds being a violation.

Mr. Sackett is of the opinion that if the Bureau continues to check on minor angles for U. S. Attorney Viosca without knowing the background and the WPA investigation ultimately is unsatisfactory, which Sackett states undoubtedly will be the outcome, the FBI will be requested to take over the case.

I advised Mr. Sackett that the Director would be informed of the information furnished. I also advised Mr. Sackett that whenever he calls the Bureau in my absence that he should talk to Inspector Sears.

E. A. TAMM

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

AR:COH

June 28, 1939

Time: 2:00 p.m.

SEO 2 FES

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TAMM

RE: POLITICAL SITUATION IN LOUISIANA

SAC Sackett called from New Orleans to advise that United States Attorney Viosca had just requested that we ascertain the details of the following loans obtained by Dr. James Monroe Smith, having in mind a possible violation of the National Bank Act:

RECORDED & INDEXED

62 - 38509-1

Date	FROM	Amount
May 2, 1939	National Bank of Commerce, New Orleans	$300,000.00
June 9, 1939	City National Bank of Baton Rouge	100,000.00
June 15, 1939	Hibernia National Bank New Orleans	100,000.00

Mr. Sackett stated he would take no action without specific instructions from the Bureau.

Sackett requested that the Civil files of the Identification Division of the Bureau be searched for prints of Smith and his wife.

With reference to Sackett's previous suggestion with respect to a check at the Department of State, Mr. Newby in the Washington Field Office was requested to obtain the passport information immediately.

Respectfully,

A. ROSEN

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JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

EAT:GVC

July 1, 1939

Time: 1:45 p.m.

File

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ~~DIRECTOR~~

RE: POLITICAL SITUATION IN ~~LOUISIANA~~
DR. JAMES MONROE SMITH

I called SAC Bugas and inquired if he had been contacted by the Agent who was going up in Ontario to Wigwassan Lodge.

Mr. Bugas stated that the Agent had called him about 12:30 p.m. and had informed him that he was taking a boat over to the lodge and would be out of communication for a few hours and then he would come back to the mainland and call Mr. Bugas.

I instructed Mr. Bugas to furnish no information by teletype to New Orleans or any other office but to notify the Bureau in Washington by telephone. I also told Mr. Bugas to keep the Agent up in Canada for a day or two and to have the Agent understand that he was to make no arrests but to notify Mr. Bugas in the event he came upon any important information, and for Mr. Bugas to notify me.

Respectfully,

E. A. TAMM

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUL 6 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILES TWO

CC-150

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION. EAT:DM JUNE 28, 1939

Transmit the following message to:

62-32509-125X

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUN 29 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

SAC-NEW YORK RECORDED & INDEXED

PLEASE FURNISH THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION TO MISTER HOOVER AT ONCE IN CONNECTION WITH THE LOUISIANA SITUATION MISTER SACKETT ADVISES THAT USA VIOSCA CALLED UPON MR. SACKETT THIS MORNING ADVISING THAT THE ATTORNEY GENERAL HAD INSTRUCTED HIM TO ASK MR. SACKETT FOR ANY ASSISTANCE DESIRED IN CONNECTION WITH THIS SITUATION. VIOSCA STATED THAT THE ATTORNEY GENERAL HAD AUTHORIZED HIM TO CONTACT ALL FEDERAL AGENCIES AND TO SECURE ANY INFORMATION INDICATING ANY KIND OF A FEDERAL VIOLATION AND TO ASK FOR ANY ASSISTANCE HE NEEDED. VIOSCA IS NOT CONFIDENT OF THE ACCURACY OR THOROUGHNESS OF THE WPA INVESTIGATION THAT HAS BEEN MADE INTO THE IRREGULARITIES AT LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY AND HAS BEEN UNABLE TO OBTAIN INFORMATION FROM THE WPA INVESTIGATORS OF AN ACCURATE NATURE ALTHOUGH THE WPA MAN IN CHARGE OF THIS INVESTIGATION IS RETURNING TO LOUISIANA FROM WASHINGTON TOMORROW. MISTER VIOSCA REQUESTS THAT THE BUREAU IMMEDIATELY INSTITUTE A GENERAL AND BROAD INQUIRY OVER THE STATE OF LOUISIANA TO ASCERTAIN ANY EVIDENCE OF IRREGULARITIES, CONTACTING SUCH PERSONS AS A. P. TUGWELL PRESENTLY STATE TREASURER WHO HAS RECENTLY DENOUNCED THE ADMINISTRATION INDICATING HE HAS INFORMATION AGAINST IT, ALICE LEE TROJEAN FORMER SECRETARY TO HUEY LONG, FORMER LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR NOE AND OTHERS. IN ACCORD WITH YOUR INSTRUCTIONS THIS INVESTIGATION HAS BEEN AUTHORIZED. VIOSCA IS REQUESTING THE INTERNAL REVENUE BUREAU TO FURNISH ALL INCOME TAX DATA ACCUMULATED ON DOCTOR SMITH AND VIOSCA WILL REVIEW THE MATERIAL TO DETERMINE

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FBI
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
JUN 28 3 23 PM '39

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CC-158

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

6-28-39 EAT:DM

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION. SAC-NEW YORK (2)

Transmit the following message to:

WHETHER A TAI COMPLAINT SHOULD BE FILED AGAINST SMITH. IN THE EVENT HE FILES SUCH A COMPLAINT HE WILL ASK THE FBI TO LOOK FOR SMITH. MR. VIOSCA IS ALSO DESIROUS THAT THE BUREAU INVESTIGATE THE KICKBACK RACKET IN LOUISIANA WHICH WAS THE SUBJECT OF SOME INQUIRY ABOUT A YEAR AGO TO DETERMINE WHETHER THE PAYMENT OF FIVE PERCENT OF THE SALARIES OF ALL EMPLOYEES INTO A STATE FUND USED FOR POLITICAL PURPOSES MAY BE A VIOLATION OF ANY FEDERAL STATUTE IN VIEW OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SOME FEDERAL FUNDS BEING UTILIZED TO PAY STATE EMPLOYEES. THIS KICKBACK INVESTIGATION IN ACCORD WITH YOUR AUTHORIZATION HAS BEEN INITIATED. SACKETT HAS BEEN APPROPRIATELY CAUTIONED AGAINST DISCLOSING THE NATURE OR IDENTITY OF OUR INVESTIGATION. SACKETT ADVISES THAT J. EMERY ADAMS NEPHEW OF MRS. SMITH WHO IS REPORTED TO HAVE DRIVEN THE SMITHS TO MEMPHIS IS IN THE PROTECTIVE CUSTODY OF ATTORNEY GENERAL ELLISON OF LOUISIANA WHO WILL NOT EVEN PERMIT GENERAL GERE OF THE STATE POLICE TO TALK TO HIM. ALL OF THE SMITH FAMILY IN BATON ROUTE HAVE DECLINED TO TALK TO THE STATE POLICE WHO HAVE FAILED TO DEVELOP ANY INFORMATION WITH RESPECT TO SMITH'S BACKGROUND. J. EMERY [illegible] IS REPORTED TO BE AS EARING BEFORE A GRAND JURY IN BATON ROUTE AND SACKETT IS ENDEAVORING TO CONTACT HIM FOR INTERVIEW. I AM HAVING [illegible] CHECKED HERE AND [illegible] AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS FOR POSSIBLE FINGERPRINTS. [illegible] THE DICTATION OF ABOVE

SENT VIA [illegible] 4:00 p M Per A

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CC-150

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATIO
ITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUST E

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

Transmit the following message to:

SAC-New York (3)

VIOSCA HAS ASKED MR. SACKETT TO ASCERTAIN THE DETAILS OF LOANS OBTAINED BY DR. SMITH FROM THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, CITY NATIONAL BANK OF BATON ROUGE AND LOUISIANA NATIONAL BANK

EDWARD TAMM

SENT VIA _____ 4:00 P M Per A

45

JOHN EOGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

EAT:COH June 28, 1939

Time: 5:25 p.m.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILE

RE: POLITICAL SITUATION IN LOUISIANA
DR. JAMES MONROE SMITH

I called SAC Sackett at New Orleans and informed him the Director had stated it would be satisfactory to investigate the loans obtained by Dr. James Monroe Smith totaling $500,000.00, set out in a previous memorandum of a telephone call from Mr. Sackett.

In answer to Mr. Sackett's inquiry as to whether a check had been made at the Passport Division of the Department of State, he was informed that both Dr. Smith and his wife have passports issued May 8, 1937, which can be renewed merely by request at any Passport Agency, and that the State Department has been requested to place stops against the passports every place. Mr. Sackett stated that Mrs. Smith return from a trip to Europe about three or four weeks ago. He is therefore having some of the Counsels checked to determine whether any visas were taken.

RECORDED

Mr. Sackett stated that A. P. Tugwell, State Treasurer, has been interviewed. He could furnish nothing but general information already in the Bureau's possession.

Attempts to interview J. Emery Adams, the newphew of Mrs. Smith, thus far have been unsuccessful.

E. A. TAMM

FILED

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JUN 27 1939
RECORDED & INDEXED
TELETYPE

62-32509-124

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUN 30 1939
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Lawley
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

FBI NEW ORLEANS 6-27-39 9-45

DIRECTOR

RE LOUISIANA POLITICAL SITUATION. I HAVE JUST DETERMINED FROM GENERAL GUERRE, SUPERINTENDENT OF STATE POLICE, THAT HE HAS NO LEADS AS TO PRESENT WHEREABOUTS OF DR JAMES MONROE SMITH. SMITHS WIFES NEPHEW, EMORY ADAMS, WHO GUERRE SAYS DROVE SMITH AWAY FROM BATON ROUGE, SURRENDERED TO STATE POLIE LAST NIGHT AT BATON ROUGE, IS BEING HELD AS MATERIAL WITNESS MAKING FIVE THOUSAND DOLLAR BOND. GUERRE SAYS ADAMS REFUSES TO TALK OR IN ANY WAY DISCLOSE WHERE HE TOOK SMITH UPON ADVICE OF HIS COUNSEL, A WARRANT WAS ISSUED LAST NIGHT BY THE DISTRICT OURT, EAST BATON ROUGE PARISH, CHARGING JAMES MONROE SMITH WITH HAVING EMBE-ZZLED ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLAS. FRO-M LATEST INFORMATION AT HAND IT APPEARS THAT DURING PAST WEEK OR TEN DAYS SMITH SECURED AN ILLEGAL LOAN FOR THE UNIVERSITY FROM THE BANK IN THE SUM OF ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS. DEPOSITING THIS SUM TO HIS BANK ACCOUNT AND WITHDRAWING SAME BY CASHIERS CHECK IN ORDER TO PA BROKERAE ACCOUNT AND WITHDRAW FRAUDULENT LSU BONDS PLACED THERE AS COLLATERAL. THIS CONSTITUTES THE BASIS FOR THE EMBEZZLEMENT WARRANT. STATE AUDITORS PRESENTLY CHECKING FURTHER INTO ACCOUNTS LSU TO ASCERTAIN WHETHER OTHER IRREGULARITIES OMMITTED BY SMITH. GUERRE EXPECTS TO ISSUE A BULLETIN GIVING PHOTOGRAPH AND DESCRIPTION OF SMITH SOME TIME TODAY WHICH HE WILL SEND ALL OVER UNITED STAES. HE HAS NOT LOCATED ANY FINGERPRINTS OF S-MITH. SUGGEST BUREAU EXAMINE CIVILIAN FINGERPRINT FILES FOR POSSIBILITY OF FINGERPRI RECORD OF SMITH. NONE OF THE PRESS ACCOUNTS INDIATE OUR BUREAU IS IN ANY WAY INTERESTED IN THIS SITUATION.

ACKETT

RECORDED COPY FILED IN

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

EAT:GVC

June 28, 1939

Time: 2:45 p.m.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILE

RE: LOUISIANA POLITICAL SITUATION
DOCTOR JAMES MONROE SMITH

I called SAC Sackett in New Orleans and informed him that the International News Service here has the story that Doctor Smith has been located by the FBI and that they are about to begin questioning him. Mr. Sackett said he had not heard anything of this. I told him also that we have checked in the fingerprint bureau on Smith and there is nothing there on him.

According to Mr. Sackett, some additional information on Mr. and Mrs. Smith is as follows:

MRS. SMITH

Mrs. Smith's maiden name was Thelma Ford. She is 42 years of age, is 5 feet 4 inches in height, weighs 135 pounds, and has dark grayish hair.

DOCTOR JAMES MONROE SMITH

Doctor James Monroe Smith was born in Jackson Parish, Louisiana, October 9, 1888. His height is 6 feet, weight 190 pounds, and has a ruddy complexion. His hair is black on sides and back, slightly gray, bald on top. He is a neat dresser and carries his right shoulder lower than his left.

SAC Sackett informed me that the Smith family was very uncooperative.

E. A. TAMM

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUL 6 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILES TWO

JFS:MEC
7 p.m.

June ~~July~~ 29, 1939

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILE

Re: Political Situation in Louisiana.
Dr. James Monroe Smith.

I telephonically contacted SAC Bugas at Detroit and suggested to him that he advise the Canadian Mounted Police of the information that Dr. Smith and his wife had entered the Dominion of Canada, and also the information concerning the automobile they have in their possession.

SAC Bugas advised that Captain Diamond of the Michigan State Police, as well as the Detroit Police Department, had requested the Canadian authorities to close the ports of exit in an effort to apprehend the Smiths. He suggested that he could contact Commissioner Ward of the Canadian Mounted Police in a discreet manner in order that the Bureau would be advised of any developments in the location of Smith. I instructed him to contact Commissioner Ward.

J. F. Sears

ORIGINAL FILED IN 5-162-29

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Lawler
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

62-32509-122
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUL 6 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILES TAMM TWO

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

EAT:COH

June 28, 1939

Time: 12:05 p.m.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ~~DIRECTOR~~ File Hayden CCH

RE: POLITICAL SITUATION IN LOUISIANA

RECORDED & INDEXED

62-32509-12

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUL 6 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

SAC Sackett called from New Orleans in confirmation of your telephonic instructions to him last night to the effect that Dr. James Monroe Smith, ex-President of Louisiana State University, be looked for and that in the event United States Attorney Rene A. Viosca should ask Mr. Sackett for any kind of assistance, Sackett should immediately contact you through the Bureau.

Mr. Viosca came to the New Orleans Office at 10:00 a.m. this morning. Viosca had received a telephone call from Attorney General Murphy last night in which Viosca was instructed to go into the entire setup in Louisiana, to contact all Federal Agencies and secure any information indicating any kind of a Federal violation, to look into all evidence of any kind respecting graft, corruption, et cetera, in the State Government, and to ask for any assistance he needed.

According to Mr. Sackett, Viosca is not exactly clear on what is desired by the Attorney General and Sackett thinks he will have to be led along. Viosca is not confident of the accuracy or thoroughness of the WPA investigation that has been made into the alleged irregularities at Louisiana State University as charged in the Washington Merry-go-Round. He has not to date been able to get any information from the WPA Investigators; however, the Agent in Charge of the WPA Office in New Orleans is returning from Washington tomorrow at which time Viosca will confer with him. The United States Attorney will not decide on whether he will ask the FBI to investigate these irregularities until he has had a chance to get the details of the WPA investigation.

In accordance with the directions of the Attorney General, Mr. Viosca has requested that the FBI immediately institute a general and broad inquiry over the State of Louisiana to determine any evidence of irregularities. It is Viosca's idea that we should talk to such persons as A. P. Tugwell, presently State Treasurer and who in the past few days bitterly denounced the administration and indicated he had

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considerable information against the administration. Also Alice Lee Trojean, who was Huey Long's secretary and who occupied a state office until about five months ago at which time she was ousted by Leche; and Jimmy Nau, as well as others.

With respect to Dr. James Monroe Smith, Attorney General Murphy is stated to have told Viosca that he would have the Internal Revenue Bureau which had been working on an income tax case against Smith for some time send all the information to Viosca for his consideration and possibly the filing of an income tax complaint against Smith. In the event the U. S. Attorney issues such a complaint, he will ask the FBI to look for Smith, otherwise he has no intention at the present time of issuing a subpoena for Smith which would be a basis upon which the Bureau would look for Smith.

U. S. Attorney Viosca, according to Mr. Sackett, is very interested in the kick back racket in Louisiana. Mr. Sackett stated that Bureau file 86-1045 concerning C. B. Martin gives information concerning this racket, the investigation having been made by the Bureau in October, 1938. This relates to the practice of the State employees paying five percent of their salaries into a state fund to be used for political purposes. Viosca maintains that the Federal Government made outright grants to the State of Louisiana which money was intermingled with the State funds so that when the state employees made the five percent contributions they were violating a Federal law. According to the file the Department considered this matter and ruled it was not a violation of a Federal Law. It is Viosca's desire to reopen this case.

Mr. Sackett stated he would take no action concerning Viosca's request without advice from the Bureau. However, he is proceeding with the other angles that you requested him to look into.

12:25 p.m.

I called Mr. Sackett and informed him you had instructed that he go ahead on Viosca requests respecting the interviews outlined above and on the kick back case. I further informed him you had requested that the matter be handled with some discretion; that is, to avoid making any comment or doing anything that would indicate we are conducting an investigation. Sackett also was advised that you do not wish him

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to make any move on any other requests of Viosca without your specific authorization. Sackett also was advised not to give progress reports to the U. S. Attorney; that you desire everything obtained transmitted to you first and that then from time to time Sackett will be authorized specifically to furnish the U. S. Attorney information.

I requested Mr. Sackett to send a teletype to the Bureau at least once a day and more frequently if it appears desirable summarising the nature of the information obtained.

At this time Mr. Sackett furnished the following further developments:

Attorney General Ellison has J. Emery Adams, the nephew of Mrs. Smith who drove the Smiths to Memphis, under his wing and will not even permit General Gere of the State Police to talk to him. All the Smith family in Baton Rouge, including the daughter and twenty-one year old son, have declined to talk to the State Police and the State Police has developed absolutely nothing with respect to Smith's background.

Mr. Sackett suggested that a check be made at the Department of State in Washington to see whether a passport has been issued Smith. The information that Smith took a train for Chicago has been partially verified by the Memphis Office.

It was further suggested that the War and Navy Departments be contacted for possible fingerprints. Sackett stated that Smith is approximately fifty-one years of age.

J. Emery Adams is presently before a Grand Jury in Baton Rouge after which Mr. Sackett will endeavor to have him brought to the New Orleans Office for interview.

With respect to newspaper publicity, I instructed Mr. Sackett that when inquiries are received he is neither to confirm nor deny that the Bureau is making any investigation into this matter.

Respectfully,

E. A. TAMM

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

JFS:DF

June 29, 1939

MEMORANDUM

Re: POLITICAL SITUATION IN LOUISIANA

At 12:25 P. M., I telephonically communicated with SAC Sackett and requested him to ascertain all information as to the activities of Dr. Smith, particularly to develop if Dr. Smith has ever taken vacations in the Canadian woods or in the North woods. Mr. Sackett advised he was preparing a teletype on later developments in this case, and which information is set forth in his teletype of this date.

Mr. Sackett likewise advised that Miss Alice Lee Grossjean, former secretary to Huey Long, is now married to W. A. Tharpe, who is presently visiting E. L. Cord, automobile and aeroplane magnate, 811 Hillcrest Drive, Beverly Hills, California. I advised Mr. Sackett I would request the Los Angeles Office to conduct the necessary investigation.

At 3:25 P. M., SAC Hood was requested to conduct the necessary investigation with Mrs. W. A. Tharpe concerning her knowledge of the activities of the present administration of the State of Louisiana. Mr. Hood was likewise advised that the Bureau was making a discreet inquiry to locate Dr. Smith and the investigation should be handled accordingly.

J. F. Sears

J. F. Sears

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RECORDED & INDEXED

62-32509-1

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUN 30 19
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TAMM TWO NICHOLS

AR:CON

Time: 2:55 p.m. June 29, 1939

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TAMM

RECORDED & INDEXED

RE: POLITICAL SITUATION IN LOUISIANA
DR. JAMES MONROE SMITH

62-32509-41

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUL 19 1939
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TAMM NICHOLS TWO

SAC Sackett called from New Orleans and stated the United States Attorney would like for the Bureau to get transcripts of the records for 1937, 1938 and 1939 of a lumber concern believed to be the Independence Lumber Company of Covington, Louisiana.

The U. S. Attorney has talked to Paul Hanson, who is in charge of the WPA Investigators in New Orleans, and questioned him about what information he might have concerning irregularities and particularly about any evidence against ex-Governor Leche. It appears that Hanson interviewed Leche concerning WPA labor and materials alleged to have been used on his private home in Covington, Leche having built a $75,000.00 home and made certain grounds into a park. Leche claims he paid George Caldwell, Superintendent of Construction at Louisiana State University, for the labor on his home and that he used his own money in paying for the material. The lumber is supposed to have been purchased from the Independence Lumber Company of Covington, Louisiana, and Leche states he paid this company for the lumber.

Paul Hanson has not gone to the Independence Lumber Company to verify Leche's statement and the U. S. Attorney is not satisfied with Hanson's investigation. The U. S. Attorney would like for the FBI to obtain transcripts of records from this company pertaining to purchases, payments, et cetera but does not wish Hanson to know we are taking such action. After this information is obtained Mr. Sackett stated that the U. S. Attorney probably will desire further investigation conducted in this respect by the FBI.

The WPA Investigators are not sure about the name of the lumber company, that is, The Independence Lumber Company; however, they are to endeavor to definitely establish the name of this company.

Mr. Hanson has six men working on the investigation and has

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MEMO FOR MR. TAMM 6-23-38

told the U. S. Attorney he will be able to furnish a picture of the situation in about three or four days. It is the opinion of the U. S. Attorney that information will be developed upon which approximately ten cases against officials in connection with WPA labor and materials may be made.

Mr. Sackett requested that the Director be informed of the request for the FBI to obtain the records at the Lumber Company.

Mr. Sackett referred to his teletype to the Bureau today concerning an account that was closed out by three checks totaling $42,000.00. Fenner and Beane gave these three checks and they were placed through the bank account of and made payable to J. M. Brown, a broker, in the Louisiana Savings Bank. These checks have been obtained and Mr. Sackett was the first to view them. They were placed through Brown's account so there is no indication of Smith's endorsement on the checks.

Mr. Sackett stated there is no doubt but that Smith received part of the money and that since he was so closely associated with Brown, it is logical to assume Brown has knowledge of Smith's whereabouts. Mr. Sackett inquired as to whether the Director would want him to question Brown. Should Brown be questioned, Mr. Sackett stated he probably would be accompanied by his attorney who is a law partner of Earl Long, Clem Sehert. Mr. Sackett also would like to be informed as to whether the Director would desire a transcript of Brown's bank account at the Louisiana Savings Bank.

I asked Mr. Sackett if he had obtained any information regarding Smith's habits and was informed efforts were being made to do so but that very little information had been secured.

A newspaper contact notified Mr. Sackett that the Detroit Police is supposed to have positively identified Smith's wife as having purchased an automobile from a dealer in Detroit Tuesday afternoon. Mrs. Smith used the name of J. E. Smith and introduced the man with her, who was identified from pictures as Smith, as J. L. Southern. They are supposed to have loaded six or seven pieces of baggage in the car and left the dealer's place after paying for the car in cash. Mr. Sackett has the Detroit office checking this at the present time.

Respectfully,

A. H. Belmont

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 27 1939

TELETYPE

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-32509-119

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowe
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Lawler
Mr. Nicholson
Mr. Hoban
Mr. Sears
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

FBI NEW ORLEANS 6-26-39 11-15 PM WH

DIRECTOR

RE POLITICAL SITUATION. THE STATE POLITICAL DEMOCRATIC ORGANIZATION HAS CONTROLLED STATE POLITICAL OFFICES WITH THE EXCEPTION OF PERIOD WHEN LONG WAS FIGHTING NEW ORLEANS CITY ADMINISTRATION. PARTY CANDIDATES ARE CHOSEN AT CAUCUS OF PARTY. NEXT CAUCUS TO BE HELD LATE OCTOBER OR NOVEMBER NEXT TO CHOOSE CANDIDATE FOR STATE OFFICES INCLUDING GOVERNOR. LECHE HAS BEEN GOVERNOR SINCE MAY TWELFTH NINETEEN THIRTY SIX.

RECORDED & INDEXED

62- 32509-119

VARIOUS POLITICIANS FOR PAST YEAR HAVE TALKED ABOUT CANDIDACY. HOWEVER, THE FOLLOWING THREE ARE MOST PROMINENT CANDIDATES FOR GOVERNOR. LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR EARL K LONG, BROTHER OF HUEY, ALLEGEDLY HAS INSIDE TRACK, HAS HINTED, AND RECENTLY OPENLY STATED HE HAD BEEN PROMISED THE GOVERNORSHIP BY THE PARTY LEADERS FOUR YEARS AGO AND THAT MAYOR MAESTRI WOULD SUPPORT HIM.

JAMES ALBERT NOE STATE SENATOR FROM MONROE, CLOSE FRIEND OF HUEY WHO BROKE WITH LECHE ADMINISTRATION LATTER PART OF NINETEEN THIRTY SIX IS LONGS PRINCIPAL OPPONENT FOR GOVERNORSHIP. NOE VERY BITTERLY ANTI ADMINISTRATION. BACKGROUND REGARDING NOE TELEPHONICALLY FURNISHED BUREAU NINETEEN THINSTANT.

WAGE O MARTIN PRESENTLY CHAIRMAN STATE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION IS THE THIRD PROMINENT CANDIDATE BUT HAS NOT BEEN MAKING A VERY VIGOROUS CAMPAIGN AND IS NOT CONSIDERED TO HAVE MUCH OF A CHANCE FOR ELECTION.

ON THE TWENTY SECOND INSTANT A P TUGWELL PRESENTLY STATE TREASURER [redacted] ANNOUNCED CANDIDACY, SAME BEING DAY FOLLOWING GOVERNOR LECHES ANNOUNCED INTENTION TO RESIGN. DURING THE PAST FEW DAYS HE HAS BEEN VIOLENTLY ANTI ADMINISTRATION AND ANTI EARL K LONG. ALSO RUMORED THAT ATTORNEY GENERAL DAVID M ELLISON WAS BEING GROOMED BY LECHE FOR GOVERNORSHIP NEXT YEAR HOWEVER THIS NOT SUBSTANTIATED.

MAYOR ROBERT S MAESTRI OF NEW ORLEANS CONCEDED TO BE THE DOMINANT POLITICAL FIGURE. VOTING STRENGTH OF NEW ORLEANS IS SUCH THAT SUBSTANTIAL MAJORITY IN CITY WOULD OVERCOME MAJORITY REST OF STATE.

MAESTRI IS ACCEPTED POLITICAL LEADER IN NEW ORLEANS HENCE ALL CANDIDATES CURRY HIS FAVOR AND SUPPORT.

THE NEWSPAPER CAMPAIGNS OF THESE CANDIDATES PROGRESSED NORMALLY UNTIL NINTH INSTANT WHEN NEW ORLEANS STATES AN ANTI ADMINISTRATION PAPER PUBLISHED PHOTOGRAPHS SHOWING A TRUCK, PROPERTY OF LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY, DELIVERING BUILDING MATERIALS TO PRIVATE RESIDENCE ON PROPERTY OF AN INTIMATE FRIEND OF GOVERNOR LECHE. THE STATES AND

ITS MORNING PAPER THE NEW ORLEANS TIMES PICAYUNE CONDUCTED VIGOROUS CAMPAIGN EXPOSING THESE CONDITIONS EVER SINCE THEN. ON THE NINTH INSTANT ATTORNEYGENERAL ELLISON ORDERED PUBLIC HEARINGS REGARDING THESE ALLEGED IRREGULARITIES TO BE HELD FIFTEENTHINSTANT
ON JUNE THIRTEENTH HOWEVER LECHE ANNOUNCED THAT PUBLIC HEARING WAS INDEFINITELY POSTPONED, STATING A BROADER INVESTIGATION WAS UNDERWAY. RECORDS OF LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY MILL WORK WERE NOT MADE AVAILABLE TO NEWSPAPER REPORTERS OR OUTSIDERS.
ON JUNE FOURTEENTH, FIFTEENTH, SIXTEENTHAND SEVENTEENTH DR JAMES MONROE SMITH, PRESIDENT LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY, COULD NOT BE FOUND BY REPORTERS FOR QUESTIONING.
THE JUNE SEVENTEENTH ISSUE OF THE SHREVEPOT LOUISIANA JOURNAL QUOTED WASHINGTON MERRY GO ROUND COLUMN WHICH INCLUDED AN ARTILE ENTITLED " WPA CORRUPTION IN LOUISIANA" QUOTING ONE FULL AFFIDAVIT SIGNED BY SIX MEN ALLEGING VARIOUS IRREGULARITYES. THIS ENTIRE ARTICLE READ INTO CONGRESSIONAL RECORD IN US SENATE A FEW DAYS LATER AND BUREAU FURNISHED WITH COMPLETE CLIPPINGS THIS REGARD.
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATIONS WPA AT NEW ORLEANS HAS BEEN CONDUCTING INVESTIGATION OF WPA MATTERS AT BATON ROUGE SNCE THAT TIME. I RECEIVED CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION SIXTEEN AFFIDAVITS ALLEGING WPA

IRREGULARITIES WERE SENT TO CHICAGO TRIBUNE NEWSPAPER AND APPARENTLY THEREAFTER CAME INTO POSSESSION OF PEARSON AND ALLEN WHICH WAS BASIS FOR THE ARTICLE APPEARING IN THEIR WASHINGTON MERRY GO ROUND.

USA RENE A VIOLSCA NEW ORLEANS TODAY ANNOUNCED HE WOULD HAVE FEDERAL GRAND JURY NEW ORLEANS COMMENCING [redacted] THIRTIETH INSTANT INVESTIGATE THESE CHARGES OF WPA GRAFT AND CORRUPTION, WAS SUBPOENAEING INVESTIGATORS AND OTHER WITNESSES TO TESTIFY.

ON JUNE NINETEENTH DR JAMES MONROE SMITH STATED SALE TO PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS OF U.S. WORK DONE AT UNIVERSITY WAS AGAINST UNIVERSITY POLICY. PREVIOUSLY GOVERNOR LECHE HAD STATED THERE WAS NOTHING UNUSUAL ABOUT SELLING WORK TO PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.

ON EVENING JUNE TWENTY FIRST GOVERNOR RICHARD LECHE ANNOUNCED HIS INTENTION TO RESIGN AS GOVERNOR TODAY GIVING AS REASONS ILL HEALTH, CLAIMING DOCTORS TOLD HIM HE WOULD HAVE TO RESIGN AT ONCE IF HE EXPECTED TO RECOVER. APPARENTLY ELLISON, EARL LONG, MAYOR [redacted] MAESTRI AND SEYMOUR WEISS WERE IN CONFERENCE WITH LECHE IMMEDIATELY PRECEDING ANNOUNCEMENT.

FOLLOWING DAY MAYOR MAESTRI TACITLY EXPRESSED HIS SUPPORT OF EARL LONG AS GOVERNOR, SEYMOUR WEISS ALSO PROCLAIMING HIS FRIENDSHIP AND SUPPORT OF LONG.

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ON MORNING JUNE TWENTY SECOND LECHE APPARENTLY FELT A GREAT DEAL BETTER PHYSICALLY SINCE HE WAS VERY GAY AND WAS NOT CONFINED TO BED ENTIRELY. THIS FACT COMMENTED UPON RATHER SARCASTIALLY BY NEWSPAPERS. LECHE ALSO STATED LATER ONE OF HIS PRINCIPAL REASONS FOR RESIGNING WAS HIS DESIRE TO TRAVEL INTENDING TO VISIT WEST COAST AND HONOLULU.

SEVERAL BELIEFS ARE PREVALENT CONCERNING REASON FOR LECHES RESIGNATION. ONE IS THAT LECHE HOPED TO SECURE POSITION OF US M JUDGE ABOUT THIS TIME AND RESIGN SO THAT LONG COULD TAKE OFFICE AS GOVERNOR AND WIN THE CONFIDENCE AND SUPPORT OF PEOPLE FOR PARTY NOMINATION THIS FALL AND THAT HAVING GIVEN UP HOPE OF OBTAINING JUDGESHIP LECHE HAD TO RESIGN AT THIS TIME ANYWAY IN ORDER FOR LONG TO TAKE OFFICE IN ACCORDANCE WITH PLANS. THE OTHER BELIEF IS THAT LECHE RESIGNED SO THAT LONG COULD BE PUT IN OFFICE NOW IN ORDER THAT HE COULD MAKE A FOOL OF HIMSELF BETWEEN NOW AND PRIMARY ELECTION SO THAT PARTY LEADERS WOULD BE JUSTIFIED IN BREAKING THEIR PROMISE BY WITHDRAWING THEIR SUPPORT OF LONG. INDICATIONS ARE THAT PARTY LEADERS [redacted] FEAR LONG, DO NOT WANT HIM IN [redacted] OFFICE, AS LONG ALLEGEDLY VINDICTIVE AND VICIOUS AND CAN NOT BE CONTROLLED.

LECHE AFTER CONFERENCE WITH MAESTRI, LONG AND OTHERS ANNOUNCED INTENTION TO RESIGN AT ELEVEN AM TODAY, LONG TO BE SWORN AS GOVERNOR IMMEDIATELY THEREAFTER. AT TEN TWENTY FIVE PM LAST NIGHT LECHE HANDED NEWSPAPER MEN WRITTEN STATEMENT INDICATING DR JAMES MONROE SMITH PRESIDENT LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY APPARENTLY GUILTY MISAPPROPRIATION OF UNIVERSITY FUNDS AMOUNTING TO " SEVERAL HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS" AND SMITH HAD DISAPPEARED FROM BATON ROUGE. IN VIEW OF THESE DEVELOPMENTS LECHE ANNOUNCED HE WOULD NOT RESIGN TODAY AS ~~XXXXX~~ SCHEDULED.

HAVE ALREADY ADVISED YOU CONCERNING SITUATION INVOLVING JAMES MONROE SMITH. AT FOUR TEN THIS AFTERNOON A STATEMENT WAS ISSUED BY LONG THAT LECHE WOULD NOT RESIGN " FOR SEVERAL DAYS YET" HOWEVER AT SIX THIRTY TONIGHT LECHE ANNOUNCED HIS RESIGNATION AND WITHIN THE HOUR LONG WAS SWORN IN AS GOVERNOR AT BATON ROUGE.

I ADVISED YOU OF THESE DEVELOPMENTS AT THE TIME OF OCCURRENCE.

IT IS GENERALLY BELIEVED THAT LECHE GAVE SMITH SEVERAL HOURS HEAD START TO LEAVE BATON ROUGE BEFORE MAKING KNOWLEDGE OF RESIGNATION AND IRREGULARITIES PUBLIC. APPARENTLY SMITH HANDED RESIGNATION TO LECHE PERSONALLY AT FOUR PM YESTERDAY HOWEVER NO SEARCH APPARENTLY STARTED FOR SMITH UNTIL EIGHT PM.

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PAGE SVEN

BOARD OF ADMINISTRATORS LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERITY THIS AFTERNOON ELECTED E S RICHARDSON AS PRESIDENT OF LSU, LECHE PARTICIPATING AS EXOFFICIO MEMBER. LECHE RESIGNED IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE CONCLUSION OF BOARD MEETING.

GENERAL OPINION APPARENTLY IN NEW ORLEANS TONIGHT IS THAT BLOWUP WITH RESPECT TO SMITH IS JUST BEGINNING OF GENERAL BLOWUP THROUGHOUT WHOLE STATE ADMINISTRATION, THAT OTHER MORE STARTLING DISCLOSURES OF GRAFT AND CORRUPTION ETC WILL COME TO LIGHT. NOTHING SPECIFIC IN THIS REGARD HOWEVER. IT DOES NOT APPEAR TO BE GENERAL BELIEF SO FAR AS I CAN DETERMINE THAT SMITH IS TAKING BLAME FOR OTHERS. ~~XXXXX~~ GENERAL OPINION HOWEVER IS THAT ALL STATE OFFICIALS IMPLICATED IN VARIOUS IRREGULARITIES NOT NECESARILY IMPLICATED WITH SMITH IN THIS ONE. IT IS BELIEVED THAT LECHE IS VERY ANXIOUS TO LEAVE LOUISIANA AND WILL PROBABLY SUDDENLY BECOME WELL ENOUGH TO TRAVEL AND WILL LEAVE WITH HIS FAMILY ON EXTENSIVE VACATION. ENTIRE STATE IN TURMOIL OVER DEVELOPMENTS TODAY ALMOST AS BAD AS DAY HUEY LONG WAS SHOT.

I AM TONIGHT MAILING YOU COMMUNICATIONS GIVING DETAILS OF SITUATIONS MENTIONED HEREIN AND WILL KEEP YOU ADVISED CONCERNING FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS. COMPLETE NEWSPAPER CLIPPINGS HAVE BEEN SENT BUREAU AMASD.

SACKETT

END

OK FBI WASHINGTON DC FS

67

LIFE - TIME.

Your Huey Long picture and story in recent issue of - LIFE Last paragraph of - mystery - .

A Mississippi river pilot in South Channel of delta told me that part of the story in January, 1938. He went on to say that the body was buried in or under a huge block of concrete on the State House Square and that one of Mr. Long's body guards was in a sanitarium.

If - mystery - there be, a J. Edgar Hoover operative ought to be able to learn from the undertaker whether the fatal shots were fired from behind instead of in front or on the side when the young man approached Mr. Long, who recognized him, and called to his body guards - " Let him have it " -

I was a passenger on a freighter.

Chicago - Illinois.
Saturday - July 1, 1939.

RECORDED & INDEXED

62-32509

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTI
JUL 5 193

TWO

WHOMINOUS COMMUNICATION KEEP ENVELOPE ATTACHED

63

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
(ILLINOIS)

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

FEDERAL MUSIC PROJECT
632 N. DEARBORN ST.

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID PAYMENT OF P[illegible]

CHICAGO FEB 18 8:30 PM 1939

3 CENTS 3

Mr. John, Edgar Hoover
Department of Justice
Washington - D. C.

JLB:MC

July 13, 1939

RECORDED 62-32629-11

Special Agent in Charge
New Orleans, Louisiana

Re: JAMES [illegible] SMITH;
Miscellaneous - Embezzlement of
Funds of Louisiana State
University.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter, dated June [illegible], 1939, transmitting therewith a photograph of James Monroe Smith, together with a photograph of Mrs. Thelma Ford Smith, with the request that twenty copies of each of these photographs be made and the Chicago, Memphis, Detroit, Buffalo, Boston and New York offices be furnished with two copies thereof.

Inasmuch as there is no need for the dissemination of these photographs at the present time, the originals are being returned herewith.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosures

No copies of enclosures retained Bu file

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Clegg
Coffey
Ladd
Glavin
Crowl
Harbo
Lester
Lawler
Nichols
Rosen
Sears
Quinn Tamm
Tracy
Carson

ORIGINAL FILED IN

C
O (mcw)
P
Y

HOTEL HEIDELBERG

Baton Rouge, La.

June 29, 1939

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

Re: James Monroe Smith
Miscellaneous -
Embezzlement of funds
of Louisiana State
University.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed are a photograph of James Monroe Smith and a photograph of Mrs. Thelma Ford Smith, his wife. Please furnish this office twenty copies of each of these photographs by airmail and furnish two copies each to the Chicago, Memphis, Detroit, Buffalo, Boston and New York Offices.

Very truly yours,

B. E. SACKETT,
Special Agent in Charge.
(Per CEW)

RECORDED & INDEXED

62-32509-117

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUL 5 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-32509-117

CC-150

AIRTEL

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

62-32509-116

JUNE 25, 1964

Transmit the following message to:

MR. LEE FRANKLIN
JENNINGS, LOUISIANA

SUGGEST YOU CONTACT LOCAL AUTHORITIES AS NO FEDERAL VIOLATION INDICATED BY YOU.

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

COPIES DESTROYED
170 SEP 17 1964

SENT VIA _____ _____ M Per A

67

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Lawler
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JUN 2[illegible] 1939

WESTERN UNION

L

WH05 39 COLLECT

JENNINGS LA JUN 25 125P

EDGAR J HOOVER

CHIEF BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION WASHDC

THERE IS A POLITICAL PLOT AGAINST MY LIFE AND OF MINE AND MY FAMILY PROPERTY BY LOUISIANA POLITICAL MACHINE AND THEIR HENCHMEN AND KNOW PERSONAL ENEMIES OFFERS FAILED TO PROTECT ME. RUSH SECRET OPERATIVES TO JENNINGS AT ONCE

LEE FRANKLIN.

319P

L 32509-116

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUN 2[illegible] 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

6/25/39
handled
copy to Mr Tamm

61

CARBON
COPY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JUN 26 1939
TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. R. A. T[illegible]
Mr. Cleg[illegible]
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Lawler
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

FBI NEW ORLEANS 6-26-39 5 6-35 PM WH

DIRECTOR

GOVERNOR RICHARD W LECHE OF LOUISIANA DID NOT RESIGN TONIGHT AS EXPECTED. LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR LONG ISSUED STATEMENT TO EFFECT THAT LECHE WOULD NOT RESIGN FOR " SEVERAL DAYS" YET. STATE POLICE AS YET UNABLE TO DETERMINE PRESENT WHEREABOUTS DR JAMES MO NROE SMITH.

SACKETT

END

OK FBI WASH DC JAR

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

62-32509-115X

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUN 30 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON TAMM WO NICHOLS

ORIGINAL FILED IN 94-4-1785-12

69

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

EAT:DM

June 22, 1939

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

With reference to the memorandum addressed to me under date of June 17, 1939, concerning the obtaining of background data concerning former Lieutenant-Governor of Louisiana, Mr. Noe, this information has been obtained and the telephonic report thereupon has been turned over to Mr. Tracy. When the complete data in letter form is received from New Orleans it will be transmitted to Mr. Tracy. I misunderstood the situation with reference to this information and made available copy of Mr. Sackett's memorandum to the Attorney General, who scanned it briefly.

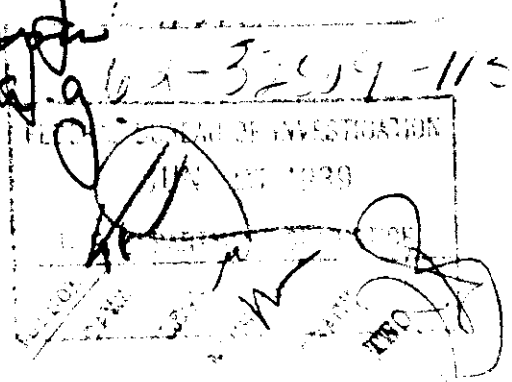
Respectfully,

EDWARD A. TAMM

Tamm:

Since part of it has now been given to A.G. the original plan may be disregarded. Tracy will no longer handle it & you can give further developments to A.G.

RECORDED
&
INDEXED



EAT:MFW
9:20 P.M.

June 22, 1939

MEMORANDUM FOR FILE

I called SAC Sackett at New Orleans and told him that the Washington papers this morning indicated that the FBI Office at New Orleans is investigating a W.P.A. irregularity or scandal in connection with the resignation of Governor Leche. I asked Mr. Sackett if he knew of any kind of an investigation that W. P. A. agents were conducting, and he said Mr. Paul Hanson, Agent in Charge of the Division of Investigation was conducting an inquiry into the W. P. A. set-up there.

I told SAC Sackett if he received any press inquiries concerning this to decline to comment.

E. A. Tamm

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Q. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

RECORDED & INDEXED

62-32509-11

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUN 24 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FILE TWO

ORIGINAL FILED IN 86-10453-17

11

ACH:LL

RECORDED

August 11, 1939

62-37509-113x2

Special Agent in Charge
New Orleans, Louisiana

Re: CRIME CONDITIONS - LOUISIANA

Dear Sir:

There are inclosed herewith two photostatic copies each of the following described communications, which were referred to the Bureau by the Department:

Letter dated May 30, 1939, to the Attorney General from Mr. D. L. Rush, of New Orleans, Louisiana.

Copy of letter dated June 3, 1939, to Mr. Rush.

Letter dated June 27, 1939, to the Attorney General from Mr. Rush.

The Bureau has not acknowledged Mr. Rush's letters.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Inclosure

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
★ AUG 11 1939 ★
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lawler
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Q. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

Stat T

17

New Orleans, La.
June 27th, 1939.

Honoerale Frank Murphy,
Attorney General,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Murphy:

I knew things would break in time, and now I believe things are shaping up so you can be of real service to a badly used citizenry of our State.

I hppe ypu will take hold when the time arives and put some of the offenders where they belong.

I am sure you will find that Dr. Smith was not alone in the crooked work being exposed at this time, and while the pot is boil I think you can do some cleaning that is urgently needed.

I hope the roots of the evil will be blown out before the cleaning is finished. When that is done you will fing that dark lanter business is responsible for more losses than Dr. Smiths embeselment.

If we could rid this State of the gang that runs the gamb Booking, Slot machines, Pin ball machines, grab machines and pay off our little 2 X 4 politicians who allow them free right-of-way with lo teries and all kinds of gambling devices in violation of law we would be getting places. This bunch (and some of them are local people) have more money to play with than the people know about. They put a fellow like Smith to the front and opperate the business high handedly with practically no opposition from out State Officials.

Kindly come to our resecue now while things are opening u

Yours truly,

D. L. Rush

D. L. Rush.

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170 SEP 17 1964

RECORDED
INDEXED
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
AUG 15
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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FRUIT JUICE EXCHANGE D. L. RUS

Pure Fruit Juice In Cans

OUR BUSINESS IS SERVICE TO THE RETAIL DEALER

409 ST. CHARLES STREET PHONE RAymond 2816

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

May 30th, 1939.

OFFICE OF TH
RECEIVED
MAY 31 1939
ATTORNEY GENER

Honorable Frank Murphy,
Attorney General,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Murphy:

After reading your remarks to the Associated Press while you was here in New Orleans yesterday, I was just beginning a letter to you expressing my appreciation of the way you handled the subject of Clean Government here in the midst of a Rack Ridden people who are hoping to be relieved from the situation by some one who has the power, and the desire to assist them, when the New Orleans States came out with an editorial that expressed my wiews and wishes so much more clearly than I would have been able to express them that I am sending you clipping of the Editoria herewith and hope you will read every word of it. I heartily indorse the views that are expressed in this editorial and think that at least 75% of the good citizens of Louisiana do the same.

We cirtainly do need a house cleaning here but the common citizens are helpless without assistance from higher up.

Will you and Mr. Hoover assist us? 8/11/39 - Let. Nau

Thanking you for your kindly expressions in our behalf, and hoping you saw a few things while in Louisiana that will be remembered in future dealings with us,

I beg to remain,

Yours very respectfully,

D. L. Rus

P. S. Kindly read over my letter to you dated April 25th, 1939.

RECORDED & INDEXED

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVE
AUG 15
DEPARTMENT OF

COPIES DESTROYED
170 SEP 17 1964

refer to Mr H Dover

In my letter to you of April 25th 1939 I mentioned to you (which you will probably remember) That you would have an oppertunity to become acquainted with some of the cleaver handshakers in their intertainment of you at the L. S. U. when you came down to make a talk before the graduating students, and that you might have to deal with some of them in future. I think the time has nerely arived when your Deoartment will take a hand. I hope you give them a square deal that they deserve. I know some will escape, but you may get enough to give a lesson of what may be expected in future if similar condition arise. D. L. R.

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
RECEIVED
JUN 30 1939

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170 SEP 17 1964

75

W. L. RUSH

FRUIT JUICE EXCHANGE

D. L. RUS

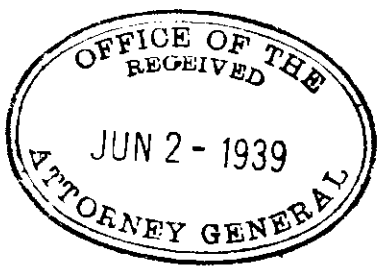
Pure Fruit Juice In Cans

OUR BUSINESS IS **SERVICE** TO THE RETAIL DEALER

409 ST. CHARLES STREET **PHONE RAYMOND 2816**

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

W. L. Rush



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June 3, 1939

Dear Mr. Rush:

It was thoughtful of you to send me the editorials from the New Orleans States and the Times-Picayune, and I was interested, also, to read the views that you expressed. Thank you for your kindness.

Sincerely,

Mr. D. L. Rush
409 St. Charles Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

FILES DESTROYED
SEP 17 1961

New Orleans, La.
June 21, 1939.



PERSONAL AND
CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. M. E. Gurnea,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
607 U. S. Court House, Foley Square,
New York City, New York.

Re: PURPOSES

Dear Sir:

At 10:15 AM June 20, 1939, you telephonically requested me to ascertain and advise you of the situation involving the slot machine racket being operated in New Orleans at the present time, particularly the participation therein of FRANK COSTELLO and PHIL KASTEL, who are supposed to control this through the Bayou Novelty Company. You also furnished the names of the Trumint Company and the Automint Company as being in the racket, and furnished the names of CHARLES SIGERMAN and D. SRIGERMAN as being officials of the Bayou Novelty Company.



Your information also was to the effect that PHIL KASTEL is supposed to be operating 270 slot machines in New Orleans with SEYMOUR WEISS, and that he is also associated with WILLIAM HELIS, the Greek Consul in New Orleans.

From various confidential but reliable sources of information in this city, the information which you desire has been obtained, and I am setting it out below in this communication for your ready reference:

62-32509-73X1

INDEXED

62-32509

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

It appears that during the early part of 1935 Senator HUEY P. LONG is supposed to have entered into a deal in New York City with FRANK COSTELLO and PHIL KASTEL, whereby they were to have exclusive rights to place slot machines in the city of New Orleans. Prior to this time, an individual by the name of REED BRAINARD, who was from a very wealthy family in Chicago, his father having been a famous Chicago lawyer, had a great deal of money which he lost apparently, in the stock market, and discovered that among his other papers he had title to an invention of a slot machine. It appears that BRAINARD also had an interest in a manufacturing com-

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pany in Chicago, believed to have been JENNINGS or some similar name, and he had this company manufacture what what later known as the "Chief" slot machine.

It also appears BRAINARD made a business connection with FRANK COSTELLO and PHIL KASTEL, and the three of them were the men actually behind the Chief slot machines.

During 1935 about eight hundred of these Chief slot machines were brought into New Orleans, and were in the active charge of BRAINARD, who came to New Orleans at that time, mingled in very high society here, and openly admitted that while he was not a gunman in any sense of the word, he was in charge of the Chief slot machines in New Orleans.

As a matter of fact, BRAINARD told this story to a confidential contact of mine, the managing editor of a newspaper here, who told me same in confidence today during a general conversation I had with him. BRAINARD appeared at this particular editor's office and requested that the newspaper "lay off" the Chief slot machines. The newspaper agreed to do this if BRAINARD promised to keep the slot machines out of schools and away from other places where women and children congregated, which BRAINARD agreed to do. The newspaper thereafter did not agitate the removal of the slot machines, at that time.

The newspaper clippings on file in this office show that during the latter part of 1935, after the death of Senator HUEY P. LONG, there was a great deal of public opposition to the slot machines, and various ministers and other persons prominent in civic life tried to have the machines removed, without any affirmative results.

At this time it is apparent from information we have that PHIL KASTEL was in New Orleans from time to time as the "big man" behind the Chief slot machines, and that also FRANK COSTELLO was identified with these machines. It is apparent that they were operating through the Bayou Novelty Company, and as will be later shown, mail for this company is still received at 2601 Chartres Street, New Orleans.

Reliable information is also at hand which definitely indicates that MR. SEYMOUR WEISS was in with these slot machine men and actively was interested in this enterprise.

The Chief slot machines operated successfully in New Orleans until about two and a half years ago, at which time REED

BRAINARD, the front man for the outfit as stated, died. He is alleged to have been the "gentleman" of the crowd, and when he was in control here efforts were made to keep the machines out of the schools and similar places. However, upon his death FRANK COSTELLO and his crowd paid no attention to such limitations and placed machines in various places where school children and women were, which incurred the open enmity of the New Orleans Times Picayune and New Orleans States newspapers, and it was due principally to the campaign waged by these newspapers that Mayor ROBERT S. MAESTRI of New Orleans took action about two years ago, which effectively barred all slot machines, that is, machines having automatic payoff, from the city of New Orleans.

At that time the Chief slot machines were taken out by PHIL KASTEL and his crowd, undoubtedly being disposed of in other parts of the State, and since then the Chief slot machines have not operated in New Orleans, nor is any other automatic payoff slot machine operated.

Since then the so-called pinball machines have been in operation. Some of these are in reality slot machines which do not have an automatic payoff, but cash money is paid by the persons in charge behind the counter upon the player attaining a certain score or upon certain combinations of figures or numbers coming up on the machine.

Towards the end of the Chief slot machines a local group of individuals tried to put in pinball machines in the city, and there was a constant war between operators of the slot machines and pin ball machine operators, so that when the Chief slot machine operators were ousted from the city, the local men who ran the pinball machines gained control of the situation, and have held it ever since.

At the present time these pinball machines are legal, and a slot machine, which is illegal in New Orleans, is defined as a machine or game of chance having an automatic payoff.

The information which we have developed indicates that neither PHIL KASTEL nor FRANK COSTELLO are apparently active in the operation of the pinball machines in New Orleans at the present time. An informant advised me that about a year ago PHIL KASTEL is sup-

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posed to have had a violent argument with SEYMOUR WEISS, and the two split. Since that date KASTEL has not operated at all in New Orleans, and has been here only on very few occasions.

Contact was made with the New Orleans Retailers Credit Bureau, New Orleans, and as to the Bayou Novelty Company, 2601 Chartres Street, New Orleans, the records show as of the year 1936 GEORGE R. WILLIAMS was manager of that concern; that the investigator for the Credit Bureau learned that it was reported locally that the Bayou Novelty Company is operated as a branch of the Bison Novelty Company of Chicago, Illinois; that the exact nature of the business activities of the Bayou Novelty Company was not definitely known, and that efforts to obtain the street address of the parent concern in Chicago have been unsuccessful.

An examination of the records of the Credit Bureau referred to reflects no credit transactions having been reported.

As to PHILLIP F. KASTEL, the records of the New Orleans Retailers Credit Bureau show that he is 38 years old, married, formerly of New York City, and of London, England; that the date of the investigation by the Credit Bureau as of December 3, 1936, shows that KASTEL had been in New Orleans for about two weeks, occupying an apartment with his wife at the Pontchartrain Apartment Hotel, New Orleans, at which hotel he was registered from New York City.

It was learned at the hotel by the Credit Bureau investigator that KASTEL was a director of WILLIAM WHITELEY of Glasgow, Scotland, manufacturers of White Horse Whiskey, and that KASTEL was also identified in the distribution of coin operated machines, but that that information could not be verified.

Further, the report shows that KASTEL has not established any banking connections, but from the way he was living the impression was that he had a substantial revenue from his activities. The records of the Credit Bureau did not reflect any credit accounts by KASTEL.

As to DUDLEY GEIGERMAN, the records of the said Credit Bureau show that in 1936 he resided at 4839 St. Charles Avenue, New Orleans, was from New York City, and that in February 1939 he moved to 1553 Phillip Street, New Orleans; that as a result of investigation by the Credit Bureau it was learned that GEIGERMAN was a salesman and contact man for the Bayou Novelty Company of 2601 Chartrest Street, New Orleans; that he was 25 years old in 1936, married, one

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son four years old, and formerly resided in New York City; nature of business, distributor of Chief slot machines; salary reported to be $100.00 a week. The report of the Credit Bureau shows that DUDLEY GEIGERMAN has a brother named THEODORE GEIGERMAN, 35 years old, married, residing at his home in New Orleans, and from information received this brother is engaged in the same business as DUDLEY GEIGERMAN.

The records of the Credit Bureau reflect no information whatever on the Truminf Company or the Automint Company, or on FRANK COSTELLO.

Contact was made with a confidential informant at the New Orleans Public Service, Inc., New Orleans, and the records of that concern reflect that DUDLEY GEIGERMAN of 4239 St. Charles Avenue, New Orleans, Apartment E, became a customer of the company for light and gas on September 17, 1935 and that on February 1, 1939, DUDLEY GEIGERMAN changed his residence address to 1566 Phillip Street, New Orleans, where he is now located, and that the records of the company show that he has the usual deposit of $10.00.

The records further show DUDLEY GEIGERMAN has an account at 2601 Chartres Street, New Orleans, which was started September 10, 1937, with a deposit of $25.00 for light, gas and power. The records of the Public Service reflect that there was a discontinuance of this service for a brief period; that on October 17, 1938 DUDLEY GEIGERMAN renewed the account for the purchase of such service at 2601 Chartres Street.

The records show the nature of the business as submitted by DUDLEY GEIGERMAN is as follows: "W. COMM. OFFICE & WAREHOUSE". This account is still in effect and active.

The New Orleans Public Service, Inc., records do not reflect any information on the Truminf Company, the Automint Company, THEODORE GEIGERMAN and PHILLIP F. KASTEL.

Substitute carriers for 2601 Chartres Street, New Orleans, advised that mail is still being received at that address for the Bayou Novelty Company, and one carrier recalled the name of DUDLEY GEIGERMAN. He stated the occupants of these premises have Buick automobiles.

The place was observed by Special Agent J. O. PEYRONNIN, who entered under pretext, and found that the entrance is guarded by a white man, and the door leading to the inner office has a small sliding aperture, within which is an office where two men are seated

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at a desk. The back room of the place observed from the street was noted to be vacant, no slot machines being in sight.

A stenographer of this office telephoned the Pontchartrain Apartment Hotel and learned that MR. PHIL KASTEL was registered there but was out of town.

It was noted from slot machines located on St. Charles Avenue the name of WILLIAM GRIGSBAUM, 8000 S. Salgado Street.

In front of the residence of DUDLEY GRIGSBAUM, 1508 Phillip Street, was observed a 1936 Model Buick Sedan, Louisiana license 831-000.

Another confidential informant contacted by this office stated that he understood that FRANK COSTELLO and, or PHIL KASTEL were New York representatives of the Chief slot machines. He did not know if they were presently in New Orleans. He stated, however, their local man was JIMMY MORAN, an ex-convict from Atlanta, whose true name is JAMES BROCATTO, and who is a Dago and a close associate of Mayor ROBERT S. MAESTRI of New Orleans. BROCATTO is presently in partnership with JERRY WOODS, an ex-convict and bootleg king, and MR. LATINO, brother-in-law of MORAN, operating the Casino Club at 1412 Frenchmen Street, New Orleans, La

He stated that in the past six months the same crowd who had the Chief slot machines in New Orleans, have introduced at least 250 new machines on the order of slot machines, which are equipped for automatic payoff, but which do not pay off automatically, arrangements being made so the payoff is made over the counter when the winning combination shows up. These are altogether different in appearance from the old slot machines, and instead of showing up the usual cherries, plums and other fruits, they show up animals. These are nickel slot machines.

He said BROCATTO had been paid $100.00 a day by the old crowd at the time the Chiefs were in here, and he understands that they are the ones who arranged for the franchise of the new machines. These appear mostly in barrooms in New Orleans.

Some of these machines were examined by agents of this office, and it was noted that they are products of the Mills Novelty Company, Chicago.

This informant, who was quite familiar with police activities in New Orleans, informed that so far as he knows there are no

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outside connections with the gambling or vice rackets here; that the payoff to the police on these machines is through GEORGE BRENNAN, insurance man, who insures every slot machine, pinball game and claw machine in New Orleans for $3.00 a week, and the money is supposed to go to the police.

From another confidential source associated with the handbook and policy racket in New Orleans, it was ascertained that SEYMOUR WEISS was the big man in the slot machine business when the Chief slot machines were operating in New Orleans. It is reported that one TOM HILL, who was secretary to one of the Commissioners of the City Council, was a collector for the "Association" when these machines were operated, and that at about the time of the blow off HILL was accused by the "Association" of having stolen between two and four hundred thousand dollars. The "Association" or members of it, threatened to have HILL killed and he told them that all of the information which had come to him concerning the slot machine operations in New Orleans had been written up and at his death would be exposed.

It was the opinion of the informant that this was probably a ruse by the "Association" through which they were able to hold out on the owners of the machines in Chicago and New York. He said that this same HILL is now a partner with JOE BROWN in the gambling house run at 118-1/2 Baronne Street, New Orleans, which is the only white gambling house permitted to operate in the city limits.

He also said JIMMY MORAN, whose real name has heretofore been recorded, was the collector for pinball machines which are now operated in the city of New Orleans, and the said MORAN being a very close friend of Mayor ROBERT S. MAESTRI. He also advised that JIMMY FISHER, son of the State Senator from Jefferson Parish, Louisiana, is the collector for the pinball operations in that Parish.

The informant advised that the concern with which he is connected does not operate any pinball or slot machines. He said he himself has been approached by the men in New Orleans to put in these machines who informed him that the business was forty, forty and twenty, forty percent to the operator, forty percent to the owner and twenty percent to the "Association". He said that all of the penny cigarette machines in the city of New Orleans are taxed 25¢ a month, which goes to the "Association". He also advised that the

-7-

84

music boxes in the city of New Orleans, which are quite numerous, are taxed the sum of $2.00 per month, which also goes to the "Association", and that JIMMY MORAN is the collector for these instruments.

This informant was not acquainted with or familiar with the name of PHIL KASTEL. He did recall COSTELLO as being connected with the Chief machines when they were operated in New Orleans. He said, however, he was not a local man and is not in New Orleans at this time to his knowledge.

The informant did not divulge the names of the persons he referred to as the "Association" but it is assumed they are the same persons referred to by this office as the New Orleans "Syndicate". The names of PHILLIP KASTEL and FRANK COSTELLO have not been heard of as being members of the "Syndicate" in New Orleans in the past few years.

With reference to your inquiry concerning the Greek Consul in New Orleans, it is to be noted his name is WILLIAM HELIS. He is a multi-millionaire oil operator in South Louisiana, and a very close friend of Mayor MAESTRI and SEYMOUR WEISS. It may be noted that Mayor MAESTRI was formerly Conservation Commissioner of Louisiana, and there is reported to have been a great deal of graft in connection with oil operations. Nothing has been heard heretofore by this office concerning his, HELIS', direct connection with the slot machine activities or vice conditions in New Orleans.

For further general information it has been learned during these inquiries the true name of the official fixer is ULLIC BURKE, rather than EDMOND BURKE, ULLIC BURKE being an uncle of EDMOND BURKE. It is to be further stated that HENRY ASSET is the official fixer of the Police Department.

The files further reflect that the New York City Police number for PHIL KASTEL is E-4856. There is no record of FRANK COSTELLO or PHIL KASTEL in the Identification Division of the New Orleans Police Department. It has been stated that the records of JERRY WOODS and JIMMY MORAN have been removed from the Identification division of the New Orleans Police Department.

I trust that the above will give you a complete picture of the slot and pinball machine situation in New Orleans as it did exist and as it exists at the present time. In the event you de-

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sire any further specific information along any of the lines mentioned above, I will be pleased to provide you with same.

Very truly yours,

E. E. Beckett,
Special Agent in Charge.

BES:CEW:JOP:RLS/WH

AIRMAIL-SPECIAL DELIVERY

cc-Bureau

4

JAM:EF June 17, 1939

RECORDED 62-32509-113X

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

You will recall that you brought to my office a Mr. Harry Joseph Costello and that I had Mr. Tracy of my office interview Mr. Costello. I am attaching hereto two memoranda, one dated June 15, 1939, and the other dated June 17, 1939, containing information furnished by Mr. Costello to the representative of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I am also attaching a copy of a clipping appearing in the New Orleans Times-Picayune for June 10, 1939, which has reference to this same matter.

I have taken no action upon the matters referred to in the enclosed memoranda since I thought you would want to review them first to determine what action you would want this Bureau to take.

Respectfully,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosures

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Q. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

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62-32509-11

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATI

JUN 24 1939

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

June 15, 1939

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR.

RE: CRIME CONDITIONS
STATE OF LOUISIANA

In accordance with your instructions, I talked this morning with Mr. Harry Joseph Costello, newspaperman, presently residing at 2123 California Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. Mr. Costello advised me that he is in Washington until July 1, 1939, at which time he will proceed to the State of Louisiana to be publicity man for former Governor James A. Noe of Louisiana, who is going to run again for the governorship, the primaries of the election being January 16, 1940. Mr. Costello stated that he is a World War veteran and has known Attorney General Frank Murphy since their army service during the World War. He was a newspaper reporter following the World War in Detroit, being on the Detroit News and Free Press until 1932. He has been in newspaper work in New Orleans for several years and was associated with Huey Long.

I was informed by Mr. Costello that he [illegible] talked with the Attorney General and left with the Attorney [illegible]neral a selection of affidavits prepared in the presence of Mr. [illegible]stello in Louisiana, selected to show certain conditions present[illegible] existing in that state, which in his opinion amply prove a prima [illegible]cie case of federal law violation.

Robert Maestri is alleged to be the head of the present political ring in Louisiana and concerning the background of Maestri Mr. Costello advised that he is an uneducated man of Italian descent, his father having died when he was very young. Possessing a natural shrewdness, he was able with his inheritance which consisted of control of the leading houses of prostitution in New Orleans, to make a great deal of money and in turn to acquire tremendous power in the state. After becoming very wealthy and powerful, Maestri tried to leave the prostitution activities and go into broader fields. He has attempted, according to Mr. Costello, to pull away from prostitution and prevent his name being associated with this particular racket. He is supposed [illegible]he very religious, worships his mother, and has furnished her everything possible. As an indication of the man himself, Mr. [illegible]ello said that Maestri, a short while ago, practically rebuilt [illegible]nvent on the

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ground that it was a religious organization; therefore, the use of city labor and materials for the work was quite all right in his opinion. Costello pointed this out in order to give a brief background of Maestri and a picture of his method of reasoning.

Maestri is alleged to be in control of the entire political ring which covers vice, gambling and innumerable shake-down and grafting activities, including the smuggling and sale of narcotics and the smuggling of aliens. As an example, Mr. Costello advised that the Hammond Progress, a newspaper at Hammond, Louisiana, one of Huey Long's old newspapers, is used in the shake-down racket. A Chinaman in New Orleans (whose name Mr. Costello can secure) was approached by a salesman from the Hammond Progress and instructed to take a definite amount of advertising. The Chinaman declined and the local officers immediately began a systematic persecution designed to prevent customers from using the Chinaman's laundry and he was thereby run out of business.

State employees are required to take subscriptions to this newspaper, the method being that a state employee will be approached by a representative of the paper and told that he is to pay immediately for ten subscriptions and that he is to sell those subscriptions to his friends. If he refuses to pay for all ten of the subscriptions, he is dropped from the payroll.

Mr. Costello advised that Huey Long would not tolerate personal dishonesty on the part of his subordinates and that they did not dare pilfer the state owned material, etc. While Huey Long was living; that, however, during the past four years since his death in September, 1935, the public generally in the State of Louisiana has lost all faith in all public officials. Mr. Garner Tullis, President of the cotton exchange, according to Mr. Costello, stated that conditions are very bad politically and that it is the plan of the "ring" to steal this coming election.

No WPA worker can hold a job without contributing to the machine according to Mr. Costello. Most of the projects, he states, now have WPA funds in connection with the state funds and 5% of the entire state payroll is deducted and although Mr. Costello does not know to whom it is sent, he advises that it definitely goes somewhere and the 1937 payroll was twenty million dollars for the State of Louisiana and it has increased approximately 40% since that time due to increased WPA

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activities. He estimates that in the past four years over six million dollars have been taken by the ring from this one source.

He advised that all public contracts, such as paving contracts, are subject to a 5% deduction, such deductions being handled in a sub rosa manner for the most part. He further advised that Mr. Thomas Dewey of New York City has two men now in custody, one Frankie Costello, who was #1 muscle man for a slot machine ring named Erikson and two, Phil Kastell, head of the Alliance Distributing Corporation, handling King's Ransom, Scotch and other liquors. Kastell's associate was one Sam Nacco, now under indictment at Galveston, Texas, in a federal court on a narcotic charge. Mr. Costello advises that considerable information can be secured from the above named persons if they will talk. He further stated that one Miss Conger has been before the grand jury in New York City and that she is in possession of considerable information concerning the Louisiana situation. She was a witness for Dewey.

Four flagrant cases covered in the affidavits furnished to the Attorney General and subject to immediate federal prosecution, according to Mr. Costello, involved (one) Governor Leche in connection with the building of his new home at Covington; (two) George Caldwell, Superintendent of Construction, Louisiana State University, (three) Superintendent of Conservation Guilbach of Bayou, Lacomb, Louisiana (between Slidel and Covington, Louisiana,) (four) Dr. Clarence Lorio, State Senator, Baton Rouge. With reference to Dr. Lorio, Mr. Costello advised that he was the real cause of Huey Long's death; that he and Dr. Ladreen were two incompetent physicians who were "made" by Huey Long; that they operated upon Huey Long after he was shot and the operation was so bungleseme and they were so incompetent as physicians that Huey Long died more of the result of this operation than from the shooting itself.

Business Manager E. W. Jackson of Louisiana State University is also supposed to be involved in connection with the use of government owned materials.

Mr. Eddie Hebert, City Editor of the New Orleans States, a daily newspaper in New Orleans, got word of the theft of materials purchased by federal and state funds from the Louisiana State University at Baton Rouge and made arrangements to be notified by certain truckers so that when the trucks left Baton Rouge, photographs were at the home of Lt. Governor James H. Lachlan (during Governor Leche's administration) where material was actually delivered. Photographs of the trucks, the license plates and the

materials were secured and published and Mr. Costello advised that he has with him in Washington a complete file of the newspapers covering this and will be glad to furnish them to the Department of Justice upon request. He characterized Mr. Hebert as a courageous man, a cold blooded newspaperman, who would make an excellent witness, an excellent informant who would stand by his guns.

A hearing was scheduled at New Orleans this morning at 10:30 A. M. and Mr. Costello intended asking the Attorney General to have an observer present at this hearing in connection with the theft of material from Louisiana State University. Mr. Hebert advised Mr. Costello that his testimony at this hearing would be to refuse to say a word. However, if the Attorney General of the United States desires to inquire into the Louisiana situation, he, Mr. Hebert, will speak to any representative of the Attorney General. Mr. Costello advised that during his talk with the Attorney General he neglected to ask him if he would have a representative present at the hearing.

Mr. Costello advised that Joe Kee now formerly with the Department of Justice was apparently responsible for the quashing of many indictments, including one against Seymour Weiss on income tax violations following the death of Huey Long; that they actually tried one Abe Shushan, a very wealthy stalwart of Huey Long; that the trial, however, was a travesty on justice; that the jury was fixed and that everyone in New Orleans and in the State of Louisiana openly discussed the fact that the jury was fixed in this case; that the federal judge from an outside state who tried the case was helpless. Mr. Hugh Wilkerson was counsel for Seymour Weiss. Seymour Weiss is alleged to have stated that he had to pay a large sum in the form of a penalty in connection with the civil angle of his income tax case.

Huey Long, according to Mr. Costello, was very bitter against Roosevelt and as a result would not let federal funds come into the State of Louisiana except in the administration of the National Youth Movement. WPA funds did not come in until after Long's death. Mr. Costello advised that the stealing on a broad scale from the state and the federal government started as soon as Leche became Governor in 1936. Leche and the political ring are accused of putting out the rumor that Farley is protecting them and blocking anything that the President may desire to do. Costello claims that the affidavits he presented to the Attorney General are not colored due to the fact that they were taken in his presence; that he was very careful in the preparation of the affidavits to be certain that they were confined to the facts in the knowledge of the affiant. He stated that it is the

opinion of many people, including himself, that unless investigation is started before the January 16, 1940 primaries (the first primaries of any state due to a change in the primary date by Huey Long) there will be a lot of killings in Louisiana. With reference to the pay-offs he stated that many of them are made at 1101 Barone Street, New Orleans, a gambling joint controlled by Weiss and Maestri; that the person to be paid goes in and gambles and wins the amount of his payment. He pointed out that ex-Governor Noe, who is going to run again, is an old playmate of the men who are now conducting the rackets; that, however, he believes they should be prosecuted; that he realizes that no candidate has a chance in the next election unless he makes it definitely known that he is against the vice, gambling, and racket hookup. Mr. Costello stated that he has contacted every state in the South and that with the exception of Virginia, the leading Roosevelt men, are asking why has Frank Murphy, the Attorney General of the United States, not done anything in any southern state, although he has initiated investigations in Kansas City, Detroit, Michigan, New York, etc. He believes that if action is taken in Louisiana, that is dramatic action, it will probably break up gangs throughout the entire South, operating on a similar basis, to the benefit of Frank Murphy.

He stated that throughout the South there is a feeling in every state that there are but two prominent national figures who are unquestionably honest and sincere, those two being John Edgar Hoover and Frank Murphy.

He further advised that they have even got rackets working in the Social Security Board offices whereby an application is made for unemployment benefits falsely, the sum received being split. He pointed out that the Yellow Cab Company in New Orleans is owned by Weiss and Maestri and they have arranged for ships docking at New Orleans to dock at places where it will be necessary for the sailors to use Yellow Cabs to get back and forth to the city at a cost of forty cents each way, the ships definitely not docking in their usual places. He points this out to show that things are so organized that they are not overlooking even minor methods of conducting a racket.

He referred to the case of Chester Martin who attempted to protest against certain matters affecting the WPA; that the WPA investigative agency claimed it did not have jurisdiction; that SAC Hood at New Orleans of the FBI claimed the FBI did not have jurisdiction. He stated that this case is covered in the affidavits furnished the Attorney General. He pointed out that Martin would be an excellent contact and would be an aggressive intelligent witness; that he is courageous and has been given a

position by the President of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, who is interested, after Curtis had lost his job due to his efforts to prosecute certain irregularities taking place in the WPA.

Mr. Costello, although professing a close personal friendship and interest in the Attorney General, impressed me quite definitely as being interested more in the election of Noe as next Governor of Louisiana; that he is endeavoring to start a prosecution of the present administration in Louisiana for the sole purpose of benefiting Noe and incidentally himself. He appears to be extremely anxious that something be done immediately and asked that Mr. Hoover discuss the matter with the Attorney General at the earliest possible time. He will remain available in Washington until the first of the month. He can be reached at Michigan 5137 or North 3494 and he is residing at the Brighton Hotel, 2123 California Street, N. W.

Respectfully,

S. J. Tracy

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SJT:RCL

June 17, 1939

4:45 PM

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUN 26 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON
TAMM
TWOLL
NEWCOMB
MISS GANDY

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

RE: CRIME CONDITIONS - LOUISIANA

Harry Costello, newspaperman and press representative for former Governor Noe of Louisiana, telephoned with reference to his interview with the writer a few days ago.

He advised that he had just received word from NewOrleans that the public hearing he informed me was to be held was postponed indefinitely on the grounds of illness of the Governor. Mr. Costello has been informed that the "ring" is frightened and considerable excitement and consternation exists which apparently is the real reason for the postponement.

He stated that he wanted to furnish another name; that of Mr. Walter Coquille, a radio commentator of New Orleans known locally as the "Mayor of Pom Pom"; that this radio announcer has made some very strong assertions on his radio program and claims he can prove each and every assertion made. Mr. Costello suggests Mr. Coquille as a source of information in the event the Department of Justice decides to initiate an investigation.

Mr. Costello stated that he will remain available for further interview in the event further information is desired from him concerning any of the affidavits submitted to the Attorney General.

I thanked him for calling and informed him that the Attorney General was out of the city, as he probably knew, and that I did not know the approximate date of his return; that nothing, however, would be done until the Attorney General had an opportunity to express his opinion concerning the information furnished by Mr. Costello.

Respectfully,

S. J. TRACY

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Candy

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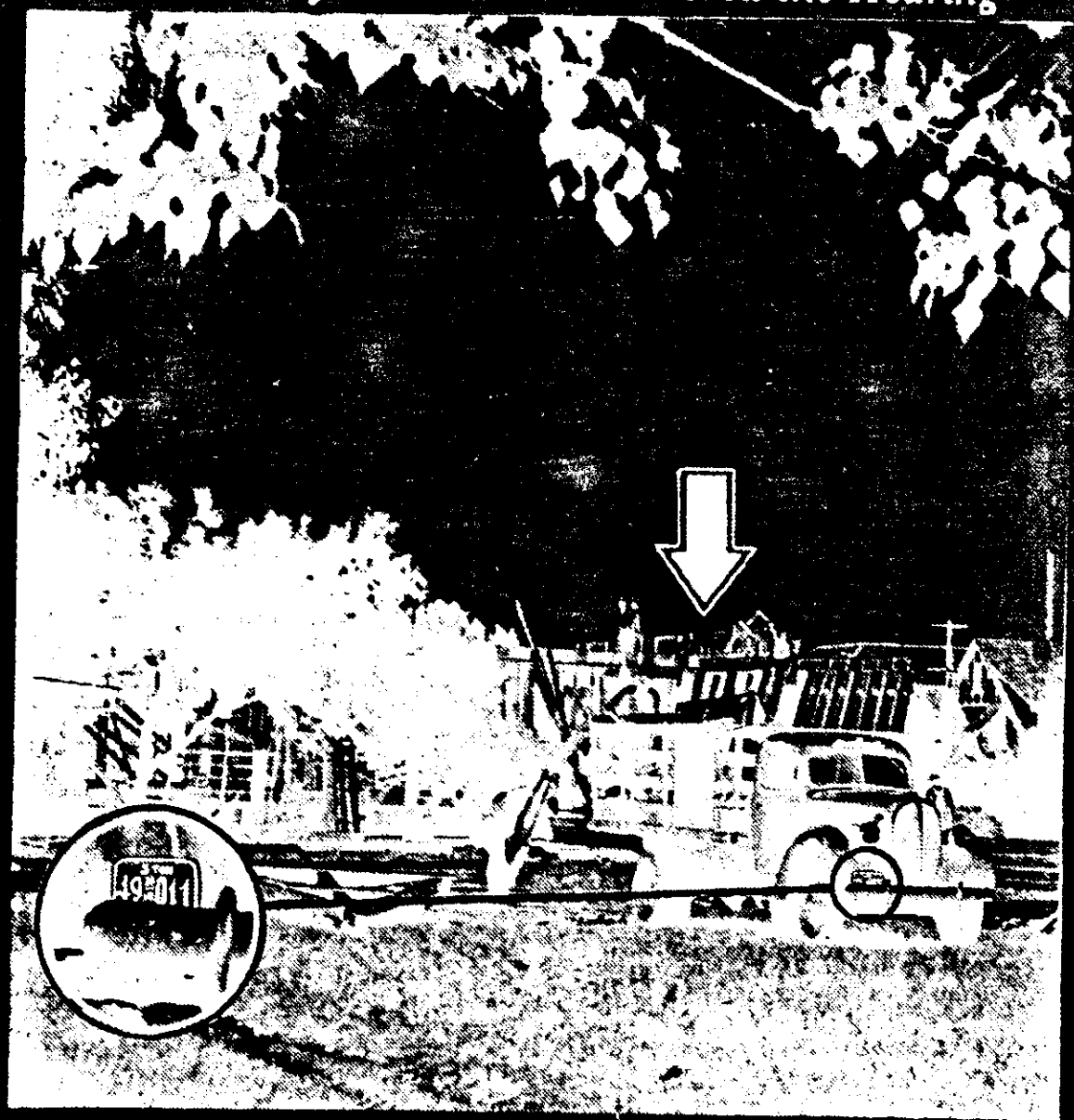
This Is Why the Governor Ordered the Hearing



—Photos by The Times-Picayune.

Governor Richard W. Leche, through Attorney General David M. Ellison, has ordered an open hearing for 10:30 a. m. Thursday in Baton Rouge to investigate the "charges of illegal use of public property" in connection with the use of a Louisiana State university truck to bear window sashes to property listed on the records of the Jefferson parish assessor as belonging to "Catherine McLachlan, Ward 8." Mrs. Catherine McLachlan is the wife of James McLachlan, colonel on the governor's staff. The arrow points to the house under construction on the property and the inset is the automobile license "49-011," listed with the secretary of state in Baton Rouge as having been issued to a truck belonging to E[illegible].

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STATE TO PROBE L. S. U. TRUCK USE ON PRIVATE HOME

Leche to Play Prosecutor and Counsel for Owner at Proceedings

An open hearing Thursday for investigation of the use of a truck purported to be owned by Louisiana State university for the delivery of building material for construction of a private residence in Metairie was ordered Friday by Attorney General David M. Ellison at the instance of Governor Richard W. Leche.

At 11 a. m. Wednesday a truck bearing license plates identified through the office of the secretary of state as belonging to Louisiana State university delivered window sashes and other finished wood to property on which a house is being erected in the Oak Park subdivision of Jefferson parish.

Is McLachlan Property

Building records of Jefferson parish show that the house is being constructed on property owned by Catherine McLachlan. Records also show that the house is being built by James McLachlan, who is the husband of Catherine McLachlan.

Governor Leche said in Baton Rouge Friday afternoon that he will act as special assistant to the attorney general and as personal counsel for his friends, Mr. and Mrs. McLachlan, at the public hearing, which has been called for 10:30 a. m. Thursday in the supreme courtroom of the state capitol at Baton Rouge.

Attorney General Ellison's formal statement, handed to the press from his office in the state capitol late Friday afternoon, follows:

"With reference to the story appearing in the New Orleans States of this date charging illegal use of public property, I have, at the request of Governor Leche, called an open hearing to investigate these charges for 10:30 a. m. Thursday, June 15, in the supreme courtroom of the new state capitol.

[illegible] Are Summoned

"I have summoned the following witnesses: Leonard K. Nicholson, New Orleans; James F. Crown, New Orleans; F. Edw. Hebert, New Orleans; Mrs. James McLachlan, Metairie; Mr. James McLachlan, Metairie; Rufus C. Harris, New Orleans, and Esmond Phelps, New Orleans."

"We'll probably have a state-wide radio hookup," Governor Leche said. "The people ought to know about these things. This business of using public property for private purposes has to stop.

"I will act as special assistant to the attorney general. I will also act as personal counsel for my good friend, Mr. James McLachlan."

"And Mrs. McLachlan?" he was asked.

"Yes, for Mrs. McLachlan, and I am going to be anything else that it is necessary to be there."

The governor answered, "I will also represent the truck driver. I'll be defense counsel for the downtrodden."

Also Be Prosecutor

"And also the prosecutor?"

"Yes."

"Are you going to defend the fellow who told the truck driver to drive the truck?"

"Yes. There are going to be a lot of other people who will need defenses when I get through."

"Who are these?"

"I'm not saying."

"Who will preside over the hearing?"

"The procedure is prescribed by law; it will be one of the East Baton Rouge district judges."

Earlier the governor was asked why Dr. Rufus C. Harris was summoned. He replied "That will be disclosed at the hearing." Asked if the Rufus C. Harris summoned is the president of Tulane university, he said, "Yes, the last I heard."

President James Monroe Smith of Louisiana State asserted that he was "sure if a university truck was used, proper compensation was made."

"I will look into the matter," President Smith declared, as he ended the discussion and left for lunch.

Efforts to reach Mr. McLachlan were unavailing Friday.

Inquiry at Mr. McLachlan's home elicited the information that he was "out of town" and that there was no information as to where he had gone or when he would return.

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JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

AR:MFW
1:20 P.M.

June 19, 1939

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. E. A. TAMM

I called SAC Sackett at New Orleans with reference to his letter of May 22, 1939, concerning State Senator James Noe of Monroe, Louisiana.

I told Mr. Sackett the Bureau would like to have a discreet and confidential inquiry concerning the background and activities of Mr. Noe.

SAC Sackett desired to know just how extensive this inquiry should be. I told him in view of the letter he had written and also the fact that Noe had been here in Washington, I thought the inquiry should be complete, and should be sent to the Bureau under personal and confidential cover.

SAC Sackett said he would telephone the Bureau any information obtained from this inquiry.

Respectfully,

A. Rosen
Al Rosen

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&
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JUN 22 1939

TAMM

TWO

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JEH:HCB

June 17, 1939

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TAMM
MR. [illegible]

With reference to certain inquiries which have been made concerning the conditions in Louisiana, the former Lieutenant-Governor of Louisiana, Mr. Noe, was in Washington this past week and the Attorney General requested me to have a discreet and confidential inquiry made in Louisiana concerning his background and activities, and what his standing might be as to integrity, et cetera. I wish that you would have Mr. Sackett, our SAC at New Orleans, ascertain this information as soon as possible and then bring it to my special attention.

Very truly yours

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Growl
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Q. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

JUN 17 1939

RECORDED & INDEXED

62-32509-112 X3

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUN 20 1939
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

98

aton Rouge La., [illegible] 1st

ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATION
KEEP ENVELOPE ATTACHED
RECORDED & INDEXED

62-32509-112

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUN 7 1933
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Dear Sir:

We note from the press that the Governor says he is not interested in the Federal Judgeship job," and "that he felt his services would be worth more to the people of Louisiana than the salary of $10,000.00 per year." Well this statement is most amusing to say the least, to we, the taxpayers of Louisiana, and also to a majority of state employees.

In addition to the obnoxious "shakedown" of five per cent of the salaries of state employees on May 16th, all state employees had to come across with "double" their former quota usually collected for subscriptions to the Hammond Progress, and the "deadline" for these payments in Baton Rouge State Departments was set for 4:PM on May 31st. We are informed that this huge"fund" was paid over to the Governor, before he left for Hot Springs Ark. We are also informed by some of the boys, whose salaries range from $150.00 to $200.00 per month, that their "orders" were to furnish 10 $2.00 subscriptions and $20.00 each in cash, or else? and those getting $200.00 to $300. per month, had orders to submit 15 , $2.00 subscriptions or $30.00 each in cash.

We do not believe that there is anywhere in the United States "Rackets" that would even compare with such as the above, and operated with such brazen effrontery, by those who are the beneficiaries, and who sit "back in swivel chairs, and laugh at the law, our Courts, and our Grand Juries.

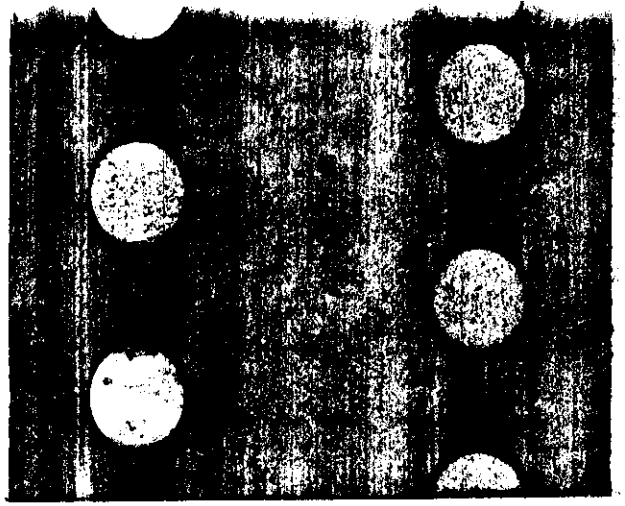
In making a casual estimate of the amount in cash, which was turned into the "till" or treasury, on May 31st, from this last subscription racket, based upon the present State pay rolls, and the scale placed with the Department Heads, according to their salaries, we figure the amount of "Pay-off" to be in excess of $500,000.00, or approximately more than a half million dollars. Of course everybody knows that this money is supposed to go to "The Hammond Progress" and we also know that our big Governor is very much interested in this newspaper.

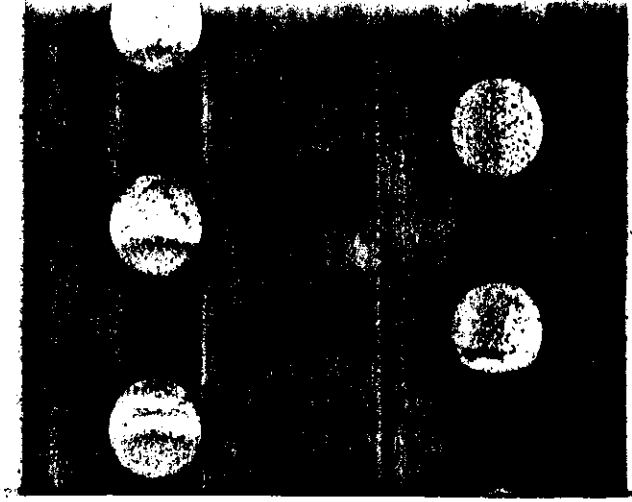
We have heard quite a number of comments from some of the "boys", about this latest "racket", in view of this "shakedown of contributions" cutting a big "hole" in their vacation spending money; one of the most unfavorable expressions being:" Well, we employees bought that paper for Dick, and no doubt he sees the hand writing on the wall," and he wants to get all he can, while getting is good."

This obnoxious racket, sponsored by its"beneficiaries," who are at present our State officials, these "shakedown" collections made and which are forced from State employees, is nothing more than the worse kind of graft, corruption, and racketeering, and should be stopped; On the eve of a State-wide campaign for the election of State officers, the corrupt machine, is stopping at nothing to enrich themselves, with all they can "grab", in order to perpetuate themselves in office and political power.

There is a feeling in our minds, that an investigation by the Department of Justice of the United States, Mr J. Edgar Hoover of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the Collector of Internal Revenue would disclose some very interesting details concerning these political racketeering rackets, in view of the "huge" amounts of "income" collected monthly during the past four years, apparently secreted, and the income taxes due the Federal Government from this nefarious racket is being evaded. What a fertile field, for such an investigation, and the results would indeed be financially interesting to the Government.

Very respectfully



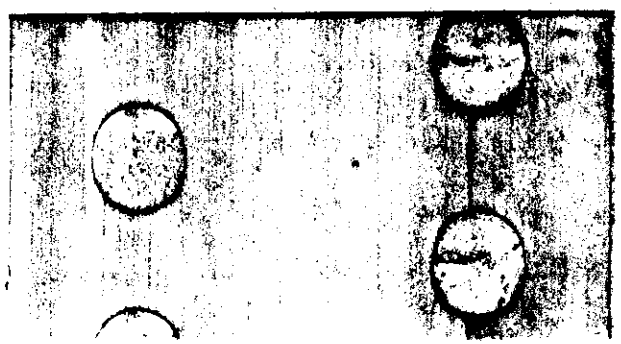


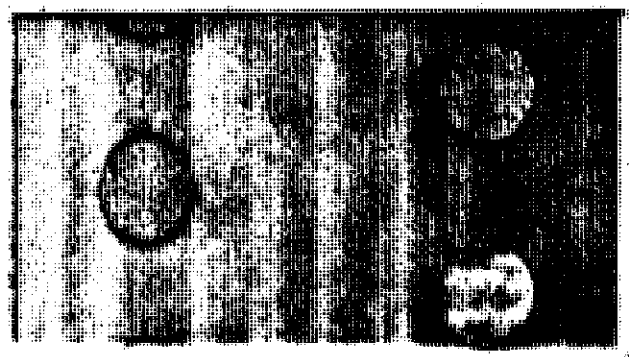
AFTER 5 DAYS RETURN TO

BATON ROUGE, LA.

BATON ROUGE LA. JUN 5 11-AM 1939

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





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6/1/39

Edgar Hoover Chief F.B.I.

ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATION
KEEP ENVELOPE ATTACHED

Notice where you and Frank Murphy visited Louisiana.

Maby you can tell us just why Dick Leache Dont want an investigation in's Huey Longs Murder.

If Huey Long had of lived Roosevelt would not be serving his 2 Term.

Seems that The New Dealers use Joe Stalins methods ocasionally.

Interested.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUN 5

ONE

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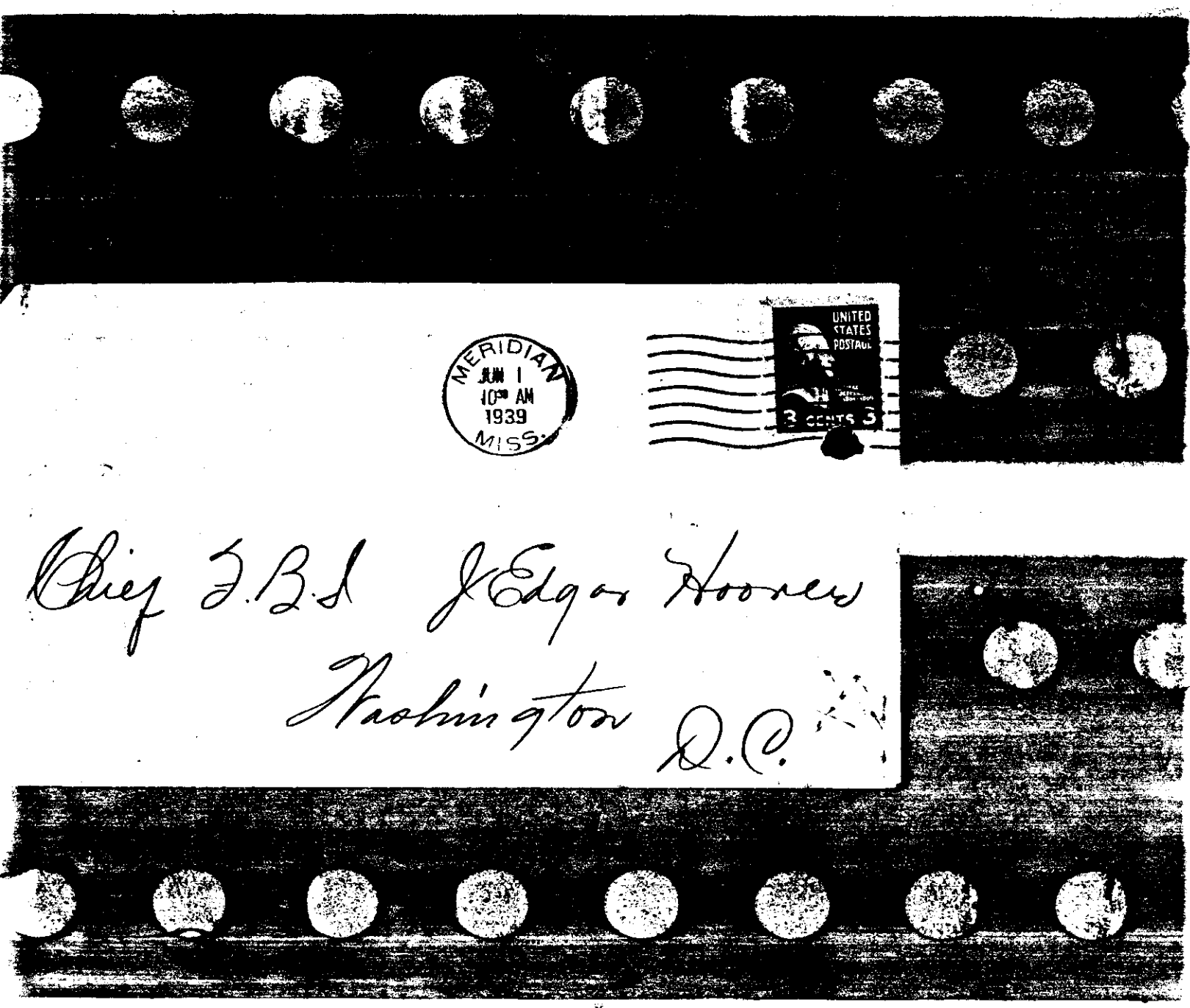

Chief F.B.I. J Edgar Hoover
Washington D.C.

New Orleans, Louisiana
June 17, 1939

Inspector E. A. Tamm,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

The following information has been compiled in compliance with Bureau letter of June 10, 1939 to summarize the manner in which organized crime in New Orleans may be connected with members of the SHAPIRO-BUCHALTER mob and also as to possible interstate and interstate relationships of the various gangs.

"NEW ORLEANS - FURNESS CONNECTIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS."

So far as it is known, members of the SHAPIRO-BUCHALTER mob have no connections in New Orleans; nor is it known that they control any organizations in this city or that they have any influence here.

"NEW ORLEANS - GENERAL ORGANIZED CRIME CONDITIONS."

The City of New Orleans is rather wide open as far as prostitution and gambling are concerned. Other types of crime in New Orleans are negligible. There are no racket unions in New Orleans and racketeering conditions do not exist. During the past six years there have been no crimes of violence resulting in any extensive profit to the perpetrators thereof. All bank robbery gangs have been eliminated - burglaries are comparatively few. Auto thefts are very rare for a city of this size. The NEW ORLEANS POLICE DEPARTMENT is very active in connection with the more serious types of crime and have an extensive informant system so that they have knowledge of almost all activities of criminals within the city. RECORDED & INDEXED

62-32509-11

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUN 22 1939
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Prostitution is allowed to flourish with certain regulation. Occasionally raids are made on some of the smaller houses in New Orleans, the exact purpose of these raids not being exactly clear; no streetwalking is allowed. The houses of prostitution are quite orderly and madams of these houses have always proved cooperative with law enforcement agencies when called upon to do so. An extensive general white slave investigation has been made by this office in New Orleans over a period of approximately two years without resulting in any information that there is any form of organization among the various operators of the houses of prostitution, nor was there any evidence that the operators of these houses were engaged in the interstate transportation of prostitutes. It is rumored and reported that they are required to make a payoff to certain political elements of the city, which is organized into a group sometimes referred to locally as the "Syndicate," and which is reputed to be composed of the Mayor of New Orleans, the Governor of the State of Louisiana, the Superintendent of the NEW ORLEANS POLICE DEPART-

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Page [illegible]

[illegible] SHIRLEY [illegible], who is Chairman of the POLICE BOARD and Pro[illegible] [illegible] MOTEL, and other city officials. There is no information [illegible] outside persons are interested in the proceeds of prostitution. The [illegible] a report, which it has not been possible to verify, that GASPAR GULOTTA [illegible] of the CLUB PLANTATION, a night club, is the man who arranges the pa[illegible] the houses of prostitution in New Orleans. It may be noted that the [illegible] PLANTATION is operated as a night club with an annex where prostitution [illegible] practised. This club is owned by GASPAR GULOTTA and his brother, [illegible] former lightweight champion of the world, who is now blind. Owners and operators of other large houses of prostitution are as follows:

[illegible] ANDERSON, [illegible] Royal Street, New Orleans

GLENN EVANS, 823 Bienville Street, New Orleans

NONNA MALLAGE (wife of PETE [illegible]), 1026 Conti Street, New Orleans

DORA RUSSO, 304 Burgundy Street.

In addition to these, there are numerous smaller houses of prostitution, some of them run in conjunction with a barroom.

Captain HENRY ASSET of the NEW ORLEANS POLICE DEPARTMENT bears the title of "Head of the Vice Squad" and apparently regulates the procedure among the prostitutes, as well as among the gambling occupations. It is to be noted he has no squad working under him and is alone in his office.

Gambling establishments likewise appear outwardly to be locally controlled and they operate under the same political sanctions as prostitution. In the City of New Orleans the largest gambling establishment is that located at 115½ Baronne Street. The proprietor of this establishment is JOE W. BROWN, who is a prominent race horse owner. He is reported to have a partner named SMITH, who is a local man and whose first name is not known. They likewise own and operate the JAI ALAI CLUB in St. Bernard Parish, which is at the outskirts of New Orleans, and which is also a large establishment. There is also a fairly good sized gambling establishment in St. Bernard Parish near the JAI ALAI CLUB known as the ARABI CLUB. The owner of this latter club is not known to this office, but he is reported to be a local individual. In Jefferson Parish, also at the outskirts of the City of New Orleans, is a locality known Southport, where there are two large clubs, one known as OLD SOUTHPORT, which [illegible] and operated by CHARLES T. KERNER, the other is known as the ORIGINAL [illegible] CLUB, operated by JOSEPH O'DWYER and his brother, whose name is not [illegible] in the files of this office. These are all local individuals who hav[illegible] within New Orleans for many years. In addition to the foregoing, [illegible] bookie establishments in the city which operate while the [illegible] of season in New Orleans. During the racing season he[illegible]

- 2 -

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bookies are forced to close down. There has thus far been no indication that these establishments are controlled by any outside individuals. The largest of these is that, of course, operated in connection with the gambling establishment at 1180 Baronne Street. The New Orleans racetrack is operated by the LOUISIANA JOCKEY CLUB, of which ROBERT KENNEDY is President. KENNEDY is of a prominent local family engaged in the furniture business. He is, however, merely a front man for the interests which own the track. The track is owned by LEO DANDORAND and the estate of JOSEPH CATTERNICH. CATTERNICH died during the past racing season. Both DANDORAND and CATTERNICH are Canadians, DANDORAND being an expatriate, having been born in Illinois. They are reputed to own a number of the minor race tracks in the United States, including those at Aurora and Fairmont, Ill. DANDORAND is reputed to be a leading figure in the sporting fraternity in Montreal, Canada. It is said that he owns the MONTREAL HOCKEY CLUB and that he controls a racing publication in New York, probably "THE NEW YORK PRESS." He is described as follows:

Age	48 years
Height	5 feet 7 inches
Weight	180 to 200 pounds
Build	Heavy set
Face	Full
Hair	Black
Complexion	Ruddy
Appears to be very prosperous	

It has been reported that there is a private wire from the New Orleans racetrack to a lottery operated in Newark, N. J., and that that lottery is operated under the numbers system, that tickets will be combinations of numbers which are sold and the payoff is made on the basis of a winning ticket corresponding with certain numbers appearing in the price paid on mutual prices at the New Orleans racetrack. The local track is supposed to manipulate these numbers in accordance with the lottery operator's desires and is supposed to profit to the extent of $25,000 a week for this service. It is recalled that during the HINES trial at New York City evidence of this operation was brought out, according to newspaper reports here. It does not appear that any lottery tickets are sold from New Orleans, an investigation relative to that having been investigated by Immigration Inspectors in New Orleans who are very much interested in proving a violation against DANDORAND for the purpose of causing his deportation. It is to be noted that DANDORAND was arrested by Immigration Inspectors on an alien warrant and that immediately thereafter Mayor ROBERT S. MAESTRI approached the U. S. Attorney at New Orleans, who caused the complaint to be dismissed. This is purely hearsay from Immigration Inspectors. There has been no other indication of outside influence on the New Orleans gambling interests, except for the fact that durin the life of the late Senator HUEY P. LONG and continuing for some time thereafter, the "CHERF" slot machines were given an exclusive franchise in the City of New Orleans and almost exclusive throughout the rest of the state.

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It was reported that certain New York parties representing the manufacturers and operators of the "CHIEF" slot machines had made a deal with Senator LONG so that he was given an annual $250,000 political contribution.

The liquor distributing businesses in New Orleans, so far as is known, are all entirely legitimate; there never has been received here any information that they are not.

The biggest share of the political graft in Louisiana is reported to arise out of the oil field concessions, the State of Louisiana owning numerous lands which are being exploited for oil. The details of how this is handled are not well known.

Very truly yours,

B. R. SACKETT,
Special Agent in Charge.

CEW:ahs

AIRMAIL - SPECIAL DELIVERY

Enc-Bureau

106

1308 Masonic Temple Building
New Orleans, Louisiana
May 22, 1939

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

PERSONAL and CONFIDENTIAL

Re: Louisiana Political Situation

Dear Mr. Hoover:

At the Louisiana Peace Officers Association Convention in Baton Rouge, Louisiana last week, I had an excellent opportunity to mingle with the State's peace officers who, of course, are very influential factors in the State's political situation. EARL K. LONG, presently Lieutenant-Governor of the State, was very much in evidence, and openly announced his candidacy for the governorship. I had occasion to visit with Mr. LONG at different times during the Convention. He impressed me as being about the "dumbest white man" I have ever talked to, has very little intelligence, no tact, and not very much common sense. He has an over-abundance of confidence in himself, speaks authoritatively about matters he quite evidently knows nothing about, and generally makes a very poor impression. He is quite stubborn, egotistical, and is the type of man who would not listen to reason or advice from any source.

According to the present trend of the political picture, it is almost certain that EARL LONG will receive the Democratic nomination at the caucus of the party which will meet in several months to select a candidate. If he receives that support he is, of course, assured of election. The whole situation now hinges upon the actions of Mayor ROBERT S. MAESTRI of New Orleans, who appears to hold the key to the situation. If MAESTRI supports LONG in the caucus, LONG will undoubtedly receive the nomination. Mayor MAESTRI controls the political situation in the City of New Orleans, and a large plurality in the city would be sufficient to overcome any possible plurality in the rest of the State. The principal opponent of LONG for the governorship candidacy is State Senator JAMES NOE of Monroe, Louisiana. NOE is very popular throughout the State with the exception of the City of New Orleans, and is an anti-administration man. The only other active candidate for the State administration endorsement for Governor is WADE C. MARTIN, presently State Public Service Commission Chairman. MARTIN is conceded not to have much of a chance. MARTIN was also present at the Peace Officers Association Convention; however, he did not take much of a part in the affairs, nor was he invited to make any speeches.

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RECORDED & INDEXED

original mailed to Director Gov 5/26/39

TOLSON NICHOLS

It can be plainly seen from the activities of the State officers Convention that Superintendent WEISS and the State Police who for the candidacy of EARL LONG since everything on the program was so planned as to give EARL LONG plenty of [illegible] and support. The general sentiment of the peace officers in attendance was not very favorable to LONG personally, but most of them apparently have taken the attitude that there is nothing which they can do about keeping LONG out and therefore would just have to go along with him.

I received confidential information at the Convention that in the event LONG is endorsed by the State Administration for Governor, EARL CHRISTENBERRY, who is presently Director of the State's Public Relations Office in Washington, will be a running mate of LONG for the office of Lieutenant-Governor. I spent quite a bit of time with EARL CHRISTENBERRY who was also present at the convention, and became personally friendly with him. CHRISTENBERRY is a very intelligent, tactful, diplomatic and likeable individual. He was private secretary to the late Senator HUEY P. LONG for some time, is a very good student of politics, and is a level-headed, capable young man. Mr. CHRISTENBERRY is about 35 years of age. His brother, HERBERT W. CHRISTENBERRY, is the first Assistant to the United States Attorney, RENE A. VIOSCA, at New Orleans. The fact that EARL CHRISTENBERRY will be Lieutenant-Governor in event EARL LONG becomes Governor is not known, and this information was given to me in confidence. During my association with EARL CHRISTENBERRY at the Convention and my general conversation with him, I came to the definite belief that Governor RICHARD W. LEACHE is presently in Washington for the purpose of endeavoring to secure the appointment as United States District Judge in New Orleans; that he expects to secure this appointment within the next month or six weeks, and if so will retire from office as Governor to enter upon his duties as judge within the next two months. Upon this event taking place, EARL LONG will automatically become Governor of the State and will be in position to better further his candidacy for his reelection as Governor.

The name of SEYMOUR WEISS did not enter into any of the discussions. Mr. WEISS was not present at the Convention, and I received no indication that he is personally active in politics in the State. He undoubtedly, of course, is active behind the scenes.

One of my newspaper friends, EDWARD HERBERT, City Editor of the New Orleans States, in a general conversation had some weeks ago, informed me of the political situation which coincided almost exactly with the situation as I found it at Baton Rouge, and as related above. HERBERT told me that EARL LONG is extremely and rabidly anti-Semitic and that if he were elected Governor, the Jews in Louisiana would just about have

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to leave the State; that for this reason, SEYMOUR WEISS and other prominent Jews in New Orleans and throughout the State, are bitterly against LONG for the governorship and are doing everything in their power to swing the sentiment away from LONG.

SAM GURVICH was very much in evidence at the Peace Officers Convention. He had his entire patrol force at Baton Rouge, all dressed up in blue-grey uniforms. He did a lot of his usual back-slapping and boasting, and tried to stick his nose into everything that went on. Although I had seen him only twice before, he tried to pretend he was very intimately friendly with me, tried to hang around the same group of people I happened to be with, and kept referring to me as "my old friend Ed." I more or less ignored SAM and by my actions and language let him and the others know that we were not pals, and that his presence was little short of a nuisance to me. GURVICH made no statements in my presence, nor did any information reach me that he made any statements or comments in any way detrimental or derogatory to the Bureau or any of its personnel. GURVICH, of course, seemed friendly with LONG and back-slapped him as much as anyone else in attendance.

There is no question in my mind but that if EARL LONG is elevated to the Governorship, he will unhesitatingly and without any subterfuge try to dominate the peace officers in Louisiana for his own purposes.

I thought that you should have the information relative to the whole situation as it appears to me at this time.

Very truly yours,

E. K. SACKETT
Special Agent in Charge

EKS:AIS

109

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
1308 Masonic Temple Building
New Orleans, Louisiana
May 22, 1939

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

PERSONAL and CONFIDENTIAL

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Very truly yours,

B. E. SACKETT
Special Agent in Charge

BES:AIS

112

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

May 27, 1939

EAT:CHS

Time: 12:57 P.M.

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILE

I called SAC Sackett of the New Orleans Office and advised him the Director desires that he prepare immediately a very comprehensive memorandum relative to the vice, corruption, political set-up, etc. in New Orleans, including the pay-offs, the organization and things of that nature, in order that the matter can be brought to the attention of the Attorney General. He was further advised that if it is at all possible, the Director would like to have this material sent to the Dallas Office by airmail, special delivery, so that the same will be there tomorrow morning. Mr. Sackett stated he would send this to the Director in care of the Dallas Office.

E. A. TAMM

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62-32509-111
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAY 29 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILES ONE

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62-32509-110X

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Lawler
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
1308 Masonic Temple Building
New Orleans, Louisiana
May 27, 1939

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Dallas, Texas

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

File

Dear Mr. Hoover:

In accordance with a telephonic conversation I had with Mr. Tamm this afternoon I have prepared memoranda dealing with the vice and political corruption situations in New Orleans and in the State of Louisiana. I am enclosing the original and one copy of each of these memoranda herewith.

I am also enclosing a copy of a letter which I addressed to you at Washington but which you have not as yet seen, dated May 22, 1939, dealing with the present political situation in Louisiana, which may be of interest to you.

I might state that Governor Leche is making strenuous efforts to "take over" General Murphy upon his arrival in New Orleans and to entertain him during his entire stay in the State. Mr. James Monroe Smith, President of Louisiana State University, this afternoon telephonically communicated with me and informed that Governor Leche had asked him to give a luncheon at the University at 1:00 P. M. this Monday in honor of General Murphy and Mr. Smith invited me to attend this luncheon. He also sent a telegraphic invitation to United States Attorney Viosca today, as the latter telephonically informed me. I have told all of these gentlemen that I know absolutely nothing about the plans of General Murphy or yourself during your stay here and that I could furnish no information regarding your itinerary or whether you would be available for any luncheons or other meeting purposes. Apparently the Governor plans to meet your party personally, according to Mr. Smith, who also advised me that General Murphy had agreed to stay at the Governor's Executive Mansion in Baton Rouge during the time he was in Louisiana.

I have all the necessary arrangements made here to meet you, as well as to take you any place you may desire to go at any time. Unless you advise to the contrary your party will be met by several Agents of this office and myself, without any motorcycle escort, or other State or Federal officials being in attendance.

RECORDED & INDEXED

Sincerely yours,

B. E. SACKETT,
Special Agent in Charge.

I ENCL. C

BES
PMH

Included in this Book

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62-32509-110X
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUL 5 1939
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TOLSON TAMM TWO NICHOLS MISS GANDY

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114

General Organized Crime Conditions, in the State of Louisiana

June 27, 1939

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. HOOVER:

May 27, 1939

VICE CONDITIONS AND POLITICAL CORRUPTION IN THE STATE OF LOUISIANA

GENERAL

Vice conditions in the 64 parishes throughout the state vary considerably. The sheriff of the parish is generally conceded to be the political leader and in control of the political situation. Sheriffs can succeed themselves in Louisiana, and a number of them have held office for many years and are considered to be outstanding political figures in the state. Among these are sheriff TOM HUGHES of Caddo Parish, Shreveport, La., FRANK CLANCY of Jefferson Parish, Gretna, La., G. V. SAUCIER of Avoyelles Parish, Marksville, La., and MILTON COVERDALE of Ouachita Parish, Monroe, La. Gambling and prostitution are prevalent in most of the parishes. At the present time practically every sheriff is a member of the state political machine and hence the organization has control of the conditions generally throughout the state. The late senator HUEY P. LONG had a law passed making it necessary for the Superintendent of the Louisiana State Police to approve deputies sheriff both as to the number of deputies a Sheriff can have and which candidates can be appointed to those positions. In this way, since the Superintendent of the Louisiana State Police is a political appointment of the Governor, the Governor can control the personnel of the sheriffs offices throughout the state to a large extent. Sheriffs in the state are making a vigorous effort to have this law repealed, and are hopeful of success during the next legislative session. There is no evidence of racketeering or of organized criminal gangs operating in any part of the state, the crimes being local in nature and committed by local individuals, and the gambling and other vice is controlled, in the large, by local interests.

PROSTITUTION

The cities of Shreveport and Monroe, La. each has a red light district where the activities of the prostitutes are rather closely supervised. Throughout the rest of the state, outside of New Orleans, prostitutes operate generally unmolested in taverns, eating places, and hotels. There have been no concerted efforts in the state generally to restrict or control prostitution.

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GAMBLING

The parishes of Jefferson and St. Bernard, which adjoin the outskirts of the city of New Orleans, each has two leading gambling establishments, which are conducted on quite an elaborate scale, those in Jefferson Parish being known as the Old Southport and the Original Southport Clubs, and those in St. Bernard Parish being known as the Jai Alai Club and the Arabi Club. It may be noted that the Jai Alai Club is reputedly operated by the same SMITH and BROWN who live at the Roosevelt Hotel and operate 118½ Baronne Street in the City of New Orleans. Some evidence of a connection with the state political machine in these establishments arose recently when the "Times-Picayune" newspaper of New Orleans photographed state Highway Department trucks and employees working at paving the parking lot for one of the Southport Clubs, resulting in a considerable amount of publicity and the operations of these clubs being suspended for two or three days by GOVERNOR LECHE. When the news value of the story died down somewhat, these places again resumed operations. The usual slot machines and pinball machines are quite prevalent throughout the state, with the exception that slot machines have not been in operation in New Orleans during the past few years.

PAROLE SYSTEM

Convicts may be pardoned by the Governor or paroled upon recommendation of the State Parole Board, of which LT. GOVERNOR EARL K. LONG is chairman and the state Attorney General is a member. Up until a few years ago the governors were in the frequent habit of "furloughing" prisoners from the state penitentiary for long periods of time, which resulted in a great deal of adverse newspaper publicity. This practice has been discontinued to a large extent under GOVERNOR LECHE. There is no question but what there had been a large number of abuses of the parole system in the state. The Parole Board is constantly paroling long-term convicts, though very little publicity has been attendant thereto. It is rumored that EDMUND BURKE, Secretary of the political organization in New Orleans, is the "go-between" or contact man in negotiations to secure paroles for considerations.

POLITICS

The state organization is presently in control of the political situation, and all persons in office are chosen for their loyalty and support of that organization. The primary election amounts to virtually an election to any state office. The state organization selects its candidates through a caucus of the entire party, and support at that caucus is enough to insure receiving the primary nomination. At the present time LT. GOVERNOR EARL K. LONG is endeavoring to secure the party's support for the next Governorship

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of the state. He is opposed principally by two individuals, State Senator JAMES P. NOE of Monroe, who is LONG'S principal opponent, and Public Service Commissioner WADE O. MARTIN, who is conceded to have not much of a chance.

The party dominates virtually all public offices, and the office holders are kept in line quite effectively. Present Governor RICHARD W. LECHE was formerly GOVERNOR O. K. ALLEN'S secretary, prior to becoming Governor four years ago and it is reported that at the time he became Governor he had very little if any money. At the present time he is undoubtedly a millionaire, owning a large home in Covington, La. and having a great deal of oil interest. He also owns and operates a weekly newspaper called the "Louisiana Progress" which, of course, secures a great deal of advertisement from the business institutions currying favor from the administration throughout the state. It is also reported that each state employee has to buy a number of subscriptions to this weekly commensurate with the salary he or she receives from the state. This also applies to the employees of the New Orleans Police Department and probably other city employees. I have been informed by a confidential contact of mine that this newspaper nets the Governor about $100,000.00 a year. It was developed during an investigation by this office that the "Louisiana Progress" had assessed the city of Monroe, La. $500.00 for a small advertisement in the paper, which some citizens of Monroe stopped by securing an injunction to restrain the city from paying the money. It is presumed that like assessments were made to other cities in the state, the New Orleans [illegible].

It has been alleged and it is commonly known that there is a system of "de-ducts" whereby 5% of each state employee's salary is deducted from his salary check and no accounting is made of the use of these funds except that the money presumably goes for political purposes. A like deduction is made from the salaries of city policemen. The subscriptions to the "Louisiana Progress" are also taken out in the form of deductions from pay checks. It has been estimated by a New Orleans city policeman, related in the strictest confidence, that out of a salary of $135.00 per month approximately $20.00 goes to some form of contribution required of him by the political organization.

The late senator HUEY P. LONG passed a law which is still on the statute books making it an offense for any citizen or group of citizens to attempt to audit the books or records relating to state expenditures.

Respectfully submitted,

B. E. Sackett,
Special Agent in Charge.

BES:bu

General organized Crime June 27, 1939

~~MEMORANDUM FOR MR. HOOVER:~~ ~~May 27, 1939~~

Conditions New Orleans Louisiana

VICE CONDITIONS AND POLITICAL CORRUPTION
IN NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

GENERAL

The present Mayor, ROBERT S. MAESTRI, was an ardent supporter of the late Senator HUEY P. LONG and he is at the present time, insofar as the public knows, the dominant political factor and leader in the City of New Orleans. Persistent rumor has it, however, that in reality ALFRED DANZIGER, a very prominent attorney in New Orleans, is actually "the secret mayor". DANZIGER'S brother GEORGE occupies the position of assistant to Mayor MAESTRI and while ALFRED DANZIGER, himself, is not openly active in politics, he is believed to be the man who counsels and advises Mayor MAESTRI in his activities.

The city political organization is known as the Choctaw Club. This organization is dominated by Mayor MAESTRI, SEYMOUR WEISS, ABE SHUSHAN, a prominent business man and close friend of the late Senator LONG, and several of the City Commissioners. MR. EDMUND BURKE is the secretary of this club and has active charge of the gambling and other concessions granted by the organization. This individual is also reputed to be the go-between on State parole payoffs.

There is no question but what Superintendent GEORGE REYER, of the New Orleans Police Department, receives his orders from Mayor MAESTRI and carries out the wishes of the political organization. As will be set forth later in this memorandum, the Choctaw Club grants lottery, gambling and pinball concessions throughout the city and the members of the New Orleans Police Department see to it that these concessions are protected.

The political leaders who dominate the Choctaw Club are also reported to have formed a syndicate into which all graft moneys are paid and through which they are distributed to the various officials in their proper proportions. It is reputed that the income from vice and gambling goes into this fund and is used by members of the organization to invest in businesses, as an example, the syndicate is reputed to have purchased the New Orleans Baseball Club from a Cleveland owner, namely, CHARLES SOMMERS. At that time the rumor was very commonly current that a certain sum of money in this fund had been embezzled by one of the men designated to handle it. This syndicate is reported to have purchased through these funds the Maison Blanche Department Store building, the entire block of ground on which the Roosevelt Hotel is situated, the Jacobs Candy Company, the New Orleans Baseball Club and a local bakery and to have invested in other local enterprises.

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Governor LECHE, SEYMOUR WEISS, ROBERT S. MAESTRI, ABE SHUSHAN and GEORGE REYER are reputed to be the principal members of this syndicate and to have benefitted most personally by these operations. It may be stated that SEYMOUR WEISS is Chairman of the Police Board of New Orleans, as well as President of the New Orleans Dock Board, a State organization, in addition to being President of the Roosevelt Hotel, Jacobs Candy Company and the New Orleans Baseball Club. He wields a great deal of influence through these connections and in ~~conversation with me he~~ just as much as said that Governor LECHE would do anything he asked of him at any time.

The City of New Orleans is comparatively free from racketeering and organized vicious crime. The Police Department is known for its third degree tactics in handling the persons arrested and it is not believed that Superintendent REYER or Chief of Detectives JOHN J. GROSCH would permit outside organized criminals to operate in the city. Prostitution and gambling in all forms is very prevalent in the city and is operated as hereinafter described.

MR. SAM GURVICH operates the New Orleans Private Patrol and has about three hundred men working for him. This organization is nothing more than a racket since it purports to do the work that the New Orleans Police Department actually should do. GURVICH'S men are stationed on a great majority of the docks, and patrol and protect most of the better residential districts throughout the city. It is believed that Superintendent of Police GEORGE REYER and possibly Chief of Detectives JOHN J. GROSCH are silent partners with GURVICH in this organization. It is also believed that SEYMOUR WEISS possibly has a financial interest in the organization but it is definitely known that he is very friendly with SAM GURVICH and helps him in every possible manner.

PROSTITUTION

There are about six principal houses of prostitution in the city, all having from twelve to twenty prostitutes, which have operated unmolested for a number of years and with the apparent sanction and approval of those in power. These are as follows:

GLENN EVANS, 823 Bienville Street - 20 girls.
BERTHA ANDERSON, 321 Royal Street - 15 girls.
NORMA WALLACE, wife of PETE HERMAN, the ex-prizefighter, 1026 Conti Street - 15 girls.
The Club Plantation, operated by PETE HERMAN and his brother, GASPER GULOTTA, 328 Burgundy Street - 12 girls.
DORA RUSSO, 304 Burgundy Street - 12 girls.

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Besides these, there are probably fifteen or twenty other recognized houses of prostitution in the city, all of the others, however, being smaller and not as prominent as the ones mentioned. It is believed that GASPER GULOTTA, the brother of PETE HERMAN, mentioned above, is the payoff man or go-between in connection with the payoffs made by the houses of prostitution operators to the syndicate. It is believed that Captain HENRY ASSET, of the New Orleans Police Department, is the police official in charge of enforcement of the rules or desires laid down by the syndicate and is in charge of the "policing" of the prostitution situation in New Orleans.

The only restrictions on prostitution in the city, generally, are that prostitutes must be examined at least once a month, however, this rule is not enforced, and prostitutes are not permitted to solicit on the streets or in any of the hotels but are not molested if they answer a call to any hotel other than the Roosevelt, which they are not permitted to enter. This rule is rather strictly enforced by the Police Department, of course, as a protection to so-called legitimate houses of prostitution. Practically all of the houses of prostitution are in the French Quarter of the city. Investigations conducted by the New Orleans office have indicated that those prostitutes which come to New Orleans from other cities do so, because of the favorable conditions with respect to prostitution here, of their own free will and there has been no indication of any organized transportation of prostitutes to the City of New Orleans.

GAMBLING

HORSE RACING AND BOOKMAKING.

The Louisiana Jockey Club at New Orleans has an 105-day racing season running from Thanksgiving day until the end of March of each year. A syndicate of track operators, owning numerous of the smaller tracks in the United States and Canada, is operated under the direction of one LEO DANDERANDE, a citizen of Montreal, Canada. One CATERNICH formerly dominated this group but he died during the past season. A local man, ROBERT EDDY, is front man and bears the title of President. This group is closely connected with SEYMOUR WEISS, Mayor MAESTRI and members of the local administration. This track is reputed to be one of the most crooked in the country and ~~I have heard~~ it said that at least one race a day is "fixed" and the proper officials are advised of the "fix" as part of their payoff.

During the time the track is in operation no bookmakers are allowed to operate in the City of New Orleans and the Police Department rigidly enforces this rule. When the track closes, however, bookmakers are allowed to operate freely and several hundred of them spring up into business to operate until the track reopens in the fall.

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GAMBLING ESTABLISHMENTS.

There is only one large gambling establishment catering to all the more popular forms of gambling, such as dice and roulette, permitted to operate within the city limits of New Orleans, that being the establishment at 318½ Baronne Street, directly opposite the Roosevelt Hotel, which is run by two individuals known as BROWN and SMITH who reside at the Roosevelt Hotel. Other large gambling establishments are in immediately adjacent Parishes, however. The remainder of the gambling establishments in New Orleans constitute a set of "21" tables, Klondike games and, in a few places, roulette tables are permitted. Most of these are run in conjunction with a bookmaking establishment.

The Choctaw Club, through its secretary, EDMUND BURKE, is supposed to grant these gambling concessions, probably both on a political as well as payoff basis, and the Police Department through Captain ASSET and his Division see to it that only the approved gambling establishments operate.

SLOT MACHINES AND PINBALL MACHINES.

For a number of years slot machines operated openly in New Orleans, there apparently being an exclusive franchise given the makers of the "Chief" slot machines. Due to a great public demand for their removal they were removed and immediately thereafter the practice of putting out Klondike games was adopted by the Choctaw Club. These, likewise, met with a great deal of adverse publicity and were removed from most business establishments, only a few being presently operating in strictly gambling establishments. Pinball machines were next made the subject of attack by the local citizens group and at present only pinball machines not having an automatic payoff are permitted to operate. However, there are at present a great many pinball machines on which the award must be made in cash by the proprietor of the establishment in which they are situated. In effect, therefore, these are actually slot machines. These pinball machines are put out by about a dozen companies or groups, all of them being properly connected with those in power. The Police Department sees to it that only the authorized outfits have machines in operation. There is also unquestionably a large payoff from these pinball machine operators to the syndicate.

LOTTERIES.

At the present time in New Orleans there are about a dozen groups operating lotteries in the city, the activities of which are controlled by the Choctaw Club by concession or franchise with an appropriate payoff to those in power. These lotteries are of varied descriptions. The most popular one is played by the negro and poor white element and has a daily

drawing. One may bet from .05 to $5.00 in the lotteries. Every indication is that these lotteries are locally run and no interstate features have come to the attention of the New Orleans office.

POLITICAL SITUATION

The political machine in New Orleans is an exceptionally strong one. The persons appointed to city offices invariably are loyal supporters of the organization and effectively carry out its orders and objectives in the administration of their respective city departments. A portion of all city employees' salaries goes to their ward boss, as well as other proportions being taken for the benefit of the State political machine. Since the New Orleans Baseball Club has come under the ownership of SEYMOUR WEISS and his associates Mayor MAESTRI has decreed a half-holiday for all city employees on the first day of the baseball season and practically instructed all city employees to purchase tickets.

The old Tammany Hall methods are used in controlling the votes in the city. The voting strength of the State is such that if a candidate for State office has a large plurality in the City of New Orleans he is virtually assured of election even though losing the balance of the State. The City of New Orleans, therefore, has dominated the State administration, except during the regime of the late Senator HUEY P. LONG.

Respectfully submitted,

B. E. SACKETT,
Special Agent in Charge.

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62-32509

Section

6

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

EAT: GVC

July 9, 1939

Time: 3:07 p.m.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

RE: POLITICAL SITUATION IN LOUISIANA

I talked telephonically with SAC Sackett of New Orleans with reference to the last paragraph of the attached memorandum dated July 8, 1939, in which Mr. Sackett requested authority from the Bureau to obtain some information from a safe company relative to a safe which allegedly was constructed in ex-Governor Leche's home. I told Mr. Sackett he was authorized to get this information and give it to United States Attorney Viosca.

Mr. Sackett stated that the WPA Investigators yesterday picked up one Eugene Barksdale, acting Construction Superintendent at Louisiana State University, charging him with diversion of WPA materials. One James Marshall was picked up the day before this, making three persons altogether that have been charged in a Commissioners complaint with WPA violations.

RECORDED & INDEXED 62-32509-143

Mr. Sackett said that Agent Weeks was on his way to Washington for retraining and he has something to discuss with me which Mr. Sackett did not care to mention on the telephone.

It is Mr. Sackett's opinion that Alice Grosjean, formerly Huey O Long's secretary, should be interviewed thoroughly by someone who has a background of the case, as she was asked by the Agent who interviewed her what information she had and she said if she was asked specifically questions on the different angles of the matter, she would answer the questions, otherwise she would not. The newspaper column, "Washington Merry-Go-Round", states that she has kept photostatic evidence of the irregularities which have been performed.

Respectfully,

E. A. TAMM

86-1045-44
14-4-1785-19

Done

OK. do so.

DE-INDEXED
DATE:
13

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

July 8, 1939

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Lawler
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

LRP:TEB

Time 11:05 a.m.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TAMM

Re: POLITICAL SITUATION IN LOUISIANA

SAC Sackett called from New Orleans in connection with the above matter and advised that according to the newspapers this morning State Attorney General Dave Ellison sent a telegram to Attorney General Murphy requesting General Murphy to permit U. S. Attorney Viosca to make available to Ellison all of the information in the possession of his Office, presumably that which was presented to the Federal Grand Jury is also included, which relates to any State violations. SAC Sackett stated Ellison has taken the attitude that he is willing to cooperate with the Federal Government in every way and in turn wants the Federal Government to cooperate with him by furnishing all evidence or information to him which has to do with State violations or irregularities.

According to Mr. Sackett it appears that Ellison called Mr. Viosca yesterday requesting a conference for the purpose of exchanging information and at that time Mr. Viosca told him that he was prohibited by the rules of the Department of Justice from furnishing any information except under the expressed authority of the Attorney General. Apparently, in view of this, Ellison sent the above mentioned telegram to the Attorney General.

Mr. Sackett stated he had just received, through an Assistant U. S. Attorney, a message from Mr. Viosca, who is presently at his Summer home in St. Louis for the day, requesting him to send information to the Attorney General to the effect that he does not want to furnish any information to Ellison for the reason that Ellison is an appointee of ex-Governor Leche and there is every indication that Ellison himself is involved in this matter. Mr. Sackett requested that this information be furnished to the Director.

62-32507

Mr. Sackett stated that in a teletype Thursday he transmitted a request from the U. S. Attorney asking him to obtain some information from a safe company relative to a safe which allegedly was constructed in ex-Governor Leche's home. Mr. Sackett stated he has received no authority from the Bureau as yet to conduct this investigation and as the U. S. Attorney is anxious about this matter he requested advice as to whether he should proceed with the requested investigation.

Respectfully,

L. R. Pennington

L. R. PENNINGTON

See that all such requests are promptly acted upon.

H.

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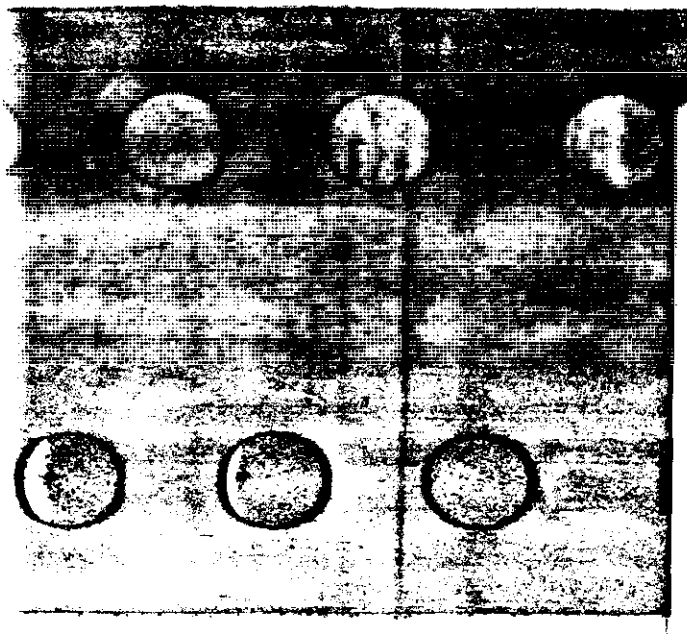
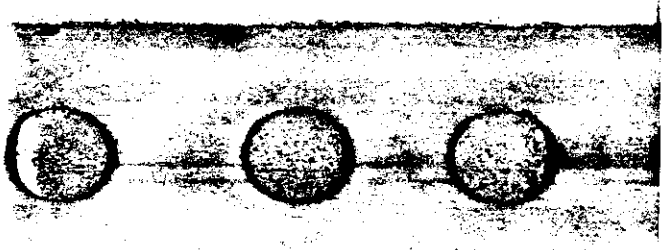
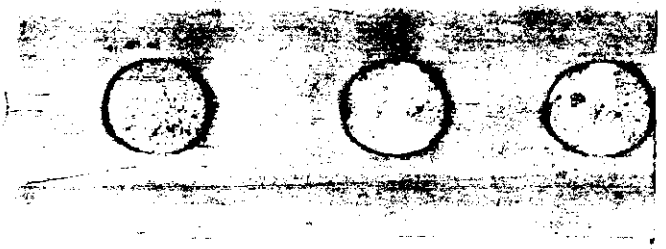






FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

7-8 1939

___The Director	___Files Section
___Mr. Nathan	___Personnel Files
___Mr. Tolson	___Identification Division
___Mr. Clegg	___Technical Laboratory
___Mr. Glavin	___Mechanical Section
___Mr. Nichols	___Chief Clerk's Office
___Mr. Crowl	___Crime Statistics
___Mr. Tracy	

SUPERVISORS

___Mr. Balch	___Mr. Cornelius	___Mr. Lawler
___Mr. Bellino	___Mr. Guerin	___Mr. McIntire
___Mr. Bickley	___Mr. Hayden	___Mr. Pennington
___Mr. Brennan	___Mr. Hogan	___Mr. Rosen
___Mr. Carson	___Mr. Kimball	___Mr. Sears
___Mr. Chambers	___Mr. Kramer	___Mr. Zimmer

* * *

___Miss Gandy	___Bring file up to date
___Mr. West	___Send File
___Mrs. Morton	___Correct
___Miss Coe	___Call me regarding this
___Mr. Albaugh	___Note and Return
___Mr. Halter	___Search, serialize and route
___Miss Conlon	___Stenographers 5724
___Mr. Gauthier	___Stenographers 5730
___Typists - 5724	___Stenographers 5706
___Stenographers 5716	___Prepare tickler for_____
___See Me	

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Nathan	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Coffey	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Crowl	
Miss Garbo	
Mr. Lawler	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sears	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Mr. Tracy	
Miss Gandy	

E. A. TAMM - 5734.

4

JFS:COE

Time: 4:45 p.m. June 29, 1939

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TAMM

RE: POLITICAL SITUATION IN LOUISIANA
DR. JAMES MONROE SMITH

SAC Bugas called from Detroit to advise he had just learned that Smith and his wife bought a Ford car from an agency in Dearborn, Michigan, on Tuesday, June 27, for which they paid about $800.00 in cash. The lady gave the name of Mrs. J. Smith at the time of the purchase.

A license plate was obtained for the car and a check by the Detroit Police Department and other authorities in Detroit has reflected that the car went into Windsor, Canada, from Detroit between 4:00 p.m. and midnight, probably shortly after 4:00 p.m., on Tuesday, June 27.

The license number is 46792, 1939 Michigan plates. Mr. Bugas did not have the motor number but he is to obtain that information.

Dr. Smith and his wife purchased visitors permit No. P-29548.

In answer to my inquiry, Mr. Bugas stated that Dooter and Mrs. Smith have been definitely identified from the descriptions that appeared in a teletype.

According to Bugas, the Detroit Police and and the Michigan State Police have been vigorously investigating this case since Monday. I instructed him to keep his investigation very discreet and that if there is anything the Bureau wants he would be advised.

Respectfully,

RECORDED & INDEXED

62-3279-14

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUL 10
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

5

1308 Masonic Temple Bldg.,
New Orleans, La.
July 17, 1939.

Hon. Rene A. Viosca,
United States Attorney,
New Orleans, Louisiana.

Re: LOUISIANA STATE OFFICIALS;
INFORMATION CONCERNING.

Dear Mr. Viosca:

In accordance with the past procedure of this office, there is being transmitted herewith information obtained from an anonymous informant who calls himself "TOM", also copies of two letters which were addressed to the Attorney General.

The informant who calls himself "TOM" and has called this office on previous occasions and furnished information, the substance of which has been furnished you, again telephonically contacted this office on July 17, 1939. He advised that the Times Picayune dated July 16, 1939, carried some information relative to State Senator JAMES A. NOE exposing irregularities relative to the permission of the operation of hand books in New Orleans. He advised that all the persons operating hand books are protected by New Orleans Criminal District Attorney CHARLES BYRNE, and that he believes BYRNE has not paid any income tax on the money he received.

He advised that all State employees of Louisiana, and employees of the City of New Orleans, are required to contribute 5% of their salaries; that the persons who collected this were very careful not to collect 5% contributions from employees who were receiving compensation from the Federal Government. He advised that the Ward leaders in the City of New Orleans also collected an additional 1% and that the only Ward leader he knew who spent this money for entertaining the persons in his Ward was a Mr. McCONNELL, the leader of the 17th Ward.

He advised that JIMMIE MORRISON, who was defeated in a Congressional election about a year ago, had a good deal of information in connection with irregularities at Charity Hospital, New Orleans.

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

This informant advised that he considered DR. A. LORIO, a doctor in Baton Rouge, as the principal figure in Louisiana irregularities, and that the former Governor R. W. LECHE merely carried out DR. LORIO'S orders.

This individual, in another telephone conversation advised that A. J. FARBACHER, 201 S. Rampart Street, New Orleans, whom he had previously mentioned, and who was in the hand book racket, was related to CHARLES A. BYRNES. He advised that PERCY ABBOTT of New Orleans, who had a criminal record, was the go-between for CHARLES BYRNES, the Chief of Police and the Mayor; that JIMMIE MORAN is the right hand man for the Mayor.

He advised that EDDIE BURKE, New Orleans attorney, acted as a messenger between the former Governor R. W. LECHE and attorneys relating to pardon matters and that this man was paid off as was R. W. LECHE whenever a pardon was issued, but that BURKE did not participate in the graft to the extent that LECHE did. This informant further advised that he understood R. W. LECHE received material from the Charity Hospital in New Orleans which he used on his Covington estate.

The two letters previously mentioned as received by the Attorney General are quoted as follows:

" Mansura, La., July 1st, 1939

Att'y General Frank Murphy,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

The letter of Rev. Ira Day Lang rector of St. George's episcopal church, I am for it. When ever an investigation is made of Fraud in voting in this state, please conduct one in Avoyelles Parish - I will be only to glad to testify in an election held Sept. 1938.

Yours truly

/s/ Guy J. Prevot "

- - - -

" Baskin, La.
July 8, 1939.

U. S. Attorney General F. Murphy
Washington, D. C.

Hon. Mr. Murphy:

I am writing you in connection with recent investigations in La. It has been rumored that an investigation would be made into the "Kick In" collected from all State employees.

I wish to say that I have worked for the state for three years, or up until Oct. 31st 1936. At that date I quit working for them. Every check we recd. we had to kick in 5%. I was getting $2.50 with the exception of about three months that I recd. $3.00 per day. During this period I payed in or kicked in about $140.00. The kick in was made at the district office or a man would call out on the work to take this "kick"in" up. They would not give you a receipt or let you pay by check. Failure to "kick in" automatically removed you from the pay-rolls. As this is a very unfair practice I would like to see it investigated.

I didn't know just who to write but decided to write you. They are so closely associated at Baton Rouge until it would be useless to ask for an investigation from our State Attorney General.

Would it be necessary for me to make an affidavit out to begin a clean up or just what? No present employee of the State can do this as he would be fired outright.

I will be expecting a reply from you.

Thank you

Very Truly

James W. Reagan.

Very truly yours,

CWD:WH
cc-Bureau

B. E. Sackett,
Special Agent in Charge.

C O P Y (gmr)

TELETYPE

FBI NEW ORLEANS 6-27-39 3-25 PM WH

DIRECTOR

LOUISIANA POLITICAL SITUATION. I RECEIVED CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION INDICATING JAMES MONROE SMITH SECURED THE ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS CASE LOAN THROUGH HIBERNIA NATIONAL BANK OF NEW ORLEANS JUNE FIFTEENTH AND ALSO RECEIVED THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS FROM NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE NEW ORLEANS AND ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS FROM CITY NATIONAL BANK AT BATON ROUGE, THESE LAST TWO AMOUNTS BEING OBTAINED RECENTLY, DATE NOT KNOWN, BY PUTTING UP FRAUDULENT LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY BONDS AS COLLATERAL. THE ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS SECURED FROM THE HIBERNIA NATIONAL BANK JUNE FIFTEENTH EVIDENTLY USED TO PAY BROKERAGE ACCOUNT FENNER AND BEANE. FURTHER THAN FENNER AND BEANE, BROKERAGE CONCERN, ON A NUMBER OF OCCASIONS PURSUANT TO SMITHS ORDERS, MADE CHECKS PAYABLE TO VARIOUS HIGH OFFICIALS OF STATE ADMINISTRATION REPRESENTING PROCEEDS IN SMITHS BROKERAGE ACCOUNT. THE NAMES OF THESE OFFICIALS HAVE NOT BEEN LEARNED AS YET. SMITH NOT YET LOCATED AND SHERIFF NEWMAN H DEBRETTON OF EAST BATON ROUGE PARISH TODAY OFFERED PERSONAL REWARD OF TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS, NOT PAYABLE TO PEACE OFFICERS, FOR INFORMATION LEADING TO SMITHS ARREST. INFORMATION JUST RECEIVED THAT SPECIAL SESSION OF EAST BATON ROUGE PARISH GRAND JURY WILL CONVENE BATON ROUGE ROMORROW MORNING TO HEAR TESTIMONY REGARDING SMITHS IRREGULARITIES. FEDERAL GRAND JURY AT NEW ORLEANS VOLUNTARILY

Louisiana

Political Situation

ORIGINAL FILED IN

RECORDED & INDEXED.

62-32507-10

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

JUL 8 1939

REQUESTED OF USA OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTIGATE WPA IRREGULARITIES AT BATON ROUGE. WPA INVESTIGATORS HAVE INDICATED TO USA HERE THAT INDIVIDUALS WHO MADE AFFIDAVITS CHARGING WPA IRREGULARITIES DECLINED TO MAKE WRITTEN STATEMENTS. USA TODAY HAS HAD GRAND JURY SUBPOENAES ISSUED TO VARIOUS WPA EMPLOYEES TO TESTIFY BEFORE GRAND JURY COMENCING THIS FRIDAY. USA EXPECTS TESTIMONY TO BE GIVEN BEFORE FEDERAL GRAND JURY OVER A PERIOD OF SEVERAL WEEKS. ALLEGATIONS OF IRREGULARITY INCLUDE INFORMATION THAT CERTAIN BUILDINGS WERE FABRICATED IN THE COLISEUM OF LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY BY WPA WORKERS WITH WPA FUNDS AND THEN TAKEN TO PRIVATE RESIDENCE OF EX GOVERNOR Richard LECHE AT COVINGTON LOUISIANA AND THEN SET UP AS HOUSES. INDICATIONS ALSO ARE THAT SUPERINTENDENT OF CONSTRUCTION AT LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY IS UNDER INVESTIGATION IN THIS REGARD. EVIDENTLY WPA INVESTIGATORS HAVE NOT YET SUBMITTED A WRITTEN REPORT TO THE USA HERE. STAFF MEN OF NEW YORK TIMES AND NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE NEWSPAPERS PRESENTLY IN NEW ORLEANS COLLABORATING WITH NEW ORLEANS TEM TRIBUNE STAFF. THE NEW YORK TIMES REPRESENTATIVE TOLD MY INFORMANT HE HEARD DEFINITE RUMORS THAT YOU WERE COMING TO NEW ORLEANS PERSONALLY TO INVESTIGATE THE LOUISIANA SITUATION. FROM ANOTHER SOURCE I LEARNED THAT SOMEONE ALLEGEDLY FRIENDLY WITH EARL LONG IS TELLING A STORY TO THE EFFECT THAT HE SAW A TELEGRAM LAST NIGHT IN LONGS POSSESSION FROM YOU TO EARL LONG SAYING YOU WERE COMING TO LOUISIANA TO INSTITUTE AN INVESTIGATION. A STAFF REPRESENTATIVE OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE NEWSPAPER IS HERE COLLABORATING

WITH THE STAFF OF THE NEW ORLEANS STATES AND TIMES PICAYUNE.

CONSEQUENTLY, THE ARTICLES IN THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE WILL PROBABLY BE MORE VICIOUS AND ANTI STATE ADMINISTRATION THAN THOSE WHICH WILL APPEAR IN THE TWO NEW YORK PAPERS MENTIONED. EARL LONG TODAY ISSUED PUBLIC STATEMENT EXPRESSING INTENTION TO EXTEND THE THOROUGH INVESTIGATION INTO ALL BRANCHES OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT EVEN THOUGH SOME OF HIS FRIENDS MIGHT FEEL THE EFFECTS THEREOF. LECHE LEFT FOR HIS HOME AT COVINGTON LAST NIGHT IMMEDIATELY AFTER RESIGNING AND IS BELIEVED TO BE THERE TODAY. ACCORDING TO NEWSPAPER PICTURES AND COMMENTS HIS HEALTH APPEARS VERY MUCH IMPROVED. INFORMATION THAT CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE WILL TODAY START INVESTIGATION HERE OF WPA ADMINISTRATION IS ERRONEOUS. CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE HOWEVER IS EXPECTED TO CONDUCT INVESTIGATION HERE UPON RECEIVING ADDITIONAL FUNDS. REPRESENTATIVE CLIFTON W. WOODRUM OF VIRGINIA WAS CHAIRMAN OF THIS SUB COMMITTEE. DR. E. S. RICHARDSON WHO LAST NIGHT WAS NAMED PRESIDENT OF LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY TODAY ANNOUNCED HE DECLINED TO ACCEPT APPOINTMENT, THEREUPON GOVERNOR LONG IMMEDIATELY NAMED PAUL M. HEBERT, DEAN OF LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL, AS ACTING PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY.

SACKETT

ENC

OF FBI WASHINGTON DC RLA

11

Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice

New Orleans, Louisiana
July 18, 1939

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

Dear Sir:

RE: MONTE E. HART - MAIL FRAUD
LOUISIANA STATE OFFICIALS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

I am transmitting herewith a copy of the indictment which was returned by the Federal grand jury yesterday against MONTE E. HART, JAMES MONROE SMITH, J. EMORY ADAMS, SEYMOUR WEISS and LOUIS C. LESAGE in connection with the MailFraud offense. There are also attached hereto copies of the following statements which were turned over to this office by Assistant United States Attorney Leon Hubert:

(1) Statement made in the office of the Intelligence Unit, Room 343, Post Office Building, New Orleans, Louisiana, at 9:30 A. M. July 17, 1939, by SEYMOUR WEISS.

(2) Statement made in the office of the Intelligence Unit, Room 323, Post Office Building, New Orleans, Louisiana, July 12, 1939, by LOUIS C. LESAGE.

(3) Statement made in the office of the Intelligence Unit, Room 323, Post Office Building, New Orleans, Louisiana, July 14, 1939, by LEON C. WEISS.

A transcript of the evidence of MONTE HART given before the grand jury on July 6, July 12 and July 14, 1939, will be summarized and transmitted to the Bureau by air mail, special delivery, tomorrow.

Insofar as this office has been able to ascertain, the evidence transmitted herewith and that previously transmitted to the Bureau is all of the evidence which has been obtained to support the indictment which was returned yesterday. It is not believed that the United States Attorney or the agency investigating this case has any evidence additional to that which has been furnished the Bureau.

RECORDED & INDEXED

Very truly yours,

E. Sackett

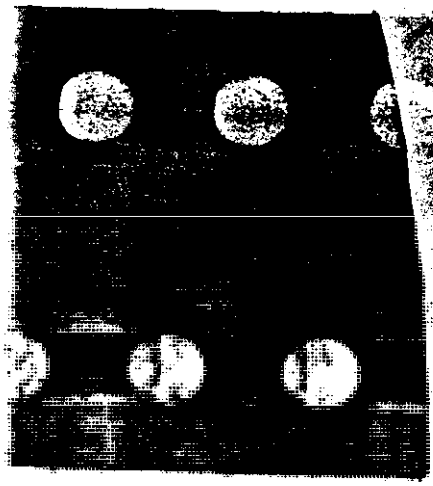
E. E. SACKETT,
Special Agent in Charge

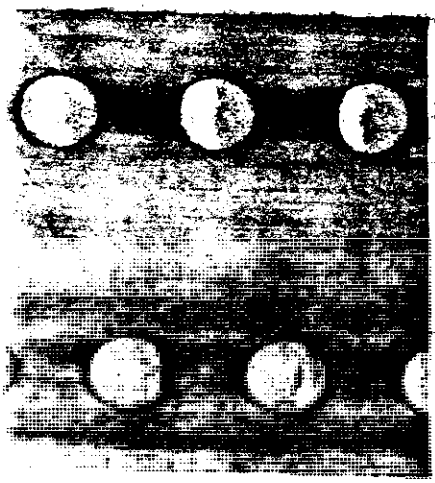
RLS:sh
Enclosures
AMED

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 5-162-71 96-1045-39

62-32509-144
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUL 19 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TANK TWO

by mail according to the direction thereon by the post office establishment of the United States at New Orleans, Louisiana, a certain letter enclosed in a postpaid envelope addressed to New Orleans Branch, Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta, New Orleans, Louisiana, which said letter was and is of the tenor following, to-wit:





*Form TR. 1[illegible] 1[illegible]

14-21 NEW ORLEANS BRANCH 14-[illegible] [illegible]

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF ATLANTA

NEW ORLEANS, LA. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

That at the time of causing to be delivered by mail according to the direction thereon the said letter, as aforesaid, the said defendants, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] then and there well knew that the said letter was for the purpose of executing the said scheme and artifice and was for the purpose of defrauding the Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, the State of Louisiana, and the Taxpayers of the State of Louisiana, contrary to the form of the statute in such case made and provided and against the peace and dignity of the United States.

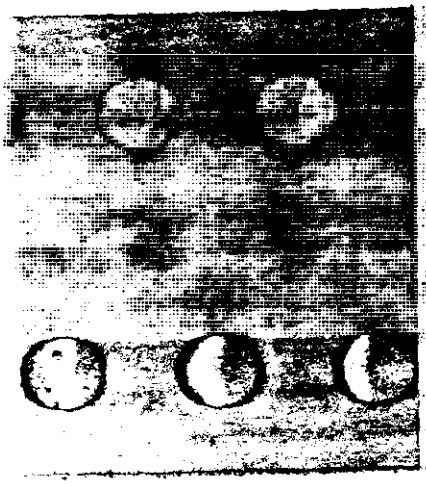
(Signed) [illegible] A. [illegible]
UNITED STATES ATTORNEY

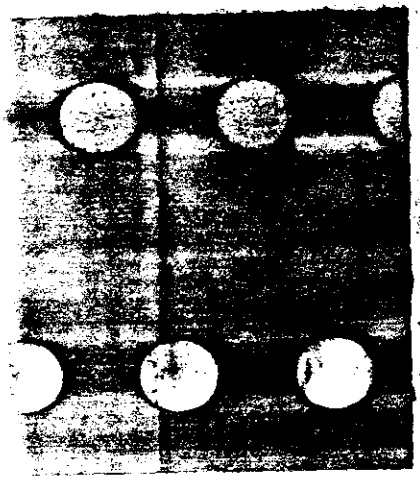
(Signed) O. JOHN ROGGE
ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL
OF THE UNITED STATES

(Signed) HERBERT N. CHRISTENBERRY
ASSISTANT U. S. ATTORNEY

(Signed) ARNOLD RAUM
SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY
GENERAL and SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO
THE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY

(Signed) LEON D. HUBERT, JR.
ASSISTANT U. S. ATTORNEY





to said equipment, fixtures and other contents of the Pineville Hotel pretended to be conveyed to the Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College in consideration of the said payment of $75,000 and that all of said defendants well knew that the said National Equipment Company, Inc., could convey no title or right to said property.

And the said Grand Jurors say, present and find that each and every one of the pretenses, representations and claims made and intended to be made by the said defendants were false and unless and intended to be false and unless and at all times [illegible] by the said defendants to be false and unless and were made and intended to be made by the defendants for the purpose and with the intention of obtaining from Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College and the State of Louisiana the sum of $75,000 not lawfully due, and converting the same to the use and benefit of said defendants.

That MONTE E. HARP, JAMES [illegible], [illegible] ADAMS, [illegible] [illegible] and LOUIS [illegible], the defendants herein, on the [illegible] day of October, 1935, at New Orleans, Louisiana, in the New Orleans Division of the Eastern District of Louisiana and within the jurisdiction of this Court for the purpose of executing the scheme and artifice aforesaid, unlawfully, fraudulently and feloniously did knowingly deposit and cause to be deposited in an authorized depository for mail matter of the United States at New Orleans, Louisiana, a certain cash letter and check enclosed in a postpaid envelope addressed to City National Bank, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, to be sent and delivered by the post office establishment of the United States, the face and reverse of which said check were and are of the following tenor, to-wit:

"Auxiliary Auxiliary No. 1736

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY AND A. & M. COLLEGE

Baton Rouge, La., Oct 30 1935 [illegible]

Pay to the Order of National Equipment Co. Inc. — $75,000.00

$75,000 & 00/ DOLLARS

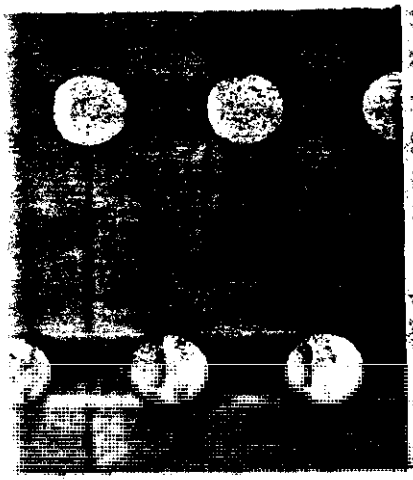
Louisiana State University and A. & M. College

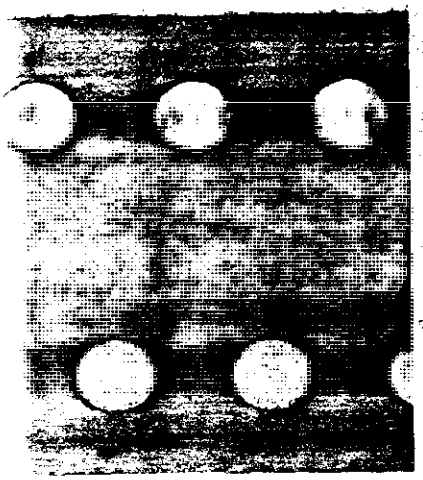
TO

CITY NATIONAL BANK
Baton Rouge, La.

(Signed) C. S. Johnson
Auditor

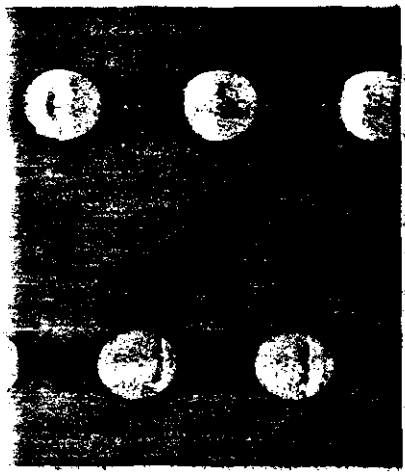
This voucher-check, when properly endorsed, becomes receipt in full for items listed. Alterations and erasures render null and void; return if not correct."

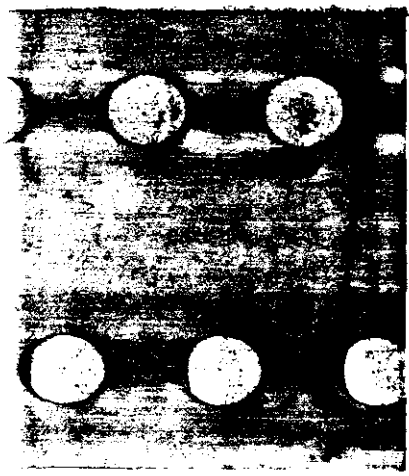




the United States.

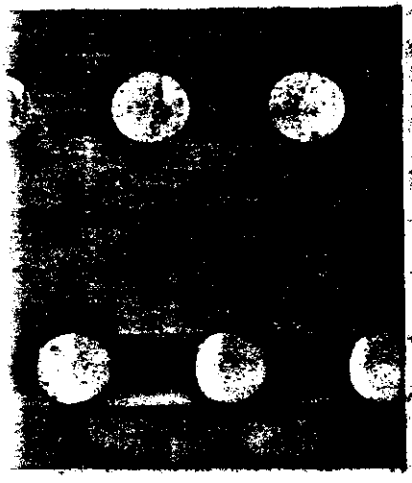
That the Grand Jurors say and present that the pretenses, fraudulent and false representations of the defendants herein that the aforesaid sum of $75,000 received by them from Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College was in payment of equipment, fixtures and other contents of the Bienville Hotel at New Orleans, Louisiana, were false and fraudulent in this, to-wit: that the defendants well knew that the said Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College would not and did not receive in return for said payment of $75,000 any consideration or any other thing of value whatsoever; that all of the defendants herein then and there well knew that all of the equipment, fixtures and other contents of said Bienville Hotel in fact were and were intended to be the subject of the sale of the Bienville Hotel with all of the contents and were included and were intended to be included in the sale price of $975,000 for said hotel with all appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining, and all equipment, engines, boilers, heating and lighting appurtenances, lifts and fixtures contained therein or affixed thereto, as is set forth in the Notarial Act before Dufour Bayle, Notary Public for the Parish of Orleans, executed December 3, 1936 as aforesaid; that all of said defendants also well knew that said National Equipment Company, Inc., had no title or right

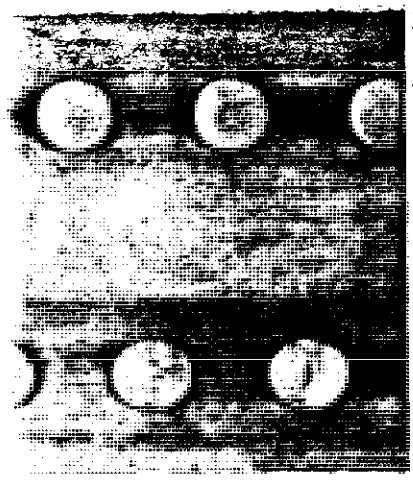




by National Equipment Company, Inc., of furnishings and equipment of the said Bienville Hotel for the sum of $[illegible]; that the defendant, [illegible] approved for payment the said invoice for $[illegible] and caused the check of the Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College to the order of the National Equipment Company, Inc., in the sum of $[illegible] to issue; that the defendant, MONTE E. HART, obtained possession of said check for $[illegible]; that the said MONTE E. HART then procured the endorsement of one [illegible], Vice-President of the National Equipment Company, Inc., on the said check, which check the said [illegible] had then [illegible] and presented to be [illegible] of the [illegible] National Bank at New Orleans, Louisiana, [illegible] the said MONTE E. HART carried on [illegible] that on the [illegible] day of [illegible], the said check was [illegible] at the said City Branch of the Whitney National Bank and the sum of $[illegible] in currency [illegible] to the defendant, MONTE E. HART; that the defendant, MONTE E. HART, [illegible] the defendant, [illegible] the sum of $[illegible] in currency, [illegible] the said defendant, [illegible], then gave the defendant, [illegible], $[illegible] in currency, retaining the remainder as his own property for his own use and benefit; that the said defendant, MONTE E. HART, on the [illegible]th day of October, 19[illegible], deposited the remaining $[illegible] in cash in the account of the National Equipment Company, Inc., at the City Branch of the Whitney National Bank, New Orleans; that on the [illegible]th day of November, 19[illegible], the defendant, MONTE E. HART, drew a check on the said account of the National Equipment Company, Inc., in the City Branch of the Whitney National Bank payable to the order of the defendant, LOUIS C. LESAGE, in the sum of $[illegible]; that the said LOUIS C. LESAGE cashed the said check on the [illegible]th day of November, 19[illegible], at the City Branch of the Whitney National Bank; that the defendant, LOUIS C. LESAGE, then paid to the defendant, [illegible], the sum of $[illegible] in currency and retained the balance of the said sum of $[illegible],000 as his own property and for his own use and benefit; that the defendant, MONTE E. HART, received from the National Equipment Company, Inc., the sum of $19,066.91 as his own property and for his own use and benefit.

And your Grand Jurors further present and charge: That in pursuance of said scheme and for the purpose of carrying out said scheme, the defendant, MONTE E. HART, on his own behalf and on behalf of the other defendants herein,

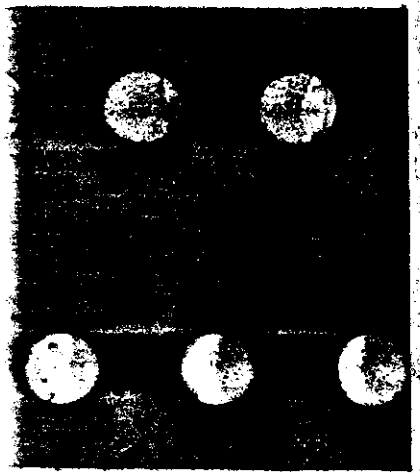


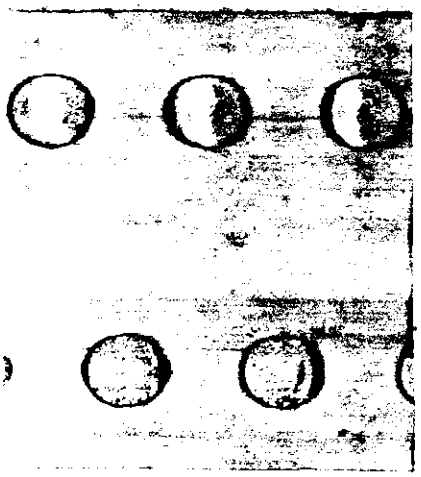


Forum, the said Lea Circle Hotel Company, Inc., acting through its agents, the defendants, [illegible] and [illegible], began negotiations with Richard [illegible], Governor of Louisiana, and with the defendant James [illegible], for the sale of the said Bienville Hotel, with all its equipment and contents to the Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College for the sum of $[illegible]; that on or about September [illegible], 19[illegible], as a result of said negotiations the Board of Supervisors of the Louisiana [illegible]

[illegible]

together with its equipment, fixtures and other contents to the Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College were in progress as aforesaid, the defendants, [illegible], [illegible] and [illegible], negotiated with the defendant, [illegible], for the purpose of the sum of $[illegible] by the Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College to the National Equipment Company, Inc., a corporation of which the defendant, [illegible], was principal stockholder and president, under the false and fraudulent pretext and representation that the said National Equipment Company, Inc., would sell and deliver to the Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College the equipment, fixtures and other contents of the Bienville Hotel; and all of the defendants herein agreed among themselves that they would lend their mutual aid and assistance in effecting the said pretended sale and in making a surreptitious distribution of the said sum of $75,000, proceeds thereof; that the defendant, MONTE E. HART, and the defendant, SEYMOUR WYLIE, prepared and caused to be prepared an invoice on a billhead of the National Equipment Company, Inc., addressed to Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, which invoice purported to cover the sale to Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College





UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
EASTERN DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA,
NEW ORLEANS DIVISION.

In the District Court of the United States, in and for the Eastern District of Louisiana, New Orleans Division, at the MAY term thereof, A. D. 1938.

The Grand Jurors of the United States duly expanded, sworn and charged at the term aforesaid of the Court aforesaid, on their oaths [illegible]

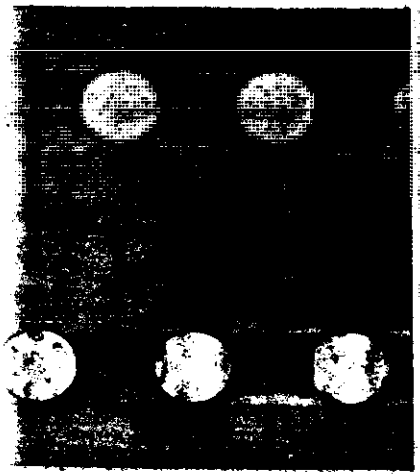
[illegible] Grand Jurors, heretofore, in the New Orleans Division of the Eastern District of Louisiana and within the jurisdiction of this Court, on or about the 15th day of September, 1935, and continuously thereafter until on or about the 1st day of February, 1937, the exact dates being unknown to your Grand Jurors, unlawfully, wilfully, knowingly and fraudulently devised and intended to devise a scheme and artifice to defraud and for obtaining money and property by means of false and fraudulent pretenses, representations and claims from the Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, the State of Louisiana and the Taxpayers of the State of Louisiana and divers other persons to your Grand Jurors unknown, which said scheme and artifice to defraud was to be effected by the use and misuse of the post office establishment of the United States, and in furtherance of and for the purpose of executing said scheme and artifice did deposit and cause to be deposited in an authorized depository for mail matter to be sent and delivered by the post office establishment of the United States, and did cause to be delivered by mail according to the direction thereon divers and sundry letters and checks, which said scheme and artifice to defraud was in substance as follows:

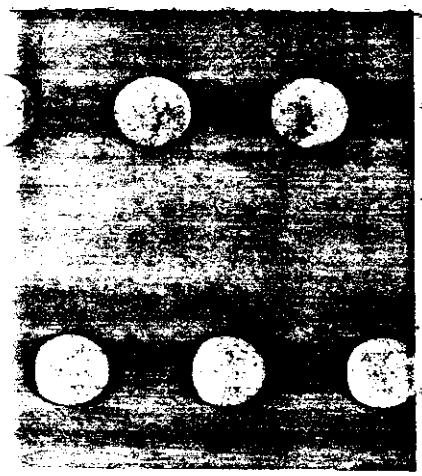
That the defendants, MONTE E. HART and SEYMOUR WEISS were officers of a certain corporation known as the Lee Circle Hotel Company, Inc., which corporation owned a certain building known as the Bienville Hotel and the land upon which it is situated in the City of New Orleans, together with all the equipment, fixtures and other contents located in the said building; that on or about September 20, 1935, the exact date being unknown to your Grand

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
EASTERN DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA,
NEW ORLEANS DIVISION.

In the District Court of the United States, in and for the Eastern District of Louisiana, New Orleans Division, at the MAY term thereof, A. D. 1936.

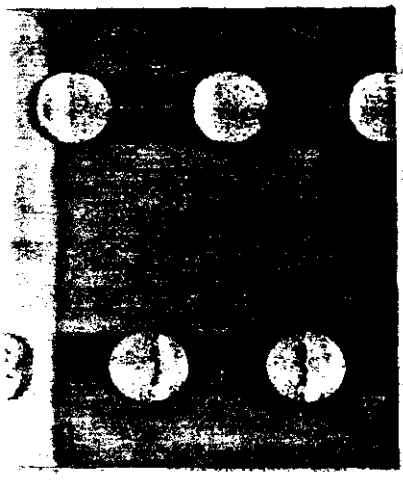
The Grand Jurors of the United States duly empaneled, sworn and charged at the term aforesaid of the Court aforesaid, on their oaths

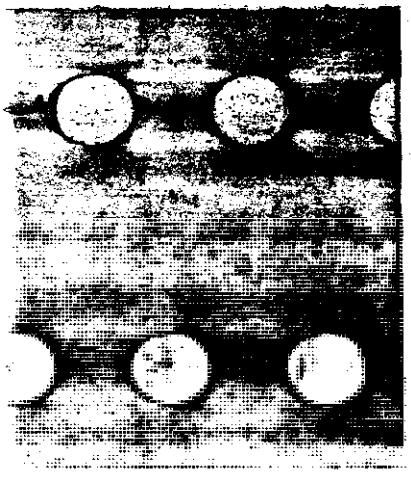




for obtaining money and property by means of false and fraudulent pretenses, representations and claims from the Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, the State of Louisiana and the Taxpayers of the State of Louisiana and divers other persons to your Grand Jurors unknown, which said scheme and artifice to defraud was to be effected by the use and misuse of the post office establishment of the United States, and in furtherance of and for the purpose of executing said scheme and artifice did deposit and cause to be deposited in an authorized depository for mail matter to be sent and delivered by the post office establishment of the United States, and did cause to be delivered by mail according to the direction thereon divers and sundry letters and circulars, which said scheme and artifice to defraud was in substance as follows:

That the defendants, HOMER E. HART and SEYMOUR WEISS were officers of a certain corporation known as the Lee Circle Hotel Company, Inc., which corporation owned a certain building known as the Bienville Hotel and the land upon which it is situated in the City of New Orleans, together with all the equipment, fixtures and other contents located in the said building; that on or about September 20, 1935, the exact date being unknown to your Grand



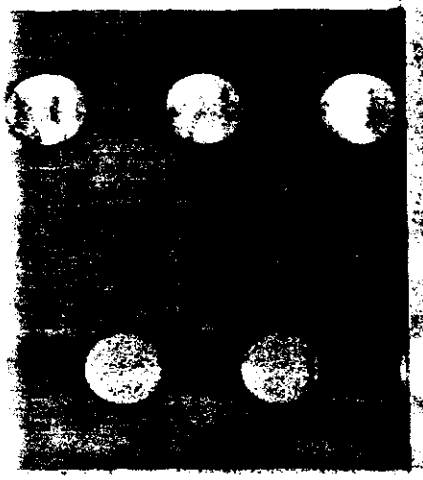


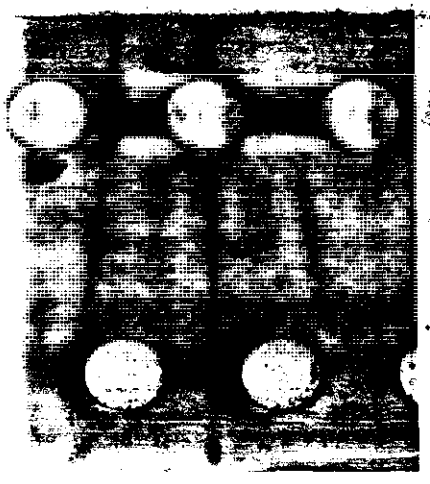
[illegible] Equipment Company, Inc., acting through its agents, the defendants, Seymour Weiss and Monte B. Hart, have negotiations with Richard W. Leche, Governor of Louisiana, and with the defendant James Monroe Smith, for the sale of the said Blairville Hotel, with all its equipment and contents to the Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College for the sum of $275,000; that on or about September 23, 1938, as a result of said negotiations the Board of Supervisors of the Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College [illegible]

[illegible] together with its equipment, fixtures and other contents to the Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College were in progress as aforesaid, the defendants, SEYMOUR WEISS, MONTE B. HART, SEYMOUR WEISS and J. EMORY ADAMS, negotiated with the defendant, JAMES MONROE SMITH, for the payment of the sum of $75,000 by the Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College to the National Equipment Company, Inc., a corporation of which the defendant, MONTE B. HART, was principal stockholder and president, under the false and fraudulent pretense and representation that the said National Equipment Company, Inc., would sell and deliver to the Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College the equipment, fixtures and other contents of the Blairville Hotel; and all of the defendants herein agreed among themselves that they would lend their mutual aid and assistance in effecting the said pretended sale and in making a surreptitious distribution of the said sum of $75,000, proceeds thereof; that the defendant, MONTE B. HART, and the defendant, SEYMOUR WEISS, prepared and caused to be prepared an invoice on a billhead of the National Equipment Company, Inc., addressed to Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, which invoice purported to cover the sale to Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College

by National Equipment Company, Inc., of furnishings and equipment of the said Riverside Hotel for the sum of $75,000; that the defendant, JAMES MUNDY, were approved for payment the said invoice for $75,000 and caused the check of the Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College to the order of the National Equipment Company, Inc., in the sum of $75,000 to issue; that the defendant, HENRY E. HANT, obtained possession of said check for $75,000; that the said HENRY E. HANT then procured the endorsement of one [illegible] upon said check for $75,000; that the said HENRY E. HANT [illegible] the proceeds of the said check for $75,000 in currency, retaining the remainder as his own property for his own use and benefit; that the said defendant, HENRY E. HANT, on the 27th day of October, 1948, deposited the remaining $60,000 in cash in the account of the National Equipment Company, Inc., at the City Branch of the Whitney National Bank; that subsequently thereto, on the 7th day of November, 1948, the defendant, HENRY E. HANT, drew a check on the said account of the National Equipment Company, Inc., in the City Branch of the Whitney National Bank payable to the order of the defendant, LOUIS G. LEMANN, in the sum of $25,000; that the said LOUIS G. LEMANN cashed the said check on the 10th day of November, 1948, at the City Branch of the Whitney National Bank; that the defendant, LOUIS G. LEMANN, then paid to the defendant, HENRY HANT, the sum of $16,000 in currency and retained the balance of the said sum of $25,000 as his own property and for his own use and benefit; that the defendant, HENRY E. HANT, received from the National Equipment Company, Inc., the sum of $15,066.71 as his own property and for his own use and benefit.

And your Grand Jurors further present and charge: That in pursuance of said scheme and for the purpose of carrying out said scheme, the defendant, HENRY E. HANT, on his own behalf and on behalf of the other defendants herein,





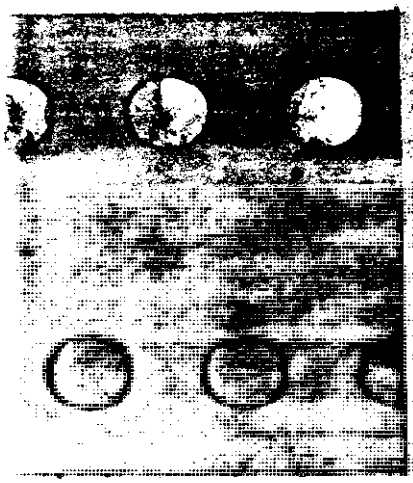
presented the aforesaid check of the Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College drawn to the order of National Equipment Company, Inc., in the sum of $75,000 to the City Branch of the Whitney National Bank to be cashed, the defendants well knowing that said check was drawn upon the City National Bank of Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and that it would be necessary in order to effect collection that the said check be presented to the City National Bank of Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

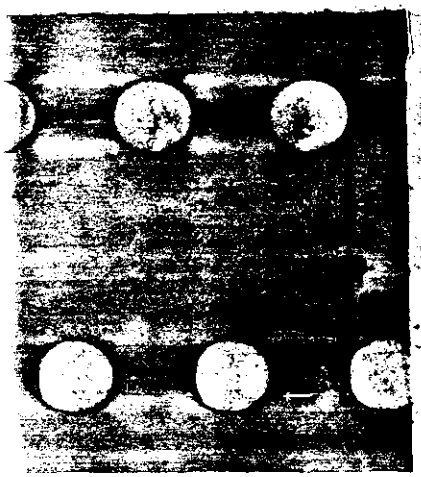
That on the [illegible] day of October, [illegible], the City Branch of the Whitney [illegible] the [illegible] National Bank in New Orleans, [illegible] [illegible] the Federal Reserve Bank at New Orleans, Louisiana, which [illegible] of the said City Branch of the Whitney National Bank [illegible] [illegible] the said check on the [illegible] day of October, [illegible] to the City National Bank in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, by depositing same in an authorized depository for mail matter to be sent or delivered by the post office establishment of the United States.

That the Grand Jurors say and present that the pretenses, representations and claims of the defendants herein that the aforesaid sum of $75,000 received by them from Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College was in payment of equipment, fixtures and other contents of the Bienville Hotel at New Orleans, Louisiana, were false and fraudulent in this, to-wit: that the defendants well knew that the said Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College would not and did not receive in return for said payment of $75,000 any consideration or any other thing of value whatsoever; that all of the defendants herein then and there well knew that all of the equipment, fixtures and other contents of said Bienville Hotel in fact were and were intended to be the subject of the sale of the Bienville Hotel with all of its contents and were included and were intended to be included in the sale price of $875,000 for said hotel with all appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining, and all equipment, engines, boilers, heating and lighting appurtenances, lifts and fixtures contained therein or affixed thereto, as is set forth in the Notarial Act before Dufour Bayle, Notary Public for the Parish of Orleans, executed December 3, 1936 as aforesaid; that all of said defendants also well knew that said National Equipment Company, Inc., had no title or right

to said [illegible] and other contents of the Bienville Hotel pretended to be conveyed to the Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College in consideration of the said payment of $75,000 and that all of said defendants well know that the said National Equipment Company, Inc., would convey no title or right to said property.

And the said Grand Jurors say, present and find that each and every one of the pretenses, representations and claims made and intended to be made by the said defendants were false and untrue and intended to be [illegible] Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College and the State of Louisiana [illegible] to the use and benefit of said defendants.





[illegible] at New Orleans, Louisiana, in the New Orleans Division of the Eastern District of Louisiana and within the jurisdiction of this Court for the purpose of executing the scheme and artifice aforesaid, unlawfully, fraudulently and feloniously did knowingly deposit and cause to be deposited in an authorized depository for mail matter of the United States at New Orleans, Louisiana, a certain such letter and check enclosed in a postpaid envelope addressed to City National Bank, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, to be sent and delivered by the post office establishment of the United States, the face and reverse of which said check were and are of the following terms, to-wit:

Auxiliary Auxiliary No. 1734

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY AND A. & M. COLLEGE

Baton Rouge, La., Oct 20 1926 [illegible]

Pay to the Order of National Equipment Co. Inc. — $75,000.00

$75,000 & 00/ DOLLARS

Louisiana State University and A. & M. College

To
CITY NATIONAL BANK
Baton Rouge, La.

(Signed) C. G. Johnson
Auditor

This voucher-check, when properly endorsed, becomes receipt in full for items listed. Alterations and Erasures render null and void; return if not correct."

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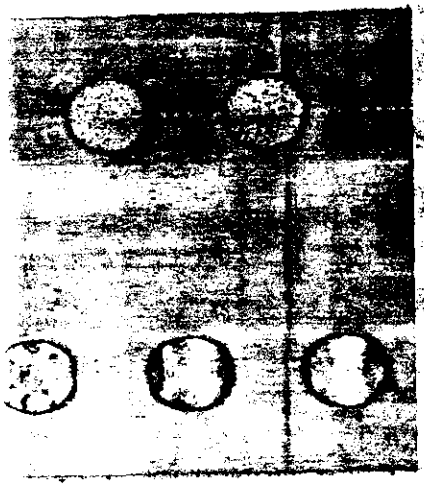
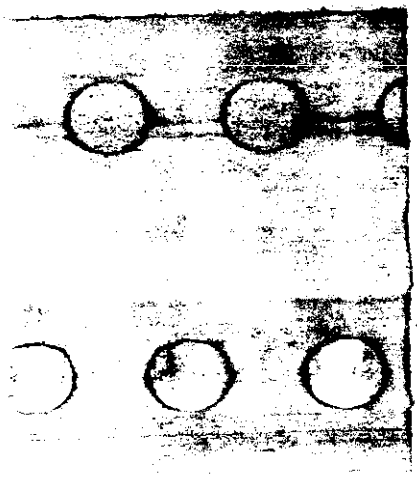




(Signed) [illegible]
Vice-President

(Signed) [illegible]

By [illegible]

By my hand, Notary

New Orleans Branch

[illegible]

[illegible]

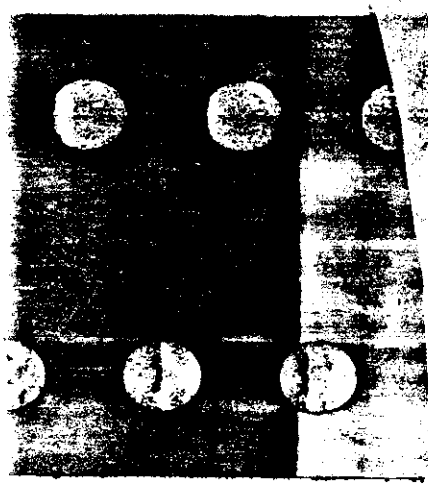
Prior Indemnity Guarantee

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

by mail according to the direction thereon by the post office establishment of the United States at New Orleans, Louisiana, a certain letter enclosed in a postpaid envelope addressed to New Orleans Branch, Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta, New Orleans, Louisiana, which said letter was and is of the tenor following, to-wit:



"Form TR. [illegible] 1[illegible]

14-[illegible] NEW ORLEANS BRANCH 14-[illegible] [illegible]

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF ATLANTA U.S.A.

NEW ORLEANS, LA. [illegible]

WE HAVE RECEIVED YOUR CASH LETTER OF THE DATE SHOWN BELOW, AMOUNTING TO $[illegible]

IN PAYMENT THEREOF WE [illegible] FOR NEW ORLEANS [illegible] FOR $[illegible]

[illegible] THAT YOU CHARGE OUR ACCOUNT $[illegible]

EXPLAIN CORRECTIONS AND EXCEPTIONS HERE

CITY NATIONAL BANK
BATON ROUGE, LA.

BY (Signed) D. C. [illegible]
(Oct. [illegible], 19[illegible]) Cashier

DETACH AND RETURN THE ABOVE FORM AS YOUR LETTER OF ADVICE"

That at the time of causing to be delivered by mail according to the direction thereon the said letter, as aforesaid, the said defendants, MONTE E. HART, JAMES MONROE SMITH, F. [illegible], [illegible] and LOUIS C. LEGAGE then and there well knew that the said letter was for the purpose of executing the said scheme and artifice and was for the purpose of defrauding the Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, the State of Louisiana, and the Taxpayers of the State of Louisiana; contrary to the form of the statute in such case made and provided and against the peace and dignity of the United States.

(Signed) [illegible] A. VIOSCA
UNITED STATES ATTORNEY

(Signed) O. JOHN ROGGE
ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL
OF THE UNITED STATES

(Signed) HERBERT W. CHRISTENBERRY
ASSISTANT U. S. ATTORNEY

(Signed) ARNOLD RAUM
SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY
GENERAL and SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO
THE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY

(Signed) LEON D. HUBERT, JR.
ASSISTANT U. S. ATTORNEY

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STATEMENT made in the office of the Intelligence Unit, Room 348 Post Office Building, New Orleans, Louisiana, at 9:30 A. M. Monday, July 17, 1939.

Persons representing the Government:
Acting Special Agent in Charge Frank W. Lohn
Special Agent George A. Lambert
Stenographer Marion E. Fitts

Person Interviewed: SEYMOUR WEISS

(Unless otherwise indicated the questions herein were propounded by Acting Special Agent in Charge Frank W. Lohn)

Mr. Weiss, we are conducting an investigation of the income tax liability of Dr. James Monroe Smith, the National Equipment Company, Mr. M. E. Hart and Mr. Louis C. LeSage and perhaps others for the year 1936. We have information which indicates you might have some information bearing on those matters and we are asking this morning that you give us such information as you have to get into the record that we are making. You have no objection to furnishing us with such information, have you?

No sir.

We will ask that you be sworn, please. Do you solemnly swear that the answers you will give to the questions about to be asked will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

I do.

Q 1. Your name is?
A 1. Mr. Seymour Weiss.

Q 2. And you are connected with the New Orleans Roosevelt Corporation?
A 2. Yes sir.

Q 3. You are president of that corporation?
A 3. Yes sir.

Q 4. That corporation owns the Lee Circle Hotel Company?
A 4. Yes sir.

Q 5. In 1936 our information is that the Lee Circle Hotel Company sold to the Louisiana State University, an agricultural and mechanical college, the building known as the Bienville Hotel. Did you handle that transaction on behalf of the Lee Circle Hotel Company?

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A 5. I authorized it and assisted in the sale, but actually did not make the sale, but it was handled by the vice-president, Mr. Hart.

Q 6. Did you negotiate with any person concerning the sale of the Bienville Hotel?

A 6. Well, I did all I could to sell it. I did not, actually, handle the sale of it. I will be glad to give you what I did in this connection.

Q 7. Yes, do please.

A 7. I would like to put in facts leading up to it. The Bienville and Roosevelt were one corporation at one time, and when I took over the two hotels the Bienville was in bad shape and owed a lot of money and later, in 1935 or 1936, I started negotiations with the Federal Government, I believe with the Federal Land Bank, or one of those Federal Divisions for the sale of the Bienville. The agent in the case was Mr. Camarata, who is a local real estate agent. The Government sent down a great number of men to see if it would meet requirements. They made many estimates and examinations. I thought it was a long deal but that it would go through. Sen. Harris and Governor Long had disputes over it, and the deal fell through, after it had just gotten to the point where we thought it was going through. After Huey's death the Charity Hospital project was approved and Mr. Hart came and said to me he had made up an estimate, which he considered thorough, and consisted of some 100 pages, and he found the building would make an excellent temporary home for the nurses while the Charity Hospital was being built; He thought the State should buy this structure; that the contemplated home for the nurses was a wooden structure and was not fireproof, etc. and in due time these negotiations were started.

Q 8. May I interrupt? Did Mr. Hart have any contact with Dr. Smith in your presence?

A 8. No sir, does the above answer your question? Furthermore, after the hospital was completed, rather than demolish this $500000.00 structure they would still have the structure, which they could move into - that is they could move some departments of the state that were paying rent, and the upper floors could be used as a dormitory for the medical students. So on that basis the negotiations were started; It sounded like a sound, economical proposition.

Q 9. May I ask now, all of this benefit, or proposed benefits to the state - was that your selling idea to the University, or was that the idea of the University - whose idea was it?

A 9. Mr. Hart started the whole thing. I think he thought he would build the Charity Hospital. He put in a bid for the building

of that structure. My negotiations with the Federal Government had gone so far I had asked for permission to operate a cafeteria for the employees they might have in the building.

Q 10. After that Mr. Hart started negotiations for the sale of the hotel through the Louisiana State University?

A 10. Yes sir.

Q 11. Do you know whether or not there was any formal written contract of sale of the hotel?

A 11. Mr. Lehn, I must admit my ignorance. I knew nothing about it if there was. I merely authorized and approved that it be sold, and later did everything I could to sell it.

Q 12. Can you state now whether you contacted any person other than the Governor in connection with the sale of the Bienville Hotel?

A 12. I had of course previously spoken to Huey Long and Senator Allen. Never anyone but the Governor.

Q 13. Do you recall what the sale price of the hotel was to be to Louisiana State University?

A 13. The price was $375,000.00, which was probably, I think, $50,000 less than I had offered it to the Federal Government.

Q 14. Did that price include also the equipment of the hotel?

A 14. No sir, I never intended at any time to have it include anyting but the building.

Q 15. DO you know whether or not the act of sale shows that the equipment was sold along with the hotel?

A 15. No sir, again I must admit my ignorance.

Q 16. You did not execute it on behalf of the Lee Circle Hotel Company?

A 16. No sir, not that I recall. As a matter of fact, when these negotiations were started and it looked like they were going to buy, the question arose as to how quickly the equipment could be gotten out of the building and the equipment from the nurses home moved in. The equipment in the hotel was not appropriate for a nurses home, double beds had to be taken out and single beds put in. It was contemplated to move all of the equipment out of the hotel and then move the furniture from the nurses home into the hotel building.

Q 17. From whom did you get this information?

A 17. Mr. Hart told me this. All of the equipment from the nurses home was to be moved intact. There was much confusion at that time. For instance, I had a num er of guest - permanent guests

and in order to keep peace and still get them out in a month's time, I had to let some of them stay in the hotel a month free. The hotel had to be empty by the time the nurses home was to be torn down.

Q 18. Did Mr. Hart know that it was your intention that the sale of the equipment was to go along with that of the building?
A 18. He should have known it.

Q 19. You discussed it with him?
A 19. Yes, I never intended it should be so, at that price to the University.

Q 20. Can you state what Mr. Hart did in connection with the sale of the hotel.
A 20. As I said, he spent a great deal of his time with Mr. Smith and the hospital authorities. He handled the entire negotiation. I was busy getting people satisfied, moving them to the Roosevelt and Pontchartrain Apartments.

Q 21. Do you know what commissions were paid in connection with the sale?
A 21. I learned later.

Q 22. Did you know at that time?
A 22. No sir.

Q 23. You knew that no commissions were paid?
A 23. I knew that I had gotten a commission for the sale of the hotel.

Q 24. Was that commission $37,500.00?
A 24. No sir, it was $37,500.00, about 5%.

Q 25. And was that the only commission that you knew about at that time?
A 25. I will say this, Mr. Lohn, whether you call it a commission or or whatever name you want to call it; after the sale was completed, and during its negotiations - you see the nurses actually occupied the hotel 30 days before we were paid. Mr. Hart was working on it. I was interested in a given amount of money. My reason was because of obligations which I had. I owed so much money on first and second mortgages on the Bienville and Roosevelt - one to the other. I was interested in getting enough money to wipe out the obligation. Hart was helping to get the deal through, and he said that he would for me to turn over to him the furniture and fixtures, linen, silverware, china, etc., which I readily agreed to do.

Q 26. Was this turning over the fixtures and furnishings, etc. to Mr. Hart in the nature of a gift?

A 26. It was for his services, for his getting [illegible]

Q 27. Was it given to him personally as a [illegible]

A 27. For services rendered, yes sir.

Q 28. Are you in any way connected with the National Equipment Company?

A 28. No sir. As a matter of fact I had never heard of it.

Q 29. Then you would not know how the National Equipment Company came into possession of the fixtures and furnishings of the Bienville Hotel?

A 29. No sir. I do know, however, that Mr. Hart and others whom I cannot name, because I do not know their names, spent several days making a complete inventory of all of the furniture, china, silverware, draperies, linens, etc. that were in the hotel.

Q 30. Did you obtain that information from Mr. Hart?

A 30. I did not see them make it, but he told me they were making it. Some of the hospital officials were with them.

Q 31. You used the word "they." Who else do you have reference to?

A 31. He is the only one.

Q 32. The act of sale for the Bienville Hotel indicates that the 1956 taxes were to be prorated between the Louisiana State University and the Lee Circle Hotel Company. Do you know whether the taxes were prorated or that Louisiana State University paid all the taxes or if the Lee Circle Hotel Company paid all the taxes?

A 32. I do not know. I have to admit my ignorance. I do not know sir.

Q 33. Do you recall ever having made contact with or had conversation with Mr. Hart concerning that matter?

A 33. I do not recall such a conversation.

Q 34. If the act of sale provides that the furniture and equipment of the hotel is included in the purchase price of $575,000.00, can you account for its having been sold by Mr. Hart and/or the National Equipment Company to Louisiana State University?

A 34. If the act of sale calls for the hotel, furniture and equipment I do not see how it could be sold twice. If the act of sale had included the fixtures and furnishings I certainly would not have accepted their money and then turn around and given them/him (Hart) something which I had already sold. I say again, I did not see

the act of sale.

Q 35. Can you give any explanation of why the equipment and furniture and fixtures of the hotel should have been included in the act of sale if it had not been the intention of the Los Gisels Hotel Company to sell this equipment along with the hotel?

A 35. I can give you no reason why it should have been done. It was never my intention to sell the hotel on that basis - it never was. The furniture and equipment were never included. At no time did I contemplate such a thing

Q 36. When you speak of equipment?

A 36. I speak of its physical fixtures, linens, draperies, silverware, china, spoons and all of that. We refer to that as fixtures and furniture and equipment.

Q 37. Concerning the tax liability of Mr. Louis S. LeSage, you are of course, acquainted with him.

A 37. He lived at the hotel with me for many years, that is, he would come to town for three or four days, and would always be my guest.

Q 38. Please state whether or not you had any financial transactions with Mr. LeSage in the year 1936.

A 38. Mr. Lohn, I will have to explain to you, sir, that Mr. LeSage is one of my most intimate friends. As far back as '29, LeSage, who in my opinion is a fairly well-to-do fellow, has spent a great deal of time with me. I have loaned him money innumerable times - way back we started our friendship. You ask me if I had any financial transactions with him. So frequently, he may have said, give me $200.00, or I may have said, let me have $500.00 and if either of us had it it was given to the other. You are going to ask me about this other thing - I know.

Q 39. Please state whether or not there was a transaction between you and Mr. LeSage in the amount of $16,000.00 odd dollars?

A 39. Yes sir.

Q 40. Do you recall just exactly the date of that transaction?

A 40. No, but it was late in 1937 as I recall it.

Q 41. Would you have any way to establish the date of that transaction?

A 41. No sir, I would not.

Q 42. Please state just exactly what the transaction was, how it arose, etc.

A 42. Mr. LeSage, as I said, was a frequent visitor of mine, and has for many years come up to my office at midnight and sat with me

while I would dictate mail by dictaphone, sign checks, and attend to business generally. He would talk to me, and on this one time, I was lamenting the fact that I was broke and needed some money. He said he would lend me some. I told him I needed real money - that I needed $10,000.00 or $15,000.00. He said he would be glad to let me have it, which he did.

Q 43. Do you recall in what form he gave you the $10,000?
A 43. It was in cash. In large denominations, I think it was in cash.

Q 44. Do you have any knowledge as to how Mr. LeSage might have acquired this money?
A 44. He had told me previously about having this money, and when I said I needed some, he offered it to me, which is not unusual. I would have done the same for him. We have done this for many years.

Q 45. Did you execute a note as evidence of the loan?
A 45. Mr. Lohm, I did not actually execute a note, what it was actually was an acknowledgment of an individual loan. In case I should die he would have some security for what I had borrowed from him. It was not a maturity note, not to be paid in 30 or 60 or 90 days. Louis knew and I feel sure that I will ultimately be a man of much money; I have a lot of leases and other investments, and I am bound to get some of it back sooner or later. He knew I would not borrow from him unless I could pay it back. As a matter of fact he insisted that I give him no note, but I insisted that I should. It wasn't a question of indebtedness, just that he should have some security of the fact that I had borrowed the money from him.

Q 46. Did it provide for the payment of any interest?
A 46. I do not think so, sir. I know I had never charged him any interest and I don't think that he would have collected any from me.

Q 47. Have you seen the note recently?
A 47. No, I was in New York City, and LeSage called me, asking me where it was. I recalled giving it to him. I remember at the time he did not want me to, but I gave it to him.

Q 48. (Lambert, until otherwise indicated) Mr. Spivey, can you relate to us how the Lee Circle Hotel Company was formed, that is from a financial standpoint?
A 48. Yes, I think so. I think it was in 1931 that I went to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company and they asked if I as an individual wanted to assume the mortgage which they presently held on the Roosevelt and on the Bienville . I asked them to permit me to do so. Both of these mortgages were at that time signed by the

Vacaro Bros., who were very anxious to get out of the hotel business. The mortgage was signed by them. I asked them to let me assume the mortgage. Then I put up the two institutions as separate - separate sets of books - one the Roosevelt and the other the Lee Circle Hotel Company, because of the indebtedness of each one. One of the reasons for the separation of the two companies, on the Bienville I owed Dr. Paul Sanders and Mr. Samuel Zemurray a mortgage of $250,000.00 and then there was an obligation to the Metropolitan for, I think $180,000.00 plus a great number of years of interest which had accrued. Does that answer your question?

Q 49. In forming the Lee Circle Hotel Company all that was done was to transfer the assets and liabilities from the new to the old corporation?

A 49. Yes, I think so - I am not a bookkeeper, I think that is correct.

Q 50. In connection with the furniture and fixtures and equipment - they were given to Mr. Hart for services rendered. Were they given to Mr. Hart personally, or to the National Equipment Company?

A 50. To Mr. Hart, I did not know about the National Equipment Company.

Q 51. Was this given to him after the sale was made to Louisiana State University?

A 51. No, this was all part of the negotiations. He said, if the hotel is sold, I want the equipment.

Q 52. Did Mr. Hart say to you why he wanted the equipment?

A 52. No, except that I had already told him that I needed so much money and that I could not pay any other commissions on the sale, and I assumed that he was to go out and sell it, by auction or otherwise.

Q 53. About the commission of $27,500.00 that was paid to you. Was that all you got? You kept it all?

A 53. I got it all, reported it and invested it almost immediately.

Q 54. You mentioned previously that you had no intention of selling the furniture, fixtures and equipment. What use would you put this equipment to in the event you sold the hotel without the equipment?

A 54. I could have used it. I knew it had value, and naturally, I was interested in having it completely furnished as a hotel.

Q 55. Did you have in mind what would eventually be done with this equipment had it not been given to Mr. Hart?

A 55. I would have used some of it. Some hotel might have wanted to buy it. Silverware and chinaware are valuable. All of the things could have been used by me, or a hotel in Ville Platte, as far as that is concerned. They are the sort of things that can be used. They do not necessarily have to be put to immediate use, as they are valuable and their value does not decrease.

Q 56. What was the approximate value of this equipment that was given to Mr. Hart?

A 56. It would be very difficult to tell you that, or what the value would be. About all I can say is that it would be worth what you could get for it. We figure to furnish a room in a hotel costs $1,000.00 a room. The rugs, draperies, fans, furniture, pictures, etc are all included - $1,000.00 furnished. Some hotels furnish a room for less, but they use cheaper things. As a matter of fact, I wish I were in New York City, because I have a big deal on now and I estimate that it would cost more than a $1,000.00 or more, and that would show the value of the furniture and fixtures. In estimating the cost of a room in a hotel we include chairs, silverware and all of that. We figure things of that nature on a room basis.

Q 57. The equipment which you had in use at the Bienville Hotel was naturally in use. Could you give us an estimate on an open used market?

A 57. That is one of those intangible things. It depends on who would want it - if sold piece-meal, not so much - if sold at auction, not so much, but if someone really wants it, a good price could be got for it. It depends on who the purchaser would be. It might be kept for months. Right now I am trying to get another hotel in New Orleans. Had I had available that furniture and fixtures, it would save me almost $1,000.00 a room. But I have not that furniture and fixtures now. It is impossible to establish the value that way.

Q 58. In connection with the note that you gave Mr. LeSage, is it more or less in the form of an I.O.U. rather than in the form of a note?

A 58. I call it an acknowledgment for want of a better word. It showed I borrowed and owed the money. I would have been up against it had he asked me for the money within a certain date. He asked for no date or maturity note.

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Q 59. Was the note dictated or typed out?

A 59. I will have to guess. I have note forms in my desk. I may have leaned over and gotten one of those forms, then sat and said I was going to give him a note, and whether or not I wrote it in longhand, I cannot remember. I tried to discuss the matter and remember it with Louis since I am here. It was never my intention to give a maturity note on it - I just need him the money. If anything happened, he had my acknowledgment of the money having been borrowed, and if he could not take care of it, my brother could. I want to say, however, at the time he insisted strenuously I not give him the note. He said I have never taken one from you and I don't want one from you. He said no, this is a loan of money, but I insisted that he at least take an acknowledgment of the loan.. Actually, it was an acknowledgment. LeSage is completely familiar with everything I have. He knows my potentialities, and he knows all about them. I have a number of things that could make me a very rich man. He told me yesterday I could get $300,000.00 for a lease. It may be a a big factor. LeSage knows that. He knows that I would not borrow unless I could or would pay.

Q 60. He does not own any equitable interest in your holdings?

A 60. No sir. Not at all. I don't know, Mr. Lohn, that you have ever had a friend like this. I doubt that you have. To begin with he came from within 30 miles of my home. We were children together. He has gone through desperate times together, by his side. A person just could not have a more intimate friend. He is my closest friend.

Q 61. Have you made any payment on this obligation to Mr. LeSage?

A 61. No sir.

Q 62. You mentioned previously that you were in desperate need of funds when you borrowed this money. Could you tell us at this time what use you put this money to?

A 62. I don't recall at this time. It may have been to meet a note, to pay up some bills. In all probability to take care of some obligation.

Q 63. We talked to Mr. LeSage about the $1,600.00 note as we thought it was unusual to give a man that size note or money, rather, and not take a note.

A 63. Mr. Lohn, I have three brothers, and LeSage is like my fourth brother. I love them all, and would do anything within my power for any of them. There is nothing I would not do for Louis, and there is nothing he would not do for me. He could not ask me

for anything that I would not give him. It is a friendship of a lifetime. I have gone through many hardships with him, and have been able to give him my heart and confidence.

Q 64. You can appreciate why the Bureau of Internal Revenue might question such transactions?

A 64. I can understand it, certainly sir. If your hindsite is as good as your foresite - if I had known Lehman would have to worried with this questioning, I would have insisted on a note. He has been worrying since 1932. He has always been very kind, and kind at the time when I had my back up against the wall - during Huey P. Long's lifetime and things were so stormy.

Q 65. (Lohn) In connection with the sale of the Bienville Hotel - for the sum of $675,000.00, were any commissions paid to any one else?

A 65. No sir. When we had gotten all our money - it was received in three payments - I had looked over the whole picture. There was less that $9,000.00 to $10,000.00 we could carry as a profit on the transaction.

Q 66. That was after your commission had been paid?

A 66. That was after my commission had been paid. There was one commission other than mine of 5% - it is what I would have paid to Mr. Hart or any other real estate man.

Q 67. (Lambert) Why was it necessary to pay a commission of 5% when the furniture and fixtures were given to Mr. Hart in selling the hotel.

A 67. I felt I had done my share. Certainly the University without the Governor's approval could have done it - without the Governor going to Washington to get the approval of friends for the hospital. I was entitled to something. For your information, I draw a very small salary. I do that deliberately, because I am interested in increasing my equity with Metropolitan. Seymour Weiss does not own anything. When I don't pay the Metropolitan, I don't own any hotel. However, they have been very nice. They have said that if they make foreclosure, they want me to operate the hotel for them. The hotel had paid no interest or taxes in four or five years when I got there. I am now current with the Metropolitan. I have put my excess right back into the building. If I have had $5000,000.00 I have put it into amortization purchases. I have worked with the hotel on the theory that it was an old hotel, and had to be made more popular. Instead of increasing my equity I have built new fountain rooms. Now I am in a position, if the whole world doesn't go to pot to increase my equity. For that reason I have drawn a small salary. So this commission logical commission to which I thought I was entitled to. As a

matter of fact, if the sale had not been made the hotel would still be closed. It was one of those unfortunate hotels, could not be run as a commercial hotel, because it was too far out and not having kitchens, could not be used as an apartment hotel. It was just one of those in-between hotels, which make it impossible. Mr. Stetler could not have made a go of it. Then I would have an overflow at the Roosevelt and would send them to the Bienville they would stay there just long enough to get located back downtown. People who wanted an apartment did not want to stay there because there were no kitchenettes.

Q 68. Were all of your contacts with the Governor concerning the sale of the Bienville Hotel personal?

A 68. Yes.

Q 69. As you recall, Dr. Smith was never present?

A 69. I never discussed it with Dr. Smith, in my life. But we had a solid, sane proposition. The hospital had a house of wood, fire-hazard, that would not remain over two years, and which would shortly be demolished and they would be out $300,000.00. They would have had to put in other facilities. Instead of having a loss of $300,000.00 they would have a solid brick structure, fireproof, at the end of which time they still have a good building that can be used as a dormitory , and the downstairs rooms could be used as rental offices to offices of the various State Departments now paying rent today in the city. From that angle I sold the Governor on the idea that it was a good thing to do. Mr. Grunewald built it at a cost much in excess of $300,000.00. They actually got a cheap buy. I only get this from rumor - there are people today trying to buy it, for more than the University paid for it. The man who knows what I know about it would not buy it - always fighting to break even.

Q 70. (Lehn) So far as you know, there were no commissions of any kind paid to either Dr. Smith or former Governor Leche in connection with this Bienville Hotel deal?

A 70. No sir. As a matter of fact, Mr. Lehn, the $27,500.00 commission which I got, as I told you, I made an immediate investment in the Jacobs Candy Company - $10,000.00 and the rest later. But actually I only drew the money to put into a new enterprise. The money was merely transferred from one account to another - put into another enterprise which I wish I had never gotten into.

Q 71. Can you think of anything else in connection with this matter

that you would like to include in the record? Is there any other fact or circumstance that you would like to disclose to us at this time?

A 73. I don't know. I think I could justify the sale of the Bienville Hotel to anyone in the world at this time. There was not a single word of criticism at the time the sale was held. The nurses could not be thrown out into the street. The Bienville Hotel today is a good piece of property. I would like to own it myself for re-sale. They are no complex to make and I don't see how anyone could criticise the buying of that hotel. The University could not build a dormitory for medical students, for near the purchase price of the Bienville Hotel. And another thing, originally, this sale was to be in bonds. Then Mr. Hart came to me and said he was going to take bonds, I asked him what kind of bonds. When I found out that the University would settle at $90,000.00 a year and the balance would come out of earnings of the hotel. I told him that that was not satisfactory because I would not take that kind of bond and then Hart got cash - another reason why he was entitled to something for his efforts - that something being the furnishings and equipment.

Q 73. (Lambert) You said previously you had gotten Gov. Long and Allen interested in the buying of the building.

A 73. I tried to sell them on the idea of buying the hotel, taking out some of the partitions and establishing in it the License Bureaus, and other departments of the state which are now paying rent. The Supervisor of Public Accounts could also have had his office there. I believe that if Gov. Long had lived I would possibly have sold it on that basis. I don't think we would ever have had a Charity Hospital had Long lived.

Q 74. (Lohm) But you discussed the sale of the hotel with Governor Leche?

A 74. Yes sir, only one I ever spoke to about it in my life.

Q 75. (Lohm) If, during the course of our income tax investigation we desire additional information may we call on that from you, Mr. Weiss?

A 75. I would ask you one question - I have a very i portant engagement, I have friends and others waiting on me in New York. I can come home in eight hours. I would like to go. I was intending to stay until the 26th. If it is possible and if I can - I don't want to do without your permission. That is what I was doing when the gentlemen in New York asked about me. If

they want me, I said, I am going home. I had read the Louisiana papers daily. When Mr. Dubois called me in New York - I decided I had better come home. I didn't want the papers headlining that Seymour Weiss was subpoenaed in New York. So I came home, but I do have business that should be completed in New York - there are representatives from Oklahoma and other states waiting to see me.

(Lohn) As far as this office is concerned you are at liberty to go anywhere in the world you want. I only mean that if additional information would come to hand, at your convenience, we would possibly like to question you again.

I have carefully read the foregoing statement consisting of 14 pages and have noted some minor corrections and state that the answers made to the questions propounded to me are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief, so help me God.

SEYMOUR WEISS

SWORN to and subscribed before me this _____ day of July, 1939.

ACTING SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

STATEMENT made in the office of the Intelligence Unit, Room 323 Post Office Building, New Orleans, Louisiana, on Wednesday, July 12, 1939.

Persons representing the Government:
Acting Special Agent in Charge [illegible]
Special Agent [illegible]
Stenographer [illegible]

Person Interviewed: Louis C. LeSage.

(Unless otherwise indicated, questions were propounded by Special Agent [illegible])

Mr. LeSage, we are making an examination of the records of the National Equipment Company for the years 1936, 1937 and 1938 in connection with its income tax liability. In this connection, we find records indicating that you had transactions with that corporation. We would like to get information from you in this connection. At this time it is my duty to remind you of your constitutional rights; that is, that you do not have to answer any questions the answers to which you feel would incriminate you. Do you understand that?

Mr. LeSage: Yes, sir.

Do you now solemnly swear that the answers you will give to the questions about to be propounded to you will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. LeSage: I do, sir.

Q 1. For the record, please state your full name, your occupation, and your business and residence addresses.
A 1. My name is Louis C. LeSage. I work for the Standard Oil Company of Louisiana as special assistant to the president. I live at the Roosevelt Hotel in New Orleans.

Q 2. How long have you been employed by the Standard Oil Company of Louisiana?
A 2. Since 1910.

Q 3. How long have you been residing at the Roosevelt?
A 3. Permanently? I would say about seven or eight years.

Q 4. How long have youheld the position of Special Assistant to the President?
A 4. I think since last year.

Q 5. Prior to that time, what was your capacity?
A 5. When I came to New Orleans - transferred down here - I was connected with

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the Foreign Department - the Marine Department of my company - and when I came here I was more or less connected with the Sales Department, and since my residence here I have been more or less the contact man for the Standard Oil Company with the State Administration.

Q 6. The records of the National Equipment Company show that it issued its check, No. 6, dated November 7, 1936, payable to your order, in the amount of $25,000.00. The original check is in my possession, which I now show you and ask that you identify it and your endorsement thereon.

A 6. Yes, sir, that's my signature.

Q 7. Will you please relate for the record the circumstances under which you received this $25,000.00?

A 7. Well, Mr. Hart came to me and - that's all part of my testimony before the Grand Jury - Mr. Hart came to me and asked me to help him out with the sale of the equipment of the Bienville Hotel to the State University and, he says, "When it is sold, I will cut you in on the profits". And I said, What could I do", and he said, "That's alright, just use your influence" and I said that I didn't see what I could do but he insisted and then I never had any further contacts with Mr. Hart until he came and gave me this check and at the time he gave it to me, I was more or less flabbergasted and he said I had earned it and I took the check and cashed it and made my returns that year to the Government. That is practically the sum and substance of my dealings with Mr. Hart.

Q 8. Did you contact anyone in connection with the sale of the equipment?

A 8. Not a soul. No one.

Q 9. Did you perform any services whatsoever in connection with the sale of the equipment to the Louisiana State University?

A 9. None that I can think of.

Q 10. Do you recall where this check of $25,000.00 was delivered to you and by whom?

A 10. It was delivered to me by Mr. Hart, I believe, in the lobby of the Roosevelt Hotel. I am not positive about that but that is my recollection.

Q 11. Did I understand you to say that you cashed the check?

A 11. That's right. I went to the Whitney Bank - I think the check was drawn on the Whitney Bank. The only man I knew at the Whitney was Nels Whitney. He told me to go over to a branch of the bank and he went over with me and I cashed it; a bank over on Carondelet Street, I believe- I am not positive but I think that's where it was.

Q 12. What denominations did you get?

A 12. $100 bills.

Q 13. What disposition did you make of the money?

A 13. I took it to the hotel and put it in my box. It remained in the box for nearly a year. That is, not all of it. I took certain sums out of it to pay my income tax when it became due and I may have taken some out for other purposes - I am sure I did. About a year later, I loaned out about $16,500.00 of that money.

Q 14. To whom did you make the loan of $16,500.00?
A 14. Seymour Weiss.

Q 15. Under what circumstances?
A 15. Well, Mr. Weiss and I are very close personal friends and he needed some money at that time and I volunteered to let him have what I could.

Q 16. Do you know for what purpose he needed the money?
A 16. No, sir. I know he has needed some since that time.

Q 17. Did he give you collateral?
A 17. He signed a note which I thought I had, but I searched everywhere and can't find it and I thought he had it but he said no, he thought that he gave me the note.

Q 18. Did you receive any payments on that note since that time?
A 18. No, sir.

Q 19. Did you receive any interest on the note?
A 19. No, sir. Mr. Weiss and I have had different transactions and he never charges me any interest and I never charge him. He is the closest personal friend I have in the world. He's been like a brother to me.

Q 20. Did you lend Mr. Weiss this money in currency?
A 20. Yes, sir.

Q 21. And you do not know what disposition was made of it?
A 21. No, sir.

Q 22. Was there any agreement between you and Mr. Weiss - or understanding - that you would receive this money to pass on to someone else?
A 22. O, no sir, positively.

Q 23. The money was yours to do with as you saw fit?
A 23. Yes, sir.

Q 24. Did you say you performed no services for this $25,000.00?
A 24. None that I can realize.

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Q 25. Do you have any part of this money left at this time, Mr. LeSage?
A 25. I don't think so.

Q 26. What disposition was made of the money besides the loan to Mr. Weiss and the payment of your income tax?
A 26. Well, I think it may have gone partly into some stock transactions which I made - which didn't turn out so good. I can't say exactly where the rest - for instance, I have spent this month, I would say, close to one thousand dollars and if you would ask me six months from now what I did with it, I couldn't say. I have made a trip to Chicago and a few little trips across the street to a gambling place and I do that quite frequently and very seldom walk out with any of their money. I have done that ever since I have been in New Orleans.

Q 27. What is the nature of the stock transactions you referred to in your previous answer?
A 27. With E. A. Pierce - I have an account there with them and I bought some stock and had to put up additional margin. I don't think the additional margin was required until within the last year. I have been buying stock from them since - well, a friend of mine and I started buying two hundred shares of Paramount Picture stock and he came to me and told me that half of it was mine and the stock went up to around eighteen hundred a share - or maybe it was twenty - and then it started going down and it's gone down since that time as low as four dollars a share. And I have bought - no that was not Paramount, that was Warner Brothers. Since that time, the young man in a stock brokerage office there advised me to even up with Paramount, so I bought some Paramount. I bought four hundred shares of General Box at $2.00 and something a share and on this transaction I used up quite a bit of the money and I even borrowed an additional $1,000.00 at the Canal Bank.

Q 28. Are you certain that the margin money or purchase money paid to E. A. Pierce came from the balance of the $25,000.00?
A 28. No, not all of it but I am sure that some of it did.

Q 29. Have you made any attempt to collect the note of $16,500.00 which you say you received from Mr. Weiss?
A 29. None whatever.

Q 30. At the time that it was made, did you ever have any intention of collecting the debt?
A 30. Why certainly. But I didn't bother about it any; he's needed money since but the amount I had was insufficient to help him then. I'd

do that now - every cent that I have he could have. It would not make any difference to me whether he paid me back or not. In other words, when I was down and out here in New Orleans, he is the only man who befriended me. I don't know if it is necessary for me to divulge all of these private matters. I think that the Grand Jury has gone into all those phases and I thought that the only thing you were interested in was whether I got the cash and paid income tax on it. I was just wondering if my telling all my private affairs or side issues of it was of interest in this case.

Q 31. Do you recall at this time when Mr. Hart first approached you in connection with the sale of the equipment to L. S. U.

A 31. It was not a great while before he gave me this check. I couldn't say now just when it was but it appears to me now that there was a very short time between the time he first approached me and the time he gave me the check. It was only a very few months.

Q 32. Did he call on you at any time in between?

A 32. No, sir; nor since.

Q 33. Was the payment made to you as commissions on the sale of the equipment or the sale of the hotel?

A 33. The equipment, as I understand it.

Q 34. Did you understand it at that time or has that recently come up?

A 34. No, sir, at that time. The time he talked to me - the only time he talked to me.

Q 35. How long have you maintained a safety deposit box at the Roosevelt Hotel?

A 35. This present one that I have has not been so long. I broke the key or the boy broke the key of the first one I had - but, practically since I have been there, I guess. The exact date - to answer that, I wouldn't know.

Q 36. Do you have any bank boxes?

A 36. I had a box at the Bank of Baton Rouge before I came down here. I never did have one at any of the local banks. I had some money when the bank crash came and then after that a friend of mine, Mr. A. K. Gordon, in discussing the money situation with me, said, "LeSage, I think it would be a good idea for you to get as many silver certificates as you can. If I were you I would get as many silver certificates as possible"; so that was his advice to me a good many years ago and since that time I keep a lot of cash. I think I have a pretty good sum of money in my box now and I keep that cash money in the box all the time.

Q 37. Did you have any cash in your box at the time you put the proceeds of the $25,000.00 check there - a substantial sum?
A 37. O, no sir. That is by far the largest item I have ever had in my box. I am not a wealthy man - I do not make a great deal of money, in the way of salary.

Q 38. There was no agreement between you and Mr. Weiss with regards to passing this money on to another party?
A 38. No, sir.

Q 39. Have you had any financial dealings with Dr. James Monroe Smith?
A 39. Never have said five words to the man in my life. I was introduced to him when he first went to L. S. U. - introduced to him going out the gate after a football game. Mr. Louie Gottlieb was the man who introduced me to Dr. and Mrs. Smith just a few months after they arrived at L. S. U.

Q 40. Have you had any financial dealings with any other prominent state official in the last several years?
A 40. No, sir. None.

Q 41. And you filed a personal income tax return for the year 1936 and reported this sum - this $25,000.00 commission?
A 41. Yes, sir.

Q 42. You made payments on the installment basis?
A 42. Yes, sir.

Q 43. Where did the money for the installments come from?
A 43. It came out of my box. I am pretty sure that is where it came from because I don't think that my bank balance during that year - it may have been - no, I don't think so; I didn't have any such amount. In the year 1937 I had - no, 38 probably, I had a good size bank balance. I took the money out of this box, deposited it, and wrote a check, as I remember it.

Q 45. You didn't get it from Mr. Weiss?
A 45. O, no sir.

Q 46. Or anybody else?
A 46. No, sir.

Q 47. (Mr. Lohn) As I understand it, Mr. LeSage is working for the Standard Oil Company?
A 47. All my life - ever since I got out of college.

Q 48. And you live at the Roosevelt Hotel?
A 48. Ever since I have been here, except for a short period when I went down

in the French Quarter. My expenses were rather high and I left the hotel because of my expenses running too high. I am not a very high salaried man - and Mr. Weiss was not at the hotel when I left. I waited purposely until he left, because I didn't want to hurt his feelings and while he was away, I just packed my things and moved down there. And then, Senator Huey Long came to town - he and I were not very intimate, but I knew him, of course - and he asked around where I was and he sent out his men and found me. I was then a salesman. These men said the Senator wanted to see me and I went up to his home there to see him - he had Senator Bennett Clark of Missouri was there in his bedroom with him. So he told me, "Louis, Seymour is going to be mad and I told him that I would straighten that out with Seymour when he came back to town; so, he wouldn't hear to it and we argued around for a time and then I left. When Mr. Weiss came back to town he came down to see me and took a long ride with me and saw this musty place I was living in and he said whatever this place is costing you, I will make a rate at the hotel. And then I moved back to the Roosevelt. It was not long that I was away - I don't think I was down there hardly a month. Since that time I have lived at the Roosevelt Hotel. Prior to that, I was stopping at the Roosevelt on an average of two or three times a week for eight or ten years - before Mr. Weiss was connected with the hotel at all.

Q 49. When you came back to the hotel the last time to remain there permanently, what was the rate that they made you?
A 49. $50.00 a month.

Q 50. And you paid that out of your personal funds?
A 50. Yes, sir.

Q 51. The Standard Oil Company has never paid your hotel bills?
A 51. They did before that time, but when they transferred me down here and I lived at the hotel, I paid the bill.

Q 52. Since you are permanently located here, you pay your hotel bills yourself?
A 52. Up until last year. Last year, the new president came in, Mr. Rathbone, and he asked me that when he came to town to use his quarters. And he asked me to get more commodious rooms. I moved out of the rooms I had - No. 1157 - and I moved then to suite 960 and I have lived there since.

Q 53. Since you have been in suite 960, the company has paid your hotel bill?
A 53. Yes.

Q 54. They also pay for your meals?
A 54. No. The way they do it, the hotel makes out an invoice for my room rent and on the first of the month they give me this invoice, which I approve and send to the president of the Standard Oil Company at Baton Rouge and the company remits direct to the hotel.

Q 55. Just exactly what services did you render in connection with this $25,000.00 commission? As I understand the situation, you actually rendered no services.
A 55. That is the way I view it.

Q 56. You did not talk to the Governor?
A 56. No, sir.

Q 57. You did not talk to Dr. Smith?
A 57. No, sir.

Q 58. Do you know what the equipment sold for?
A 58. No, sir.

Q 59. You were not told by anyone?
A 59. No, sir.

Q 60. What did Mr. Hart say the commission was for?
A 60. He told me for my influence. I asked him and he said, "That's alright, you performed the services and you are entitled to the money."

Q 61. What services did he say you had rendered?
A 61. He didn't say.

Q 62. And you don't know of any services?
A 62. No, sir, I do not.

Q 63. Did you accept this check without protest?
A 63. Well, I did - I told him I didn't think I had earned it and he said, "It's yours; I promised to put you in on it and it's your check".

Q 64. Did he say who he had promised?
A 64. No. He promised me.

Q 65. (Mr. Lohn) As I understand the situation, Mr. LeSage, when Mr. Hart came to you about the sale of the hotel equipment, it is your understanding that the hotel had then been sold?
A 65. That is what I gathered from him, yes, sir. At the time he and I talked. He wanted to sell all the fixtures and everything that was in there. I

never went there to see it.

Q 66. (Mr. Lohn) So I understand from your statement to Mr. Lambert here this morning that you loaned a part of this to Mr. Weiss?
A 66. $16,500.00.

Q 67. (Mr. Lohn) And that you accepted his note for that?
A 67. That's right.

Q 68. Was that a demand note?
A 68. I can't say; I would not know what was in the note.

Q 69. (Mr. Lohn) Have you disclosed to Mr. Lambert where the note is at this time?
A 69. It was my impression that I had it in my box at the hotel and the first day I testified here, these gentlemen asked me to see if I could locate it but I could not so then I phoned Mr. Weiss in New York - I thought that either he had it or I had it. I thought I had left it with him.

Q 70. In his possession?
A 70. Fact of the business is I never asked for or wanted anything like that, in all my transactions with Mr. Weiss. I did not want him to do it - it was his idea and he insisted on making it out. He says positively that he gave me the note.

Q 71. Did Mr. Weiss give you any reasons why, since you were so very close?
A 71. He said on account of this large sum of money, in case something would happen to me, he would want evidence of his indebtedness to me. I haven't anybody except a married daughter. I have no family except two little orphans I am raising - taking care of them as best I can.

Q 72. Did the question of income tax ever come up between you and Mr. Weiss and Mr. Hart or all three of you?
A 72. No, sir.

Q 73. At the time of the loan and the signing of the note which you say was signed and delivered to you, did the question of income tax come up at that time?
A 73. No, sir. The income had already been made out at that time - the returns on it.
Q 74.
Q 74. You are certain that the loan was made a year after this transaction?
A 74. About that. Somewhere in the neighborhood of a year.

Q 75. Did you see the income tax returns filed by the National Equipment Company for the year 1936?
A 75. No, sir.

Q 76. Were you advised as to what the deducti ns claimed on that return were?

Did anyone tell you or discuss with you what deductions were claimed on that return?

A 76. No, sir. [illegible]

Q 77. [illegible] I understood from what you said a while back [illegible] that when you filed your 1936 return, you made only one first payment?

A 77. That's right; yes, sir.

Q 78. You did not pay it all at once?

A 78. No, sir.

Q 79. Was there any reason for paying it quarterly?

A 79. No, sir. I do the same thing now. I do not think I ever paid all of my income tax all at once in my life. I had to pay a dollar or so for running over a few days. No special reason for it. I am doing the same thing today.

Q 80. In 1936 you had the money right there in a box?

A 80. Yes. I have got relatively the same amount of money - as far as the amount of money is involved, I could pay it right now.

Q 81. Did you maintain banking connections during the years 1936, 1937, and 1938?

A 81. Yes, at the National Bank of Commerce.

Q 82. Did you have a safety deposit box?

A 82. No, sir.

Q 83. Did you have brokerage accounts other than at E. A. Pierce?

A 83. In the last several years, yes, sir. Before that I dealt with Fenner and Beane. The reason I dealt with E. A. Pierce was this friend of mine took me there - he had no market connections at all and then he got me into this Warner Bros. stock. He had a tip on the market and let me in on it. He had that account with a firm here called Lasker or something like that - it has since liquidated. It was a brokerage house with which Jules Lazard was connected. He was the one that this boy bought the stock thru, because they were very close friends. And then when we got to fooling around, I got a tip on General Box stock, so I got him in on it. And then when they liquidated, this boy asked me to let him bring the account over with him and he transferred to E. A. Pierce and since then my account has been with them.

Q 84. This friend you speak of, you have never identified him. Would you mind naming him?

A 84. His name is Johnny Weiss, brother of Seymour Weiss. He is employed at

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Godchaux's. Manager of the clothing department.

Q 85. (Mr. Lambert) Mr. LeSage, is there anything else that you think the agent of Internal Revenue should have some knowledge about that you wish to disclose at this time?

A 85. No a thing, sir. Not a thing on earth.

Q 86. If it develops that we need some more information, may we call on you again.

A 86. Yes, sir, at any time. Day or night. I will be glad to answer anything at any time that you wish. You have been very kind to me. In fact, I never was treated so nicely. This first little gentleman got under my skin; I couldn't stand it.

I have read my answers to the above eighty-six questions and certify that my answers thereto are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Louis C. LeSage

Sworn to and subscribed before me

this ___ day of July, 1939.

Special Agent.

Special Agent.

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STATEMENT made in the office of the Intelligence Unit, Room 323 Post Office Building, New Orleans, Louisiana, at 10:00 A. M. Friday, July 14, 1939.

Persons representing the Government:
Acting Special Agent in Charge Frank N. Lohn
Special Agent James W. Cooner
Stenographer Marion H. Fitts

Person interviewed: MR. LEON C. WEISS

(Until further indication, questions were propounded by Acting Special Agent Lohn)

Mr. Weiss, we want additional detailed information concerning the payment of an inspection fee to you in 1937, in connection with the Bienville Hotel. You have no objection to furnishing us with such information as is within your knowledge, do you?

I would prefer to give it to the Grand Jury in Baton Rouge. I have additional information that they requested me to get.

The Grand Jury is of course secret and we do not have access to that. We want this information to be considered in connection with income tax matters, being investigated by the Intelligence Unit under the direction of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. I should advise you, however, in the event the Grand Jury saw fit to call for a record of the testimony concerning this matter it would be our duty to present it to the Grand Jury. I should also explain, I think, that any statement that you make herewith will be used against you in the event you have violated any of the provisions of the Internal Revenue laws.

Yes.

Will you be sworn, please. Do you solemnly swear that the answers you will give to the questions about to be asked of you will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

I do.

Q 1. In connection with the payment to you of an inspection fee, Mr. Weiss, in 1937 will you explain please somewhat in detail the services you rendered in earning this fee of $5,750.00?

A 1. I made a complete inspection and a report to the President of Louisiana State University of the property known as the Bienvill Hotel, which property the University was to purchase.

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It was the desire of the University to ascertain through me the physical condition of the building and my appraisal as to the fairness of the price. I made such a report to him on behalf of the University and for this service charged $6,750.00 which was paid to me by a check of the University.

Q 2. Wasthere any written contract between you and the University authorizing the inspection or the payment of your fee for the inspection?

A 2. There was not. There were no written contracts except where we asked for those contracts for specification purposes in connection with P. W. A. loans where specific contracts were required for their records. We were serving the University as architects practically continuously since 1931 or 1932 with one single notable interruption and thereafter again.

Q 3. With whom did you enter into the verbal agreement or arrangement for the inspection of the Bimville Hotel?

A 3. Upon the request of Dr. Smith, President of the University.

Q 4. Do you recall the time and place of this agreement with Dr. Smith?

A 4. I do not.

Q 5. Do you recall the approximate time you devoted to making this inspection?

A 5. The time involved in making the inspection was not related to the charge we would make for such an inspection. The charge is based upon the value of the service and not on its time cost to the professional man whose statement would be valuable because of the fact that he made it.

Q 6. But do you recall just about how long you were employed in this particular inspection?

A 6. I do not, because part of the time was in the field, that is at the property, and part of the time was spent in my own office. We do not keep time records on things of that sort and I did not and do not consider that of importance.

Q 7. Do you have a copy of your inspection report that might be made available to us?

A 7. I am not certain that there was any written report. I am inclined to believe my report was made verbally to Dr. Smith.

Q 8. Did anyone assist you in making the inspection?

A 8. No.

Q 8. Did you make any drawings or record of of the dimensions, type of construction, etc.?

A 8. I did not. The information necessary in the premises was provided me in a tracing which constitutes a survey of sq. 183, 1st Dist. which shows the various parcels of land and the dimensions which tracing I found in my files yesterday afternoon, and caused blue prints there of to be made so that I could make use of the same in connection with any questions asked me. I likewise found a drawing showing the location of the building on that irregular site, location of sheds, outbuildings and garages, and the boiler house which faced Caliope Street. I likewise made available for my use photostatic copies of a small scale, which served to give me in detail the arrangement of the building, floor by floor, with the exception of the topmost floor or roof garden and other structures built on the roof. One photostat was evidently made from a drawing prepared for the original building, the Bienvenue Apartments, and constructed by the Hotel Grunewald Company, by their architects Toledano, Wogan and Bernard, showing the first floor plan, three small-scale prints, one showing the second and third floor plans, one showing the fourth floor plan and one showing the fifth, sixth and seventh floor plans. These prints I found in my files last afternoon.

Q 9. Were these the same plans and drawings considered by you in the course of your inspection of the hotel?

A 9. They are.

Q 10. Do you recall from whom you received these drawings and prints?

A 10. No, I presume either by Dr. Smith or by the owners of the property.

Q 11. Is the Lee Circle a hotel corporation?

A 11. I do not know.

Q 12. Do you recall whether Mr. Hart gave you these?

A 12. I do not recall, but I am inclined to believe he did not. As a matter of fact, it is probable that some employer of our office, if these plans were furnished by the hotel company, were sent to keep them, after we ascertained they were available.

Q 13. (Cooner, for remainder of interview) At the time that you inspected this building did you also make an inspection of the furnishings and the equipment?

A 13. In order that I may answer that question, Mr. Cooner, it would be necessary to define the terms you used - and that is not a question asked in a frivolous sense or to embarrass you. I will explain that it is an open question as to what one man would call equipment and another furnishings. In our practice we normally consider equipment to consist of those things or part of a building in the way of mechanical devices such

as boilers, pumps, fans, motors, pipe work, plumbing fixtures, steam heating appliances, ventilating apparatus, registers, grills and any other mechanical devices or apparatus that are necessary, to the functioning of the building. In connection with the hotel I would include kitchen equipment such as sinks, stoves, ranges, hoods, mixers and grinders and silver polishing or washing devices, glass and china washing devices. I would not put in this category of equipment beds, rugs, carpets, furniture, linens, curtains, shades, and those things that would come under the general classification of furniture and furnishings in this particular sense. Now, if you will ask your question with this in mind, I think we will understand the differences that I make and that the general differences between equipment and furnishings are evident. Got that Mr. Goomey?

Q 14. Did you inspect all of the items that you just enumerated?

A 14. I cannot say that I would classify my check up of value to have included the itemization of all these items above enumerated, because they would constitute a rather small proportion of the value of the building as compared with the value of the land and the structure itself. Let me explain, this became and did at the time appear to become a matter of small importance or consequence because my estimate of the replacement value of the building so far exceeded the contemplated purchase price or the approximate purchase price that the bearing of the exact of the condition of these devices was not important. In the finality I employed, as we usually employ, in my appraisal s, certain constants or units, which through long familiarity with building construction, both in our office and incidentally elsewhere we have found to apply in arriving at the cost of a completed building or the value of one already under construction.

Q 15. Do you now recall whether or not your report contained any discussion of the value or condition of the mechanical devices that were installed in the building?

A 15. The only interest I had in the mechanical devices was whether they were functioning or appeared to be in a condition to continue to function. The value of the mechanical equipment to the building and grounds, as far as the whole value was concerned, was relatively small, and I do not believe in my report to Dr. Smith I went specifically into detail with him in this regard.

Q 16. Do you recall what year it was you made this inspection ?

A 16.. No, I don't, unless I had some way of determining that from the records.

Q 17. For your information I will state that the records of the Board of Supervisors of the University show that the purchase of this building was approved in September [illegible] the act of sale was at a later date, [illegible] 1936. Does this information help you to fix [illegible] time that you made this appraisal?

A 17. I am afraid it does not.

Q 18. At the time you made this appraisal were you informed as to the amount of the contemplated purchase of the property [illegible]

A 18. I think that I knew this, I am not absolutely certain, but that the exact amount of the purchase price was, or was [illegible] known to me. I would not be surprised, however, that the contemplated purchase price was known to me at that time.

Q 19. Did your discussion with Dr.Smith fix your opinion as to the definite value of this building for use of the University?

A 19. I was - I suppose I should say - I was aware of the contemplated use of the building at the time I made the appraisal and viewed the prospective purchase from the angle of the usefulness of the building to the University in lieu of the cost of the building, as I have done on similar occasions in this city. My recollection is that Dr. Smith, in discussing this matter with me, stated that it was his intention to use certain upper floors as dormitories for housing students of the medical school in New Orleans. Portions of other floors were to be used for the re-establishment of the Extension Department or Division of Louisiana State University, which had been operating under the direction of Dr. Griffith, I believe, and which was very popular, and which, when discontinued because of the objections which some other local colleges or institutions caused numbers of requests to be made upon Dr. Smith to re-establish it. The remainder of the building Dr. Smith stated that he thought he could rent to some state departments in the city of New Orleans which were occupying quarters rented from individuals, and possibly the first floor might return revenue from commercial enterprises such as stores. The cost of provisions to take care of this contemplated program would have been many times the cost of the purchase price of this property. I did not approach the matter of establishing the value of this property to the University on the same basis I would have approached the sale of this property to some other prospect to operate as a hotel or to an investor who had no specific pre-arranged use of the building in mind, nor to any private individual where the question of taxation would have to be taken into consideration in connection with the net income.

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Q 20. My interpretation is that you consider the usefulness of the building by the University, or the uses to which you understood it was to be used, rather than determining the actual sale value of the building as important? Is that correct?

A 20. That is not entirely correct because I did take into consideration the cost of re-placing the building as the first figure to be determined and I obtained information that the cost of the building with its plumbing and equipment was exceeded, in my opinion, the approximate contemplated purchase price.

Q 21. Then you must have known what the contemplated purchase price was.

A 21. I must have known that. I believe that I was asked to ascertain whether that particular price was a fair price for the property. I think that is correct.

Q 22. Was it your understanding that this purchase price was or was not to include the room furnishings, linenware, kitchenware, etc.

A 22. Yes, I am quite sure at no time was I asked to include the items that you mentioned in establishing the correctness of the purchase price.

Q 23. Mr. Weise, do you recall the date that you billed the University for your services in connection with this matter?

A 23. We do not send bills. We, from time to time, ask owners for money, and if the owner is willing to pay them and it is available, we receive this money and send the owner a certificate or receipt. We do not carry on our books accounts payable by clients, though we have means of checking the outstanding amounts due with reference to records in our office in various reports supplemented by re-collection of services rendered. The only time we send a bill or certificate to an owner - we sometimes send bills or certificates to owners in the form of a "dun" where an owner has failed to make payment. There are some cases like that.

Q 24. This particular bill for $5,750.00, to whom did you send this bill or certificate?

A 24. I believe that the bill was rendered to the University, when Dr. Smith, at my request, announced that he was ready to pay it. That is usually the way these things are done.

Q 25. Did you personally send this bill?

A 25. I do not know. I may have personally rendered the bill, I think that is correct.

Q 26. Was the bill prepared in your office?

A 26. I do not know. It would not make much difference - to me at least.

Q 27. From my point of view, it makes a material difference.

A 27. I cannot answer that because I do not remember.

Q 28. The reason it makes a material difference in my opinion is the fact that this item was not reported on your personal records or your firms records.

A 28. I have explained that as an oversight this was made and that as soon as the matter reached my attention I made application for the privilege of paying the income tax and I did pay the income tax.

Q 29. Do you know whether or not that you personally delivered this bill to Dr. Smith?

A 29. No, I presume that I did because it was my own individual bill and transaction, I think that is correct.

Q 30. Do you recall whether or not that the $[illegible].00 check that was issued to you in payment of the bill on or about May 19, 1937 was delivered to you by Dr. Smith on or about that date?

A 30. No, but I cannot say how it could have been otherwise.

Q 31. Since refreshening your memory on this matter, do you now recall cashing this check in Baton Rouge?

A 31. No, I cannot remember that.

Q 32. Can you now swear that you paid no part of the proceeds of this check to Dr. Smith?

A 32. I do not recall giving any part of the proceeds of this check to Dr. Smith.

Q 33. Do you recall paying any part of the proceeds of this check to any as a commission, rebate or loan?

A 33. I do not.

Q 34. Mr. Weiss, the records of Louisiana State University disclose that on March 18, 1936 that institution issued check No. 5790 for the sum of $20,000.00 payable to the order of Weiss, Dreyfous and Seyforth and endorsed by you in the name of the firm. You have previously testified that you endorsed this check back to the University in payment of $20,000.00 par value of bonds in that institution. What certificates were used to support the payment of this check?

A 33. From information that I now have this payment was supported by two certificates that had been made by our firm and signed by our firm for payments on stadium-dormitory projects and which had been previously paid. It was not within the compass of my knowledge or information at the time the payment was made. I can explain that. I think I should. In our numerous dealings - In the course of our long contract with the University there were times when the University's finances apparently were not -

Q 34. Mr. Weiss, what service did you or your firm render in connection with the planning or building of the residence of Mr. E. N. Jackson?

A 34. Our office designed the residence for Mr. E. N. Jackson and furnished him plans for the construction of this residence. Thereafter we had no interest in, or connection with, the construction of the residence. I personally did not set foot upon the property or within the residence in connection with its construction at any time. In fact, the only time that I was ever in Mr. Jackson's residence was on Sunday, May 28, which I have ascertained to be the day of the last Louisiana State University Commencement, on which occasion, accompanied by Dr. Smith, I called upon Mr. Jackson and his family to have afternoon tea - and I mean tea. We remained in Mr. Jackson's residence on that day not over half an hour and that was the first and is the only time that I was ever in the house. I gave no supervision during construction. I believe our office served Mr. Jackson in the correction and the checking of small details. This check would be for conformity of work or mill drawings with the original drawings. Does that answer your question?

Q 35. What payment did your firm receive for this service?

A 35. I never received one cent for these services because Mr. Jackson said that he was crowded for money and that some time he would pay us for these services.

Q 36. What was the agreed price for these services?

A 36. There was no agreed price, for these services. The normal price which we charge for residence work included preliminary soundings, working drawings and specifications, checking of details

and almost daily supervision in the City of New Orleans is 10%. Of this fee approximately 6%, or three-fifths of the whole, would be chargeable to the cost of plans and specifications up to the time of the award of the contract.

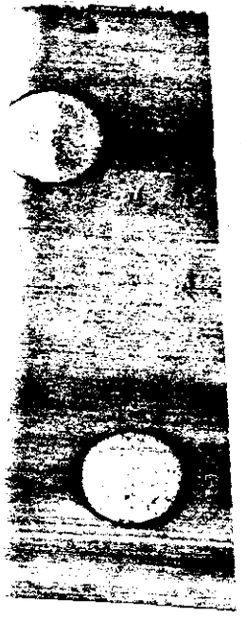


Q 37. What is the approximate fee that you proposed to render Mr. Jackson for the particular services rendered him.

A 37. I do not think we crossed that bridge, because as I said before we send no bills, we requested payments from owners either by telephone or in person, and if they are ready to pay we send them a certificate and they send us a check. Our residence work and in fact most of our professional contracts are rather informal as compared with the procedure in normal commercial or merchandising transactions.

Q 38. Do you mean to state that no agreement has been made as to the amount of this fee to date?

A 38. The matter has not been discussed thus far, except that Mr. Jackson himself stated that he expected to and would pay a fee.



I have read the foregoing statement, consisting of thirty-eight questions and answers, and the answers to questions propounded to me are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

_____
SEYMOUR WEISS

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO BEFORE ME THIS THE _____
DAY OF JULY, A.D., 1939.

_____
SPECIAL AGENT.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JUL 12 1939
TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Lawler
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

FBI NEW ORLEANS 7-12-39 3-45 PM ALS

DIRECTOR

RE LOUISIANA STATE OFFICIALS, INFORMATION CONCERNING. JAMES MONROE SMITH APPEARED BEFORE BATON ROUGEPARISH GRAND JURY FOR TWENTY MINUTES THIS MORNING APPARENTLY UNDER PROTEST SINCE BOTH DISTRICT ATTORNEY AND REPORTER STAYED OUT OF JURY ROOM. SUBPOENAS HAVE BEEN SERVED UPON EX GOVERNOR LECHE, GENERAL GUERRE, SUPERINTENDENT LOUISIANA STATE POLICE, SUPERVISOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS FRANK SHATTUCK, AND OTHER OFFICIALS TO APPEAR BEFORE BATON ROUGE GRAND JURY TOMORROW MORNING.

USA VIOSCA BELIEVES HE WILL HAVE EXCELLENT MAIL FRAUD CASE IN CONNECTION WITH PAYMENT OF SEVENTY FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS OF UNIVERSITY FUNDS IN PURCHASE OF BIENVILLE HOTEL. THIS MONEY WAS ALLEGEDLY PAID FOR FURNISHINGS IN BUILDING IN ADDITION TO PURCHASE PRICE ALTHOUGH PURCHASE PRICE SUPPOSED TO HAVE INCLUDED ALL EQUIPMENT AND FURNISHINGS. VIOSCA EXPECTS TO BE READY TO HAVE GRAND JURY RETURN MAIL FRAUD INDICTMENT THIS FRIDAY HOWEVER HE WILL TELEPHONE THE ATTORNEY GENERAL FOR ADVICE BEFORE HAVING GRAND JURY MAKE ITS RETURN. HE EXPECTS TO INDICT EX GOVERNOR LECHE, JAMES MONROE SMITH, SEYMOUR WEISS, MONTE HART, J. EMORY ADAMS, LOUIS LESAGE AND POSSIBLY E. N. JACKSON, IN THIS MAIL FRAUD CONSPIRACY.

USA VIOSCA BELIEVES THIS MAIL FRAUD CASE IS MUCH [illegible] JAMES MONROE SMITH THAN INCOME TAX EVASION CASE. THE SCHEME TO

Shown to A.G. 7/14/39

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUL 15 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TOLSON TAMM ONE

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JUL 12 1939
TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Carson
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Lawler
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Speer
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

DEFRAUD WILL BE PAYMENT OF THE SEVENTY FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, WHICH DEFRAUDED THE UNIVERSITY, TO THOSE MENTIONED IN INDICTMENT. PROOF OF USE OF MAILS WILL BE FACT THAT SEVENTY FIVE THOUSAND DOLLAR CHECK WAS CASHED IN NEW ORLEANS BANK KNOWING SAME WOULD HAVE TO BE SENT THROUGH MAILS TO BATON ROUGE FOR PAYMENT. LOS ANGELES DIVISON HAS INFORMED THAT MRS. W. A. THARPE WILL BE AVAILABLE FOR INTERVIEW AT LOS ANGELES THIS FRIDAY MORNING HENCE I AM SENDING AGENT C. W. DUNKER TO LOS ANGELES VIA AIR TO CONDUCT THIS INTERVIEW. THE AGENT WILL LEAVE HERE TOMORROW MORNING. USA HAS NOT MADE ANY FURTHER REQUESTS OF THIS OFFICE FOR INVESTIGATIVE ASSISTANCE

SACKETT

END

OVY P

OK FBI WASH DC SRN

JFS:DF
62-32509

July 14, 1939

Special Agent in Charge
New Orleans, Louisiana

Re: Louisiana State Officials
Information Concerning

Dear Sir:

I am transmitting herewith copies of a letter addressed to the Attorney General under date of July 1, 1939, from Guy J. Prevot, Mansura, Louisiana, for reference to the United States Attorney at New Orleans, Louisiana.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lawler
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Q. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

Inclosure

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62-32509-142

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
★ JUL 14 1939 ★
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

JUL 1 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

63

Mr. J.Edgar Hoover

ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATION
KEEP ENVELOPE ATTACHED

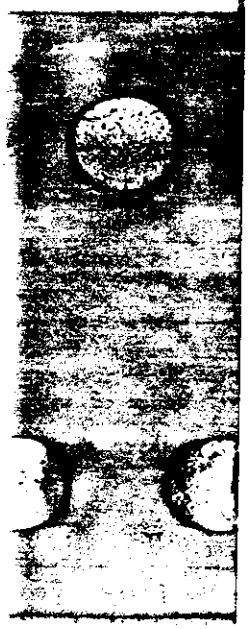
07 7-19

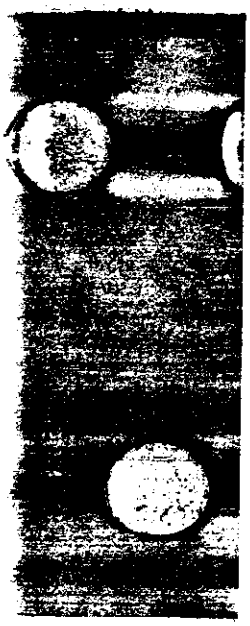
Dear Sir -

There is a man in New York -name Norman Silver Bateman- Working under the name of Consulting Enginneer- Who is an ex convict - said to be train robber - mixt up in a 1oo,ooo Lousiana steal and many other things - Maby you have his record- This was gathered from conversation I heard may not be of interest to you yet it might-

I am only trying to be of service to you

No ax to grind never knew him But feel that such a man should be known by your office





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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
IDENT. UNIT TWO

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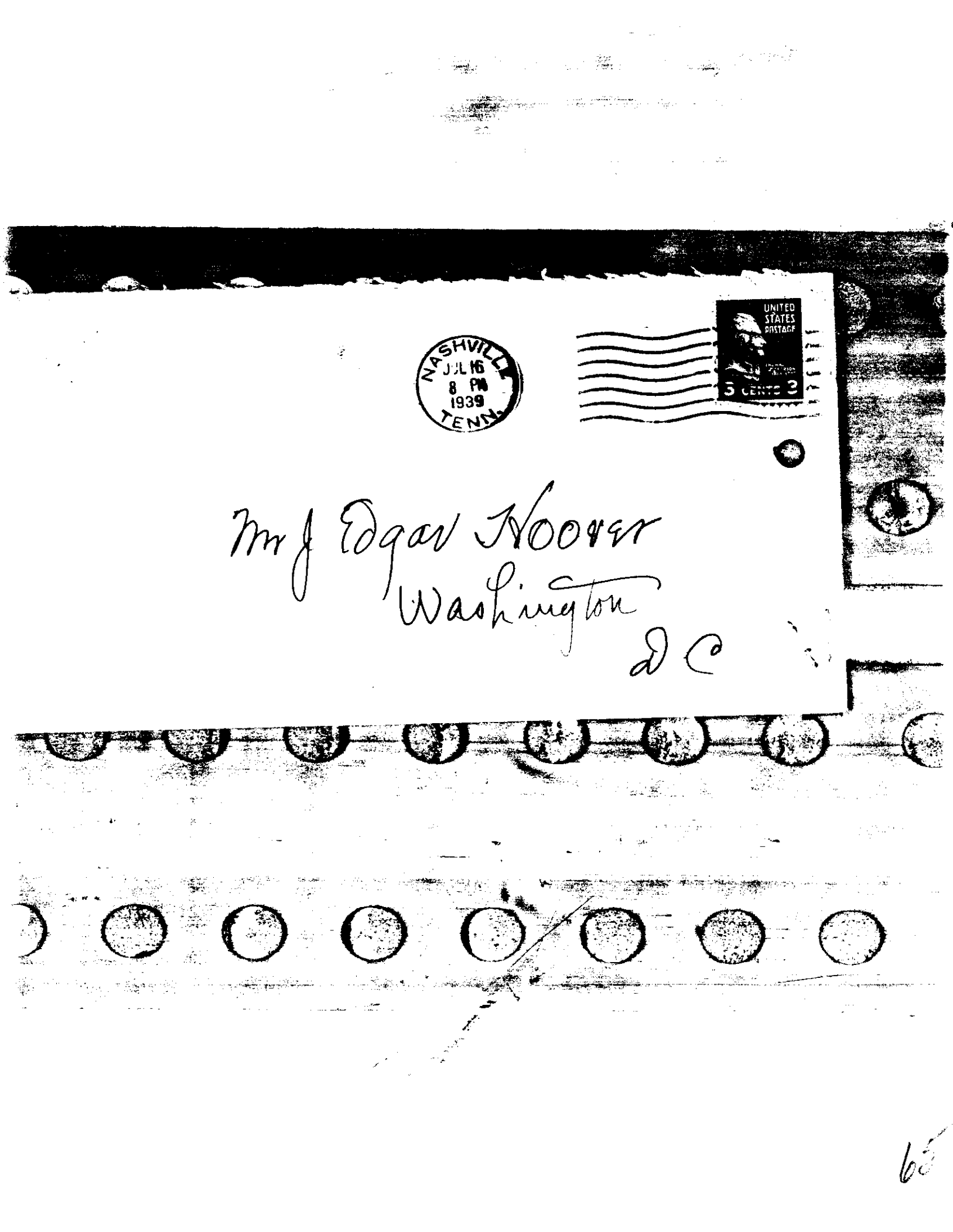
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Mr J Edgar Hoover
Washington
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Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
JULY 14, 1939

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir: Re: SPECIAL AGENT C. W. DUNKER

This is to advise that the above-named Agent arrived in Los Angeles at 12:29 A.M. this date from New Orleans, in connection with the case of Louisiana State Officials, Information Concerning.

While in Los Angeles, Agent DUNKER'S address is Rosslyn Hotel, telephone MIchigan 3311.

Very truly yours,

R. B. HOOD
Special Agent in Charge

RBH:AB

AIR MAIL

CC NEW ORLEANS

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Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice
New Orleans, Louisiana
July 16, 1939

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

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62-32599-139

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUL 17 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TULSON

Re: MONTE E. HART, et al.
MAIL FRAUD.

Re: LOUISIANA STATE OFFICIALS
INFORMATION CONCERNING.

Dear Sir:

This will confirm the telephonic conversation with Inspector AL ROSEN of the Bureau today.

Inspector ROSEN was informed that Special Agent R. L. SHIVERS of this office had just conferred with Mr. O. JOHN ROGGE, Assistant Attorney General, who came to New Orleans from Chicago by plane last night. Mr. ROGGE has been in conference with the U. S. Attorney and his staff here today on the mail fraud angle of the general investigation. He stated it was his purpose to have an indictment returned when court convenes Monday, July 17, 1939, against MONTE E. HART, JAMES MONROE SMITH, J. EMORY ADAMS, SEYMOUR WEISS and LOUIS LESAGE for using the mails to defraud. Mr. ROGGE supplied copy of the first count of the indictment, which I am transmitting herewith. The indictment is in two counts, but the second count has not been transcribed as yet. However, it is substantially the same as the second count of the indictment which was transmitted to the Bureau with my letter of July 14, 1939.

Mr. ROGGE was asked if he intended to communicate with the Attorney General before this indictment was returned and he indicated he would, saying he expected to call the Attorney General the first thing tomorrow morning. Mr. ROGGE indicated that he did not think the evidence against SEYMOUR WEISS was any too strong.

Mr. ROGGE also stated that he was not satisfied with the investigation which the W. P. A. has conducted, and in fact he emphasized his dissatisfaction with this investigation, although he did not particularize the reasons therefor, stating that he had been devoting most of the day to reviewing the facts and evidence in the mail fraud angle of the general investigation. Mr. ROGGE stated that he wanted this office to conduct a discreet, confidential investigation of HILARY J. GAUDIN, Assistant U. S. Attorney, as from the information he has obtained, Mr. GAUDIN seems to be "carrying water on both shoulders" and associates too closely with SEYMOUR WEISS and MONTE HART. He said

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he knew that his request would have to be referred to you, and I informed him that this question would be taken up with you immediately.

It was not possible to obtain the second count of the indictment, inasmuch as it had not been written up. However, as previously stated, it is substantially the same as the proposed draft which was submitted with my letter of July 14th.

For the evidence on which this indictment will be predicated, your attention is invited to a summary report rendered under the mail fraud caption by Special Agent C. E. WEEKS, NEW ORLEANS, dated July 14, 1939.

Very truly yours,

B. E. SACKETT,
Special Agent in Charge.

RLS:ahs

Encl.

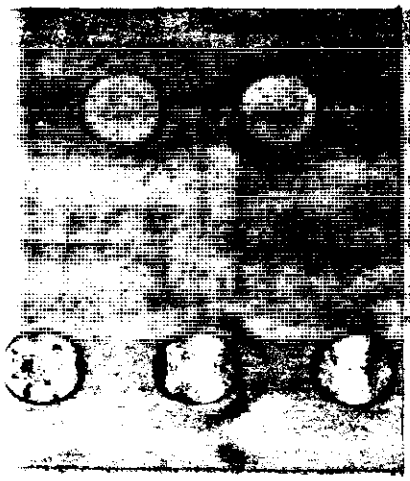
AIR MAIL - SPECIAL DELIVERY.

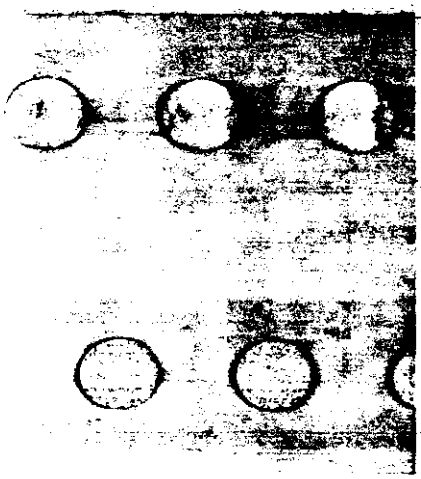
68

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
EASTERN DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA
NEW ORLEANS DIVISION.

In the District Court of the United States, in and for the Eastern District of Louisiana, New Orleans Division, at the MAY term thereof, A. D. 1938.

The Grand Jurors of the United States duly empaneled, sworn and charged at the term aforesaid of the court aforesaid, on their oaths present [illegible]





[illegible] known to your Grand Jurors, heretofore, in the New Orleans Division of the Eastern District of Louisiana and within the jurisdiction of this Court, on or about the 15th day of September, 1936, and continuously thereafter until on or about the 1st day of February, 1937, the exact dates being unknown to your Grand Jurors, unlawfully, wilfully, knowingly and fraudulently devised and intended to devise a scheme and artifice to defraud and for obtaining money and property by means of false and fraudulent pretenses, representations and claims from the Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, the State of Louisiana and the taxpayers of the State of Louisiana and divers other persons to your Grand Jurors unknown, which said scheme and artifice to defraud was to be effected by the use and misuse of the Post Office Establishment of the United States, and in furtherance of and for the purpose of executing said scheme and artifice did deposit and cause to be deposited in an authorized depository for mail matter to be sent and delivered by the post office establishment of the United States, and did cause to be delivered by mail according to the direction thereon divers and sundry letters and checks, which said scheme and artifice to defraud was in substance as follows:

That the defendants, MONTE E. HART and SEYMOUR WEISS were officers of a certain corporation known as the Lee Circle Hotel Company, Inc., which corporation owned a certain building and the land upon which it is situated in the City of New Orleans known as the Bienville Hotel, together with all the equipment, fixtures and other contents located therein; that on or about September 23, 1936, the exact date being unknown to your Grand Jurors, the said Lee Circle Hotel Corporation, acting through its agent, Seymour Weiss, began

62-32509-139

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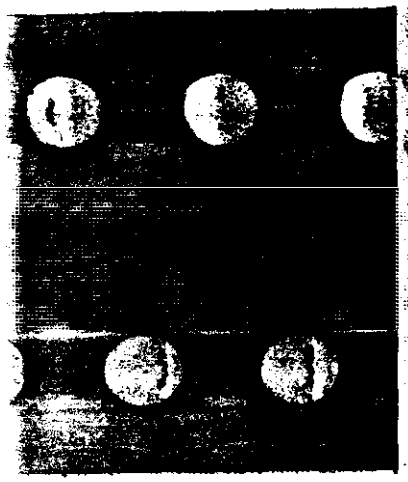
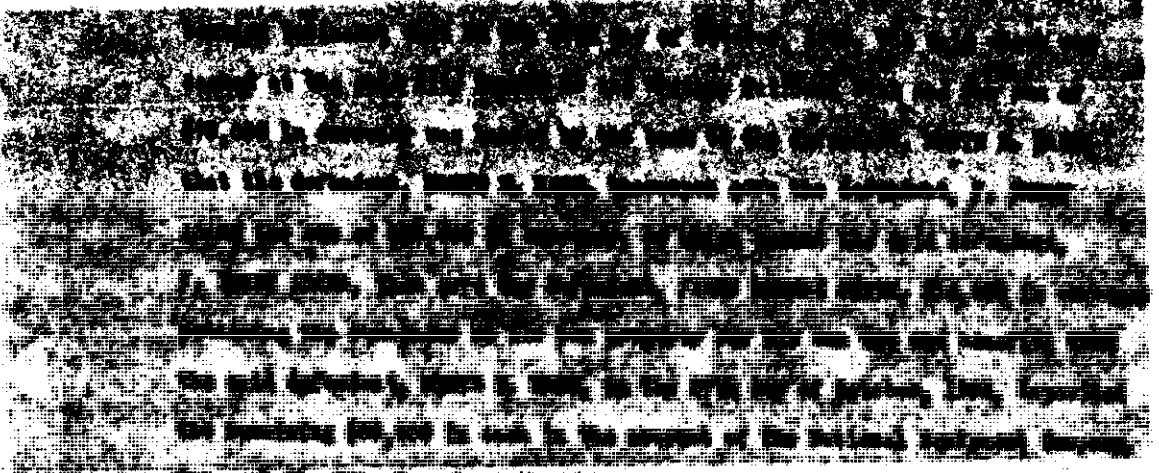
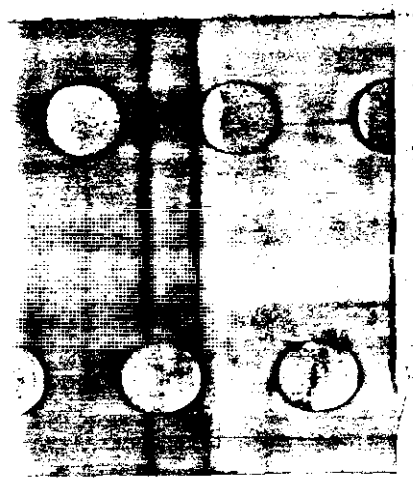
negotiations with Richard W. Leche, Governor of Louisiana, for the sale of the said Bienville Hotel, with all its equipment and contents to the Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College for the sum of $[illegible], [illegible] that on or about September [illegible], 1[illegible], as a result of said negotiations the Board of Supervisors of the Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College adopted resolutions authorizing the purchase of the said Bienville Hotel [illegible] 1[illegible]; that while said negotiations for the sale of the said Bienville Hotel, together with its equipment, fixtures and other contents to the Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College were in progress as aforesaid the defendants, MONTE E. HART, SEYMOUR WEISS and J. ENORY ADAMS, negotiated with the defendant, JAMES MONROE SMITH, for the payment of the sum of $[illegible] by the Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College to the National Equipment Company, Inc., a corporation of which the defendant, MONTE E. HART, was principal stockholder and president, under the false and fraudulent pretext and representation that the said National Equipment Company, Inc., would sell and deliver to the Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College the equipment, fixtures and other contents of the Bienville Hotel, and all of the defendants herein agreed among themselves that they would lend their mutual aid and assistance in effecting the said pretended sale and in making a surreptitious distribution of the said sum of $75,000, proceeds thereof; that the defendant, MONTE E. HART, and the defendant, SEYMOUR WEISS, prepared and caused to be prepared an invoice on a billhead of the National Equipment Company, Inc., addressed to Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, which invoice purported to cover the sale to Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College by National Equipment Company, Inc., of furnishings and equipment of the said Bienville Hotel for the sum of $75,000; that the defendant, JAMES MONROE SMITH, approved for payment the said invoice for $75,000 and caused the check of the Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College to the order

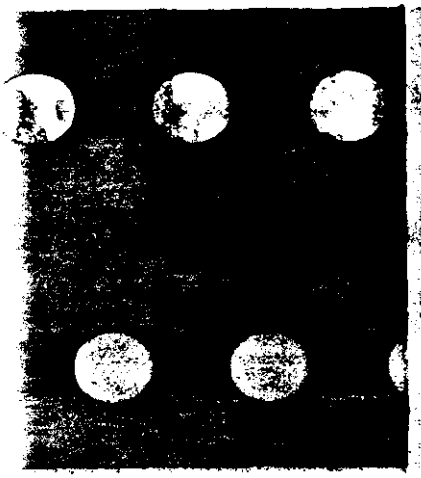


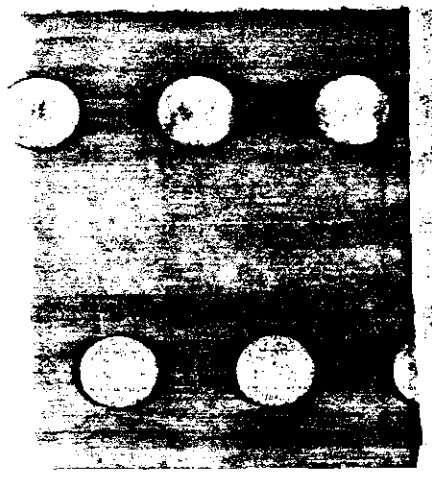


of the National Equipment Company, Inc., in the sum of $75,000 to issue; that the defendant, MONTE E. HART, obtained possession of said check for $75,000; that the said MONTE E. HART then procured the endorsement of one F. E. Ames, Vice-President of the National Equipment Company, Inc., on the said check, which check the said MONTE E. HART then himself endorsed and presented to be cashed at the City Branch of the Whitney National Bank at New Orleans, Louisiana, with which bank the said MONTE E. HART carried on [illegible] that the defendant, [illegible] the said defendant, [illegible] the remaining $[illegible] in cash in the account of the National Equipment Company, Inc., at the City Branch of the Whitney National Bank, New Orleans; that on the 7th day of November, 1936, the defendant, MONTE E. HART, drew a check on the said Account of the National Equipment Company, Inc., in the City Branch of the Whitney National Bank payable to the order of the defendant, LOUIS LEHAGE, in the sum of $[illegible]; that the said LOUIS LEHAGE cashed the said check on the 18th day of November, 1936, at the City Branch of the Whitney National Bank; that the defendant, LOUIS LEHAGE, then paid to the defendant, [illegible], the sum of $[illegible] in currency and retained the balance of the said sum of $[illegible] as his own property and for his own use and benefit; that the defendant, MONTE E. HART, received from the National Equipment Company, Inc., the sum of $[illegible] as his own property and for his own use and benefit.



And your Grand Jurors further present and charge: That in pursuance of said scheme and for the purpose of carrying out said scheme, the defendant, MONTE E. HART, on his own behalf and on behalf of the other defendants herein, presented the aforesaid check of the Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College drawn to the order of National Equipment Company, Inc., in the sum of $75,000 to the City Branch of the Whitney National Bank to be cashed, the defendants well knowing that said check was drawn upon the City National Bank of Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and that it would be necessary in





[illegible]

In order to effect collection that the said check be presented to the City National Bank of Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

That on the [illegible] day of October, [illegible], the City Branch of the Whitney National Bank as agent for the defendants herein in accordance with its usual custom cleared the said check through the Federal Reserve Bank at New Orleans, Louisiana, which in turn as agent of the said City Branch of the Whitney National Bank and of the defendants herein, and in order to effect payment of said check [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

defendants well knew that the said Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College would not and did not receive in return for said payment of $[illegible] any consideration or any other thing of value whatsoever; that all of the defendants herein then and there well knew that all of the equipment, fixtures and other contents of said Bienville Hotel were the subject of the sale of the Bienville Hotel with all of its contents and were included in the sale price of $[illegible] for said hotel with all appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining, and all equipment, engines, boilers, heating and lighting appurtenances, lifts and fixtures contained therein or affixed thereto as is set forth in the Notarial Act before Defour Doyle, Notary Public for the Parish of Orleans, entrated [illegible] as aforesaid; that all of said defendants also well knew that said National Equipment Company, Inc., had no title or right to said equipment, fixtures and other contents of the Bienville Hotel pretended to be conveyed to the Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College in consideration of the said payment of $75,000 and that all of said defendants well knew that the said National Equipment Company, Inc., could convey no title or right to said property.

And the said Grand Jurors says, present and find that each and every one of the pretenses, representations and claims made and intended to be made

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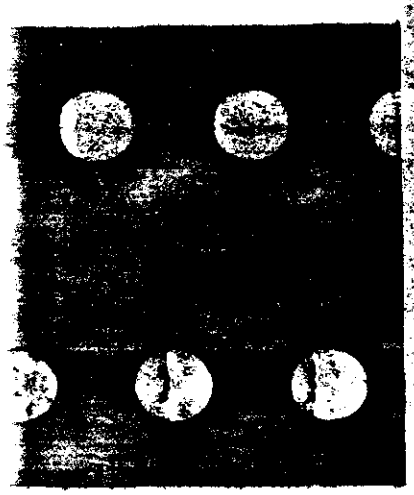
by the said defendants were false and untrue and intended to be false and untrue and at all times mentioned herein were known by the said defendants to be false and untrue and were made and intended to be made by the defendants for the purpose and with the intention of obtaining from Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College and the State of Louisiana the sum of $75,000 not lawfully due, and converting the same to the use and benefit of said defendants.







[illegible] of October, 1936, at New Orleans, Louisiana, in the New Orleans Division of the Eastern District of Louisiana and within the jurisdiction of this Court for the purpose of executing the scheme and artifice aforesaid, unlawfully, fraudulently and feloniously did knowingly deposit and cause to be deposited in an authorized depository for mail matter of the United States at New Orleans, Louisiana, a certain cash letter and check enclosed in a postpaid envelope addressed to City National Bank, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, to be sent and delivered by the Post Office Establishment of the United States, the face and reverse of which said check were and are of the following tenor, to-wit:

"Auxiliary Auxiliary No. 1734

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY AND A. & M. COLLEGE

Baton Rouge, La., Oct 30 1936 122

Pay to the Order of National Equipment Co. Inc. -- $75,000.00

$75,000 & 00/ DOLLARS

Louisiana State University and A. & M. Col

TO CITY NATIONAL BANK Baton Rouge, La.

(Signed) [illegible]
Auditor

This voucher-check, when properly endorsed, becomes receipt in full for items listed. Alterations and erasures render null and void; return if not correct."

ENDORSEMENT

NATIONAL EQUIPMENT COMPANY, INC.

(Signed) F. E. Ames
Vice-President

(Signed) M.E. Hart

Pay to the order of
ANY BANK, BANKER OR TRUST CO
Prior endorsements guaranteed
OCT 28-1936
New Orleans Branch
FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF ATLANTA
14-21 New Orleans, La. 14-21

Pay any Bank, Banker or Trust Co., or Order
Prior Endorsements Guarante
WHITNEY NATIONAL BANK OF NEW ORLEAN
41027"

73

New Orleans, La., July , 1933.

62-32387-13

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUL
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED & INDEXED

deral Bureau of Investigation,
shington, D. C.

ntlemen:

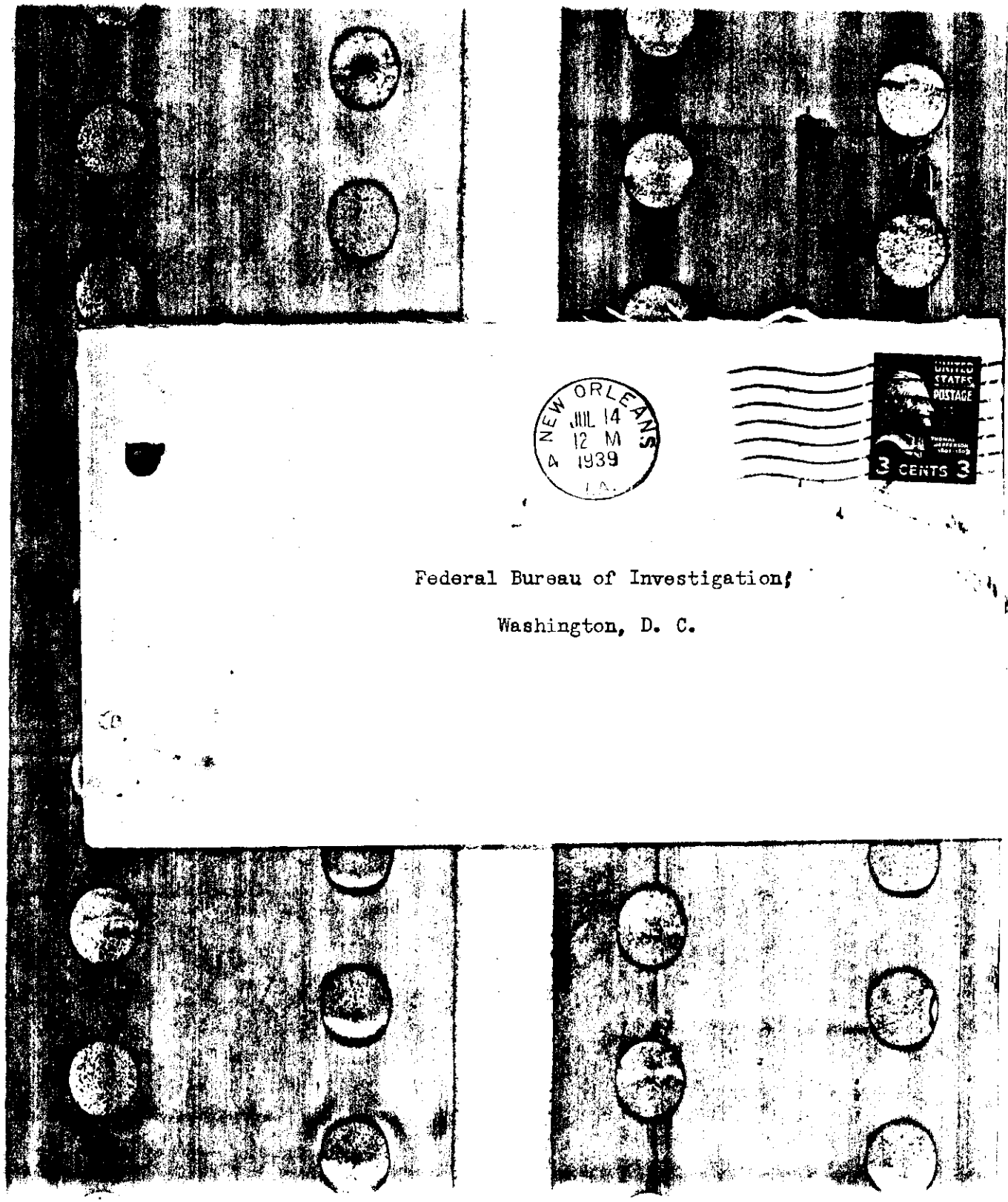
want to thank you and congratulate you on investigating all the incomes and wrongdoings Louisiana's politicians, we want you to go down to the very end and punish every one und guilty. They have disgraded our fair state, and the name of our fair state is fun l over this land. Please do help us in this our hour of need. Our taxes are sky-high everything. We need relief and we need relief quick, and we look forward to you and r organization to investigate everything wrong these politicians done, that is taken ey under improper circumstances and make them turn it back into the state treasury and them in jail for a long time, in this way you would be a great duty to our fair state.

in thanking you for your efforts to correct our unfortunate position with our unreliable liticians, we remain,

L. O

NEW ORLEANS HONEST CITIZENS AND ALSO HONEST CITIZENS OF GOOD ODD LOUISIANA, whose name the politicians have put under their feet, after they looted her treasuries.

14



Federal Bureau of Investigation,

Washington, D. C.

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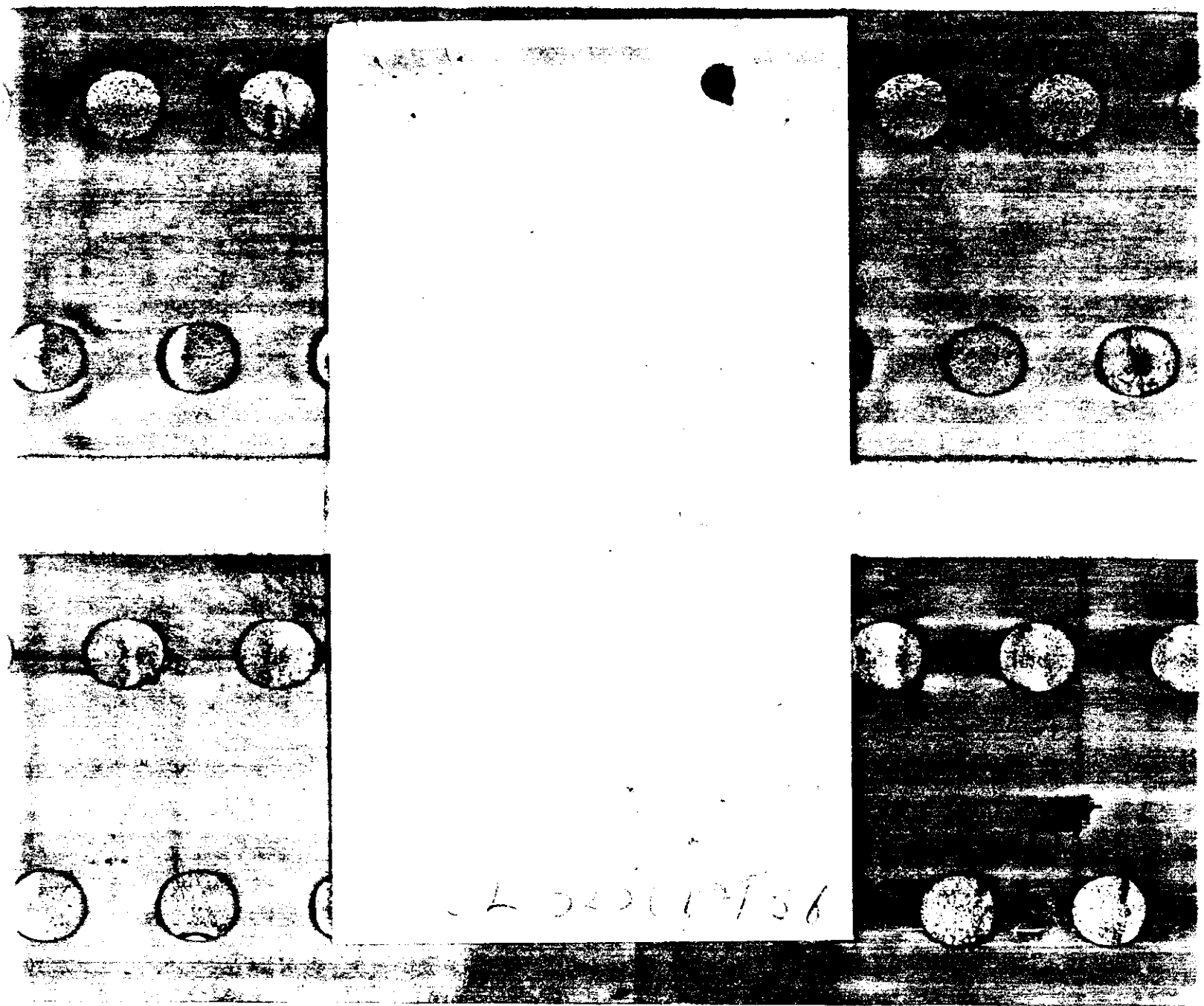

JFS:DF

62-32509 - 137X

July 19, 1939

Mr. James W. Reagan
Baskin, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Reagan:

Your letter of July 8, 1939, addressed to United States Attorney General Frank Murphy, has been referred to this Bureau for investigative attention.

Your letter will be referred to the United States Attorney at New Orleans, Louisiana, for appropriate attention.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lawler
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Nichols
Mr. G. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

cc New Orleans

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
JUL 19 1939
P.M.
Federal Bureau of Investigation

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JFS:DF

62-32509 — 137X July 14, 1939

RECORDED

Special Agent in Charge
New Orleans, Louisiana

Re: Louisiana State Officials
Information Concerning

Dear Sir:

I am transmitting herewith copies of a letter addressed to the Attorney General under date of July 8, 1939, from James W. Reagan, Baskin, Louisiana, for reference to the United States Attorney at New Orleans, Louisiana.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lawler
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Q. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

Inclosure

CC to Department together with original inclosure.

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
★ JUL 14 1939 ★
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Sfoo EAT

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COPY -

Baskin, La.
July 8, 1939

U. S. Attorney General F. Murphy
Washington, D. C.

Hon. Mr. Murphy:

I am writing you in connection with recent investigations in La. It has been rumored that an investigation would be made into the 5% "Kick In" collected from all State employees.

I wish to say that I have worked for the state for three years, or up until Oct. 21st 1938. At that date I quit working for them. Every check we recd. we had to kick in 5%. I was getting $2.50 with the exception of about 3 months that I recd. $3.00 per day. During this period I payed in or kicked in about $140.00. The kick in was made at the district office or a man would call out on the work to take this "kick in" up. They would not give you a receipt or let you pay by check. Failure to "kick in" automaticaly removed you from the payrolls. As this is a very unfair practice I would like to see it investigated.

I didn't know just who to write but decided to write you. They are so closely associated at Baton Rouge until it would be useless to ask for an investigation from our State Attorney General.

Would it be necessary for me to make an affidavit out to begin a clean up or just what? No present employee of the State can do this as he would be fired outright.

I will be expecting a reply from you.

Thank you

Very Truly

James W. Reagan

62 325[illegible]

Mr. Nelson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
[illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Q[illegible]
Mr. Tracy
Miss [illegible]y

From

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

to

Official indicated below by check mark

		MEMORANDUM
Solicitor General Jackson		
Assistant to the Attorney General		
Assistant Attorney General Arnold		
Assistant Attorney General Morris		
Assistant Attorney General Whitaker		
Assistant Attorney General Littell		
Assistant Attorney General Rogge		
Assistant Solicitor General Bell		
Mr. Hoover, Dir., Bu. of Investigation	✓	
Mr. Bennett, Director of Prisons		
Mr. Martin, Director of War Risk Bureau		
Mr. Lawrence, Dir., Bond and Spirits Division		
Mr. Quinn, Administrative Assistant		
Mr. Kemp, Special Assistant		
Mr. Holtzoff, Special Assistant		
Board of Parole		
Mr. Lyons, Pardon Attorney		
Mr. McClure, General Agent		
Mr. Donaldson, Chief Clerk		
Mr. Hill, Appointment Clerk		
Mr. Crain, Division of Records		
Mr. Holland, Division of Supplies		
Mr. McKavitt, Librarian		
Mr. Williams		
Mr. Mulcahy		
Miss Bumgardner		
Mr. Gates		
Mr. Hedetniemi		
Miss LaHue		
Miss Watters		
Mr. Euwer		

[illegible]

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July 7, 1939

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

For your information, I am attaching hereto a copy of a teletype from the New Orleans Office of the FBI, dated July 6, 1939, referring to the developments in the State of Louisiana upon the general situation there.

Respectfully,

John Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Inclosure

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Q. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

62-32402-137

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] 3 Masonic Temple Building
New Orleans, Louisiana
July 6, 1939

Honorable Rene A. Viosca,
United States Attorney,
Post Office Building,
New Orleans, Louisiana.

Dear Sir:

Attached hereto are the following investigative reports prepared by this office and which are for your use:

Report of Special Agent in Charge B. E. Sackett, dated July 3, 1939 at New Orleans, Louisiana on JAMES MONROE SMITH, with aliases; BANK ROBBERY.

Report of Special Agent T. P. Wilson, dated July 3, 1939 at New Orleans, Louisiana on W.P.A. IRREGULARITIES; INFORMATION CONCERNING.

Report of Special Agent C. W. Dunker, dated July , 1939 at New Orleans, Louisiana on LOUISIANA STATE PENITENTIARY; INFORMATION CONCERNING.

Yours very truly,

B. E. SACKETT,
Special Agent in Charge

CEW:EFK
cc Bureau
62-975
62-977
62-987

INDEXED 62-32[illegible]

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
New Orleans, La.
June 26, 1939.

PERSONAL AND
CONFIDENTIAL

Hon. John Edgar Hoover,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Re: Louisiana Political Situation.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

RECORDED & INDEXED 62-32509-136
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUL 15 1939

In accordance with your request, I am summarizing briefly the recent developments in the Louisiana political situation.

The State political Democratic organization has, for a number of years, with the exception of the period when the late Senator HUEY P. LONG was fighting the City of New Orleans administration, dominated the political picture in Louisiana. A caucus of the Party meets several months before a State election and chooses candidates for the Governorship and other State offices, which candidates, by reason of having the support of the Machine, are virtually assured of being elected. The caucus of the State Democratic political party is expected to be held during the latter part of October or in November 1939, at which time candidates for State offices, including that of Governor, will be chosen. The election is scheduled to take place during January. Governor RICHARD W. LECHE has been in office since May 12, 1936.

For the past year, various politicians in the State have announced, some seriously and others just talking, their intention of seeking the Party's support to run for the Governorship this year, since it was known that LECHE would not run again. Most of these men have dropped from the limelight and are now unheard of in this regard. However, the following individuals have been, and are, very active in the gubernatorial race, and constitute, in my judgment, the principal candidates:

Lieutenant-Governor EARL K. LONG, a brother of the late Senator LONG, is the man who is supposed to have the "inside track" at the present time. LONG had, for the past several months, hinted in press interviews that he had been promised the State Political Party's support for the Governorship in 1939, and as a matter of fact, at the Louisiana Peace Officers Convention at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, on May

16, 1939, I heard LONG, in his talk before the Convention, definitely make the statement that four years ago when he went in as Lieutenant-Governor, those in control of the Party had promised to support him, LONG, for the Governorship in the 1939 election. He also stated that Mayor ROBERT S. MAESTRI of New Orleans, is personally favoring his candidacy for the Governorship. These statements caused Mayor MAESTRI to state that he would support the candidate chosen by the Party's caucus in the Fall, and he did not at that time come out and definitely endorse EARL LONG.

JAMES ALBERT NOE, who is a State Senator from Monroe, La., is conceded to be LONG'S principal opponet for the Governorship. NOE announced his candidacy about eight months ago, and has been a very bitter critic of the LECHE administration since about the latter part of 1936, when he broke with LECHE and the administration. NOE is in the natural gas and oil business in Monroe, was very closely associated with and was a friend of Senator LONG, and acted as LONG'S "stooge", at the time of the radio investigation in 1934 of the City Administration of New Orleans.

NOE is well liked in Northern Louisiana, particularly, principally because of his loyal friendship to HUEY P. LONG, who is still worshipped up in that country almost as a god.

I received information from a confidential source that NOE was in Washington several weeks ago where he saw Attorney General Murphy, and is supposed to have given the Attorney General quite a bit of data regarding the corrupt operations of the present State Administration.

I furnished the Bureau with NOE'S background telephonically on June 19, 1939.

MR. WADE O. MARTIN, presently Chairman of the State Public Service Commission, is another announced candidate for the Governorship. MR. MARTIN has been rather inactive in his campaign, and has not been a very violent critic of the State Administration. No one seems to regard his candidacy as being serious, and he is not considered to have a chance of being elected to the office.

On June 22, 1939, MR. A. P. TUGWELL, who presently occupies the office of State Treasurer, announced his candidacy. This was the day following the evening when Governor LECHE announced his intention to

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submit his resignation. TUGWELL had not theretofore been considered as a candidate, however, during the past few days he has made some public statements denouncing the Administration and EARL K. LONG. He is not considered by political observers, as far as I know, to have much of a chance at this time to secure the Party's support.

During the past few days it was also intimated that Attorney-General DAVID M. ELLISON, was being considered by LECHE, for the Governorship, however, this is still in the nature of a rumor, and has not been confirmed either by LECHE, ELLISON or others in authority.

It is generally conceded that Mayor ROBERT S. MAESTRI of New Orleans is the dominant political figure, publically, in the State at this time. The voting strength of the City of New Orleans is such that a substantial majority in the city would be sufficient to overcome any minority throughout the rest of the State. MAESTRI is the accepted leader of the City of New Orleans politically, hence, all of the candidates are trying to curry his favor and support.

This was the political picture throughout the State, generally, so far as the Governorship was concerned, until June 9, 1939, when the New Orleans States, an anti-administration newspaper in New Orleans, published photographs showing a truck, the property of the Louisiana State University, delivering newly made window sashes of the type used in private residences, and other building material, to the private property of MRS. JAMES McLACHLAN at Metairie, a suburb of New Orleans. MR. McLACHLAN is allegedly a very intimate friend of Governor LECHE, and is a Colonel on his Staff.

The building material was apparently used in connection with a building being erected on this property. Thereafter, the New Orleans States, and its morning paper, the Times-Picayune, conducted a rather vigorous campaign, fully illustrating its points by pictures and trying to secure explanations for these occurrences. I have been confidentially advised by the City Editor of the New Orleans States that the paper had a great deal of other information, apparently reliable, tending to show that the building material furnished by Louisiana State University was used in private construction at the homes of intimates of Governor LECHE. However, the attorney for the newspaper would not permit them to publish this information.

On June 9, 1939, also, Attorney General DAVID M. ELLISON, at the direction of Governor LECHE, upon the publicity appearing in the States as aforesaid, ordered an open hearing to be held June 15, 1939,

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to inquire into the use of public property for private purposes.

The campaign of the New Orleans States and Times-Picayune continued unabated during the following few days, in every possible way criticizing the handling of these matters at Louisiana State University, securing and publishing conflicting statements from various individuals in the State Administration.

On June 13, 1939, Governor LECHE announced that the public hearing was indefinitely postponed, and stated that a broader investigation was underway. The following day the Superintendent of Construction of Louisiana State University stated that the records of the University relative to mill work done for private persons, were not available.

On June 14, 15, 16 and 17, 1939, DR. JAMES MONROE SMITH, President of Louisiana State University, could not be found at his office by reporters for questioning.

The June 17, 1939, issue of the Shreveport, Louisiana Journal newspaper quoted the Washington Merry-Go-Round by DREW PEARSON and ALBERT S. ALLEN, charging "W. P. A. corruption in Louisiana". The article quoted one full affidavit signed by six men alleging various irregularities. This entire article, as it appeared in the Washington Merry-Go-Round, was a few days later read into the Congressional record in the U. S. Senate, according to newspaper reports.

(I furnished the Bureau with complete newspaper clippings in this regard.)

The W. P. A. administrator for the State, JAMES H. CRUTCHER, asked for an investigation, and it appears that the Division of Investigations, W. P. A., had, a day or two previous thereto, started an investigation into these matters, which investigation is presently still in process of being conducted.

From your information I learned in a general conversation with my contact at the New Orleans States, F. EDWARD HERBERT, City Editor, that several months ago he, HERBERT, had seen sixteen affidavits submitted by various employees of the W. P. A., in, or in the vicinity, of Baton Rouge, alleging irregularities, including the use of W. P. A. labor and material on private projects. HERBERT confidentially informed me that these sixteen affidavits were sent to the Chicago Tribune newspaper and that they apparently thereafter found their way into the hands of PEARSON and ALLEN, which was the basis for the article appearing in their Washington Merry-Go-Round.

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It is my belief that the W. P. A. investigators have been, and are, checking into the substance of these affidavits by questioning various individuals in Baton Rouge and vicinity. I do not know, of course, the extent or scope of their investigation or progress they are making. However, I do not believe that they have, up until possibly the last day or two, gone into the records of Louisiana State University to any extent in their investigations.

For your further information, U. S. Attorney RENE A. VIOSCA of New Orleans, today announced that he would have the Federal Grand Jury commencing June 30, 1939, investigate these specific charges of W. P. A. corruption and graft, and was subpoenaeing the W. P. A. investigators and other witnesses to testify before the Grand Jury in this regard.

On June 19, 1939, DR. JAMES M. SMITH, President of Louisiana State University, was reached by reporters for statement purposes, and advised that the sale to private individuals of mill work done at the University was against the University's policy. The records of the University were denied the reporters the following day upon the theory that the W. P. A. investigators were using same.

On the evening of June 21, 1939, Governor RICHARD W. LECHE announced his intention to resign as Governor, giving as reasons his ill health. It is claimed that he has suffered two arthritis attacks since last January, and in announcing his intention to resign he stated that he was very ill and that his doctors told him he would have to resign at once if he ever expected to recover. The account showed that he gave the statement while in bed, and that apparently Attorney General DAVID M. ELLISON, Lieutenant-Governor LONG, Mayor ROBERT S. MAESTRI and SEYMOUR WEISS were in a conference with him immediately preceding the announcement of his intended resignation.

The following day Mayor MAESTRI, in a press interview, indicated his support of Lieutenant-Governor EARL K. LONG for the Party's candidate for the Governorship, by stating he felt sure the Party caucus would nominate LONG. This was interpreted by observers as an endorsement of LONG by MAESTRI.

SEYMOUR WEISS also publically proclaimed his friendship for LONG and his support of him as Governor.

With the announcement of LECHE'S resignation, a political

storm arose in the State. Persons in office, who had not been friendly to EARL LONG, immediately voiced their beliefs that LONG would "clean house" upon his taking office. All kinds of rumors were prevalent concerning the resignation of various officials, however, none resigned. It was rumored that Attorney General ELLISON would resign after LONG took office, since ELLISON is supposed to be considering running for the Governorship in the Fall. LONG made the statement that he did not contemplate any changes in the State office positions "for some time"; that he would follow out the policies of LECHE as Governor.

There is much speculation, of course, as to the real reasons for LECHE'S resignation at this time. It is to be noted that while he gave the bad state of his health as his reason, and was apparently very ill on the evening he gave out the statement of his intended resignation, the following morning, June 22, 1939, he apparently was out of bed, chatted very gaily with various callers, and appeared to have suddenly recovered physically to a great extent over night. This fact was commented upon rather sarcastically by the New Orleans States and Times-Picayune the following day.

The Governor also later stated that one of his principal reasons for resigning was that he wanted to travel, and he intended to see the West coast and visit Honolulu with his family, and would be gone for a number of months.

From what I have been able to gather, and in view of the at least tacit support of LONG by Mayor MAESTRI, I have formed the opinion that LONG'S claims to the effect that the Party leaders have made a deal with him to support him for the Governorship in 1939 are probably true.

In my letter to you of May 22, 1939, wherein I advised you of the Louisiana political situation, and of the fact that EARL CHRISTENBERRY will probably be Lieutenant-Governor in the event LONG is elected Governor, I stated as follows:

"During my association with EARL CHRISTENBERRY at the Convention and my general conversation with him, I came to the definite belief that Governor RICHARD W. LECHE is presently in Washington for the purpose of endeavoring to secure the appointment as United States District Judge in New Orleans; that he expects to secure this appointment within the next month or six weeks, and if so will retire from office as Governor to enter upon his duties as judge within the next two months.

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Upon this event taking place, EARL LONG will automatically become Governor of the State and will be in position to better further his candidacy for his reelection as Governor."

The developments within the past week might indicate that this was to have been the plan. I have heard it generally spoken by some men I know here in New Orleans that they believe LECHE resigned at this time in order to carry out the plan of putting EARL LONG in the Governor's chair at this time, thus giving him prestige and a chance to be reelected; that LECHE had to resign even though he did not secure the judgship, which would have given him a more graceful exit. On the other hand, I have heard the belief expressed within the past few days that the reason behind LECHE'S resignation at this time was to put EARL LONG in office so that in the interim between now and the caucus of the Party, LONG could "make a damn fool out of himself" to such an extent that the Party leaders would be justified in breaking their promise or withdraw their support of LONG as their candidate for the Governorship.

A lot of people believe that the Party leaders, including MAESTRI, WEISS and others, do not like LONG and do not personally want to see him in the Governor's chair, however, they have given their promise to him and will have to go through with it.

It is also said that LONG is so vindictive, vicious and independent in thought and action that he will not be able to be controlled in any way by the State political machine once he assumes office, and that this is the reason why those in authority are primarily against him.

At 10:25 P. M., Sunday, June 25, 1939, Governor LECHE, after a conference with Attorney General ELLISON, EARL LONG, General LOUIS F. GUERRE, Superintendent of the State Police, handed press representatives at Baton Rouge a written statement indicating that DR. JAMES MONROE SMITH, President of Louisiana State University had apparently been guilty of misappropriation of University funds, amounting to probably "several hundred thousand dollars" and had disappeared from Baton Rouge after attempts had been made to locate him for questioning. The Governor announced, in view of these developments, he would not resign at 11:00 A. M., June 26, 1939, as he had previously announced he would on June 23, 1939.

I am addressing a separate communication to you tonight re-

garding the entire situation involving DR. JAMES M. SMITH and his disappearance, and the irregularities as I know them. Therefore, I will not go into this matter in this communication.

As will be seen from my letter to you regarding DR. SMITH it is not conceivable that at least EARL LONG would not have known a long time ago of the irregularities on the part of SMITH, since LONG'S law partner apparently was interested in the stock market manipulations with SMITH wherein the latter used the embezzled funds. SMITH, as president of Louisiana State University, made $18,000 a year, and it was apparently well known in New Orleans by people in financial circles that SMITH was speculating in the grain market for some time.

Today's newspapers confirmed the information I telephoned to the Bureau about a week before General MURPHY and yourself visited New Orleans, to the effect that the income tax returns of DR. JAMES M. SMITH were under investigation by the Internal Revenue Department. Up to the writing of this communication tonight SMITH has not been located. There are numerous rumors that he has been shot, and he has been located in various parts of the country, however, none of these have any foundation.

The general opinion or belief in New Orleans tonight is that the blowup, with respect to SMITH, is just the beginning of a general blowup throughout the whole State administration, and that other and more startling disclosures of graft, corruption and misuse of State funds will come to light. It is apparently believed generally, as far as I can determine here, that Governor LECHE gave SMITH "several hours head start" so that he could get safely out of Baton Rouge before his resignation was made public. This thought is apparently substantiated by the fact that, according to information received, SMITH handed LECHE his resignation personally at 4:00 P. M., yesterday, which allegedly came as a "complete surprise" to the Governor, and apparently no effort was made to look for SMITH until at least 8:00 P. M. that evening, when General GUERRE was notified, searched SMITH'S house, and found some of the bonds.

I have heard no rumors or opinions indicating that LECHE or any other State administration officers actually participated with SMITH in the irregularities, although there is little question in my mind but what LECHE knew about them. It is not the concensus of opinion so far as I can determine to night, that SMITH is taking the blame for others. The general thought seems to be that all of these State officials have their own "sources of gravy" and that apparently SMITH'S troubles caught up with him now, while the others' have not caught up with them yet.

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It is generally agreed, as far as I know, that LECHE was "very fortunate" in not having his resignation take effect prior to the time that SMITH skipped out, which would have put LECHE in a much worse light than he is now. It was believed that LECHE would resign within the next day or two irrespective of these developments with regard to SMITH.

A statement was issued at 4:10 P. M. today by EARL LONG to the effect that LECHE would not resign for "several days yet". However, at 6:30 P. M., tonight LECHE announced his resignation, and within an hour thereafter LONG was sworn in as Governor of Louisiana at Baton Rouge.

It is believed by several contacts of mine that LECHE is very anxious to leave office and in fact, leave the State, in order to avoid as much as possible answering "embarrassing questions". For these reasons, it is entirely probable that LECHE will suddenly become well enough to travel, and will very shortly leave this part of the country with his family on an extensive "vacation".

The developments in the political situation today and this evening have caused a turmoil throughout the State, second in intensity only to the day that HUEY LONG was shot. Several of my best contacts and sources of confidential information are in Baton Rouge today covering the situation, and I have not been able to properly contact them for information. I will, however, obtain the benefit of their views and observations within the next day or two, as soon as they return to New Orleans, and will give you the benefit of those views immediately.

Since the developments of this political situation as I have outlined in this communication began on June 9, 1939, I have furnished the Bureau with complete daily newspaper clippings from the New Orleans press, and will continue to do so and will continue to advise you of the pertinent developments with respect to the entire matter.

Very truly yours,

B. E. Sackett,
Special Agent in Charge.

BES:WH

AIRMAIL-SPECIAL DELIVERY

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Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA
July 3, 1939

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Lawler
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

PERSONAL and CONFIDENTIAL

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

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I am submitting to you herewith three copies of a memorandum, in accordance with your desire, summarizing the information developed at this office in connection with the present Louisiana political situation, also indicating the possible Federal violations involved.

Very truly yours,

B. E. SACKETT
Special Agent in Charge

BES:AIS
Enclosures.

cc

1 ENCL. C

RECORDED 62-32[illegible]-135

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUL 11 19[illegible]
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

July 3, 1939.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. HOOVER:

In accordance with your desires, I am setting out below a resume of the most recent developments in the Louisiana State Administration irregularities, the actions on the part of the U. S. Attorney, and the possible Federal violations apparent from the information at hand as at this date. For your convenience, this informationis being set out under the following described headings:

RECORDED & INDEXED
62-32509-135X
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUL 11 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

1. GENERAL.
2. JAMES MONROE SMITH, IRREGULARITIES.
3. W. P. A. IRREGULARITIES.
4. FIVE PERCENT SALARY CONTRIBUTIONS BY STATE EMPLOYEES.
5. FEDERAL SOCIAL SECURITY FUND IRREGULARITIES.
6. INCOME TAX EVASION.
7. POSSIBLE FEDERAL VIOLATIONS.
   (a) Bank Robbery (Entering Bank with intent to commit a felony).
   (b) Misuses of WPA labor and Materials.
   (c) Section 276-B, Title 40, U. S. C. A. (5% Deductions of State Employees' Salaries).
   (d) Fraud against Government (Social Security Fund).
   (e) Income Tax Evasion.
8. CONCLUSION.

1. GENERAL

The present public investigations by the State officials began on the evening of June 25, 1939, when DR. JAMES MONROE SMITH, President of Louisiana State University, handed his resignation to Governor LECHE personally and disappeared from Baton Rouge. At that time, irregularities on the part of SMITH were made public, and since then the political situation in the State has been in a turmoil. Not only the majority of the newspapers in the State have been condemning the situation, but it appears that the press throughout the rest of the country has reacted to the situation in the same manner.

There is very little doubt but what Ex-Governor LECHE permitted SMITH to have a few hours start before making his knowledge of SMITH'S irregularities public and ordering a search instituted for him. Ex-Governor LECHE resigned from office at 7:00 PM June 26, 1939, and

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Lieutenant-Governor EARL K. LONG was immediately sworn in as Governor. Since that time Governor LONG has taken the public attitude at least of instituting a crusading and reform type of administration. LONG has publically stated that he desires a thorough investigation made, not only into the Louisiana State University situation, but also in other branches of the State Government, wherein irregularities are suspected, and that he will let the "chips fall where they may" even though it involves his best friends.

The matter of LONG'S sincerity in these statements are, of course, decidedly questionable, since he has been a part of the recent State Administration and undoubtedly received personal benefits therefrom.

LONG apparently at this time has the entire backing of Mayor ROBERT S. MAESTRI of New Orleans, who is the most prominent political figure at this time in the State. MAESTRI himself has not made any public statements to the press of any nature relative to the irregularities of SMITH or of LECHE'S administration generally.

The principal enemy of the Administration is State Senator JAMES A. NOE of Monroe, La. NOE has for a number of months been collecting a great deal of data regarding various irregularities in the State Government, principally for his own use in connection with his campaign for the governorship next January.

NOE was interviewed by agents of this office in accordance with the desire of the U. S. Attorney at New Orleans, and upon your authority, and this attitude on NOE'S part is plainly apparent. NOE stated he did not know how much information to furnish, since he questioned the motives of the Administration at Washington in making a thorough and continued investigation of the Louisiana situation. He frankly stated that he promised to give all information he obtained as a result of his investigations to the Chicago Tribune newspaper and to the authors of the Washington Merry-Go-Round column. He did not furnish any definite information of value to a general investigation by our Bureau.

The East Baton Rouge Parish Grand Jury started an investigation of the alleged irregularities in Louisiana State University funds on June 28, 1939 and on June 30, 1939, returned an indictment against JAMES MONROE SMITH alleging $100,000 embezzlement and also indicted J. M. BROWN, SMITH'S broker in New Orleans, MRS. JAMES MONROE SMITH, OWEN W. WARE, SMITH'S son-in-law and J. EMORY ADAMS, SMITH'S nephew. This was in the nature of a preliminary report of the Grand Jury, and that

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body indicated that it was inquiring further into other situations. It is due to reconvene Wednesday, July 5, 1939, to hear other witnesses.

JAMES MONROE SMITH and his wife surrendered to local authorities at Brockville, Ontario, Canada, on the evening of July 1, 1939, and representatives of the District Attorney's office, Baton Rouge, and Louisiana State Police, are today enroute to Canada to return SMITH to Baton Rouge.

U. S. Attorney RENE A. VIOSCA of New Orleans, upon receipt of instructions from Attorney General MURPHY personally to inquire into the entire situation for the purpose of determining whether any Federal violations have occurred, began to call witnesses before the Federal Grand Jury at New Orleans on June 30, 1939. From my several conferences with U. S. Attorney VIOSCA since he received his instructions from the Attorney General, it is quite apparent to me that MR. VIOSCA has no definite organized plan of action, and that he personally would desire the FBI to "go into the whole situation". He has made a few specific requests of this office such as interviewing MR. ANDREW P. TUGWELL, the State Treasurer, JAMES A. NOE, and MRS. ALICE LEE GROSJEAN, formerly secretary to HUEY LONG, and the head of two departments of the State Government under Governor LECHE. These interviews have been conducted without developing any general information of interest.

MR. VIOSCA also has made the request that our Bureau investigate the 5% deductions made from the salaries of State employees to determine whether the Federal laws have been violated. Appropriate inquiries have been made in this regard and a summary of this situation will be found set out below.

MR. VIOSCA has also requested that the situation involving the three loans totaling $500,000 made by SMITH be developed for possible Federal angles and this has been done by this office, with results shown hereinafter.

MR. VIOSCA has expressed to me a lack of confidence in the investigation into the WPA irregularities being conducted by the Division of Investigations of the Works Progress Administration under the supervision of its New Orleans agent in charge, MR. PAUL HANSEN. He has asked this office to investigate one specific angle of the situation involving Ex-Governor LECHE, which has been done, and a report is today being submitted relative thereto. These are the only specific requests which MR. VIOSCA has made of this office to date.

The WPA investigators have not submitted any written reports to MR. VIOSCA, although I strongly suggested and urged him to insist upon written reports from them.

On Saturday, July 1, 1939, he received a report from the Intelligence Unit, Internal Revenue Bureau, relative to income tax evasions by SMITH, which will be commented upon hereinafter, and on the same date started presenting evidence to the Federal Grand Jury relative to such violation by having the Internal Revenue agent testify.

In presenting evidence to the Federal Grand Jury MR. VIOSCA has no apparent organization or definite objectives, since he has no Federal violations worked up completely, and is merely subpoenaeing all persons who may have some evidence bearing on the entire situation. This is true of persons who have written MR. VIOSCA letters claiming to know details surrounding WPA irregularities, as well as other irregularities.

At the present time the Federal Grand Jury investigation apparently is in the nature of a general Grand Jury inquiry, and with the possible exception of the income tax evasion case against SMITH, it does not appear that any definite and complete cases of Federal violations of any description has been worked up sufficiently for proper and full presentation to the Grand Jury. Even the income tax case apparently needs additional investigation before all possible evidence is ascertained.

MR. VIOSCA expects to continue presenting witnesses before the Grand Jury for at least several weeks, and apparently hopes to obtain leads from the testimony of these people before that body which would enable further investigations into the different matters. As at the time of dictating this memorandum all requests made by the U. S. Attorney of this office, and which have been approved by yourself, have been fully complied with, and reports on everything handled by this office in connection with the entire matter are today going forward to the Bureau. The one exception to this statement is the investigation relative to the loans totaling $500,000 obtained by SMITH concerning which further investigation will have to be conducted at the banks on Wednesday.

2--JAMES MONROE SMITH-IRREGULARITIES

On about December 1, 1936 at New Orleans, Louisiana, James Monroe Smith, then President of the Louisiana State University, met J. M. Brown of Equities Inc., a firm dealing in commodities, (coffee, sugar, real estate, etc.,) through George Ashton also of Equities Inc. Smith subscribed to and purchased shares of stock in Equities Inc. in the amount of $5,000.00 which was increased within thirty days to $12,000.00. In January 1937 Smith was made Vice-President of this concern and received at first $75.00 per month and later $100.00 per month.

In December 1936 Smith told J. M. Brown that he wanted to trade in the stock market.

On December 10, 1936 J. M. Brown, the intermediate broker who maintained his office in the Union Building in New Orleans, Louisiana, filed with Fenner and Beane, brokers of New Orleans, Louisiana a power of attorney signed by James Monroe Smith. This power of attorney authorized Brown to buy and sell securities and commodities for Smith's account and vested in Brown all authority to deal for Smith.

On December 17, 1936 Brown submitted to Fenner and Beane a letter signed by Smith in which it was stated that it was the desire of Smith to use the account name of "J. Monroe". This signature was duly acknowledged by Smith in the presence of a representative of Fenner and Beane. Brown filed a customers contract card and loan agreement card signed by Smith giving as an address the address of Brown's office. Smith represented that he was dealing for a group of wealthy individuals in Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

From time to time Brown placed with Fenner and Beane cash and bonds, among these being a number of Board of Supervisors of the Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College Bonds and also $50,000.00 Orleans Levee District Refunding Bonds.

In December 1938 Brown deposited with Fenner and Beane for the accounts of Smith, as additional collateral, $375,000.00 Board of Supervisors of the Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College Bonds. In April, 1939 Fenner and Beane asked for a legal opinion on the bonds.

On May 2, 1939 Smith negotiated a loan for the Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College at the National Bank of Commerce New Orleans, Louisiana for $300,000.00, tendering a resolution dated March 8, 1939 by the Board of Supervisors authorizing the loan. Smith was issued a cashier's check payable to Fenner and Beane for $300,000.00 the same date. This check was tendered to Fenner and Beane by J. M. Brown and was deposited to the account of Fenner and Beane in the National Bank of Commerce in New Orleans, Louisiana. The bonds were withdrawn from Fenner and Beane when the check was tendered.

On May 20, 1939 Brown delivered to Fenner and Beane, $375,000.00 Board of Supervisors of the Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College bonds for safekeeping, with a statement that instructions would

follow as to the accounts in which they were to be placed. These bonds were not needed as collateral. A few days later Fenner and Beane asked for a legal opinion whichbthey advised would be forthcoming and on May 31 Fenner received instructions as to the accounts to which the bonds should be placed. A legal opinion was obtained from Benjamin Campbell, to the effect that the bonds were legal, but the approval of the State Bond and Tax Board was not promptly forthcoming so Brown was requested to take up the bonds by Fenner and Beane, which was done. On June 15, 1939 Brown deposited at the Louisiana Savings Bank and Trust Company, $375,000.00 worth Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College bonds which are presently in the bank.

On June 9, 1939 Smith negotiated a $100,000.00 loan for the Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College at the City National Bank of Baton Rouge, Louisiana, tendering a resolution dated May 29, 1939 of the Board of Supervisors authorizing the loan. Smith was issued a New Orleans Exchange on the Hibernia National Bank the same date for $100,000.00 which bears the endorsement of the Louisiana Savings Bank and Trust Company, New Orleans. Smith took this check to Brown who in turn gave Fenner and Beane his own check for $100,000.00 drawn on the Louisiana State Bank and Trust Company of New Orleans.

On June 14, 1939 Smith negotiated a loan for $100,000.00 at the Hibernia National Bank, New Orleans, tendering a resolution dated May 29, 1939 of the Board of Supervisors authorizing the loan. Smith was issued a cashier's check the same date payable to the Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College which check bears the endorsement of the National Bank of Commerce, New Orleans. Smith deposited this check in the account of the Louisiana State University maintained at the National Bank of Commerce and on June 15, 1939 he was issued a cashier's check drawn on the account of the Louisiana State University payable to Fenner and Beane in the amount of $100,000.00. The bank claimed they issued the checks on Smith's instruction as Smith had the power to draw checks on the account.

On June 15, 1939 Brown delivered to Fenner and Beane the check for $100,000 drawn on the National Bank of Commerce and stated that it was his intention to close the account. The balance of the committments were closed by Brown and on June 15, 1939 Fenner and Beane delivered to Brown $214,000.00 Board of Supervisors of the Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College Bonds.

The following checks were also delivered to Brown:

June 15, 1939	$20,000.00
June 15, 1939	5,000.00
June 20, 1939	16,960.03

Brown claimed the bonds amounting to $214,000.00 had been held by Fenner and Beane as collateral for about a year and that the checks received from Fenner and Beane in closing out the account were not given to Smith, but were retained to cover committments of Smith; that he thoughtball the bonds submitted by Smith were legitimate.

Mr. Charles Fenner of Fenner and Beane claimed that on June 7, 1939 two Smith accounts of which there were several carried three and one half million

bushels of wheat; that the market dropped from 74 to 68 thereby makeingit necessary to sell out the Smith accounts. Fenner further advised that there were deposited to the Smith account at one time $50,000.00 Orleans Levee Board Bonds believed to be the property of Monte Hart (a member of the Hart Electrical Enterprize Co. and a member of Caldwell Brothers and Hart Construction Company, New Orleans which later company is alleged to have obtained a major portion of the construction work at the Louisiana State University in the $13,500,000.00 building program). Fenner also advised that checks of Leon C. Weiss went into the Smith account (Weiss is an an architect of the firm of Weiss, Dreyfouse and Seiferth, New Orleans and designed many structures in the State of Louisiana including the State Capitol).

With the exception of the one $100,000.00 item, obtained from Baton Rouge, previously mentioned, the procedure usually followed by Smith in depositing money or collateral in his account with Fenner and Beane was for Smith to take the money or collateral to J. M. Brown who would have it delivered to Fenner and Beane whicl Smith waited in Brown's office for his receipt fromnFenner and Beane.

It appears that Smith did not want his identity generally known, but it was of course known to Brown and Fenner and Beane.

Investigation is being conducted to determine the names of the persons who were payees in connection with checks issued by Fenner and Beane in handling Smith's account and is being set out in an investigative report. Arrangements have been made to check the records of J. M. Brown with reference to his dealings with Smith and also his dealings with Fenner and Beane for Smith.

Between June 23 and June 25, 1939 while Smith was staying at the New Orleans Hotel in New Orleans Smith called the residence of G. C. Heidelberg, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, Mrs. Heidelberg being his secretary, E. M. Jackson Business Manager of the Louisiana State University and the then Governor R. W. Leche, Covington, Louisiana using the name of Brown. At about 4:30 p.m. June 25, 1939 Smith handed in his resignation as President of the Louisiana State University to Governor Leche at Baton Rouge, Louisiana and at about 7:00 p.m. he and his wife Mrs. Thelma Ford Smith were taken from Baton Rouge to Memphis, Tenn. by Owen Ware, his son-in-law, and J. Emory Adams, his nephew. From Memphis the Smith's went through Chicago to Detroit, Michigan where they purchased a car and went into Canada and on July 1, 1939 are reported to have been taken into custody by the Police at Brockville, Ontario, Canada.

On June 30, 1939 an East Baton Rouge Parish Grand Jury, Baton Rouge, Louisiana indicted James Monroe Smith, Thelma Todd Smith, Owen Ware and J. Emory Adams and J. M. Brown in connection with Smith's alleged irregularities in Louisiana State University funds.

On July 1, 1939 Assistant U. S. Attorney Robert Weinstein swore to a secret complaint at New Orleans, Louisiana before U. S. Commissioner Reginald H. Carter, Jr., charing that on or about May 2, 1939 James Monroe Smith at New Orleans, Louisiana in violation of Section 588 b, title 18, U. S. C. A. did unlawfully, wilfully and feloniously enter the National Bank of Commerce and the building used by the said with intent to commit in such bank and building a felony, to wit, embezzlement of $300,000.00 from the Louisiana State University and

Agricultural and Mechanical College. A non est return was made July 1, 1939.

James Monroe Smith was born in Jackson Parish, Louisiana on October 8, 1888 and was one of nine childre, three of which are still living. He moved with his family to Ward 8, West Monroe, Louisiana when about 16 years of age. Both his parents are dead but he has a step-mother, Mrs. J. H. Smith living at West Monroe, Louisiana. Smith is reported to have worked his way through school and thereafter became a teacher in the Public Schools of DeQuincy, Louisiana where his wife also taught. He was Dean in the College of Education at the Southwestern Louisiana Institute, Lafayette, Louisiana from 1920 to 1930. On November 17, 1930 he became President of the Louisiana State University and resigned June 25, 1939. Smith received a degree from Valpariso University in 1913; anB. A. from the Louisiana State University in 1921; took graduate work at the University of Chicago in the summer of 1922; received an M. A. degree from Teachers College of Columbia University in 1925 and received a PH. D. degree from Columbia University in 1927. Smith was married to Thelma Todd on June 3, 1914 and they have two children.

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3. WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION IRREGULARITIES

The investigation of the alleged misuse of material and labor of the Works Progress Administration was started under the supervision of PAUL HANSEN, Field Agent in Charge, Division of Investigation, Works Progress Administration, at New Orleans, on June 18, 1939, after an article appeared in the Washington Merry-Go-Round column the previous day. At the present time Mr. HANSEN has seven investigators working on this case and expects that three more will be assigned to the matter on July 5, 1939. Mr. HANSEN was interviewed concerning the scope of his investigation and the evidence he has, by an agent of this office today, with the following information being obtained. A separate report showing this interview and all detailed information obtained is being submitted today to the Bureau.

Of the thirty-two WPA projects on the Louisiana State University Campus, all with the exception of five have been completed. $1,835,962.00 of Federal funds were approved for all of the projects; of this amount $1,457,966.00 were for labor and $377,966.00 were for materials and miscellaneous expenses. The Louisiana State University pledged funds totaling $2,077,053.00, of which $402,042.00 were for labor and $1,675,011.00 were for materials and other expenses. As of May 31, 1939 a total of $1,353,088.81 of Federal funds had been expended, the break-down being $1,026,938.64 for labor and $326,150.17 for materials; that as of that date the Louisiana State University expended, according to WPA records, $2,275,949.18, the break-down being $1,465,701.53 for labor and $1,810,247.65 for material and other expenses.

It appears that most of the WPA money was spent for relief labor and supervision, and that the L.S.U. money was spent mostly for materials. In this regard, the WPA purchased materials in the sum of $326,150.17 as compared with the sum of $1,810,245.65 spent by L.S.U. with its funds for materials. According to this ratio, for every dollar's worth of material bought by the Government with WPA funds, the Louisiana State University bought six dollars worth of material. It appears, therefore, that one of the principal problems in this investigation is to trace the source of the material used on outside private projects, since it would necessarily have to be proven that materials purchased with WPA funds, and not State funds, were used in order for a Federal violation to have occurred.

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According to Mr. HANSEN, most of the irregularities apparently were diversion of WPA materials which were alleged to have occurred from the early part of 1936 up until a very recent date; GEORGE CALDWELL, Superintendent of Construction at Louisiana State University, apparently supervised the entire construction and apparently directed the diversion of both WPA labor and material, as well as Louisiana State University labor and material.

Mr. HANSEN'S investigation apparently indicates that two tenant houses were fabricated on L.S.U. grounds during a period of from six to eight weeks by L.S.U. carpenters and ten to fifteen WPA laborers. These houses were taken to the private residence of former Governor RICHARD LECHE, being loaded on L.S.U. trucks by WPA laborers, and erected on LECHE'S property. HANSEN is now trying to trace the lumber and materials used in the construction of these houses to determine whether such material was actually WPA property or State property. HANSEN says there is no indication to date that LECHE knew that the WPA employees services were diverted or used in the construction of these houses, although unquestionably CALDWELL had knowledge thereof since he apparently supervised the construction. In addition thereto, Mr. HANSEN'S office is working presently on information that about four or five hundred flagstones, about twelve or eighteen inches in size, were made on the L.S.U. Campus with the services of WPA laborers and were taken to former Governor LECHE'S estate at Covington and placed on a walk between the house and an artificial lake.

To date, according to Mr. HANSEN, it appears that the following-named individuals have built homes with the assistance of WPA materials and/or services of WPA laborers:

D. M. ELLISON, Attorney General of the State of Louisiana;
JAMES MONROE SMITH, former President of Louisiana State University;
OWEN W. WARE, son-in-law of DR. JAMES MONROE SMITH;
HARRY GADEN, in Charge of Animal Husbandry, L.S.U.;
E. N. JACKSON, Business Manager, Louisiana State University;
GEORGE C. CALDWELL, Superintendent of Construction,
Louisiana State University;
EUGENE BARKSDALE, Assistant to GEORGE C. CALDWELL, L.S.U.;
ROY SPANN, Paymaster, Louisiana State University;
MRS. HUEY P. LONG, widow of the late Senator HUEY P. LONG;
M. L. MONJET, Project Superintendent, WPA;
JIMMY MARSHALL, Project Foreman, W.P.A.;
JIMMY NEIL, Project Foreman, W.P.A.

It appears that Mr. HANSEN has a little evidence involving all of the above-named individuals; however, he is now trying to determine the value of the WPA materials and cost of WPA labor used in

the construction of these private residences. He is also trying to determine whether the materials used were actually WPA materials or materials purchased with State funds. This appears to be rather difficult, since the materials purchased by WPA and the State were intermingled and apparently until about a year ago there was no effort made to keep track of what specific WPA materials were used on specific projects or parts thereof. This angle will apparently require a great deal of detailed and thorough investigation.

It appears that HANSEN has already presented evidence to the Federal Grand Jury implicating LECHE, CALDWELL, E. M. JACKSON and a few others; that his agents have inspected the work done on LECHE'S estate at Covington and have questioned LECHE, who furnished HANSEN with cancelled checks which LECHE claimed were payments for materials which went into the two tenant houses.

It can be seen from the above information that investigation by the Division of Investigation agents is still in the first stages of development, and so far has been apparently restricted, with the exception of the Governor, to a few of the officials connected with the Louisiana State University. To date, neither Mr. HANSEN nor any of his investigators have prepared any written reports, but HANSEN expects to submit a report regarding the developments of the entire investigation within the next several days. It does not appear that to date the WPA investigation has been completed with respect to any of the individuals mentioned by HANSEN, nor does it appear that any employees or officials of the WPA have been or are being investigated for possible malfeasance in connection with the conversion of WPA materials and labor.

It would appear the WPA Investigators are merely checking the allegations contained in the affidavits secured by JAMES A. NOE'S representatives, and which formed the basis for the Washington Merry-Go-Round column comments.

Common rumor has it that practically every State official of any importance, close to administration circles, has during the past three years received some personal and direct benefits from the WPA operations in the State of Louisiana. It would appear that the present scope of the WPA investigation merely scratches the surface of the entire matter, and its presently indicated scope is not by any means wide enough to cover the entire situation, according to rumors which are prevalent.

4. FIVE PERCENT SALARY CONTRIBUTIONS BY STATE EMPLOYEES.

Five percent contributions from State employees of the State of Louisiana started on a temporary basis allegedly to defray campaign expenses during the period when the late Senator HUEY P. LONG was dominating State politics, in his own administration and during the administration of Governor O. K. ALLEN. When JAMES A. NOE was Governor in 1936 for a period of approximately four months he discontinued this practice but it was again instituted and put on a permanent basis when RICHARD W. LECHE became Governor. The five percent contribution from State employees applies to all State employees with few exceptions. The State Highway Department, the Department of Public Welfare and the Labor Department are reported to receive Federal aid, the Highway Department principally benefitting from Federal aid under the Federal Aid Highway Laws of 1916.

Federal aid funds are given to the State Highway Department to reimburse the State for certain contractual expenditures and also for engineering services on approved Federal projects. All disbursements are made out of the State fund, which is reimbursed by Federal aid funds, the Federal funds being comingled with the State funds although a detailed accounting is allegedly made. On the usual Highway aid project contractors are paid monthly by the State for the extent of the State's obligation to the contractors for that month, whereupon the Federal Government, after being furnished a voucher for the expenditures on what is known as a progress voucher, reimbursed the State to the extent of fifty percent of the eligible items approved under the Highway Act. Engineering expenses are reimbursed to the same extent only after completion of a project in the event the engineering expense does not exceed a certain percent of the total expenditure. The only State employees whose salary is thus reimbursed are engineers assigned to the project and they are reported not to be permitted to contribute five percent of their salaries to the campaign contribution. Contractors and their employees are not State employees and are reported not to make contributions. In case of grade crossing elimination projects under the Emergency Act the setup is identical except that the Federal Government reimburses the State one hundred percent for eligible items.

Reference is made to the case of CHESTER MARTIN which was submitted to the Bureau by letter dated May 26, 1938, involving a violation of Section 276B, Title 40, United States Code, Bureau file 86-1045, in which instance CHESTER MARTIN, an employee of the State Highway Department, alleged that he was discharged for failure to pay the five percent contribution. United States Attorney RENE A. VIOSCA, New Orleans, Louisiana, advised the Department had declined prosecution in the MARTIN case. It appeared that the Department had ruled that MARTIN was a State employee at the time of the alleged deductions and was being paid by the State, even though he was engaged in projects towards which the Federal Government had made financial contributions.

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MARTIN is the only person reported to have been discharged for failure to pay the five percent contribution.

Before a detailed investigation is conducted it is requested that this matter be referred to the Department for a ruling to determine whether or not the foregoing information might constitute a Federal violation.

5. FEDERAL SOCIAL SECURITY FUND IRREGULARITIES.

JAMES CAMERON NELSON, formerly an employee of the State Employment Bureau of Louisiana for a period of sixteen months until March 5, 1939, claimed that B. W. CASON, Commissioner of Labor of the State of Louisiana, embezzled social security funds paid out under unemployment compensation by causing duplicate pay orders to be issued to fictitious persons, this being accomplished by the State Employment Bureau communicating with the Regional Office advising that a certain pay order could not be located, which bore a given number and a social security number; that the Regional Office would issue a duplicate order, leaving out the claimant's name; that when the duplicate order reached the State Employment Bureau office it would be given a different social security number and a fictitious name would be inserted; that a check would be made payable to this person, countersigned by the State Treasurer, then returned to the Employment Bureau where the check would be cashed. It is claimed that when the check was returned to the Treasurer the duplicate order, as well as the check, would be destroyed.

This is the best information received to date on this angle and no further investigation was conducted in the absence of instructions to do so and it is, therefore, not known if the allegations are true and what Federal funds, if any, went into the fund from which unemployment compensation was paid.

6. INCOME TAX EVASION.

The Intelligence Unit of the Internal Revenue Bureau has been investigating JAMES MONROE SMITH'S income tax returns for 1936, 1937 and 1938 for a period of several months. The first and only written report submitted to the U. S. Attorney at New Orleans was submitted on the morning of July 1, 1939 to U. S. Attorney VIOSCA, who has not yet apparently had the opportunity of digesting the contents thereof. From a general discussion MR. VIOSCA has had with the representatives of the Intelligence Unit, it would appear that SMITH, in connection particularly with his stock market manipulations, had failed to pay a tax to the Government amounting to a total of approximately $15,000, in connection with his returns for 1936, 1937 and 1938.

MR. VIOSCA is not familiar with the detailed evidence proving such evasions as yet, however, he indicated to me that apparently there is still some investigation to be conducted pertaining to the matter before all of the evidence is known.

According to MR. VIOSCA the Internal Revenue Service has also developed some evidence tending to show that LEON C. WEISS, architect who built the Louisiana State Capitol and most other public buildings, E. N. JACKSON, business manager of Louisiana State University, and GEORGE CALDWELL, Construction Superintendent of Louisiana State University, are guilty of tax evasions. The investigations relative to these individuals, however, appear not to be complete by any means, and apparently the Internal Revenue Service is still trying to obtain conclusive evidence with regard to those persons.

MR. VIOSCA indicated to me today that this constitutes all of the evidence or information he has before him at the present time in connection with any income tax evasion violations involving any individuals in the State Administration. From my conversation with MR. VIOSCA I secured the impression that he knows very little about the investigations made by the Intelligence Unit of the Bureau of Internal Revenue and that such organization did not submit any written reports to him, relative to any persons other than JAMES MONROE SMITH and his wife. It is not known, apparently, whether the Internal Revenue agents scrutinized the tax returns of all State Administration officials or just what the entire scope of their investigation is or has been.

7. POSSIBLE FEDERAL VIOLATIONS.

After carefully considering all of the information on hand, I believe that the following constitutes all possible Federal violations which may be involved. Some of these possibilities will, of course, have to be investigated further before it can be determined whether they actually are Federal violations.

(a) Bank Robbery. (Entering bank with intent to commit a felony).

The theory of this violation is that JAMES MONROE SMITH personally negotiated three loans, totaling $500,000.00, from three different national banks, namely, loan of $300,000.00 from the National Bank of Commerce, New Orleans, Louisiana, on May 2, 1939; loan of $100,000.00 from the City National Bank of Baton Rouge, Louisiana, on June 9, 1939; and loan of $100,000.00 from the Hibernia National Bank of New Orleans on June 14, 1939. He unlawfully gave notes for these sums as President of LSU and presented Board of Supervisor resolutions authorizing such loans which he signed as Secretary of the Board. The theory of the United States Attorney is that when SMITH obtained these loans personally in these banks, he knew that he was going to use them for his brokerage account and own personal use and, therefore, he committed a felony either by, in the first place, defrauding the banks, if he did not obtain the loans legally, or, in the second place, defrauding the University by converting the funds to his own use, if he did legally obtain the loans as President of the University.

A Federal Commissioner's complaint was filed at New Orleans, Louisiana, by the United States Attorney on July 1, 1939, and warrant issued charging SMITH with having violated Section 588B, Title 12, USCA, in connection with the May 2nd loan. The fact as to this complaint has been kept secret. There is a distinct question as to whether these actions were in violation of the statute mentioned since the same is in the identical situation as cashing a forged check in a bank and concerning which there has been no decision or test case.

Before MR. VIOSCA proceeds with an indictment or further prosecution of SMITH on these charges he intends to secure the advice and authority from the Criminal Division of the Department.

(b) Misuses of WPA Labor and Materials.

The investigation presently being conducted by the Division of Investigation, Works Progress Administration, is very narrow in scope and only involves a comparatively few individuals. Some of the evidence

has been presented to the Federal Grand Jury; however, no complete cases have as yet been worked up. There is ever evidence that Ex-Governor LECHE, Superintendent of Construction CALDWELL of LSU, and a number of other State officials and persons closely associated with the State administration, received direct and personal benefits by having WPA labor and materials furnished them on personal and private projects. In order to go into the entire situation and actually make cases against all persons who may be guilty in any way, including conspiracy, it will be necessary that a thorough, detailed, intense investigation be instituted by a large number of men and that such investigation be conducted in such a manner that the public will have complete confidence in its investigators so that all possible information will be volunteered by WPA workers and other persons having knowledge and pertinent information.

(c) Section 276B, Title 40, USCA. (Five percent Salary Contributions by State Employees).

Up to the present time the information obtained indicates only one individual, namely, CHESTER MARTIN, who alleges he was discharged for failure to pay the five percent contribution. MARTIN has been assisting JAMES A. NOE in the latter's attempt to besmirch the State administration. There is a distinct and definite question as to whether, even in the event a thorough investigation would result in locating individuals who were coerced into contributing five percent, the Federal statutes have been violated due to the commingling of State and Federal funds and the method of paying the State Highway employees. The Department has apparently considered this matter in May of 1938 and ruled that it was not a violation.

Before any further investigation is conducted on this angle it is respectfully suggested that the Department rule as to the possibility of a Federal violation in order to save a great deal of investigative time and expense.

(d) Fraud Against the Government. (Social Security Funds.

Information relative to this matter was received at this office from one individual, as set out previously in this memorandum, and this person will presumably testify to such information before the Grand Jury. No investigation has as yet been instituted to determine whether Federal social security funds are involved and whether the Statements made by the informant are true. A thorough investigation of these angles would have to be instituted before it could be determined whether Federal violations have occurred in this regard.

(e) Income Tax Evasions.

Evidence is being presented to the Federal Grand Jury by the Intelligence Unit agents of the Internal Revenue Bureau indicating that JAMES MONROE SMITH defrauded the Government of the sum of approximately $15,000.00 in connection with the submission of his 1936, 1937 and 1938 returns. There is some indication that E. M. JACKSON and GEORGE CALDWELL, of the University, and possibly LEON C. WEISS, the architect, may be guilty of this offense; however, the investigations have not apparently been completed regarding them.

The full scope of the Internal Revenue Bureau's income tax evasion investigations is not known but it is apparently definite that such organization has not worked up any cases against any other individuals in the State administration or closely friendly to the State administration.

8. CONCLUSIONS

I am submitting my personal opinions and conclusions regarding the possible Federal angles to this entire matter purely for whatever value they might be, as I see it from all of the evidence and information on hand here.

I do not believe that a general income tax investigation of all prominent persons connected with the State Administration would be productive in showing a large number of violations. It is my belief that all of these men have profited by the mistakes of Capone and others, particularly after a number of income tax evasion indictments were returned against a number of prominent Louisiana politicians and officials several years ago. I am of the belief that they have and are paying taxes on all of their income, even though some of it is illegitimate, and may be shown as "political fees."

The situation involving the five per cent contribution of salaries by State employees is, in the first place, a very questionable violation, and secondly, does not present itself to me as being the kind of situation wherein it would be possible to involve a large number of State officials and others in the State administration.

The complaint about the possibility of fraud in connection with the Social Security funds contributed to the State has not, of course, been substantiated and it is not known whether there is a violation.

To my mind the best possible angle from a Federal standpoint, according to the information we now have, is a thorough, detailed, complete investigation of the WPA irregularities in the State. From the evidence and information at hand, it appears that a large number of State officials and persons close to the administration received direct benefits, and it would also appear that diligent and thorough investigation should be able to secure proof so that a large number of cases involving numerous individuals could be made.

It does not appear to me from my viewing the situation here in New Orleans that the public generally has complete confidence in the thoroughness and impartiality of an investigation into the situation being made by the WPA Division of Investigation. I, personally, know that the New Orleans States and Times-Picayune newspapers, particularly the States, has for a number of months collected a great deal

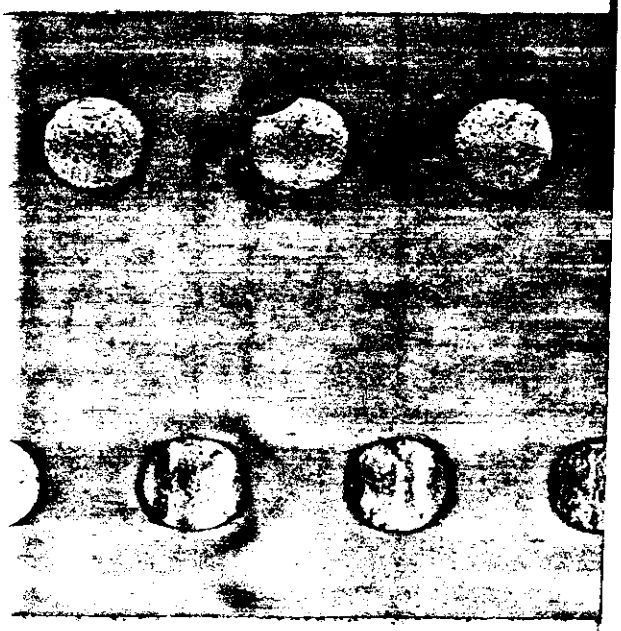
of specific data, including names, dates, places, etc. of WPA irregularities, but has not disclosed such information to the WPA investigators because the officials of these newspapers feel convinced that the matter will be "whitewashed." I know that this newspaper would turn all of this information over to me if I could assure them that our Bureau would make a thorough investigation of it, since the officials highly respect the integrity of the FBI and of Attorney General Murphy. I am also of the belief that if it were publicly announced that the FBI was making an investigation of WPA irregularities, the public, including WPA workers and laborers themselves, would have enough confidence in our Bureau that they would come forward and volunteer a great deal of information.

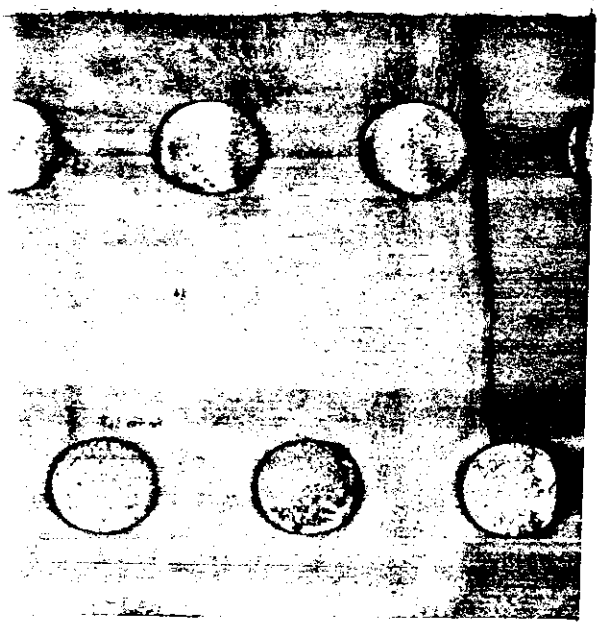
To me, in this present situation at New Orleans, the WPA irregularities angle of this entire matter presents the same possibilities for breaking up the situation generally, as did the election fraud situation in Kansas City.

Respectfully submitted,

B. E. SACKETT
Special Agent in Charge

BES:CWD:
wh:pmh:als





FROM

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

DO-

TO

OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW BY CHECK MARK

Mr. Tolson	( )
Mr. Nathan	( )
Mr. E. A. Tamm	( )
Mr. Clegg	( )
Mr. Coffey	( )
Mr. Crowl	( )
Mr. Egan	( )
Mr. Glavin	( )
Mr. Harbo	( )
Mr. Lawler	( )
Mr. Lester	( )
Mr. McIntire	( )
Mr. Nichols	( )
Mr. Rosen	( )
Mr. Sears	( )
Mr. Quinn Tamm	( )
Mr. Tracy	( )
Secretary	( )
	( )

See Me	( )
Prepare Reply	( )
For Your Information	( )
Note and Return	( )
File	( )

Remarks:

11/6

July 10, 1939

JFS:TEB

Time 3:20 p. m.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TAMM

Re: DR. JAMES MONROE SMITH;
BANK ROBBERY

SAC Sackett called from New Orleans and furnished the following information in connection with the above entitled case.

Mr. Viosca, U. S. Attorney, informed Mr. Sackett that this morning he and his staff talked to Mr. J. M. Fush, who is the individual who has been collecting the 5% contributions of the State employees for a number of years. Fush said that during the lifetime of Huey Long he turned the money over to Long; that after that Governor O. K. Allen received the money and since then he has turned the money over to ex-Governor Leche and to Dr. Joseph A. O'Hara. O'Hara is president of the Louisiana Democratic Association which is the State political group. He is also president of the Board of Health and the father of Judge William J. O'Hara, who we are now investigating for the Federal Judgeship in New Orleans. Dr. Joseph A. O'Hara will be called before the Grand Jury and he will testify relative to the disposition of these funds. Dr. O'Hara claims to have kept a complete set of books and records of the funds which he has agreed to turn over to the investigators of the Intelligence Division of the Internal Revenue Department. According to Mr. Sackett what Mr. Viosca now plans to do is to trace the funds as paid out to various individuals and see whether these funds have been accounted for in the various income tax returns. Dr. O'Hara has maintained that the 5% was not collected from any persons who were paid with Federal money and only State employees paid with State funds contributed the 5%.

According to Mr. Viosca, the income tax investigations are progressing better than usual and it is his opinion that they now have a good case against Monte Hart, who is connected with the construction outfit which did most of the work at Louisiana State University.

6-32509-135

RECORDED & INDEXED

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR - 2 - 8-10-39

Mr. Sackett stated that according to the press dispatches in New Orleans the Petroleum Conservation Division of the Department of the Interior is conducting an investigation into the "hot" oil practice in the State of Louisiana. This concerns the bootlegging of oil and it is alleged there was much State graft in connection with the leasing and operating of State oil lands.

Mr. Vinson also advised Mr. Sackett that the W.P.A. investigation is progressing better and the investigators have been able to make both George Marshall and Eugene Barksdale, W.P.A. foremen, talk and they are apparently securing much valuable information which will greatly increase the scope of this investigation. However Mr. Vinson has still to receive a written report from the W.P.A. investigators.

Mr. Sackett stated there has been received at the New Orleans office during the last few days numerous anonymous letters and telephone calls giving information relating to W.P.A. irregularities. Mr. Sackett inquired as to what disposition he should make of these letters. I told him he would be informed as to what disposition he should make of them.

Richard W

Mr. Sackett stated a report has just been submitted relative to the investigation of a safe company regarding a safe allegedly installed in the home of ex-Governor Leche. Mr. Sackett stated all of the information in this report is negative and requested permission to furnish the U. S. Attorney with a copy of this report. I told Mr. Sackett he would be advised whether this would be satisfactory.

I informed Mr. Sackett of the information which was furnished by SAC Wolfe of Pittsburgh in two teletype messages dated July 10th and July 8th relative to James Marshall Brown. This information was furnished in view of Mr. Sackett's teletype dated July 7th. Mr. Sackett stated the information which I gave him would be sufficient and requested a copy of the two teletypes mentioned above. I told him these copies would be forwarded to him.

Respectfully,

J. F. SEARS

E TICOH

Time: 12:53 p.m. July 13, 1938

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

RE: DR. JAMES MONROE SMITH
POLITICAL SITUATION IN LOUISIANA

SAC Sackett called from New Orleans and advised that Seymour Weiss is presently at the Hotel New Yorker in New York City and will not return to New Orleans until a week from tomorrow.

In view of the fact that Weiss will probably be indicted tomorrow in connection with the mail fraud case, it has occurred to Mr. Sackett that it would be advisable to interview Weiss generally in New York since after he is indicted he may not wish to talk. The Bureau has made no investigation of the mail fraud angle but Mr. Sackett thinks now would be the psychological time for him to be interviewed.

Mr. Sackett suggested that inasmuch as he is to be in Washington for the SAC Conference, that he leave a little early and conduct the interview in New York since he knows Weiss pretty well. I told Mr. Sackett I would talk to you about this and then let him know of your wishes.

Respectfully,

E. A. TAMM

ORIGINAL FILED IN

RECORDED & INDEXED

62-32501-134

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUL 13 1938

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Transmit the following Teletype message to:

FBI LOS ANGELES 7-11-39

SAC NEW ORLEANS

POLITICAL SITUATION IN LOUISIANA. RE TELEPHONE CALL. ATTORNEY NICHOLS ADVISES THAT PARTY REFERRED TO WILL BE AVAILABLE FOR INTERVIEW FRIDAY MORNING. AT LEAST FIRST INTERVIEW WILL HAVE TO BE MADE THROUGH ATTORNEY NICHOLS.

HOOD

JPH:AB
62-1721
CC BUREAU

62-32509-

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUL 17 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Approved:_____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent_____M Per_____

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JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Lawler
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

JFS:GPK

July 7, 1939

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. E. A. TAMM

Re: POLITICAL SITUATION IN LOUISIANA

Time: 9:25 P. M.

Special Agent DiLillo telephoned from Pittsburgh at the suggestion of Special Agent McKee with reference to James Anthony Murphy.

He reported that Murphy was arrested in Pittsburgh, Pa., April 8, 1931, by Inspector James N. Hoey and charged with being a suspicious person. This was later changed and he was charged with passing worthless checks. There is no disposition as to what was done with him at the number 4 police station in Oakland where he was taken.

James Anthony Murphy was publishing a small weekly paper at the time of his arrest in Oakland, called the Oaklander and it was in connection with this publication that he passed some bad checks. When the publisher died, Murphy married his daughter being under the impression at the time that she had some money. This information was furnished by Alderman Wicks (phonetic) who knew Murphy very well and who identified his photograph as being that of James Anthony Murphy.

SA DiLillo stated that he had been unable to contact Inspector Hoey who also knew Murphy very well and who should be able to furnish more definite information as to his background. He said he would do this in the morning.

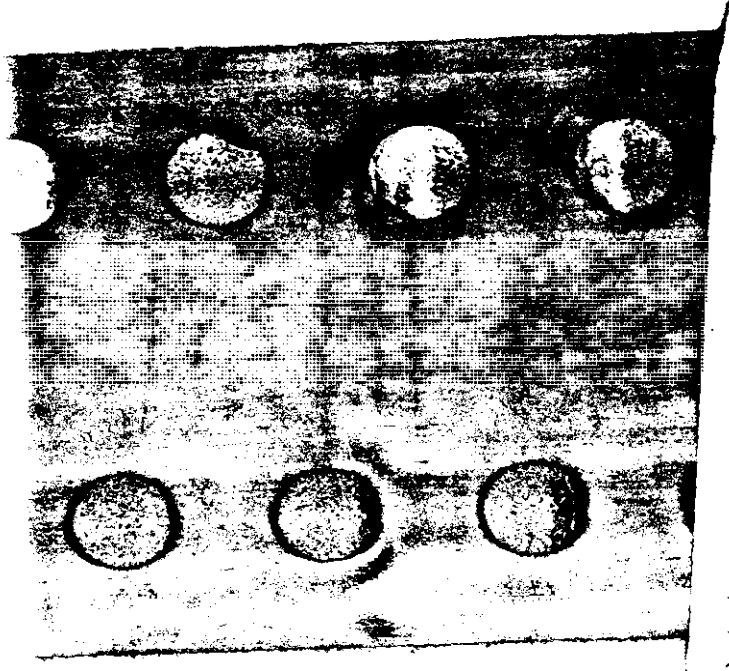
I advised DiLillo to be cautious in his inquiries and to keep the Bureau informed as to developments.

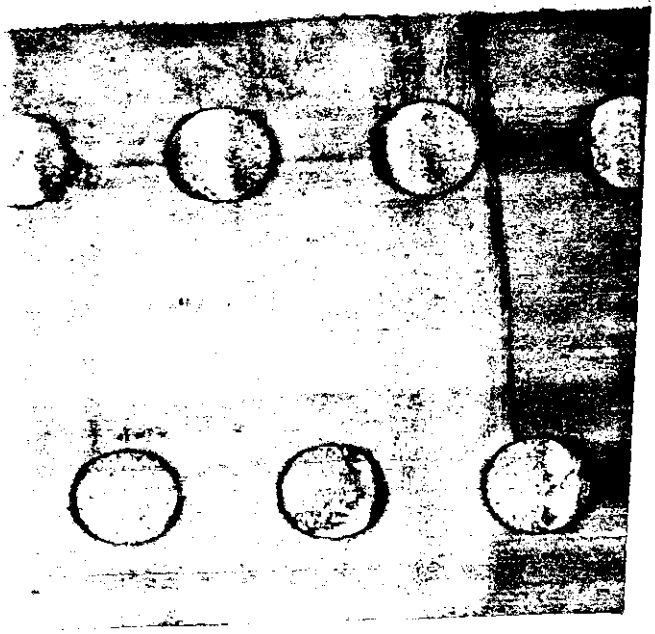
Respectfully,

J. F. Sears

J. F. Sears.

62-32509-1





FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1/8

19

___The Director
___Mr. Nathan
___Mr. Tolson
___Mr. Clegg
___Mr. Glavin
___Mr. Nichols
___Mr. Crowl
___Mr. Tracy

___Mr. Balch
___Mr. Bellino
___Mr. Bickley
___Mr. Brennan
___Mr. Carson
___Mr. Chambers

___Miss Gandy
___Mr. West
___Mrs. Morton
___Miss Coe
___Mr. Albaugh
___Mr. Halter
___Miss Conlon
___Mr. Gauthier
___Typists - 5724
___Stenographers - 5716
___See Me

___Files Section
___Personnel Files
___Identification Divisic
___Technical Laboratory
___Mechanical Section
___Chief Clerk's Office
___Crime Statistics

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lo[illegible]
Mr. I[illegible]
Mr. Ni[illegible]
Mr. Ro[illegible]
Mr. S[illegible]
Mr. Qui[illegible]
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

SUPERVISORS

Mr. Cornelius
Mr. Guerin
Mr. Hayden
Mr. Hogan
Mr. Kimball
Mr. Kramer

___Mr. Lawler
___Mr. McIntire
___Mr. Pennington
___Mr. Rosen
___Mr. Sears
___Mr. Zimmer

___Bring file up to date
___Send File
___Correct
___Call me regarding this
___Note and Return
___Search, serialize and route
___Stenographers 5724
___Stenographers 5730
___Stenographers 5706
___Prepare tickler for_____

E. A. TAMM - 5734.

JFB:K July 10, 1939

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILE

Re: JAMES MONROE SMITH -
Louisiana State Officials -
INFORMATION CONCERNING.

July 5
7 P.M.

I advised SAC Sackett that he could attend the opening of the Police School at Meridian, Mississippi.

Mr. Sackett requested authority to present the various reports in the above entitled case to United States Attorney Viosca. He was advised when the authority was granted he would be informed.

July 6

Special Agent Weeks advised that he had received a request from Paul Hanson, investigator for the WPA, for records of the Independence Lumber Company, information concerning which is set out in the report of Special Agent T. F. Wilson, New Orleans, dated July 3, 1939, in the case entitled WPA irregularities. Mr. Weeks advised that pertinent records were in the possession of the New Orleans office, and that photostatic copies had been made. Mr. Weeks suggested that the original record be transmitted to Mr. Viosca for transmission to Mr. Hanson. He was advised that this procedure would be permissible.

Mr. Weeks was advised to transmit copies of the following reports to Mr. Viosca:

RECORDED & INDEXED

Report of Special Agent C. W. [illegible] Orleans, dated July 2, 1939, entitled LOUISIANA STATE OFFICIALS, INFORMATION CONCERNING.

62-32509-134

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUL 11 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Mr. T. Jason
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Glavin

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Report of Special Agent T. F. Wilson, New Orleans, dated July 3, 1939, in the case entitled WPA IRREGULARITIES, INFORMATION CONCERNING.

Report of SAC B. E. Sackett, New Orleans, dated July 3,1939, in the case entitled JAMES MONROE SMITH, with aliases - FUGITIVE; NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, New Orleans, Louisiana, May 2, 1939;BANK ROBBERY (Entering Bank with intent to comait a felony).

J. F. Sears.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Fowler
Mr. Nease
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Hyers
Miss Gandy

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JFS:DF

62-32509 -131 July 14, 1939

RECORDED

Special Agent in Charge
New Orleans, Louisiana

Re: Louisiana State Officials.
Information Concerning

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter of July 10, 1939, requesting authority to submit a copy of the report of Special Agent C. W. Dunker, dated at New Orleans, Louisiana, July 10, 1939, to United States Attorney Rene A. Viosca, New Orleans, Louisiana.

You were previously authorized to furnish this report to Mr. Viosca by Inspector J. F. Sears on July 11, 1939.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lawler
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Q. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
★ JUL 14 1939 ★
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 94-4-1785-15

Sfar EA 1

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Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA
July 10, 1939

AIR MAIL -
SPECIAL DELIVERY

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: LOUISIANA STATE OFFICIALS;
Information Concerning

Dear Sir:

There is being transmitted herewith report of Special Agent C. W. DUNKER of this office, of even date, in the above-entitled case, covering some investigation which was conducted in accordance with request of United States Attorney RENE A. VIOSCA, New Orleans, Louisiana.

It is requested that the Bureau authorize this office to submit a copy of Agent DUNKER'S report to Mr. VIOSCA.

Very truly yours,

B. E. SACKETT
Special Agent in Charge

CWD:ALS
Enclosures.

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 94-4-1285-15

RECORDED 62-[illegible]-131

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT New Orleans, Louisiana

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW ORLEANS	7-10-39	7-6,9,10-39	G. W. DUNKER

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
LOUISIANA STATE OFFICIALS	INFORMATION CONCERNING

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Coats Safe & Lock Co., New Orleans, has no record of selling safe or vault to R. W. LECHE, Covington, La., but sold numerous vault doors to GEORGE CALDWELL, but it is not known where they were used.

P

DETAILS: AT NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

United States Attorney RENE A. VIOSCA, New Orleans, at 10:00 a.m. on July 6, 1939, advised that R. W. LECHE was anonymously reported to have had a vault made in his home at Covington, Louisiana, by the Coats Safe & Lock Company, 527 Carondelet Street, New Orleans. This vault was reported to have cost $20,000 and is anonymously reported to have been equipped with tear gas. He advised this vault was supposed to have contained a lot of cash, and it was rumored that the 5% contributions from the State employees' salaries are in this vault.

Mr. VIOSCA requested that the Bureau determine if the Coats Safe & Lock Company did build a vault in there, so he can go ahead with the investigation to determine if the vault did contain the 5% contributions or any taxable income. Mr. VIOSCA was advised that this matter would be taken up with the Bureau for authorization to conduct the investigation requested.

A teletype was sent to the Bureau advising of the request of U. S. Attorney VIOSCA, and on July 9, 1939 Assistant Director E. A. TAMM

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: [signature] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

62-29131

JUL 12 1939

COPIES OF THIS REPORT

5 Bureau (AIR MAIL-special delivery)
5 New Orleans

COPIES DESTROYED

170 SEP 17 1964

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telephonically authorized Special Agent in Charge R. E. SACKETT to have the investigation conducted as requested by Mr. VIOSCA.

The writer interviewed MRS. GEORGETTE TOMLIN, bookkeeper, Coats Safe & Lock Company, 527 Carondelet Street, who advised that the Coats Safe & Lock Company had been in business for three years, having assumed the business of the former Coats Safe & Lock Company, a branch of the Deibold Safe & Lock Company, Canton, Ohio. She advised that the company had not built a safe or vault for R. W. LECHE within the past three years. She advised, however, that the company had sold numerous vault doors to GEORGE CALDWELL. (GEORGE CALDWELL was construction superintendent at Louisiana State University, and also a member of the contracting firm of Caldwell Bros.) She advised that she did not know where these vault doors were taken; that it was common practice among contractors to get vault doors and take them away without indicating where they would be used, so that it was entirely possible that CALDWELL did get the vault door or safe for R. W. LECHE

PENDING

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT New Orleans, Louisiana FILE NO. 62-978

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW ORLEANS	7-10-39	7-6,9,10-39	E. E. PARKER

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
LOUISIANA STATE OFFICIALS	INFORMATION CONCERNING

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Coats Safe & Lock Co., New Orleans, has no record of selling safe or vault to H. W. LECHE, Covington, La., but sold numerous vault doors to GEORGE CALDWELL, but it is not known where they were used.

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Mr. VIOSCA requested that the Bureau determine if the Coats Safe & Lock Company did build a vault in there, so he can go ahead with the investigation to determine if the vault did contain the 5% contributions or any taxable income. Mr. VIOSCA was advised that this matter would be taken up with the Bureau for authorization to conduct the investigation requested.

A teletype was sent to the Bureau advising of the request of U. S. Attorney VIOSCA, and on July 9, 1939 Assistant Director E. A. TAMM

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

COPIES OF THIS REPORT

5 Bureau (AIR MAIL-Special delivery)
5 New Orleans

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 7—2034

125

SJT:DLS

July 7, 1939

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. B. E. Sackett
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
1308 Masonic Temple Building
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Sackett:

There is transmitted herewith a copy of a memorandum dated June 15, 1939 at Washington, D. C., covering an interview with Harry Joseph Costello, a newspaper man from Louisiana, presently residing temporarily in Washington, D. C.

This memorandum is for your confidential information only in connection with recent developments in the State of Louisiana.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Q. Tamm
Tracy
Candy

RECORDED & INDEXED

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
JUL 7 1939
FBI

62-32509-130X

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUL 6 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED COPY FILED IN

126

JPS:DF

62-54173-6

July 19, 1939

62-32509-130X1

Mrs. H. Sherman Baker
Box 224
University, Louisiana

Dear Mrs. Baker:

Your letter of July 1, 1939, addressed to Honorable Frank Murphy, Attorney General, has been referred to this Bureau for investigative attention.

Your letter will be referred to the United States Attorney at New Orleans, Louisiana, for appropriate attention.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

cc New Orleans

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
JUL 19 1939
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tamm
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Lester
Mr. Reinhardt
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Q. Tamm
Mr. Trapp
Miss Gandy

SPECIAL

C

121

JFS:DF

July 19, 1939

RECORDED

62-32509-130X1

Special Agent in Charge
New Orleans, Louisiana

Re: Louisiana State Officials
Information Concerning.

Dear Sir:

I am transmitting herewith copies of a letter addressed to the Attorney General under date of July 7, 1939, from Mrs. H. Sherman Baker, Box 224, University, Louisiana, for reference to the United States Attorney at New Orleans, Louisiana.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Clegg
Coffey
Egan
Glavin
Crowl
Harbo
Lawler
Melntire
Rosen
Sears
Nichols
G. Tamm
Tracy
Gandy

Inclosure

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
★ JUL 19 1939 ★
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Spurgeon T

128

Box 224
University, La.
July 1, 1939.

The Honorable Mr. Frank Murphy, Attorney General
Office of the Attorney General
Washington, D. C.

62-32509-130X
RECORDED & INDEXED
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUL 12 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

My dear Mr. Murphy,

As a voter living in the state of Louisiana, and as a citizen of the United States, I wish to add my plea to the others, asking that you make a thorough investigation into all things in the state of Louisiana that you feel need attention.

I have only visited in Kansas City, Missouri but I, as well as the rest of the country, are grateful to you for what you and your workers did for that city.

Thank you for your attention.

Very respectfully yours
Frances H. Baker.
(Mrs. H. Sherman).

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
RECEIVED
JUL 5 1939

129

copy

Box 224
University, La.
July 1, 1939.

The Honorable Mr. Frank Murphy, Attorney General
Office of the Attorney General
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Murphy,

As a voter living in the state of Louisiana, and as a citizen of the United States, I wish to add my plea to the others, asking that you make a thorough investigation into all things in the state of Louisiana that you feel need attention.

I have only visited in Kansas City, Missouri but I, as well as the rest of the country, are grateful to you for what you and your workers did for that city.

Thank you for your attention.

Very respectfully yours,

/s/ Frances H. Baker
(Mrs. H. Sherman).

130

2-32509-130X

July 1, 1939

[illegible] [illegible]

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILE

Re: Doctor James Monroe Smith
Political Situation in Louisiana

I called SAC Sackett at New Orleans and advised that in talking with the Director he had commented concerning United States Attorney Viosca's easy going attitude and that he believes Viosca should insist on the submission of a report on the part of the WPA Investigators of everything they have. Sackett advised he had just finished talking with Viosca and had just suggested that.

With reference to the developments in this situation SAC Sackett advised as follows:

A complaint was filed just now before the United States Commissioner charging James Monroe Smith with having violated Section 588-B of Title 18, United States Code, which is the entering of a banking premises with intent to commit a felony. The charges specifically are that on May 2, 1939 he entered the National Bank of Commerce at New Orleans with intent to commit a felony, to wit, embezzlement of $300,000 from the Louisiana State University and the Mechanical College. The warrant has been returned not found and Sackett has three copies in his possession.

This morning one of the Internal Revenue Investigators is appearing before the Grand Jury on the income tax case against Mr. and Mrs. Smith. Sackett talked with Viosca about this and he just received a written report from the Intelligence Unit and has not had a chance to digest it as yet, but after talking with the Intelligence Unit man there appears to be a good possibility of a conspiracy case on income tax against Leon C. Weiss, the architect, in addition to the Smiths. Sackett does not know the details as yet but has arranged to obtain a copy of the Intelligence Unit report for his own information.

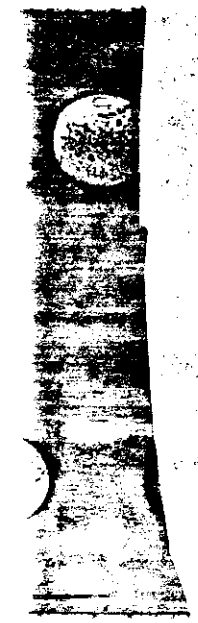
RECORDED & INDEXED

James M. Brown, the broker, has been released on $15,000 bond this morning and in line with previous conversations Sackett is going to try to have him interviewed this afternoon

62-32509-130

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

131

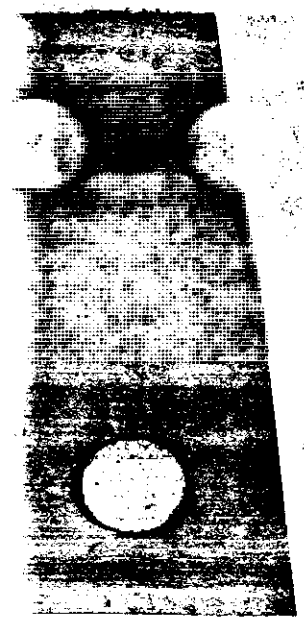


or tomorrow. Sackett advised he thought it would be a wise idea to try to get into Brown's records if this is considered advisable. I informed that he should do this.

Sackett advised he thinks [illegible] will [illegible] more investigation on the bank robbery angle by getting copies of the supporting documents in connection with the loans. I advised that as this is just a continuation of what has been done he should go ahead and do this.

Sackett advised he would have a complete report in the Bureau by Wednesday morning.

E. A. Tamm



132

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
JUNE 30, 1939

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. H. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Lawler
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir: Re: POLITICAL SITUATION IN LOUISIANA

RECORDED & INDEXED

62-32309-13

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUL 2 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mrs. W. A. THARPE was communicated with by telephone (Bradshaw 21667) by Special Agent J. F. HYNES on June 29, 1939, the purpose of arranging an interview, at which time she stated that her immediate plans were indefinite, as she was staying at the home of friends, but that she would telephone on the following day and advise as to the best place at which it would be most convenient for her to hold an interview.

On June 30, 1939, Attorney CHARLES L. NICHOLS of the law firm of NICHOLS & MATTOON, 650 South Grand Avenue, Los Angeles, telephoned and informed Agent HYNES that Mr. and Mrs. THARPE had advised him of the request to interview them; that he was going out of town for the week end, but that he could arrange to hold an immediate interview in his office. As it appeared that there was no other way in which to interview Mrs. THARPE, but in the presence of her attorney, the interview was made by Agent HYNES at the office of Attorney NICHOLS.

Present at the interview, in addition to the above-named Agent, were Mr. NICHOLS, Mr. MATTOON, and Mr. and Mrs. THARPE. It was explained to those present, at the outset, that it was desired that the interview be kept confidential, and those present agreed that it would be so kept.

It was suggested that Mr. and Mrs. THARPE might have some information bearing on the present situation in Louisiana, which they might care to disclose at this time; however, both Mr. and Mrs. THARPE professed to have no knowledge of anything regarding that situation. Mrs. THARPE stated that she was appointed Secretary of State by HUEY LONG in the year 1929, and that she held this position until 1932; that she was then given the position of Supervisor of Public Accounts; that in 1936, the title of this position was changed to Collector of Internal Revenue, and that she held this position until February, 1939, when she was let go by Governor LECHE. She ex-

RECORDED COPY FILED IN

plained that the position was appointive by the Governor, and that, of course, he could remove anyone from the position, as well as appoint them. Mr. THARPE, however, chose to state that his wife and himself had been "fired". He stated that he did not know the reason why they were fired.

He advised that he had held the position of Secretary of the Louisiana Tax Commission for approximately five and one-half years, having been appointed during the O. K. ALLEN administration; that in February of this year, F. WARREN RAGGIO, Chairman of the Tax Commission, asked for his resignation; that he refused to resign, and that then the Commission wrote him a nice letter, telling him he was dismissed.

Both Mr. and Mrs. THARPE reiterated that they had no information of value to offer concerning anything in Louisiana. Their attorney, Mr. NICHOLS, advised that he might state their position to be that of not having anything of a voluntary nature to offer, but that if there were any specific matter upon which information was desired, they would tell what they knew about it. Mr. and Mrs. THARPE concurred in this statement.

Mr. THARPE stated, with reference to JAMES MONROE SMITH, missing President of the Louisiana State College, that SMITH'S alleged shortage was a complete surprise to him; that about five years or so ago, shortly after he married Mrs. THARPE, they had dinner at Mr. SMITH'S home, but that that occasion was the last social contact that they had with him. Mr. THARPE stated that he would never have suspected Mr. SMITH of ever doing anything wrong.

Mr. THARPE was asked if he was acquainted with SEYMOUR WISE, and he stated he was; that WISE was a suave individual who was the manager, and reputed to be the owner, of the Roosevelt Hotel in New Orleans; that he understood from newspaper accounts that the Government had been after WISE for a number of years, but that he knew nothing concerning WISE, or as to how WISE made his money. Mr. THARPE advised that the only reason he knew which would cause Governor LECHE to resign was that of ill health.

134

DIRECTOR -3- 6-30-39
Re: Political Situation in Louisiana

Attorney NICHOLS advised that he was at one time a Special Assistant to the Attorney General, and prosecuted several Mail Fraud cases here in Los Angeles a number of years ago, and that he would give the Bureau every cooperation; that as far as he had been able to learn from Mr. and Mrs. THARPE, they had no information of any irregularities, et cetera. He stated that if the Bureau had any specific matters to question them about, he and they would be glad to cooperate.

Attorney NICHOLS informed that he was going to spend the holidays at the Bel Air Club, which is located on Roosevelt Highway north of Santa Monica, California; that the telephone number is Santa Monica 29981; that he intends to have Mr. and Mrs. THARPE spend part of their time there, and that if it were desired to get in touch with them, if he were contacted through the above number, he would be able to reach them.

In view of the fact that Mr. and Mrs. THARPE profess not to know anything of interest concerning the situation in Louisiana, and because there is not sufficient information concerning the background of this case available, on which to question them further, no other questions were asked.

It is noted that Mr. and Mrs. THARPE have expressed their willingness to be interviewed in the future on any specific matter.

Very truly yours,

R. B. HOOD
Special Agent in Charge

JFH:AB
62-1721

AM&SD

CC NEW ORLEANS (2)

135

62-32509

Section

7

COPY

JEH:DEM

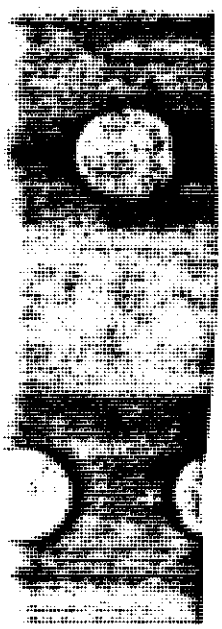
MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

For your information, I am forwarding herewith a teletype message of July 19, 1939, from the New Orleans Field Division of the FBI, concerning the Louisiana State investigation.

Respectfully,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Inclosure



DE-INDEXED
DATE:
13

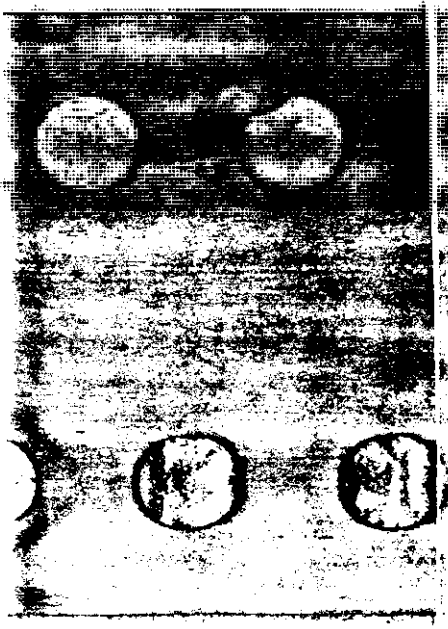
RECORDED & INDEXED

62-32519-183

ORIGINAL FILED IN

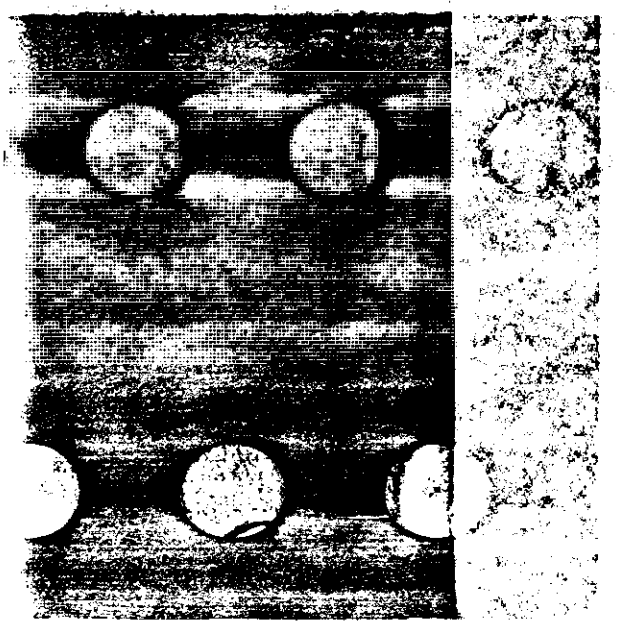
FBI NEW ORLEANS 7-15-39 4-15 PM PMH

DIRECTOR



[illegible] LOUISIANA STATE OFFICIALS, INFORMATION CONCERNING, THE [illegible] ARRESTED YESTERDAY ON STATE INDICTMENTS MENTIONED [illegible] TELETYPE LAST NIGHT MADE BOND WITH EXCEPTION OF JAMES [illegible] SMITH WHO WAS STILL INCARCERATED IN BATON ROUGE PARISH JAIL, ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL ROGGE IS EXPECTED TO ARRIVE HERE EARLY TOMORROW MORNING AND TO CONFER WITH USA VIOSCA AT NIEN TOMORROW MORNING, I AM LEAVING HERE TONIGHT FOR WASHINGTON. HOWEVER AGENT C.W.DUNKER IS THOROUGHLY FAMILIAR WITH ENTIRE MATTER AND WILL FOLLOW ALL DEVELOPMENTS, KEEPING IN CLOSE CONTACT WITH USA VIOSCA AND WILL SEND YOU DAILY TELETYPE SUMMARIES OF DEVELOPMENTS.

SACKETT



ORIGINAL FILED IN

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUL 21 1939
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

JEH:DLC July 15, 1939

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

I am transmitting herewith a teletype message dated July 14, 1939, from the New Orleans Field Division of the FBI, concerning the Louisiana investigation.

Respectfully,

John Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Inclosure

RECORDED

1 ENCL M

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Q. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
★ JUL 15 1939 ★
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED

62-32509-184

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

3

FBI NEW ORLEANS 7/14/39 10-45 PM ALS

DIRECTOR

RE LOUISIANA STATE OFFICIALS, INFORMATION CONCERNING, MONTE E. HART, ET AL, MAIL FRAUD. I HAVE JUST SENT YOU AMASD A SUMMARY REPORT PREPARED BY OUR OFFICE HERE SETTING OUT AS ACCURATELY AS POSSIBLE FROM THE MISCELLANEOUS AND VARIED INFORMATION WE WERE ABLE TO GET, THE DETAILS OF THE MAIL FRAUD SCHEME INVOLVING SEVENTY FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS OBTAINED IN CONNECTION WITH PURCHASE OF BIENVILLE HOTEL. THE SUMMARY ALSO SHOWS WHAT WITNESSES ARE APPARENTLY AVAILABLE AND TO WHAT THEY CAN APPARENTLY TESTIFY. THIS IS ONLY REPORT OF ANY KIND SUBMITTED BY ANYONE PURPORTING TO SUMMARIZE THE VIOLATION AND EVIDENCE OF AVAILABLE WITNESSES. I HAVE ALSO SENT FOR YOUR DRAFT COPY OF [illegible] IN THIS CASE

SACKETT

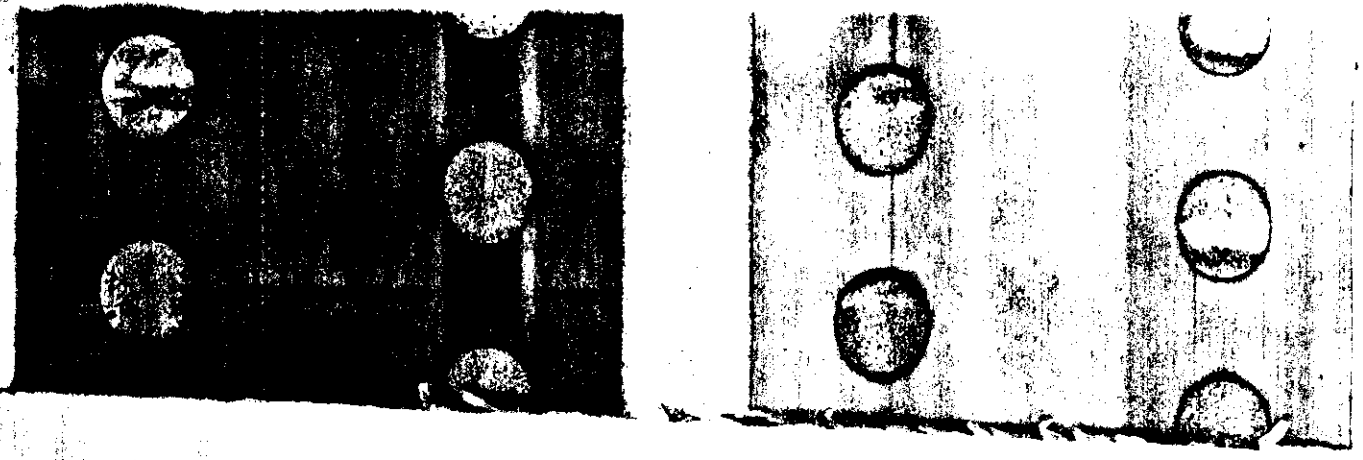
EM

OK FBI WASH DC WV

COPY

62-3250-1-11

4



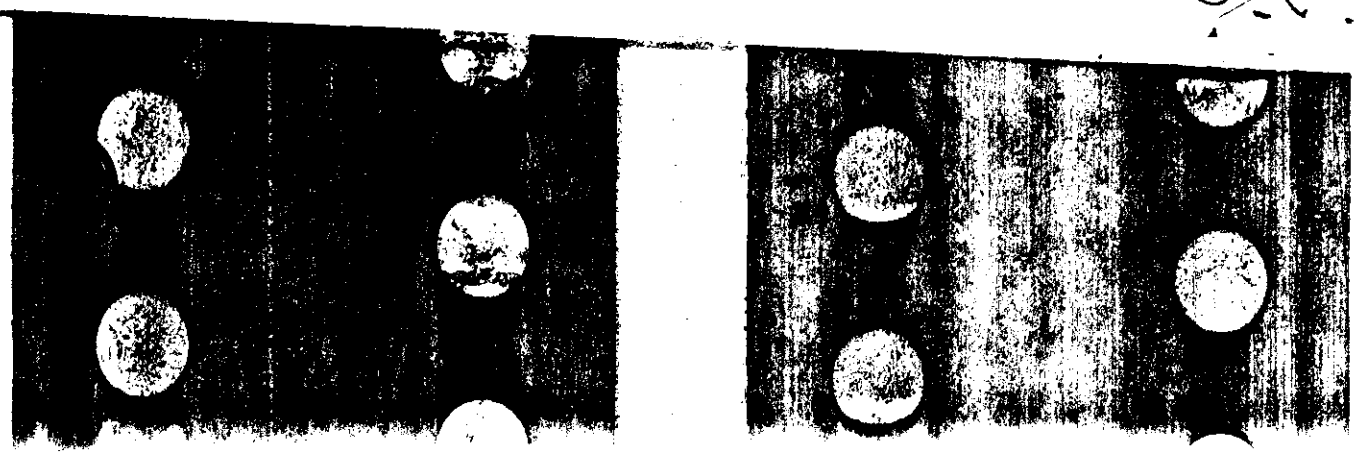
AFTER 5 DAYS RETURN TO

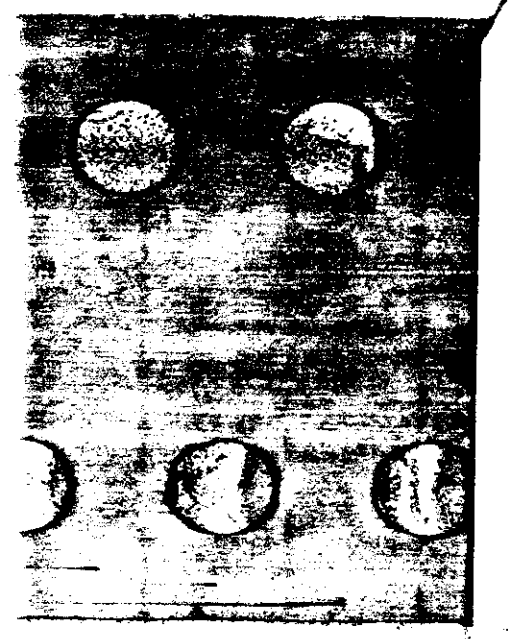
NEW YORK, N. Y.

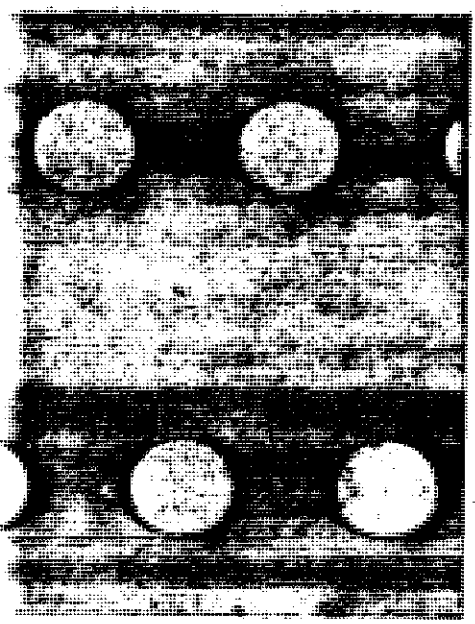
NEW YORK N.Y. STA. JUL 22 2-PM 1939

UNITED STATES POSTAGE 3 CENTS 3

U. S. Attorney General Murphy
Atty Generals Office
Washington
D.C.







4027 [illegible] Capt-
New Orleans La-
July 23- 1929

Hon Frank H. Murphy, Attorney-General
Department of Justice
Washington - D.C.

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
RECEIVED
JUL 26 1939

Dear Mr Murphy:-

We the undersigned urge that you make a thorough & fearless investigation of political conditions in Louisiana as they affect Relief Funds & all Federal laws involved -

RECORDED & INDEXED.

62-32509-183

With the present set up in the state it will be impossible to reach the ring leaders in this run til the Federal Government has uncovered - enough to implicate these leaders -

8/10/39
Set. N.O.
AL 40

A previous Attorney-General made the mistake of dropping prosecutions against certain men, but of which the back bone of this corrupt machine

6

would have been broken —
We beg that you stand by Louisiana & the entire country & in so doing prevent the undermining of Democratic Government —

Respectfully yours,

Marguerite A. Richardson

Catherine P. Labouisse
1736 St. Charles Ave.

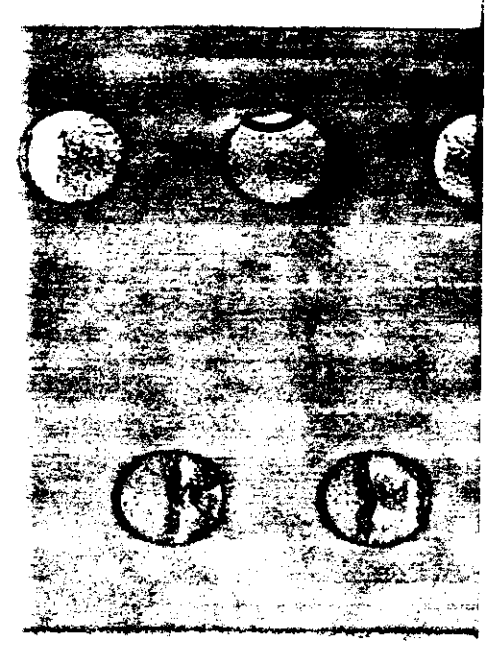
Jeanne Labouisse Richardson
1736 St. Charles Ave.

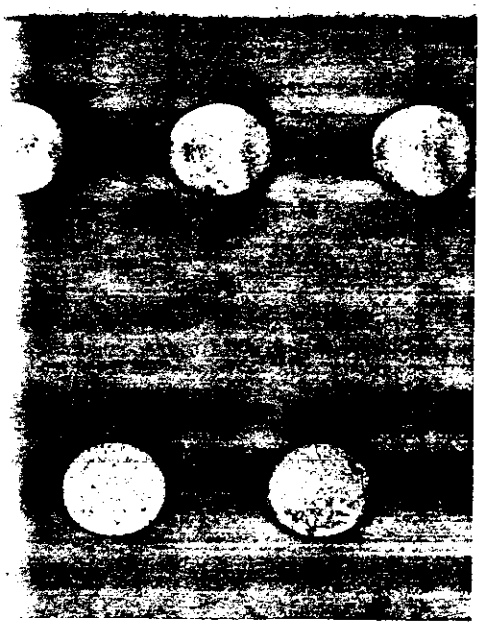
Celeste Eckleman 706 St. Peter St.
Eckleman

Dora Labouisse Richardson
1736 St. Charles Avenue.

RECEIVED
DIVISION ONE
8:26

RECEIVED
DIVISION ONE





FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JUL 26 1939
TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Lawler
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

FBI NEW ORLEANS 7-26-39 5-05 PM WH

DIRECTOR

LOUISIANA STATE OFFICIALS INFORMATION CONCERNING. L P ABERNATHY, FORMER CHAIRMAN LOUISIANA STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSION, AND A K WILPATRICK, WITH WHOM ABERNATHY IS CONNECTED IN STANDARD OFFICE AND SUPPLY COMPANY, INDICTED STATE GRAND JURY BATON ROUGE YESTERDAY IN CONNECTION WITH SUPPLY COMPANY SELLING FIXTURES TO STATE. USA VIOSCA ADVISED THAT W A RANKIN, FORMER LOUISIANA CONSERVATION COMMISSIINER, ADMITTED HE GOT LARGE SUMS OF MONEY FROM DR JAMES A SHAW, HEAD OF THE MINERALS DIVISION OF THE CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT, AND W T BURTON, WEALTHY OIL MAN, EVIDENTLY IN CONNECTION WITH HOT OIL VIOLATIONS. ADDITIONAL FEDERAL INDICTMENTS EXPECTED TOMORROW OF MINOR OFFICIALS IN CONNECTION WITH NRA VIOLATIONS.

SACKETT

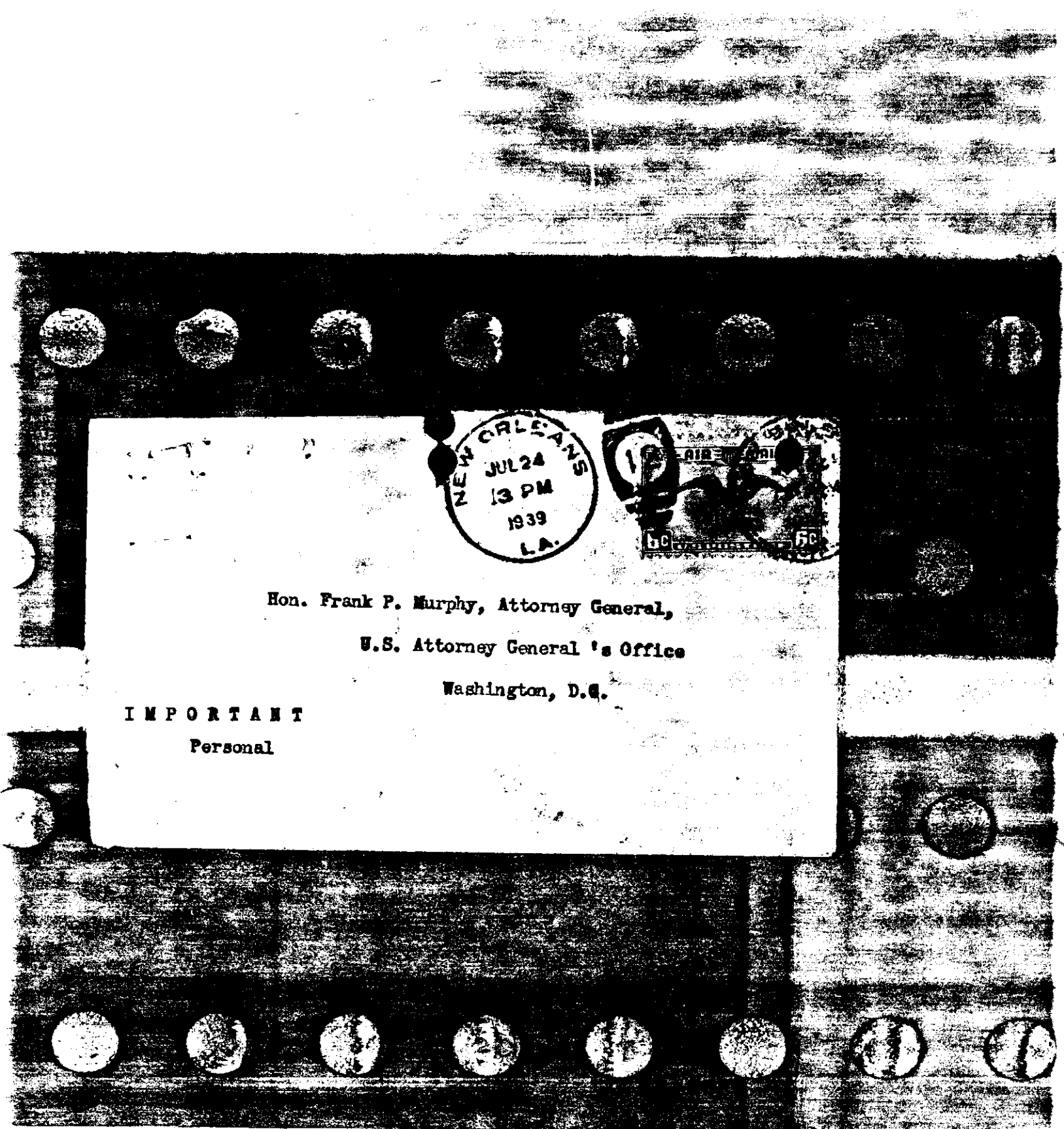
END

RECORDED & INDEXED

ON FBI NEW ORLEANS DC GMC

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-32509-182

62-32509-182
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE



Hon. Frank P. Murphy, Attorney General,

U.S. Attorney General 's Office

Washington, D.C.

I M P O R T A N T

Personal

9

New Orleans, La.

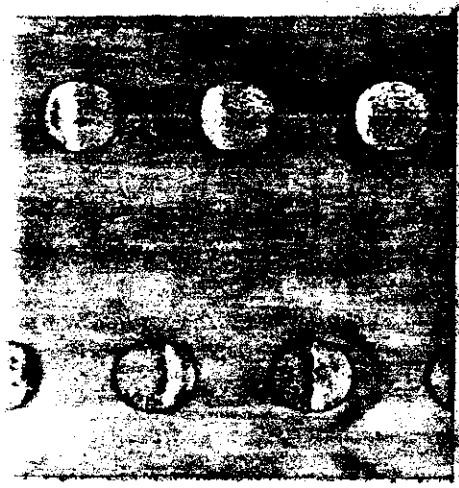
ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATION

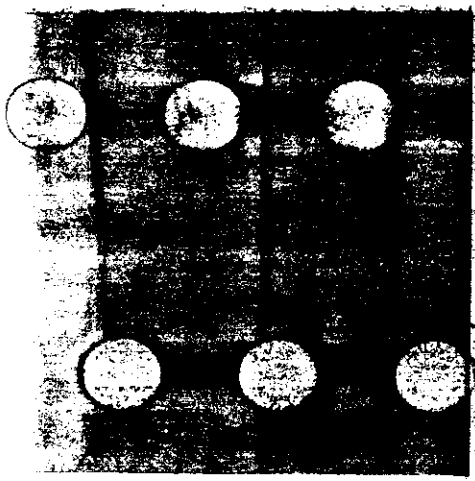
Hon. Frank P. Murphy, Attorney General,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Murphy:

[illegible] is giving great impetus here in New Orleans and vicinity. This letter writing is supposed to have started out from the office of [illegible] of New Orleans and is getting stronger every day. [illegible]

[illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] and [





August 11, 1939

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Special Agent in Charge
New Orleans, Louisiana

Re: CRIME CONDITIONS - LOUISIANA

Dear Sir:

There are inclosed herewith two photostatic copies of a communication dated July 18, 1939, received by the Attorney General from Mr. Gerald L. K. Smith, Detroit Leland Hotel, Detroit, Michigan, and referred to the Bureau. It is desired that one copy be furnished by your office to United States Attorney [illegible], New Orleans.

Mr. Smith's communication has not been acknowledged.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Inclosure

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
★ AUG 11 1939 ★
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ellis
Mr. Clark
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Baker
Mr. Carter
Mr. Dodge
Mr. Gaffney
Mr. Hamilton
Mr. Hood
Mr. Scott
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Q. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

SPOT

11

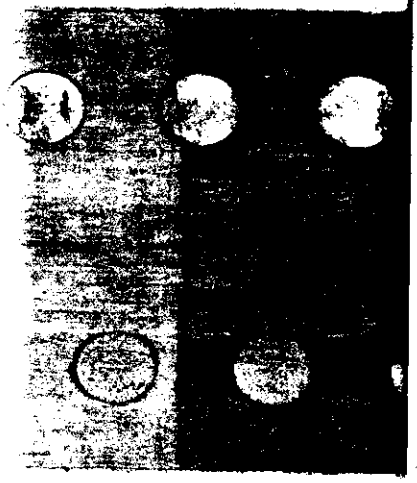
Gerald L. K. Smith
Detroit Leland Hotel
Detroit, Michigan

July 18, 1939

For Immediate Release

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
RECEIVED
JUL 20 1939

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Lavier
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Quinn
Miss Gandy





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RECORDED & INDEXED
62-32509
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUL 25 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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RECORDED COPY FILED IN

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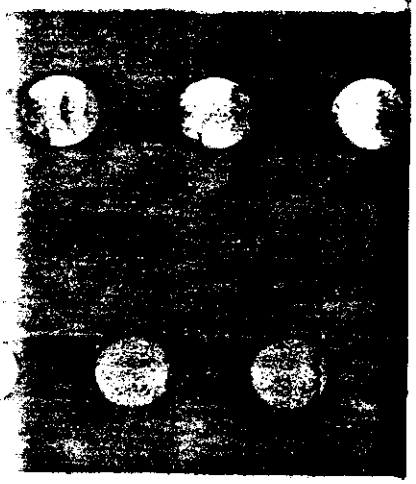

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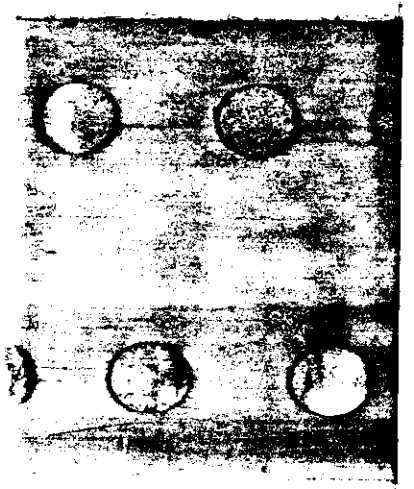

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14

JFT:COH

Time: 3:20 p.m.

July 7, 1939

RECORDED & INDEXED

62-35509-11

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUL 20 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TANK TWO

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TAMM

RE: DR. JAMES MONROE SMITH
POLITICAL SITUATION IN LOUISIANA

Mr. Jackett called from New Orleans and furnished the following developments concerning the above-entitled matter:

George Caldwell, the Superintendent of Construction at Louisiana State University who resigned a few days ago, was arrested on a Federal Commissioner's complaint in New Orleans this morning and has been released on $10,000.00 bond. The complaint charges Caldwell with having used WPA labor and material for unauthorized purposes. It appears that the U. S. Attorney subpoenaed Caldwell before the Grand Jury and upon his refusal to sign a waiver and testify, the U. S. Attorney had the WPA investigators swear to a complaint.

One J. Fair Hardin, who up until about three months ago was Assistant U. S. Attorney at Shreveport and who is a vigorous prosecutor, together with another individual, has been appointed a Special Assistant to the Attorney General of the State by Governor Long. Early this afternoon, Hardin telegraphed U. S. Attorney Viosca that he, Hardin, has a great deal of information which definitely indicates a violation of the mail fraud statutes on the part of Dr. Smith in connection with Smith's having sent forged bonds through the mails. Based on this information, Mr. Viosca has telephonically requested the Post Office Inspectors at Fort Worth to have a Post Office Inspector conduct the necessary investigation in Baton Rouge, which will be done tomorrow apparently.

Mr. Jackett's teletype last night showed the result of the interview with James K. Brown. This individual furnished FBI Agents considerable information than he has given any other agency, State or Federal and admitted his correct name to be James Murphy. He also stated he was born at Pittston, Pennsylvania, on June 4, 1908. He is quite fearful of physical violence should it become known that he is James Murphy. Something occurred in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, which is causing him considerable concern. He was arrested by the Pittsburgh Police Department in 1929 allegedly on a fictitious charge of failing to pay an employee, which is stated to be the result of his crusading as a newspaper man against crooked politics in Pittsburgh. Brown's

ORIGINAL FILED IN

MEMO FOR MR. TAMM 7-7-39

fingerprints were taken by the Sheriff's Office at Baton Rouge when he was arrested on the State [illegible] They apparently have been forwarded to the Bureau under the name of James Marshall Brown. Brown is fearful that the search of his fingerprints in the files of the Bureau's Identification Division will result in his prior arrest becoming known. Mr. Sackett requested the criminal record of Brown, true name James Murphy, with the idea in mind of using the same as a means of obtaining further information from Brown. I instructed him to furnish the Bureau further descriptive data in order to effect a positive identification. Sackett also stated he desired a check made on James Murphy at Pittsburgh today and I told him this would be taken care of.

Mr. Sackett conferred with U. S. Attorney Viosca today in an effort to determine the status of the entire setup in Louisiana at the present time. According to Viosca, Special Assistant to the Attorney General Arnold Rum in New Orleans, has heckled the witnesses before the Grand Jury to such an extent that the Grand Jury has asked Viosca not to permit Rum to appear before the Grand Jury. It is Rum's desire to have all the witnesses appearing giving false testimony in his opinion indicted for perjury.

From the information in Viosca's possession at the present time, the income tax case against Dr. Smith is not very strong. The evidence consists of several items during the 1936, 1937 and 1938 income tax returns on which Smith failed to pay the tax. U. S. Attorney Viosca expects to have income tax evasion indictments returned as he makes each case, however, with respect to the WPA investigation before the Grand Jury, he does not expect any indictments to be returned until all his witnesses have been submitted. It is contemplated to have one large conspiracy indictment. The WPA investigators have not as yet submitted any written reports to the U. S. Attorney but he has been promised copies of all statements obtained.

Respectfully,

J. F. SEARS

16

1308 Masonic Temple Building,
New Orleans, Louisiana

July 22, 1939

Honorable Rene Viosca,
United States Attorney,
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Sir:

In accordance with past procedure of this office, further information relative to alleged WPA irregularities is being transmitted.

An anonymous telephone call was received from an individual who advised that in the construction of a garage at the Jackson Barracks in New Orleans, Louisiana, old bricks from Charity Hospital had been used; that two car loads of new bricks which were supposed to have been used in the construction of this garage had been hauled away from the Jackson Barracks in State trucks. He advised that other WPA material had been removed from the Jackson Barracks in State trucks but he did not know the disposition of these materials.

The same informant advised that WPA labor and materials were used on private projects at Laplace, Louisiana; that OSCAR REYNAUD, president of the bank at Laplace, and SEGURIA MARTIN, an attorney and plantation owner at Laplace, benefited by WPA labor and materials.

There is also transmitted herewith a copy of a letter addressed to the Attorney General, postmarked at University, Louisiana, July 1, 1939.

Very truly yours,

62-32509-178X

E. E. SACKETT,
Special Agent in Charge

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Enclosure

CWD:ah
cc Bureau

#62-977 (WPA IRREGULARITIES - Information Concerning)
#62-978 (LOUISIANA STATE OFFICIALS - Information Concerning)

RECEIVED
JUL 1939
ATTORNEY GENERAL

Dear Frank,

While you have them on the Job in Louisiana I have your men to question Mrs. Francis Jastremski who I believe is still working in the City hall in N.O. or was in 38. Also the woman who had charge of the City owned apt. house where mr. Jastremski lived in 37.

You can get a lot of info on where P.W.A. & other federal money went and how. Bob Mastri and Dick got it also you can get the low down on the Auto license money, and salary percent reduction from City and state employes.

RECORDED & INDEXED

62-32509
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUL 25 1939
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TAMPA TWO

Best of luck to you,

Sincerely George Harrison

Let a copy New Orleans 8/4 ac

P.S. Michigan is sure gone to hell since you left - was then

RECORDED COPY FILED IN

18

Atty Gen Murphy: Dear Sir

These Slickers will make a fool out of you, unless you put real pressure on them. as Dewey would do.

Without Voting Machines La is at their Mercy. Votes are not even counted by this gang.

Very Truly

J. C. Higginbotham

N. O. Resident

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
RECEIVED
JUL 2 1939

RECORDED & INDEXED

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUL 3 1939
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

17

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

New Orleans, La.
July 24, 1939.

AIRMAIL-SPECIAL
DELIVERY

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

Re: LOUISIANA STATE OFFICIALS;
INFORMATION CONCERNING.

Dear Sir:

On July 24, 1939, RENE A. VIOSCA, United States Attorney, New Orleans, made a formal request for a Bureau accountant familiar with hot oil investigations. He advised that CLIFFORD C. ROWLAND and DONALD BURNETT of the Division of Petroleum Conservation, Department of Interior, had submitted a report covering an investigation of the Lincoln Oil Company in 1937 which was not acted upon. That W. A. HELLIS, Greek Consul, is President of the Lincoln Oil Company and ROBERT S. MAESTRI, Mayor of New Orleans, is a stockholder.

VIOSCA advised that the investigators of the Division of Petroleum Conservation had submitted some preliminary reports and were continuing their investigation, but complete investigation would necessitate checking the books of several big oil companies to see if there was an effort on the part of these companies to falsify their records.

MR. VIOSCA suggested that in the event a Bureau accountant was assigned to investigate this case, the accountant would work with the investigators of the Division of Petroleum Conservation who are familiar with hot oil investigations. He advised the investigation would entail a good deal of work and would probably take at least a month.

If the Bureau considers accepting the investigation requested by MR. VIOSCA under the same conditions as the mail fraud investigations are accepted, it is suggested that the Bureau authorize this office to request the reports of the Division of Petroleum Conservation so that it might determine the exact extent of the accounting investigation necessary.

RECORDED & INDEXED

Very truly yours,

B. E. Sackett,
Special Agent in Charge.

CWD:WH

62 3-501-17

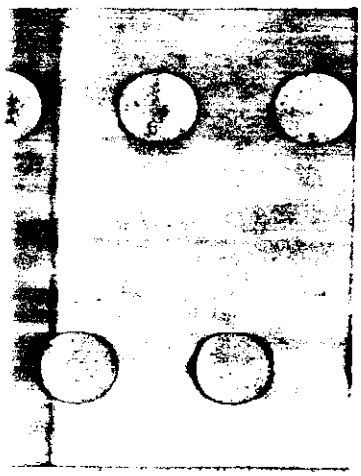
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUL 26 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

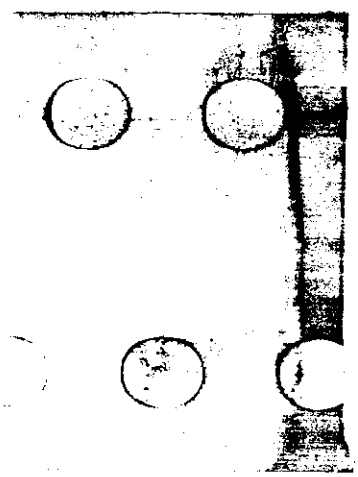
From: Gerald L. K. Smith
Detroit Leland Hotel
Detroit, Michigan

July 18, 1939

For Immediate Release

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
RECEIVED
JUL 20 1939





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62-32309-12
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUL 22 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FOLSOM NICHOLS LAMB TWO

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170 SEP 17 1963

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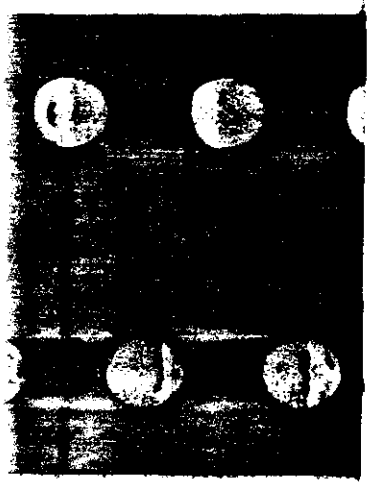

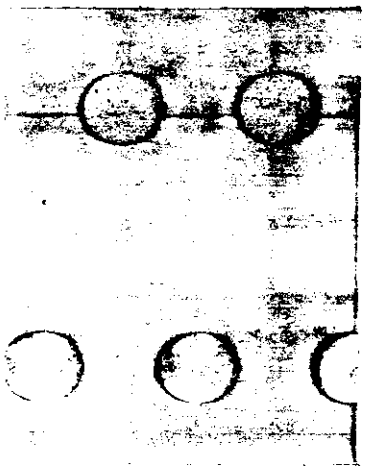

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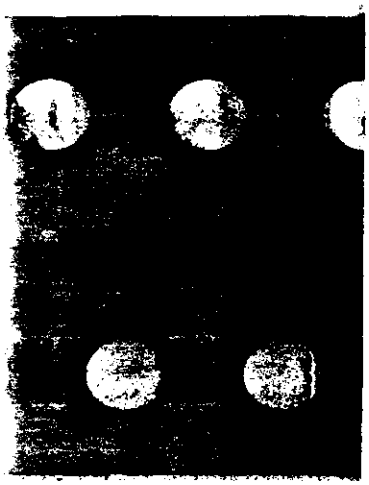

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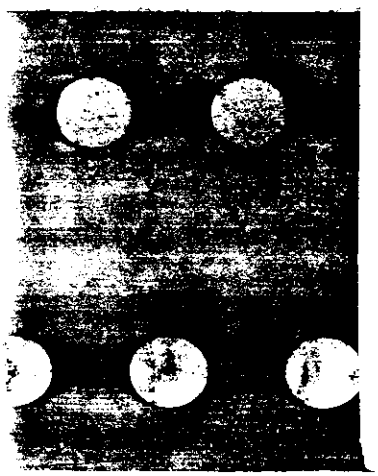

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The Sun

Remain While Our ... Abroad.

THE SUN—*Sir:* The ...en from the WPA ...ious repercussion. ... men by offering ... industry is one ...em on home relief

... and tired of these ...ay want a return ... economic affairs. ...a pledge to restore ...ncial and industrial ...only thing it has ... the imposition of ...s, an impregnable ...tremendous organi- ... crackpots, screwy ... radically inclined

... forever calm. The ...aking laws devoid ...ive or a knowledge ... What we actually ...rdensome taxation ...esentation.

... off of projects and ... relief is merely a ...rnmental responsi- ...l forces are simply ... alleviation of their ...ng a heavier strain ...orities. That's all ...ll wager the Mayor ... tax; he'll probably ...re still too cheap.

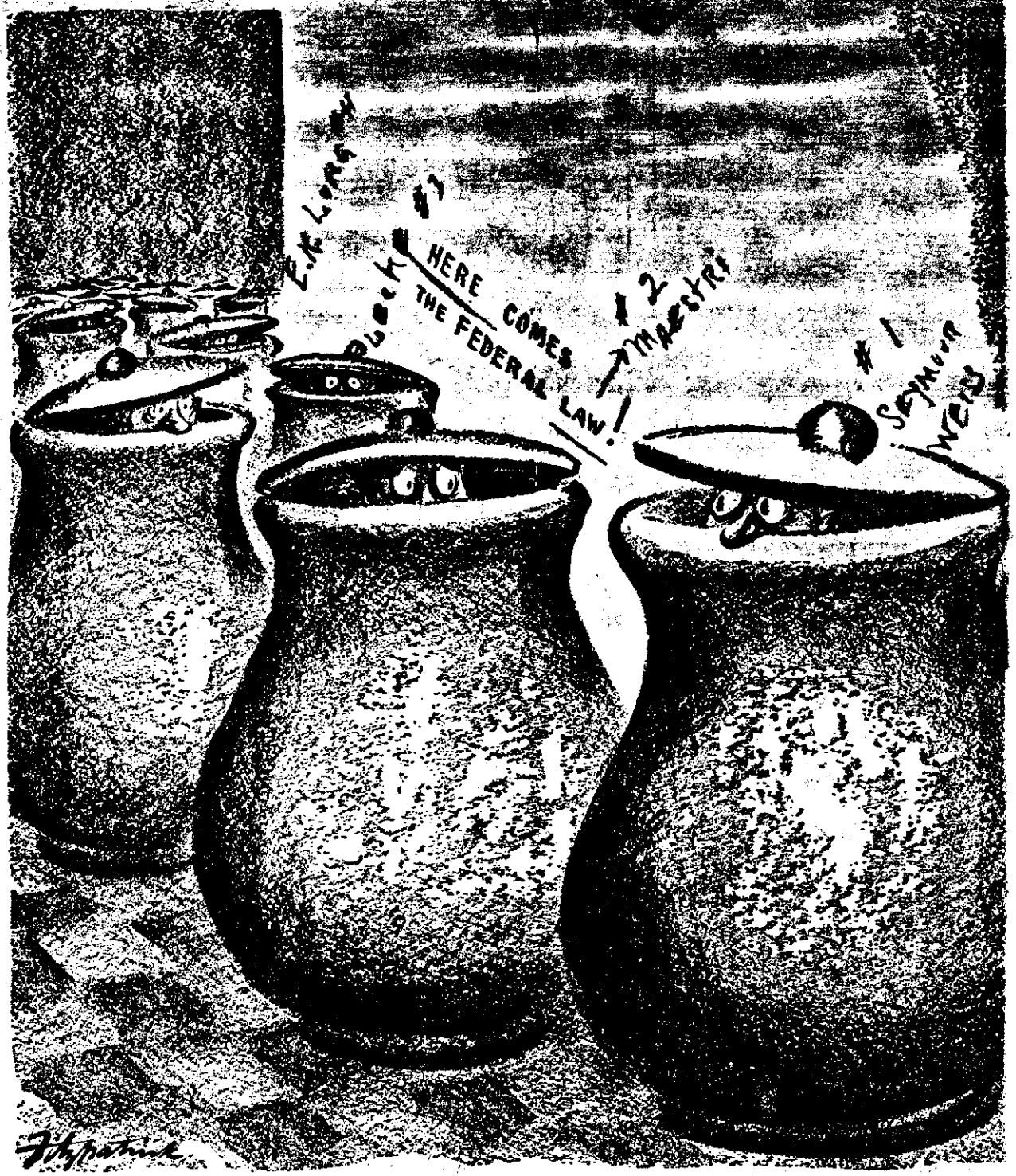
...ties have one pri- ... that man requires ...prevent starvation, ... in to keep out of ...t's deadly wrong. ...ped to give to their ... adequate comfort. ...s monumental nat- ... care for every one ...ists—without diffi- ... must worry about ...Guardia must take ...ny of Russian sym- ...st have an oppor- ... dictatorships, es- ...communist Russia, ...om day to day at ...ons who pay enor- ...y for the perpetuity ... nary a benefit but ...ESTER B. SALAZANO.

...ed, Returns to His ...th.

THE SUN—*Sir:* A ...edition of the more ... English newspaper, ...*ly Chronicle* which, ... always brimful of ... us to believe that ...ngham wild white ... infected with the ...ay. The bulls of the ...s been seriously in- ...ngst themselves, but ... its history the herd ...ler, its king bull, in ...

...o, the king bull was ...rsted in battle by ...wing old usage, the ... A day or two later, ... the deposed king ...iously and making ...ards the herd evi

ARABIAN NIGHTS IN LOUISI...



Legally, What Is a Bank?

Ambiguity Found in the Quinn Saturday Closing Act.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Despite its far-reaching effect upon millions of New Yorkers, the recently enacted amendment to the General Construction Law, which provides that "Any bank or trust company duly chartered, incorporated, organized and/or doing business within the State of New York may remain closed on each Saturday during the months of July and August upon the adoption of a resolution to such effect by a majority vote of the board of directors thereof," evidencing bad draftsmanship on the part of the State

"NEUTRALITY" EXAMINED

A New Jersey Analysis of United States Thought on Alien Politics.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Why bother with all this unnecessary talk about "neutrality"? This nation was not "neutral," in the true sense of the word, even before entering the last big European conflict. In spite of it being "stuck" for many billions of dollars, it has not changed. We know perfectly well, and so do all Germans, Italians and Japanese, we shall always be involved when, and if British interests are in danger.

Whether or not we should always "aid" Great Britain to keep her power

A River Changed Its Be...

Nature's Conspiracy Against the Eig... eenth Amendment.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Mer... ries of prohibition days recall to ... mind an incident involving what ... always seemed to me an example ... nature in her most pranksome mo... A river changed its course, an ex-c... puncher took advantage of it with ... cellent profit and the law officers ... two countries irately pored over le... tomes for precedent to justify ... actions to enforce the law.

On the northern bank of the ... Grande on the Texas-Mexico border ... situated the city of El Paso ...

34

The Sun

The Globe and Commercial Advertiser.
ESTABLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY BY
THE NEW YORK SUN, INC., 280 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK, N.Y. TELEPHONE, WORTH 2-2323

WILLIAM T. DEWART,
President and Publisher.
Editor: FRANK M. O'BRIEN.
Managing Editor: KEATS SPEED.
Business Manager: EDWIN S. FRIENDLY.

Subscription by Mail, Postpaid.
UNITED STATES AND POSSESSIONS:

	Year	6 Months	1 Month
The Sun, Daily	$12.00	$6.00	$1.00
Saturday edition	1.50	.75	—

Canada, Newfoundland, Spain, Mexico, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Central and South America, except British Honduras, and British, French and Dutch Guiana:

	Year	6 Months	1 Month
The Sun, Daily	$14.00	$7.00	$1.20
Saturday edition	2.00	1.00	—

OTHER FOREIGN COUNTRIES:

	Year	6 Months	1 Month
The Sun, Daily	$32.00	$16.00	$2.75
Saturday edition	5.00	2.50	—

WASHINGTON.....Munsey Building
CHICAGO.....180 North Michigan Avenue
BOSTON.....Old South Building
SAN FRANCISCO.....210 Chronicle Building
LOS ANGELES.....315 West Ninth Street
PARIS.....39 Rue Cambon

Our friends who submit letters, manuscripts or other matter for publication and wish to have them returned if rejected will do well to enclose the necessary postage or a self-addressed stamped envelope. Otherwise, rejected matter will be destroyed.

The Sun was founded September 3, 1833, and published as a morning newspaper until October 1, 1920, when it changed to the evening edition. THE GLOBE, founded in 1793 as THE AMERICAN MINERVA, later THE COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER, merged with THE SUN June 4, 1923.

FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1939.

Businesslike Mr. Farley.

Once more the Postmaster-General reports an operating surplus. Unkind persons may say that Mr. FARLEY subsidizes the cost of the franked mail and doesn't add in the cost of the post office buildings. But it is so odd to find a Roosevelt appointee boasting of a surplus instead of telling how much his department had lost for the benefit of the underprivileged that his accounting methods may be overlooked. Of course, JIM has ways of jazzing up the revenue. If all the persons who have received a letter signed "Jim" in green ink were to write to him every month it would add a million dollars a year to the stamp receipts. Then there is the commemorative stamp game. Whenever business lags JIM orders a set of commemoratives, these to be bought by philatelists and held for a long pull. Just now, having discovered of the Constitution, the fairs and the origin of baseball with proper patriotic honors, he is moving on to the great field of poets and writers. He has the Hall of Fame and finds at least thirty statues. With many different denominations for each, how like money will come rolling in! After that the General can look for the cigarette pictures which [illegible]

increase of inhabitants under the Soviets is their distribution. In 1926 the urban population was 26,314,114, or 17.9 per cent of the total. This year the urban population is given as 55,909,908, or 32.8 of the total. This great increase is the result of the stimulation of industrialization which has been the principal ambition of Soviet leaders. Since 1926 the population of Moscow has risen from 2,029,425 to 4,137,018, that of Leningrad from 1,690,065 to 3,191,304. In 1913 Leningrad—then St. Petersburg and capital of Russia—had 2,318,645 inhabitants, and when in 1918, under the new régime, Moscow became the capital, its population was reported as rapidly diminishing. Apparently this movement has been completely reversed.

More World's Fair Bargains.

It may be assumed that a large majority of visitors to the World's Fair want some Midway flavor in their day or days. The latest offering should appeal to this majority. For $3.75—the regular price of five admissions—the customer will receive that number of admissions and, in addition, ten tickets for amusement concessions. Whether this will rival the previous bargain presented—admission, luncheon and some amusement for $1, children half price—remains to be seen; the customers will have to figure it out according to their desires.

Another revolutionary reduction is in the admission after 9:30 P. M. At 40 cents the considerable number of persons who have the urge to "go somewhere" in the middle of the evening should be attracted to the fair. As the amusement area is open until 2 A. M. and the restaurants and bars are permitted to serve until 4 A. M., the opportunity for revelry is reasonably big.

Gunning for the NLRB.

Those who have all but lost patience with Congress for failure to amend the Wagner labor act in this session will wonder whether an inquiry into the National Labor Relations Board can produce anything but a boatload of red herrings. The vote yesterday in the House indicated clearly enough that nearly four years of constant criticism of the act and the board from labor and business finally broke the strong resistance to congressional action. But any inquiry which concentrates on the board and its administration of the act may divert the growing pressure for changes in the labor act itself. Most of the ingredients that have inflamed [illegible] since [illegible]

[illegible] since February can [illegible]

[illegible] ments.

squabbles between unions, and by excessive demands of organizers for control over enterprise. The major reasons for these troubles lie in the Wagner labor act, still awaiting amendment. Small business has been discouraged by the arbitrary and sudden imposition of federal wage-rate and working-hour limits without regard for numerous variations in factory technique and production costs. Small business has watched its profit margin slowly shrinking under exorbitant taxes. It has been dismayed at mounting legal costs due to governmental policies which require the unwinding of miles of red tape. It has been discouraged by the high social security costs.

Small business, finally, has faced increasing rivalry from government itself, and has despaired of replacing obsolete machinery and other equipment while such investment fails to promise savings or larger sales.

Management in small business as well as in the largest corporations knows that the worst of present troubles could be relieved if New Dealers acted now to remove the unusual hazards in producing and selling goods. Another mammoth lending program will accomplish none of the things that are imperative for the aid of the unemployed and those who seek reasons for confidence to rehire them.

Mr. Swanson's Successor.

In its present state of development the nation needs at the head of the Navy Department a man possessing more than the ordinary virtues of honesty and diligence; he must be endowed with tact and equipped with good temper. President ROOSEVELT is fully aware of the necessities of the case. The Navy has always engaged his personal interest as well as his official interest. He is also informed on the undesirability of permitting the department to remain without a head when so many urgent problems call for solution.

Since Mr. SWANSON'S death little political gossip about his successor has reached the general public, though the subject has been speculatively discussed in Washington with great seriousness. In Utopia such discussion would proceed without reference to politics. Unhappily, the United States is not Utopia; in considering political offices, the interested citizen in official place or private life does not disregard politics. Consequently the President's course in the existing circumstances is debated with full recognition of the fact that wherever he offers his nominee and whoever that nominee may be, the man designated for the office must sooner or later require the approval of the Senate.

A Vo[illegible]n [illegible]ef Politics.

Coming at the end of one of the busiest and most productive days of

Letters to

Domestic Problems Officials Lo[illegible]

TO THE EDITOR OF [illegible]
dropping of 75,000 [illegible] is going to have se[illegible] To fire this army o[illegible] them jobs in priva[illegible] thing, and to put th[illegible] rolls is another.

Americans are sick [illegible] relief measures. Th[illegible] to normal state of [illegible] The New Deal took [illegible] confidence plus fina[illegible] stability, but the [illegible] achieved has been [illegible] record-breaking taxe[illegible] bureaucracy, and a[illegible] zation of political [illegible] brain-trusters, and [illegible] loafers.

Men can't remain [illegible] Administration is [illegible] of a proper perspect[illegible] of American needs. [illegible] have today is bu[illegible] without proper repr[illegible]

To take 75,000 men [illegible] put them on home [illegible] substitution of gove[illegible] bility. The New Dea[illegible] bringing about the [illegible] headaches and placi[illegible] on municipal auth[illegible] LaGuardia needs; I[illegible] will look for another [illegible] concede cigarettes a[illegible]

The relief authori[illegible] mary contention—all [illegible] is enough to eat to[illegible] and a flat to sleep [illegible] the rain. Well, th[illegible] Men should be equip[illegible] wives and children [illegible] This nation, with it[illegible] ural bounties, could [illegible] —even the commu[illegible] culty. But Roosevelt [illegible] the Axis. He and L[illegible] care of Russia's arr[illegible] pathizers. They mu[illegible] tunity to assail th[illegible] chew criticism of [illegible] and play politics f[illegible] the expense of mill[illegible] mous sums of mone[illegible] of this country with[illegible] home relief. SYLV[illegible]

New York, July 1[illegible]

A King Bull, Depo[illegible] Dea[illegible]

TO THE EDITOR OF [illegible]
report in a recent [illegible] than 200 years old [illegible] the Newcastle *Wee*[illegible] like THE SUN, is [illegible] interest, would lea[illegible] the herd of Chill[illegible] cattle has become [illegible] warlike spirit of to[illegible] herd have sometim[illegible] jured in fights amo[illegible] for the first time th[illegible] recently lost its lea[illegible] a fight to the deat[illegible]

A week or two ag[illegible] challenged and wi[illegible] a rival and so, foll[illegible] herd banished h[illegible] the keeper[illegible] bull help[illegible] Lakeway ra[illegible]

...ention to fight ... He was at once ... w king bull and ... me unknown ... ed battle was not ... conclusion. The ... wever, the keeper ... bull dead and fea... had evidently met a ... the night. One eye ... destroyed and his ... he was a magnifi... seven years of age ... In some curious ... mpact of which had ... at the internal or... were found to be ... a pulp; strangely ... a bone had been

... the newly-formed ... Cattle Association, ... ess Runciman is a ... of Tankerville has ... leton of the killed ... Hancock Museum, ... will shortly be on

GEORGE JULYAN.

...s Base Hospitals in ...ina.

... THE SUN—*Sir:* We ... a letter from Dr. ... director of the Red ... of China, in which ... are 350 base hospi... ating about 1,000 ... there is only one ... each bed.

... they have almost ... need: 60,000 cotton ... 80,000 large sheets, ... ts, 100,000 quilted ... 80,000 pillow cases, ... 0 sets of men's pa... ... ta.

... not be new. We ... for worn bedding. ... o make a donation ... the American Bu... id to China, Inc., 57 ... York city, and we ... e the bedding called

CO TUI, M. D.,
...man of Blanket Committee.
...20.

... Be Controlled?

... THE SUN—*Sir:* In ... icycling has reached ... eat as that of the ... the sport was com... was good fun.

... a menace to the ... mself. Deaths and ... uat daily.

... adways have been ... er no real solution. ... is needed, and the ... ns are offered:

... e for bicycling only. ... on main thorough-...

... must observe all ...

... ycles, fee $2.

... should be subject ... spection.

... icycler enjoys com... ... responsibility.

...IS S. BLUMENTHAL.

... History.

... THE SUN—*Sir:* Who ... te for P ...

[illegible]

may be forced to do so because of a by-law which requires it to close on legal holidays. Certainly the legal implications are many.

A second, and perhaps more serious, question is this: Is the term "bank" a generic one, covering all the various types of banking institutions, or is it a specific one denoting only one kind of banking institution? If the former, much of the conflict that has suddenly come to the fore will dissolve into thin air. But if the latter, as some insist, is the correct interpretation, then savings banks, industrial banks, savings and loan associations, &c., the majority of which have announced that they will close on Saturdays, are in a position where they are taking advantage of a law not expressly intended for them and inconveniencing many depositors who, for lack of organization or spokesmen, are unable to make their protests heard.

There is no real definition of the term "bank," for the State Banking Law (Section 2) and the Tax Law (Section 219-p, sub. 5) give it a technical definition which is inapplicable to any other type of banking institution, while the Negotiable Instruments Law (Section 2) gives it an extremely broad one, namely: " 'Bank' includes any person or association of persons carrying on the business of banking, whether incorporated or not."

It may very well be that Governor Lehman was cognizant of all this, because, in approving the bill, he stated: "My attention has been called to several alleged defects in the bill. These defects, however, can be remedied at the next regular session of the Legislature. Since the bill is purely permissive, I am approving it."

In the absence of any authoritative statement to clear the fog created by the loose language of the statute, no one knows what the Legislature really meant. Pending the convening of the next regular session in January, 1940, some clarification should be made.

LOUIS RACHEFSKY,
Assistant Editor, New York Legislative Service.
New York, July 19.

The Latest Epstein Mystery.

From the Hartford Courant.

Students in London are debating Jacob Epstein's controversial figure of Adam on display in Leicester Galleries. There are many who hold that it is a three-ton conception of Jacob Epstein by Jacob Epstein.

A Distinguished Physician on the Perils of the "Regular Life."

"Y. Y." in the New Statesman and Nation, London.

I wonder what the headmistress thought when, on speech-day at a girls' school last Saturday, she heard Sir E. Farquhar Buzzard advising her pupils: "Whatever you do in life, don't lead what is called a regular life." "It seems a terrible thing for a doctor to say," he went on to these innocent auditors, "... experience ... been that peo-...

[illegible]

In the past year the newspapers, army, navy, and other government officials have insisted that Germany, Italy and Japan must not win in a war against Great Britain. So why try to camouflage? Why not openly tell the world we will back up Great Britain with arms, credits, airplanes, bombs, &c.—any time they are needed.

Personally, I care not at all whether Germany takes Poland, Russia, Rumania or even France. Nor do I care if France, Poland or Russia or Great Britain splits Germany and Italy up into atoms. That I believe is real "neutrality."

Sweden and Switzerland (very close to these nations) seem able to retain neutrality. We could follow Sweden's every move and be another neutral, if we cared to. But there is no doubt that less than 20 per cent of our citizens feel the same as Swedes do about foreign power politics.

What we would like in this country is less talk about Europe where no real democracy exists. The entire invested capital of Americans in Europe is less than $3,000,000,000, one-third of a year's cost of government here.

R. C. DAVIS.
Newark, N. J., July 18.

Survey of Clerks in New York Hotels and Clubs.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* In thirty representative hotels and clubs in Manhattan the average salary for the desk clerk is $23.56 a week. Some of the hotels are outstanding, some of the clubs ultra-exclusive. One of the hotels has 1,000 rooms (the wages here were slightly higher than the above average), while others were smaller, some of the residential type.

Qualifications for a hotel clerk are more or less standardized. Usually the age requirements range from 25 years to 35. Most employers insist on at least ten years of previous experience in the field. Some are a little more lenient, asking only five years of prior working knowledge, especially when the applicant is in his early twenties. Recently young college graduates are in demand, particularly those who have further qualified by having been employed in summer resorts during their vacation periods.

The clerk must possess a pleasing personality, tactful mannerisms, be well groomed, spotlessly attired, of medium height, not too heavy, of clear-cut sales ability and have a worldwide range of up-to-the-minute information.

The hours are long and exacting. Until the advent of the NRA most worked seven full days—no day off a week. Take it or leave it attitude. When it is known by established facts that only one clerk out of every thousand become successful managers, the incentive of the more lucrative positions is practically void. Hotels have the greatest employee turnover of any form of business. The remedy would be to give those holding such important jobs as the clerks a wage consistent with ... intelligence

---

[illegible]

... come so ... that the ... woul... flow full and the stream might ... meandering course along ... bottom between its higher banks.

In particular, it happened at El ... in the late twenties of that golden ... of the "noble experiment" ... of rain and generally arid condi... brought about the state of affairs ... described. At the very back doo... the city the stream swung far ... toward the Mexican bank, leavin... sand bar on the American side w... allowed one to walk from El Pas... the boundary line and across it a ... distance into Mexico without wettin... foot. An ex-waddy (not the ... crooning type) seized upon this go... opportunity and hurriedly threw ... saloon on the portion of the sand ... across in Mexico. He ferried his ... goods across from Mexico without ... ing to worry about import duties.

The ex-prodder of longhorns ... grand business and prospered, ... apparently beyond interference ... the angry Feds, who puzzled over ... strange situation of having a bit ... Mexico unceremoniously thrust ... them, and also, providentially, bey... the desire to interfere on the par... the Mexican officers, who disclai... any responsibility for what happ... "across the river." Our ex-wa... made famous, locally, this bit of re... tee "I'll not move from here for ... or high water," and, with a car... squint upstream, he added the pro... "unless its high water."

How the spirit of Old Man River m... have chortled in glee at its power ... hold in abeyance the forces of law ... forcement and, not least perhaps, ... power to rectify injustice and in so... degree bring leaven to the spirit ... man.

WILLIAM H. BIRCHE...
Brooklyn, July 20.

A Card Index Replaces the Fam... Doctor.

From Health News

Monsieur Rucart, Minister of Pu... Health for France, has taken cog... zance of the disappearance of the fa... ily doctor. Now that people are tre... ed by specialists who know nothing ... their patient's history, he has decid... that the citizens of France should c... ry about with them a medical histo... which can be used whenever they c... sult a new doctor. A "health car... has been issued and is supplied free ... the birth of every baby. The use of ... card is not compulsory but prefects ... each department have been told to ... all their endeavors to encourage ... people to make use of it. Anonym... is preserved by the use of a number ... place of the name of the holder, ... number being registered so that if ... card is lost, it can be identified.

The "health card" is divided in... two sections. On the first is given ... medical history of the holder fro... birth onwards and of his parents. T... second half is a dental record.

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The Associated Press is exclusively entitled ... the use for republication of all news dispatch... credited to it or not otherwise credited in ... paper and also the local news published her...

...D, with the Empire Hall of Issue, tights and all, fetching a thousand guineas.

MR. FARLEY has MR. MORGENTHAU at a disadvantage. HENRY may cry his wares by bonds, but he does not suggest that they will ever be worth more than is promised on the face. JIM sells his commemorative stamps at 99 per cent profit and they never have to be redeemed. It is almost as good as the government's Social Security racket.

Legislative Futility in New Jersey.

After nearly seven months of debate, discussion and argument the New Jersey Legislature has failed to solve the State's most urgent problem, the raising of money for relief. It is true that in the last couple of weeks the Assembly and the Senate, by a miracle of energy and perseverance, succeeded in passing two bills devised to obtain some money for the aid of townships and boroughs requiring aid in assistance of their poor. One of these bills, however, though it became a law, is now open to question before the courts because it calls for diversion of $2,000,000 from the Teachers Pension and Annuity Fund. Governor MOORE has just vetoed the other relief measure passed by the Legislature, a bill to divert $3,000,000 from the State sinking fund.

Public sentiment in New Jersey has been partially organized to oppose a bond issue that will increase the State's obligations. But dissension in the Legislature has been a major cause of the months of haggling over a problem which still seems far from solution. Perhaps the most salutary lesson to be drawn from the situation is that if the people want more effective State government they must make their voices heard in the Legislature. Apathy is expensive.

Russia's Population.

The Soviet government has issued an analysis of the census taken on January 17 of the whole country except the far northern section, where the count is now beginning. The number of inhabitants as of the census day is put at 170,467,186, of whom 81,664,981 were males and 88,802,205 were females. The last previous count was made in 1926, and according to the figures the population increased in the thirteen years since then by 23,439,271, or 15.9 per cent, the average annual increase in the period being 1.23 per cent. The increase in the population of continental United States recorded by the census of 1930 was equivalent to 15.7 for ten years, being 16.1 per cent for the period between census day 1920 and census day 1930, the date of the enumeration having been set back in the interval. With the exception of the decade 1910-1920, in which the date was also changed, this was the lowest percentage of increase ever recorded in the United States, the rate for the period having been 15.

...port for an inquiry into the labor board. President Roosevelt was [illegible] come if the House had blocked its ...ects to vote on amendments. Now it appears that when the Labor Board ten days ago changed its rules to permit employers ... for union elections, it was only trying in vain to turn the tide. For it was on June 30 that the Rules Committee of the House voted 7 to 4 to report favorably the resolution for an inquiry into the board's work.

By the terms of this resolution, introduced by Representative HOWARD W. SMITH of Virginia, a Democrat, a committee of five will be empowered to study the rise or fall in number of strikes since the labor board was set up; the charges of bias in the board's conduct for or against any labor organization and for or against employers; the need for amendments to the Wagner act, and trouble arising from rules and regulations of the board. That the House has accepted such a task is due partly to the tactics of its Labor Committee, which has seemed intentionally to drag out the hearings on amendments.

If an inquiry into the board's record should at last rout the foes of amendment, and so assist in satisfying the clamor for modification of an unfair law, it may seem justified. For the moment it is encouraging to note that the vote in the House, 254 to 134, indicates that popular disgust with the Wagner act and its consequences is making some impression on Congress.

Relief for Trade and Whence It Must Come.

A man from Missouri who is in the House of Representatives said recently that if President ROOSEVELT insists on passage of the spending-lending bill Congress "undoubtedly will be here until September 1." But it was ten days ago that the Congressman made this observation, and now it seems likely that pressure to pass the $2,800,000,000 bill may be strong enough to force it through before an August adjournment. How can it help business while the general feeling persists that the effect will be not to revive better times, but to cause in 1940 a false spurt like that of 1937? Originally the program in the bill was defined as self-liquidating, but the change of name to "works financing act" now reveals plainly the kind of criticism Congress has heard of such pretense.

A notion persists in Congress, moreover, that business is now more seriously in want of loans than of anything else. Measures have been proposed to increase RFC insurance of loans to small business, as though that were the essential and immediate need. If borrowing alone could revive small business quickly, the borrowers, Congress may be sure, would have squawked more loudly for aid by now.

...[illegible] of Congress, the ...ote in the House of the Hatch bill [illegible] ...ition of 242 Represent... ...[illegible] ...ance to express their resentment ...[illegible] ...practical abuses of relief ...political ends. The debate on the proposal to prohibit Federal jobholders in administrative positions from active interference in political campaigns took an astonishing turn. Foes of the measure attempted to load upon it a number of amendments that they hoped would seem so severe to the membership of the House as to bring about defeat of the bill. They reckoned without careful consideration of the strength of a powerful bloc of Democrats who joined the Republican members in approving the bill. If the Senate retains section 9 of the bill as adopted by the House it will become unlawful for employees of the executive branch of the Federal government to use their position for purposes that will affect the result of a primary or general election in which President, Vice-President and members of Congress are nominated or elected. In this as in the vote on the NLRB inquiry and on the new relief act the lower house has displayed disapproval of methods fundamental to the Administration's policies.

A thief attempting to escape by rowboat from a patrolman in the Bronx was captured by a policeman who had providently concealed a skiff for use in such an emergency. That officer of the law does not belong on the force, but in a detective story.

Humorous, but Lingering.

Chemist, stir me up a scuttle
Of some deadly, direful draft
Lingering, but not too subtle,
Brew me, with your utmost craft

Something with a latent venom
Leisurely, but sure as fate;
For there are some public enemies I plan to liquidate.

I require a lethal potion
To correct the sad mistake
Of the cooks who have the notion
That a shortcake's made with cake.

Also I would fain disseminate this stuff among the guys
Who insist on putting lemon
In their so-called apple pies.

Chemist, slip me stuff to slaughter
Chefs who make "New England Chowder"
With tomato juice and water;
And I'd like a poison powder

Which'll put a funeral taper
At the wicked Baker's head
Who sells yeast and blotting paper
As Old-Fashioned Home-Made Bread.

Fire burn and cauldron bubble
With a dose that's wholly evil
Which'll cause consistent trouble
In the innards of the weevil

Who disguises meats and fishes
With a highly seasoned sauce
And "improves" our native dishes
So that they're a total loss;

Brew me stuff from witches' caverns
Which will lay upon their biers
Cooks of restaurants and [illegible]
[illegible] poisoned [illegible] years

attacked by ...
...and that three ...
pushed to a ...
...[illegible]
found the old ... fully mangled; ... had been enti... tremendous ch... head operation ... had been ba... way by blows ... been so forced ... gans of his ... smashed almos... enough, howeve... broken.

At the reque... Chillingham W... of which Visc... member, the ... presented the ... king bull to ... Newcastle, whe... view to the put...

New York, J...

Needs of Red

To THE EDITO... are in receipt ... Robert K. S. ... Cross Relief C... he states that ... tals, each acc... patients, and ... set of bedding.

He also says ... no blankets. T... mattress cove... 100,000 single ... mattress prote... 80,000 towels, ... *jamas, 32,000 b...*

These article... would be gra... Any one wish... should please ... reau for Medic... William street, ... will arrange t... for.

New York, ...

Should Bic...

To THE EDIT... the last few ye... a popularity ... '90s. At that ... paratively safe...

Today's rid... motorist and ... serious injurie...

Some bicycl... built, but they ... A definite pro... following sug...

1. Set streets ...
2. No bicycl... fares.
3. Bicycle r... highway regul...
4. No night ...
5. License a...
6. Bicycl... s... to regulation ...

At present ... plete immunit...

Brooklyn, Ju...

Ques...

To THE EDIT... was the fo... dent ...

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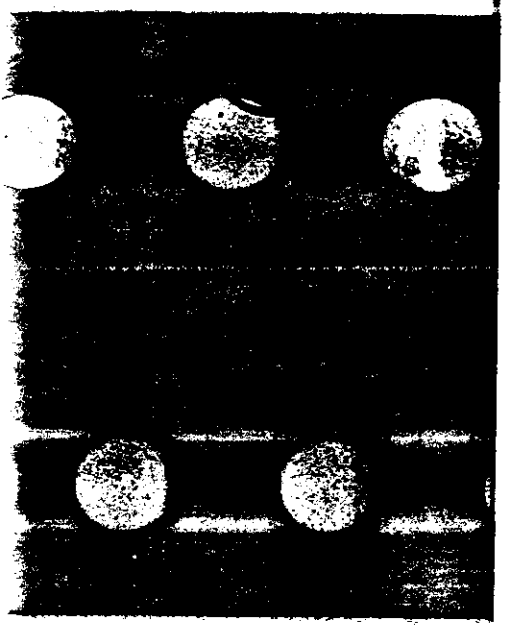

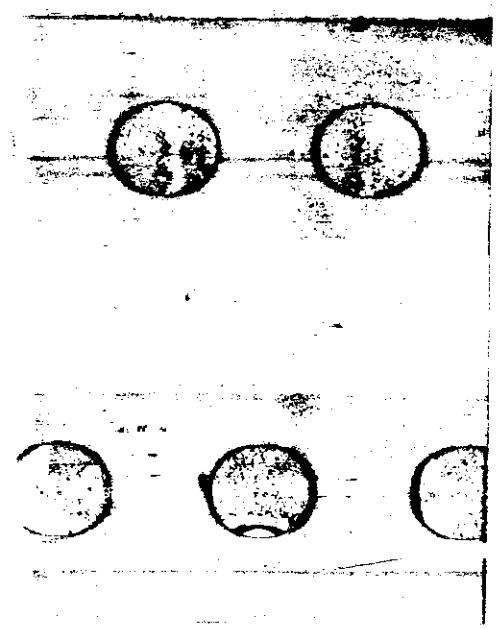

HYDE PARK BOULEVARD ... CHICAGO

CHICAGO BEACH HOTEL

TELEPHONE HYDE PARK 4000

Thursday

General Murphy

Dear Sir

Here is a real tip Abr° Shushan from New Orleans build some estate with money he was to spend on Charity Hospital from some one who is well posted - as well St Weiss & others. Sincerely

T. St Weber

RECORDED & INDEXED

62-32509-174

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATIO

JUL 24 1939

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TWO

28

1308 Masonic Temple Building
New Orleans, Louisiana
July 20, 1939

Honorable Rene A. Viosca
United States Attorney
Post Office Building
New Orleans, Louisiana

Re: LOUISIANA STATE OFFICIALS -
INFORMATION CONCERNING.

Dear Sir:

In accordance with the past procedure in this office, information received which may have a bearing upon the present situation is being forwarded to your office herewith.

J. W. Kelley, Count-O-Ink Company, 817 Poydras Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, advised that he had a brother named W. P. Kelley who was foreman of the municipal repair plant in New Orleans and his brother had known for two years that trucks had been taking WPA materials to the home of the former Governor R. W. Leche, Covington, Louisiana.

Kelley also advised that Hellis, Robert Maestri and R. W. Leche were supposed to be partners in an oil company in Louisiana; that this oil company was known as the Lincoln Oil Company; and that Hellis was the front man for this company, Hellis being a naturalized Greek who is now in Greece. Kelley advised that the Greek Consulate buys 4,000,000 barrels a year from the United States; that a great deal of this oil is purchased through the Lincoln Oil Company; that the oil is shipped on the Lykes Brothers Steamship Company ships and that the oil shipped is reported to be "hot oil". Kelley advised that he understood 16,000,000 barrels of "hot oil" went out in the last four years; that at one time when he was in the offices of the Lincoln Oil Company the bookkeeper there complained about the big figures he had to place in small spaces, indicating that the company was sending a great deal of oil out of the United States. He advised that the Lykes Brothers Steamship Company and the Lincoln Oil Company were on the same floor of the Whitney Bank Building in New Orleans.

The informant known as Tom again telephonically called this office on July 18, 1939. He advised that he understood Dr. Lorio took orders from R. W. Leche; that Dr. Lorio pocketed everything he obtained. Tom advised that there were no salary deductions of WPA workers in New Orleans as far as he knew; and that the only possibility of this was in connection with the work

1 ENCL. FM

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62-32509-17

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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on Tulane Avenue. He advised that he understood Hampton Reynolds got a rake-off from companies who furnished materials in connection with WPA projects. Tom further advised that the United States Conservation Commission was supposed to have given to Louisiana State University the sum of $575,000.00 to be used by the University for the construction of some sort of conservation building. He advised that although the Conservation Commission books show that $575,000.00 had left the Conservation Commission, the University books indicate that the University received $67,500.00 less than the Conservation Commission showed they received; that there was evidently a leakage along the line; that he did not know if Rankin or some other State officials received the money. Tom further advised that he understood Seymour Weiss was half-owner of a gambling house at 118½ Baronne Street and was connected there with Bob Maestri and Joe Brown. Tom also advised that he understood that Weiss, Dreyfurth and Seifert did a lot of work for the State of Louisiana; that at one time Weiss and Dreyfurth tried to give Huey Long $50,000.00 which Long threw out the door and would not accept. Tom advised that Seymour Weiss was reported to have been born at Bunkie, Louisiana, but from there he went to Alexandria, Louisiana, where he became a pimp and was supposed to have been made by Huey P. Long.

The enclosed anonymous letters are also included with this letter for your information.

Very truly yours,

B. E. SACKETT,
Special Agent in Charge.

CWD
PMH
62-978
cc: Bureau
Encs. (2)

(Copy of anonymous communication
received July 18, 1939)

Gentlemen:

If you would like to have some real evidence handed to you on a platter, you might investigate the following: About two years ago, it is alleged that Jim Hill had charge of the deducts fund. When it had reached the three hundred thousand mark he said to the ring, "I propose to take over this money for myself. This will probably make you angry and you may wish to start something, but you had better not. I have filed away in my deposit box at the bank a twenty page typewritten statement giving a statement of your individual records. If I turn up missing, or am injured in any way those records become public property. Knowing me as well as you do, you will admit that no one can tell your story as well as I." It is stated that these funds were used in the investment in a New Orleans race track. I wonder whether his income tax report covers this gain.

XYZ

(Postmarked New Orleans, La.,
July 18, 1939.)

31

(Copy of anonymous communication
received July 19, 1939)

The man behind the insurance racket is Thom Hill, the boss Pendegast of N. O. He operates a refrigerator business with Joe Skelly, the Commissioner, at the corner of St. Charles & Calliope St. Woe betide you if you don't buy their goods. There name do not appear in this firm but they are the owners allright.

Hill also operates with Joe Brown that jip joint at 118 Baronne St. It is a 50-50 proposition. Hill maintains a fine home with a retinue of servants, riding stable, yacht Alto at Claremont Harbor in Mississippi.

How does he do it? How much income tax does he pay?

This is strictly confidential. My motive is not revenge but only for the purpose of helping the Federd Government to catch all the crooks operating in La.

(Postmarked New Orleans, La.,
July 18, 1939)

August 11, 1939

ACH:LL

RECORDED 62-32509 -173

~~86-1045-49~~

Special Agent in Charge
New Orleans, Louisiana

Re: CRIME CONDITIONS - LOUISIANA

Dear Sir:

There are inclosed herewith two photostatic copies of a letter dated at Goose Creek, Texas, July 19, 1939, received by the Bureau from Mr. W. L. Atwood. It is desired that one copy be furnished by your office to United States Attorney Rene A. Viosca, New Orleans.

Mr. Atwood's letter has not been acknowledged.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Inclosure

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 86-1045-49

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lawler
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Q. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
★ AUG 11 1939 ★
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

SF T

33

PO Box 55,
Goose Creek, Texas,
July 19, 1939.

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

Dear Mr. Hoover:

While this is an unsolicited report, and the statements made here are ones that have come to me through members of my mother's relatives who are closely associated with the present state administration in Louisiana, I believe them to be true and might be of some value in conducting your investigation in Louisiana. I should prefer that my name not be disclosed, but a little check can verify a part of these statements.

The late State Senator from Alexandria, George W. Lee, was a brother to my mother. From statements made by him I believe that Huey Long was not killed by Dr. Wiess as alleged. Interrogate the coroner that removed the bullet, and the nurse that was present at the time, and I believe that you will find the calibre of the bullet removed was 45, the type fired by an Italian bodyguard. The calibre of the gun alleged to have been used by Dr. Wiess was smaller.

The next item is rebates, or commissions paid to individuals closely connected to the administration, for supplies furnished the State and WPA projects. I understand that my uncle received a rebate of 10 cents per cubic yard on all gravel or sand delivered on jobs in a certain part of central Louisiana. This same policy was apparently followed in other parts of the State.

RECORDED & INDEXED
62-3250
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

My uncle was also associated with Earl Long. I have heard that the present governor has knowingly filched the state out of funds. In one case a cow belonging to him had been killed on the roadside. He had the cow skinned and sold the carcass to one of the State institutions at Alexandria, either the home for Feeble Minded, or the Insane Asylum, for a sum in excess of $100.00. The carcass was unfit for human consumption and was dumped. If your representative will interview Mrs. Ola Barron, in Pineville, I believe she will verify this statement.

Earl Long also carries deadheads on the payroll and I have several relatives so carried. There is my uncle's widow, Mrs. Alice Lee, of Pineville whom I understand is carried on the payroll at a salary of $200.00 per month. Also her son who is a school boy is carried as a junior game warden at a salary of $50.00. There are other relatives that are being deadheaded on the State payroll. I understand another uncle receives a commission on all cooking oils sold to state institutions.

COPIES DESTROYED

I get along fine with my relatives, but cannot condone their political actions. For this reason would prefer that this information be treated confidential. At the same time it will be a lead others that I am sure are being on the graft-end of state and federal funds.

Sincerely,

W. L. Atwood

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

BES:ESK

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

July 17, 1939

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Lawler
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Miss Gandy

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR RECORDED

62-32509-17

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUL 20 1939

Re: Louisiana State Officials:
Information Concerning

I understand from Agent Shivers that he suggested that your party stop at the Jung Hotel in New Orleans in the event you go there, since of course you would not want to stay at the Hotel Roosevelt.

I do not believe you will desire to stay at the Jung Hotel for the reason that Superintendent of Police George Reyer, Chief of Detectives Grosh, and a number of detectives are continuously hanging around this hotel, and your movements would be known to them, even if they didn't make arrangements to hear your telephone conversations at the hotel.

It is my understanding that the St. Charles Hotel, which is located only about a block and a half from our office in New Orleans has two floors of air cooled rooms, and I have instructed Agent Shivers to contact the manager discreetly for the purpose of determining whether suitable air cooled rooms in such hotel can be available for you and your party.

I also assume that Attorney General Murphy and yourself will want to use our Field Division office as your headquarters during your stay in New Orleans. These offices are not air conditioned and the weather in New Orleans has been unusually humid and hot. I left instructions before leaving that the office should attempt to borrow or rent some individual unit air cooling equipment so that we might at least be able to air cool one or two of these offices.

May I also suggest that in the event you go to New Orleans, it will be desirable to have some sound recording equipment shipped there immediately together with a qualified sound man. Your arrival in the city will mean a tremendous volume of telephone calls, and Attorney General Murphy will undoubtedly be making a number of telephone calls we will want to have recorded. The telephone arrangement in the New Orleans

office is such that it is not possible to listen in over any other extension and I believe that the sound recording could be used to good advantage both on the telephone lines and to record conversations in conference rooms over microphones already installed in the office.

May I also respectfully suggest that if you have time to see me for a few minutes before you leave, I might advantageously discuss the situation with you in person.

Repsectfully submitted,

B. E. Sackett,
Special Agent in Charge

37

July 15, 1939

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

I am attaching hereto, for your information, a copy of a teletype message dated July 14, 1939, from the New Orleans Division of the FBI, setting forth the progress in the investigation in that State.

Respectfully,

John Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Inclosure

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Q. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

RECORDED

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
★ JUL 15 1939 ★

U S DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED JFS:DF
62-32509 171

July 14, 1939

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ACTING ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
MR. MATTHEW F. McGUIRE

With reference to your memorandum of July 11, 1939, transmitting a letter addressed to the Attorney General under date of July 1, 1939, from Guy J. Prevot, Mansura, Louisiana, I am forwarding copies of this letter to my Special Agent in Charge at New Orleans in order that copies thereof may be transmitted to the United States Attorney for such action as is deemed appropriate by him.

I am returning herewith the communication above referred to.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lawler
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Rosen
r. Sears
Nichols
Q. Tamm
ney
ly

Inclosure

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
★ JUL 14 1939 ★
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Stone

39

Department of Justice

Office of the Assistant to the Attorney General

Washington

July 11, 1939

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Searg
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. HOOVER, DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Attached find letter from Mr. Guy J. Prevot, advising that he will be glad to testify relative to the election held in September, 1938, in Louisiana.

This communication is being referred to you for whatever consideration you may deem it merits.

Matthew F. McGuire
Acting Assistant to the Attorney General

RECORDED & INDEXED 62-32501-171

40

copy

GUY J. PREVOT

Mansura, La., July 1st, 1939

Att'y General Frank Murphy,

Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

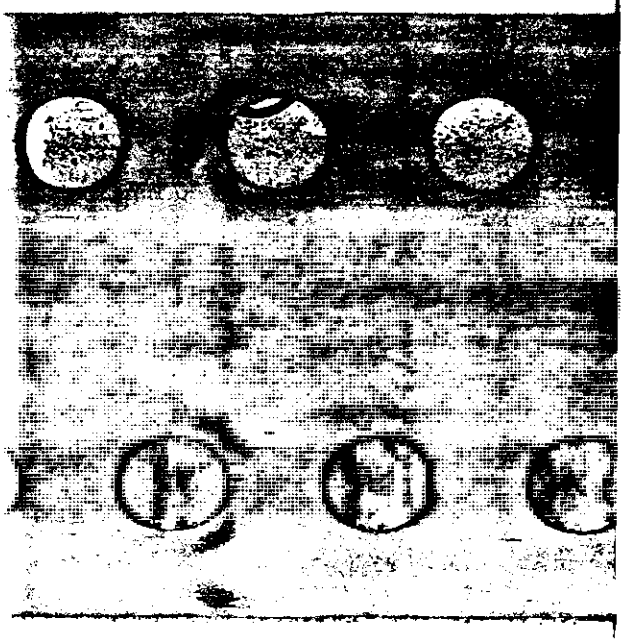
The letter of Rev. Ira Day Lang rector of St. George's episcopal church, I am for it. When ever an investigation is made of Fraud in voting in this state, please conduct one in Avoyelles Parish - I will be only to glad to testify in an election held Sept. 1938.

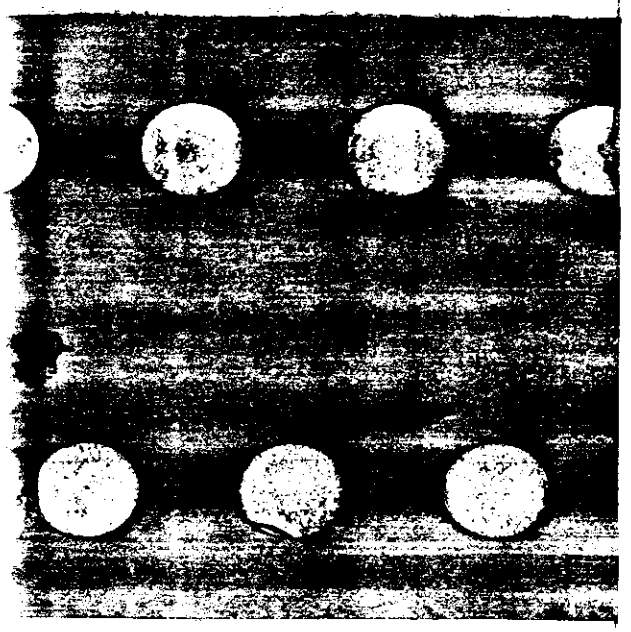
Yours Truly

/s/ Guy J. Prevot

RECORDED & INDEXED 62-32509-171

41





OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lawler
Mr. Lester
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Q. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

July 19, 1939.

Mrs. Smith of the Attorney General's office tele. to ask if by any chance there had come to the Bureau files a copy of the memorandum the Attorney General had sent to Mr. Earley transmitting copies of certain letters which had been sent to the Chamber of Commerce at New Orleans and also at Shreveport concerning the Louisiana situation.

She said they had been sent to the Division of Records and could not now be found.

Mrs. Smith was assured a search would be made, and Mr. Tamm was asked about this.
hwg

11:25 I called Mrs. Smith and told her we had not been able to locate anything of the description given by her.

hwg

RECORDED COPY FILED IN

RECORDED 67 32509-17

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Mr. Tamm advised that the memorandum to Mr. Early apparently had not been sent to the Bureau.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

NELSON TAMM NO

42

JEH:DLS

July 18, 1963

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

I am attaching hereto, for your information, a copy of a teletype message from the Los Angeles Office of the FBI, outlining the results of the interviews with Alice Lee Crosjean and W. A. Tharpe by Agents of the FBI. These two parties have been mentioned prominently in connection with the Louisiana Investigation.

Respectfully,

John Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Inclosure

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Q. T.

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
JUL 15 1963
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

RECORDED & INDEXED

62-32509-169

JUL 18 1963

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED COPY FILED IN

62-32509-81

43

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Lawler
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

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

June 19, 1939

EAT:TEB

Time 4 p. m.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

SAC Sackett called from New Orleans and gave the following information concerning James Albert Noe to Mr. Rosen.

James Albert Noe was born at West Point, Kentucky on December 21, 1893. Here he received a very limited education in the country schools. When he was about 20 years of age he moved to Louisville, Kentucky where he became interested in the development of oil and natural gas. Thereafter he went to the Middle West where he made and lost money in the oil and gas business as it fluctuated. He enlisted in U. S. Army during the World War and served over seas. He was promoted through the grades to the position of lieutenant in the 369th Infantry. He married Anna Gray Sweeney, a school teacher, who was a member of a very old Louisiana family, on May 7, 1922. He has at the present time two children, both boys, ages 16 and 11 years. He came to Monroe, Louisiana in 1923 to make his home there and continued in the oil and natural gas business. He operated in Louisiana, Arkansas, and Texas and was very successful. Shortly after coming to Monroe he met the late Senator Huey P. Long and became very friendly with him as years passed. He was one of Long's most vigorous supporters.

Noe was indicted April 8, 1925 in the Federal Court at Monroe, Louisiana on eight counts for violation of Section 215, U. S. Penal Code, on charges of having used the mails to defraud in connection with the sale of spurious oil stocks, apparently. He was indicted with one Y. E. Hildreth. On April 7, 1926 Hildreth pled guilty and was fined $500.00. Noe stood trial and was acquitted by a jury on April 17, 1926.

Noe first sought political office in 1932 when he was elected to the State Senate in Louisiana. Thereafter he became even more closely associated with Huey Long, helping him in every way he could.

I showed this to a. S. Ea 6/20/39

RECORDED & INDEXED

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUN 27 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TOLSON

Mr. Sackett stated that during the famous radio investigation of the New Orleans city administration in 1934 at which time Huey Long aired the difficulties in New Orleans, Noe acted as Presiding Officer and faithfully carried out Long's orders. In 1934 Noe was appointed President pro tem of the State Senate and in 1935 when Lieutenant Governor John B. Fornet was elected to the State Supreme Court Noe was advanced to the Lieutenant Governorship.

On March 22, 1932 the U. S. Internal Revenue Service filed a tax lien against Noe for $1,684.94, due to underpayment of 1928 income taxes. This lien was later dismissed.

During the latter part of 1935 Noe indicated a desire to run for the Governorship but withdrew in favor of Richard W. Leche who was nominated and, in fact, elected in the latter part of 1935. Leche was to take office on May 12, 1936. About this time Governor Oscar Kelly Allen was nominated U. S. Senator of Louisiana on January 21, 1936. Governor Allen, however, died on January 28, 1936 and Noe was sworn in as Governor the same day. He acted as Governor until Leche took office on May 12, 1936. Since this date Noe has served as Senator of Louisiana from the Ouachita-Jackson-Parrish District. He has continued to live in Monroe with his family and also engages in the oil and gas business. He is reputed to be very wealthy at the present time. At the time he was friendly with Huey Long he secured some state oil lease lands and it was from these lands that he originally obtained his money. Noe broke with Leche and Leche's administration during the second legislature after Leche was elected Governor which was in the latter part of 1936. Since this time Noe has been a very bitter foe of the Leche administration.

Noe announced his candidacy for the Governorship eight months ago and has since been trying to secure the support of the public by criticizing the Leche administration. He is alleged to have obtained a great deal of evidence against Leche and his administration.

45

According to Mr. Sackett, Mr. Charles Nutter, head of the Associated Press in New Orleans, has advised him that Noe is presently in Washington telling everything he knows to the Attorney General in an effort to have an investigation of Leche made. Mr. Sackett stated that you and the Attorney General had met Mr. Nutter when you were in New Orleans.

Noe at one time during Long's regime was Chairman of the Board of Supervisors at Louisiana State University. Noe is a Presbyterian by faith. Noe is very well liked in the northern part of Louisiana particularly, because in the minds of the people he has been a very loyal friend to Huey Long.

Mr. Sackett stated the above information was secured by going through newspaper morgues; from personal memory; and other sources.

Mr. Sackett stated that he has a very good friend, a Mr. Clark Salmon, who is Managing Editor of the Item-Tribune, which paper favors the present administration. Mr. Sackett said that Mr. Salmon would have a great deal of information of the "off-the-record" activities of Noe and that Salmon would be glad to furnish this information. Mr. Salmon can be trusted according to Mr. Sackett. Mr. Sackett stated you met Mr. Salmon when you were in New Orleans.

Mr. Sackett inquired as to whether it was desired for him to contact Mr. Salmon and secure additional information in regard to Noe. Mr. Rosen told Mr. Sackett that he would be notified in the event it was desired that he contact Mr. Salmon.

Respectfully,

E. A. TAMM

JEH:RP July 16, 1939

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

I am attaching hereto for your information a copy of a letter dated July 14, 1939, together with a summary report from the New Orleans Division of the FBI, summarizing as best as can be done the material in the hands of the United States Attorney upon which he contemplates prosecution against various individuals in the State of Louisiana.

Respectfully,

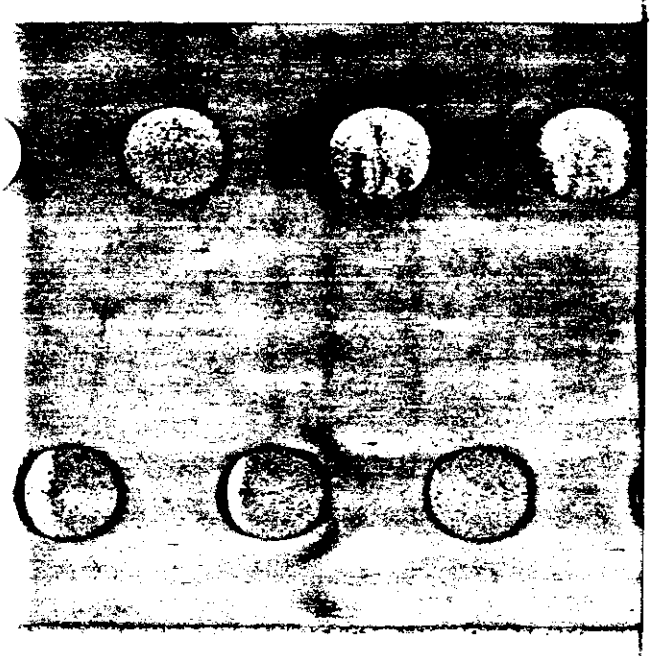
John Edgar Hoover
Director

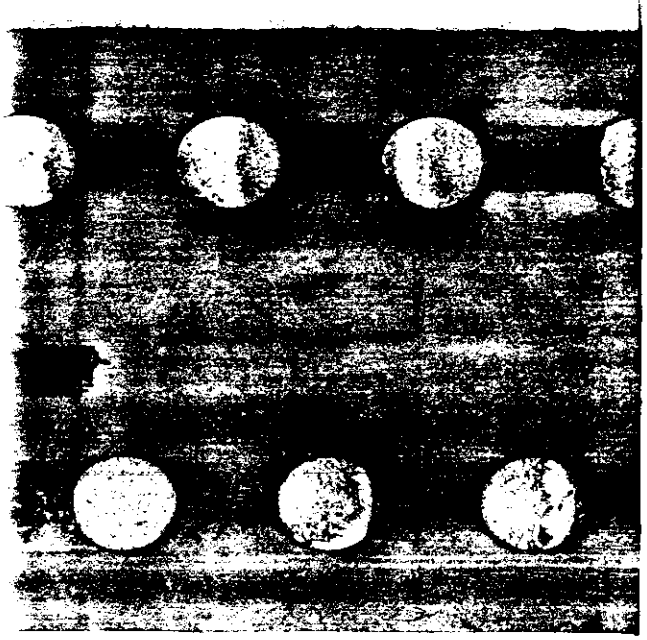
Enclosures

62-32509-16

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUL 21 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

47





TO

DO-8

OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW BY CHECK MARK

Mr. Tolson	( )
Mr. Nathan	( )
Mr. E. A. Tamm	( )
Mr. Clegg	( )
Mr. Baughman	( )
Miss Beahm	( )
Mrs. Cleveland	( )
Mr. Coffey	( )
Mr. Crowl	( )
Mr. Drussel	( )
Mr. Egan	( )
Miss Gandy	( )
Mr. Glavin	( )
Mr. Harbo	( )
Mr. Hottel	( )
Miss Laubinger	( )
Mr. Laughlin	( )
Mr. Lawler	( )
Mr. Lester	( )
Mr. Nichols	( )
Mr. Parsons	( )
Mr. Renneberger	( )
Mr. Rosen	( )
Mr. Schildecker	( )
Mr. Sears	( )
Mr. Q. Tamm	( )
Mr. Tracy	( )
Miss White	( )
Files Section	( )
Personnel Files	( )

For Your Information	( )
Note and Return	( )
File	( )
Return with File	( )
Please Initial	( )

Michals EAT or should Rosen's

[illegible]

Mr. Tamm made last call 17

48

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

EAT:COH
AR:COH
Time: 6:30 p.m.

July 16, 1939

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Agent R. L. Shivers called from New Orleans and talked to Inspector Rosen concerning the political situation in Louisiana.

Mr. Shivers had talked to Mr. Rogge and learned that it is planned to return in the morning an indictment against Monte E. Hart, James Monroe Smith, J. Emery Adams, Seymour Weiss and Louis Lesage for mail fraud. Mr. Shivers had a copy of the first count of the indictment in his possession but the second count had not been drawn. The indictment is substantially the same as the indictment sent to the Bureau Friday, July 14. The information and evidence pertaining to the mail fraud is summarized in the report of Special Agent C. E. Weeks, dated July 14, 1939, which was forwarded to the Bureau with the copy of the indictment.

RECORDED & INDEXED

62-3249-166

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUL 17 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Rogge has definitely stated the indictment will be returned in the morning and has indicated he will call the Attorney General before the return is made. Mr. Rogge has had an opportunity to go into only the mail fraud angle but has stated he is not satisfied with the WPA investigation.

Mr. Shivers has been requested by Mr. Rogge to have a discreet and confidential investigation made of Hilary J. Gaudin, Assistant United States Attorney in New Orleans. It is Mr. Rogge's understanding that Gaudin has been associated too much with Seymour Weiss and Monte Hart. Mr. Rogge was informed that his request would be communicated to you and if you authorized such, an investigation would be initiated immediately.

Mr. Shivers stated a copy of the first count of the indictment, and possibly a copy of the second count, would be forwarded to the Bureau via air mail special delivery tonight. As it has been indicated by Mr. Rogge that the evidence against Weiss is none too strong, Mr. Shivers stated you and the Attorney General might desire to have the indictment before Rogge calls in. Mr. Rosen informed Mr. Shivers that if this should be necessary, he would call Shivers at which time the indictment would have to be given over the telephone.

RECORDED COPY FILED IN

49

MEMO FOR THE DIRECTOR 7-16-39

10:05 p.m.

I called Mr. Shivers and informed him you had stated it would be satisfactory to proceed with the discreet and confidential investigation of Assistant U. S. Attorney Gaudin. Mr. Shivers stated this would be initiated the first thing in the morning.

Respectfully,

E. A. Tamm

JFS'VTM
~~62-33354~~
RECORDED 62-33509-165

August 7, 1939

Special Agent in Charge
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter dated July 19, 1939, wherein an anonymous informant telephonically furnished information concerning the Gurvich Agency, formerly owned by Sam Gurvich, and reputed to be presently owned by Abe Shushan, George Reyer, and Seymour Weiss.

The Bureau desires that this information be imparted to the Intelligence Unit of the Treasury Department at New Orleans, Louisiana, inasmuch as the informant advised that the above named individuals failed to pay income tax on the monies derived from the Gurvich Agency.

You are further instructed to be on the alert at all times for information concerning the questionable activities of Sam Gurvich and to promptly advise the Bureau of the information you receive.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

AUG 7 5 02 PM '39
RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
F B
DEPT. OF

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-33354-5

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lawler
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Q. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

New Orleans, Louisiana
July 19, 1939

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

Dear Sir:

An individual, who refused to give his name, telephoned this office July 18, 1939, and stated that he wanted to furnish some information about the detective agency and patrol service operated in New Orleans by SAM GURVICH. He said that GURVICH had operated a detective agency in New Orleans and that the business operated by GURVICH went broke about three and one half years ago and that it was re-organized and that the present owners of the corporation are now ABE USHAN, GEORGE REYER and SEYMOUR WEISS. He said that all of the business men in New Orleans are forced to use the patrol service of the GURVICH agency on a threat of having their taxes raised if they refused to subscribe to this service. He said that GURVICH has a large number of patrolmen on his force and that these officers have commissions as police officers and are employed by the city, state and parish to officiate at public functions where extra police duty is necessary.

He said that the GURVICH agency also has the protection of Pontchartrain Beach and that it is a matter of fact that the GURVICH agency is simply a racket which is operated in this city for the benefit of the above-named persons; namely, SHUSHAN, REYER and SEYMOUR WEISS. He said that he did not believe these individuals pay income tax on the monies derived from this corporation and that the same individuals also control the Jacobs Candy Company at New Orleans and the Yellow Cab Company, as well as the Cloverland Dairy.

This informant also stated that the business houses in New Orleans, Louisiana, were forced to subscribe for the GURVICH protection and that if they did not the City Board of Health would make an investigation of the premises and close the business.

Please advise me if the Bureau desires that this information be turned over to the local Intelligence Unit of the Treasury Department.

RECORDED
INDEXED

Very truly yours,

R. E. SACKETT,
Special Agent in Charge

RLS:sh

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUL 21 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ORIGINAL FILED IN

JEH:DLS July 18, 1939

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

I am attaching hereto, for your information, a copy of a teletype message of July 14, 1939, from the New Orleans Field Division of the FBI, reporting upon the developments in connection with the Louisiana State investigation.

Respectfully,

John Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Inclosure

62-32509-1

RECORDED COPY FILED IN

RECORDED

62-32509-1

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUL 18 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
★ JUL 15 1939 ★
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Grant
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. G. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

53

RECORDED
July 19, 1967 INDEXED

62-32509-164

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUL 19 1967
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

JSM:CD
Time 1:00 PM

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. J. A. TAMM

Re: Louisiana State Officials
Information Concerning

I telephoned Special Agent in Charge Sackett of New Orleans to advise him that the Attorney General had talked to United States Attorney Vosca and instructed Vosca to handle this situation vigorously.

In answer to my inquiry as to what Agent was best informed on this case, Mr. Sackett stated Agent Dunker. I instructed him to have Agent Dunker understand that we want to keep in very close touch with him on the details of all developments as the Attorney General and I are planning to come to New Orleans almost any day. I informed Mr. Sackett that before this trip was made, I wanted to know just how substantial some of these charges are and complete details as to what evidence Mr. Vosca has to support the indictments he has made.

I mentioned that Vosca has not impressed me as being a very aggressive man although he is probably very sincere, but it appears that some of these investigators are pushing him around. I told Mr. Sackett that the Attorney General had suggested Vosca call a conference for all of these investigators and had also suggested that he, Vosca, keep in very close touch with the Special Agent in Charge of the Bureau's New Orleans Office so the Bureau will know what is going on. Even though we are not conducting the investigation, the Attorney General does want the Bureau to keep an eye on the investigation in order that the Director can advise him as to what should be done. Therefore, I instructed Mr. Sackett to keep in very intimate touch with this investigation.

I asked Mr. Sackett if there were any Assistant United States Attorneys in Vosca's Office who are tied in with the Louisiana political machine. Mr. Sackett advises that Herbert Christenberry, who is an Assistant United States Attorney who is presently handling the F.P.A. investigation, is a brother to Earl Christenberry who was a very close friend and secretary of Long and is presently the State publicity representative in Washington. I instructed Mr. Sackett to send me by teletype the names of any individuals who might be tied up with this matter for we cannot take any chance of a leak.

COPIES DESTROYED
170 JAN 17 1964

Mr. Sackett advises Viosca has expressed to him some doubt as to Christenberry and James Skelly Wright as Wright is a nephew of the City Commissioner in New Orleans who is involved in this investigation. I told Mr. Sackett that Viosca mentioned on the phone this morning to the Attorney General that there was some fellow that had been recommended for appointment by Seymour Weiss. Sackett stated this person was Gaudin (phonetic).

Mr. Sackett informs me that the Grand Jury would indict anybody and Viosca is being run by his assistants and doesn't seem to know what evidence he has or just what he is doing. I told Mr Sackett that the Attorney General has ordered the Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Criminal Division to proceed to New Orleans and the Attorney General will probably come down there Monday.

Mr. Sackett then advised me that he had talked to Mr. Tamm regarding Seymour Weiss and the possibility of interviewing him before he is indicted on mail fraud, which case appears very indefinite. I mentioned that the Attorney General has instructed Viosca to indict no one until we can go over the evidence. In the meantime, I suggested that Mr. Sackett see what we have on this case. Mr. Sackett stated that the Post Office Inspectors have not submitted reports to Viosca, but Viosca is being guided by one J. Fair Hardin who was formerly an Assistant United States Attorney in Shreveport and is now Special Assistant to the State Attorney General.

I instructed Mr. Sackett to discuss this whole matter with Mr. Viosca to find out if he has any written reports. Mr. Sackett informs me that he has already talked to Viosca several days ago and finds that he has only a few signed statements. I stated that Viosca must get some memorandum of facts before he gets these indictments because the Attorney General will want to know this, and further since I have to advise the Attorney General, it is necessary that I know just where we stand. Therefore Viosca should demand a report of all written evidence so we can see just what evidence has been obtained.

Mr. Sackett stated he would send a teletype relative to this conversation and would see Mr. Viosca immediately.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

55

COPY (gmr)

JEH:HCB

July 7, 1939

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

For your information I am attaching hereto a telephone report from the New Orleans Office of the FBI dated July 7, concerning Dr. James Monroe Smith and the political situation in Louisiana.

Respectfully,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Inclosure

RECORDED & INDEXED

62-32509-163

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUL 18 1939

ORIGINAL FILED IN 5-16-44X

[illegible] Conditions [illegible]

SHREVEPORT, LOUISIANA

7/19-39

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
RECEIVED
JUL 20 1939

Dear Sir

Seymour Weiss left N.O. after return of Federal indictment to meet Ralph Kitz new york hotel man who has helped Weiss either dispose of the property stolen from Huey Long trust box or conceal it. It was rumored that Weiss bought into the chain of hotels controlled by Kitz shortly after Longs death and used the bonds of the Roosevelt hotel and cash stolen from trust box as means of purchase.

It is understood that Max Steur of new york is the attorney in these matters, and if bonds and money stolen not as yet used is likely to be in Hotel safe or close by bank.

Illustrating the feeling shown for your good work and that of your department, I can only cite you to an incident that occured shortly after church, varied by a wonderful citizen of our community who said "thank God for Frank Murphy"

Long the governor who is a puppet equally guilty with the others in so far as they would let him participate consulted with Marstu who tried him who to appoint to succeed Abernathy. Place no confidence in Long or any of Marstu's clique. Vedwell, mayor Shreveport has announced for the governship. He is suspicioned by people here of taking W.P.A. labor and materials to build his camp at Lake Bistenau.

The whole crowd are thieves and have practically bankrupted the state.

The hot oil run by Marstu and others was run direct from wells by pipe lines to [illegible] stations or tanks car and Ranking consideration [illegible] was paid off not to report it. There tankers were shipped the Harbor Master should have some files. The R.R. would show tanks car shipments.

To Ken Frank Murphy
Washington D.C.

RECORDED & INDEXED

RECORDED COPY FILED

62 32509-162

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUL 21
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TAMPA
TWO

Let & copy
New Orleans
7/19 [illegible]

51

C O P Y (gmr)

SHREVEPORT, LOUISIANA

7/19 -39

Dear Sir:

[illegible] of Federal indictment to meet Ralph Hitz New York hotel [illegible] who has helped Weiss either dispose of the property stolen from Huey Long trust box or conceal it. It was rumored that Weiss bought into the chain of hotels controlled by Hitz shortly after Long's death and used the bonds of the [illegible] hotel and cash stolen from trust box as means of purchase.

It is understood that Max Stein of New York is the attorney in these matters, and if bonus and money stolen not as yet used is likely to be in Hotel safe or close by bank.

Illustrating the feeling shown for your good work and that of your department, I can only cite you to an incident that occured shortly after church, voiced by a wonderful citizen of our community who said "thank God for Frank Murphy."

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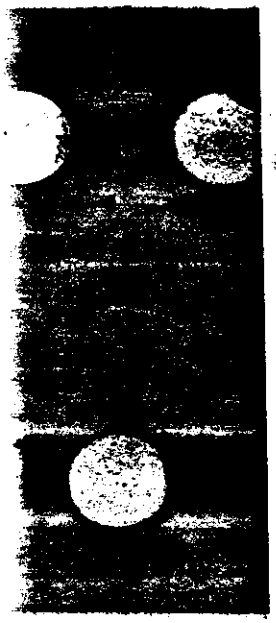
58



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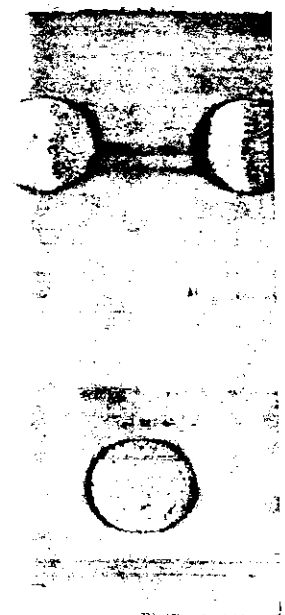
To Hon. Frank Murphy
Washington, D. C.

S/ American



ACH'VTM
62-32409 -161 August 1, 1939

RECORDED

Mr. Maxile Savoy
R. F. D. #1, Box 80
Eunice, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Savoy:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter dated July 17, 1939, addressed to Honorable Frank Murphy, United States Attorney General, which letter has been referred to this Bureau for appropriate attention.

I wish to advise that I have carefully perused the contents of your letter, and fail to find therein any violation within the investigative jurisdiction of this Bureau. I would suggest you may be desirous of furnishing the information in your possession relevant to the conditions of which it complains direct to the United States Attorney, Mr. Rene A. Viosca, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lawler
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Q. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

cc-New Orleans

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
★ AUG -1 1939 ★
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

60

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
RECEIVED
JUL 20 1939

K8

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Lawler
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

Eunice, La.
July 17 1939.

Honorable Frank Murphy
U. S. Attorney General

Dear Sir - We the Honest Citizen and Taxpayer of Louisiana are looking up to the federal government and your office. For relief from Abuse + Crookedness in our state government. we are to the point where an honest man will not seek ~~and~~ an office. On account that he can not have a fair election.

RECORDED & INDEXED

62-32509-161

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUL 21 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TAMM, TWO

In our parish of St. Landry we have our district Judge and district attorney, through a appointment, our elected officer were disqualified by legislative act. Contrary to the wish of the people. I think we would need a federal investigation in our parish. There is quite a bit of federal monies ~~sept~~ spent here.

We have a sheriff in our parish

that take negroes prisoners from the Jail in the parish, to do private work on his own property, have deputies from his office, to guard them while they work. Now if it possible please advise me if it lawful or not, I was born and raised in this parish and state, I love and cherish, our liberty, but I think I see a great menace to our liberty.

I hope and pray that the blood of our fore fathers, was not shed in Vain.

I am
Yours Truly
Matilda Lavoy
Eunice, La.
R. F. D. No. 1 Box 80

C O P Y (gmr)

Eunice, La.
July 17, 1939

Honorable Frank Murphy
U. S. Attorney General

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I am

Yours truly

S/ Maxile Savoy

Eunice, La.
R.F.D. #1 Box 80

62

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
RECEIVED
JUL 21 1939

New Orleans, La.

July 18, 1939

Hon. Frank Murphy,
United States Attorney General,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Your attention is directed to the enclosed article that appeared in the Times-Picayune today.

This type of person ought to be removed from public office, for his activities and reputation are not in keeping with the dignity of his station.

Yours very truly,

ANONYMOUS

ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATION
KEEP ENVELOPE ATTACHED

-160

Let. & copy new O. [illegible] 8/4 ac

RECORDED
&
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62-32509

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUL 21 [illegible]
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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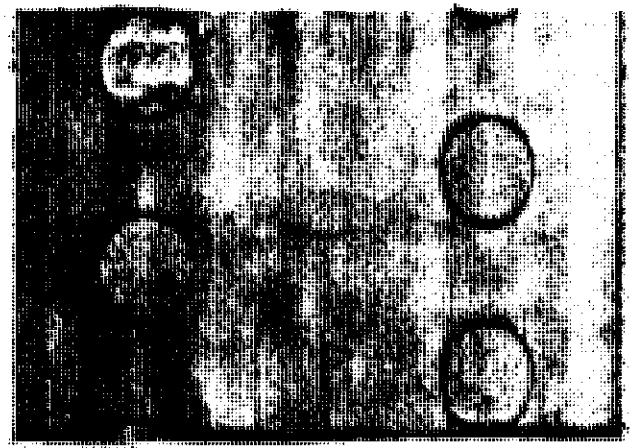

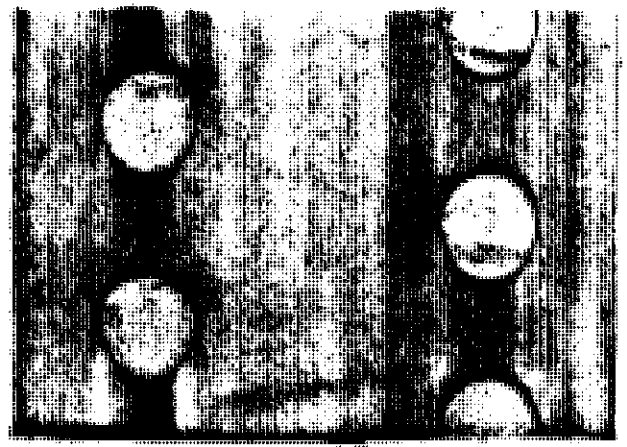

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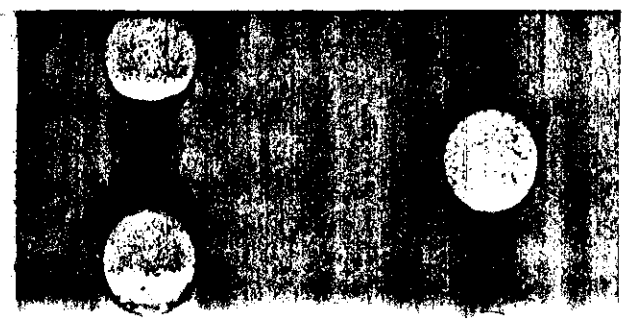
HON. FRANK MURPHY,

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY GENERAL,

WASHINGTON, D. C.





July 14, 193

NEW ORLEANS STATES

(Founded January 3, 1880)

Published Every Week-Day Evening

JAMES E. CROSS, Editor

TELEPHONE STATES EXCHANGE
EATMAN 1000

ENTERED AT THE NEW ORLEANS POSTOFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION THROUGH THE MAILS AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER

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By Carrier—Daily 14c Week, $7.28 Year
COUNTRY
By Carrier Daily.....14c Week

BY MAIL

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Three Months	2.25	2.55	5.65
One Month	.75	.90	2.00

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The New Orleans States is an afternoon newspaper. It prints the news impartially. It supports what it believes to be right. It opposes what it believes to be wrong, without regard to party politics.

Mr. Pratt and Politics

"FORGET POLITICS and band together

[illegible]

[illegible] one subject with which Mr. Pratt is well acquainted and to which he has devoted his time, intelligence and energy, and with all the ramifications of which he has become intimately acquainted, it is politics.

All New Orleans remembers that T. Semmes Walmsley, former mayor, in his first campaign insisted that Mr. Pratt be placed on his ticket for the commission council. Old Regular leaders opposed Mr. Walmsley's choice, but he was adamant, and Mr. Pratt went in with the ticket. The second time when Mr. Walmsley ran, he again insisted that Mr. Pratt be one of his running mates.

When the then Senator Huey P. Long decided to make grass grow in the streets of New Orleans, when he said he would crush this city as a worm under his heel, Mr. Walmsley, then mayor, stood up and fought him.

His fight might have been successful but for the desertion (some lowbrow persons have another name for it) of some of his allies, among whom was A. Miles Pratt. He helped to deliver the city, lock, stock and barrel, into the hands of Huey P. Long; and it is just now that the city is recovering from that reign of terror.

Later, Mr. Pratt, after the Walmsley ouster, was said to have been considered by some for the mayoralty job; but the administration forces decided to make him collector of customs, rather a nifty little position, or job if you choose to call it that.

Mr. Pratt is also a member of the board of supervisors of Louisiana State university. During his occupancy of that position, along with other gentlemen, Dr. James Monroe Smith, now in jail, is accused of running riot in the wheat market with Louisiana State university funds. Other funds have been squandered, in buildings which have cost far above their actual value, in numerous private homes which are said to have been built with the aid of university labor and materials—in fact, 'most everything which hasn't been nailed down has been moved about, and even this class of material is said to have been shifted, in some instances, by crowbar power. No one accuses the board of supervisors of taking part in this orgy; but the gentlemen of the board have at least been guilty of inefficiency, negligence and a general don't-care attitude.

Those who love this great old university, who believe in its traditions, who believe in its actualities, know that the only way to replace it on the pedestal which it once occupied is to clean out those who would drag it down. And still Mr. Pratt tells us to forget politics.

[illegible] demonstrated that grafters and crooks have fattened on the tax monies of the people of Louisiana. Business has been kept from New Orleans and the

[illegible] sands of our citizens, that some of our schools have been politicalized, that needy men have had to pay to hold their jobs, that the firemen and policemen of this city, underpaid as they are, have been kept out of the monies legally coming to them because some of those in political power have been afraid to act. Mr. Pratt should know all this, because he has been a member of the commission council, because he has been on the inside of those directing the affairs of this city.

Mr. Pratt says for us "to band together, to lead the city out of its lethargy."

We say to him, we are ready. We are ready to follow the leadership of such young men who wrote the letter in the adjoining column signed "Fed Up."

It is time the world knew that the business men of New Orleans are not afraid of crooked politicians and blustering dictators.

It is time Mr. Pratt knew that the world is knocking at our door, ready to enter, and bring its gifts when we clean house and remember politics.

The press of America today is hailing Louisiana for its step forward in trying to unmask the political crooks that have denuded it of its jewels. Not all our thieves have been big thieves, Mr. Pratt. Some of them have been petty larceny thieves. They have overlooked nothing.

And so we say again to you, Mr. Pratt—when you tell us to forget politics, unknowingly, perhaps, you are telling us to go to sleep on our rights, to become cowards, to become unconscious of the connivings and machinations of the politicians.

At the foot of Canal street, Mr. Pratt, within sight of your Custom House windows, is a monument erected to men who did not forget politics.

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Should Be Ousted

NEW ORLEANS ALUMNI and former students of Louisiana State university last night joined other alumni groups in the state in demanding depoliticalization of the university. The locals endorsed the speech of Tom Sutton of July 3 requesting a full reorganization of the board and the immediate removal of all political elements. Some alumni groups, notably the one at Clinton, have demanded the resignation of all the old board.

The members of the present board are not accused of any crimes against the university. But crimes have been committed through their laxities, through their failure to do the job of supervising their office called for. This is ground enough for the removal of the entire old board, two members of which have already resigned and one of the two is under fire from another quarter.

The university deserves a new deal, a square deal and an honest deal. There is no reason to expect that this great institution can receive it from the old board, steeped in politics as it has been shown to be. It has been more than a month since first printing in the New Orleans States of the photos showing use of the university's truck in the delivery of building material, processed in the university's carpentry shop, at the residence of Colonel James McLachlan in Metairie. The board has subsequently held several meetings. It has not cleared up this instance of political use of the university. So far as information goes, it has not even taken a step in that direction. Yet the episode shocked the people of the state—the public as well as the alumni.

So far as available information indicates, the board is making no effort to free the university of political manipulation. There are weak spots in its business staff and in its faculty. One official of notorious political activity, whose ability to accumulate votes in some precincts was proudly acclaimed by a former governor whose own affairs are now receiving investigative attention, continues to enjoy his lucrative salary.

How would the old board attempt to explain its deficiencies in these matters? How would it attempt to explain its deficiencies in the matter of the $500,000 geological building, mysteriously financed, mysteriously equipped and furnished by sub-rosa arrangement with a business concern in which a member of the board of supervisors was a substantial stockholder?

The simple proposition is that the old board cannot clean up the university of its political entanglements without piling up new evidence of its own gross negligence. For the good of this great institution, with its admirable educational record spanning more than three-quarters of a century, its greater promise for the future, all of the old supervisors should step out and permit full reorganization by a new board chosen from among the alumni.

Mum Now the Word

THE PEEVISH Doctor O'Hara [illegible] ther [illegible] penditure of "de-ducts" [illegible] the "[illegible]."

But is it? During the years this pernicious extortion has been practiced, some millions of dollars have been collected and disbursed, presumably "disbursed." All of it was extracted, under duress, from taxpayers, wage-earning taxpayers who work for government and who were compelled to pay 5 per cent, sometimes 10 per cent, of their salaries "or else."

The founder of the "de-ducts" explained that the levies on the salaries of public employes were the means chosen for raising the Louisiana Democratic Association's "campaign" funds. Dr. O'Hara and his fellow custodian of "de-ducts," John M. Fush of the dock board, intimate that these are "campaign" funds. But through the months and the years the "de-ducts" continued, whether or not there were campaigns in progress or immediately in prospect. Millions were gathered in the fund, collected in more or less secrecy, paid out in secrecy, no records kept, cash hidden in bank boxes, the identities of the payoff men usually unknown, no accounting to the enforced contributors or to the rank and file of the association.

Who received these millions of dollars of wage-earning taxpayers' money? For some years the association has had no need of "campaign" funds. The state machine by means of its control of the casting and the counting of ballots, its facilities for stuffing the boxes or padding the registration, and its command over the battalions of public employes, could declare itself victor in any election by any majority it chose to set, without the expenditure of a doller. Then who got the millions of "de-duct" dollars?

The Louisiana Democratic Association, says Dr. O'Hara, is prepared to furnish to federal authorities, if they wish it, an explanation of its disbursements. But to nobody else. The federal government is only secondarily interested—unless unforeseen income tax angles develop. But the state of Louisiana is primarily and vitally interested. First, because a large number of citizens were subjected to extortion and oppression; second, because there is reason to believe, and a large section of the public is convinced, that the prime purpose of "de-ducts" was the debauchery of government, the corruption of persons connected with government.

Why is Dr. O'Hara willing to bare all secrets of "de-ducts" to the federal authorities but not to the people of Louisiana? The answer suggests itself. There is at present no state power able or willing to command the information, which gives security to defiance. But if the federal government wants it, the association has no choice but to comply, and defiance becomes respect.

Every month the 5 per cent is levied means $75,000 for this secret swag, on the basis of present pay rolls; every year more than $900,000.

If the association's "explanation of disbursements" [illegible] ven the federal government, it is hoped [illegible] itions requir- [illegible] association [illegible]

68

VIEWS of STATES READERS

(Communications should be courteous a brief, preferably 200 words or less. Le tes must be signed but name will omitted from publication if so requeste

'Forgetting' Politics

New Orleans, July 1

Editor, New Orleans States:

"New Orleans business men must 'fo politics'!"

According to press accounts this is the den of the message brought to the young of the Young Men's Business Club by A. M Pratt, collector of customs of the port of N Orleans and a member of the now fam board of supervisors of Louisiana State versity.

That is exactly what New Orleans busin men and particularly the young men m NOT do, although it is very easy to und stand why some of our more or less promin citizens might most ardently desire that t should.

Although many might, and forsooth w some reason, doubt its actuality, Louisiana still operating at least under the framew of democracy. The essence of democracy "government of the people, for the people by the people." We the people are and m continue to be the final source of all auth ity. Public officials, politicians if you w are our servants. They are employed by to serve us and for no other purpose. Th must render an accounting of their stewa ship to us—a frank, honest and complete port. If they do not choose to do so of th own free will they must be made to do so.

According to the press reports, Mr. Pr refers to what he calls the "lethargy" of c citizens. The fruits of that lethargy, if were lethargy, are now only too apparen Perchance this so-called lethargy was not much the result of lack of energy as of la of courage. It takes a brave man, indeed, act when he well knows, in advance, that t price of his action may be calamity—and n always to himself alone.

Among certain unfortunate peoples the has sprung up of late a so-called new theo of government. It is assumed that the peop do not know how to govern themselves. Th are incapable. They must follow "the leader usually self-appointed, and do whatsoever may dictate. "Theirs not to reason wh Theirs not to make reply. Theirs but to c and die."

Have we, citizens of New Orleans and Lou isiana, come to that?

Must we forget politics?

Shall we allow politicians to forget their so emn obligations to decency, to morality an to us?

The fires have been lighted. In their brigh glow we now see many things. The busines man, the self-respecting citizen and the ca en with the grave responsibility of raising family in this community owes it to him to his family and to his community not "forget politics" until the fires shall hav spread to every darkened corner of the sta and revealed the truth. True, the heat ma sorely scorch many, but heat is the great pur fier.

Politics must not be forgotten.

FED UP.

• • •

Some More Questions

New Orleans, July 11.

Editor, New Orleans States:

We notice the federal authorities are goi to investigate the contracts for the erecti of Charity hospital.

What the people of Louisiana would like know is what was actually done to the fou dations—not what was specified?

What became of the old Charity hospital?

Why are not some of New Orleans' ve practical big building constructors asked the opinion about the new Charity hospital fou dation?

How much did they pay the big New Yo sign company for making the big signs around the hospital—with plenty of Louis ana sign painters on relief?

How does the state of Louisiana obtain do lar for dollar matching for $487,000 for ol age assistance, $312,000 for the children a $87,000 for the blind? And what length time does that cover?

Up to now all the wrongdoing has been d covered by accident. Why have any inves gations at all.

REX

• • •

Heads Hang in Shame

New Orleans, July

[illegible]

[illegible] head in shame over the present politica dals in his state, and hang his head very in shame should he review, as I have done, the almost unbroken chain of po scandals in Louisiana dating back to 1720 involving the French, the Spanish and Americans.

It is to be hoped the present mess w completely cleared up—L. S. U., "de-du hot oil, rakeoffs and all the others.

But what is vastly more important, it be hoped that enough indignation throu the state will be aroused to result in a po cal system under which public officials wi all honesty perform the duties for which are paid.

CITIZE

• • •

Victim of 'De-Ducts'

New Orleans, July

Editor, New Orleans States:

The honest people of this city and sta more than grateful to the States and Times-Picayune for the great work they now doing.

A friend has been employed in this work for some years and because of her ity has been advanced from time to time office in which she now works is in the in Baton Rouge and as far back as fo five years she each month has had to five dollars of her salary.

Refusing to name the treasurer of the or how it is spent seems ridiculous. must be some means of making them

Wishing you all success in this great I remain

E. THOMPSO

Notable Quotations

Youth is the proper time for love,
And age is virtue's season.

—George Granville, Corin

69

JFS:DF July 25, 1939

62-32509-198

RECORDED

MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL KOCH

For your information I am setting forth herein the resolution adopted by the Exchange Club of New Orleans, Louisiana, which was received in the Department on July 21, 1939, and forwarded to this Bureau for appropriate attention.

"WHEREAS The Exchange Club of New Orleans is a service Club comprised of leading business and professional men, and is affiliated with the National Exchange Club, and

WHEREAS The Exchange Club of New Orleans has been made aware of the misuse of Federal and State funds, the corruption of certain public officials, and the diversion of public money to private use, therefore

BE IT RESOLVED that it is the opinion of the Exchange Club of New Orleans that the United States Government should vigorously and impartially continue and enlarge its present investigation of all branches of the State government wherever violations of Federal laws are involved, and that all persons responsible for such violations be speedily and vigorously prosecuted, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Exchange Club of New Orleans will lend its full cooperation and support to such investigation and prosecution, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that copies of these resolutions be sent to Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States, and to Frank J. Murphy, Attorney General of the United States,

THE EXCHANGE CLUB OF NEW ORLEANS

/s/ Lyman C. Reed, Pres.

/s/ Waldo Utley, Secty."

July 18, 1939

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
★ JUL 20 1939 ★
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lawler
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Q. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

JFS

ND

In Service to the Community, Sta... and Na...
For the Exchange of Ideas Among Busines... Professional Men

The Exchange Club of New Orleans

Mr. Tols...
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. T.
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Quinn

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
RECEIVED
JUL 2 1939

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THE EXCHANGE CLUB OF NEW ORLEANS

Per: [signature]
Lyman C. Reed, Pres.

[signature]
Waldo Utley, Secty.

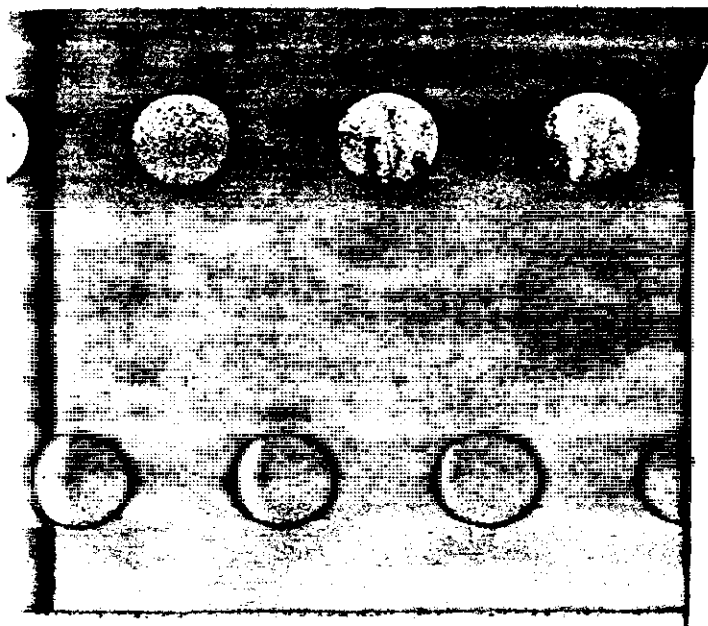
July 18, 1939

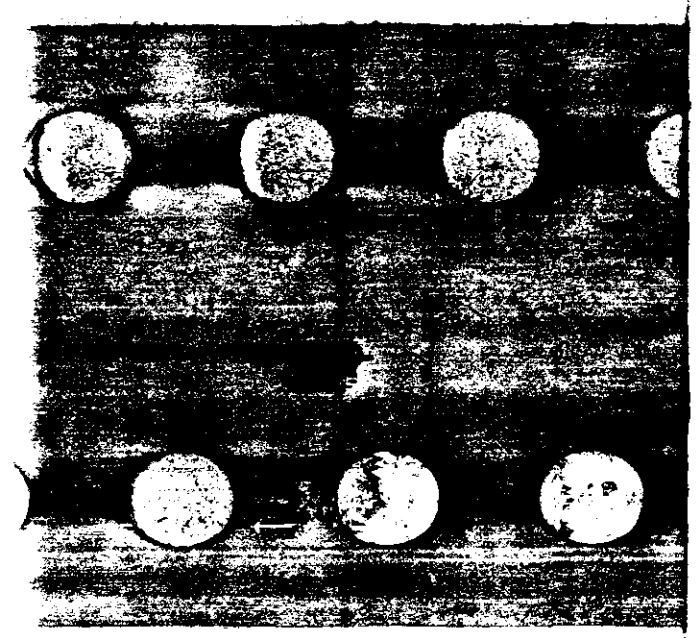
Copy Rogge
cy memo 7-25-39

RECORDED & INDEXED

62-3251-159

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUL 21 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE





FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

7-24 1939

___The Director	___Files Section
___Mr. Nathan	___Personnel Files
___Mr. Tolson	___Identification Division
___Mr. Clegg	___Technical Laboratory
___Mr. Glavin	___Mechanical Section
___Mr. Nichols	___Chief Clerk's Office
___Mr. Crowl	___Crime Statistics
___Mr. Tracy	

SUPERVISORS

___Mr. Balch	___Mr. Cornelius	___Mr. Lawler
___Mr. Bellino	___Mr. Guerin	___Mr. McIntire
___Mr. Bickley	___Mr. Hayden	___Mr. Pennington
___Mr. Brennan	___Mr. Hogan	___Mr. Rosen
___Mr. Carson	___Mr. Kimball	___Mr. Sears
___Mr. Chambers	___Mr. Kramer	___Mr. Zimmer

* * *

___Miss Gandy	___Bring file up to date
___Mr. West	___Send File
___Mrs. Morton	___Correct
___Miss Coe	___Call me regarding this
___Mr. Albaugh	___Note and Return
___Mr. Halter	___Search, serialize and route
___Miss Conlon	___Stenographers 5724
___Miss Friedman	___Stenographers 5730
___Typists - 5724	___Stenographers 5706
___Stenographers - 5716	___Prepare tickler for_____
___See Me	

Send this to Roger for appropriate consideration

E. A. TAMM - 5734.

73

To the Hon. Frank Murphy
Attorney General United States
Washington D.C.

Very good sir: — 1st c. copy New O. 174

This writer is a sufferer of arterio sclerotic Heart Disease and also has been given overdoses of the Xray treatments which has disfigured my face... I've tried in vain to receive aid thru the welfare office of N.O. I know it to be a fact that they have given every intelligent person who has went to their office the run around... I have tried to obtain relief since September 1938. I have now-after an — Xray picture been proved to have the disease stated... The office of this City's welfare has been in the hands of political plunderers... They have made allotments to the worse kind of prostitutes-so a lot of political Gangsters-seen that their friends-were compensated as to rent. If you had ever been in this city and traveled by the way of the Vieux Carre — — or camp-Carondelet-magazine-Baronne sts on the the upper side of its city-you could then realise how in part the government funds are being allotted — by its allowance it needs no punctuation marks-but dashes — so I go to a good Irishman as you are for redemption. President Roosevelt once said-"no one shall starve" He surely never new the political set up of new Orleans when he uttered those words... As for polish-you cant give or write polish about such shysters... I want you to get in correspondence with Dr. Bel are Fisher and have it proved as to the words I have written here, in the matters of my health, I am marked as an unemployable, have been put out of my room — because — I was unable to pay the rent. I am begging on the streets for food — I am laying my poor weak body on the city's pier at the river front for a bed. All because I gave my body to Science and they overdosed me in 1922 and 32. with Xray treatments. I beg for you as a good government official to see that these wrongs are righted. I am making this fight individually... With no accents or trimmings. Yours in God the light.

I am — Robert Reed, C/o Gen-Del- as I have no home

32509-158

JUL 21 1939

173

A. R. JOHNSON
STATE COMMISSIONER

RICHARD R. FOSTER
PARISH DIRECTOR

ORLEANS PARISH
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE
2528 SOUTH CARROLLTON AVE.

BOARD
WILLIAM J. GUSTE, CHAIRMAN
THEODORE H. BERNHARDT
JOSEPH M. COUSINS
LOUIS C. LESAGE
ROBT. S. MAESTRI
HERBERT J. SCHWARTZ
LEON G. TUJAGUE

July 11, 1939

P.S. I have been put out of this address as denoted within epistle.

Mr. Robert Reed
1063 Camp Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Reed:

We have received the necessary information for your case and have placed your application in our pending file. We cannot offer you immediate help due to allocation of funds but when more funds are available, your case will be given further consideration.

Yours truly,

Dorothy Robins
(Mrs.) Dorothy Robins
Interviewer

DR:rc

Drs Bell and Fisher are stationed at Charity Hospital. New Orleans.

Please answer right away as to what you will do.

RECEIVED
DIVISION OF
INVESTIGATION, U.S.
DEPARTMENT OF
JUL 22 10 19 AM '39
JUL 12 11 44 AM '39
U.S. DEPT OF JUSTICE

74

C O P Y

To the Hon. Frank Murphy
Attorney General United States
Washington, D. C.

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75

C O P Y (gmr)

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I am - Robert Reed,

% Genl. Del. as I have no home.

76

TELEPHONE 88

MILL SUPPLIES

ACADIA MACHINE WORKS

ENGINE, BOILER AND PUMP REPAIRING,
PORTABLE ELECTRIC & OXO -- WELDING

CROWLEY, LOUISIANA

July 18, 1939

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gla
Mr. C.
Mr. L
Mr. Le
Mr. Lav
Mr.
Mr. Sears
Miss Gan

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
RECEIVED
JUL 20 1939

U. S. Attorney-General Frank Murphy
Washington
District of Columbia

Dear Sir:

We have a request to make of you. I know that most of the people of the state of Louisiana want a thorough house cleaning. I also know that if some method was placed in their way they would ask for it. What I would like to know is if there is some federal law under which the people themselves could have this investigation. You know and I know that the state officials will not press their own crowd to the limit; this is the reason I am appealing direct to you for advice. The time to strike is when the iron is hot as you know.

Trusting this is not asking too much of you, I am

Yours very truly,

F. M. Atwood

Frank M. Atwood

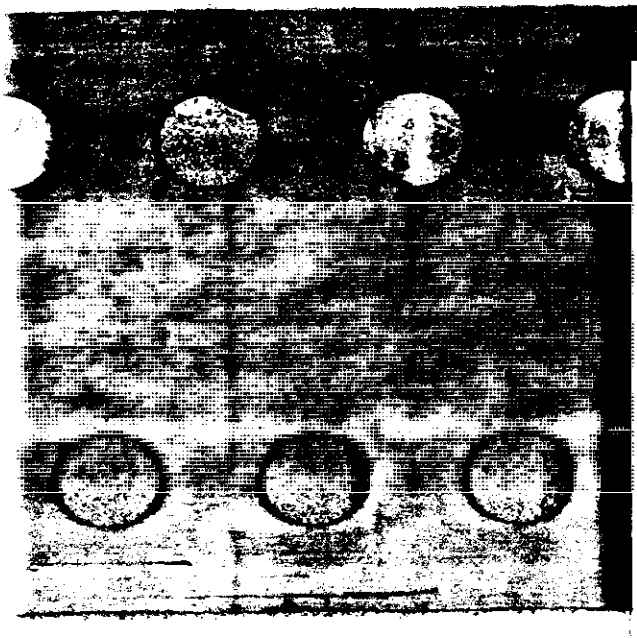
FMA/ems

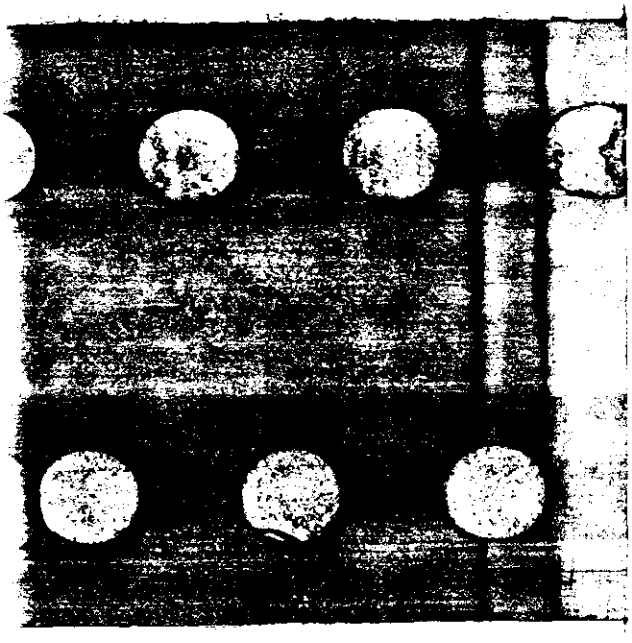
8/16/39
Sec. No. 6,
AC 14

RECORDED & INDEXED

11 3250 9-1
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUL 21
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

DO-8





DIRECTOR
OF INVESTIGATION
U... ...ARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lawler
Mr. Lester
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Q. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Schildecker
Miss Gandy

Record of Telephone Call or Visitor.

July 17, 1939.

Time 10:55 AM

Name Mr. Shivers, tele from New Orleans.

Referred to

Details:

Stated that Mr. Rogge had come to the office this morning and had called the A.G.; that Mr. Rogge in his conversation with the A.G. had stated that he wanted to return th indictments today; that the A.G. had said no since there was a question in the mind of the A.G. that the acts constituted a mail fraud. Mr. Shivers stated that the A.G. had transferre Mr. Rogge to Mr. Hugh Fisher in the Department; that Mr. Rogge asked Mr. Fisher to let him have an opinion within an hour as to whether or not the facts constituted a mail fraud and whether the Government could make a case or not. Mr. Shivers stated that he thought that the Director would want to know about this.

RECORDED COPY FILED IN

RECORDED

62-32509-156

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUL 18 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TAMM, TWO

78

The Times-Picayune

ESTABLISHED 1837
ISSUED EVERY WEEK-DAY MORNING BY
The Times-Picayune Publishing Co.
L. K. NICHOLSON, President
915 North Street New Orleans
Telephone RAymond 1111

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NEW ORLEANS, JULY 14

History in the Making

ONE YEAR AGO TODAY the Howard Hughes globe-girdlers completed a 14,828-mile circuit after 91 hours and 14 minutes. Twenty persons perished when an Italian air liner crashed into the sea off Sardinia. Fascist university professors declared the Italian people were of Aryan orgin.

FIVE YEARS AGO TODAY former Lieutenant-Commander Farnsworth was arrested in Washington charged with selling navy data to Japan. The nation's heat wave total reached 2996. Scores were injured in Bastille Day fighting on the Champs Elysees, Paris.

FIVE YEARS AGO TODAY Acting Mayor Pratt signed fiscal agency contracts with four New Orleans banks. The NRA created an industrial appeals board to "protect small businesses against monopolies."

TEN YEARS AGO TODAY Major Idzikowski was killed and Major Kubala injured as the Polish transatlantic fliers attempted to land on Graciosa Island. Demonstrations of Simon Lake's new submarine hatch for ... rescue were declared successful at ... ndon, Conn. The United Textile ... Association ... [illegible]

A Politician's Advice

Before the initiation of the Young Men's Business Club, at their luncheon meeting Wednesday, Mr. A. Miles Pratt advised New Orleans business men to "forget politics and band together to lead the city out of its lethargy." Mr. Pratt deplored the adverse criticism to which Louisiana has been subjected in recent weeks. But he seems to feel that if the business community would only "forget" the politics which caused the malodorous messes festering under the surface of our public affairs, all might be well.

Mr. Pratt has been active in our business organizations. Also, for a good many years, he has been active in our political manipulations. Long on the city pay roll—city commissioner under a municipal regime which was not, to state it mildly, wholly spotless—he left that post to take a federal job as collector of customs, one of the choicest bits of federal political patronage on the local list. Also Mr. Pratt has been and still is a member of the Louisiana State university board under whom the university scandals flourished so amazingly until the exposures of last month. We dare say there are other politically active or politically conscious members of that board who would be glad to have those scandals and their political implications forgotten by business men and everybody else.

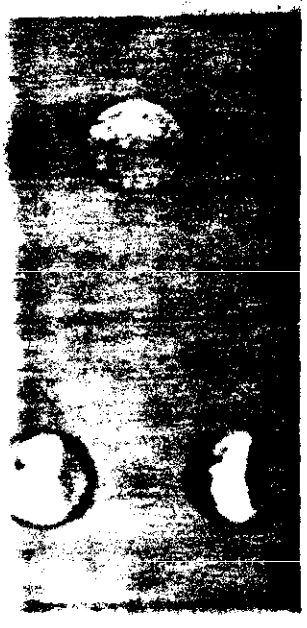
It would be interesting to know whether Mr. Pratt speaks as a business man solely—or under the promptings of his interests as a prominent politician—when he appeals to New Orleans business men to "forget politics." Unhappily for Mr. Pratt's case, politics has so "muscled in" on business, here and throughout the state; has burdened it with such inordinately heavy taxes, has so plagued it with favoritism and so bedevilled both the local and state communities with wastes and graft, that neither the business men nor other good citizens can "forget politics."

As a business man without political entanglements, Mr. Pratt might have condemned the vicious political practices that caused the abuses now in process of exposure. But as a politician long on the public pay roll and even now holder of a lucrative political office, Mr. Pratt's desire to have politics forgotten—and his apparent inclination to condemn the exposure of evil conditions rather than the evil conditions themselves—can be readily understood.

We do not believe business men without political sidelines will follow his advice. We do not see how any good citizen of Louisiana in any walk of life can forget the politics which has been preying on them all and has brewed, they now discover, scandal so nauseating and malodorous that nobody can forget them.

Foreigners 'Out'

[illegible] expulsion of for-





Surveys show extensive manganese deposits in South Dakota, and the bureau of mines has developed an electrolytic method for the production of the metal. There are tin deposits in the same state and Alaska, and tungsten in the Black Hills. None of these areas has been worked to any extent because of the comparative cheapness of peacetime imports.

The question is whether the United States should take a chance on paying a heavy import price in time of need, or on costly emergency production, rather than lay up reserve supplies now at the normal rate. As T. M. Girdler, steel mill executive, has suggested, the time may come when such supplies would be far more valuable than their equivalent in gold at Fort Knox.

Cooling Us Off

With three cheers, a salaam and whatever else is necessary, we salute the American Medical Association. Often that organization has stepped on our pet toe (the sore one) and frequently it has uttered long and complicated opinions concerning matters of which we know little and care less. But now that the association has come out with formal approval of ice water. That deserves, in our present opinion, commendation unqualified and as high as the thermometer stands in mid-July.

Taken in large quantities at a meal, ice water probably "slows down gastric digestion for a few minutes," notes the factual statement; but it hastens to add, "this is of little significance." Then, after its fashion, the association's Journal goes on with a discussion of tepid or warm water, a subject we shall take up next January.

The "undeclared war" in China rounded out its second year on July 7 with the casualties exceeding 2,000,000 and the economic cost so appalling that it also goes "undeclared."

From what we read of Danzig, that city must occupy in the Old World a position corresponding somewhat to that of New Orleans, or Baton Rouge, in the New.

The town of Loafers' Glory, N. C., has just celebrated its 60th anniversary—with due glorification, we suppose, of the loafers for whom it presumably was named.

land. Their agitation has been discouraged by the Berlin authorities, but Mussolini has no apparent reason to fear attack upon or seizure of his Tyrolean province by any nation save Germany. Expulsion in peacetime of a few hundred of French, British, Swiss, Dutch and other nationalities will be hard to justify, we suspect, as a military necessity.

If the nations whose citizens are thus summarily expelled should see fit to retaliate, Italians might be the chief sufferers. Italians residing in Switzerland are said greatly to outnumber the Swiss living in Italy. Resort to the natural and logical reprisals would set up new barricades against international travel and friendly communication along the European frontiers and thus add new fuel to the flame of insanity which already menaces European peace and civilization.

'Round the World

Things like the international date line often worry those of us who contemplate a trip around the world. We know, or think we do, that going in one direction is one or two days shorter than if we travel the other way, though it's a rather difficult feat in either event, and doubtless we shall have neither the time nor the money. Yet when somebody else does the thing, we read it and weep, or at least we ponder how we could have bettered the record. However, for the benefit of other arm-chair philosophers, it is just as well to contemplate the fact that actually the girdling of the globe is old stuff and, if done too hurriedly, is likely to skip most of the scenery.

Still, there are folk who like to do it, and think what a kick they get. Norman C. Lee had comments almost as brief as what he must have seen from his airplane seats, but at least he went all the way around, some 24,694 miles, in nine hours less than three weeks. Mr. and Mrs. Albert G. Mott might have tied him on this trip by scheduled planes had they not stopped in New York instead of going on to the Pacific coast. Personally we have figured it out that you could charter a plane flying 250 miles an hour and do the thing, at the equator, in four days and four hours. That is, you could if it weren't for the date line. Or perhaps you could.

August 16, 1939

RECORDED

62-32509 -155 and [illegible]

Special Agent in Charge
New Orleans, Louisiana

Re: CRIME CONDITIONS - LOUISIANA

Dear Sir:

There are inclosed herewith two photostatic copies of an anonymous communication dated at Shreveport, Louisiana, July 14, 1939, which was received by the Attorney General and referred to the Bureau. It is desired that one copy be furnished by your office to United States Attorney Rene A. Viosca, New Orleans.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Inclosure

RECORDED

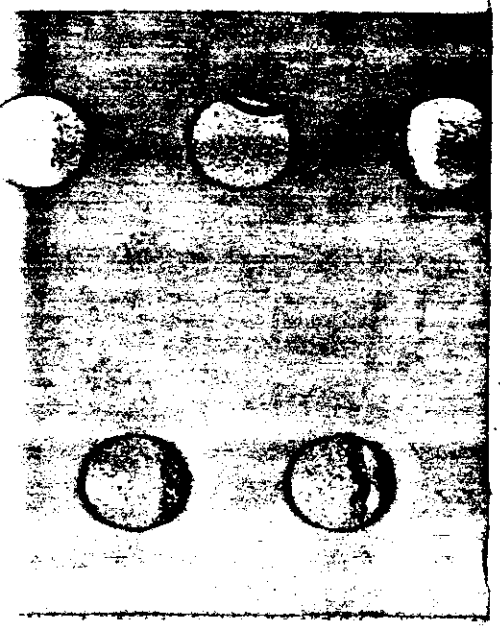
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lawler
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Q. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

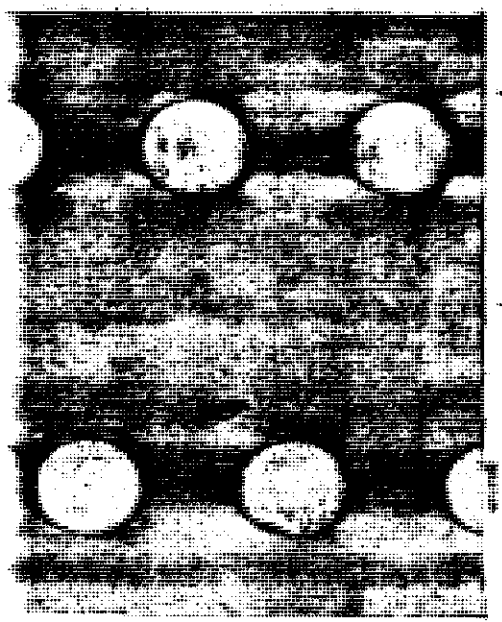
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
★ AUG 16 1939 ★
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ACH 5 for T

81


SHREVE
1939
L.A.
Hotel Gardner
SHREVEPORT, LA.
Hon Frank Murphy
Attorney General
Washington D.C
Personal





OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
RECEIVED
JUL 15 1939
A. P. GARDNER
MANAGER

CEILING FANS
CIRCULATING ICE WATER

Hotel Gardner

SHREVEPORT, LA.

ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATION
KEEP ENVELOPE ATTACHED

62-32509-153
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUL 21 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TAMPA TWO ATTACHS

July 14 - 39

RECORDED & INDEXED

Dear Sir

The request for a transcript of the Evidence before Federal Grand Jury N.O. was a result of a conference in the Lake Roosevelt between parties whose names I had heretofore given. They are frightened when Long was killed he had a fund of approximately one million in conjunction with Seymour Weiss. An examination by Long's friends showed $8 in the trust bar. The memo's left by Long showed this and Mrs Long ordered them delivered in order that her children might not be disgraced. Weiss got it all. A brother of Huey Long Dae Long a dentist of Oklahoma knows this. It is understood here that Sam Caldwell Mayor Shreveport built his camp casting $70000 on Lake Bistenau from W.P.A. Labor and materials. 8/16/39 - Det. N.O. ASH

The whole crowd is rotten. You will find white slavery, prostitution, narcotics, hot oil running, gambling controlled the Ken machine. May the Lord guide you

To Hon Frank Murphy

Anonymous

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 86-10015

83

Department of Justice

Office of the Assistant to the Attorney General

Washington

July 20, 1939

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr.
Mr. Lester
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Sears
Miss Gandy

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. HOOVER, DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

There is attached hereto for such consideration as is deemed appropriate an anonymous communication concerning the current situation in Louisiana.

Matthew F. McGuire

Matthew F. McGuire
Acting Assistant to the Attorney General

8/16/39
Sk. M.G.
ACH

RECORDED

62-32501-154
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
AUG 4
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

84

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Clavin
Mr. Cowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Foster

New Orleans La
July 13, 1939

Hon. Frank Murphy

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
RECEIVED
JUL 15 1939

Dear Sir,

Federal assistants attorneys here are closely alligned with the crooked politicians of this state.

Herbert Christenberry is a brother to Earl Christenberry who was Secretary to the late Huey P. Long.

Joseph Skelly Wright is a nephew to Joseph P. Skelly, the first New Orleans commissioner to sell out to the crooked state machine.

RECORDED & INDEXED

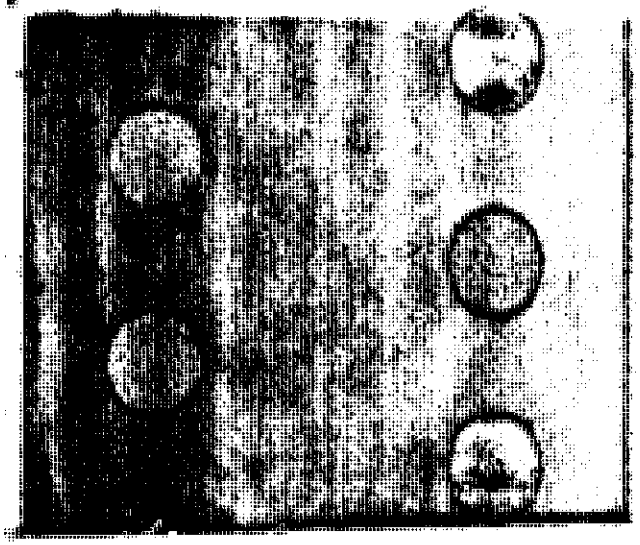
62 32509-F

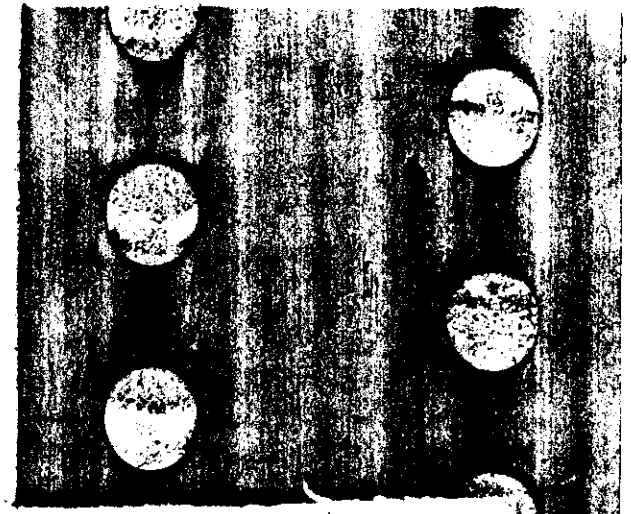
JUL 21 1939

How can we get justice?
Investigate and be convinced

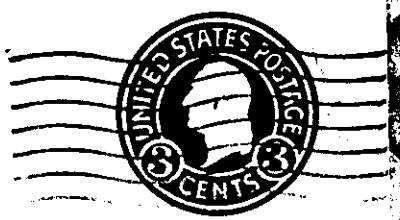
Yours for justice
A New Orleans Schoolg

85

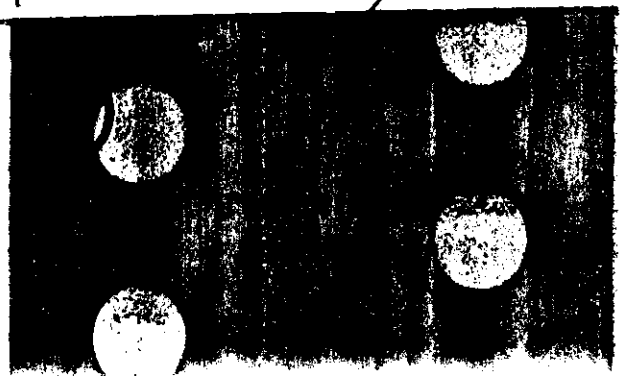


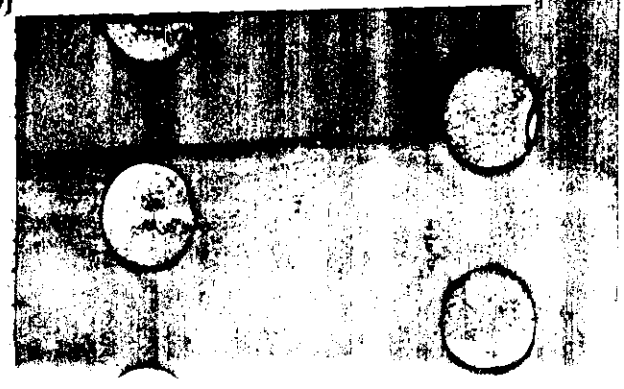






Hon. Frank Murphy
Personal
Washington
D. C.
U. S. Attorney General's Office





REDIT USED
ents of New Orleans
y expansion in the busi-
e as reflected in the in-
edit used.

The Times

63 Issued Every Week-Day Morning at 601-15 North St.
BY THE TIMES-PICAYUNE PUBLISHING CO.
Founded January 25, 1837

NEW ORLEANS, THUR

Federal Investigators Ask Dr. Smith Questions



--Photo by The Times-Picayune.

While East Baton Rouge parish and state officials cooled their heels, United States government officials, including Herbert W. Christenberry (left), assistant United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana, and Arnold Raum, assistant United States attorney-general, were closeted in jail with Dr. James Monroe Smith at Baton Rouge. Results of the interview with the former Louisiana State university president, indicted for embezzlement of $100,000, were not disclosed.

2-3507-154

41

C
O
P
Y

New Orleans, La.
July 13, 1939

Hon. Frank Murphy

Dear Sir:

Federal assistants attorneys here are closely alligned with the crooked politicians of this state.

Herbert Christenberry is a brother to Earl Christenberry who was Secretary to the late Huey P. Long.

Joseph Skelly Wright is a nephew to Joseph P. Skelly, the first New Orleans commissioner to sell out to the crooked state machine.

How can we get justice? Investigate and be convinced.

Yours for justice,

A New Orleans Schoolgirl.

99

CARBON COPY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JUL 29 1939
TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nease
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Lawler
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

FBI NEW ORLEANS 7-19-39 5-06 PM WH

DIRECTOR

LOUISIANA STATE OFFICIALS, INFORMATION CONCERNING. AGENTS PETROLEUM CONSERVATION UNIT, DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR, ESTABLISHING HEADQUARTERS NEW ORLEANS TODAY PREPARATORY TO HOT IXXX OIL INVESTIGATION. J M BROWN BEFORE FEDERAL GRAND JURY NEW ORLEANS RELATIVE BOND TRANSACTIONS JAMES MONROE SMITH. USA CONTEMPLATES REQUESTING INVESTIGATION FROM POSTOFFICE INSPECTORS RELATIVE TO ALLEGED SIXTY SEVEN THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED DOLLAR SHORTAGE OF MONEY IN CONNECTION WITH THE TRANSFER OF FUNDS FROM THE US CONSERVATION COMMISSION TO THE LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY FROM MAIL FRAUD ANGLE.

SACKETT

END

RECORDED & INDEXED

62-32611-153X

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUL 28 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

89

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

EAT:GVC

July 17, 1939

Time: 3:22 p.m.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Special Agent Shivers called from New Orleans and informed that Mr. Rogge came in to see him shortly after you had talked to Mr. Shivers. Mr. Rogge told Agent Shivers he was going to have to return the indictments sometime today. He also said he had instructions from the Attorney General not to return them until they were approved by the Attorney General. Mr. Rogge stated that he was thoroughly satisfied with this case and if necessary he would remain in New Orleans and participate in the prosecution. According to Mr. Shivers, Rogge is undoubtedly waiting on word from the Attorney General to authorize him to go ahead and have the indictments returned. Mr. Rogge said the Grand Jury was wanting to return them anyway. Agent Shivers stated that Rogge did not explain why the indictments had to be returned now, and I told him I thought the Attorney General would be interested in knowing the reason for this.

Mr. Shivers said it was his understanding that all the evidence that was had to support the indictment was contained in the summary report sent in by Agent Weeks on July 14th.

Agent Shivers stated that while Mr. Rogge was in the Bureau office, he, Rogge, received a telephone call from Tommy Corcoran with reference to the replacement of Hilary J. [illegible] as Assistant United States Attorney and during the conversation Rogge told Corcoran the indictments would have to be returned today.

Respectfully,

E. A. Tamm

E. A. TAMM

RETURNED COPY FILED IN

32-[illegible]-153
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUL 19 1939

90

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JUL 13 1939
TELETYPE

Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Cle[illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. F[illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Cr[illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Lawle[illegible]
Mr. Nichol[illegible]
Mr. Roser[illegible]
Mr. Sears
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gand[illegible]

FBI NEW ORLEANS 7-13-39 4-56 PM WH

DIRECTOR

RE LOUISIANA STATE OFFICIALS, INFORMATION CONCERNING. I HAVE JUST HAD CONFERENCE WITH US ATTORNEY VIOSCA.

THE WPA INVESTIGATORS HAVE NOT SUBMITTED ANY DETAILED REPORTS AND ALL WRITTEN MATTER SUBMITTED BY THEM CONSISTS OF A FEW AFFIDAVITS WHICH THEY OBTAINED. I AM OBTAINING COPIES OF SUCH AFFIDAVITS. PURSUANT TO MY SUGGESTION, AND IN MY PRESENCE, VIOSCA AGAIN TELEPHONICALLY COMMUNICATED WITH PAUL HANSEN, WPA INVESTIGATOR IN CHARGE, AND REQUESTED THAT HANSEN SUBMIT TO HIM IMMEDIATELY COPIES OF ALL REPORTS MADE AND ALSO IN THE FUTURE TO SUBMIT TO VIOSCA TWO COPIES OF EACH AFFIDAVIT OR STATEMENT AS TAKEN BY THE INVESTIGATORS. VIOSCA WILL GIVE ME COPIES.

RECORDED & INDEXED 62-[illegible]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

VIOSCA HAS HAD ABOUT FIFTY PEOPLE BEFORE THE FEDERAL GRAND JURY TO TESTIFY RELATING TO WPA IRREGULARITIES, TRANSCRIPT OF TESTIMONY BEING WRITTEN UP NOW, PURSUANT MY REQUEST, AND I WILL SECURE COPY THEREOF.

FROM WHAT I CAN GATHER NO ONE WPA IRREGULARITY CASE HAS BEEN COMPLETED, AND IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO ASCERTAIN FROM VIOSCA OR ANYONE

Shown to A.G. 7/14/39

91

ELSE WHAT EVIDENCE EXISTS WITH RELATION TO ANY SINGLE WPA IRREGULARITY CASE.

I DISCUSSED THE INCOME TAX EVASION CASES WITH ARNOLD RAUM SPECIAL ASSISTANT, AND THE ASSISTANT US ATTORNEY HANDLING SAME, FROM WHICH IT APPEARS THAT THE CASE AGAINST JAMES MONROE SMITH IS EXTREMELY WEEK AND QUESTIONABLE.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE AGENTS HAVE NOT SUBMITTED ANY FURTHER REPORTS SINCE THE REPORT TWO WEEKS AGO, WHICH WAS GIVEN TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL AND A COPY TO US ATTORNEY VIOSCA. THEY ARE STILL INVESTIGATING LECHE, MONTE HART, SMITH, AND OTHERS, BUT THE DETAILS OF THEIR INVESTIGATIONS ARE APPARENTLY UNKNOWN TO VIOSCA.

PURSUANT MY SUGGESTION VIOSCA WILL ATTEMPT TO HAVE INTERNAL REVENUE AGENTS SUBMIT [redacted] DETAILED REPORTS.

IN CONNECTION WITH MAIL FRAUD CASE, IT APPEARS THAT THE ENTIRE CASE SO FAR IS [redacted] FOUNDED UPON ORAL INFORMATION AND SOME INVESTIGATION BY VARIOUS AGENCIES. VIOSCA SUBPOENAED J EMORY ADAMS, L C LESAGE, F E AMES, MONTE HART AND OTHERS BEFORE THE GRAND JURY AFTER HAVING THEM SIGN WAIVERS AND IT [redacted] IS UPON THE TESTIMONY OF THESE INDIVIDUALS THAT IS HIS BASIS OF THE MAIL FRAUD CASE. HE ALSO HAD INTERNAL REVENUE AGENTS TAKE WRITTEN STATEMENTS FROM THESE WITNESSES

WHICH APPARENTLY HAVE NOT YET BEEN WRITTEN UP OR MADE AVAILABLE TO VIOSCA. VIOSCA HAS HAD INTERNAL REVENUE AGENTS CHECK ON THE MAIL FRAUD CASE FACTS IN CONNECTION WITH THEIR INCOME TAX INVESTIGATION BUT DOES NOT KNOW THE RESULTS OF THEIR FINDINGS. PURSUANT MY SUGGESTION VIOSCA REQUESTED INTERNAL REVENUE AGENTS TO IMMEDIATELY WRITE UP EVERYTHING THEY HAVE DONE [redacted] IN FORM OF MEMORANDA IF THEY CANNOT WRITE REPORTS AND SUBMIT IT TO HIM. I WILL OBTAIN COPIES THEREOF WHICH SHOULD BE AVAILABLE TOMORROW. VIOSCA HAD INTERNAL REVENUE AGENTS THIS AFTERNOON QUESTION SEYMOUR WEISS IN NEW YORK REGARDING THE RECEIPT BY WEISS OF SIXTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS FROM HART WHICH WAS A PART OF THE SEVENTY FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS INVOLVED IN THE MAIL FRAUD SCHEME. VIOSCA DOES NOT KNOW THE DETAILS OF THE POST OFFICE INSPECTORS INVESTIGATIONS IN BATON ROUGE REGARDING THE MAIL FRAUD CASE AND [redacted] YESTERDAY SENT HIS ASSISTANT HERBERT CHRISTENBERRY TO BATON ROUGE TO FIND OUT WHAT THE INSPECTORS ARE DOING AND TO COLLECT THE NECESSAR EVIDENCE IN BATON ROUGE RELATIVE TO THE MAIL FRAUD SCHEME. POST OFFICE INSPECTORS HAVE NOT SUBMITTED ANY REPORTS EITHER ORAL OR WRITTEN TO VIOSCA AND APPARENTLY ARE MAKING A GENERAL INVESTIGATION OF ALL OF SMITHS ACTIVITIES IN THE HOPE

OF UNCOVERING MAIL FRAUD VIOLATIONS. THIS CONFIRMS MY SUSPICIONS THAT THESE INSPECTORS ARE ACTUALLY WORKING FOR THE BENEFIT OF J FAIR HARDIN.

PURSUANT TO MY REQUEST ASSISTANT US ATTORNEY HUBERT WILL PREPARE A BRIEF SOMEWHAT SIMILAR I HOPE TO OUR SUMMARY REPORTS, SETTING OUT IN DETAIL JUST WHAT THE SCHEME TO DEFRAUD WAS AND THE NECESSARY WITNESSES TO PROVE SAME, TOGETHER WITH THE TESTIMONY OF EACH, AND ALSO HOW THE MAILS WERE USED AND THE NECESSARY WITNESSES IN THAT REGARD. HE WILL HAVE TO ~~OBTAINEX~~ OBTAIN THIS INFORMATION FROM THE VARIOUS INVESTIGATIVE AGENCIES AND THE TESTIMONY OF THE INDIVIDUALS BEFORE THE GRAND JURY, BUT THIS IS THE ONLY WAY I KNOW OF OF GETTING A CONCRETE PICTURE OF JUST WHAT THE VIOLATION CONSISTS OF AND WHAT EVIDENCE THERE IS TO PROVE SAME.

PURSUANT MY REQUEST THE BALANCE OF THE TESTIMONY TAKEN BEFORE THE GRAND JURY, WHICH IS QUITE VOLUMINOUS, AND HAS NOT YET BEEN WRITTEN UP IS BEING WRITTEN UP IMMEDIATELY AND I WILL OBTAIN A COPY OF SUCH TRANSCRIPT. I WILL THEN HAVE OUR AGENTS DIGEST SAME AND SUBMIT TO YOU IN SUMMARY FORM THE SUBSTANCE OF SUCH TESTIMONY. I

PAGE FIVE

WILL ALSO SEND YOU COPIES OF THE WPA AFFIDAVITS AND REPORTS AS I RECEIVE THEM FROM VIOSCA.

THERE APPARENTLY IS UTTER LACK OF ORGANIZATION IN VIOSCAS OFFICE, THE VARIOUS ASSISTANTS WORKING ON PET THEORIES OR DIFFERENT ANGLES OF THE INQUIRY WITHOUT ANY APPARENT COORDINATION. VIOSCA IS NOT VIGOROUS OR FORCEFUL ENOUGH TO TAKE THE LEAD IN ANYTHING, BUT IS WILLING TO FOLLOW ANY SUGGESTION. [redacted] IT IS MY BELIEF THAT A VIGOROUS AND FORCEFUL PERSON CAPABLE OF COORDINATING THE FUNCTIONS OF THE US ATTORNEYS OFFICE AND INSISTING UPON EXPIDITIOUS AND COMPLETE COOPERATION AND WORK OF THE FEDERAL AGENCIES INVESTIGATING THE MATTERS, IS URGENTLY NEEDED TO TAKE CHARGE OF THE SITUATION AT VIOSCAS OFFICE.

LACKETT

END

OK FB I WASH DC BRN

95

JLB:MC

RECORDED 62-25999-152

July 19, 1939

Special Agent in Charge
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Sir:

For your information, there are transmitted herewith copies of a letter, dated July 3, 1939, addressed to the Attorney General, by Mr. A. Pickus, President, Majestic Oil Corporation, 2455 West Third Street, Cleveland, Ohio, which was forwarded to the Bureau by the Department.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

Communications Section
MAIL ROOM
JUL 19 1939

96

Department of Justice

Office of the Assistant to the Attorney General

Washington

July 10, 1939

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. HOOVER, DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

It has occurred to me that you might wish to have the attached correspondence from Mr. A. Pickus, President, Majestic Oil Corporation, Cleveland, Ohio, for consideration in connection with the current investigation in Louisiana.

Matthew F. McGuire
Acting Assistant to the Attorney General

RECORDED & INDEXED

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUL 19
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

91

COPY

MAJESTIC OIL CORPORATION

2455 West Third Street
Cleveland, Ohio

BM FSR:rf
36-667

July 3, 1939

Attorney General Frank Murphy
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

RE: Reorganization of the Louisiana Oil Refining Corporation and Louisiana Oil Corporation.

RECORDED & INDEXED
62-32509-15
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUL 19 1939
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Dear Mr. Murphy:

Please have this in mind that Mr. Henry L. Dougherty and his schemers have loaded dice. They think that every person has his price. If $10,000 won't do the trick then $25,000 or more will do it. He has succeeded so well in the past that he and his gang stole enough from the American people to pay all the conniving lawyers who control our weak judges to put the shady deals over for them.

Mr. Henry L. Dougherty deserves a monument to be built for him next to Washington--he is a master mind. He proved how he can get away with hundred of millions of dollars through scheming and still be a fine gentleman. The system must be changed so a man like Dougherty is eliminated.

District Attorney Fields for the Western District of Louisiana.

I talked to him long-distance from Cleveland, December 1938, and he made an appointment for me to see him in Shreveport, Louisiana. I made this trip to see him but when I arrived he would not see me. I was told in Shreveport that he is a "cheap politician."

It is about time that the ninety six District Attorneys in the United States are carefully scrutinized and investigated and the great majority of them relieved of their duties.

You will have to get new brooms in order to sweep clean. By this, I mean you will have to replace all the political stooges in the Justice Department before you can reach Mr. Henry L. Dougherty and conniving judges like Judge Manton.

Very respectfully,

/s/ A. Pickus

AP/

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

AC:RLA

July 17, 1939

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. E. A. TAMM

Time: 8:00 P.M.

Agent Shivers called from New Orleans and reported that the last edition of the "New Orleans State" contained the following headlines: "U. S. Indicts Five. Murphy, G-Man Chief Come in for Probe"; then type under that reads, "United States Attorney General, Frank Murphy and Edgar Hoover, Chief of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Will Arrive in New Orleans, Tuesday Morning to Personally Take Charge of Wide Spread Investigation, Now Being Conducted in Louisiana by the Government." Mr. Shivers stated that this was all the papers had related in this connection, and as yet had been unable to find the source of their information; however, he did hear from the United Press, who understood that the State had received information that reservations had been made at the St. Charles Hotel for the Attorney General and the Director, which, of course, is not true.

Agent Shivers advised that he had made inquiry of the Assistant Manager at the St. Charles Hotel, as to what he had in the way of a suite and in the way of accomodations, and I told the Assistant Manager that it might be possible in the near future, without indicating any time, that the Attorney General and Mr. Hoover might come to New Orleans. This was strictly in confidence and the Assistant Manager at the Hotel says that positively he did not give out any information. The Assistant Manager related that after the story came out in the paper, the United Press and Associated Press called and wanted to know if Mr. Hoover or the Attorney General had a reservation at his hotel, and he informed them that he did not have and were not expected there so far as he knew.

Agent Shivers said he did not know what information had been given out from Washington, or what instructions Mr. Rogge had received in this regard, as he has not been able to get in touch with him. Shivers is desirous of learning the authenticity of the report, and requested that Mr. Hoover be advised of this information.

RECORDED & INDEXED

Respectfully,

A. Cornelius

A. Cornelius
Assistant Supervisor

62-32509-151

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUL 18 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

99

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

EAT:GVC

July 17, 1939

Time: 9:40 p.m.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

I called Special Agent Shivers in New Orleans and told him that you had not made any plans to go to New Orleans, although there was a possibility that the Attorney General had announced that both of you were going to New Orleans. I also told Mr. Shivers if the Attorney General had made such an announcement that you had not been advised of it.

I instructed Mr. Shivers to make no comment on this matter to the press.

Respectfully,

E. A. TAMM

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RECORDED 62-32509-150

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUL 19 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

100

July 17, 1939

[redacted]
Time 1:00 P.M.

INFORMATION FOR MR. E. A. TAMM

Re Louisiana Situation

I telephoned Robert Shivers to advise him that the Attorney General had instructed Mr. Rogge that under no circumstances were any indictments to be returned until the Attorney General had approved, which was the same understanding that the Attorney General had with United States Attorney Fiocca. Agent Shivers stated that they intended to have the indictments returned today.

I instructed Agent Shivers to keep in very close touch with this situation and try to find out whether they have grounds for a mail fraud case. Agent Shivers stated that from his conversation with Mr. Rogge, they do not have much more evidence than what is contained in the summary report which Agent Weeks made on July 14th. Agent Shivers and I both agreed that this did not appear to be very strong evidence. I stated that we must watch this case for to indict Seymour Weiss will be a terrific fight and we must be prepared as there is no doubt that he is guilty.

Agent Shivers stated he would keep me in close touch with this and advise me immediately of any new developments.

Very truly yours,

RECORDED

62-32509-149

John Edgar Hoover
Director

JUL 18 1939

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
★ JUL 17 1939 ★

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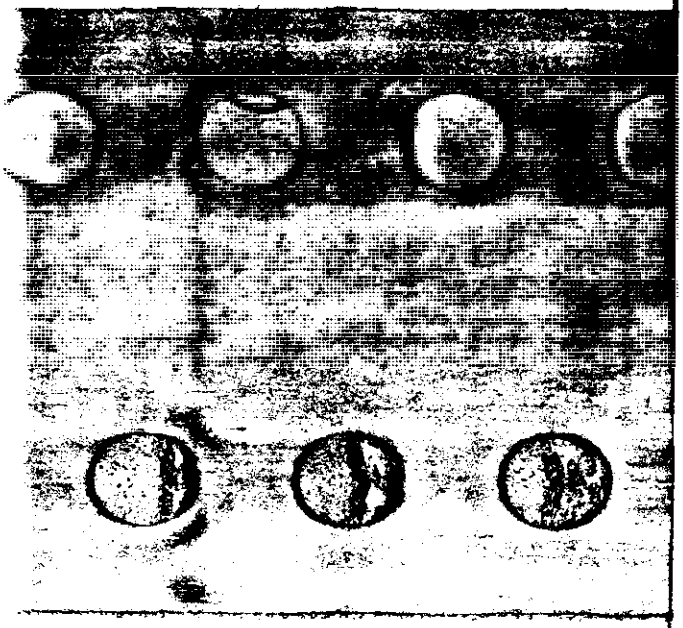

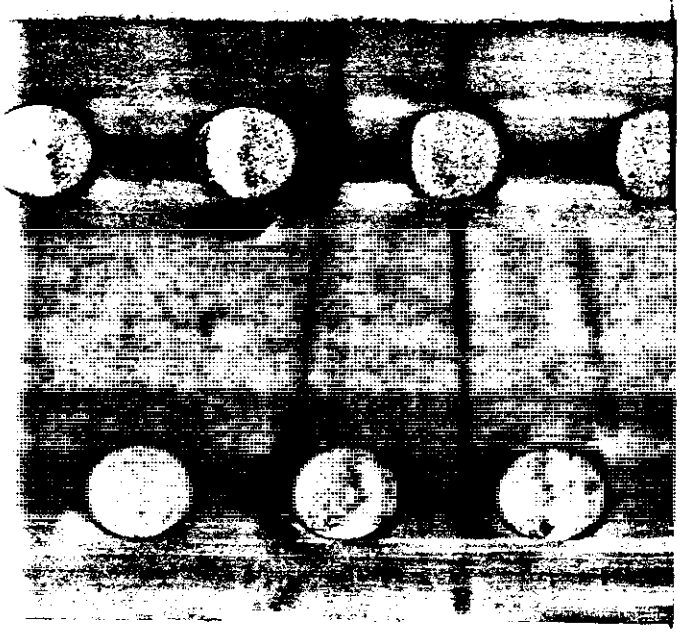

E OF DIRECTOR
REAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Record of Telephone Call or Visitor.

July 17 1939.

RECORDED & INDEXED 62-32509-148

Time 4:15 PM

Name Mr. Shivers

New Orleans

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUL 19 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Referred to

Details:

The following message was taken: The indictments were just returned against Seymour Weiss, Monte Hart, James Munroe Smith, Henry Adams and Louis LeSage; that the A. G. authorized Rogge and Viosca to go ahead; that it was imperative that the indictments be returned today since the Grand Jurors wanted to return the indictments and because the Judge was leaving the city until Friday and if the indictments were not returned today they would have to wait until Friday; that the conclusion had been reached that some action was necessary to prevent creating the impression that the Grand Jury was just engaged in a "white-wash". Mr. Shivers stated that the bond was set at $10,000 each; that the newspapers were furnished with a copy of the indictment and would be on the streets with the story immediately.

cbs.

Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. L. Tamm
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tracy
Miss Beahm
Mrs. Gandy

SEARS

102

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U S DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JUL 8 1939

WESTERN UNION

DECODED COPY

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Lawler
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

WH 46 21 GOVT COLLECT

PHILADELPHIA PENN JUL 8 1939

DIRECTOR FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

U S DEPT OF JUSTICE

JAMES ANTHONY MURPHY INFORMATION CONCERNING CANNOT IDENTIFY ON AVAILABLE INFORMATION ADDITIONAL INQUIRY TO BE MADE WHEN PUBLIC RECORDS AVAILABLE MONDAY.

FLETCHER

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 162-65X

RECORDED & INDEXED

62 - 147

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUL 11 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TAMM TWO

103

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JUL 11 1939
TELETYPE
RECORDED & INDEXED

62-32509-146
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUL 15 1939
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Lawler
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Seare
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

FBI NEW ORLEANS 7-11-39 5-05 PM

DIRECTOR

RE LOUISIANA STATE OFFICIALS INFORMATION CONCERNING. THIS AFTERNOON STATE ATTORNEY GENERAL ELLISON AND HIS SPECIAL ASSISTANT, J. FAIR HARDIN, CONFERRED WITH USA VIOSCA AT NEW ORLEANS IN AN EFFORT TO OBTAIN INFORMATION FROM VIOSCA CONCERNING RESULTS FEDERAL INVESTIGATIONS. VIOCA DID NOT GIVE THEM ANY INFORMATION. FROM INFORMATION FURNISHED BY JM. FAIR HARDIN TO VIOSCA, IT APPEARS THERE MAY BE GOOD MAIL FRAUD CASE IN CONNECTION WITH SALE OF BIENVILLE HOTEL TO LUXX LSU DURING WHICH SEVENTY FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS WAS PAID THREE INDIVIDUALS ALLEGEDLY AS COMMISSIONS. THIS MAIL FRAUD POSSIBILITY IS PRESENTLY UNDER INVESTIGATION BY POST OFFICE INSPECTORS AND IF IT DEVELOPS INTO A CASE WOULDPROBABLY INVOLVE J. EMORY ADAMS, MONTE HART, LEWIS LESAGE, WHO IS A CONTACT MAN FOR STANDARD OIL COMPANY AND POSSIBLY JAMES MONROE SMITH. THE POST OFFICE INSPECTORS INVESTIGATION HAS NOT YET REACHED A POINT WHERE AVAILABLE EVIDENCE IS KNOWN. J. FAIR HARDIN IS ACTIVELY TAKING LEAD AS STATE PROSECUTOR AND IS ACTIVELY HANDLING GRAND JURY AT BATON ROUGE. HE IS GETTING READY TO RETURN ABOUT THIRTY INDICTMENTS AGAINST JAMES MONROE SMITH MAINLY CHARGING FORGERY OF LSU BONDS. U. S. ATTORNEYS OFFICE EXPECTS TO HAVE SOME WPA IRREGULARITY INDICTMENTS RETURNED SOMETIME NEXT WEEK

RECORDED COPY FILED IN

170 SEP 17 1964

PAGE TWO

HAVING RECEIVED PRELIMINARY REPORT IN FORM OF SIGNED STATEMENTS TAKEN
w PH
BY [redacted] INVESTIGATIONSOF PERSONS INTERVIEWED. NO OTHER DEVELOPMENTS

TODAY

SACKETT

SECOND WORD SECOND LINE WPA

END

ACK PLS

OK FBI WASH DC JAR

V

105



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

HUEY P. LONG

PART 5 OF 7

FILE NUMBER: 62-32509
SECTIONS:8 THRU 10

62-32509

Section

8

Department of Justice
Office of the Assistant to the Attorney General
Washington

July 13, 1939

Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Lawler
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

MEMORANDUM TO MR. HOOVER, DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Attached hereto is an anonymous letter dated June 28, 1939, which was mailed in New Orleans, Louisiana.

Please take such action as you may deem the above-mentioned communication warrants.

Matthew F. McGuire
Acting Assistant to the Attorney

8/16/39
Let. N.O.
ACH

RECORDED

INDEXED

62-32507-211

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
AUG 4
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

DE-INDEXED
DATE:
13

Mr Eden Hardie, Jr.
c/o U.S. District Attorney
Post Office Bldg
New Orleans, La.

Dear Citizen:-

Congratulations on your desire to investigate some of the THIEVERY of GOVERNMENT FUNDS on PWA and WPA projects in Louisiana.

I trust as an old timer when the U.S. Grand Jury started something like this they generally went to the BAT, and some one always had several HOME RUNS to the Penn. I hope you gentlemen revive the confidence in the American People by bringing to account some of those well thought of gentlemen that have become lower than the common Highway Thief.

Right in our midst, we have some very startling facts to face, BUT, I hope that the exposure of Dr Smith, which is only a little part of the THIEVERY will not grant the U.S. Grand Jury the opportunity to SMOKE SCREEN the other larger offenses.

Take the CHARITY HOSPITAL, where the Board is falling Head of Heels to accept that ABORTION of ABORTIONS on the American Public.

Do you know that in the plumbing and other piping parts of that building that never has a test, I mean an actual test of Water in Water Pipes and Steam and other thing been tested actually in those pipes.

Do you know that on NON-COMPETITIVE products that Dr Bel's assistant has been accustomed to say, to a Business house, "WHAT IS YOUR PRICE ?" and when told would say what is 15% of that cost, and when told would say, well Mr Blank, you go ahead, and when you give me that amount 15% in Cash, I will approve your bill.

And do you know that these ADD-DUCTS or DE-DUCTS are split amon at the whole board, take that purchasing Agent, Dumaine, and half negro put him to the test, feed him " ICE CREAM AND CAKE, like Chief Groutch says he feeds the criminals to get a coffession, and I think that you can make that BIRD flap his wings.

Do you know that Dr Bel and duAudory are the ACE-PARTICIPANTS IN the Graft.

But, don't leave the Jews out, like Shushan and Hart and Weiss, they get theirs.

I will tell you something hot, yet, the New PWA project in Jefferson Parish, Gretna, La. the School Board split $ 32,000.00 on the sites that they offer as their part of the PWA grant. And here is how it was done, taking up property for this Project, a piece of property was bought, the owner said he wanted $ 2,000.00 they took an option for $ 2,500.00 and paid cash down of $ 500.00, and whn it was taken in the deal for the School it was listed as $ 12,500.00 and many more were handled the same way. Of course they will say that they did not take PWA Money but they did DEFRAUD the PWA in the land values as their part of the project. And Justice Archie Higgins and his family was in on this.

Boys you have a large job before you, I hope that they give you Ice Water and Air-Conditioning rooms to work in, because things on your table will sure heat up the atmosphere of your rooms.

Now that we have an opportunity, lets clean HOUSE.

I would give you my name and address but if I did, my life would not be worth the cost of having a linen suit cleaned.

I see Mayor Maestri paid the New Gov. a visit with the KING of Lottery and GAMBLING OPERATION IN NEW ORLEANS.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INV
AUG 4
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF J

13-32-1097-211

2

DON'T LET VIOSCA SIDE TRACK YOU . YOU KNOW HE WANT MAESTRIE TO O.K. HIM FOR THE JUDGESHIP AND ROOSEVELT HAS AGREE THAT NONE SHALL BE CONSIDERED UNLESS THAT EX- PROSTITUTE PIMP NOW MAYOR MAESTRI PUTSHIS O.K.

A FINE KETTLE OF FISH THAT THE PRESIDENT HAS BECOME HITCHED TO. PIMPS, THIEVES AND DEGENERATES NO WONDER ROOSELVELT LOOKS LIKE A THIEF HIMSELF.

PRESIDENT WILSON ONCE SAID:" OUR CIVILIZATION CAN'T IMPROVE MATERIALLY UNLESS WE IMPROVE FIRST, SPIRITUALL

AUG 7 10 20 AM '39
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U.S. DEPT OF JUSTICE

JUL - 6 1939
THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

OFFICE OF THE ... RECEIVED
AUG 27 1939
ATTORNEY GEN...

The Home Insurance Company

OFFICES IN HYDE BUILDING

INSURES EVERYTHING INSURABLE, KEEPS IT INSURED — PLACE YOUR ORDER, HAVE YOUR RISKS UNDERWRITTEN BY US

THERE ARE TWO CLASSES: ONE PROTECTS LIFE AND BUSINESS INTERESTS BEFORE ACCIDENTS OCCUR; THE OTHER NURSES REGRETS AND LOSSES AFTERWARDS

Winnfield, Louisiana 7-29-39.

Mr. Frank Murphy, Atty. Gen., U. S.,
New Orleans, La.
Dear Mr. Murphy:-

I had a conference on yesterday with Mr. R. P. Parker, Crowville, Franklin Parish, La. Mr. Parker is a leading citizen, thoroughly reliable, well posted, and probably knows more of the inside workings of the "machine" than any man in his parish. He is heartily in favor of apprehending and sending to prison all of malefactors, but he has little if any confidence in the state courts doing any more that the force of public opinion forces them to do. He recounted numerous violations of the law, politicalization of the relief organizations, the purchase of votes in congressional election in 1938, the padding of the payrolls with names just before the election, and after election dropping them etc.

I asked his permission to direct your attention to the matter. He assured me it met with his hearty approval, and that he would be very glad to furnish all the evidence in his possession to an investigatorn, if only one should be sent to him.

The "machine" extends its ramifications into ~~the~~ every parish in the state. Political "machines" are identical wherever they may exist, perpetute themselves and rob the tax payer to the uttermost limit. If they are to be broken up, the federal government must do it. The states are not going to do it.

There is plenty that can be uncovered in every parish in the state, if a good sleuth is put on the job. It will require some time and not a little expense. If deocratic government is to continue, and it is, these "machines" that plunder and steal "to the last drop" must be destroyed.

The relief organizations is Louisiana are honeycombed with fraud, and are employed also as recruiting stations for the perpetuation of present conditions, intolerable as they are.

Yours truly,

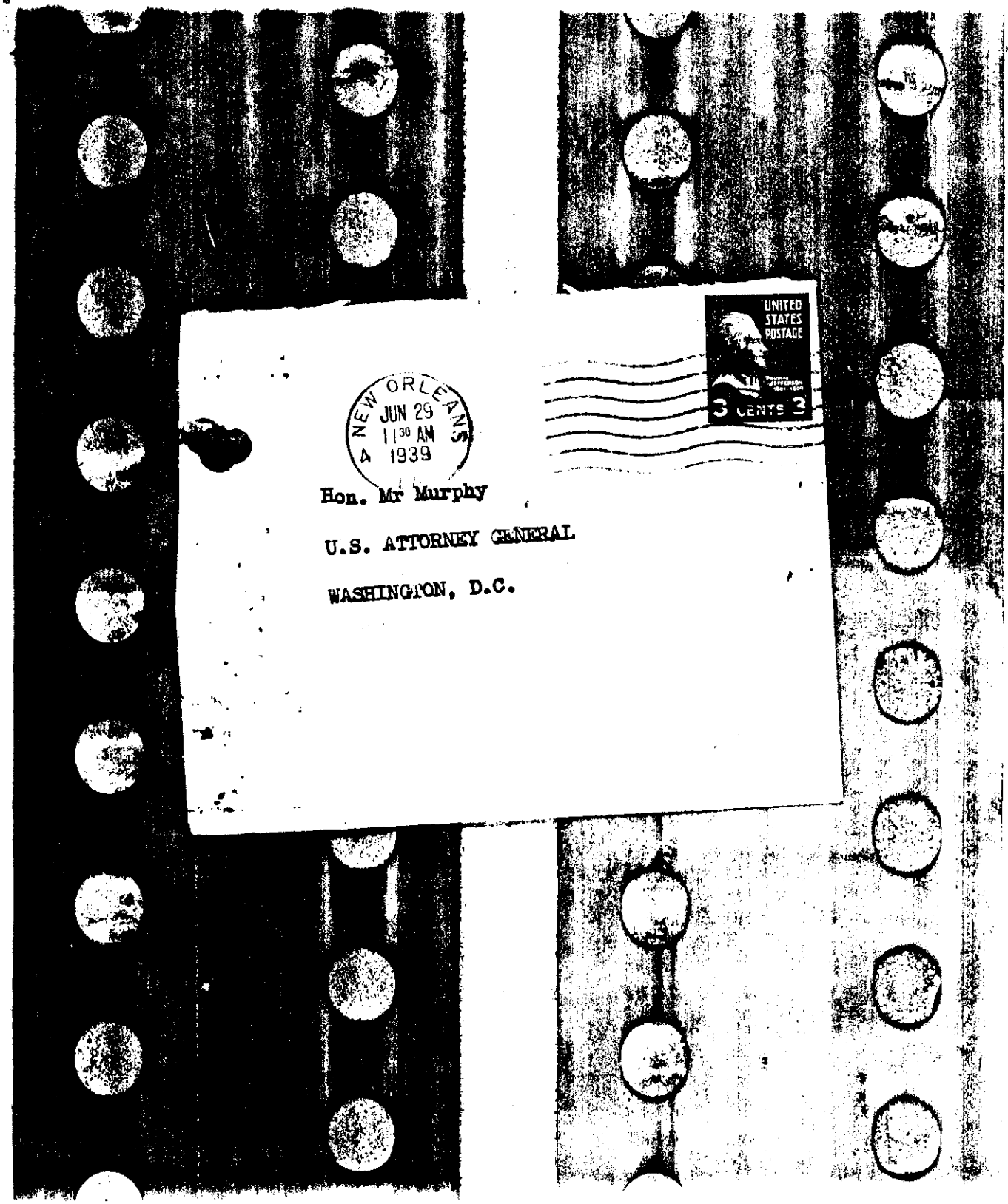
B. W. Bailey

B. W. Bailey.

8/16/39 - Sel. N.C.

RECORDED & INDEXED

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
AUG 5 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TAMM TWC


NEW ORLEANS
JUN 29
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UNITED STATES POSTAGE
3 CENTS 3
Hon. Mr Murphy
U.S. ATTORNEY GENERAL
WASHINGTON, D.C.

United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

EAT:GVC

August 3, 1939

Time: 10:05 a.m.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

I called Special Agent Dunker in New Orleans in connection with Mr. Rogge's request that the FBI investigate a certain Grand Juror. I told Mr. Dunker you had authorized this investigation and the investigation could be initiated immediately.

Respectfully,

E. A. TAMM

RECORDED

62-32507-210

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
AUG 4 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WILSON TWO

Harry Jacobs, Levee Board Engineer 1937-38, used WPA labor and Louisiana Highway trucks to haul sand to elevate his property, about 14 months work, in St. Bernard Parish. WPA fences were bought for state park in St. Tammany Parish. Material was hauled and deposited on state park grounds, subsequently Leche and Rankin appropriated enough of this fencing to fence in a large area of their property. Leche used highway tractors, trucks and WPA labor to build bridges on his property in 1938-39. Rankin used WPA labor to build his fences and planted trees dug up from Salmen Lumber Co.'s land which adjoins his property near state park.

The Hero family in Plaquemines parish have spent thousands of dollars improving and ditching their own property. This work has been going on for three years.

Leche caused to be distributed to families on the Atchafalaya River carloads of gravel in exchange for subscriptions to the Progress. Every family between Melville and Simmsport were given gravel to build roads on their private property by orders of Leche to Harmus Zeringue who lives at Melville and distributed this gravel. Leche moved from New Orleans a barber and fitted him up with a house near his place to shave he and Bushan. This man wears a State Board of Health badge.

The State Board of Health has employed in New Orleans a lot of gamblers who pose as health inspectors (who are secret service men) for the administration. They have such gangs in every parish in the State where thousands of dollars of State money goes to pay these burglers. Austin Fontenot of Opelousas, Louisiana, is the instructor for men so employed. Some of these gamblers leave the State of Louisiana and follow the races up North for four to six months and continue to draw their pay as Board of Health inspectors.

RECORDED & INDEXED

Leche has received thousands of dollars to release convicts from the State penitentiary. One convict told this informant that he was released by his relatives paying $500.00 to Leche's go-betweens in the month of May, 1939.

The informant would like to know and the public at large what became of all the oil lands donated to the Charity Hospital from the estate of Wisner and Dresser. From all accounts, a good many oil wells producing on this property, wells owned by the Texas Oil Company, are not paying any royalties. If so, who has this money? The Texas Oil Company has been drilling wells on this property back of Lafitte, south to the Gulf. What has become of all of the oil lands formerly owned by the State, which were sold to whitewash organizations in the ranks of the State officials from Noe down to the present day?

2

The City of New Orleans is buying asphalt that is being mined in Georgia. Two of the men interested in this concern are connected with the City administration and a third by the name of Caldwell living in Atlanta or Birmingham (not related to the local Caldwells) This asphalt is being sold to Craven & Land by these individuals at a handsomeprofit. If Hampton Reynolds and Crutcher were investigated and these shipments traced to origin and the prices ascertained for this product at origin and the price New Orleans is paying for it, you would readily see the extent of the graft.

In 1937 Leche painted the names off eight State trucks and put his name on side of trucks to haul bricks from Charity Hospital site to his home in Covington. Sushan did the same thing with Orleans Levee Board trucks to haul bricks from Charity Hospital to his home near Covington. These bricks were demolished with WPA labor. Leche also used WPA labor to haul these bricks to his home site. Leche used WPA labor for landscaping building site.

Charity Hospital foundation should have had about 9000 piles or better. A good many of these piles, or 7000 of such piles, should have been driven sixty feet into the ground but the majority of them driven at night were driven about 30 feet and cut off, with the approval of the architects inspector who is the worst crook in the State of Louisiana. In some instances the cut-offs were long enough to be used as piling. A lot of these facts can be substantiated by getting in touch with Mr. E. A. Cotton, Walnut 1760-W, New Orleans, who was the rivet inspector on the job and refused to be bribed.

The writer hopes that you as an agent of your department will put public duty and honesty above all selfish desires and check into these various leads which are bona fide and bring the guilty to account for their deeds of crookedness and distrust.

In the informant's opinion the Federal Government is a dam sight more rotten than the state government, and we hope that this investigation will bring out some future men who are honest and not traitors to their obligations. I am three score and ten years and will later on disclose my identity when the above disclosures have been acted upon. I have based the latter remarks on the investigations made by Viosca, the Federal attorney, when he threw out Chester Martin's case against the State and (Federal) WPA when he made the remark that there was nothing to it. Viosca is one of the State's gang who could not make a living until he was given this position by the Federal Government. He is no more fit to be entrusted with these duties any more than Leche or any other local politician. The whole United States knows that this investigation and trial is taking place between a bunch of thieves where one-half is trying the other half, and the most stupid of human beings cannot guess the results unless, as I have stated above, some of you fellows who have the opportunity keep this democracy intact and stand out as our forefathers did. However, if the men who have been indicted or implicated were found guilty and punished and proper means taken at the next election to see that the votes are not substituted, then the old gang would not drift back into office. With a fair account of things their getting back into office would be an impossibility

8

because these scandals have brought out an interest in State affairs to make the least interested individual want to straighten out the destiniesof our State.

CEILING FANS
CULATING ICE WATER

A. P. GARDNER
MANAGER

Hotel Gardner
SHREVEPORT, LA.

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
RECEIVED
JUL 21 1939

Dear Sir

Alfred Glasser ran 2,500,000 bbls hot oil from Sexton Lease in Rodessa La in partnership with State officials

Arch Kaynes ran 16000 bbls daily for months in Rodessa (hot oil) when the allowable was 300 bbls

These operations made possible account spletting with State officials, Rankin etc

Careful investigation of records of Hotel Management Co N.Y. might disclose Seymour was purchase of its stock altho sum is compared on bonds being paid in N.Y. from NO

It looks now that our frauds will be answered

8/16/39
Set N.O.
ACH

Anderson

To
Hon Frank Murphy
atty General
Washington DC

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&
INDEXED

62-32509-209
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
AUG 4 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATION

NEW ORLEANS
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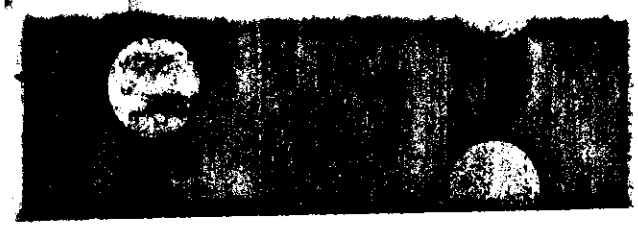
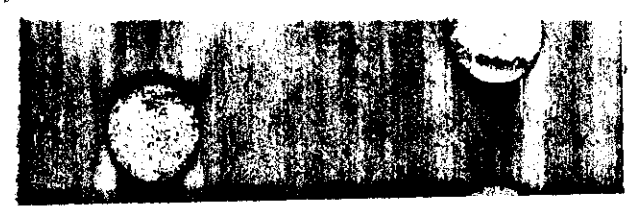
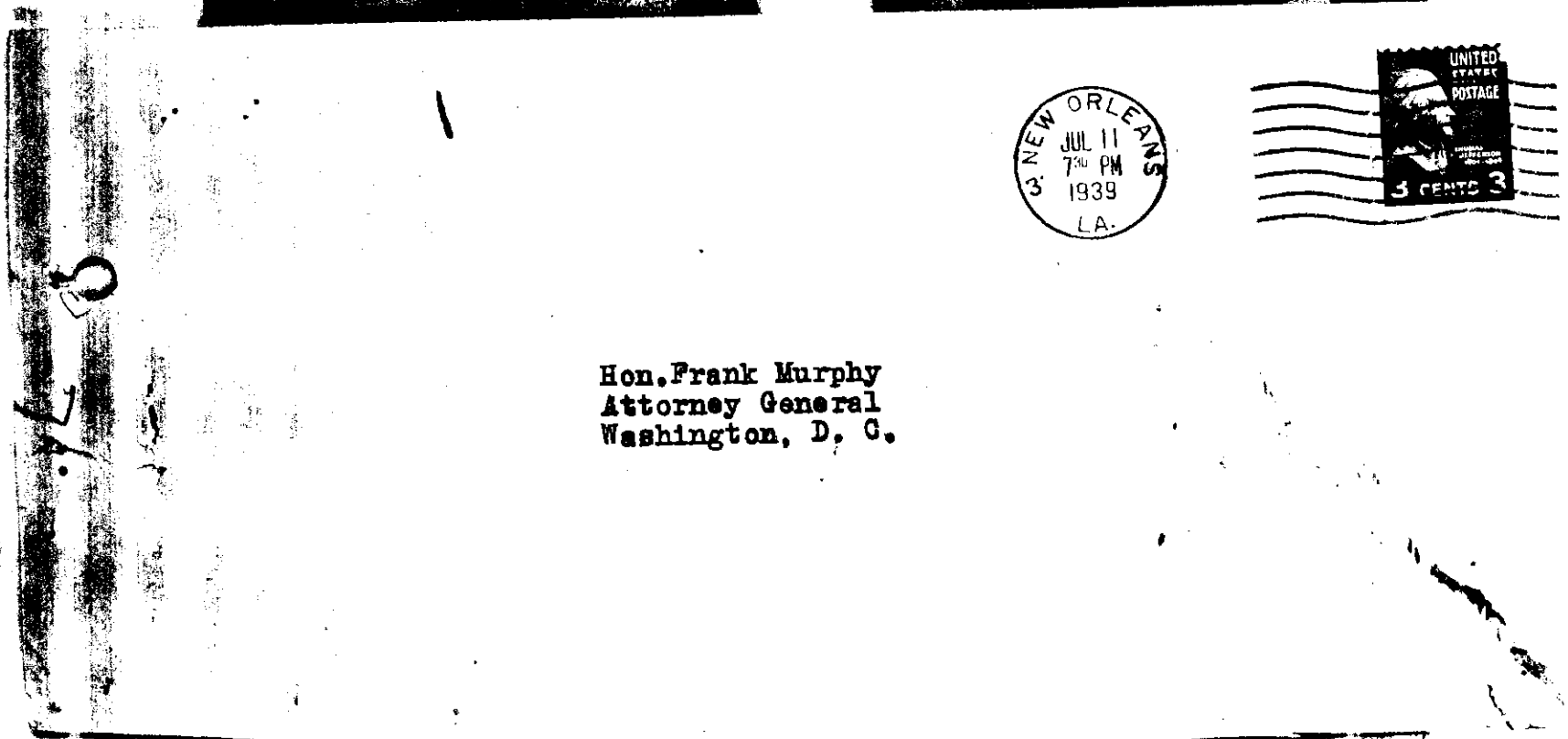
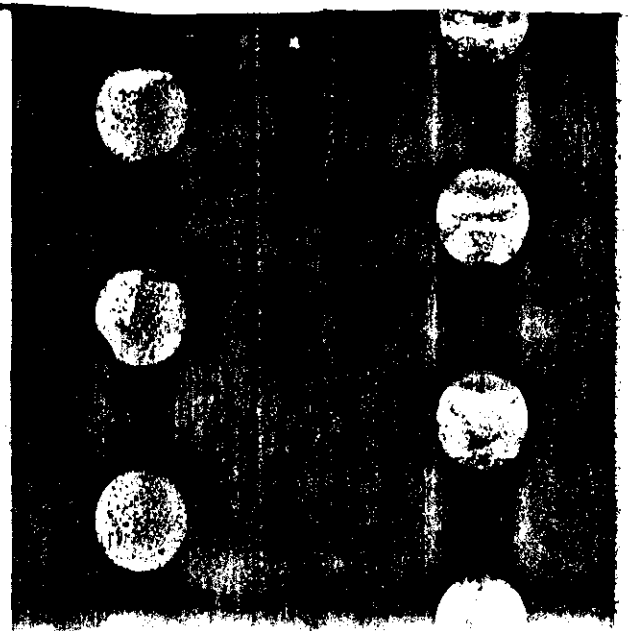
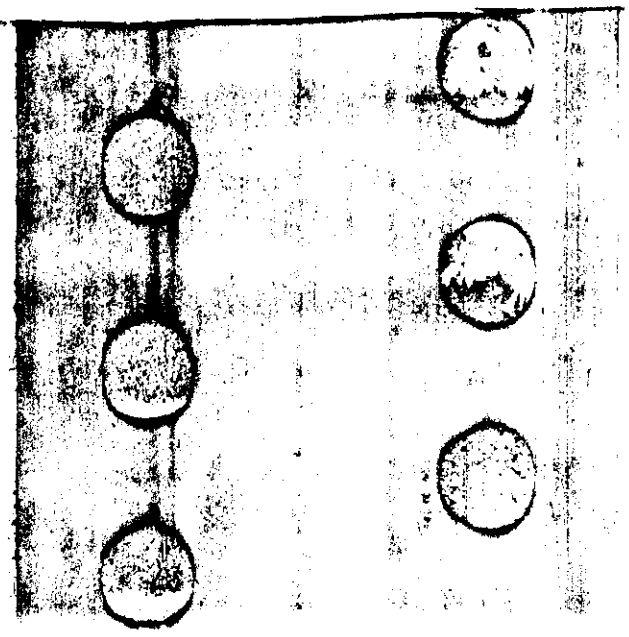






Hon. Frank Murphy
Attorney General
Washington, D. C.





COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUL 23 1939

21456

TELETYPE

Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hoche
Mr. Lester
Mr. Lawler
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Soars
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

RECORDED & INDEXED

62- 32509-208

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUL 25 1939
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FBI NEW ORLEANS 7-23-39 5-02 PM AHS

DIRECTOR

LOUISIANA STATE OFFICIALS, INFORMATION CONCERNING. CHRISTENBERRY, FORMER SECRETARY TO HUEY P. LONG AND BROTHER OF ASSISTANT U. S. ATTORNEY HERBERT CHRISTENBERRY AT NEW ORLANS, APPOINTED SECRETARY TO GOVERNOR EARL K. LONG, EFFECTIVE TOMORROW. A. B. PATTERSON, HEAD OF NEW ORLEANS PUBLIC SERVICE, INC., OFFERED [redacted] POSITION PRESIDENT OF NEW ORLEANS DOCK BOARD, FROM WHICH POSITION SEYMOUR WEISS RESIGNED JULY TWENTY FIRST. DR. CLARENCE LORIO PRESENTLY UNDER INDICTMENT IN STATE COURT RESIGNED FROM POSITION PRESIDENT LOUISIANA STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY AND DR. D. B. BARBER, FORMER VICE PRESIDENT, APPOINTED PRESIDENT. GAMBLING ESTABLISHMENTS IN NEW ORLEANS REPORTED CLOSING, BUT REASON FOR THIS PRESENTLY UNKNOWN. W. P. [redacted], FORMER HEAD OF IDENTIFICATION BUREAU, LOUISIANA STATE POLICE, APPOINTED CHIEF OF [redacted] POLICE AT BATON ROUGE LATE YESTERDAY.

SACKETT

END

OK FBI WASH DC SRN

New Orleans, La.
May 30th, 39.

21457

Hon. Frank Murphy.
U.S. Attorney General of the
United States of Americn
Washington, D.C.

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
RECEIVED
JUN 13 1939

Dear Mr Murphy:-

On May the 29th., you were in New Orleans in company with Mr J. Edgar Hoover, the Great ACE of Criminal Detectors.

You on that occasion spoke to the newspaper men as to the cure for the evils of Democracy.

RECORDED & INDEXED
62-32509-20
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

On May the 30th., the N.O.Daily States carried an editorial that hit the spot of the common people of this State and the U.S.

Since that time with credit to the same paper and its morning associate the Times-Picayune there has been uncovered a small part of the crime that is carried on by the HIGHER-UPS in this state that is the Politicians and of the business people and marchants as well as the people interested in GOOD clean government while they look with discust on the manner of operation they fear the personal results if THEY DARED TO OPEN THEIR MOUTHS .....

It would seem that now the U.S. Departments are in on this investigation, BUT..... will it be another waste of money ? Some years ago the Gov'mt, while you were in Michigan as their Govenor, made a minute investigation on some of the vice and curruption in this state, BUT what did it amount to ---- one Joe Fisher went to Atlanta for a short while, a small fry.,.. BUT .. what... became of those others that were more guilty ?

Nelson Bros, Abe Shushan, Semour Weiss and other thaty were not brought to light..... You should weal know for the records are in W ashington under the Title:- " THE SECOND LOUISIANA PURCHASE" and who was the instigator of this greater crime,..... Mr Roosevelt. For their Congressmen's and Senators vote on his New Deal Schemes he had that weakling of a Dist Atty non-pross the criminal charges but the civil charges (change of money) was collected. You know Jesus Christ drove the money changers out of the TEMPLE, would it not be interesting to have this great act re-enacted.

Now, the people are now thinking and expressing the though that you will get ORDERS to soft petal the investigation now being carried on by the several departments.

However you must be congratulated on your first brave act; of refusing to hand over to the State District Attorneys your files on the charges that you have against these criminal much worste that any Dillinger, Capone or Karpis.

Your District Attorney is first a weakling of the first water, and surrounding him are a crew of appointments at the behest of one BOB MAESTRI who to-day and since this investigation have been taking such information that they can get in their official connection and are passing it on to the HIGHER-UPS like Maestri and his gang of WHITE COLLAR THUGS. Therefore if you ever expect to reach a reasonable point of actually doing things with these criminals you had better stop the leaks out of your New Orleans District Attorney's office .

Talking about "DE-DUCTS" Mr Tom Hill the former collector perhaps don't know became tired of collections and not getting his so he last year made a raid on that Safety Deposit Box, and is reported to have taken about $ 350,000.00 and after being away for several weeks returned as told the gang, Maestri and Leche and Weiss that he was there what the hell were they going to do, and dared them to failto pay his salary check of $1,000. 00 per month. Tom Hill told them then that he had a record of everything and that if they "BUMPED HIM OFF" that a certain person would sell to the papers the entire facts that would not look good in PRINT.

Talk about PWA and WPA investigations, why not look into the painting of the Maestri property on Orleans Ave and the Cave New Home and the Pratt new home all have been guilty and by the way the Semour Weiss Dairy at Paridis, La. all constructed on WPA material and labor.

Shushan and Weiss I hope have not bought you and the others ower they are likewise users of PWA and WPA material and workmen.

Talk about investiga..ions, that [illegible] election of Dr Smith in the 6th district was the plainest STEAL, they stuffed the ballot boxes, and would not let anyone see the count, in fact many [illegible] were counted just as [illegible] was made and that was all but at that time MR ROOSEVELT WAS CONSUMATING THE 2nd LOUISIANA PURCHASE AND LECHE WAS HIS MOUTHPIECE.

1453

YOU SPOKE OF VICE , GAMBLING AND CRIME IN THE PARTISAN POLITICS,.... WELL did you know WHY.... Mr Guerre chief of the State Police insisted that his criminal Murphy Roden (Webster Dictionary says this work means "RAT") be the one to bring back Dr Smith, well here is the facts.... they knew that the Air-Ship only held four people, and that Dr Smith's wife would be brought back in their AUTO... and WHY.... because RODEN (RAT) intended to return with Smith and in the trip up in the Air he RAT "RODEN would abuse and curse Smith and it would result in Smith being thrown over board and then claim that Dr Smith leaped from the plaine. The gang fear Smith talking, and right now Smith knows that his life is surer in JAIL than on the streets of any town of Louisiana.

RODEN (RAT)and Messini now the Chief of the Dock Board Police killed Huey for the gang and they would not stopat anything where they could stop a wagging tongue

WILL THIS BE ANOTHER OR 3rd. PURCHASE OF LOUISIANA, YOU KNOW THESE UNDER WORLD CHARACTER LIKE MAESTRI THE CHIEF CONTACT MAN OF JIM FARLEY AND ROOSEVELT WILL STOP AT NOTHING.

THE RESULTS OF THIS INVESTIGATION WILL BE THE MAKING OR BREAKING OF THE NATIONAL DEMOCARTIC PARTY IN 1940.

Two years ago when the FBI was on the heel os the DOPE RING and would have had to arrest Mayor Maestri, why was the whole FBI crew called off ?
Pressure from Washington.

Darest Thou Then—

ACCORDING TO FRANK MURPHY, attorney-general of the United States, who talked to New Orleans newspaper men yesterday, the great American purge for clean government is on.

Mr. Murphy believes that only by dissociating vice, gambling and crime from partisan politics, can democracy, exemplified by the United States of America, stand up and survive the onslaughts of the dictatorships of Europe.

He reassures America that the federal government as presently constituted will strike and strike hard. He indicates that if local authorities do not move against gambling, vice and racketeering, Washington will, with all the forces at its command.

Mr. Murphy, in his word picture of national, state and city corruption, said:

"There is no mystery about how government is corrupted. It starts with slush funds, amassed by vice. I divide vice into the two divisions of prostitution and gambling. The gambling includes the numbers racket, the slot machines, the devices that are so thick in certain places in America that you can almost stumble over them on the streets. The gambling houses, with their old familiar games—they make their alliances with partisan politics, these overlords of vice and crime. What follows is corruption of elections, corruption of the courts, corruption of the parole and pardon boards, corruption of the whole governmental structure."

The numbers racket as designated by Mr. Murphy corresponds to the lottery as conducted in New Orleans. Robert Maestri killed [illegible] the slot machines, but in their places were substituted those so-called educational devices known as pinball machines. A slot machine occasionally paid off, pinball machines seldom do. You pay for your education in learning how to put a ball in a round hole—great intellectual exercise, we should say. These machines now infest the city to a greater degree than did the oldtime slots. But then our boys, our girls, our daughters and sisters, our wives, and even we men, are being educated.

Mr. Murphy's words uttered in New Orleans yesterday ring true as to the effect of gambling on the body politic; but there is a hollow sound and an inconsistent rattle to them because only in isolated cases has Mr. Murphy's warning been followed by action.

He spoke of Mr. Pendergast in Kansas City and what happened to him. It must be recalled that Mr. Pendergast was being fought by the national administration. It was the desire of Washington to destroy his political power, and so the crooked old man was justly sent to jail; but all of us should remember that Washington said nothing about racketeering, nothing about gambling, nothing about ballot box corruption—it sent the old boss to jail because he had failed to pay his income tax. In other words, he hadn't divided the loot with the government.

And so we [illegible] made by the government on vice and corruption, and we [illegible] monster called politics rears its head. Those against the administration are prosecuted, those with the administration pay their income taxes and go on their devastating way. We hope, however, that Mr. Murphy is sincere in his effort to stamp out municipal, state and national corruption by killing at the fountainhead the gambling halls of America.

Mr. Murphy talked yesterday in a city familiar with all kinds of gambling and all kinds of ballot box stuffing. If he is sincere in his effort to stamp out the cause of corruption, he could have thrown a rock from his window and smashed the windows of several gambling halls, one of them the biggest in the South. He could have taken a ride around the city and played all kinds of gigs and saddles in all kinds of lottery shops, from the tiny hole in the wall to the palatial rooms where the Lords of Chance preside.

He could have walked along the streets and heard the call boys tell when the ponies were off, and how they progressed as they dashed around the ovals throughout America. This information was furnished them by a nationwide news service which circulates such information in all cities throughout the country.

If Mr. Murphy is a good detective, and incidentally he had the head G-man, Mr. Hoover, with him, he could have learned how, here in New Orleans, bookmakers are charged a certain amount for race-track service, and only a part of this money finds its way into the pockets of the owners and operators of this service. Where the balance of the money goes is a mystery; but, since the race track closed, there have been no handbook raids by the police.

How forgetful we are! Mr. Murphy, if he had toured the city in quest of information regarding gambling and vice, he should by all means have met the dark-skinned "Mr. Beansie," who could have told him lots of things if he had been so inclined about gambling operations in New Orleans, and about his alliances with certain white political big shots.

If Mr. Murphy had cared to take a ride to adjoining parishes, he could have seen many palatial gambling halls. He could have seen a parking lot for automobiles connected with one of these resorts, which was paved with state gravel, tar and sand, the work done by state employes, and the contract expedited by the use of state trucks and machinery.

Mr. Murphy could have had photographic proof of this job and for which no one has been punished.

[illegible] Murphy said something about taxes. [illegible] his one little job would have shown [illegible]

And so we say to Mr. Murphy, if you are sincere in trying to clean up America, [illegible] in believing that gambling is the cause of political corruption, yesterday you viewed a splendid field for your commendable endeavors.

Quoting something or other, somebody or other, may be it was Sir Walter Scott in "The Lady of the Lake," and paraphrasing the writer a little:

"And darest thou then to beard the tiger
In his den,
The gambler in his hall?"

62-32509-208

15

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JUL 22 1939
TELETYPE

DECODED COPY

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Lawler
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

FBI NEW ORLEANS, LA. JULY 22,1939 710 PM TM

DIRECTOR

LOUISIANA STATE OFFICIALS INFORMATION CONCERNING. FEDERAL GRAND JURY NEW ORLEANS RECESSED UNTIL MONDAY WHEN THEY ARE SCHEDULED TO HEAR TESTIMONY RELATIVE JAMES MONROE SMITH BOND TRANSACTIONS AND TESTIMONY IN HOT OIL INVESTIGATION. O JOHN ROGGE LEFT FOR WASHINGTON TODAY SCHEDULED RETURN NEW ORLEANS ON THE TWENTYSEVENTH. HILLERY J GAUDIN ASSISTANT U S ATTORNEY NEW ORLEANS HAS AGREED TO RESIGN. SEYMOUR WEISS HAS RESIGNED FROM PUBLIC OFFICES HELD.

B. E. SACKETT

END

OK FBI WASH DC JPO

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62- 32509-207X3
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUL 22 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

16

EAT:DM

July 12, 1939

Special Agent in Charge
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Sir:

I am transmitting herewith copies of an anonymous letter addressed to the Attorney General under date of June 12, 1939, from Shreveport, Louisiana, for reference to the United States Attorney at New Orleans, Louisiana.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tam
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Lawler
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Quinn Tam
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

Enclosure

RECORDED

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
★ JUL 12 1939 ★
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

copies enc retained Bu file

62-32509-20
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUL 13 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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TO THE HONORABLE THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE WASHINGTON D. C.
MR. Frank MURPHY ATTORNEY GENERAL

STATE OF LOUISIANA
PARISH OF EAST BATON ROUGE

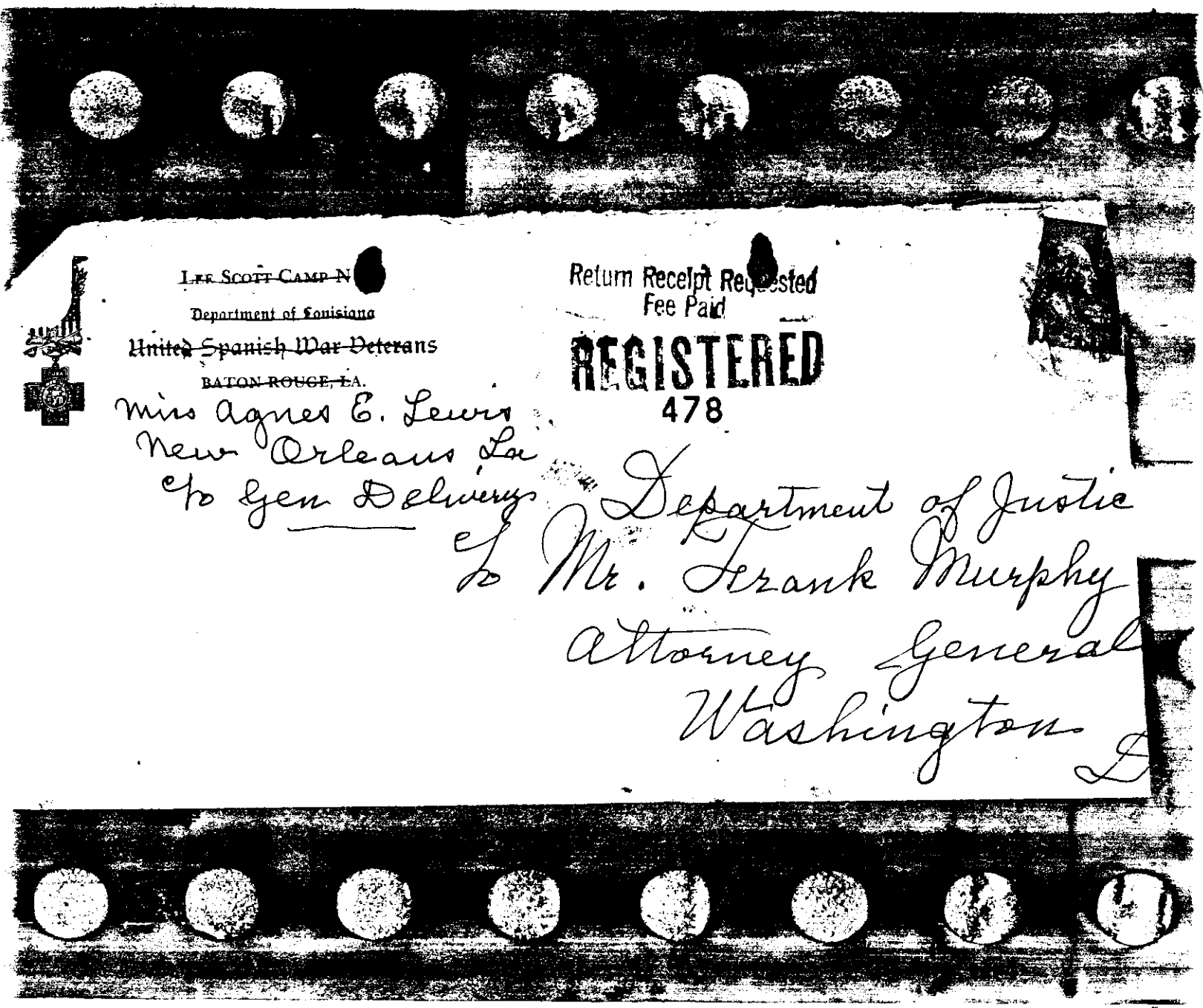
BEFORE ME, the undersigned authority personally came and appeared; miss Agnes E. Lewis or Annie E. Lewis
Who after being first duly sworn deposed and said
That the Heirs of the Succession of Mr. & Mrs John B. Lewis have been penalized pauperized and destituted by the corrupt acts the several Officials acting as Agents for the Agricultural Adjustm Administration tripple AAA ;Operating illegally and fraudulently i Copperation with the County Agent W.E. Williams et als of Iberia Parish and the Local Committees composed of personally adversely interested enerical parties Howard J. Olivier of the 2nd Ward et als and several aggressive itenerant persons of Iberia Parish who have invaded the private fields of the Private Estate of the Heirs of the Succession of the said Mr. & Mrs John B. Lewis late bone fide registered Owners in joint Community of acquets and gains of the Plantation Ave Maries commonly known as the John B. Lewis being situated in the Parish of Iberia State of Louisiana

Deponent further deposed and said that there has been repeated acts of violences and depridations committed on said Far which has been illegally and unlawfully invaded by discriminating unjustly by virtue of the Tripple AAA and its duly authorized Ag aforsaid and in which special mention is made of one F. W. Spencer of lawful age and a resident of the Parish of East Baton Rouge and being designated as the Administrative Agent at the L.S.U. of the who with one J. W. Bateman Marcel J. Voorhies of the Sugar District of Louisiana have deliberately systametically wilfully feloniously knowingly a intentionally misused the name of the Heirs of the said Estate and name of the Succession of Mr. & Mrs John B. Lewis No. 2918 & 2525 & purported fraud estate 3487 of Miss Alberta Lewis with intent to d and have defrauded the " TESTATE ESTATE & SUCCESSIONs # 2918 - "t of which the Beneficery Heirs and joint coowners are the sole Credit And that there has been maladministration of Federal Government Can benefit Funds and a demand is made for a probe and investigation of fraud and illegal acts committed by said persons et als desguised and which has been a monopoly of trade in violation of the Anti Tr

All against the Intent of the AAA & Other Federal and State Laws o United States of America.

miss Annie E. Lew
Miss Agnes E. Lew

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 11th day of July, 1939
Notary Public



Lee Scott Camp N
Department of Louisiana
United Spanish War Veterans
BATON ROUGE, LA.

Return Receipt Requested
Fee Paid

REGISTERED
478

Miss Agnes E. Lewis
New Orleans La
% Gen Delivery

Department of Justice
To Mr. Frank Murphy
Attorney General
Washington D

New Orleans, La.
July 14, 1939.

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

Re: MONTE M. HART; et al; MAIL FRAUD

Re: LOUISIANA STATE OFFICIALS;
INFORMATION CONCERNING.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

For the past two days I have been trying to obtain some coherent, concise details relating to the mail fraud case which U. S. Attorney VIOSCA believes exists against the above named individuals and which he considers the most important case to have indicted and prosecuted at this time, as mentioned in my teletypes.

It was almost an impossible task, since there have been no reports submitted as such, the various Assistant U. S. Attorneys have conducted inquiries relative to the matter, as have agents of the Internal Revenue Service and various persons have testified before the Grand Jury, the transcript of testimony not having been completely written up. It was not possible to get the details from any one individual, since none of this information or evidence had been correlated and existed principally in the minds of the various officials rather than in writing.

After some insistence on my part, MR. VIOSCA had the Internal Revenue agents submit a summary of all of the work they did on this case, and also submit to MR. VIOSCA copies of the statements they had taken from those defendants and prospective witnesses in connection with this matter that they have interviewed. I secured copies of these statements and I also secured the transcripts of the testimony which was already written up concerning the testimony of some of these people before the Grand Jury, and also had Special Agent WEEKS in addition to myself, interview the various Assistant U. S. Attorneys to try to secure as many facts as possible concerning this case.

RECORDED & INDEXED

Based upon all this conglomeration of information, the last of which we did not succeed in obtaining until 6:30 tonight, we have attempted to prepare a summary report, as closely as possible to

ORIGINAL FILED IN

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that which we would prepare based upon our own investigations, in an effort to give you as nearly as we can determine from these sources aforementioned the details of the alleged scheme to defraud, the use of the mails, the substance of the indictment proposed to be returned by U. S. Attorney VIOSCA, the names of the apparently necessary witnesses, the apparent substance of their testimony, together with a summary of the information apparently furnished by the subjects at the time they were interviewed by agents of the Internal Revenue Service.

It should be noted that our Bureau did not conduct any investigation whatsoever concerning this matter. It will be seen from the summary that there are a number of instances wherein the identity and details of the testimony of necessary witnesses are not known. It is entirely possible and probable that there are other necessary and important witnesses who should be listed as witnesses, however, the identity of such persons is not known to us, and is not included in any of the written matter obtained by us or in any of the oral information furnished us.

In addition to the Bureau's copies of the summary report submitted in this matter by Agent WEEKS, I am enclosing for your information herewith the following:

1 - Copy of a report from the Acting Special Agent in Charge of the Internal Revenue Service dated July 14, 1939, to the U. S. Attorney, summarizing his investigation.

2 - Copy of a proposed rough draft form indictment which U. S. Attorney VIOSCA expects to have returned in this case by the Federal Grand Jury.

3 - Copy of a memorandum of U. S. Attorney VIOSCA dated July 13, 1939, from Acting Special Agent in Charge FRANK W. LOHN of the Internal Revenue Service.

4 - Copy of a statement obtained by Special Agents of the Internal Revenue Service from M. E. HART dated April 14, 1939.

5 - Copy of a statement obtained by Internal Revenue agents from M. E. HART dated July 12, 1939.

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6 - Copy of a statement obtained from JOHN MOORE ADAMS by Internal Revenue agents dated July 12, 1939.

7 - Copy of a statement obtained from LEON C. WEEKS by Internal Revenue agents dated July 13, 1939.

Some of the statements described above contain information and refer to income tax matters and other matters not involved in this mail fraud case, however, they are being submitted for your information to show the complete details obtained from these persons. These are the only copies of statements obtained by the Internal Revenue Agents which are in my possession.

I am not sending you the transcript of the Grand Jury testimony given by the persons who testified before that body relative to this mail fraud scheme. In the first place, only a portion of this testimony has been written up, therefore, I cannot furnish a complete testimony of all witnesses. Secondly, the testimony which has been written up has been analyzed and pertinent substance included in the summary report, also I do not believe it safe to send such testimony unless it is registered, since the Grand Jury has not returned any indictments as yet and it is too late to register it to night. If you desire this testimony I will be glad to furnish it after all transcripts have been completed and you request same.

Some of the information furnished in the summary report as set out under the names of various witnesses was obtained from a perusal of this Grand Jury testimony, since written statements allegedly made by those persons were not available to us. However, the summary report does not show in any manner that the Grand Jury testimony was available to us or that the samewas summarized or included in the report in any manner.

I trust that this will give you a picture of this case and the probable witnesses available to prove the mail fraud offense. Your authority is requested for me to furnish a copy of the summary report of Agent WEEKS to the U. S. Attorney at New Orleans for his information and assistance in connection with this matter, since this summary report is, to my knowledge, the only written report of any kind or description which even attempts to summarize the whole situation and set out the witnesses necessary to prove

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same and what they may testify to.

Sincerely yours,

E. E. Sackett,
Special Agent in Charge.

BES:WH
36-38

1308 Masonic Temple Building,
New Orleans, Louisiana

August 1, 1939

Honorable Rene Viosca,
United States Attorney,
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Viosca:

RE: LOUISIANA STATE OFFICIALS
Information Concerning

For your information and such attention as you deem appropriate, I am enclosing herewith a copy of a memorandum which is unsigned, but which was prepared by an attorney in New Orleans whose name is unknown to me, dealing with the law concerning the issuance of Orleans Levee Board bonds. This memorandum was given to me in confidence by Mr. Clark Salmon, Managing Editor of the Item-Tribune newspapers, who received same from an attorney whose name he did not disclose.

It was Mr. Salmon's thought that we might be interested in this information in connection with any investigation which may be or is being conducted concerning subject matter.

Very truly yours,

B. R. SACKETT,
Special Agent in Charge

Enclosure
BES:sh
#62-978
cc Bureau - Enclosure

INDEXED

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The Sunday edition of the Picayune carries a copy of the "offer" of Newman Harris to the Levee board to undertake the refunding work. The Levee Board "accepted" the offer, as will be noted at the bottom of the offer. If the "acceptance" of the offer constituted the "resolution" as required by law, was this "resolution" submitted to the Governor and the Attorney General for their approval, as required by law? If the amount of fees was indefinite, was not this in itself a violation of law in that the Act referred to in the attached memorandum requires that the compensation be "designated" by the Governor and the Attorney General after a full explanation of the reason for the employment of special counsel or for rendering "special services"?

The offer of Newman Harris should be carefully read and studied in relation to the attached memorandum. But note the word "employment" in that offer, the engagement to be for special services.

Act 125 of 1912 as amended by Act No. 341 of 1938 specifically provides that no special attorney or counsel shall be employed by political sub-divisions of the State, including the Orleans Levee Board with additional compensation therefrom, but said Board or political sub-division may employ special attorneys or special counsel "in the event it should be necessary to protect the public's interest..... on the joint written approval of the Governor and Attorney General of the State (and said Boards or political sub-divisions may) pay only such compensation as the Governor and Attorney General may designate in said written approval, the said approval to be given only on their discretion of the application of said Board..... by resolution thereof setting forth fully the reasons for the proposed retention or employment of such special attorneys or counsel and the amount of the proposed compensation, provided the Governor and the Attorney General shall not ratify or approve any action of such Board in employing any special attorneys or counsel or paying any compensation for special services rendered, unless all formalities as provided by this Act as to resolutions, etc., have been complied with.

The Attorney General of Louisiana under date of October 19th, 1934, rendered an opinion that the Parish of Livingston (a political sub-division of this State) has no authority to employ a person who is not an attorney at law to render legal services necessary to the refunding of certain bonded indebtedness of that Parish, setting forth his reasons as follows:

> "1. Act 202 of 1932 prohibits anyone who is not a natural person, duly and regularly licensed and admitted to practice law by the Supreme Court of this State, from practicing law; and the procedure necessary for refunding bonds would be practicing law within the definition of the practice of law contained in that Act.

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"2. Under Sections 2 and 3 of Act 125 of 1912, the Police Jury may not employ special counsel until it is made to appear by a resolution of the Police Jury that there is a real necessity for such employment, the resolution stating fully the reasons for such action and the compensation to be paid, and to be spread upon the minutes and published in the official journal; and until the Police Jury has obtained the joint written approval of the Governor and the Attorney General, who shall fix the compensation to be paid."

This act was upheld by the Court of Appeal of the Parish of Orleans, Judge McCaleb speaking, in the case of an insurance agent who sought to adjust an insurance claim under a contract for such special services to be rendered to the beneficiary of an insurance policy. The Act is known as the Act defining the practice of law. "It specifically prohibits the solicitation of legal business either for the benefit of the solicitor or for an attorney or attorneys".

"7410. Violations of act by attorneys and members of boards—penalty.— The District attorneys who shall refuse or wilfully fail to perform the duties required of them by this act or wilfully fail to render faithful and efficient services in such regard shall be deemed guilty of malfeasance and gross misconduct and removal from office in the manner prescribed by law, and the members of police juries, parish school boards, and state boards or commissions aforesaid, who shall violate any of the provisions of this act, and any attorney or counsellor who shall knowingly accept such prohibited employment or compensation shall be deemed guilty as principals of a misdemeanor and on conviction sentenced to pay a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars ($25.00), nor more than two hundred and fifty dollars ($250.00), and imprisoned for not less than ten (10) nor more than ninety (90) days and in addition thereto the members of such boards or commissions shall be deemed guilty of malfeasance and removed from office in the manner prescribed by law, if elected by the people, and by the governor or other prescribed authority, if appointed. (Acts 1912, No. 125, 4)".

(While levee boards are not specifically included in this Section, unquestionably the word "aforesaid", as it appears in the Section embraces the wording "including levee boards" as the same appears specifically in Section 1, quoted in part above.)

"7411. Special services for officers by attorney general.— The governor may in his discretion require and direct the attorney general to render any police jury, parish school board, or state board any special services in any matter and when deemed necessary in the case of a state board or commission to assume full charge and control of all legal proceedings relating to such matter. (Act 1918, No. 125, 5.)"

(Note, the same conclusion set forth in the foot-note on the section quoted doubtless applies to this section of the Act. From the last quoted section it may be observed readily that the Governor may direct the Attorney General to render to any of the boards named in the Act "any special services in any matter", and to go farther and "assume full charge and control of all legal proceedings relating to such matter". The attorney general in the opinion above cited specifically denoted all refunding proceedings of political sub-divisions as "legal proceedings", which are prohibited from being handled by any one other than attorneys at law. The Levee Board had and has regularly paid attorneys. Where were these attorneys and what services did they perform in the refunding "to protect the public interest"?)

The following questions are pertinent to the refunding of the Orleans Levee Board, a discussion of which has appeared in the local papers:

1. Who are the regularly employed legal counsel of the Orleans Levee Board?

2. What special counsel, if any, were employed by the Orleans Levee Board?

3. Was special counsel compensated over and above the fee paid Newman-Harris and Company and in what sum?

4. If Newman-Harris agreed to pay special counsel out of their fee who were and are their counsel and how much were they paid?

5. Was a formal resolution employing Newman-Harris and/or special counsel passed by the Orleans Levee Board and approved by the Governor and Attorney General as required by law?

6. Did the State Bond and Tax Board approve the refunding?

7. Assuming that the State Bond and Tax Board did approve the refunding, was a copy of the refunding resolution submitted to the State Bond and Tax Board pursuant to their practice or requirement set up by that Board since its inception?

8. If the Levee Board submitted its refunding plan to the State Bond and Tax Board in 1936, both ex-governor Leche and Governor Long then were members of that Board and were required by law to approve or disapprove the refunding plan. How now can either of them say they "don't know anything about it"?

9. If the resolution employing "special counsel" or for the employment of anyone to render "special services" was not submitted to the Governor (Leche at the time) and the Attorney General (Porterie at the time) was not the afore-cited Act (125 of 1918) violated by ignoring its provisions and requirements?

10. If the resolution for employing special counsel or for rendering

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"special services" was submitted to the Governor and the Attorney General, did those officials set the fees at $449,000.00? Under the Act (135 of 1913) they are required to "designate the amount of compensation to be paid."

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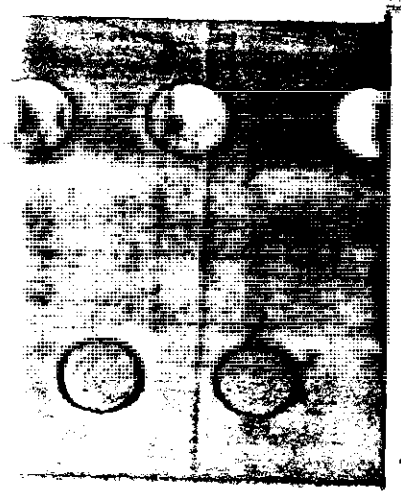

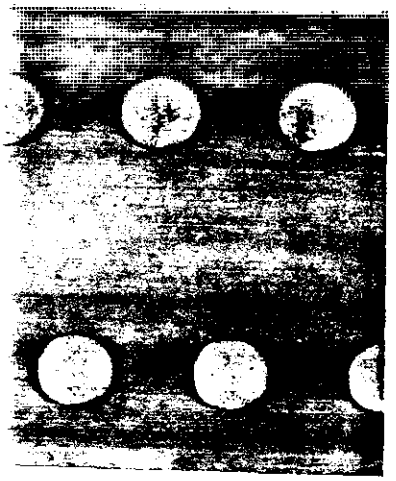

Baton Rouge
July 11th 1939

Mr Frank Murphy
Hon Atty General
Washington D.C.

62-32509-207
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
AUG 2 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED & INDEXED

Dear Sir

My sister Agnes C. Lewis & myself are enclosing an Affidavit Addressed to you signed by us both in which we ask your personal & prompt attention in a matter of which we are suffering an injustice through no fault of our own which is brought about in the name of the United States Agricultural Adjustment Crop Control A.A.A. in which the County Agricultural Parish & Administrator Floyd W. Spencer

Enclosure Contains Lawsuit

ENCL.

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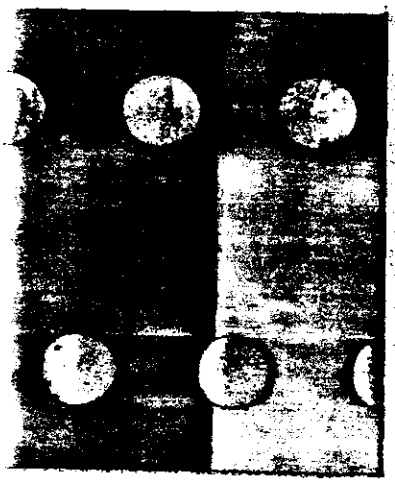

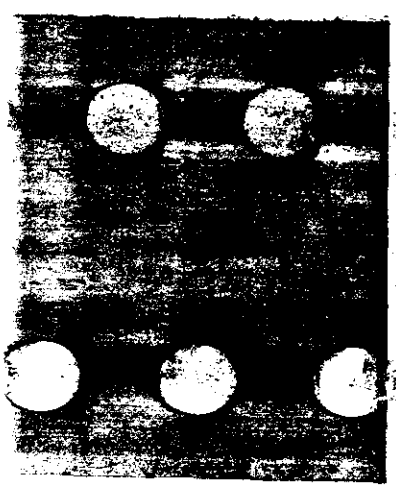

of the L. S. University
of Baton Rouge
La have combined
& are acting under the
authority of the 16th
Judicial District Court
of New Iberia who
has conspired with
an unprincipled Attorney
who has been dismissed
is acting without
authority with intent
to defraud legal
forced Heirs of
their rights & who
have used unethical
tactics to accomplish
their ends & have
maladministered
Government Money
Please cause an investi-
gation to be made —
Very Respectfully
Miss Annie E. Lewis

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ACH:AI
62-32509-206

August 4, 1939

RECORDED

Miss Agnes E. Lewis
General Delivery
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Miss Lewis:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letters dated July 11, 1939, addressed to Honorable Frank Murphy, Attorney General, which have been referred to this Bureau for attention.

I wish to advise that the information as contained in your letters is being referred to United States Attorney Rene A. Viosca, at New Orleans.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

cc - New Orleans

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Lawrence
Mr. Nichols
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
★ AUG - 4 1939 ★
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ACH SMT

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7/13/1939

Department of Justice For the
attorney General Office
Washington D. C.

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
RECEIVED
JUL 13 1939

Dear Mr Murphy:

Will you please send an effecent honest trustworthy investigator at once to probe & also investigate the cruel inhuman unparalel fraudulent acts & misconduct of agents acting under the color of the aaa act As we the Heirs of the succession of Mr & Mrs John B. L[illegible] demand that the [illegible] misconduct of the authorized agents of [illegible]

62-32509-206
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
AUG 3 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TAM TWG

INDEXED & INDEXED

So please send some one to investigate these complaints as we have suffered & are suffering irreparable injury

Respectfully
Mrs. Agnes E. Leary

Department of Justice

Office of the Assistant to the Attorney General

Washington

August 7, 1939

Mr. Nathan .....
Mr. E. A. Tamm .....
Mr. Clegg .....
Mr. Coffey .....
Mr. Egan .....
Mr. Glavin .....
Mr. Crowl .....
Mr. Harbo .....
Mr. Lester .....
Mr. Lawler .....
Mr. Nichols .....
Mr. Rosen .....
Mr. Sears .....
Mr. Quinn Tamm .....
Mr. Tracy .....
Miss Gandy .....

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. HOOVER, DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

There is attached an anonymous letter, together with three newspaper clippings, relative to certain alleged conditions that exist in the State of Louisiana, for whatever consideration you may deem appropriate.

Matthew F. McGuire

Matthew F. McGuire
Acting Assistant to the Attorney General

RECORDED & INDEXED 62-32507-2

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New Orleans, La., 8-1-193[illegible]

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT TO THE ... 12 1 2

OFFICE OF T... RECEIVED AUG 3 193 ATTORNEY GE...

Copy

Mr. O. John Rogge, Asst. U.S. Attorney,
New Orleans, La.

Dear Mr. Rogge:-

I have given you plenty of real dope but here is a real one of greater importance to you than any heretofore.

There is a man on the present Federal Grand Jury named SPEED, who is connected with the Mundet Cork Co. He is giving valuable information to Seymour Weis, Maestri and the big political figures here. This man Speed has sold big orders for cork and floor coverings made by his firm, also corks, etc. to the new Charity Hosipital and I am reliably informed it was a shady deal and a kickback in money. The political gang have this over him and he is telling them plenty of what goes on in the Grand Jury. The name is Speed, on the present jury. If you watch him and follow his footsteps and plug his telephone you will learn plenty. This is real true facts.

Now the matter of the bribed Shushan jury that was bought and who acquitted him of income tax frauds. The Negro doctor is named Seque, and has an office in the 2200 block on Dryades St. You people must have been working on this case because Shushan phoned the Negro doctor and told him not to do any talking to anyone until he saw him. The other man is named Ames, and he lives on Milan Street. He got a new Cadillac car and some cash. The third juror is named Roger Hutchison, who is a Desk Sergeant on the New Orleans Police Force. He got a new home and cash at intervals. There is one more juror but I cant learn his name. This is no idle dope.

Now the barrel house politician who so severely castigated you and Attorney General Murphy last night over the radio, namely Shirley Wimberley, is a law partner of Governor Earl Long. His record is rank for fraud and slick practices about town. He and another political lawyer in the partnership with Earl Long, namely, Clem Sehrt, both get $400 per Month from the "Deducts" that they take from the pay of State employees. No wonder he raised such a howl over your investigation of Deducts. They all get their share, even Long. If you stick close to John Fush, the man who handled the Deducts you will find out plenty. Fush beat his income tax and owns several pieces of property and a large home at Bay St. Louis Miss.

I hope you will soon find out that the people of this State know this Wimberley and his tribe. This is the same stunts they pulled on General Ansell, etc. when they were down here investigating Huey Long and his crowd a few years ago. They blasted them on the radio and got out circulars on every lie they could think up on the Government men. This is done to try and get Murphy to call off his men. They surely insulted Atty. General Murphy and you and several others.

You will also note all the apologies by Maestri and the Lawyer of William Helis about their oil connections. You know about a week ago they let out that nohting would come of the investigation because Elliott Roosevelt and Farley were linked with Helis in an oil deal that was shady. This came out of Bob Maestri's office.

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COPIES DESTRO...
A70 SEP 17 19..

62-32509-205X

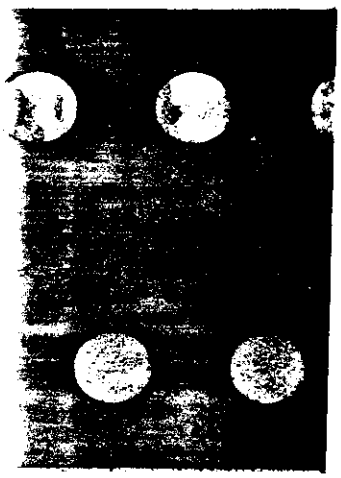
Please send to Attorney General Murphy from now on all the newspaper letters from the people of this State that will write and rebuke this Wimberley for this speech against you and Mr. Murphy. They will run in great numbers.

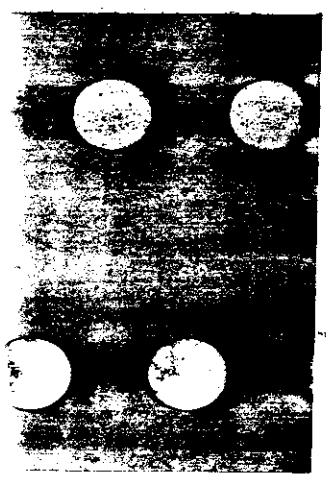
Please follow up this case of the man named Speed, now on the Grand Jury, who is telling all that goes on in the Jury Room to the politicians.

I get dope from the inside and will pass it on to you.

Mr. Murphy -

This man Wimberly slandered your record and stated "you were kicked out of Michigan" -





WIMBERLY RAPS FEDERAL PROBERS, CITIZENS' GROUP

Warns Operatives Not to Meddle in State and Defends De-ducts

Shirley Wimberly, associated in the practice of law with Governor Earl K. Long, Monday night accused operatives of the United States department of justice of "meddling into purely state affairs" in Louisiana and warned them to "quit fooling around with state's rights."

Speaking over radio station WDSU, Mr. Wimberly made personal attacks on members of the citizens' voluntary committee of Louisiana, criticized The Times-Picayune and New Orleans States, and defended "de-ducts" as "the best system in politics."

Directing his remarks to "this fellow Rogge (O. John Rogge, assistant United States attorney-general)," the attorney said, "You are not going to run this state. You can tell your boss, Frank Murphy, that."

Warns Investigators

Mr. Wimberly warned federal investigators to "Confine yourselves within the confines of your sworn duty."

"You are just plain politicians, no better and no worse than the average," he asserted. "Don't you know that you are just pay-roll boys? Don't you know and I know that you pulled political wires to get where you are."

The speaker then referred to United States Attorney-General Murphy as "nothing more nor less than a common or garden variety of politician."

Intimates Retaliation

Mr. Wimberly later directed this remark to Mr. Rogge: "Quit fooling around with state's rights and attend to federal matters or the people of Louisiana are going to get mad at you."

"Your boss, Mr. Murphy, might want to run for president on the Democratic ticket," Mr. Wimberly asserted, then remarked: "There might be a few of us Louisiana boys who will take the stump in other states and tell the people what he thinks about state's rights."

Helis Lawyer Details Maestri Link To Oil Properties

Lloyd Cobb, attorney for Dermale Helis, wealthy Louisiana oil operator, who has extensive oil concessions in the entire nation of Greece, returned from that country today.

Mr. Cobb said he left Mr. Helis in Greece about two weeks ago, and the oil man was then engaged in drilling his third oil test in that country, and was making plans to start his fourth operation as soon as the drilling equipment could be moved to the new location. The two completed tests were carried to a shallow depth and are classed as dry holes.

In reply to charges made that Mr. Helis was hiding out, the attorney denied the implication, and said "Mr. Helis will return to this country when his business affairs require his presence. It might be tomorrow and it might be a year from now, but at present his interests require him to be in Greece."

Maestri Connection

Inquiries as to the location of the yacht, "William Helis," which has been moored near the Southern Yacht club for several weeks but recently left and no trace could be found in New Orleans revealed that the boat is now at the docks of the Edwards Transportation company, of Houston. Mr. Cobb said Mr. Helis owns an interest in the company which manufactures barges. "Too many people wanted to use the boat, so it was put over there," Mr. Cobb said.

The attorney said, "Mayor Maestri owns stock in the Canal-Oil company which is headed by Mr. Helis, and the company operates in several fields, notably the Iberia or Little Bayou field in Iberia parish. In addition to the Canal Oil company holdings which are on the Bernard tract, Mr. Helis, individually, owns other producing wells in the field.

Leche Not Linked

"A joint operation in the Valen- [illegible] field, Lafourche parish, is owned by Mayor Maestri and Helis."

Mr. Cobb said further, Former Governor Leche is not interested in any of the Helis operations, and is not connected with any of the Helis companies in any way."

Reports that Mr. Helis was attempting to liquidate his holdings in the state were denied by Mr. Cobb. A reported deal with the Atlantic Refining company, on [illegible] properties rated at being a $10,000,000 sale was confirmed by Mr. Cobb, who said the terms of the deal were not satisfactory and he had recommended that the Helis interests turn down the offer. Details of the deal were not revealed.

"As for these reports that Mr. Helis is dealing in hot oil," Mr. Cobb said. "They are untrue and the facts will reveal themselves in due time."

'No Comment'

When asked about the statement made by the attorney, Mayor Maestri said he has "no comment to make."

Mr. Cobb visited the mayor in his office in the city hall this morning.

Money Unsafe Outside, He Swallows It

(By The Associated Press)

ALLENTOWN, Pa., July 31.—Alvis Murray is satisfied he has found at last a safe place for his money.

Taken to a hospital by police after a street fight, Murray complained $9 was missing from his wallet. He held up his last $10 and said:

"Here's one ten nobody will get."

Then he swallowed it.

Have

Deadline F

[illegible] DESTROYED

36

MAESTRI DETAILS CONNECTION WITH OIL STOCK, WELLS

Mayor Declares 'I Have Made No Effort to Make Secret of Them'

Mayor Robert S. Maestri Monday detailed his affiliations in the oil business with William Helis, asserting that "I have made no effort to make a secret of them."

Mayor Maestri said he owns 50 per cent of the stock in the Canal Oil Company, which Mr. Helis heads, and that he and Mr. Helis jointly own three wells in the Valentine field in Lafourche parish. The Canal Oil Company operates in the Little Bayou field in Iberia parish and in the Leeville field, Lafourche parish.

The mayor's statement was in confirmation of one issued by Lloyd J. Cobb, attorney for Mr. Helis, in which Mr. Cobb said the mayor owns stock in the Canal Oil Company. Mr. Cobb returned Sunday from Greece, where Mr. Helis presently is making oil tests.

'There Is No Secret'

Mr. Cobb stated that Mayor Maestri "owns stock in the Canal Oil Company which is headed by Mr. Helis." Both he and Mayor Maestri said that Mr. Helis has other holdings in which the mayor is not interested.

"There is no secret of the fact that I am a stockholder in the Canal Oil Company," Mayor Maestri said. "That is a matter of public record in Lafourche and Iberia parishes, where I have holdings. None of my dealings are done in secret; they are all above the board."

Mayor Maestri said that he and Mr. Helis have three producing wells in the Valentine field.

"The drilling company gets 50 per cent, I get 25 per cent and Mr. Helis gets 25 per cent there," he said.

Operations in Greece

Mr. Cobb, who left Greece about two weeks ago, said that Mr. Helis was engaged then in drilling his third oil test in that country and planned to start a fourth operation soon. The first two tests, carried to a shallow depth, were classified as dry holes, he said.

Mr. Helis left New Orleans several months ago to effectuate a concession granted him in 1938 of the entire country of Greece for drilling purposes.

Challenges Anyone to Attack Reputation

Mayor Robert S. Maestri Monday challenged anyone to attack his reputation for honesty and said that except for that challenge he would remain silent for the present to attacks made against him.

He said he would remain silent even if the attacks are repeated and are made worse but that he would except from his silence this statement:

"I, as mayor of this city, have not taken a single dishonest dollar and I challenge any man to attack my reputation for honesty either personally or officially."

The mayor's statement follows:

"There has been distributed in the last few days, in those portions of the city of New Orleans where it is considered that it would injure me most, copies of a newspaper published in a neighboring town, containing charges

[illegible] character [illegible] administration [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Hon. Frank O. Murphy,
U. S. Attorney General,
Washington
D. C.

Personal
—
Confidential
—

NEW ORLEANS LA. AUG 1 12 M 1939

3 CENTS UNITED STATES POSTAGE 3

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1?) SEP 17 1964

38

Baton Rouge La
July 11th, 1939

2M

In re: Succession of
Mr & Mrs John B. Lewis
No 2918 - 2525 & etc

Mr. Frank Murphy
Attorney General
Department of Justice
Washington D. C.

RECORDED & INDEXED

62 - 32509 - 205

Dear Mr. Murphy:

The enclosed affidavit is self-explanatory. Kindly investigate the complaint which is made in good faith & grant us speedy justice & relief brought about through bad faith & fraudulent acts of incapable dishonest persons acting in violation of A A A act to defraud the Heirs of the above estates #2918 (With Kind regards

Respectfully
Miss Agnes E. Lewis.

address
Gen Del. New Orleans

39

Baton Rouge La
July 11th, 1939

In re: succession of
Mr & Mrs John B. Lewis
No 2918 - 2525 & etc

Mr. Frank Murphy
Attorney General
Department of Justice
Washington D. C.

Dear Mr. Murphy:

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Miss Agnes E. Lewis

address Gen Del. New Orleans

Baton Rouge La
July 11th, 1939

In re: succession of
Mr & Mrs John B. Lewis
No 2918 - 2525 Feb

Mr. Frank Murphy
Attorney General
Department of Justice
Washington D. C.

Dear Mr. Murphy:

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address Gen Del. New Orleans

Respectfully
Miss Agnes E. Lewis

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. L. A. Tamm
Mr. Glegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Lawler
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JUL 28 1939
TELETYPE

FBI NEW ORLEANS 7-28-39 8-07 PM AHS

DIRECTOR

LOUISIANA STATE OFFICIALS, INFORMATION CONCERNING. R. W. LECHE WAIVED [redacted] CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS AND TESTIFIED FEDERAL GRAND JURY, NEW ORLEANS, TODAY. ROBERT MAESTRI, NEW ORLEANS MAYOR, ALSO TESTIFIED BEFORE IT TODAY. GRAND JURY RECESSED UNTIL THIRTY FIRST NEXT. STATE GRAND JURY, BATON ROUGE, RECESSED FOR TWO WEEKS, APPARENTLY TO PERMIT INVESTIGATORS TO RUN OUT LEADS. OLIVER CARRIERE, GRANDSON OF LATE LOUISIANA CHIEF JUSTICE O. C. PROVOSTY, APPOINTED TO LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY BOARD OF [redacted] SUPERVISORS TO REPLACE D. M. ELLISON. ELLISON AND N. [illegible] HOFFPAUIR, WHO WERE APPOINTED FROM SAME PARISH AT SAME TIME, WERE CONSIDERED ILLEGALLY ON BOARD. MATHEW S. BRANIFF, BATON ROUGE ATTORNEY, FILED MANDAMUS TODAY ATTEMPTING TO COMPEL [illegible] DISTRICT ATTORNEY, CHARGING THAT [illegible] I. [illegible] OFFICE ILLEGALLY. BRANIFF APPEARS TO BE [redacted] PUBLICITY [illegible] ACTION. [illegible] RETURNED TODAY.

[illegible] ROCKETT

[illegible]

RECORDED & INDEXED

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 94-4-1785-25

Showed this to [illegible] 7/31/39

Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA
July 29, 1939

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: LOUISIANA STATE OFFICIALS;
Information Concerning

Dear Sir:

Mr. G. W. HOLLAND, Head of the Petroleum Conservation Division, United States Department of Interior, Washington, D. C., called at the New Orleans Division office on July 26, 1939, at which time he requested that any information received by this Bureau relative to violations of the Connally Act be transmitted to CLIFFORD C. ROWLAND, who is in charge of the investigation of violations of the Connally Act in this district. Mr. HOLLAND was advised that instructions given to this office by the Bureau were to the effect that all reports of alleged violations over which this Bureau has no investigative jurisdiction in connection with this case, should be submitted to the United States Attorney at New Orleans, Louisiana. Mr. HOLLAND appeared to feel that cooperation in this matter would not be wholly given unless the information received by this office relative to violations of the Connally Act were transmitted directly to Mr. ROWLAND.

Special Agent C. W. DUNKER, while communicating with Mr. TAMM of the Bureau on other matters, informed him of the request of Mr. HOLLAND; however, Mr. TAMM advised that information received by this office pertaining to alleged irregularities over which this office has no investigative jurisdiction should be referred to the United States Attorney at New Orleans, as previously directed by the Bureau.

Very truly yours,

B. E. Sackett

B. E. SACKETT
Special Agent in Charge

CWD:ALS
62-978

RECORDED & INDEXED

43

August 11, 1939

ACH:LL

RECORDED 62-32509-202

~~86-1045-61~~

Special Agent in Charge
New Orleans, Louisiana

Re: CRIME CONDITIONS - LOUISIANA

Dear Sir:

There are inclosed herewith two photostatic copies of an anonymous letter dated at Shreveport, Louisiana, July 29, 1939, addressed to the Attorney General by an "American," and referred to the Bureau. It is desired that one copy be furnished by your office to United States Attorney Rene A. Viosca, New Orleans.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Inclosure

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
★ AUG 11 1939 ★
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lawler
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Spears
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Q. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

INDEXED COPY FILED IN

44

SHREVEPORT, LOUISIANA

7-29-39

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
RECEIVED
JUL 31 1939

Dear Sir

Marstri ordered Senator Ellender to report to him in N.O.
Marstri thinking was a gritting too friendly with your men. and not giving him the information he wants
It seems that Christianbury in the U.S. office who is Marstri's stool pigeon has not been reporting enough to Marstri and he wants all the facts as produced at each session or daily meeting of Grand Jury
Up to the time Ellender arrived at N.O. Christianbury did not or at least Marstri did not think that he was getting full reports
The opinion here is that if enough evidence can be secured against some major actor in this drama to indict him there will be a full confession for immunity.
The fact of doing this is because of Marstri who does not hesitate to protect himself
An investigation in N.O. alone should and no doubt would show a million dollar N.P.A. steal on the municipal work in N.O. with padded pay rolls etc etc

Ann Irwin

To
Hon Frank Murphy
Washington DC

RECORDED & INDEXED

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 46-1045-61

8/11/39 - Det. ...
ACA
52 ... 2 ...
AUG 1 ...
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TAMPA TWO

45

COPY
(ED)

Shreveport, Louisiana

7-29-39

Dear Sir:

Marstn ordered Senator Ellender to report to him in N. O.

Marstn thinking Vraso getting too friendly with your men and not giving him the information he wants.

It seems that Christianberry is the U. S. officer who is Marstn's stool pigeon has not been reporting enough to Marstn and he wants all the facts as presented (?) at each session or daily meeting of Grand Jury.

Up to the time Ellender arrived at N.O. Christianberry did not or at least Marstn did not think that he was getting full reports. The opinion here is that if enough evidence can be secured against some major acts in this drama to indict him there will be a full confession for emnuity.

The fear of doing this is because of Marstn who does not hesitate to protect himself. An investigation in N. O. alone should and no doubt would show a million dollar WPA start on the Municipal Work in N.O. With padded pay rolls etc etc

American

To
Hon Frank Murphy
Washington, D.C.

...TES DESTROYED
SEP 17 19...

August 10, 1939

ACH:LL

62-32509 ~~-181, 193, and~~ 201

RECORDED

Special Agent in Charge
New Orleans, Louisiana

Re: CRIME CONDITIONS - LOUISIANA

Dear Sir:

There are inclosed herewith two photostatic copies each of the following described communications, which were received by the Attorney General and referred to the Bureau, and it is desired that one copy of each be furnished by your office to United States Attorney Rene A. Viosca, New Orleans:

Anonymous letter dated at New Orleans, July 24, 1939, beginning, "Is there any truth to the terrible slanderous information...."

Letter dated at New Orleans, July 23, 1939, from Marguerite A. Richardson, et al.

Letter dated at New Orleans, July 23, 1939, from Alexander Brownsdale.

None of these communications has been acknowledged.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Inclosure

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
★ AUG 10 1939 ★
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lawler
Mr McIntire
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Nichols
Mr. O. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

47

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
RECEIVED
JUL 31 1939

July [illegible], 1939

My Dear Mr. Murphy:

As an attorney who desires that the national government and particularly the department of justice be held in respect and in esteem by the public, I feel it my duty to urge you to insist on an honest cleanup of this horrible mess that makes Kansas City and Chicago look [illegible].

It is sad but true that the decent people of Louisiana felt let down and sold out when the department of justice under Mr. Cummings dropped the income tax cases several years ago against Seymour Weiss and the other [illegible] worst political plunderbu[illegible] in the entire nation.

[illegible] public now is that Mr. [illegible] for this present [illegible] the [illegible] years.

If [illegible] had not called off the dogs, and not let the [illegible] know that they could go as far as they wanted in [illegible] in corruption--even to the prostitution of the youth of Louisiana through their manipulations at the state university, [illegible] this thing would never have happened.

Frankly, I feel that Mr. [illegible] and the justice department is [illegible] blame and that it is up to you [illegible] with this thing this time.

[illegible] stuff up to [illegible] to [illegible] 8/10/39 [illegible]

[illegible]

Alexander Brownlee

48

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATION
KEEP ENVELOPE ATTACHED

JBH:DC

62-32509 -200

August 12, 1939

RECORDED

Mr. J. W. Johnson
Post Office Box 705
Laredo, Texas

Dear Mr. Johnson:

Your letter dated July 26, 1939, addressed to the Attorney General has been referred to me.

On behalf of the Attorney General I wish to express appreciation for your spirit of cooperation and your interest in law enforcement.

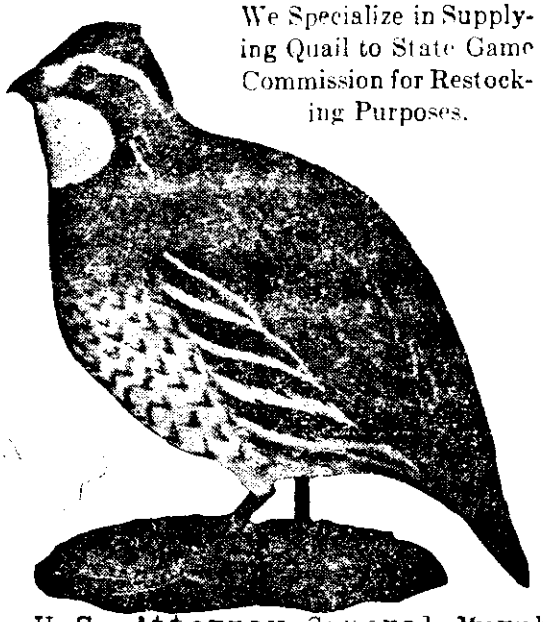
Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

cc-San Antonio (with copies of incoming letter)

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
★ AUG 12 1939 ★
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

49



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OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
RECEIVED
JUL 29 1939

7/26/39

U.S. Attorney General Murphy
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Have just read with much interest the articles appearing in the Asso. Press regarding your splendid work cleaning up New Orleansof all the rotten politicians there. You have the respect and best wishes from a large number of our citizens in this District and we hope that you carry the work on in New Orleans to a complete finish, the same as you did in Kansas City.

This District has suffered with the same troubles as the good citizens of New Orleans and Kansas City, had to endure, until you stepped into the fight and sent a large number of them to the Penitentiary where they belong.

We are still hoping that your Dept. will carry out the investigation promised us some time ago. Again assuring you of my hearty co-operation in this very necessary investigation at an early date.

I am as ever,

Yours for justice,

J. W. Johnson

J. W. Johnson

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170 SEP 17 1964

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

50

CC-150

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

EATTHA

JULY 27 1939

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

62-32509-199

Transmit the following message to:

SAC
NEW ORLEANS

RECORDED

LOUISIANA STATE OFFICIALS INFORMATION CONCERNING

AUTHORITY GRANTED INVESTIGATE PETIT JURY PANEL

HOOVER

CODE

JUL 27 12 18 PM '39
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U.S. DEPT OF JUSTICE

CODES DESTROYED

SENT VIA _____ M Per _____

170 SEP 17 1964

51

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JUL 25 1939
TELETYPE

FBI NEW ORLEANS 7-25-39 12-25 PM ALS

DIRECTOR

LOUISIANA STATE OFFICIALS, INFORMATION CONCERNING. WILLIAM G. RANKIN RESIGNED AS COMMISSIONER OF CONSERVATION OF LOUISIANA, AND ERNEST S. CLEMENTS, STATE SENATOR FROM OBERLIN, LA., APPOINTED TO POSITION. ■LETHER E. FRAZER WHO ASSUMED L. P. ABERNATHYS POSITION AS CHAIRMAN STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSION LAST WEEK RESIGNED, AND WARREN RAGGIO, FORMER CHAIRMAN LOUISIANA TAX COMMISSION, APPOINTED. DR. JAMES. A. SHAW DISMISSED JULY EIGHTH, REINSTATED AS DIRECTOR OF MINERAL DIVISION CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT. FOREGOING CHANGES TOOK PLACE JULY TWENTY FOURTH. GEORGE W. HOLLAND, DIRECTOR OF OIL CONSERVATION DIVISION, DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR, ARRIVED NEW ORLEANS TO ASSIST IN HOT OIL INVESTIGATION. RENE VIOSCA, USA, NEW ORLEANS, ADVISED JUDGE WAYNE G. BORAH CONTEMPLATED REPLACING H J CARTER, NEW ORLEANS U S CLERK OF COURT, A REPUBLICAN AND AN OLK MAN, WITH A DEMOCRAT ABOUT AUGUST FIFTEEN, THIRTY NINE. VIOSCA REQUESTED IMMEDIATE DISCREET INVESTIGATION PRESENT PETIT JURY PANEL EVEN THOUGH APPOINTMENT NEW U S CLERK OF COURT WOULD NECESSITATE

RECORDED & INDEXED

7/27/39

PAGE TWO

A NEW PANEL INDICATION DEPUTY CLERK PROBABLY RESPONSIBLE SOME NAMES ON PRESENT PANEL MIGHT BE USED IN TRIAL OF MAIL FRAUD CASE PRESENTLY PENDING. VIOSCA ADVISED THAT O. JOHN ~~ROGGE TO CONFER~~ WITH ATTORNEY GENERAL RELATIVE TO TRANSFERRING HILARY J. GAUDIN ASSISTANT U S ATTORNEY NEW ORLEANS TO CALIFORNIA OR ~~TO OTHER~~ GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT INSTEAD OF HAVING HIM RESIGN

SACKETT

END

OK FBI WASHINGTON DC GDH

53

ACH:LB

62-32509-198 RECORDED

August 12, 1939

Special Agent in Charge
New Orleans, Louisiana

Re: CRIME CONDITIONS - LOUISIANA

Dear Sir:

There are inclosed herewith two photostatic copies of a letter dated July 27, 1939, received by the Bureau from Mr. James K. Hanson, of Morgan City, Louisiana, together with two copies of the Bureau's reply thereto. It is desired that one copy be furnished by your office to United States Attorney Rene A. Viosca, New Orleans.

AUG 12 1 06 PM '39
RECEIVED DIRECTOR

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Inclosure

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lawler
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Q. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
★ AUG 12 1939 ★
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

54

ACH:LL
62-32509-198

RECORDED

August 12, 1939

Mr. James K. Hanson
1100 Fourth Street
Morgan City, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Hanson:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter dated July 27, 1939, concerning gambling in Morgan City.

I wish to advise that I have carefully noted the contents of your letter and fail to note a violation of any Federal law within the investigative jurisdiction of this Bureau. However, I suggest that in the event you do possess such information, you may be desirous of furnishing complete details direct to Mr. B. E. Sackett, Special Agent in Charge, Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, 1308 Masonic Temple Building, New Orleans, Louisiana.

The information contained in your letter has been referred to United States Attorney Rene A. Viosca, New Orleans.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
FBI
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
AUG 12 1 06 PM '39

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
AUG 12 1939
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lawler
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Q. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

55

Morgan City, Louisiana

July 27, 1939

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover

Director, The Federal Bureau of Investigation

Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I wish to call to your attention something of grave importance taking place in this part of the country, which there seems no possible way to remedy without calling on you for assistance.

The question of open gambling and the slot machines: They are causing untold suffering among the people, and I have personally taken the matter up with the Sheriff, and was told he had no authority to do anything concerning the matter unless he had orders from the governor of this state.

You undoubtedly have seen the crooked and unscrupulus things taking place in our government of this state.

So is there any wonder the sheriff of this county wouldn't uphold the gambling and slot machines?

I wish it was possible for me to speak to you personally concerning this matter. Then I could express myself more clearly.

There has been several slot machines taken by young boys in this town lately and they have been arrested but nothing has been done about the matter. Therefore if the machines were within the law they would have been prosecuted.

If it is possible for you to send one of your men to this town without the authorities knowing anything about it, I will be glad to

8/12/39 - Ack.

191

62-32[illegible]

RECORDED & INDEXED

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INV[illegible]

JUL 3[illegible]

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF [illegible]

56

TWO [illegible]

Conditions Louisiana

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

RAG:RLA

July 26, 1939

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. E. A. TAMM

Time: 11:55 P.M.

In response to a telephone call received earlier this evening, I telephoned Special Agent Dunker at New Orleans, and advised him that permission had been given to maintain a surveillance on Dr. James J. Shaw tonight. I ascertained that Mr. O. John Rogge, Assistant Attorney General, now in New Orleans, had verbally requested the surveillance of Shaw.

Special Agent Dunker advised that the Assistant Attorney General had made another request on the telephone tap of the New Orleans Mayor, the details of which would be included in his letter to the Bureau tomorrow.

I instructed Special Agent Dunker to advise the Bureau of further developments.

Respectfully,

R. A. Guerin

R. A. Guerin
Night Supervisor

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-1[illegible]-1750

62-32501-197

57

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

EAT:COH July 27, 1939

Time: 4:35 p.m.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILE

RE: POLITICAL SITUATION IN LOUISIANA

Agent Dunker called from New Orleans in connection with certain developments in the above situation.

Assistant Attorney General Rogge has requested that Bureau Agents place a wire tap on the home of Robert Maestri, Mayor of New Orleans. Mr. Rogge has not gone into detail concerning this request as yet with Mr. Dunker but the latter wanted the Bureau's reaction to such a request. The tap is not to be maintained in connection with a case over which the Bureau has original investigative jurisdiction but will relate to income tax and hot oil cases. Mr. Rogge, according to Agent Dunker, made the request of the Bureau as he knew the facilities for such an assignment are available.

I pointed out to Mr. Dunker that the other Agencies also are equipped for wire tapping. I instructed him to inform Mr. Rogge that a matter of this kind is something Mr. Hoover has to pass upon personally and that his request will be brought to the Director's attention in order that if necessary he may take it up with the Department.

Mr. George West Holland, Director of the Petroleum Conservation Division of the Department of Interior, has requested that all information received relative to hot oil investigations be transmitted directly to Mr. Rowland, the man in charge in New Orleans, According to Mr. Dunker, previous instructions were to submit the information to the United States Attorney. I instructed Mr. Dunker to continue to submit the information to the U. S. Attorney.

RECORDED & INDEXED

62-32509-176

Mr. Dunker stated that U. S. Attorney Viosca has made a request for an Accountant to assist in the hot oil investigation. However, he understands that two Accountants from the Federal Tender Board are now in New Orleans assisting in this investigation and he does not know whether this request will stand. I told him the Director would pass on this.

62-12141-1749

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170 SEP 17 1964

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MEMO FOR THE FILE 7-27-39

Mr. Dunker stated the surveillance was maintained on James A. Shaw last night. Nothing occurred except that a taxi drove up at 1:00 a.m. The license number was obtained but it was considered inadvisable to check with the cab company as the same is connected with the Mayor and other individuals involved in the investigation. In this connection, Mr. Rogge has informed Mr. Dunker that Shaw has made a confession before the Grand Jury admitting he received $30,000.00 on which he failed to report any income tax. Mr. Rogge has stated the surveillance may be discontinued. I told Mr. Dunker he could drop the matter of checking on the taxi-cab.

E. A. TAMM

51

1308 Masonic Temple Building,
New Orleans, Louisiana

July 26, 1939

Honorable Rene Viosca,
United States Attorney,
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Sir:

RE: LOUISIANA STATE OFFICIALS
Information Concerning

Enclosed herewith are photostatic copy of envelope addressed to the Attorney General and the letter contained therein, mailed at Shreveport, Louisiana, June 30, 1939. This letter relates to the present irregularities in Louisiana.

The informant, TOM, about whom your office has previous communications, again contacted this office July 25, 1939, at which time he advised that JIMMY MORRISON was scheduled to speak over radio station WDSU July 26, 1939. This informant advised that he believed MORRISON would be able to supply a great deal of information relative to the irregularities of DR. CLARENCE LORIO and irregularities in Louisiana in general.

Very truly yours,

B. E. SACKETT,
Special Agent in Charge

Enclosures
CWD:sh
#62-978

cc Bureau

INDEXED

62-32509-1

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUL 26 1939
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

60

August 12, 1939

ACH:LL

RECORDED

62-32509 - 188 - 191 - 192 and 195

Special Agent in Charge
New Orleans, Louisiana

Re: CRIME CONDITIONS - LOUISIANA

Dear Sir:

There are inclosed herewith two photostatic copies of the following described communications, which were received by the Attorney General and referred to the Bureau, together with two copies of the Bureau's replies thereto, and it is desired that one copy be furnished by your office to United States Attorney Rene A. Viosca, New Orleans:

Letter dated at Crowley, Louisiana, July 24, 1939, from Mr. Lawrence G. Pugh.

Letter dated at New Orleans, July 27, 1939, from Mrs. Marie Hebert Holbrook.

Letter dated at Camden, New Jersey, July 27, 1939, from Mr. Frank H. Spuhler.

Letter dated at Morse, Louisiana, July 24, 1939, from Mr. George A. Chiasson.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Inclosure

AUG 12 1 07 PM '39
RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
F B I
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
★ AUG 12 1939
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lawler
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Q. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

ACH for T

61

ACH:LL

62-32509 -195

RECORDED

August 12, 1939

Mr. George A. Chiasson
Post Office Box 55
Morse, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Chiasson:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter dated July 24, 1939, addressed to the Attorney General of the United States, concerning crime conditions in Louisiana, which letter was referred to this Bureau for appropriate attention.

I have perused the contents of your letter and fail to note definite information concerning a violation of any Federal law within the investigative jurisdiction of this Bureau. However, I suggest that in the event you do possess such information, you may be desirous of furnishing the same to United States Attorney Rene A. Viosca, New Orleans.

I wish to advise further that the data contained in your communication are being furnished to Mr. Viosca.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
★ AUG 12 1939 ★
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
AUG 12 1 07 PM '39
F B I
U.S. DEPT OF JUSTICE

(A copy of this letter furnished [illegible] by cover letter of even date)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lawler
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Q. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

62

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
RECEIVED
JUL 28 1939

P. O. Box 55
Morse, Louisiana.
July 24 1939.

2m

Attorney General -
Washington - D. C.

RECORDED & INDEXED

62-32509-115
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUL
TAMPA TWO

Dear Sir -
I am a resident of the Fifth Ward - Acadia Parish, Louisiana. My home is two miles South east of the village of Morse, La. I have been trying to get things straightened out here in my Ward since 1934 - I have been unable to do so - I have affidavits of fraud - but our Attorney General in Louisiana, no District attorney here don't seem to think this should be pushed too far - they

8/12/39 - Lick. Act. N.O.

63

didn't put it in words like that but, no action is the best words they could have used - and up to date there has been no action taken - would it be possible for me to be called with all of the information I have - I would be willing to testify any time you want me to. I am a poor man but I think its time us poor people try and help the crooked office holders from pulling one by one out -

And its a disgrace the way our elections are handled here - I really think I could give you facts here that would make this a better place to live in - providing you take actions -

I was a candidate for member of Police Jurors the last General election. there are three precints in this ward. I was represented at one — I beat them at the one I had representation —

when there W. P. A. workers on a road project — and this particular road that W. P. A. workers are working graveled — who pays for this gravel? suppose some of this gravel is stolen — what action should be taken? I have a letter here sent to me telling such has happened here august 4, 1935 up to date I know of no action taken — this is small — but a small thief makes a large thief later on, same as a small pig gets to be a hog if you don't interfere with him. 65

4

I am an ex-soldier - I served in the Regular U.S. army from December 1916 - to December 1920 - I was in Battery A. 7th Field artillery during the war - First American Division - I was in France two years. Or two hundred days on firing line so you can understand I want things to be as straight as possible that's what we fought for then - so why not now?

Furthermore - I doubt if the votes were counted right in January 1936 -

Please Mr. Murphy see that I get a chance to at least be able to be called before you men at Baton Rouge - or New Orleans, as one of your very able assistant

66

could come to our home here - and be in private - In other words, I am ready to talk any place - and at any time you choose, all you have to do is say when and where and all be this if God says the same -

I know this letter sounds like some begging - but if you would be in our fix you would beg too -

Here's hoping you give this your very able attention -

I am,

respectfully yours

George A. Thomson

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT New Orleans, Louisiana FILE NO. 62-983 SM-W:AIS

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW ORLEANS	7-27-39	7-17, 18,22 & 24-39	[redacted] H. L. WOLF

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
HILARY J. GAUDIN	INFORMATION CONCERNING

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Assistant U. S. Attorney General O. JOHN ROGGE requested investigation as to Asst. U. S. Atty. HILARY J. GAUDIN, New Orleans, as possibly favoring SEYMOUR WEISS and others in mail fraud violations. GAUDIN is an appointee in office of U. S. Atty., New Orleans, on behalf of SEYMOUR WEISS and has stated he does not believe WEISS guilty of mail fraud. It is understood GAUDIN may be transferred to office of U. S. Atty. another section of country, or to the Judge Advocate General's department of the War Department, if possible.

P

DETAILS: This investigation resulted from a request made of the New Orleans Office by Assistant United States Attorney General O. JOHN ROGGE, who desired information as to the possibility that Assistant United States Attorney HILARY J. GAUDIN, New Orleans, Louisiana, may be favoring certain prospective defendants in New Orleans, namely; SEYMOUR WEISS, MONTE HART, and others involved in mail fraud investigations in New Orleans and vicinity. This request was made of Special Agent R. L. SHIVERS, Acting Special Agent in Charge of the New Orleans Office, on July 16, 1939, and authority was received from the Bureau to make the investigation requested by Mr. ROGGE.

The writer was assigned to assist in investigation of other matters being handled by Mr. GAUDIN in order to discreetly conduct the investigation possible in this matter. During this association with Mr. GAUDIN, he volunteered the information that he and the other Assistant United States Attorneys, stating that four of them altogether were all political appointees

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
		[illegible]

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2 New Orleans

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U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 7-2084

62

Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA
July 27, 1939

AIR MAIL -
SPECIAL DELIVERY

PERSONAL and CONFIDENTIAL

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: HILARY J. GAUDIN;
Information Concerning

Dear Sir:

Enclosed herewith is the report of Special Agent S. M. WOLF, New Orleans, dated July 27, 1939, in the above-entitled case.

The latest information in this case is that Mr. O. JOHN ROGGE of the Department of Justice was to discuss this matter with the Attorney General, relative to transferring HILARY J. GAUDIN to another part of the country or to another government department. However, this office does not know of the Attorney General's decision in this matter.

Very truly yours,

B. E. Sackett

B. E. SACKETT
Special Agent in Charge

62-983
CWD:AIS
Enclosure

62-32509 1pt

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and were obliged to be careful in their associations in and about New Orleans at the present time because of investigations now being made of persons such as SEYMOUR WEISS, MONTE HART and others, who are believed to wield considerable political influence. Mr. GAUDIN also volunteered the information to the writer during the course of casual conversation that he was interested only in SEYMOUR WEISS, who has been indicted for mail fraud; that he believed MONTE HART would probably be guilty of almost anything, and he desired to see him convicted. Mr. ROGGE was given the information developed to this point, as was Special Agent R. L. SHIVERS, then Acting Special Agent in Charge.

During subsequent association with Mr. GAUDIN, he advised voluntarily that he did not believe that SEYMOUR WEISS is guilty in connection with the mail fraud indictment against him at the present time; that the only way he will believe WEISS guilty is to be convinced from the evidence produced in open court. He stated he is an appointee in the office of the United States Attorney on behalf of SEYMOUR WEISS and said fortunately he does not have to prosecute mail fraud violations, and that if he were prosecuting this type of violation he would either have to resign or be excused from participation in the case against SEYMOUR WEISS. This additional information relative to Mr. GAUDIN was furnished Mr. ROGGE by Special Agent SHIVERS and the writer in the New Orleans Bureau Office.

It was ascertained that at a conference between United States Attorney RENE VIOSCA, Mr. ROGGE and Mr. GAUDIN, which occurred July 22, 1939, in New Orleans, discussion was had as to the possible resignation of Mr. GAUDIN, and the matter was left pending until it was determined if it would be possible to transfer Mr. GAUDIN to the office of the United States Attorney in some other part of the country, preferably, Los Angeles, California, or to the Judge Advocate General's Department of the United States Army.

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

THE NEW ORLEANS DIVISION:

At NEW ORLEANS, will follow the developments in the office of the United States Attorney as to Assistant United States Attorney HILARY J. GAUDIN.

PENDING

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

NEW ORLEANS	7-27-39	7-17, 8-14-39	R. L. SHIVERS

TITLE

HILARY J. GAUDIN

INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Assistant U. S. Attorney General O. JOHN ROGGE requested investigation as to Asst. U. S. Atty. HILARY J. GAUDIN, New Orleans, as possibly favoring SEYMOUR WEISS and others in mail fraud violations. GAUDIN is an appointee in office of U. S. Atty., New Orleans, on behalf of SEYMOUR WEISS and has stated he does not believe WEISS guilty of mail fraud. It is understood GAUDIN may be transferred to office of U. S. Atty. another section of country, or to the Judge Advocate General's department of the War Department, if possible.

DETAILS: This investigation resulted from a request made of the New Orleans Office by Assistant United States Attorney General O. JOHN ROGGE, who desired information as to the possibility that Assistant United States Attorney HILARY J. GAUDIN, New Orleans, Louisiana, may be favoring certain prospective defendants in New Orleans, namely; SEYMOUR WEISS, MONTE HART, and others involved in mail fraud investigations in New Orleans and vicinity. This request was made of Special Agent R. L. SHIVERS, Acting Special Agent in Charge of the New Orleans Office, on July 16, 1939, and authority was received from the Bureau to make the investigation requested by Mr. ROGGE.

The writer was assigned to assist in investigation of other matters being handled by Mr. GAUDIN in order to discreetly conduct the investigation possible in this matter. During this association with Mr. GAUDIN, he volunteered the information that he and the other Assistant United States Attorneys, stating that four of them altogether were all political appointees

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2 New Orleans

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.
July 27, 1939

EAT:TEB

Time 8:30 p. m.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILE

RE: POLITICAL SITUATION IN LOUISIANA

62-12114-1948

I called Agent Dunker at New Orleans with reference to Assistant Attorney General Rogge's request that the Bureau place a telephone tap on the home of Robert Maestri, Mayor of New Orleans, which request is mentioned in the attached memorandum. I told Mr. Dunker this was out of the question; that we do not tap telephones and if Mr. Rogge wants this done the organization handling the matter in which he is interested should be requested to do this.

With reference to the request for an accountant in connection with the hot oil investigation, I told Mr. Dunker that as they already have two accountants from the Federal Tender Board let them get another one from there; that we do not have any accountants available.

E. A. TAMM

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62-32507-193
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUL 28 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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MCH:LL

62-32509 -192

August 12, 1939

Mr. Frank H. Spuhler
1107 North 33rd Street
Camden, New Jersey

Dear Mr. Spuhler:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter dated July 27, 1939, addressed to the Attorney General of the United States, which has been referred to this Bureau for appropriate attention.

I wish to advise that the information contained in your letter is being referred to United States Attorney Rene A. Viosca at New Orleans.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

(2 copies of this letter furnished to New Orleans office by separate letter of even date)

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
★ AUG 12 1939 ★
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lawler
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Q. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

1107 N. 33rd St.
Camden N.J.
7/27/39

JN
Atty. Genl. Frank Murphy
Washington D.C.

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
RECEIVED
JUL 28 1939

Respected Sir:

I reported the following Louisianna affair to the Dept. of Justice during Homer Cummings time and was dissatisfied with the reply that the matter was outside his jurisdiction. Here are the facts:

I worked for the *Tank Car Corp., Oreland Pa. which leases tank cars to the *N. American Trading Co. operating these cars in Louisianna. The State of La. assessed the Tank Car Corp. so much for each car run into La. and this amounted to quite a sum as over 100 cars were involved. One day a young Jewish attorney came to the Tank Car Corp., and said he could arrange to settle our taxes at quite

Political Situation Louisiana

8/12/39 - Ack. & let. N.G.
ACH

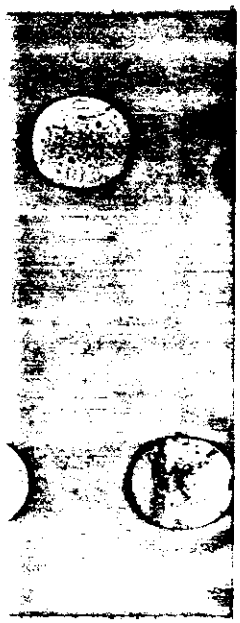
RECORDED & INDEXED

62-32509-192

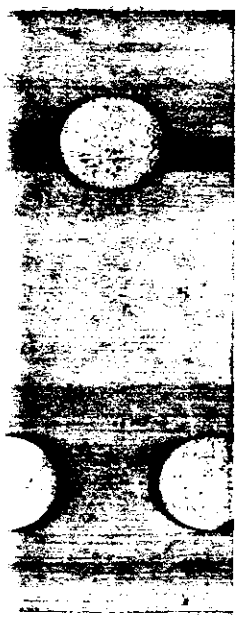
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUL 28
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TWO

74

a savin' on the payment to him of a fee of several hundred dollars. When we figured out how much he reduced the taxes we paid him his fee, plus costs, and as soon as he got the check, he phoned up a Tax Commissioner named K. K. Kennedy in Louisianna and told him. "Let the Tank Car Corp. alone as I just made a settlement with them."



This young Jew had made a tour of the Northern States settling bills with Tank car owners for much less than the true amount and collected good fees.



I think this is nothing but part of Huey Long's gang's machinations and I know several tank car owners who will not lease their cars to any one operating in Louisianna because of this racket. If this is legal then the best thing that can be said is that it "smells bad to an honest man."

U.S. DEPT OF JUSTICE
RECEIVED TANK
JUL 29 10 ... 39

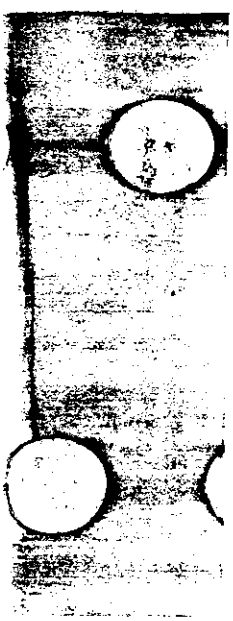
This name "K.K. Kennedy" may have been fictitious but the person so called was either the Tax Commissioner himself or one high up in his department.

This business offended my sense of decency so that is why I would like to put the facts before you to use or not to use, as you see fit.

Yours respectfully

Frank H. Spukler





16

ACH:LL

62-32509 -191

RECORDED

August 12, 1939

Mrs. Marie Hebert Holbrook
417 Hillary Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Mrs. Holbrook:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter dated July 27, 1939, addressed to the Attorney General of the United States, concerning crime conditions in Louisiana, which letter has been referred to this Bureau for appropriate attention.

I wish to advise that the information contained in your letter is being referred to United States Attorney Rene A. Viosca at New Orleans, and I would suggest that in the event you have any definite information regarding Federal violations, you may be desirous of communicating the same direct to Mr. Viosca.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

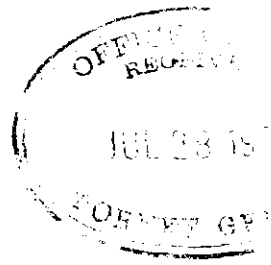
(2 copies of this letter furnished N. O. office by c[illegible])

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
★ AUG 12 1939 ★
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lawler
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sear
Mr. Nichols
Mr. G. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Candy

New Orleans, Louisiana.

July 27th. 1939.



Honorable Frank Murphy

Attorney General United States

Washington, D.C..

My dear sir:

Since your office is investigating the rottiness existing in th State Administration of Louisiana, I believe this is an opportune time to remind you that the people of our State are fast losing confidence in some Louisiana Courts, They distrust the Judges and in fact anyone else connected with the Courts. These men seem to b seeking only political advancement through their eloquence and cro tactics. This is particularly true in Iberville Parish or in the town of Plaquemine, Louisiana, where I have lived and where I have been treated as shabbily as any woman could possibly have been . I could recite to your Agents or Representatives a number of wrong doings by this clique in Plaquemine, Louisiana and prove to you , that great injustice has been done to me by them.

I give you the above information, because I feel certain that y will be glad to have a thorough investigation made. I am at your service, and shall be extremely glad to co-operate with you.

With kindest regards, I am,

Very truly yours,

Mrs. Marie Hebert Holbrook

417 Hillary Street

New Orleans

Louisiana.

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

JFS:DF

July 20, 1939
12 Noon

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. E. A. TAMM

I instructed Special Agent Shivers of the New Orleans Office to furnish a copy of the summary report of Special Agent C. E. Weeks, dated at New Orleans, Louisiana, on July 14, 1939, in the case entitled "Monte E. Hart, et al, Mail Fraud", to Assistant Attorney General O. John Rogge; also the report of Special Agent C. W. Dunker, dated at New Orleans, Louisiana, on July 18, 1939, in the case entitled "Louisiana State Officials, Information Concerning", which sets forth his interview with Mrs. Tharpe, former secretary to Huey Long.

Special Agent Shivers informed he received information from Special Agent Scott at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, that it is rumored the State Grand Jury will return an indictment today against former Governor Leche for aiding Dr. James Monroe Smith in his bond manipulations. There is another rumor that Chief of Police Joseph Bates will be dismissed and will be replaced by E. O. Bauer, Jr., head of the Traffic Division of the Police Department, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, a National Police Academy Graduate.

There is another rumor that General Louis S. Guerre, head of the Louisiana State Police is expected to be released momentarily.

Mr. Shivers advised he would immediately advise the Bureau by teletype if these contemplated rumors take place.

Respectfully,

J. F. Sears

J. F. Sears

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JUL 2 0 1939
TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Lawler
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

FBI NEW ORLEANS 7-20-39 4-34 PM WH

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62-32509-189

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUL 24 1939
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TAMM TWO

DIRECTOR

MONTE E HART ETAL MAIL FRAUD. LOUISIANA STATE OFFICIAL INFORMATION CONCERNING. ATTORNEYS FOR J M SMITH FILED PETITION IN FEDERAL COURTNEW ORLEANS TODAY TO THE EFFECT SMITH ADVISED TO LEAVE LOUISIANA JUNE TWENTY FIFTH AND DID NOT FLEE TO AVOID PROSECUTION. BONDS SET IN STATE AND FEDERAL CASES WERE ACCEPTED BUT SMITH NOT PERMITTED TO MAKE BAIL UNDER FEDERAL HABEAS CORPUS AD PROSEQUENDUM. THAT SMITH WAS QUESTIONED AGAINST HIS WILL BY FEDERAL INVESTIGATORS, NAMING INVESTIGATOR INTELLIGENCE UNIT TREASURY DEPARTMENT. THAT ACTIONS OF OFFICIALS AND INVESTIGATORS OF US VIOLATED HIS CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS. FBI NOT MENTIONED. REQUESTS THAT COURT ORDER THAT NO ONE CAN SEE HIM EXCEPT COUNSEL AND THAT HE BE PERMITTED TO MAKE BAIL. NO DATE SET FOR HEARING THIS PETITION. USA IS CONTESTING SAME. CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT ADVISED THAT ROBERT LINK, ATTORNEY AND PARTNER OF FRANK REED, WHO IS ATTORNEY FOR SEYMOUR WEISS, AND WHO WAS ATTORNEY FOR WEISS IN FORMER INCOME TAX CASE, ADVISED INFORMANT JURY WOULD BE HANDLED SAME WAY AS BEFORE, THAT IS, BY LAYING ROAD LEADERS OBTAIN INFORMATION [illegible] ISCRIBE [illegible] BEACH MEMBERS, ALSO

Shown to A.G. 7/21/39 [illegible]

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80

HAVE BUSINESSES OPERATED BY MEMBERS FLOURISH. INFORMANT ADVISED HE UNDERSTOOD THREE MEN WERE ACTUALLY PAID OFF IN ABE SHUSHAN TRIAL AND WILL ATTEMPT OBTAIN AND FURNISH NAMES.

BE. SACKETT

END

OK FBI WASHINGTON DC OEC

August 11, 1939

ACH:LL

RECORDED

62-32509 -188X -5-162-90X -86-1045-58

Special Agent in Charge
New Orleans, Louisiana

5-162-90X
86-1045-58

Re: CRIME CONDITIONS - LOUISIANA

Dear Sir:

There are inclosed herewith two photostatic copies of a copy of a letter dated at New Orleans, Louisiana, July 20, 1939, addressed to The Times-Picayune Publishing Co., New Orleans, by "A Puzzled Citizen," together with two photostatic copies of the envelope in which it was mailed to the Attorney General, which was referred to the Bureau by the Department. It is desired that one copy be furnished by your office to United States Attorney Rene A. Viosca, New Orleans.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Inclosure

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
★ AUG 11 1939 ★
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lawler
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Q. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

Orleans, Louisiana
July 20,1939.

The Times-Picayune Publishing Co.
The New Orleans States Pub. Co.
New Orleans, Louisiana.

Attention - Managing Editor.

Gentlemen:

Now, this letter is not meant for publication nor is it meant to have my name put into print - all it is intended for, is to settle a few questions that have been running through my mind recently - in regard to the "Stink" in Louisiana Politics!

I would like to determine for my own personal satisfaction just how much you,(The Times Picayune and N.O. States) knew of this messy scandal, before you had the nerve to stand the stand of publishing the facts as you have and just what pressure, if any, was brought to bear upon you by the "enemy camp" to make you publish this news - or did you do it just for the purpose of increasing your circulation? And another question - Just how much more do you know and not disclosing?

Now your answer might be that you were collecting the evidence for months, or maybe years, for it is hardly possible to have all this evidence dumped into one's lap in one lump sum, and if you did have this information in your hands for any length of time, saying, as I expect you to - that you were collecting all of this evidence, piece by piece until you had a sufficient amount - then you, The Times-Picayune and The New Orleans States are as equally as guilty as President Smith and all others implicated in this modern crime of politics, and you might consider yourself, and you actually are, an accessory to the crime. For had you known of the very slightest discrepancy in the W.P.A. Funds or the State's funds - it was your rightful duty to your patrons, who support you and make it possible for you to exist, and also to the voters of the State of Louisiana, who should be posted at all times on the affairs of the State, to come out in the beginning and demand that an example be made of those implicated in the crime. A crime is a crime, whether it be the theft of a postage stamp or a Government Building and if you had any knowledge of it - then, it was your duty to expose the guilty parties. If you had done this in the beginning it would have meant the savings of many thousands of dollars of the public's funds and would have stopped in a great degree the general pilfering of the State's as well as the Federal Government's funds.

Now each day you list in your papers the various indictments issued by the Government, State and City, but are you able or willing to predict just how many indicted will be convicted? I'm willing to say that you and the rest of the general public, like myself dont expect to see one single conviction - because, of the fact that those "in power" will see to it that the indictments are quashed and also see to it that the public will be satisfied to the extent of believing "They wont do it again - they have learned their lesson!" Can you truthfully say that you believe they have or will ever learn their lesson?

170

48

Trusting all my question will be answered to the satisfaction o all, I beg to remain

Yours very truly,

"A PUZZLED CITIZEN"

George C. McDonald,
3507 Cleveland Avenue,
New Orleans, Louisiana.

ACH:LL

62-32509 -188

RECORDED

August 12, 1939

Mr. Lawrence G. Pugh
Box 467
Crowley, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Pugh:

Your letter dated July 24, 1939, to the Attorney General of the United States, relative to crime conditions in Louisiana, has been referred to this Bureau for attention.

I wish to advise that the information contained in your letter is being referred to United States Attorney Rene A. Viosca, New Orleans, and it is suggested that in the event you possess definite information concerning a Federal violation, you may be desirous of furnishing the same direct to Mr. Viosca.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

(2 copies of this letter to New Orleans by cover letter of even date.)

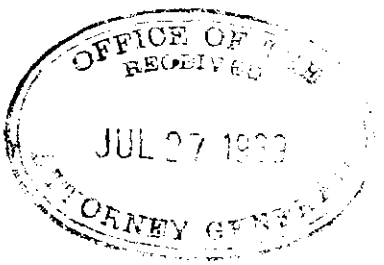
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
★ AUG 12 1939 ★
FBI

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lawler
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Scott
Mr. Nichols
Mr. C. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

AUG 12 1939

Crowley, Louisiana,

July 24th, 1939.



Hon. Frank Murphy,
Attorney General of the United States,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

We hope that there will not be a third Louisiana purchase, and that you will continue your investigation until the entire gang of political rascals, now in office, are removed and jailed.

Louisiana is in such a terrible position that it is impossible to elect an honest man to a high office. Large amounts are spent to elect members of the legislature, judges, and even police jurors and school board members. The money comes from the State organization. Justice Fournet of the State Supreme Court was not legally elected, and takes an active part in politics and in the oil business. His conduct in office should be investigated, and the amount of his income should be determined. Judge Hugo Dore', of the Court of Appeal, is another judge who is an active politician and is said to have become rich in the past few years.

Hon. D. M. Ellison, the Attorney General of Louisiana, who is a Crowley boy, is reported to be doing everything possible to hinder your investigation, and cover up the acts of his political friends. He was secretary to Governor Leche, and was appointed to his present position a few months ago, I think, for the purpose of protecting Leche and the other political rascals.

The facts already developed by your investigation show what we have known to be true for the past eight or ten years.

I am not in politics and have no influence whatever, but wish to join the good people of Louisiana in asking you to do what you did in Kansas City - clean up the political corruption here.

This letter is not written to harm anyone, but to ask that you investigate the activities of the persons named above, and to continue your good work.

Respectfully,

Lawrence G. Pugh.

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21449

August 10, 1939

ACH:LL

62-32509 -187 ~~86-1045-56~~ ~~94-4-1785-24~~

Special Agent in Charge
New Orleans, Louisiana

Re: CRIME CONDITIONS - LOUISIANA

Dear Sir:

There are inclosed herewith two photostatic copies of an anonymous letter received by the Attorney General on July 26, 1939, together with two photostatic copies of the envelope in which it was mailed, postmarked at Saint Francisville, Louisiana, July 23, 1939. It is desired that one copy be furnished by your office to United States Attorney Rene A. Viosca, New Orleans.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Inclosure

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lawler
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Scott
Mr. Nichols
Mr. L. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
AUG 1939
P.M.

88

ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATION
KEEP ENVELOPE ATTACHED

RECEIVED
26 1939
ATTORNEY GENERAL

West Feli. [illegible] Parish
State of Louisiana

21450

[illegible] Rene Viosca U.S. District Atty
[illegible] Orleans, La

Dear Sir:

Please send some of your G. Men here at once in [illegible] Parish town of St Francisville La and make a thorough investigation for political corruption and [illegible] this has been reported several times but [illegible] thing.

[illegible] office from beginning of [illegible] under [illegible] Miller, who had [illegible] corruption in graft and politics was [illegible] the Government [illegible] to tennant for old hall [illegible] supplies. These [illegible] compelled to buy from [illegible] Miller [illegible] graft [illegible] corruption [illegible] the [illegible] and the [illegible]

RECORDED
INDEXED.

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Page 2

21451 West [illegible]

Mr Murphy U S Atty General

[illegible]

Mr Rene [illegible] U S Dist Atty

[illegible]

[illegible] Check up on

the PWA Corruption in West Feliciana Parish

& Graft

PWA Roads [illegible] from Bains [illegible] to [illegible]

[illegible] J H Martin & [illegible]

Governor [illegible] who backed up

[illegible] on [illegible]

[illegible] Corruption [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Line Project

[illegible]

90

COPY

1453 West Feliciana Pa...sh,
State of Louisiana

Mr. Murphy, U.S. Attorney General
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Rodie Vicose, U.S.District Attorney
New Orleans, La.

Dear Sirs

Please send some of your G Men here at once in West Feliciana Parish town of St. Francisville La. and make a thorough investigation for political corruption and graft in office here this has been reported several times but Gov. Leche no doubt squashed them.

(1) Resettlement Administrations office from beginning of same under T. D. Gilmore, a Mr. Miller, who had this in charge. The corruption in graft and politics was mixed up. There were grafts on the Government by charing outrageous prices to tennants for old half dead mules and horses and supplies. These poor tennant farmers were compelled to buy from the dealers of the office in charge. They could not get theirchecks and buy on open market. They had to buy where the big shots would get their graft. This was a regular racket. They had their committee to pass on loans which all got graft.

Man in charge of office T. D. Gilmore, Mr. Miller - forced to have politics grafters fill out. Committee on loans passed on loans who could not loan a copper cent of their own who let out Gov. and tax money like water. Committee for Govt. passed on Loan - J. F. Rutledge, Jas. Montgomery, O. F. Daniel - graft & corruption. Mule & supply dealers: Joe Rosental; Joe Rinaudo, R. T. Harrell, A. W. Noland, Jimmie Dequilla, Lee Robinson, Abe Stern, Thos.Butler, Robt. Fisher.

In order to get the truth and low down ask citizen of the parish about this graft, and white and nigro tennants. They will show how you have stuck the Government and tax payers. Mules are old age and dead & loans are closed & never will pay off. Please investigate.

S/ A Tax Payer

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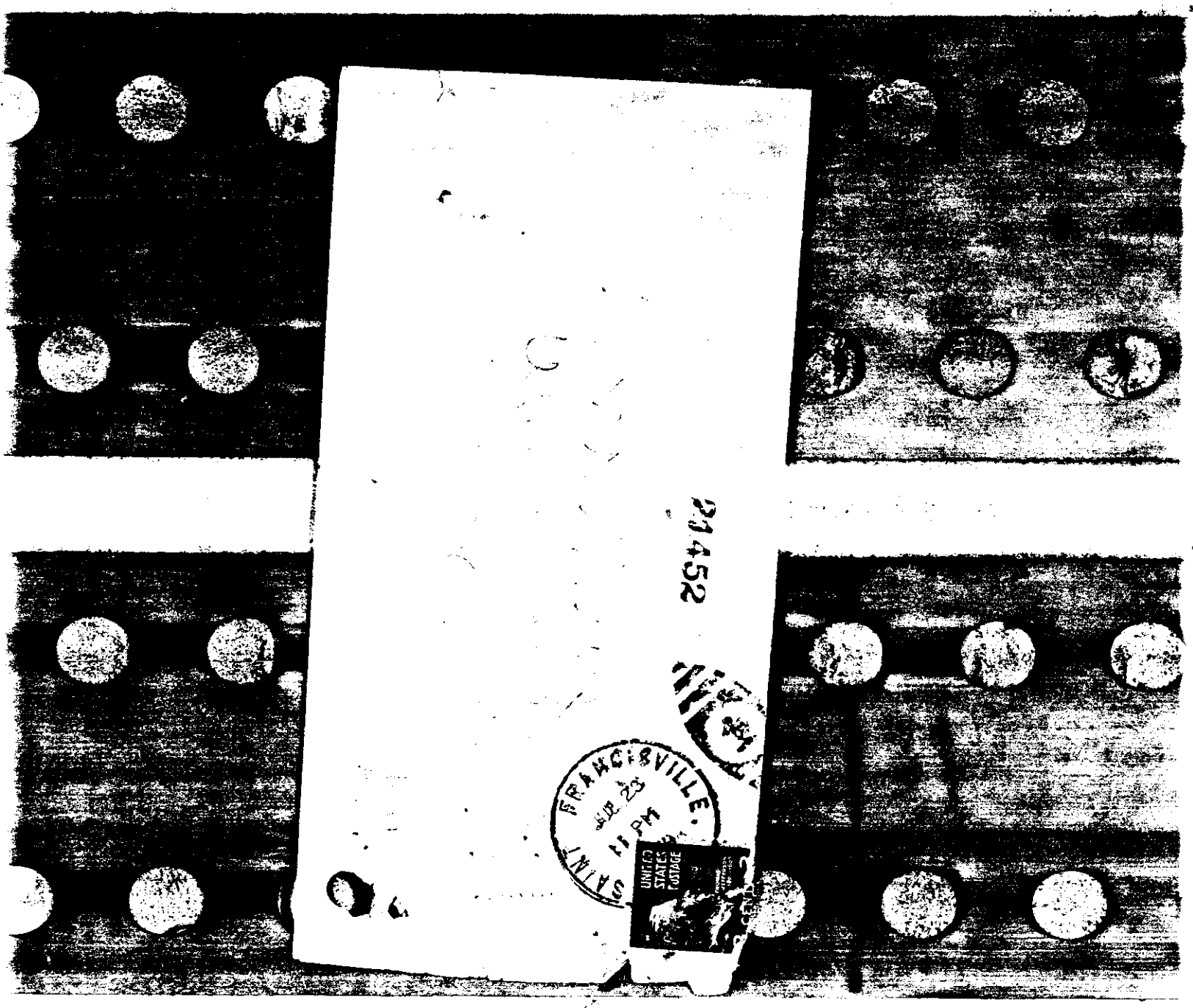
21452
SAINT FRANCISVILLE
JUL 23
1 PM
UNITED STATES POSTAGE

C O P Y (gmr)

21454

West Feliciana Parish
Louisiana

Mr. Murphy U. S. Attorney General
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Rene Viosca U. S. District Attorney
New Orleans, La.

Dear Sir:

Send a G Man please check up on the P.W.A. Corruption in West Feliciana Parish. PWA roads paving from Bains, La. to Augulu State Penitentiary. By T. H. Marten & ex governor R. W. Leche, who backed up the graft & politics on political hiring labor for political graft & corruption. This job was supposed to be contracted they built with gov. money and no record of same. Please investigate this part of PWA & all in this parish for graft & corruption. You can find out a lot if you can get at the bottom of this PWA in this Parish PWA Gas Pipe Line Project in West Feliciana project St. Francisville, La. to Bains, La. All but tax owners wishes graft and corruption in this case. No permit from tax owners to run [illegible] miles further at expense of tax payers for grafters to make money. Committee on this G. M. Lester, Mr. Cambell, J. R. Matthew, Joe Rinaudo, Joe Rosental, Frank Spohn, Ed Robb, Jas. Kilbourne.

Please investigate these findings for the tax payers who pay taxes. Also investigate the public welfare of the Parish. Ask the citizens who pay taxes.

62-32559-187
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUL 20 [illegible]
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TAMM
TWO

93

ACH:AI
RECORDED
62-32509-186X August 3, 1939

Mr. John Delagarsa, Jr.
Ponchatoula, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Delagarsa:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter dated July 20, 1939, addressed to the Honorable Frank Murphy, Attorney General, and which letter has been referred to this Bureau for appropriate attention.

It is noted in your letter that you request that an investigation be made of the Louisiana Department of Public Welfare. In this connection, I would suggest that in the event you have any information concerning violation of Federal law that you may be desirous of furnishing same direct to United States Attorney Rene Viosca, at New Orleans, Louisiana.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lawler
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sizoo

cc - New Orleans

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
★ AUG - 3 1939 ★
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

8

ACL .94

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Official indicated below by check mark

MEMORANDUM

Solicitor General Jackson
Assistant to the Attorney General
Assistant Attorney General Arnold
Assistant Attorney General Morris
Assistant Attorney General Whitaker
Assistant Attorney General Littell
Assistant Attorney General Rogge
Assistant Solicitor General Bell
Mr. Hoover, Dir., Bu. of Investigation
Mr. Bennett, Director of Prisons
Mr. Martin, Director of War Risk Bureau
Mr. Lawrence, Dir., Bond and Spirits Division
Mr. Quinn, Administrative Assistant
Mr. Kemp, Special Assistant
Mr. Holtzoff, Special Assistant
Board of Parole
Mr. Lyons, Pardon Attorney
Mr. McClure, General Agent
Mr. Donaldson, Chief Clerk
Mr. Hill, Appointment Clerk
Mr. Crain, Division of Records
Mr. Holland, Division of Supplies
Mr. McKavitt, Librarian
Mr. Williams
Mr. Mulcahy
Miss Bumgardner
Mr. Gates
Mr. Hedetniemi
Miss LaRue
Miss Watters
Mr. Euwer

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Indictment Of Latest Louisiana Politician

Seymour Weiss Faces New Charge, But Probably Isn't Much Disturbed

Mr. Pegler's column gives expression to his personal opinions, which frequently are at variance with the editorial policies of The Inquirer.

Seymour Weiss, the New Orleans innkeeper and politician, who has been indicted on a Federal charge in connection with the current Louisiana corruption, has enjoyed an interesting immunity up to now. He was indicted once before on income tax charges, but a settlement was accepted after the death of Huey Long in a political reconciliation between the heirs of the Long gang and the New Deal which has become famous, or infamous, as the Second Louisiana Purchase.

At the time of the compromise it was announced in explanation of the Federal Government's action that there had been "a change of atmosphere" in Louisiana, and Homer Cummings had to take the fall. He didn't peep.

Now the same department, under a new and younger Attorney General, Mr. Murphy, has indicted Mr. Weiss because certain documents were sent through the mails in the perpetration of a deal which is alleged to have been fraudulent.

The income tax case was much more fraudulent, but neither one involved such flagrant defiance of the United States as Mr. Weiss' conduct in a previous affair, the investigation of the election by fraud of United States Senator John W. Overton.

Boasts of Driving Senate Out

In that investigation Mr. Weiss defied a subcommittee of the United States Senate in hearings in New Orleans and taunted General Ansell, the Senate's counsel, to step outside the room, the suggestion being that he would punch the general's ears off. Huey Long was present, interrupting the proceedings and leading a packed gallery of political hoodlums, some of whom were armed, in disorderly demonstrations around the door. Huey was riding high at the time, and Weiss, who was his treasurer, had confidence that Huey's resourcefulness would pull him through any embarrassment with the Senate.

Long afterward, probably to this day, it has been Mr. Weiss' boast that he practically ran the United States Senate out of town, although now that there has been another "change of atmosphere" in New Orleans he may be somewhat more demure about his defiance of a body which has been known to defend its dignity with a terribly swift sword when challenged by less troublesome men than Huey Long.

Overton was elected as a Long stooge by the aid of a system of dummy candidates and fraud in the ballot boxes.

On the stand Mr. Weiss replied "None of your business," "Yes, I refuse to answer," and "You are ridiculous" to General Ansell as the Senate's legal counsel attempted to obtain information as to the source of campaign funds and their expenditure. When he said, "You are ridiculous," Huey interrupted to say, "He might invite you outside." At this suggestion Weiss, who sometimes acted as Huey's physical protector in small scuffles, challenged. "No, he has much better sense than to do that."

Weiss Contempt Overlooked

Somewhat later Senator Logan of Kentucky threatened contempt proceedings against Mrs. Hilda Phelps Hammond of New Orleans and other Louisiana women for insisting that Overton be thrown out of the Senate according to the law and several precedents. But Mr. Weiss' contempt was overlooked, and in the course of time he became again an intimate political friend of James A. Farley and a toiler for the Louisiana department of the New Deal under President Roosevelt.

His conduct and the conduct of the Long machine in the Overton election were condoned, if not indorsed, even though Senator Connally of Texas said in a report on the inquiry: "Such a device"—meaning the dummy candidate system used by Long to elect Overton—"is a fraud on the right of any free people, because it is absolutely impossible for the public to know whether all the ballots were put there by voters or by hand-picked political bushwackers. We find that in New Orleans there was fraud."

Senator Connally also said that the Long system of assessment and extortion of political funds, administered by Weiss, was "a vicious system under which helpless victims can be made the victims of extortion."

With such experiences in his past Mr. Weiss may feel little disturbed by the fluttering activities of Mr. Murphy in the new disturbance to date. The atmosphere of Louisiana, and particularly that of New Orleans, is subject to sharp, unpredictable

---

...ying their shotguns or rifles, remained about the grounds in little groups, but gradually even these left for their homes.

Chief of Police King Strengke, who was in his office in the nearby city police headquarters said that he had no statement to make.

Songy Questioned

"A man by the name of Songy was picked up last night by this department," he said. "There is nothing unusual in that. He was driving a car without license plates and at a high rate of speed and was taken to the jail as a matter of course. He immediately got into touch with his attorney, Roland Kizer, to whom he was at once paroled, since Mr. Kizer is a householder here in Baton Rouge and well known. He was asked to come in this morning at 9:30 o'clock and at that time he was questioned by myself and by Assistant District Attorney Fred LeBlanc for about half an hour. He is not under arrest, he was not under arrest at any time today and no charge has as yet been made against him."

REEVES PROMOTED BY I. C. RAILROAD

Robert D. Reeves, formerly of New Orleans, has been appointed assistant traffic manager of the Illinois Central railroad system, it was announced yesterday, succeeding the late Martin L. Costley.

His appointment as head of the Illinois Central traffic department in New Orleans returns Mr. Reeves here after an absence of three years, during which time he has been assistant traffic manager at Memphis.

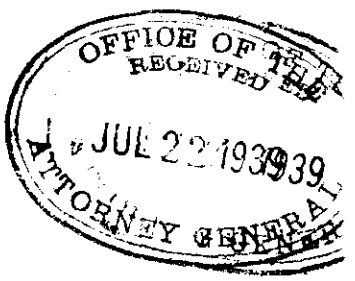
Mr. Reeves came to New Orleans in 1912 as assistant general freight agent and for three and a half years he had charge of the freight traffic work of the railroad in this area under the supervision of Robert C. Perkins. In 1915 he resigned his Illinois Central connection to be managing director of the De Bardeleben interests in New Orleans and continued to reside here until 1931, when he went to Memphis. Charles C. Cameron, vice-president of the Illinois Central system came to New Orleans to install Mr. Reeves in his new position. John R. MacLeod, former

JOHN DELAGARZA, JR.

PONCHATOULA, LA.

20th of July
1 9 3 9

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
RECEIVED
JUL 22 1939



Hon. Frank Murphy, Attorney General
United States of America
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Since my resignation some months ago as editor of "The Farmers' Friend", one of the largest farm papers in the state of Louisiana, I have devoted the greatest part of my time to the study of the Louisiana Department of Public Welfare and its' connections with the political factions of this state.

As I have always been interested in govermental aid for the aged and the needy, I was disappointed to find that my study reveals the fact that funds that rightfull belong to unfortunate people, are being squandered by the political administration that are now in power here in Louisiana.

Owing to the fact that some of the funds required to maintain this department are furnished by the Federal Goverment, I call upon you to conduct an investigation of the Louisiana Department of Pulbic Welfare at the earliest possible time. My office force will be ready at any time to assist you, if necessary, when the occasion demands it.

Trusting that you will give this matter your prompt attention, I remain

Yours very truly,

John Delagarza Jr.

JOHN DELAGARZA, JR.

JDJ:cwb

RECORDED
INDEXED

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JUL 18 1939
TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tam
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Lawler
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

FBI NEW ORLEANS 7-18-39 6-10 PM WH

DIRECTOR

MONTE E HART ETAL MAIL FRAUD. LOUISIANA STATE OFFICIALS INFORMATION CONCERNING. MONTE E HART, SEYMOUR WEISS, LOUIS LESAGE RELEASED TEN THOUSAND DOLLAR BOND EACH LATE YESTERDAY. J EMORY ADAMS RELEASED SAME BOND TODAY. JAMES MONROE SMITH IN FEDERAL JAIL NEW ORLEANS AWAITING ARRAIGNMENT. ALL SCHEDULED FOR ARRAIGNMENT NEW ORLEANS JULY TWENTY FOURTH NINETEEN THIRTY NINE. TRIAL DATE NOT SET BUT EXPECTED WILL BE BETWEEN AUGUST FIFTEENTH AND SEPTEMBER FIRST THIS YEAR. L P ABERNATHY RESIGNED TODAY FROM POSITION CHAIRMAN LOUISIANA STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSION. SOME CIVIC BODIES DEMANDING RESIGNATION SEYMOUR WEISS FROM POSITION PRESIDENT NEW ORLEANS DOCK BOARD. USA EXPECTS ANOTHER INDICTMENT THIS WEEK AGAINST MONTE E HART AND JAMES MONROE SMITH FOR MAIL FRAUD CONNECTION FOURTEEN THOUSAND ONE HUNDRED NINETY SIX DOLLARS SEVENTY CENTS CHECK ISSUED BY LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY TO NATIONAL EQUIPMENT COMPANY INCORPORATED IN FULL PAYMENT OF TAXES DUE AFTER SALE OF LEE CIRCLE HOTEL WHICH TAXES UNDER PURCHASE CONTRACT WERE TO HAVE BEEN PRORATED BETWEEN VENDOR AND VENDEE.

SACKETT

END

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 5-162-93

RECORDED
INDEXED.

62-32509

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TAMM TWO ONE

Shown to A. G. 7/19/39

62-32509

Section

9

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Lawler
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

EAT:DM *August 3, 1939*

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILE

While in the Attorney General's Office on July 26th, Miss Bumgardner advised the Attorney General that Mr. Emil Hurja had called and advised that Richard W. Norton at the Raleigh Hotel might be in possession of information concerning the New Orleans situation which might be of interest to the Bureau. Subsequent efforts on the part of Bureau Agents to contact Mr. Norton indicated that he had checked out of the Raleigh Hotel.

EDWARD A. TAMM

RECORDED & INDEXED

62-2[illegible]-223

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
AUG 5 19[illegible]
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

ACH:AI

July 28, 1939

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. J. F. SEARS

In line with your instructions to contact Mr. Richard W. Norton at the Raleigh Hotel and to interview him concerning matters in New Orleans, I telephonically contacted the Raleigh Hotel, and was advised that Mr. R. W. Norton had checked out early that morning.

Respectfully,

A. C. Hayden

A. C. Hayden

RECORDED 62-32509-223

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
AUG 5 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Returned file 8-3-39 ACH

2

1308 Masonic Temple Building
New Orleans, Louisiana
August 2, 1939

Honorable Rene A. Viosca
United States Attorney
New Orleans, Louisiana

Re: LOUISIANA STATE OFFICIALS;
Information Concerning

Dear Sir:

In accordance with past procedure, there is being forwarded to you with this letter further information received by this office concerning the present irregularities in Louisiana.

W. S. LEWIS, Attorney of New Orleans, telephonically advised this office that a clerk in the Maison Blanche Department Store had told him that the Hospital Board had received some condemned X-ray equipment for the Charity Hospital and that the Charity Hospital used it just the same, after the equipment was repaired for them by an electrician from Algiers, Louisiana.

There is enclosed herewith a letter dated July 25, 1939 from CHESTER E. MARTIN, about whom your office has received previous communications.

Also enclosed is an unsigned letter from Lacombe, La., dated July 28, 1939.

Also enclosed is an anonymous communication addressed to the Grand Jury, Baton Rouge, Louisiana; copy of letter addressed to the Times-Picayune, Citizens Voluntary Committee of Louisiana, and Federal Bureau of Investigation; and copy of letter addressed to the Times-Picayune, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Very truly yours,

INDEXED

B. E. SACKETT
Special Agent in Charge

CWD:ALS
62-978
Enclosures
cc-Bureau

62-[illegible]
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
AUG 7 1939
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

JFS:VTM

August 3, 1939

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Harry J. Costello, publicity man for the late Huey Long, and Ralph Alexis, who is engaged in private tax work in New Orleans, furnished the following information:

They advised that the chief purpose of their visit to the Attorney General was to get him to consider some system whereby the man on the street would talk to Federal investigators. They suggested that some Government official bring to the attention of the petty violator in New Orleans that if they would give information against such men as Abe Shusman, Monte Hart, Seymour Weiss and Robert Maesteri that they would not be prosecuted in the Federal Court in the event they had violated a Federal law; that to gather evidence against the political machine would be difficult as the persons who can furnish the information have undoubtedly violated some Federal law, and will not testify unless given some promise of immunity. They could furnish no specific information concerning Federal violations or persons who could furnish such information. Further they believed that this was necessary to successful Federal prosecution in New Orleans because of the strong power of the political machine headed by Maesteri and Seymour Weiss.

Mr. Costello and Mr. Alexis stated that the people in the street do not have confidence in the office of United States Attorney Rene Viosca, as he is a known associate of Robert Maesteri, and that the following United States Attorneys are politically obligated to the Maesteri and Weiss machines:

Hilary J. Gaudin
Herbert Christenberry
J. Skelly Wright

The concrete suggestion to improve the office of the United States Attorney was that the Attorney General needs a good young lawyer in New Orleans, who can furnish information concerning anyone with political connections. They recommended a Robert Amesworth, who could collaborate with Mr. Rogge. They further suggested that the Federal Grand Jury and petty juries be investigated to prevent a recurrence of acquittal in the event of trial, such as took place at the time Abe Shusman was tried for income tax violations.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester

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COPIES DESTROYED
170 SEP 17 1964

15

OF JUSTICE

Mr. Costello advised that Huey Long, in his effort to defeat his impeachment as Governor, had to secure money from Robert Maestri, and thus obligated himself to the political machine of Maestri, Weiss, Hart and Shusman.

Further reference is made to my memorandum to you of June 17, 1939, forwarding information furnished by Harry Costello.

Reference is made to the articles that have appeared in the Washington Merry-Go-Round, concerning the Louisiana political situation, and statements attributed to Mrs. W. A. Thorpe, former secretary to Huey Long, that the Attorney General came down to New Orleans and made a pious speech and did not do anything about it. Mrs. Thorpe, upon interview denied making the statements, and advised she had been interviewed by M. J. Costello, who claimed he was a scout for Pearson and Allen.

It is interesting to note that papers left with the representatives of this Bureau have notations to Bob Allen and to Drew, who undoubtedly are the editors of the Washington Merry-Go-Round.

Respectfully,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

5

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUL 31 1939

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nichols
Mr. D. A. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Lawler
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Searg
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

TWO TELETYPES WILL FOLLOW

FBI NEW ORLEANS 7-31-39 7-00 PM WH

DIRECTOR

LOUISIANA STATE OFFICIALS, INFORMATION CONCERNING. COUNSEL FOR SEYMOUR WEISS, J EMORY ADAMS, LOUIS C LESAGE, MONTE E HART AND JAMES MONROE SMITH TODAY FILED REQUEST FOR BILLS OF PARTICULARS AND DEMURRERS TO THE MAIL FRAUD INDICTMENT AGAINST SUBJECTS BEFORE THE US DISTRICT COURT NEW ORLEANS. ARGUMENTS WILL BE HEARD THIS FRIDAY, ON WHICH DATE THE FIVE SUBJECTS ARE SCHEDULED TO APPEAR FOR ARRAIGNMENT.

RECORDED & INDEXED

62-32509-221

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
AUG 3 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

EAST BATON ROUGE PARISH GRAND JURY JUST RETURNED TWO INDICTMENTS AS FOLLOWS, AGAINST LEON WEISS, THE ARCHITECT, AND JAMES MONROE SMITH, CHARGING WEISS WITH EMBEZZLING FIVE THOUSAND [illegible] HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS FROM LSU, AIDED BY SMITH. THE SECOND INDICTMENT CHARGES DR CHARLES LORIO, STATE SENATOR AND POLITICAL LEADER, GEORGES GRIFFON, OWNER OF A DRUG STORE IN BATON ROUGE AND D H ANDREWS, MANAGER OF THE DRUG STORE IN BATON ROUGE [redacted] WITH OBTAINING NINE HUNDRED EIGHTY DOLLARS AND TWENTY CENTS BY FALSE PRETENSES. THE OTHER INDICTMENT CHARGES THESE PERSONS WITH OBTAINING SEVEN HUNDRED FORTY ONE DOLLARS AND FORTY THREE CENTS BY FALSE PRETENSES. THE GRAND JURY IN A SPECIAL REPORT RECOMMENDED THAT EVERY MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF LSU WHO SERVED DURING PRESIDENCY OF JAMES MONROE SMITH TENDER THEIR RESIGNATIONS. THE PARISH GRAND

JURY ADJOURNED WITHOUT PRESENTING ANY FURTHER REPORTS OR INDICTMENTS AND WILL CONVENE AUGUST FIFTEENTH NEXT.

ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL ROGGE IS NOW HAVING A NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS CONNECTED WITH OIL COMPANIES TESTIFY BEFORE FEDERAL GRAND JURY RELATIVE TO GRAFT PAYMENTS MADE TO STATE OFFICIALS WITH THE OBJECT OF UNCOVERING FEDERAL INCOME TAX VIOLATIONS.

HE BELIEVES, HOWEVER, THESE PERSONS ARE NOT BEING FRANK AND TRUTHFUL BEFORE THE GRAND JURY.

SEVERAL DAYS AGO A GROUP OF INDIVIDUALS CALLING THEMSELVES THE CITIZENS VOLUNTARY COMMITTEE, OF WHICH JOSEPH AIREY IS CHAIRMAN, PROPOSED THAT ONE OF THREE PROMINENT LOUISIANA LAWYERS ACCEPTALBE TO THEM BE APPOINTED TO CONDUCT THE STATES INVESTIGATION INTO THE VARIOUS IRREGULARITIES. TODAY GOVERNOR EARL LONG IN A COMMUNICATION TO AIREY DECLINED TO APPOINT ANY OF THESE ATTORNEYS AND EXPRESSED CONFIDENCE IN THE SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE STATE ATTORNEY GENERAL J FAIR HARDIN AND OTHERS NOW HANDLING THE INQUIRIES.

SACKETT

END

MAT:GVC

Time: 8:00 p.m.

August 1, 1939

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILE

RE: LOUISIANA SITUATION

In connection with the attached teletype communication from New Orleans, dated July 31, 1939, asking authority to conduct an investigation with reference to William Helis as to whether he registered his yacht before he became a citizen of this country, I called SAC Sackett and told him to tell Mr. Rogge the Bureau feels these matters should be handled by the people who are investigating the "hot oil" investigation as it appears that William Helis is the owner of several oil companies involved in this investigation. I also told Mr. Sackett to turn over to Mr. Rogge all the complaints of the irregularities in the WPA, which were mentioned in this same teletype.

RECORDED & INDEXED

62-32509-220

While talking to Mr. Sackett, and with reference to the attached teletype from New Orleans, dated July 31, 1939, pertaining to Shirley G. Wimberly, I informed Mr. Sackett that the Director wanted a very discreet investigation conducted of this man as to his background, associations, et cetera. Mr. Sackett said he had already started this investigation.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
AUG 2 1939
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILES

With reference to the attached teletype from New Orleans, dated July 31, 1939, relating to Monte E. Hart, Mail Fraud, I told Mr. Sackett the Director thinks this investigation as to whether B. J. Daly was retained on Dr. James M. Smith's own initiative, should be made by the Post Office Inspectors as this pertains to a Mail Fraud and in order that the Bureau shall avoid any friction with the Post Office Department. The same procedure should be carried out in connection with the suggested interview with J. Emory Adams.

In connection with the information furnished in the attached teletype from New Orleans, dated July 31, 1939, informing of the alleged tap on the United States Attorney's telephone, I told Mr. Sackett the Director had instructed he furnish this information to Mr. Rogge right away. Mr. Sackett replied that Mr. Rogge would probably want the FBI to do something about this and I told him to tell Mr. Rogge, if this occurred, that it appeared that the best thing

to do would be to contact the telephone company and ask for an immediate check of all the wires and a report on this and as far as the FBI is concerned, there should be no investigation made at this time.

Mr. Beckett said he had been trying to get the text of the radio address of Shirley G. Wimberly but as yet had not been successful. I told him that no official request should be made for this at this time and he said that in the future all such addresses that were made would be recorded if possible.

E. A. TAMM

9

(ED)

TELETYPE

FBI NEW ORLEANS 7-31-39 3-25- PM WH

DIR OTG

LOUISIANA STATE OFFICIALS INFORMATION CONCERNING. I CONFERRED WITH ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL ROGGE AND U S ATTORNEY VIOSCA TODAY. THE PRESENT MOST IMPORTANT ANGLE BEFORE THE FEDERAL GRAND JURY INVOLVES AN OIL DEAL IN NINETEEN THIRTY SIX WHEREE MAYOR ROBERT S MAESTRI, THEN STATE CONSERVATION COMMISSIONER, SEYMOUR WEISS AND EX GOVERNOR LECHE, ALLEGEDLY PERMITTED OIL COMPANIES TO EXCEED PRODUCTION QUOTA, RECEIVING CASH CONSIDERATION OF ONE HUNDRED FORTY EIGHT THOUSAND DOLLARS. OF THIS SEYMOUR WEISS RECEIVED SIXTY SEVEN THOUSAND DOLLARS AND LECHE SIXTY SEVEN THOUSAND DOLLARS. LECHE APPARENTLY PAID INCOME TAX ON THIS SUM IN HIS FEDERAL RETURN, HOWEVER, WEISS APPARENTLY ILLEGALLY DEDUCTED THIS AMOUNT FROM HIS FEDERAL RETURN. ROGGE PRESENTLY CONSIDERING INDICTMENT WEISS FOR INCOME TAX EVASION THIS AMOUNT IN NINETEEN THIRTY SIX. ALSO PRESENTLY CONSIDERING POSSIBILITY OF INDICTING MAESTRI. WEISS AND LECHE IN HOT OIL DEAL INVOLVED, HOWEVER, LEGAL QUESTION EXISTS AS TO WHETHER THIS DEAL WAS IN VIOLATION OF FEDERAL AGREEMENT OR MERELY A STATE GRAFT ON PART OF THESE THREE PERSONS. MR ROGGE NOW DOING RESEARCH ON THIS QUESTION BEFORE DECIDING WHETHER TO RETURN THIS PARTICULAR INDICTMENT. EXPECTS FEDERAL GRAND JURY TO RETURN THE INCOME TAX INDICTMENT AGAINST WEISS AND POSSIBLY THIS HOT OIL INDICTMENT THIS FRIDAY. ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL ROGGE NOW CONCENTRATING ON THESE TWO MATTERS AND FOR THE TIME BEING HAS DISCARDED THE WPA IRREGULARITY POSSIBILITIES AND OTHER POSSIBLE FEDERAL ANGLES, ALTHOUGH THE INVESTIGATIONS REGARDING THOSE ARE STILL BEING CONTINUED BY THE OTHER FEDERAL INVESTIGATIVE AGENCIES.

RECORDED & INDEXED

62-32-1-21

AUG 5

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

I JUST RECEIVED INFORMATION FROM A PERSONAL CONTACT, A NEWSPAPER CITY EDITOR, WHO HAS IN THE PAST FURNISHED ME EXCELLENT AND RELIABLE INFORMATION, TO THE EFFECT THAT HE LEARNED LAST SATURDAY THROUGH A RELIABLE CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE, WHICH HE BELIEVES IS ACCURATE, THAT THE TELEPHONES IN THE U S ATTORNEYS OFFICE HAVE BEEN TAPPED BY THE LOCAL [illegible] AND THAT HE WAS UNABLE TO OBTAIN ANY FURTHER DEFINITE INFORMATION AS

10

TO THE EXACT PERSONS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE TAP OR THE MANNER IN WHICH THE TAP HAS BEEN INSTITUTED, HOWEVER, HE IS CONFIDENT THAT HIS INFORMATION IS NOT IDLE RUMOR AND THAT IT DOES HAVE FOUNDATION. I HAVE NOT FURNISHED THIS INFORMATION TO ROGGE OR ANYONE ELSE AND HAVE TAKEN NO ACTION WHATSOEVER, BUT WILL BE GUIDED BY YOUR INSTRUCTIONS RELATIVE THERETO.

SACKETT

END

OK FBI WASHINGTON DC CLC

copy

(ed)

TELETYPE

FBI NEW ORLEANS 7-31-39 AOARP AM ALS

DIRECTOR

MONTE E. HART ETAL MAIL FRAUD. O. JOHN ROGGE REQUESTED THAT JAMES MONROE SMITH BE INTERVIEWED TO DETERMINE IF B. J. DALY, SMITHS ATTORNEY, WAS RETAINED ON SMITHS OWN INITIATIVE OR BY SUBJECTS CONNECTED IN INVESTIGATION, AND SUGGEST TO SMITH POSSIBILITY OTHER SUBJECTS MIGHT BE USING DALY TO THEIR BENEFIT AND SMITHS DETRIMENT. ROGGE ALSO REQUESTED THAT J.EMORY ADAMS BY INTERVIEWED IN ATTEMPT TO GET ADAMS TO TALK AND THROUGH HIM GET SMITH TO TALK. ADVISE SACKETT

END

OK FBI WASHINGTON DC GDH

RECORDED

62-325-09-218

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

AUG 5 19[illegible]

U. S. D[illegible]

12

ACH'VTM August 2, 1939

Special Agent in Charge
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Sir:

There are enclosed herewith two photostatic copies each of the following listed communications received at the Department, and it is desired that one copy of each be furnished United States Attorney Rene A. Viosca:

Postal card postmarked Shreveport, Louisiana, July 12, 1939, 12:30 P. M., signed "A Citizen";

Letter dated July 18, 1939, addressed to Honorable Frank Murphy, signed L. J. Raphael, Sr., 244 S. Alexander Street, New Orleans, Louisiana;

Letter dated June 28, 1939, New Orleans, Louisiana, addressed to Mr. Eden Hardie, Jr., New Orleans, Louisiana;

Letter dated July 19, 1939, addressed to the Attorney General, signed "Louiana Democrats";

Letter dated July 19, 1939, Covington, Louisiana, addressed to the Attorney General;

Letter dated July 18, 1939, addressed to the Attorney General, from Mrs. Wm. A. West, Jr.;

Undated letter, addressed to the Attorney General, signed "American";

Letter dated July 16, 1939, signed "American";

Undated, anonymous letter, addressed to the Attorney General, postmarked New Orleans, Louisiana, July 11, 1939, 7:30 P. M.;

Anonymous letter dated July 10, 1939, addressed to the Attorney General, together with newspaper clipping;

ENCLOSURE BEHIND FILE

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 86-1045-66

RECORDED

I ENCL. C

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lawler
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Q. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAIL
AUG - 2 1939
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

62-32509-21
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
AUG 4 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ACH

13

Letter dated July 18, 1939, addressed to the Attorney General, signed Frank M. Atwood;

Letter dated July 18, 1939, addressed to the Attorney General, signed J. G. Corbin;

Newspaper clipping from The Times-Picayune, June 23, 1939, New Orleans, Louisiana;

Letter dated July 14, 1939, addressed to the Attorney General, signed "American";

Letter dated July 13, 1939, addressed to the Attorney General, signed "A New Orleans Schoolgirl", together with newspaper clipping.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

New Orleans, Louisiana
August 1, 1939

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

Dear Sir:

RE: LOUISIANA STATE OFFICIALS -
Information Concerning

Last evening, July 31, 1939, I had a general conversation with Colonel James M. Thomson, publisher of the New Orleans Item and Tribune newspapers, during which Colonel Thomson expressed himself regarding the ruling of Federal Judge Wayne G. Borah at New Orleans prohibiting newspapers from publishing the names or disclosing the identity of any of the witnesses who testified before the Federal grand jury now inquiring into the Louisiana political situation for possible Federal violations.

Colonel Thomson stated that he is personally convinced that Judge Borah is honest, and that the Judge's intentions are of the best in connection with this ruling and, therefore, Colonel Thomson, although this is the first time in his forty years of newspaper experience that he has encountered such a situation, has up to now made no attempt to fight this ruling on the part of Judge Borah or disobeyed the court's instructions in any way. Colonel Thomson takes the position that Judge Borah's ruling is entirely without precedent and, in his opinion, technically is illegal.

Colonel Thomson stated that the thing he feared most as a result of this ruling is that it would create a precedent, especially in Louisiana, which would be followed by local and state courts in future inquiries of a similar nature into the state governmental activities; that, if so, crooked judges or courts controlled by the state machine could hide behind this ruling as a precedent in establishing similar rulings of their own in an effort to thwart honest and complete investigations. Colonel Thomson pointed out that in such situations it would not be possible for the newspapers to follow the proceedings to determine whether all witnesses who have knowledge of facts were called to testify, and it would enable the local courts to "quash" cases or investigations very easily following out the dictates of those in political power.

RECORDED & INDEXED 62-[illegible]-217

Colonel Thomson felt that the Attorney General should be acquainted with his views regarding this situation, although he did not ask me to directly inform the Attorney General.

COPIES DESTROYED
[illegible]1964

15

To the Director, 8/1/39

As a matter of background, for your information, the New Orleans Item and Tribune newspapers, of which Colonel Thomson is the publisher, have not in the recent past fought the state administration and while I am of the belief that Colonel Thomson does not personally favor the tactics and activities of the state administration, he, nevertheless, has not, as a matter of policy, fought the administration. His papers have commonly been referred to in the past as pro state administration.

I have of course been in contact with Colonel Thomson's opposition papers in New Orleans, the Times-Picayune and the States, the managing editors of which are very close personal contacts of mine. The officers of these two papers have not at any time complained about Judge Borah's ruling preventing them from publishing the names of witnesses other than to say that it makes it a little harder for them to report all the facts.

I know it to be a fact that the United States Attorney's office, particularly United States Attorney Viosca, has been inclined to be more friendly with the Times-Picayune and States group and to give reporters of those newspapers somewhat more information than he has given to the Item-Tribune. It is perfectly possible, therefore, that the feeling of Colonel Thomson in this matter is probably the result of the fact that his papers have been somewhat "out of the picture" in the recent developments so far as close contact with the United States Attorney's office is concerned.

I thought that I would pass this information on to you as it is entirely probable that the Attorney General as well as yourself may be interested in Colonel Thomson's present attitude. Unless the situation becomes aggravated in some way, I do not believe that Thomson will start a newspaper campaign to fight the ruling of Judge Borah.

I am following this matter closely and shall keep you advised of any further complaints.

Very truly yours,

B. E. SACKETT,
Special Agent in Charge

BES:sh
#62-978

EAT:HA

62-33509-216X4

August 9, 1939

Special Agent in Charge
New York, New York

Dear Sir:

There are transmitted herewith photostatic copies of an anonymous letter and envelope addressed to Assistant Attorney General O. John Rogge signed "Honest Workman" which relates to the alleged activities of Ralph Hitz, President of the National Hotel Management Company. Mr. Rogge has transmitted this communication to the Bureau and the copy enclosed herewith is being furnished to you for such action and attention as you deem necessary and desirable.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosures

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tam
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Lester
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
★ AUG 10 1939 ★
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

62-1-C

17

ADDRESS REPLY TO
"THE ATTORNEY GENERAL"
AND REFER TO
INITIALS AND NUMBER

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

July 21, 1939

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. [illegible]
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Lawler
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR,
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

There is transmitted herewith for such attention as may be deemed proper in connection with the pending W.P.A. investigation, an original anonymous communication, dated July 19, 1939, signed "Honest Workman", with accompanying envelope addressed to me, postmarked at New York, relating to the alleged activities of Ralph Hitz, the president of the National Hotel Management Company.

O. John Rogge

O. JOHN ROGGE,
Assistant Attorney General.

Enclosure: 103013

RECORDED & INDEXED

62-32509-216X4

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
AUG 12 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON

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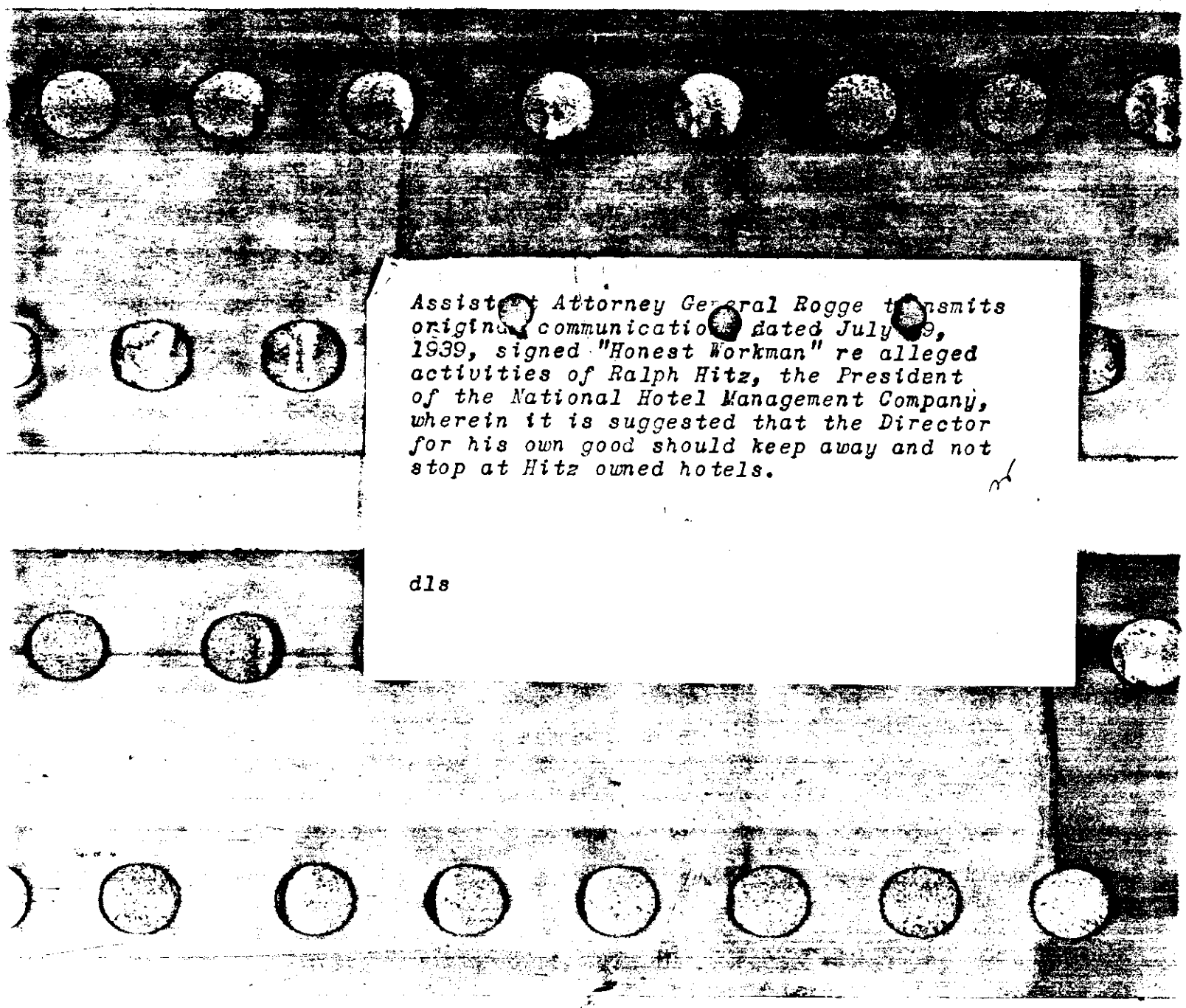
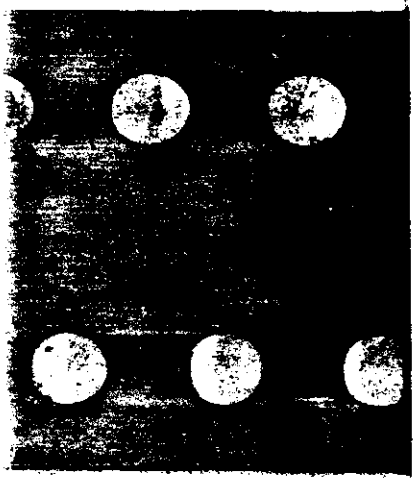
Lit NY 8/9/39

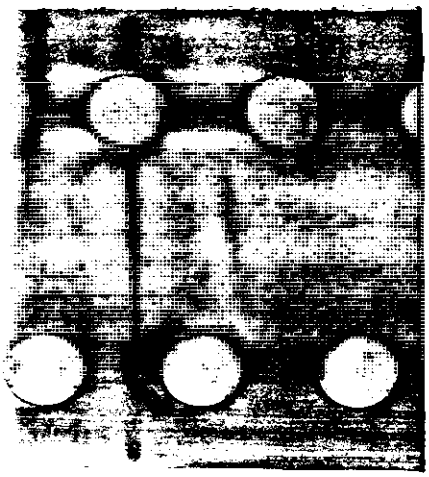
18



Assistant Attorney General Rogge transmits original communication dated July 29, 1939, signed "Honest Workman" re alleged activities of Ralph Hitz, the President of the National Hotel Management Company, wherein it is suggested that the Director for his own good should keep away and not stop at Hitz owned hotels.

dls





Mr. O. John Rogge asst. general attorney.
Washington D.C.

Investigating Seymour Weiss, better check up on his pal Ralph Hitz, Pres. National Hotel Management Co. (The Al Capone of the Gang) plenty dough hidden in vaults and Europe, Why did Hitz get away in Chapman smuggling case Why?

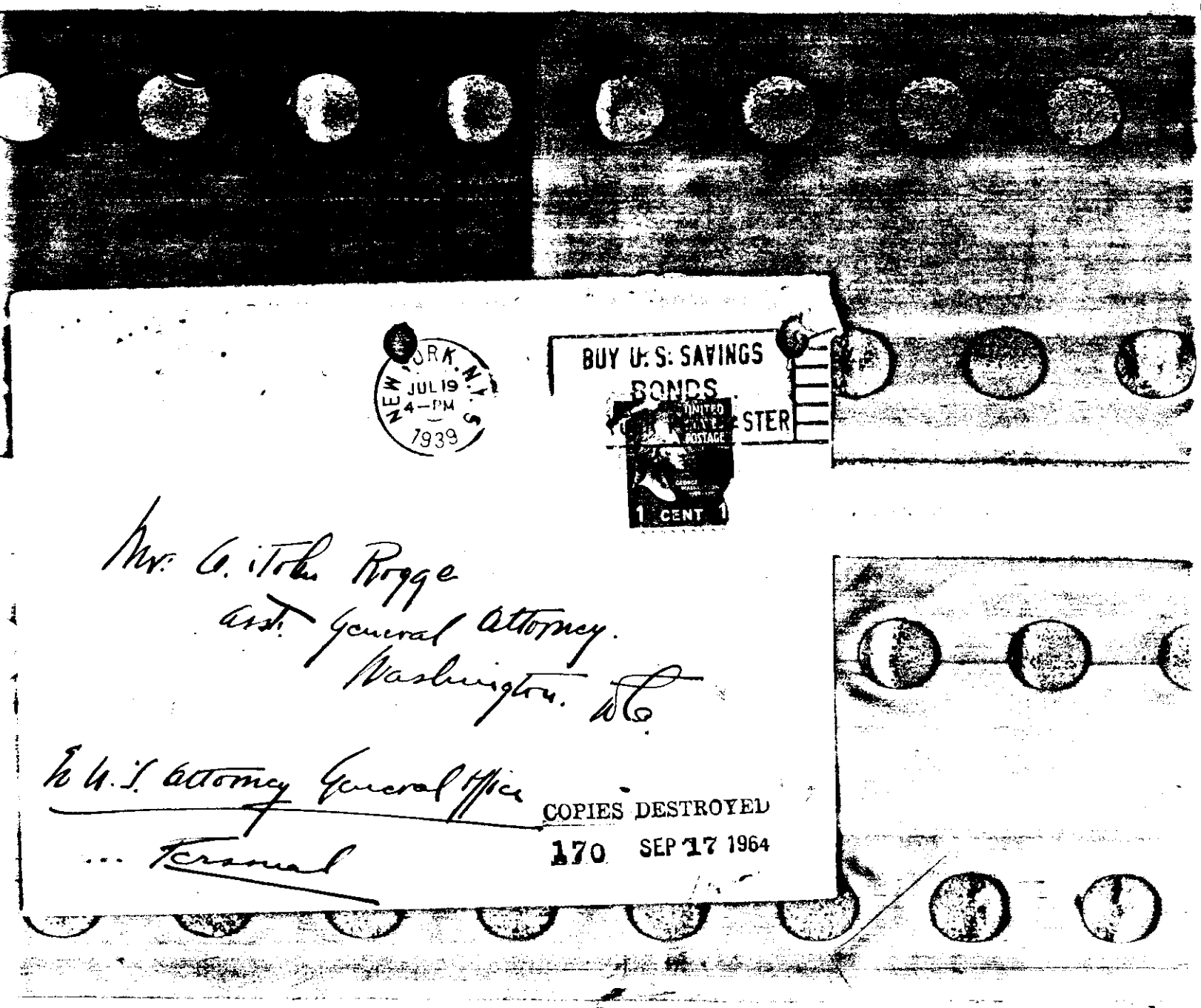
Your agents can uncover plenty if they dont work like saps, and fail for a lot of free ~~entertaining~~ entertaining. Edgar Hoover, for his own good should keep away and not stop at Hitz owned hotels.

God bless you and Mr. Murphy for your your honesty and effort to rid U.S. from vultures in the evening clothes. The gangster executives Manufactures Trust Co. should check up on the hot entertainments given to executives of the bank at the New Yorker Hotel.

Gangsters executives, Norway and Sweden was a safe place for R. Hitz to hide valuables on his last trip there. On the boat he was robbed of $10,000. did not upset him, as easy come easy go.

Honest Workman

July 19 - 1939. 62-32509 6X1



NEW YORK, N.Y.
JUL 19
4-PM
1939

BUY U. S. SAVINGS
BONDS
STER

UNITED STATES POSTAGE
1 CENT 1

Mr. A. John Rogge
Asst. General Attorney.
Washington. D.C.

To U.S. Attorney General Office
... Personal

COPIES DESTROYED
170 SEP 17 1964

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C
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P
Y

Mr. O. John Rogge, Asst. General Attorney.

Washington, D. C.

Investigating Seymour Weiss, better check up on his pal Ralph Hitz, Pres. National Hotel Management Co. (the Al. Capone of the Gang) plenty dough hidden in vaults and Europe. Why did Hitz get away in Chaperau smuggling case Why?

Your agents can uncover plenty if they dont work like saps, and fall for a lot of free entertaining. Edgar Hoover, for his own good should keep away and not stop at Hitz owned hotels. God bless you and Mr. Murphy for your your honesty - and effort to rid U.S. from vultures in the evening clothes. The gangster Executives. Manufactures Trust Co. should check up on the hot entertainments given to executives of the bank at the New Yorker Hotel.

Gangsters Executives, Norway and Sweden was a safe place for R. Hitz to hide valuables on his last trip there. So the loot - he was robbed of 10,000. did not upset him, as easy come [illegible].

/s/ Honest Workman

July 18 - 1939.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Lawler
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Carlson
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Foley
Miss Gandy

77

RECORDED

62-32509-216X3

ACH:LL

August 12, 1939

Special Agent in Charge
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Sir:

There are transmitted herewith two photostatic copies of a letter dated July 24, 1939, addressed to the Attorney General of the United States by Mr. A. H. Perry, of Coushatta, Louisiana, and referred to the Bureau, together with two photostatic copies of the inclosure thereto. It is desired that one copy be furnished by your office to United States Attorney Rene A. Viosca, New Orleans.

Mr. Perry's letter has not been acknowledged.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

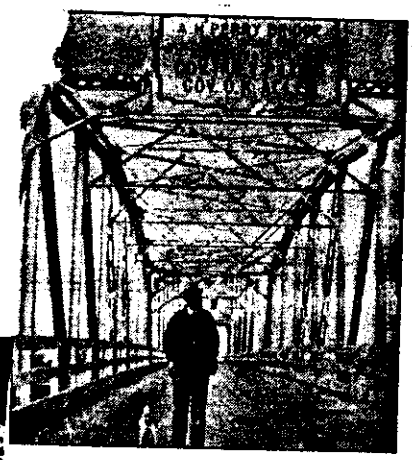
Inclosure

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
★ AUG 12 1939 ★
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lawler
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Nichols
Mr. G. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

AUG 12 1 06 PM '39
RECEIVED
F.B.I.

93



F-MILLION DOLLAR TOLL-FREE TRAFFIC ...OSS ACROSS RED RIVER AT COUSHATTA, LOUISIANA

A. Hazard Perry
Coushatta, La.

July 24, 1939.

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
RECEIVED
JUL 27 1939

Hon. Frank Murphy, Atty. General,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Murphy:

The inclosed paper with a marked article, written by me a month before Gov. Leche abdicated and refused publication by all Louisiana daily papers, might be of interest to your department.

8/12/39
Sec. M.G.
AC 14

Sincerely yours for justice,

A. H. (Ackey) Perry,
P. O. Box 226,
Coushatta, La.

RECORDED & INDEXED

62-32501-21
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
AUG 15
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice

New Orleans, Louisiana
July 19, 1939

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: LOUISIANA STATE OFFICIALS -
INFORMATION CONCERNING.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to report of Special Agent C. W. DUNKER, New Orleans, Louisiana, dated July 18, 1939, enclosed herewith, which covers an interview with MRS. W. A. THARP, nee ALICE LEE GROSJEAN, and her husband, W. A. THARP, which was conducted in Los Angeles, California.

The United States Attorney, New Orleans, Louisiana, previously requested that ALICE LEE GROSJEAN be interviewed. It is requested that the Bureau advise this office by teletype whether or not a copy of the aforementioned report should be transmitted to the United States Attorney at New Orleans.

Very truly yours,

B. E. SACKETT,
Special Agent in Charge.

CWD
PMH
62-978
Enc.

AIR MAIL
SPECIAL DELIVERY

1 ENCL. C

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

62-32517-21X2

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUL 20 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT New Orleans, Louisiana

N.O. FILE NO. 52-978

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
New Orleans, La.	July 18, 1939	July 11 & 14, 1939	C. W. DUNKER SH

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
LOUISIANA STATE OFFICIALS	INFORMATION CONCERNING

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

MRS. W. A. THARPE, nee ALICE LEE GROSJEAN, employed by HUEY LONG as Secretary in 1924 and continued in capacity when LONG became Governor of Louisiana. In 1929 was appointed Secretary of State to fill unexpired term and when office was filled by election 1932 was appointed to position of Supervisor of Public Accounts, name of which department changed to Collector of Internal Revenue. This department divided and W. A. COOPER placed in charge auditing department by Governor R. W. LECHE. GROSJEAN believed D. M. ELLISON and COOPER influenced LECHE in dismissing her, but advised LECHE gave no reason. Advised she collected five per cent contribution from employees her department which she submitted to J. M. FUSH, but no information Federal funds involved. Advised H. J. COSTELLO, scout for Washington Merry Go Round, contacted her. Denied making statements about President ROOSEVELT or Attorney General MURPHY which appeared in Merry Go Round column. Has scrapbook of newspaper clippings about Louisiana from beginning HUEY LONG regime and has photostatic copies of original clippings she gave to LONG'S widow after LONG'S death but denied having other documents. Denied any knowledge of Federal violations by State officials and associates, and denied being connected any irregularities. W. A. THARPE, former Secretary Louisiana State Tax Commission, advised collected five per cent contribution employees his department, claiming he gave same to ELLISON. THARPE advised he kept complete accounting these collections but no Federal funds involved. THARPE denied information irregularities Louisiana State University. Believed LECHE,

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: B E Sackett

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

AUG 22 1939

COPIES OF THIS REPORT

5 Bureau
5 New Orleans

COPIES DESTROYED
170 SEP 17 1964

JUL 20 A.M

26

N. O. #62-978

ELLISON, GEORGE CALDWELL and E. A. CONWAY, Secretary of State, principally involved in irregularities. THARPES intend returning Louisiana about August 1st.

P.

DETAILS:

On July 11, 1939, MR. SEARS, of the Bureau, telephonically contacted Special Agent in Charge B. E. SACKETT and advised that the Director had approved the suggestion of having anAgent of the New Orleans Office interview MRS. W. A. THARPE at Los Angeles and that the Agent from the New Orleans Office should fly to Los Angeles and return for this purpose.

The Los Angeles Office was telephonically contacted and requested to make arrangements whereby MRS. THARPE would be available for interview. A teletype was then received from the Los Angeles Office advising that MRS. THARPE would be available for interview on July 14, 1939.

At Los Angeles, California

Special Agent J. F. HYNES and the writer located Attorney CHARLES L. NICHOLS who was interviewed by the writer prior to the interview with MRS. W. A. THARPE, nee ALICE LEE GROSJEAN, and her husband, W. A. THARPE. NICHOLS requested information as to the purpose for the interview and was advised that the writer wished to ask the THARPES specific questions dealing with alleged irregularities in Louisiana in connection with the recent investigation there. NICHOLS, upon request, was advised that no Federal process was presently outstanding for the THARPES. However, he was advised that he could not be assured that a Federal process would never be issued for the THARPES in connection with this case. NICHOLS, however, advised that he wished to have MR. and MRS. THARPE interviewed and would urge them to give full details in connection with this case, as he believed that if facts did develop which implicated the THARPES it would be better for them to give complete information at this time than to wait until a later date.

Special Agent J. F. HYNES and the writer interviewed MRS. W. A. THARPE, nee ALICE LEE GROSJEAN, and W. A. THARPE, care of E. L. CORD, 811 Hillcrest Road, Beverly Hills, Los Angeles, California. They were interviewed in the presence of Attorney CHARLES L. NICHOLS, at his office at 650 South Grand Avenue.

MRS. THARPE advised that she became secretary to the former Governor HUEY P. LONG in 1924 when LONG was practicing law at Shreveport, Louisiana; that when LONG became Governor in 1928 she continued as secretary

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for him until 1929 and was then appointed to the position of Secretary of State for the State of Louisiana and held this position until 1932; that she was then appointed Supervisor of Public Accounts, which position she held from 1932 to February 1939. She advised, however, that the name of the department was changed from Supervisor of Public Accounts to Collector of Internal Revenue. MRS. THARPE advised that as Secretary of State she handled election ballots, insurance company records, and conducted the office of Secretary of State in accordance with constitutional provisions. She advised that while she was Secretary of State she also was on the Board of Liquidation and the Insurance Commission. She advised that the work of the Board of Liquidation was to recommend loans dependent on legislative approval. She advised that she did not remember any loans to the Louisiana State University in this connection. MRS. THARPE advised that her duties as Supervisor of Public Accounts were to collect special taxes, such as, tobacco tax, soft drink tax, income tax, gasoline tax, and chain-store severance tax. She advised that upon collection of the tax she turned the money over to the State Treasurer. MRS. THARPE advised that when the office of the Supervisor of Public Accounts had its name changed to the Office of the Collector of Internal Revenue, the office was split into two parts, and a man named WASHBURN was placed in charge of the auditing department, but that this department was later headed by W. A. COOPER. She advised that the division of the department was Governor LECHE'S idea; that the original law was that the head of the Supervisor of Public Accounts could not be removed except by impeachment by the State Senate; that LECHE, however, had a constitutional amendment enacted which made this position appointive. MRS. THARPE advised that with reference to her position as a member of the Board of Liquidation the name of this organization was changed to the Bond and Tax Board, which name it assumed in about 1932. She advised that she was Secretary of the Bond and Tax Board a short time after it was created, but did not remain in that capacity for more than several months after it was created. MRS. THARPE advised that the Bond and Tax Board was the State Board that had to approve all loans and bond issues of all political sub-divisions of the State, including the schools.

MRS. THARPE advised that she was transferred from the position of Secretary of State to Supervisor of Public Accounts because E. A. CONWAY was elected to the position of Secretary of State and she was, therefore, given the position of Supervisor of Public Accounts by the late HUEY P. LONG. MRS. THARPE advised that she did not know why she was dismissed from her position as Collector of Internal Revenue except that W. A. COOPER undermined her with LECHE and got her out. She advised that when COOPER was put in charge of part of the office of the Collector of Internal Revenue, he actually was getting her job. That when this trouble came up with COOPER over his getting her job, she talked with D. M. ELLISON, who said he would contact Governor LECHE and advised that he would call MRS. THARPE before he went to see Governor LECHE. She advised that ELLISON, however, slipped off to Covington, Louisiana, without telling her, as he had promised her he would do; that she telephoned the Governor at Covington and upon getting the Governor's

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residence talked to ELLISON who had already arrived there; that ELLISON told her the Governor would see her Wednesday. MRS. THARPE advised that she and her husband did go to Covington, Louisiana, and talked to Governor LECHE; that Governor LECHE told her she was working too hard and that she was getting too many gray hairs. She advised that LECHE appeared dopey; that she could not get anything out of him and could not get a reason from him as to why he was making these statements. She advised that this was on February 14, 1939. MRS. THARPE advised that on February 17, 1939, ELLISON said he had a letter from the Governor for her. She advised that this was a letter of dismissal; that in the letter no reason was given by the Governor for her dismissal. MRS. THARPE advised she had attempted to obtain some reason for her dismissal but had been unable to do so.

MRS. THARPE advised that the five per cent salary contribution from employees in the State of Louisiana began under the administration of HUEY P. LONG when he was a Senator; that it began as a temporary measure for political purposes but became a permanent thing the day Governor R. W. LECHE was elected. She advised that W. A. COOPER was the collector of the five per cent contribution in her department, but that she did not know any other collectors in other departments except her husband. She advised that this collection was turned over to J. M. FUSH but that she did not know where it was kept and did not know about any books kept about this collection. MRS. THARPE advised that she did not know the purpose for which the fund was used and could not estimate the amount of money taken in. However, she advised that the amount of money taken in by her department amounted to between three thousand, eight hundred and four thousand dollars per month. She advised that she did not know of any instances where Federal funds went to employees who paid the five per cent contribution. She advised that some did not pay the five per cent contribution but that they were such a few in number that the head of the department would not mention it. She advised that it was also necessary to take a subscription to "Progress", a newspaper supposedly owned by Governor LECHE; that this newspaper was considered the Administration newspaper. MRS. THARPE advised that she did not know the political set-up of the State at the present time. She advised that she did not know what connection DR. JOSEPH O'HARA had with the five per cent salary contribution. She advised that she did not know about the sale of the Bienville Hotel to the University of Louisiana. MRS. THARPE advised that she had no information as to the property purchased by State officials while they were in office; that she had no information as to the taxable income of State employees or their associates and did not know what businesses State employees were engaged in wherein they sold products of the business to the State of Louisiana.

MRS. THARPE advised that she had no information relative to the administration of the Louisiana State University; that she did know, however, that if the University would make any loan, it would be necessary for the State Bond and Tax Commission to approve the loan. She advised that she had no information relative to the irregularities of JAMES MONROE SMITH and barely knew him.

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N. O. #62-978

MRS. THARPE advised that she was unfamiliar with the set-up of the Works Progress Administration in the State of Louisiana but understood that JAMES CRUTCHER was the head of the Administration. She advised that she did not know CRUTCHER personally, however. She advised that she had no inside information as to contracts let by the State on which WPA labor was used or Government funds were used for payments on the contracts. MRS. THARPE advised that she had no inside information on how certain contractors seemed to get all the construction work; that she did not know of any particular irregularities in the letting of contracts. She advised that she did not know of instances where the contractors "kicked" back money to the State or State officials on contracts received. She advised that she did not know of any connection between JAMES CRUTCHER, ROBERT MAESTRI and R. W. LECHE. She advised that she did not know about the two per cent GEORGE CALDWELL was supposed to have received; that she had no information about where WPA materials were used on private property and no information as to roads built by WPA labor for political purposes. She had no information as to the use of WPA labor and materials on the home or property of R. W. LECHE; that she did not know the names of any WPA workers who worked on private property while receiving compensation from the WPA. MRS. THARPE was questioned as to her knowledge of any irregularities in the Social Security payments. She advised that she knew B. W. CASON, Commissioner of Labor, but that she had no dealings with him; that she had no information as to any methods used whereby funds were paid out of the Social Security to fictitious persons or to State officials. MRS. THARPE advised that she had no information relative to any graft on the new bridge being built at Baton Rouge. She advised that she knew JAMES [illegible], a brother of HUEY LONG, but had no particular association with him; that she did remember, however, that during the time NOE was Governor for a few months in 1936 the five per cent contribution from State employees was discontinued.

MRS. THARPE advised that while she was still in Louisiana a reporter from the Washington Merry Go Round column called her and advised that he understood she was going to write a book. MRS. THARPE stated that she told the reporter this had been suggested to her as she had been so young at the time she had held high offices in the State of Louisiana. She advised that this reporter suggested that PEARSON and ALLEN of the Washington Merry Go Round act as collaborators with her in writing this book. She advised that the man who contacted her was H. J. COSTELLO, who claimed he was a scout for PEARSON and ALLEN. MRS. THARPE advised that she never mentioned Attorney General MURPHY or President ROOSEVELT to anyone and never said what was quoted in the newspaper about her; that she never said "F.D.P. has not practiced in Louisiana what he preached in other places", or that FRANK MURPHY came down here and made a pious speech but that was all. She advised that she read the statement she was supposed to have made in a Washington Merry Go Round column; that she was greatly incensed over it; that she, in talking to the writer, was quoting the statement from a newspaper clipping; that she wished to reiterate that she did not make any statement [illegible]

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construed to the statement she read to the writer from a newspaper clipping. At this point Attorney NICHOLS suggested to MRS. THARPE that she write the Attorney General and advise him that she had never made the statement which appeared in the Washington Merry Go Round column.

MRS. THARPE advised she had a scrapbook of newspaper clippings which she started about the time HUEY P. LONG became Governor of Louisiana and maintained these newspaper clippings until after the death of LONG, and is continuing them to date. She advised that after HUEY P. LONG died, MRS. HUEY LONG requested that she be given the newspaper clippings about her husband up until the time he died. MRS. THARPE advised she gave MRS. LONG the original clippings, but made photostats of these clippings which she had kept in her scrapbook of newspaper clippings. She advised that she does this as a hobby. MRS. THARPE advised that she did not have any photostatic copies or any original records other than the newspaper clippings. She advised that the newspaper publicity about her having important documents was false; that it was common knowledge that she had the newspaper clippings and she at one time kept them in her office when she held a State position, where they were open for public inspection. MRS. THARPE advised that E. A. CONWAY, Secretary of State, also had newspaper clippings which he kept as a hobby. She advised that when she first started her hobby she borrowed some clippings from CONWAY for her first five volumes. She advised that she now has approximately forty volumes full of newspaper clippings; that these volumes are about three feet square and six inches thick. She advised that she had these in a safe place in Louisiana but would not advise the writer where she was keeping them. She advised, however, that upon her return to Louisiana she would be glad to permit the writer to examine any or all of her volumes containing these newspaper clippings. MRS. THARPE advised that while she was Secretary of State she made five thousand dollars per year which was augmented by an additional two thousand dollars per year from the Motor Vehicle Bureau; that when she became Supervisor of Public Accounts she received a salary of five thousand dollars per year which was later raised to seventy-five hundred dollars per year. She advised that MR. THARPE asSecretary of the State Tax Commission received four thousand, eight hundred dollars per year.

During this interview with MRS. THARPE, MR. THARPE from time to time interposed and gave some information. He advised that when W. A. COOPER got the position his wife had held he called COOPER a "skunk" and told him he was going to whip him; that he did not, however, have this opportunity. THARPE advised that he was fired about the same time his wife was fired. That the reason he was fired was because he talked too much. THARPE advised that after he was fired he received a letter from T. A. BARTNESS; that this letter requested certain information about his income. THARPE advised that he replied to the letter written to him by BARTNESS, answering all of BARTNESS' questions and advising BARTNESS that BARTNESS ought to know about his income because he prepared his income tax statement for him. THARPE advised that it was evident someone in the Administration was trying to pull a "squeeze" play on him, probably for the purpose of making him afraid to talk. He advised, however, that

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he would not be afraid to give any information that came into his possession. THARPE advised that while he was Collector of the five per cent salary contribution at the time he was Secretary of the Louisiana Tax Commission he did not keep any of the money himself. He advised that all of the money he collected was turned over monthly to DAVID M. ELLISON; that this amounted to approximately four hundred dollars per month. He advised that he would put the money in an envelope with the date and the amount and hand it to ELLISON who would put it in a safe in the Governor's office. He advised that word would usually come to his department that J. M. FUSH was coming to town. THARPE advised that during the time he collected the five per cent contribution he collected personal checks and endorsed them and turned them over to ELLISON. He advised that he kept an accounting of every penny he had taken in and still had these books. He advised that they were in a safe place but that they would be open for inspection when he returned to Louisiana. THARPE advised that the payroll of the Louisiana Tax Commission amounted to about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars per year; that the most the Tax Commission could spend under ordinary circumstances would be thirty-five thousand dollars per year; therefore, the payroll was "padded" a great deal and checks were sent to persons who never came down to work; that he knew their names but had never seen any of them.

THARPE advised that the Standard Office and Supply Company, Monroe, Louisiana, furnished all the furniture for the new State offices, which was pro rated to the different offices. That there was not enough money to pay for this out of the legislative appropriation, so each department made up the difference. He advised that he did not know of any irregularities in connection with this. He advised that he understood that ABE SHUSHAN furnished all the window blinds for the State buildingsin Louisiana. THARPE advised that he had to pay twenty or thirty dollars for the election of President Roosevelt, which he gave to MR. TUGWELL. He advised that this, however, might have been for the "Paralysis Campaign". He advised that it was rumored that the Louisiana Highway Department paved around the Louisiana Polytechnic Institute at Ruston, Louisiana, in return for a contract by the Office Supply Company to furnish all the furniture for the Polytechnic Institute. He advised that the Office Supply Company was reported to be owned by L. P. ABERNATHY, the Chairman of the Louisiana State Highway Commission. THARPE advised that DAVID M. ELLISON advised him several months ago that he had let a contract for six thousand dollars to GEORGE CALDWELL for CALDWELL to build a house. He advised that he knew the house cost more than six thousand dollars and that he knew there was some irregularity about this before the newspapers came out with all the publicity about the alleged irregularities in Louisiana. THARPE advised that although he understood the State Income Tax Collector was checking on his income he knew they had nothing on him. THARPE advised that it was rumored that CALDWELL BROTHERS and HART had made a statement to the effect that they paid for everything they got from the State, meaning that for the contracts they got from the State it was necessary for them to pay something to one of the State officials. THARPE advised that he believed that D. M. ELLISON and W. A. COOPER influenced R. W. LECHE in dismissing his wife. This was concurred in by MRS. THARPE.

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He advised that E. A. CONWAY, D. M. ELLISON and R. W. LECHE appeared to be the ring-leaders in Louisiana; that CONWAY was a "gossipy old woman" type of man and knew everything that went on; that CONWAY sponsored ELLISON who was close to the Governor, probably knowing more about the Governor than anyone in the State. THARPE advised that a MR. FRAZEL, of Monroe, Louisiana, was the only man to whom independent oil companies could sell natural gas. THARPE advised that he had a gas well around Rodessa, Louisiana, which was closed down by the pro-ration law; that he made a big fuss about this and talked about Governor LECHE trying to cut him out, so believed this might have had something to do with his dismissal. THARPE advised that when he was discharged he requested that he be given a month's salary but found that the State would only give him two weeks. He advised that he would not take this. He advised that at this time he had collected four hundred and six dollars from the employees in his department; that word came to him that J. M. FUSH wanted to see him. THARPE advised that he then made the statement that he would give the four hundred and six dollars to LECHE if LECHE would give him a receipt for it. He advised that LECHE would not give him a receipt and that no one had requested the four hundred and six dollars. THARPE advised that he still had this money and would perhaps have to pay income tax on it; that he would not, however, turn it over without receiving a receipt for it.

THARPE advised that it was rumored that HAMPTON REYNOLDS, the father-in-law of LECHE, has an asphalt company in Alabama from whom the State purchases asphalt for a price from fourteen to sixteen dollars per ton; that this asphalt can be purchased for six dollars a ton on the regular market. He advised that he understood that about forty thousand tons a month were used. THARPE advised that he understood that all the cement used by the State of Louisiana was purchased from one company but that he did not know the name of this company. He advised that when MRS. ROOSEVELT spoke at the Louisiana State University, orders came from LECHE that every State employee was to be present and that they should show unusual enthusiasm. THARPE advised that he was never around when any settlement was made in connection with any graft in the State. THARPE advised that he believed LECHE was a crook and believed that JAMES MONROE SMITH did not tell LECHE anything about his depredations for fear that LECHE would want to get in on it. THARPE advised that he believed that if LECHE knew anything crooked was going on he would not be satisfied unless he could get a part of the graft. THARPE made the statement that he believed Judge DORE of Ville Platte, and Judge J. B. FOURNET, who were on the Board of Supervisors of the Louisiana State University, would not sell out for less than five dollars. THARPE advised that DON WELDON, who was the Editor of the Hammond Progress, the newspaper of Governor LECHE, gave orders around the State; that the orders of WELDON were the same as if they were given by LECHE, particularly in regard to subscriptions to the paper being required of State employees. THARPE was questioned as to the names of any persons he believed might be reliable to contact for information pertaining to irregularities in Louisiana. He advised that he believed A. R. JOHNSON, who was close to the Governor but a high type of man, might give some informa-

tion. He advised that he believed THEO S. LANDRY, the manager of the Louisiana State Penitentiary, was an honorable man, who showed no favoritism, and who might be able to give reliable information.

THARPE advised that shortly after MR. HOOVER and MR. MURPHY were at the Louisiana State University, a picture appeared in the paper showing MR. HOOVER, MR. MURPHY and JAMES MONROE SMITH together. He advised that he jokingly remarked that it looked as though MR. HOOVER and MR. MURPHY were sizing SMITH up for a suit. During the first part of the interview THARPE claimed that he and his wife had been planning a vacation for a long time and so after they were dismissed they decided to take the vacation. THARPE later on in the interview advised that they left Louisiana to keep from being annoyed by numerous reporters and investigators in connection with this investigation. He advised, however, that they had nothing to hide; that neither he nor MRS. THARPE was in any way connected with any of the irregularities in Louisiana.

Both the THARPES were questioned at length relative to the political organization in the State of Louisiana. They advised that when HUEY LONG was in power he organized the government in such a way that he would have complete control of all departments, and placed his friends and people he could trust in charge of these departments. However, he did run the departments as he saw fit himself. That after LONG'S death his policies were not continued in the way he had started them. During the interview it was determined that MRS. THARPE was thirty-four years of age, and that the THARPES had been married a year prior to the time of HUEY LONG'S death.

Both MR. and MRS. THARPE denied any knowledge of any Federal violations in connection with irregularities in Louisiana. They denied that they had information relative to the misuse of Federal funds, violations of income tax matters, violations of the misuse of WPA materials and violations which were alleged to have been committed by JAMES MONROE SMITH. The THARPES advised that they were not connected with any of the State officials in any irregularities, and that they were not afraid of anything that might come up. During this interview they were specifically asked a great many questions concerning Louisiana State officials and WPA irregularities. MRS. THARPE was not very talkative; however, MR. THARPE volunteered information which has been set out in this report. MR. and MRS. THARPE advised that they were returning to Louisiana about August 1, 1939, and would be available in Baton Rouge for interview after that date; that they would be willing to give all the cooperation possible in this case. They advised that although they could not furnish definite or specific information, they believed that R. W. LECHE, D. M. ELLISON, GEORGE CALDWELL and E. A. CONWAY, Secretary of State, were principally involved in any irregularities in Louisiana.

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During the entire interview Attorney NICHOLS did not object to any questions asked the THARPES. He, instead, urged them to answer all questions asked by the writer.

Upon the completion of this investigation a teletype was sent to the New Orleans Office and to the Bureau advising of the information obtained during this interview.

PENDING

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT New Orleans, Louisiana N.O. FILE NO. 62-978

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
New Orleans, La.	July 18,1939	July 11 & 14, 1939	W. W. PARKER SM

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
LOUISIANA STATE OFFICIALS	INFORMATION CONCERNING

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

MRS. W. A. THARPE, nee ALICE LEE GROSJEAN, employed by HUEY LONG as Secretary in 1924 and continued in capacity when LONG became Governor of Louisiana. In 1929 was appointed Secretary of State to fill unexpired term and when office was filled by election 1932 was appointed to position of Supervisor of Public Accounts, name of which department changed to Collector of Internal Revenue. This department divided and W. A. COOPER placed in charge auditing department by Governor R. W. LECHE. GROSJEAN believed R. M. ELLISON and COOPER influenced LECHE in dismissing her, but advised LECHE gave no reason. Advised she collected five per cent contribution from employees her department which she submitted to J. M. PUSH, but no information Federal funds involved. Advised H. J. COSTELLO, scout for Washington Merry Go Round, contacted her. Denied making statements about President ROOSEVELT or Attorney General MURPHY which appeared in Merry Go Round column. Has scrapbook of newspaper clippings about Louisiana from beginning HUEY LONG regime and has photostatic copies of original clippings she gave to LONG'S widow after LONG'S death but denied having other documents. Denied any knowledge of Federal violations by State officials and associates, and denied being connected any irregularities. W. A. THARPE, former Secretary Louisiana State Tax Commission, advised collected five per cent contribution employees his department, claiming he gave same to ELLISON. THARPE advised he kept complete accounting these collections but no Federal funds involved. THARPE denied information irregularities Louisiana State University. Believed LECHE,

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

COPIES OF THIS REPORT

5 Bureau
5 New Orleans

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RECORDED 62-32509-216 K1

ACH:LL

August 10, 1939

Special Agent in Charge
New Orleans, Louisiana

Re: CRIME CONDITIONS - LOUISIANA

Dear Sir:

There are inclosed herewith two photostatic copies each of the following correspondence between Mr. Vincent Moseley, of Opelousas, Louisiana, and the Department, which was referred to the Bureau, and it is desired that one copy be furnished by your office to United States Attorney Rene A. Viosca, New Orleans:

Letter dated June 1, 1939, to the Attorney General from Mr. Moseley, together with the two newspaper clippings inclosed therewith.

Copy of letter dated June 7, 1939, to Mr. Moseley from Mr. McGuire.

Letter dated July 3, 1939, to Mr. McGuire from Mr. Moseley.

Letter dated July 14, 1939, to Mr. McGuire from Mr. Moseley.

Copy of letter dated July 18, 1939, to Mr. Moseley from Mr. McGuire.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
AUG 10 1939
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lawler
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Nichols
Tamm

SENT

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Department of Justice

Office of the Assistant to the Attorney General

Washington

July 24, 1939

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Lawler
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Spears
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Gandy

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. HOOVER, DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Attached find correspondence from Vincent Moseley, Boagni Building, Opelousas, Louisiana, commenting upon the current situation in Louisiana. It was thought that you might desire to have this correspondence in your files in connection with the investigation which is now being conducted in that State.

8/10/39
Let. M.G.
ACH

Matthew F. McGuire,
Acting Assistant to the Attorney General

RECORDED & INDEXED

62-32509-21

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
AUG 15 1939
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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June 7, 1939.

Vincent Moseley, Esquire,
Boagni Building,
Opelousas, Louisiana.

Dear Mr. Moseley:

This will acknowledge and thank you for your letter of June 1, addressed to the Attorney General, in which you offer your services without compensation to the Government.

The Attorney General has asked me to thank you for your generous offer but he regrets that there is no suitable opening at this time.

Very truly yours,

Matthew F. McGuire

Matthew F. McGuire
Acting Assistant to the Attorney General

2-J.H

VINCENT MOSELEY
ATTORNEY AT LAW
BOAGNI BUILDING
OPELOUSAS, LA.

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
RECEIVED
JUN 5 - 1939

1 June 1939.

U.S. Attorney-General Murphey,
Washington, D.C.

RECORDED
62-32509-216
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
AUG 15
U. S. DEPARTMENT
SAMM
TWO

Dear Sir:

May I not offer my services, without compensation, to assist in any way possible to make this state of my birth a better place in which to live. I much respectfully cite you to Justice Frankfurter, to whom I earlier directed matter in line with the inclosed editorial. To quote the Justice from the class room - "to be concrete one must be personal etc" - I hope you will pardon the additional inclosure to identify myself to him regardless of how remote the scenes may be from those of a good office. He may pardon my present environs if he recalls a proposed Juvenile Court Act I prepared while practicing in Chattanooga of which he received a copy. Unfortunately, I caught therein to pacify a County Judge & the City's Mayor as to prorating the expenses of the Court - my sacrifice was consciously made to secure passage of the bill but the Legislature will butchered the job & an unconstitutional figment resulted.

Please be assured of my hearty approval of what you have said but let us have action.

Respectfully,
Vincent Moseley.

62-32509-216 X1

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July 16, 1959

Vincent Moseley, Esquire
Boagni Building
Opelousas, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Moseley:

This acknowledges the receipt of your letter of recent date. Please be assured that your comments with respect to the subject matter contained therein have been carefully noted.

Very truly yours,

Matthew F. McGuire

Matthew F. McGuire
Acting Assistant to the Attorney General

2/yrj



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7-7 m

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT TO THE ... 11 12 1 9 MIN 4

JUL 17 1939

LAW OFFICES
VINCENT MOSELEY
BOAGNI BUILDING
OPELOUSAS, LA.

July 14, 1939.

Mr. Mathew F. Mcguire, Esq.
Acting Assistant to the Attorney General
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Mcguire:

On July 3rd. I directed to you a letter which I that day registered, returned receipt requested. Since receipt signed by you has not reached me and I have not heard from you during the past ten days I should appreciate learning if you received letter mentioned.

Mr. F. M. has not seen it.

Yours very truly,

Vincent Moseley.

VM:dbh

RECORDED

62-32509-216X1

FEDERAL ... ISATION
AU...

62-32509-216X1

42

LAW OFFICES
VINCENT MOSELEY
BOAGNI BUILDING
OPELOUSAS, LA.

RECEIVED
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT ATTORNEY
11 12 1
10
9
7

3 July 1937

JUL - 6 1939

Mr. Matthew F. McGuire,
Acting Assistant to the Atty. General,
Dept. of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. McGuire:

I thank you for your letter of June 7th in reply to my earlier letter to Atty. Genl. Murphy, offering such humble assistance of my services as might be accepted to the end of ridding this state of corruption under the present administration. It seems now from the press that your department is actively interested. In passing, may I call to your attention the present slot machine method of governing this Parish. As you know, slot machines are forbidden in this State, however, in St. Landry Parish they are regularly "hi-jacked" by the collectors of the District Attorney, two of these collectors being Robert Preston Dunbar, an ex meat cutter, & E. H. Dillon, an ex saw filer for Bonner Blanks Lbr. Co., the funds collected probably totaling fifty thousand a year. I understand that Dunbar delivers his collections to Bryan Littell, Receiver (by appointment of L. Austin Fontenot, Dist. Atty) of the Parish Trust & Sig. Bk. of Opelousas, where this cash is kept in their vault. If these funds be used for purely political purposes prior to & at election times & it be assumed, as stated to me, that one third of the vote in this Parish is purchasable, you will appreciate the meagre opportunity we have here for honest government. May I not ask that you verify through your Department the situation as presented? Frankly, I am "fed-up" with the local condition which probably reflects that of the State as a whole.

My best wishes for your success

Yours very truly,

Vincent Moseley

RECORDED & INDEXED

62-32501-216

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
AUG 21 1939
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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P
Y

Law Offices

VINCENT MOSELEY
Boagni Building
Opelousas, La.

3 ~~June~~ July 1939

Mr. Matthew F. McGuire
Acting Assistant to the Attorney General
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. McGuire:

I thank you for your letter of June 7th in reply to my earlier letter to Attorney General Murphy, offering such humble assistance of my services as might be accepted to the end of ridding this state of corruption under the present administration. It seems now from the press that your department is actively interested. In passing, may I call to your attention the present slot machine method of governing this Parish. As you know, slot machines are forbidden in this State, however, in St. Laudry Parish they are regularly "hi-jacked" by the collectors of the District Attorney, two of these collectors being Robert Preston Dunbar, an ex meat cutter, and E. H. Dillon, an ex saw filer for Bomer Blanks Lumber Co., the funds collected probably totaling fifty thousand a year. I understand that Dunbar delivers his collections to Bryan Littell, Receiver (by appointment of L. Austin Fontenot, District Attorney) of the Parish Trust and Savings Bank of Opelousas, where this cash is kept in their vault. If these funds be used for purely political purposes prior to and at election times and it be assumed, as stated to me, that one third of the vote in this Parish is purchaseable, you will appreciate the meagre opportunity we have here for honest government. May I not ask that you verify through your Department the situation as presented? Frankly, I am "fed-up" with the local condition which probably reflects that of the State as a whole.

My best wishes for your success,

Yours very truly,

(Signed) Vincent Moseley

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
AUG 15
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

44

copy
(ed)

TELETYPE

FBI NEW ORLEANS 7-21-39 5 PM ALS

DIRECTOR

MONTE HART ETAL MAIL FRAUD, LOUISIANA STATE OFFICIALS INFORMATION CONCERNING. MONTE HART AND JAMES MONROE SMITH INDICTED FEDERAL GRAND JURY NEW ORLEANS TODAY ON FOURTEEN THOUSAND ONE HUNDRED NINETY SIX DOLLARS SEVEN CENTS MAIL FRAUD INDICTMENT IN CONNECTION WITH SALE OF BIENVILLE HOTEL, HART RELEASED ON FIVE THOUSAND DOLLAR BOND TODAY. REQUESTS IN PETITION OF JAMES MONROE SMITH TO HAVE HABEAS CORPUS AD PROSEQUENDUM MODIFIED DENIED BY JUDGE BORAH TODAY. USA NEW ORLEANS CONTEMPLATING MAIL FRAUD INVESTIGATION IN CONNECTION WITH REISSUE OF NEW ORLEANS LEVEE BOARD BONDS, WHEREIN IT IS ALLEGED THAT CONTRACT WAS LET TO NEWMAN HARRIS COMPANY, NEW ORLEANS BROKERS, TO REISSUE BONDS WHICH CONTRACT WAS SUBLET TO PARTNERSHIP COMPOSED OF MORVIN HARRIS, ABE SHUSHAN, ROBERT NEWMAN AND HENRY J. MILLER, THE REISSUED BONDS MATURING FIVE YEARS EARLIER THAN OLD BONDS PURPORTEDLY SAVING LEVEE BOARD ON HUNDRED NINETY THOUSAND DOLLARS. PARTNERS ALLEGEDLY RECEIVED FOUR HUNDRED FORTY ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS COMMISSION ON BOND TRANSACTIONS. VOLUNTARY COMMITTEES OF CITIZENS OF LOUISIANA REPORTED MEETING THROUGHOUT STATE AND DEMANDING IMPARTIAL PROBE BY STATE OFFICIALS OF ALLEGED CORRUPTION IN LOUISIANA. JOE BATES, CHIEF OF POLICE, BATON ROUGE, DISCHARGED TODAY.

SACKETT

END

OK FBI WASHINGTON DC OEC

RECORDED & INDEXED

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
AUG 7 19
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

45

ACH:LL August 16, 1939

62-32509 ~~154, 157, 208, 209, 210, 212, 213, 214, 215, and~~ 216.

RECORDED

Special Agent in Charge
New Orleans, Louisiana

Re: CRIME CONDITIONS - LOUISIANA

Dear Sir:

There are inclosed herewith two photostatic copies of the following described communications, which were received by the Attorney General and referred to the Bureau, and it is desired that one copy of each be furnished by your office to United States Attorney Rene A. Viosca, New Orleans:

Anonymous letter dated at New Orleans, Louisiana, July 13, 1939, together with its inclosure, from "A New Orleans Schoolgirl."

Letter dated at Crowley, Louisiana, July 18, 1939, from Frank M. Atwood.

Anonymous letter dated at New Orleans, Louisiana, July 10, 1939, together with newspaper editorial entitled "Darest Thou Then."

Anonymous letter on letterhead of Hotel Gardner, Shreveport, Louisiana, received in Office of the Attorney General on July 21, 1939, from "American."

Anonymous letter postmarked at New Orleans, July 11, 1939, beginning "Harry Jacobs, Levee Board Engineer 1937-38."

Anonymous letter dated at New Orleans, June 28, 1939, beginning "Congratulations on your desire to investigate."

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
★ AUG 17 1939 ★
P.M.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lawler
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Scott
Mr. Nichols
Mr. O. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

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Letter dated at Winnfield, Louisiana, July 29, 1939, from B. W. Bailey.

Anonymous letter dated at Shreveport, Louisiana, July 16, 1939, from "American."

Letter dated at New Orleans, Louisiana, July 18, 1939, from Mrs. William A. West, Jr.

Letter dated at New York City, July 18, 1939, from J. C. Corbin.

Letter dated at New Orleans, Louisiana, July 18, 1939, from L. J. Raphael, Sr., together with its inclosure.

The letters from Mr. Atwood, Mr. Bailey, Mrs. West, Mr. Corbin, and Mr. Raphael have not been acknowledged.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Inclosure

ENCLOSURE

62-32509-216X1

ENCLOSURE

48

New Orleans, La.,
July 18th, 1939

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
RECEIVED
JUL 20 1939

Hon. Frank Murphy,
United States Attorney General,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Attorney General;

I am enclsoing a copy of letter written you on June 12th.

RECORDED & INDEXED
62-32509-216
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
AUG 4 1939
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

At that time I deemed it not advisable to sign this letter, but developements in Louisiana to-day seems to indicate that you mean business.

Now, Mr. Murphy, you as head of the Department of Justice in United States have a very difficult problem on your hand with the Louisiana Politicians.

As an American I understand that the Constitution of this Country guarantees me Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness within any state of the Union. But in Louisiana unless you are on good terms with the Politicians you are denied your Constitutional Rights.

I am the father of nine children and that is my chief reason for taking such an interest in the future of Louisiana.

Hoping that you will be guided by God's Will, I am

8/16/39
Sec. N.O.
ACH

Yours truly,

L. J. Raphael, Sr.
224 S. Alexander St
New Orleans
La

1 ENCL

41

New Orleans, La.,
June 12th, 1939

Hon. Frank Murphy,
United States Attorney General,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Attorney General;

The writer of this letter is very ammused at the publicity given on your recent visit to Louisiana.

I have been following up your records as Governor of the State of Michigan and was very much impressed with your honesty and sincerity of purpose, that is the reason that I am taking the liberty to write you on one of the most important questions in Louisiana to-day.

We, the Honest People of Louisiana, have no voice in the selections of our Candidates, they let us have a so-called election and the man of the street to-day in Louisiana knows that our so-called election is nothing more than a fake. As the present clique of Political Thieves in Louisiana cannot afford to give up their office, because if any fair investigation in Louisiana is held it will mean the complete clique (with few exceptions) into the United States Penitentiary.

I am enclosing numerous clippings from the New Orleans States (one of our most reputable papers) some of these pretaining to you, Mr. Murphy, and in fact invites your investigation of affairs in our fair State.

In one of your addresses in Louisiana you mentioned that the Federal Government will strike hard at gambling, vice and recattering wherever same is found.

For your information, Mr. Murphy, I will site you several well known facts as they exist in Louisiana to-day. We will take first the W.P.A. for one instance that I know of in the Parish of St. Tammany one of The Governor's Henchman a (Mr. Gelbach or Helbach) an ex-bootlegger and also suspected in one of the recent murders during the prohibition era here. I understand from very reliable sources that the Negro Laborers on the W.P.A have to pay this man so much per week to hold the job, of course you will think this accusation terrible, but that is a small graft compared to the graft of Governor Leche and His political clique who forced State employees to pay for ten and fifteen subscriptions to their fake paper called the Progress, and also making every State employee pay them 5% to hold their position, they do not even exempt the employees of our Charity Hospital in New Orleans, they go so far as to include the Garbage Man who collects garbage cans early in the morning on their lists of forced contributions and subscriptions to their fake papers. No one can do business with the State unless they advertise in this fake paper.

At one of the so-called Federal Investigations in New Orleans Senator Connally of Texas presiding, Mr. Earl Long at one time one of our Champions for Good Government made the sworn testimony in Federal Court that he did not know how elections were conducted in Mexico or Russia, but he knew quite

Mr. Earl Long is a Brother to the late Senator Huey P. Long. The late Huey P. Long being responsible for all the graft and corruption that is existing in Louisiana to-day.

With the exception of his brother Earl, the entire political clique in charge of Louisiana to-day are all died in the wool Huey P. Long men they lived on graft and thrived on graft all their lives.

To give you a fair example of the wretched conditions that the people are forced to live under in this State. Some years back when Huey Long was at the zenieth of his power he had men assulted within our Legislative Hall when our Legislature was in session in Baton Rouge. A Mr. Boudreaux had his skull fractured by one of Long's Henchman and State employee. Hon. Francis Williams was assulted in the Legislative Hall at Baton Rouge by one of Huey Longs Henchmans and Huey gave him (his hired man) hell because he did not do a better job of it. Earl Long knows this and was one of the chief causes of him opposing the policy of Huey Long and his clique. In further relating to the attack on Francis Williams this man was tried in the District Court of Baton Rouge for assult and found guilty as charged and steps proudly forward with a pardon signed by the late Governor Allen, this pardon being written and signed before the man was even tried. United States Post Master General Farley knows Mr. Francis Williams personally and these facts can be proven upon investigations.

As for gambling and slot machines in Louisiana they are found everywhere and are controlled by the politicians of this State, no competitors are allowed to operate. The Race Track of New Orleans is owned by this political clique not withstanding the fact that we have a Law on the Statue Books prohibiting book making on Race Horses, there are at present over one thousand of them in operation in the State to-day; but this is not so bad, I have bet on Race Horses myself, but low and behold the politicians of our City and State close these shops during the racing season in New Orleans during the three months that they operate here permitting them to operate and accept bets nine months in the year while races are conducted out of this State. The reason for this is they will not have any competition and during the three months that the small bookies are closed most of them get on our un-employment list. The politicians now own and operate the Base Ball game here, and force state and city employees to purchase tickets on the Opening Day. No fooling, they actually compell them to buy or else.

As for the Federal Court the People of Louisiana are also losing faith. At one time we all had re-course to that Honorable Court. Take for instance the Trial of Abraham Shushan, this man admitted under Cross Examination to receiving over Four Hundred and Twenty-eight thousand dollars ($428.000) graft on the excavating and foundation in the construction of the SHUSHAN AIRPORT. A picked or fixed Jury here found him not guilty. Upon investigating from the Hon. Judge W.H. Barrett United States Judge of Augusta Ga. he can enlighten you more through on this case. Just imagine a blow like this on a community of FREE BORN AMERICANS who expected to see SHUSHAN behind the Bars of Justice where he rightfully belongs, now what happens. United States Attorney here being forced to drop cases pending against SEYMOUR WEISS, JULES FISHER, JIMMY NOE and other higher ups in charge of Louisiana at that time.

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Now you may wonder to yourself why a citizen of United States born

in the sixth congressional disteict of Louisiana was shot on his way home after one of his Political meetings. The writer of this letter listening on the radio a few nights after this had happen was amazed to hear the Governor of our State ridicule Mr. Morrison and in fact made the bold assertion that he shot himself and put a little tomato catsup to make it look good, not withstanding the fact that said Mr. Morrison was treated at the Touro Infirmary of New Orleans for this wound in the arm.

I could go on citing instances after instances of such assults in Louisiana and nothing has been done. Conditions like this breeds disrespect of the Law and gives even good TRUE BLOODED AMERICANS Communistic ideas. Now, being raised a Catholic, and believing in the Teachings of my Church, I deem it my duty to write you about these facts as these politicians in Louisiana are so shrewd they have even decieved our Clergy. I would like to sign this letter, but of fear of reprisals against me and my family I will have to let this letter go to you unsigned, but in the event you will do your duty as Attorney General of the United States and have an open investigation into the affairs of this State, I will then make myself known to you, as the situation now stands the next election in this State no matter who wins THE PEOPLE LOOSE.

AN AMERICAN

P.S. If the Oil situation in Louisiana is investigated it will make the Tea Pot Dome scandal look like a grain of sand on the Rocky Mountains. This industry is controlled by the Politicians too. Three years back Leche was an UNKNOWN and had NO MEANS at all, TO-DAY HE IS A MILLIONAIRE

NEWSPAPER CLIPPINGS ENCLOSED

...

July-18-39

This letter written by L. J. Raphael, Sr.

New Orleans La

[224-S-Alexander St.]

62-32509-215X

August 11, 1939

ACH:LL

Special Agent in Charge
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Sir:

There are inclosed herewith two photostatic copies of a letter dated at New Orleans, Louisiana, July 22, 1939, addressed to the Attorney General by an anonymous individual who signs himself "A well wisher in the interest of Justice," together with two photostatic copies of the newspaper clippings forwarded therewith, the letter and its inclosures having been referred to the Bureau by the Department. It is desired that one copy be furnished by your office to United States Attorney Rene A. Viosca, New Orleans.

Very truly yours,

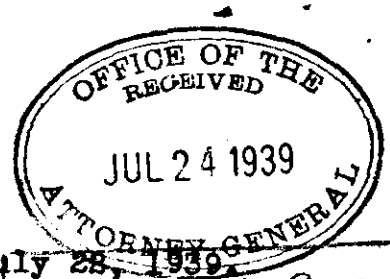
John Edgar Hoover
Director

Inclosure

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
★ AUG 11 1939 ★
FBI
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

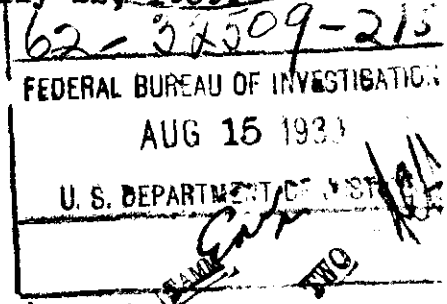
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lawler
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Keith
Mr. Scott
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Q. Tamm
Mr. Trice
Miss Gandy

53



New Orleans, La., July 28, 1939.

62-33509-215



RECORDED & INDEXED

Honorable Frank Murphy,
Attorney General of the United States,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

All independent Democrats, interested in honest governmental institutions and the integrity of the Judiciary and the Department of Justice, were greatly encouraged by your two recent addresses, one advocating a merit system and condemning the "spoils system", and the other emphasizing the sacredness of the Judiciary and the law enforcement machinery of the Federal Government, and the necessity for maintaining its integrity and the public respect for it, if democratic institutions are to survive. I note recently, however, that in discussing the Louisiana situation, you stated that you had every confidence in Mr. Viosca, the local District Attorney. You are a busy man and it is impossible for you to keep informed with regard to local Federal officials all over the United States. In fairness to you, and in order that you may not be deceived, I am enclosing for your information various clippings with reference to the dismissal, several years ago, by the Federal Government of the indictments against various political leaders of the Long machine, who had been indicted for income tax frauds, many of whom have been indicted in connection with the present investigation.

As a matter of history, when Senator Long and his local machine were making vicious attacks on President Roosevelt, and a pro-Roosevelt Faction was organized in Louisiana to combat the local

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machine, Mr. Rene Viosca was appointed by President Roosevelt as United States Attorney on the suggestion of the Anti-Long leaders (including J. Y. Sanders, his law partner), on the theory that he was opposed to what the National Administration then considered the local corruption of the Long machine, and could be relied upon to carry on the Federal investigation and prosecutions relentlessly and fearlessly. Senator Long attacked Mr. Viosca's honesty and integrity on the floor of the United States Senate, and succeeded in blocking his confirmation by the Senate. Mr. Viosca was then appointed as Acting United States Attorney by the local United States Judge, pending the filling of the vacancy by Presidential appointment. The local Federal Grand Jury returned the indictments in question during the period that Mr. Viosca was acting as United States Attorney, and while Long was living, and before the National Administration and the Long machine had arranged the now famous "peace pact." After Mr. Long's death and the defeat of the pro-Roosevelt faction in the State election, the local political leaders dined at the White House, according to Associated Press reports, with the President, Attorney General Cummings and Mr. Farley, and after a conference, a "peace pact" was announced. Shortly thereafter, the papers reported the resignation of various members of the pro-Roosevelt faction holding jobs, and these jobs were then filled by the Long machine. Mr. Viosca, evidently a party to and sympathetic with the announced "peace pact," appointed two Assistant United States Attorneys prominently connected with the Long machine, and shortly thereafter, Mr. Viosca dismissed the various cases, with the statement that the cases were "weak." Attorney

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General Cummings announced that he approved of Mr. Viosca's action. These were the same indictments which were brought by a courageous Federal Grand Jury with Mr. Viosca and several Assistant United States Attorneys General sitting in during the period when the Long machine was attacking Mr. Roosevelt. Mr.Seymour Weiss, whose indictment was dismissed, later headed the Louisiana delegation to the Democratic National Convention, with the announcement that it would support President Roosevelt.

Following the events I have outlined Mr. Roosevelt again designated Mr. Viosca as United States Attorney, and sent his name to the Senate, and although his appointment had been previously blocked by the Long machine, he was confirmed, this time with the unqualified endorsement of both Louisiana Senators, who were prominent members of the Long political machine.

The circumstances are such that it is difficult to escape the conclusion that the Department of Justice was prostituted by Mr. Viosca, for political expediency and in order to obtain his appointment, although his original appointment was obtained on the theory of his opposition to conditions existing in this State, and that he could be depended upon to vigorously investigate and prosecute all of the Long machine political wrong-doers.

Even before the instance I have related, Mr. Viosca had held lucrative local attorneyships in Louisiana under succeeding opposing factions, and had demonstrated a marvelous acuteness and ability to change his position at the proper and most expedient time.

You are to be congratulated, therefore, in sending some of your Special Assistants to Louisiana to assist in the pending investiga-

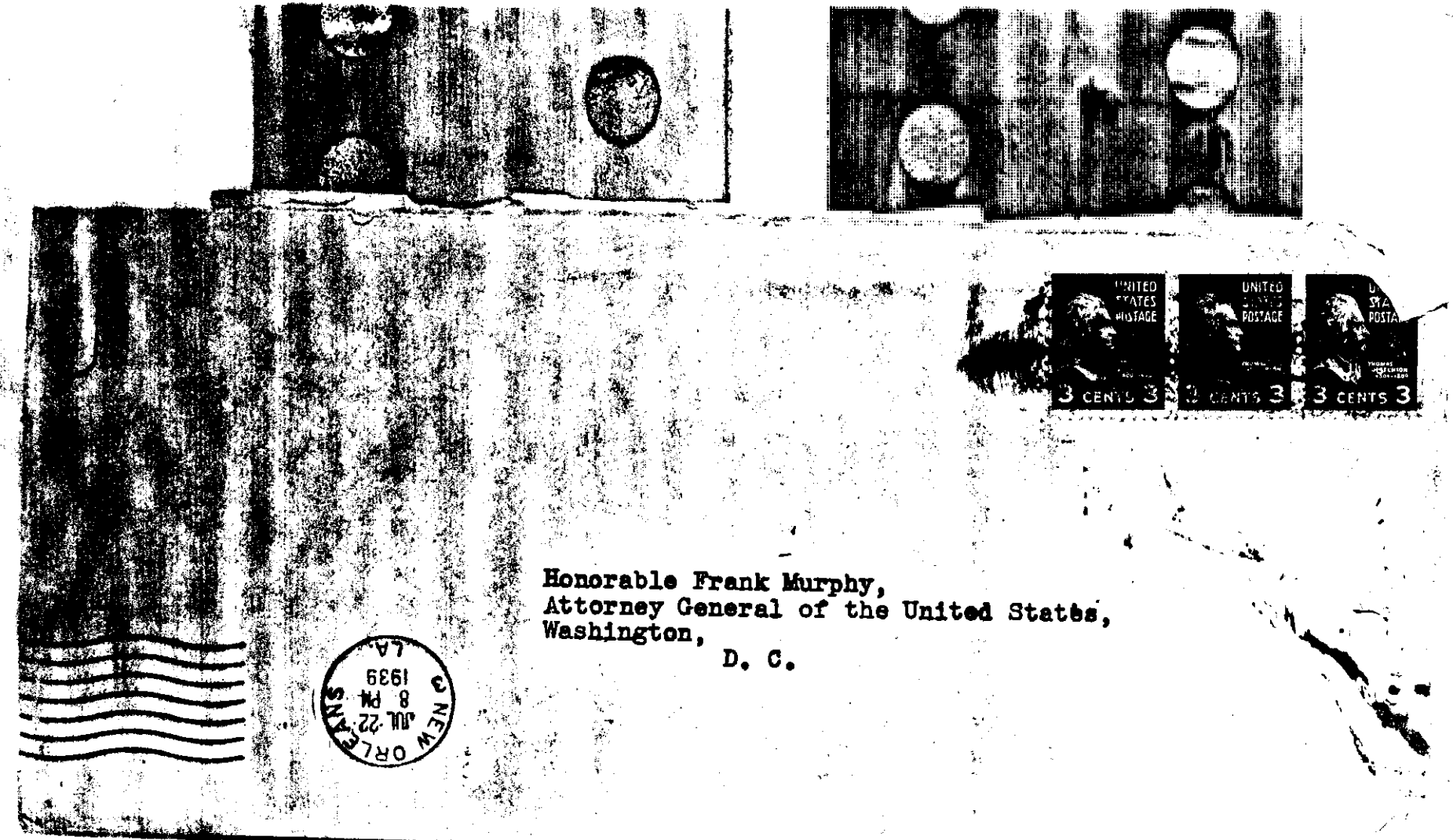
56

tion and prosecutions.

I have only briefly summarized the situation. The enclosed clippings give more elaborate details.

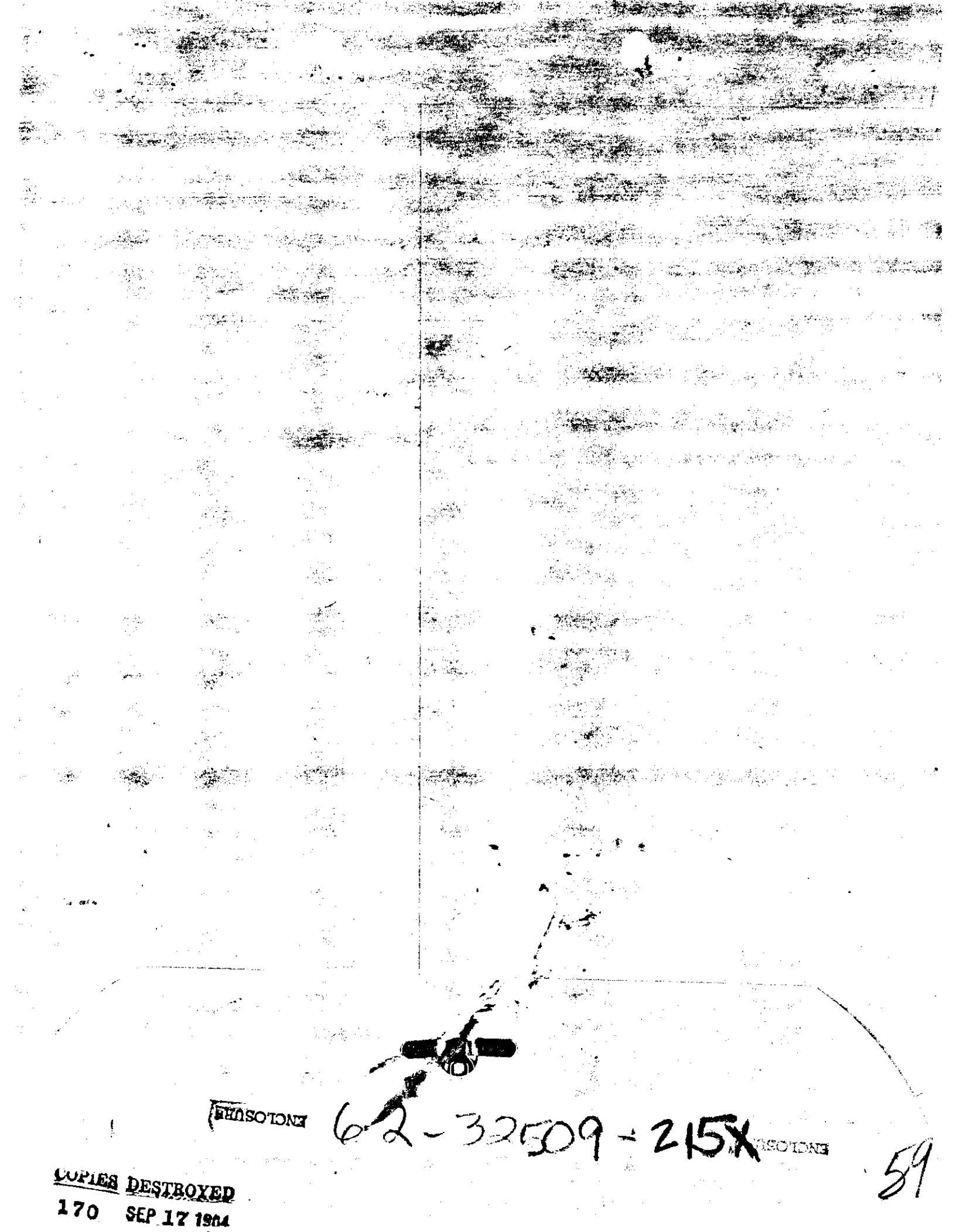
Yours very truly,

A true citizen in the interest of Justice.



Honorable Frank Murphy,
Attorney General of the United States,
Washington,
D. C.

NEW ORLEANS LA.
JUL 22 8 PM
1939



ENCLOSURE 62-32509-215X ENCLOSURE

COPIES DESTROYED
170 SEP 17 1964

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New York, Ju[illegible] 18th,/39

U.S.Attorney Genral Murphy,

Washington, D.C.

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
RECEIVED
JUL 19 1939

Dear Sir;

here visiting the World Fair,was glad to read in the morning paper that the Federal Grand Jury indicted Seymour Weiss,we in Louisiana have been afraid to utter one word of protest against this Gang of scoundrels for fear of being bodily injured.

The Government should also get after Geo. Dansiger,---a Negro partner of Mayor Maestri who conducts the numbers games,also the Mayor Maestri, who was never elected by the people,who owns two hundred pieces of property,fifty per cent of which are occupied by whoars,and he pays no tax on this property.

You will have to have some clever men stay in Louisiana sometime to get th low down on this gang.

What Louisiana needs is Voting Machines,so the decent respectable people can run for office,knowing that the votes will be counted in an honest manner.

Yours truly,

J.C.Corbin,

8/16/39
Lt. N.G.
ACH

Dict.

RECORDED & INDEXED

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF [illegible]
AUG 4 [illegible]
U.S. [illegible]

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62-32509-214

ACH:AI

August 2, 1939

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Re: Louisiana State Officials;
Information Concerning

Assistant Attorney General O. John Rogge recently submitted to our New Orleans Office an anonymous communication received by him, which, because of the information contained therein, and at the suggestion of Mr. Rogge, is quoted below:

"CHRISTENBERRY, HERBERT W.

"Assistant United States Attorney
New Orleans, La.

"His father was a letter carrier, in the employ of the N. O. Postal service; educated in public shcools of N. O. (No college training) Worked as a youth for J. K. Newman and Co. New Orleans brokers, and at one time worked for them in New York. On his return (about 1922 or 1923)-he is estimated to be about 37 years of age--while working in N. O. with his brother, Earl J. Christenberry, in the public multigraphing and envelope addressing business--studied law at Loyola University, finishing his course about 1926 when he was admitted to the bar.

"Practiced with indifferent success, and his brother, Earl J. Christenberry having become Secretary to Senator Long (about 1931) he was given some small attorneyship under the State of Louisiana. No real duties to be performed, just a political sinecure.

"Took an active interest in Long's campaigns, and on the death of Long both Herbert and his brother continued with the Leche machine. In 1935 he was appointed an Assistant District Attorney under Charles A. Byrne, District of Orleans Parish--Byrnes being a political underling of Long's who was illegally appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Dist. Atty. Stanley who resigned because Long's controlled Legislature took from him power to appoint his Assistants and office force. The law provided that an election should be held to fill this vacancy, but the law was ignored.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Lawler
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
AUG 3 1939
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED COPY FILED IN

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"Remained under Byrnes until a little more than a year ago (about 1938) when he was appointed an Assistant U. S. Attorney when Viosca gave all patronage of his office to the State Machine, in return for the promised support by the machine of his candidacy for the new Federal Judgeship.

"He (Christenberry) has no ability whatever, and boasts of his loyalty to the State Machine, even having gone so far as to refuse to endorse Viosca's candidacy for the Federal Judgeship, saying 'it might embarass me with my party, as I don't know what they will do'. Had a bad reputation in the State Court, as it was rumored he was grafting. I know that he visited a man and wife in the City of New Orleans and told them that unless they gave him $100 to nolle prosequi a case in his Section of the Criminal District Court, he would send the prisoner (a negro) to the pentientiary, although the charges in another Section had been nolle prosequied because of insufficient evidence, but he, Christenberry, stated that the other trial assistant had been paid off, and he would get his, too. This man and wife, who are personally known to me, will not make a statement to this effect in writing, although they told it to me, personally, fearing persecution by the State machine.

"I have had no contact with him since his becoming an Assistant U. S. Atty_ but it is believed he is pursuing the same tactics there. It is rumored in N. O. that he nightly reports the doings of the Grand Jury, and the facts obtained in his investigations outside of the jury room, to Maestri. The public has no confidence in him in this investigation, one citizen stating it was like assigning the fox to investigate the disappearance of the chickens from the hen roost, when the fox turns up with a mouth full of feathers.

"J. SKELLY WRIGHT

"Assistant United States Attorney

"Out of law school not more than six years (Loyola University). About 28 years of age, and a nephew of City Commissioner Joseph Patrick Skelly whose reputation and grafting propensities (so reputed) have been covered in the report on gambling. He is an unknown, has no particularly ability and owes his appointment to the sell out by Viosca to the State machine when they promised him a Federal Judgeship. Viosca turned out four assistants (anti State machine) when

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he switched his politics, and appointed four state machine men. It is believe_ he daily reports his facts to Maestri and his uncle, Joseph P. Skelly. He also refused to endorse Viosca's candidacy for Federal Judgeship, saying, like Christenberry, he would first have to find out where the Leche machine stood. His mother, who is a sister of Joseph P. Skelly, is a ward captain or leader in one of the uptown wards, and is on the payroll. All the family of the Skelly's are on the payroll.

"HILLARY J. GAUDIN
Assistant United States Attorney

"Out of law school about ten years. Holds a BA and LLB from Loyola University, of which college his brother, Father Gaudin, a Jesuit Priest, is President. I know nothing definite against his integrity and as far as grafting is concerned, though a local Attorney told me that since becoming an Assistant U. S. Attorney he told a prisoner, charged with a narcotic violation that if he, the prisoner, secured the services of his, Gaudin's brother (Felix J. Gaudin, Atty. in N. O.) that he would not be indicted, which the prisoner wisely did, and was not indicted. The fee paid was reported to be $750. Whether there was a split or not, I would not say. He was one of the administration's men who went in with the Viosca sell out, and later refused to endorse Viosca for the Federal Judgeship unless it was O. K. with the Administration. Prior to his appointment, he did not actively practice law here, working for the Pan Am Oil Co., and holding down a job on the dock board at $150 a month, merely receiving his check and cashing it, doing no work for it at all, as he was employed as a salesman by the oil company and it took up all of his time. It is believed he daily reports the progress of the investigation to Maestri. A witness recently summoned said he was afraid to tell any of the Assistants (or even Viosca) all he knew, as they would carry it, and the crowd in Baton Rouge might have him 'knocked off'."

Mr. Rogge indicated he was perturbed by the following sentence appearing in Paragraph 5: "I know that he visited a man and wife in the city of New Orleans and told them that unless they gave him $100 to nolle prosequi a case in his Section of the Criminal District

65

Court, he would send the prisoner (a Negro) to the penitentiary, although the charges in another section had been nolle prosequied because of insufficient evidence, but he, Christenberry, stated that the other trial assistant had been paid off, and he would get his, too," but was undetermined as to just what action would be taken, however believing that the communication should be passed on to you.

Mr. Rogge also indicated he intended to use Assistant United States Attorney Herbert W. Christenberry in the trials in the cases in connection with this investigation.

Respectfully,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice

1308 Masonic Temple Building
New Orleans, Louisiana
July 29, 1939

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

RE: LOUISIANA STATE OFFICIALS
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Dear Sir:

Mr. O. JOHN ROGGE, head of the criminal division of the Department of Justice, who is presently in New Orleans, submitted the following anonymous communication received by him in New Orleans:

CHRISTENBERRY? HERBERT W.

Assistant United States Attorney

New Orleans, La.

His father was a letter carrier, in the employ of the N. O. Postal service; educated in the public shcools of N. O. (No college training)_ Worked as a youth for J. K. Newman and Co. New Orleans brokers, and at one time worked for them in New York. On his return (about 1922 or 1923)-he is estimated to be about 37 years of age--while working in N. O. with his brother, Earl J. Christenberry, in the public multigraphing and envelope addressing business--studied law at Loyala University, finishing his course about 1926 when he was admitted to the bar.

Practiced with indifferent success, and his brother, Earl J. Christenberry having become Secretary to Senator Long (about 1931) he was given some small attorneyship under the State of Louisiana. No real duties to be performed, just a political sinecure.

Took an active interest in Long's campaigns, and on the death of Long both Herbert and his brother continued with the Leche machine. In 1935 he was appointed an Assistant District Attorney under Charles A. Byrne, District of Orleans Parish--

COPIES DESTROYED
170 SEP 17 1964

Byrnes being a political underling of Long's who was illegally appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Dist. Atty_ Stanley who resigned because Long's controlled Legislature took from him power to appoint his Assistants and office force. The law provided that an election should be held to fill this vacancy, but the law was ignored.

Remained under Byrnes until a little more than a year ago(about 1938) when he was appointed an Assistant U. S. Attorney when Viosca gave all patronage of his office to the State Machine, in return for the promised support by the machine of his candidacy for the new Federal Judgeship.

He (Christenberry) has no ability whatever, and boasts of his loyalty to the State machine, even having gone so far as to refuse to endorse Viosca's candidacy for theFederal Judgeship, saying 'it might embarass me with my party, as I don't know what they will do'. Had a bad reputation in the State Court, as it was rumored he was grafting. I know that he visited a man and wife in the city of New Orleans and told them that unless they gave him $100 to nolle prosequie a case in his Section of the Criminal District Court, he would send the prisoner (a negro) to the pentientiary, although the charges in another Section had been nolle prosequied because of insufficient evidence, but he, Christenberry, stated that the other trial assistant had been paid off, and he would get his, too. This man and wife, who are personally known to me, will not make a statement to this effect in writing, although they told it to me, personally, fearing persecution by the State machine.

I have had no contact with him since his becoming an Assistant U. S. Atty- but it is believed he is pursuing the same tactics there. It is rumored in N. O. that he nightly reports the doings of the Grand Jury, and the facts obtained in his investigations outside of the jury room, to Maestri. The public has no confidence in him in this investigation, one citizen stating it was like assigning the fox to investigate the disappearance of the chickens from the hen roost, when the fox turns up with a mouth full of feathers.

J. SKELLY WRIGHT

Assistant United States Attorney

out of law school not more than six years (Loyola University). About 28 years of age, and a nephew of City Commissioner Joseph Patrick Skelly whose reputation and grafting propensities (so

66

reputed) have been covered in the report on gambling., He is an unknown, has no particularly ability and owes his appointment to the sell out by Viosca to the State machine when they promised him a Federal Judgeship. Viosca turned out four assistants (anti State machine) when he switched his politics, and appointed four state machine men. It is believe_ he daily reports his facts to Maestri and his uncle, Joseph P. Skelly. He also refused to endorse Viosca's candidacy for Federal Judgeship, saying, like Christenberry, he would first have to find out where the Leche machine stood. His mother, who is a sister of Joseph P. Skelly, is a ward captain or leader in one of the uptown wards, and is on the payroll. All the family of the Skelly's are on the payroll.

HILLARY J. GAUDIN

Assistant United States Attorney

out of law school about ten years. Holds a BA and LLB from Loyala University, of which college is brother, Father Gaudin, a Jesuit Priest, is President. I know nothing definite against his integrity and as far as grafting is concerned, though a local Attorney told me that since becoming an Assistant U. S. Attorney he told a prisoner, charged with a narcotic violation that if he, the prisoner, secured the services of his, Gaudin's_ brother (Felix J. Gaudin, Atty. in N. O.) that he would not be indicted, which the prisoner wisely did, and was not indicted. The fee paid was reported to be $750. Whether there was a split or not, I would not say. He was one of the administration's men who went in with the Viosca sell out, and later refused to endorse Viosca for the Federal Judgeship unless it was O. K. with the Administration. Prior to his appointment, he did not actively practice law here, working for the Pan Am Oil Co., and holding down a job on the dock board at $150 a month, merely receiving his check and cashing it, doing no work for it at all, as he was employed as a salesman by the oil company and it took up all of his time. It is believed he daily reports the progress of the investigation to Maestri. A witness recently summoned said he was afraid to tell any of the Assistants (or even Viosca) all he knew, as they would carry it, and the crowd in Baton Rouge might have him 'knocked off'.

Mr. ROGGE advised that with reference to Paragraph 5 of the letter, he was somewhat perturbed by the following sentence: "I know that he visited a man and wife in the city of New Orleans and told them that unless they gave him $100 to nolle prosequie a case in his Section of the Criminal District Court,

61

he would send the prisoner (a negro) to the pentientiary, although the charges in another Section had been nolle prosequied because of insufficient evidence, but he, Christenberry, stated that the other trial assistant had been paid off, and he would ge_t his, too".

Mr. ROGGE advised that he was undetermined as to just what he would do with reference to the sentence quoted, that he believed this anonymous communication should be passed on to the Attorney General. Mr. ROGGE advised that he intends using Assistant United States Attorney HERBERT W. CHRISTENBERRY in the trials in the cases in connection with this investigation which are presently pending in New Orleans.

It is requested that copies of the anonymous communication received by Mr. ROGGE be forwarded to the Attorney General, in accordance with Mr. ROGGE's request, if it is agreeable to the Bureau to to do.

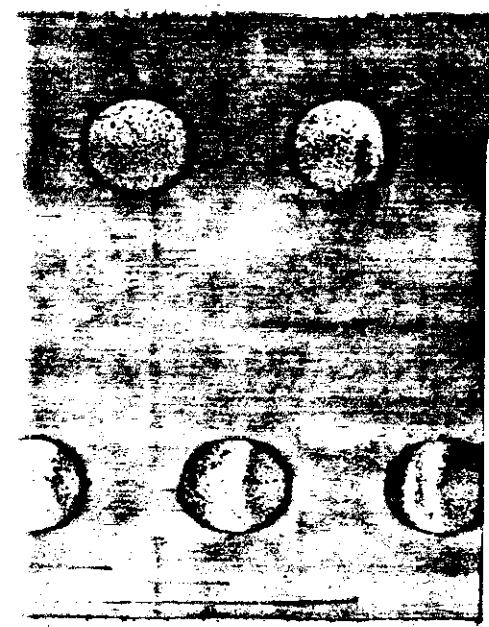
Very truly yours,

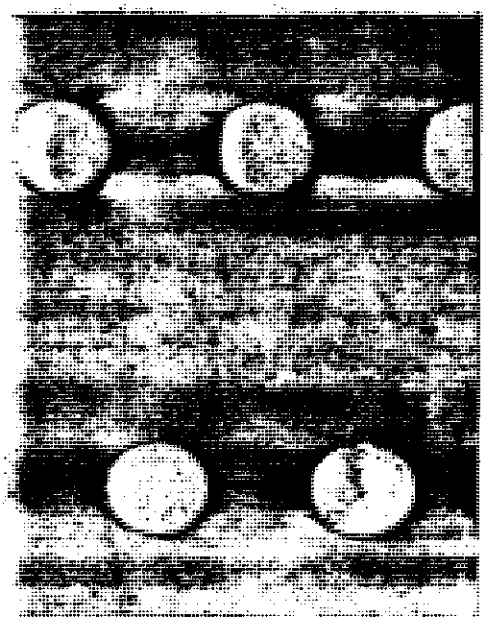
B. E. Sackett

B. E. SACKETT,
Special Agent in Charge

62-978
CWD:EFK

68





MRS. WILLIAM A. [illegible]ST, JR.

1421 OCTAVIA STREET, NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
RECEIVED
JUL 21 1939

July 18,1939.

Honorable Frank Murphy
Attorney General of the United States
Washington,D.C.
Dear Sir,

I join the thousands of residents of Louisiana who ask that you push the investigation of corruption in the state of Louisiana.

Sincerely,

Mrs Wm A West Jr.

RECORDED & INDEXED

8/16/39
Sel. N.O.
ACH

[illegible]-214
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
AUG 4 193[illegible]
U. S. DEPART[illegible]

69

[redacted]





OFFICE OF RECEIVED
JUL 18 1939
ATTORNEY GENERAL

7/16-39

Dear Sir

Long is a puppet in the hands of Marstin and will do his bidding on account of the 75000 illegal votes Marstin has for years carried on the poll books in N.P. These votes have been used for years (illegally) in state and national elections.

RECORDED & INDEXED

62-32509-213

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
AUG 4 1939
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

It is now being proposed that a state investigation of the all racket be made to if possible deter you from going forward. When Weiss took the bonds and money from trust box he and long used to hide Long's capital it is understood that he flew to N.Y. and either bought in with Ralph Hitz the hotel men in his company or has the money and bonds in some trust box N.Y.

8/16/39 - Let. N.G. - ACH

The loot had among the other things and cash $500000 of first mortgage bonds of Roosevelt Hotel. Much of this is known by Alice Grosgrove former mistress of Huey Long, and the holder of various political positions under him.

L.P. Abernathy chairman of the highway body has for years been receiving 20 cents per yd on all sand and gravel sold to the state on all state and federal aid jobs including N.P.A. The Gifford Hill Co of Dallas Texas sold the most of it but their books may be covered. Geology Hall on L.S.U. Campus carried $200000 N.P.A. and the standard supplies in which Abernathy has a 10% interest furnished all the maps, globes, seats, boards and techniques equipment at excessive price without competition.

The whole mess is rotten to the core from Marstin to Long and you alone can work it out. I imagine that 100000 people are praying for you in L.A.

God bless you —

American

9-12-39

Please, while you're about the busines of washing Louisiana's face with lye concentrate, dont overlook the Sanderson-DeGeneres clique. Scrub the floors and walls of the Shreveport Charity Hospital. Find out why Sanderson is permitted to haul hundreds of dollars worth of food away from the hospital for the private use of his friends, openly, and without so much as a "By your leave"

Please, help clean up this end of the state as well as the southern rim.

Yours for a real clean-up

A citizen

8/16/39
Lt. M.G.
ACH

RECORDED & INDEXED

62-31509-212

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
AUG 4 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

71

62-32509

Section

10

CC-1[illegible]

EAT:JN

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED 62-82509-245X

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION. 8/12/39

Transmit the following message to:

SAC NEW ORLEANS

RE LOUISIANA STATE OFFICIALS, INFORMATION CONCERNING. YOU ARE AUTHORIZED CONTACT WITNESS SEGUE UPON ARRIVAL AND TAKE HIM TO THE UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS OFFICE.

HOOVER

CODED AND SENT

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
AUG 12 1939
TELETYPE

DE-INDEXED
DATE: 4-1-59
13

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 51-262-7

SENT VIA _____ _____ M Per _____

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
AUG 11 1939
TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Lawler
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
[illegible]
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

DECODED COPY

FBI NEW ORLEANS 8-11-39 7-45 PM EFK

DIRECTOR

RE LOUISIANA STATE OFFICIALS, INFORMATION CONCERNING. TWO MAIL FRAUD INDICTMENTS EXPECTED TO BE RETURNED BY FEDERAL GRAND JURY, NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY AGAINST GEORGE CALDWELL SUPT. CONSTRUCTION LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY, INVOLVING KICKBACKS CALDWELL RECEIVED FROM CONTRACTS BETWEEN LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY AND CONTRACTORS. ASSISTANT UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS, NEW ORLEANS, PROCEEDED TO DALLAS FOR REMOVAL HEARING ON FREMAN BURFORD, INDICTED BY FEDERAL GRAND JURY HERE IN CONNECTION WITH VIOLATION OF CONNALLY ACT, AS BURFORD IS FIGHTING REMOVAL.

RE UNKNOWN SUBJECT, ABE SHUSHAN JURY, OCTOBER 5, 1935, TAMPERING WITH JURY. TAYLOR SEGUE, NEGRO, ONE OF THE JURORS, CALLED THIS OFFICE FROM WASHINGTON DC THAT HE WAS AT 5120 WASHINGTON PLACE, CARE OF M. T. MALVAN, TELEPHONE ATLANTIC 0012. UNITED STATES ATTORNEY HERE WIRED SEGUE TO APPEAR IN NEW ORLEANS FOR SERVICE OF SUBPOENA WHICH HE REFUSED TO DO SO UNITED STATES MARHAL, WASHINGTON DC, WAS REQUESTED TO SERVE SUPOENA ON SEGUE. O. JOHN ROGGE REQUESTED [illegible] RECORDED & INDEXED
SEGUE LEFT WASHINGTON DC, TIME HE LEFT, THE [illegible]
OF HIS ARRIVAL HERE. ALSO REQUESTING THAT [illegible]
ORLEANS HE BE IMMEDIATELY CONTACTED AND BRO[illegible]
ATTORNEYS OFFICE. IF THE BUREAU AUTHORIZES [illegible]
ING SEGUES DEPARTURE FROM WASHINGTON IT IS [illegible]

62-[illegible]
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
AUG 15 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-[illegible]

Washington Field advised 8-11-39 GFS

Comm. Coalitions Communists

cc - McLean

Wire No Date 8/12/39

IMMEDIATELY HAVE THE WASHINGTON FIELD DIVISION CONTACT THE UNITED STATES MARSHAL THERE AND CONDUCT THE INVESTIGATION REQUESTED BY ROGGE RELATIVE TO THE DEPARTURE AND THEREAFTER IMMEDIATELY NOTIFY THE NEW ORLEANS OFFICE OF THE RESULTS. THE BUREAU IS REQUESTED TO IMMEDATELY NOTIFY THIS OFFICE IF SEGUE SHOULD BE CONTACTED UPON HIS ARRIVAL HERE AND TAKEN TO THE UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS OFFICE.

SACKETT

END

OK FBI WASHINGTON DC OEC

Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA
August 11, 1939

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: SHIRLEY G. WIMBERLY;
Information Concerning

Dear Sir:

Attached hereto is a statement by SHIRLEY WIMBERLY entitled "Plot to Seize The State Government," which was distributed in New Orleans.

This statement is being forwarded to the Bureau for information purposes.

Very truly yours,

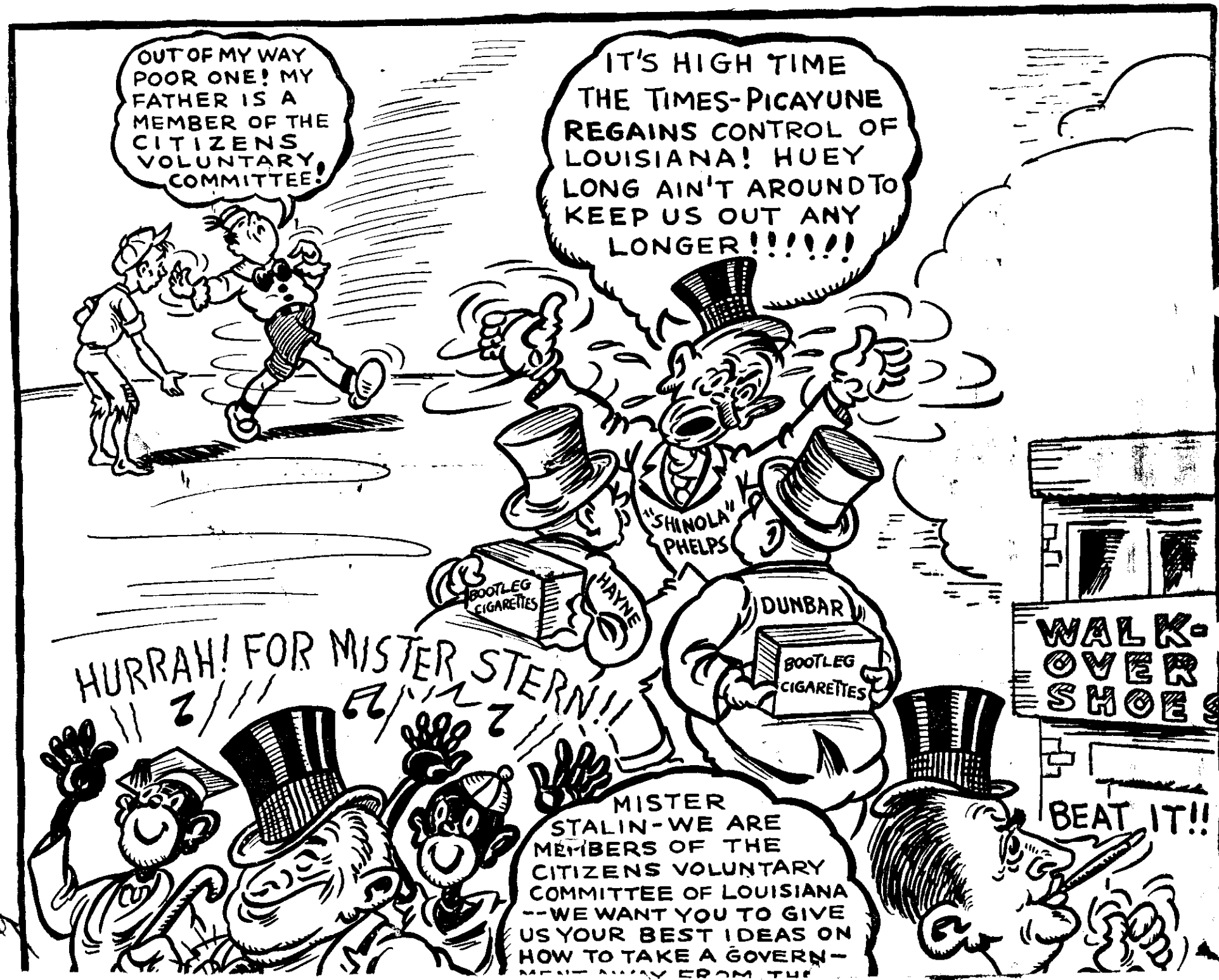
B. E. SACKETT
Special Agent in Charge

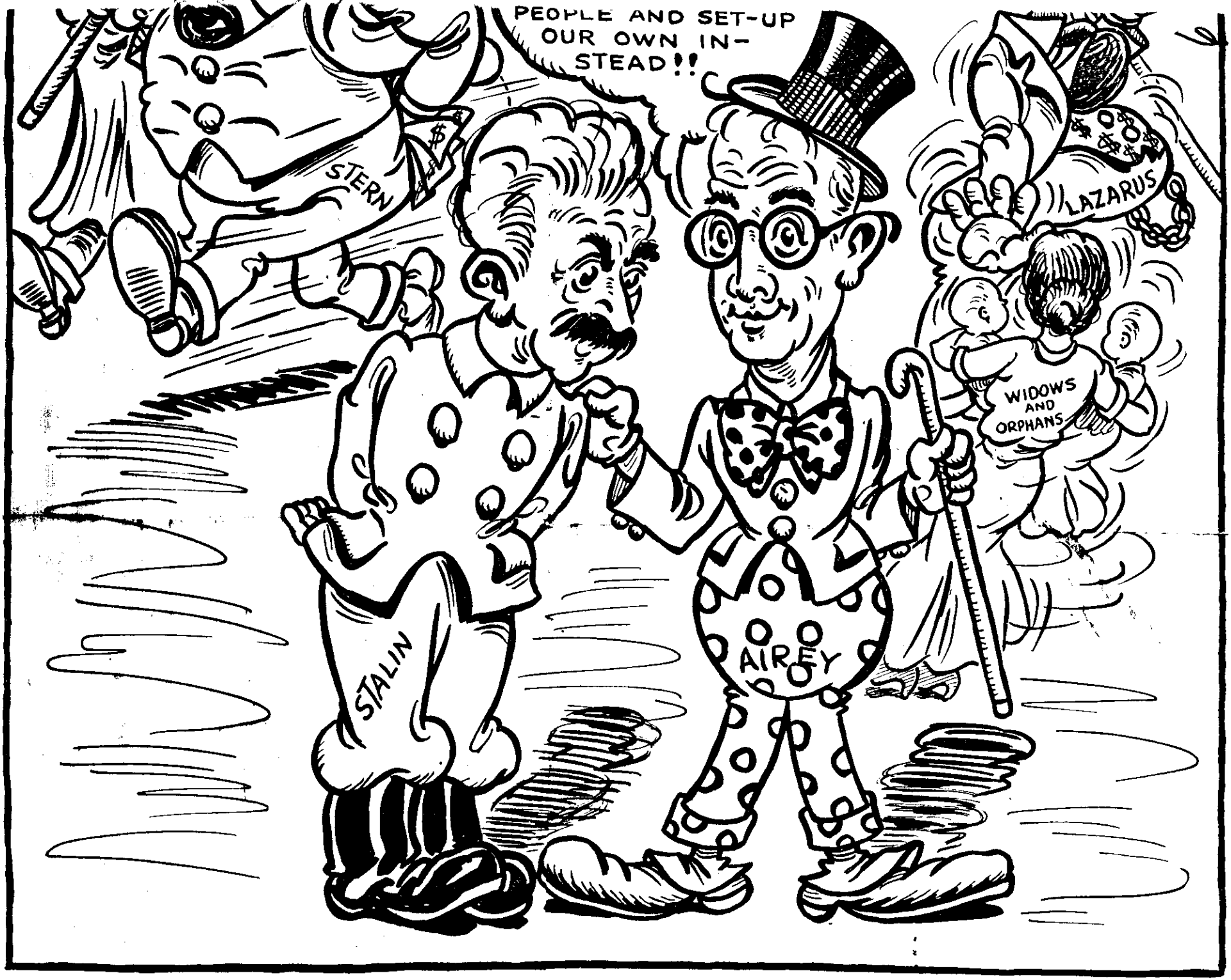
CWD:AIS
Enclosure

RECORDED & INDEXED

62-[illegible]-245

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
AUG 14 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE


OUT OF MY WAY POOR ONE! MY FATHER IS A MEMBER OF THE CITIZENS VOLUNTARY COMMITTEE!
IT'S HIGH TIME THE TIMES-PICAYUNE REGAINS CONTROL OF LOUISIANA! HUEY LONG AIN'T AROUND TO KEEP US OUT ANY LONGER!!!!!
"SHINOLA" PHELPS
BOOTLEG CIGARETTES
HAYNE
DUNBAR
BOOTLEG CIGARETTES
WALK-OVER SHOES
BEAT IT!!
HURRAH! FOR MISTER STERN!!
MISTER STALIN-WE ARE MEMBERS OF THE CITIZENS VOLUNTARY COMMITTEE OF LOUISIANA --WE WANT YOU TO GIVE US YOUR BEST IDEAS ON HOW TO TAKE A GOVERN-


PEOPLE AND SET-UP OUR OWN IN-STEAD!!
STERN
LAZARUS
WIDOWS AND ORPHANS
STALIN
AIREY

(OVER)

Plot To Seize The State Government!

Lying Times-Picayune and Corporation Lawyers Itching to Regain Political Control of Louisiana Which Huey Long Snatched From Them.

A HIT DOG YELPS!

On last Monday night I talked over Radio Station WDSU about a mis-named outfit calling itself the Citizen's Voluntary Committee of Louisiana, which holds itself out as an agency to save the State of Louisiana.

The next morning the newspapers carried an item that this Committee had warned Radio Station WDSU that if its owners allow me to tell the truth again over that station that dire and terrible things will happen to it, and they further ask Governor Long to repudiate me. **Why?** Why pick on WDSU and Governor Long? **I made the speech.** Not WDSU, nor Governor Long.

This Committee of blue-bloods and corporation lawyers has put a gag on the newspapers so they can't tell the truth. Now they want to shut off the radio so the people of this State can't hear the truth spoken at all. And they want the Governor of this State to throw over his best friends, who have always had his best interests at heart and will at least give him honest and sincere advice when he needs it, and take the members of that bogus committee in as a sort of kitchen cabinet to run the State for him.

Who asks for my repudiation?

Not the poor man or poor woman.

Who asks that my right of free speech be denied to me?

settled and highly publicized situation in Louisiana as a springing board back into political power and control of this State. They have never been able to stomach the licking **Huey Long** gave them many years back when he **kicked them out and gave control of this State into the** hands of the people of Louisiana.

Before the people started running this State did anyone ever dream of Free School Books in Louisiana?

Was anyone bold enough to believe that we would ever have such things as Homestead exemptions, where a poor man could own his little home and have the tax burden taken off his shoulders?

While these Corporation Lawyers were running this State—the same clique that's raising so much fuss in the newspapers now—**did the people enjoy such things as free poll taxes? Did we have thousands of miles of paved roads?** While these out-moded aristocrats who turn up their noses at poor people were running this State their way, was this a place where a poor man could get sick without becoming a bankrupt while he was trying to get well again? Did we have a magnificent hospitalization system in Louisiana then, **absolutely free** to any poor man, woman or child who cannot afford to pay for necessary medical care and attention?

You know as well as I do that **we did not.** This State was ten thousand miles behind in the march of progress before Huey Long came along.

and corporate interests and they will never in this world attack or criticize one of their own.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I understand that that period of my political life during which I was opposed to Senator Huey Long, is to be used to try to show that I am insincere in the present situation.

Now these birds might as well know right now that I am not going to be put on the defensive. That's an old political trick and it won't work with me. I am merely going to state my position regarding that question and then I do not intend to ever refer to it again.

I supported Huey P. Long in 1924 when he ran for Governor and in 1928 when he ran again. I took the stump and made many speeches for him. I was still his friend during the dark days of his impeachment. In 1930 he came to New Orleans and made one of the few mistakes he made during his political life. He was misled into joining forces with a man whose name I shall not call, because he is not presently in politics, but who was universally despised by every decent person in New Orleans. I told the Senator I would not be a political bed-mate of that man then or at any other time and I never have. Senator Long, not at that time knowing the situation in New Orleans as well as he came to know it later, insisted on aligning himself with this man and several of his friends and I decided we couldn't go along. And we didn't. And Huey Long himself, when he finally found this man out for the crook he was and kicked him out, told me he had

Bastille where I can only hear the echoes of my own voice as it cries out against injustice? I'll tell you.

These are the heartless scoundrels who opposed the distribution of free school books among the children of the poor.

Tinsel decorated aristocrats who tried to keep the brains of the poor children clouded and darkened with ignorance so that they could be used as beasts of burden for the rest of their lives.

Who else? Sleek, hawk-nosed gamblers, not boys in shirt-sleeves who shoot "craps" on the corners, but fashionably dressed, high-hatted snobs who hoist the price of food on the floors of the cotton and stock exchanges.

Yes, I'll tell you who wants to send me as an exile to a newly created Siberia—I'll tell you.

A harlot press, the notorious Times-Picayune and Daily States. Front, middle and back sold to the Chain Stores and bloated corporations.

A rotten subsidized press, enemy of States' rights; inveterate foe of organized labor and hater of the Common Man.

Who else wants me silenced?

The reactionaries who opposed a network of paved roads throughout this State. WHO ELSE? EVERY MAN WHOSE FACE WAS CREASED WITH WRINKLES OF JOY WHEN THE BLOOD OF THE MARTYRED HUEY P. LONG STAINED THE FLOOR OF THE CAPITAL AT BATON ROUGE.

Well, I don't believe those aristocratic gentlemen will succeed in scaring the owners and operators of WDSU into running for cover. But, if they do, there still remains the public platform and the circular like this one to tell the people what's going on in this State.

And there's plenty going on!

Please don't ever be mistaken about that.

There's a well-confected and concerted scheme on hand by the lying newspapers and the Corporation Lawyers to use the present unthe big rich corporations have the iron-clad, copper-riveted gall to believe they can make the people of Louisiana forget these privileges and blessings they enjoy since the shackles fastened on them by the moneyed interests were ripped off by the late and great Huey P. Long.

Oh no, you worshippers of Mammon!

YOU SHALL NOT PASS! We will not let you pass. You will never succeed in your nefarious scheme to fool the good, plain, honest people of this State into accepting you as their champions and defenders.

Has any one of these fine birds of the Citizen's Voluntary Committee of Louisiana that I called by his proper name in my radio broadcast the other night, questioned the truth of what I said? Did the newspapers, **which are owned and controlled body and soul by these Corporation Lawyers,** say anything in defense of any individual on that Committee that I talked about?

NO! They employed quite another method. They ran to Radio Station WDSU and told its owners: **"Don't you dare let that fellow talk about us any more. If you do we might sue you!"** Threats, that's all. Empty, idle threats. They will never shut me up, as long as they strut around here posing as something they are not. As long as they are willing to keep on representing big corporations and banks and running brokerage shops and big businesses as private individuals and stay out of politics where they definitely don't belong, I'll have no quarrel with them. But if the Times-Picayune and the New Orleans States and the Big moneyed interests and the other Home Rulers think they are going to shut me up by threatening Radio Stations and asking the Governor of the State to repudiate me, then I say to them here and now that that isn't the way to do it. There is but one way and that is the way they stopped Huey Long.

Have you seen the Times-Picayune and the New Orleans States and the Citizen's Voluntary Committee take out after any individual or concern in this whole situation who was a banker or a broker, with the exception of one little fellow who came to Louisiana only recently and who was not himself, a blue-blood?

No, and you won't see it either. Those newspapers get their advertising from the moneyed

(OVER)

that man I resumed my friendship with him. I was his friend from then until the day he was martyred by an assassin's bullet.

Whatever differences I had with Huey Long occurred when he was alive and in good health and also at the very zenith of his power. **I did not wait until after he was murdered to disagree with him, nor have I made war on his widow like the Times-Picayune and the New Orleans States did.**

If Huey Long was willing to compose his differences with me and was satisfied to accept my friendship two years before his death, that's good enough for me.

The best answer I can possibly make to those who seek to brand me as an enemy of Huey Long, is that I am, in my humble way, using my every energy to defend him against the onslaughts of the enemies he left behind when he closed his eyes in death.

Now, let me get back to this Citizen's Voluntary Committee of Louisiana. Why don't they have their lawyers do a little looking at their law books and dig up some statute or constitutional provision of the law which gives them the right to displace the elected officials of this State and take over and run our State Government?

Or, do they believe that because they were born rich and aristocratic they had attached to them at birth a sort of Divine right to govern such as is claimed by Kings?

Don't they know that in this land of ours Every Man's A King?

The people of this State, down to the humblest of its citizens, reserve the right to vote for and elect to office the public officials of their choice to run this State for them.

If I know the people of Louisiana, and I think I do, they intend to keep on with that Democratic system.

Therefore, the Times-Picayune and the New Orleans States and their fellow wolves-in-sheeps-clothing, the blue-nosed members of the Citizen's Voluntary Committee would do well to take the back seat in Louisiana's politics where Huey Long sat them long ago.

41

SHIRLEY G. WIMBERLY.

RECORDED 62-32509-244 September 9, 1939
ACH:MK

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Re: SHIRLEY GERARD WIMBERLY
INFORMATION CONCERNING

There is inclosed herewith for your information a copy of the report of Special Agent J. O. Peyronnin, New Orleans, Louisiana, dated August 7, 1939.

There is also inclosed herewith a transcription of a talk made by Shirley Gerard Wimberly on August 7, 1939, which was recorded at the New Orleans office by means of the Ediphone dictating machine.

Respectfully,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Inclosure

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lawler
Mr. Lester
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Q. Tamm
Mr. Tracy

Orig. sent
9/9/39 - cd

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT New Orleans, Louisiana

N.O. FILE NO. 62-987

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
New Orleans, La.	Aug.7,1939	July 31 & Aug.1-2,1939	J. O. PEYRONNIN SH

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
SHIRLEY GERARD WIMBERLY	INFORMATION CONCERNING

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

On Monday evening, July 31, 1939, subject over broadcasting station WDSU, New Orleans, Louisiana, delivered a political speech in which he attacked the Honorable Attorney General FRANK MURPHY, his aides, and Federal investigators for their activities in the investigation of certain matters in the State of Louisiana. Investigation developed subject is individual practicing attorney at New Orleans; is not outstanding lawyer; graduate of Loyola Law School; born New Orleans August 2, 1899; admitted to Louisiana Bar June 13, 1924; admitted practice United States District Court, New Orleans, December 3, 1928. Newspaper accounts mentioned subject as law associate of Governor EARL K. LONG. United States Attorney RENE VIOSCA, New Orleans, informed that Governor LONG contacted him and Mr. O. JOHN ROGGE, Assistant Attorney General, August 2, 1939, and disapproved subject's radio speech. JAMES H. MORRISON, Hammond, Louisiana, organizer for the Louisiana Farmers' Protective Union, avowed anti-Louisiana administration citizen, bitterly attacked subject for his radio speech and particularly warned subject to leave the Honorable Attorney General, FRANK MURPHY, his aides, and decent and honest citizens of Louisiana alone, or he would put him in his place. Bureau informed by teletype of these developments.

C.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: [signature]

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

62 32550 2-302

AUG 15 1939

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5 Bureau
2 New Orleans

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170 SEP 17 1964

AUG 11 A.M.

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U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 7—2034

N. O. #62-987

DETAILS: At New Orleans, Louisiana

On the evening of July 31, 1939, subject, SHIRLEY GERARD WIMBERLY, delivered an address over broadcasting station WDSU, New Orleans, Louisiana, during which address he characterized Federal investigators in Louisiana, engaged in the investigation of Louisiana affairs, as "payroll boys", and criticized the Honorable Attorney General, FRANK MURPHY, for fooling around with the State's rights. WIMBERLY also criticized Mr. O. JOHN ROGGE, Assistant Attorney General, for his presence in New Orleans, in connection with investigation of Louisiana affairs, and made remarks in his speech to Mr. ROGGE that his boss, Mr. MURPHY, might want to run for President on the Democratic ticket and, if so, there might be a few of us Louisiana boys who will take the stump in other states and tell the people of the Attorney General's activities in the State of Louisiana in connection with affairs of the state.

For information, subject maintains an office in the Pere Marquette Building, New Orleans, Louisiana, Room 1012, and on the panel of the door of this room number appears the following:

"LAW and NOTARIAL OFFICES
EARL K. LONG
SHIRLEY G. WIMBERLY
CLEM H. SEHRT
NICOLE E. SIMONEAUX
HARRY T. WILKINS"

The records of the United States District Court, Eastern District of Louisiana, New Orleans, Louisiana, show that SHIRLEY G. WIMBERLY was enrolled to practice in the United States District Court on December 3, 1928.

The confidential records of the Louisiana State Bar Association, Whitney Building, New Orleans, Louisiana, show that SHIRLEY G. WIMBERLY, born at New Orleans, Louisiana, on August 2, 1899, was admitted to the practice of law on June 13, 1924, and is a graduate of Loyola University's Law School, New Orleans; that the subject joined the said bar association on July 3, 1924, and was dropped on April 9, 1926, on account of non-payment of dues. Mr. W. W. YOUNG, Secretary of the Louisiana State Bar Association, and associated with a very prominent law firm, stated that subject is not an outstanding lawyer; that very little is known of the subject by him.

The city directory for the City of New Orleans for the year 1938 shows SHIRLEY G. WIMBERLY as a lawyer, with office at Room 1012, located at 150 Baronne Street, New Orleans, Louisiana (this is the Pere Marquette Building); resident address, 5665 Rosemary Place, New Orleans.

N. O. #62-987

The records of the New Orleans Retailers' Credit Bureau, Incorporated, American Bank Building, New Orleans, contain a report dated February 19, 1937, in the name of SHIRLEY GERARD WIMBERLY, which report sets out information that this individual resides at 5665 Rosemary Place, New Orleans, is a native of New Orleans, about thirty-eight years old, married, and in business for himself in the practice of law at Room 1012 Pere Marquette Building; that the subject has been an attorney since 1924, is a graduate of Loyola University, 1924; that his character is well regarded, and his record of thrift is only fair, that his worth is little. As to real estate, the report shows that on September 9, 1936, the subject purchased a piece of property at Rosemary Place for $5,542.72, and paid cash of $400.00 and assumed a mortgage of $4,777.00. The said report also shows that three suits in the amounts of $300.00, $124.00 and $20.00 were filed against the subject during the years 1930 and 1935, against which judgments were rendered. This report shows that the subject seems to have succeeded in building up a fair clientele which apparently yields him a living, although no definite estimate of his income could be obtained, and that, in addition to his law practice, he also holds the position of Assistant Attorney for one of the State departments, which pays him a moderate salary.

Mr. RENE VIOSCA, United States Attorney, New Orleans, informed that during the regime of HUEY P. LONG subject SHIRLEY WIMBERLY was connected or aligned with FRANCIS WILLIAMS, candidate for mayor of the city of New Orleans, and that WILLIAMS was a bitter opponent of HUEY P. LONG; that the WILLIAMS faction used WIMBERLY considerably in the political fight against HUEY P. LONG, and that WIMBERLY was considered erratic and vicious. Mr. VIOSCA informed that he was appointed United States Attorney in New Orleans in the year of 1933, and that at that time subject WIMBERLY was a very active candidate for appointment as Assistant United States Attorney; that the FRANCIS WILLIAMS crowd got NICOLE E. SIMONEAUX, an attorney of New Orleans, to talk to him relative to WIMBERLY'S appointment for the position of Assistant United States Attorney, and that he, Mr. VIOSCA, told Mr. SIMONEAUX he would not have WIMBERLY because he was not level-headed enough, and was too erratic and abusive, and that his acts in political activities did not qualify him for the position. Mr. VIOSCA informed further that WIMBERLY'S reputation is shady from hearsay information. Further, Mr. VIOSCA informed that on Tuesday, August 1, 1939, Mr. EARL CHRISTENBERRY, Secretary to Governor EARL K. LONG, from Baton Rouge, Louisiana, telephoned to his brother, Mr. HERBERT W. CHRISTENBERRY, Assistant United States Attorney, at New Orleans, that Governor LONG disapproved of WIMBERLY'S speech the night of July 31st, and that theGovernor would visit the United States Attorney in person to make known his views relative to WIMBERLY'S speech. Mr. VIOSCA stated that on Tuesday afternoon, at about five o'clock, Governor LONG personally appeared at his office and in the presence of Mr. O. JOHN ROGGE, Assistant Attorney General, disavowed or disapproved the WIMBERLY speech, and that on this occasion Governor LONG stated that

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WIMBERLY was never a law partner of his, but that WIMBERLY only had desk space in the same office which he, Governor LONG, had occupied in the Pere Marquette Building; that WIMBERLY only shared office expenses the same as other attorneys in that office.

On Wednesday afternoon, August 2, 1939, Mr. JAMES H. MORRISON, of Hammond, Louisiana, organizer for the Louisiana Farmers' Protective Union, and bitter toward the Louisiana State Administration, delivered a radio address over Station WJBO of Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and WDSU, New Orleans, Louisiana, in which he particularly criticized WIMBERLY for his radio speech of July 31st. In this speech MORRISON accused WIMBERLY of being a polliwog and worthless character, and bitterly warned him to leave the Honorable Attorney General, FRANK MURPHY, his aides, and the decent and honest citizens of the State of Louisiana alone. In plain words, Mr. MORRISON admonished WIMBERLY that if he had anybody to jump on to jump on him, as he, MORRISON, would very quickly and readily put him in his place, the same as he had done before. Mr. MORRISON in his speech spoke highly of the splendid work the Attorney General and his aides were doing in the State of Louisiana.

Mr. RENE VIOSCA informed that although he did not hear WIMBERLY'S speech and was only told of what WIMBERLY had said by some of his assistants, he would independently of any investigation conducted by this office endeavor to secure from the WDSU radio station a copy of WIMBERLY'S speech for study and for the purpose of determining whether or not WIMBERLY was in contempt of court; that is, whether his speech contained such matter as to intimidate witnesses, jurors, and so on. Mr. VIOSCA later informed that he had talked to the principals of WDSU radio station and was informed that although they had a copy of WIMBERLY'S speech nothing was contained therein to indicate a violation of any Federal law, and that usually speakers elaborate on matters which are not contained in the radio speech, as was the situation in this case.

Mr. VIOSCA informed, however, that nothing further would be done by his office in this matter in view of the information furnished him by the management of WDSU relative to WIMBERLY'S speech.

CLOSED

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT New Orleans, Louisiana

FILE NO. 62-987

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
New Orleans, La.	Aug.7,1939	July 31 & Aug.1-2,1939	J. G. PETERSEN

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
SHIRLEY GERARD WIMBERLY	INFORMATION CONCERNING

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

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C.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

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2 New Orleans

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 7—9934

14

ACH:GAJ
62-32509-243

RECORDED

August 19, 1939

AIR MAIL
SPECIAL DELIVERY

Mr. B. E. Sackett
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
1308 Masonic Temple Building
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Sir:

RE: WILLIAM GEORGE HELIS

Reference is made to your letter dated August 11, 1939, wherein you advised that Assistant Attorney General O. John Rogge has requested an investigation relevant to a possible perjury violation on the part of William George Helis.

The Bureau instructs that you advise Mr. Rogge that the requested perjury investigation, having arisen from a matter not within our original investigative jurisdiction, should be referred to the agency having investigatige jurisdiction over the substantive complaint.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Lawler
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss G[illegible]

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
★ AUG 19 1939 ★
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ACH Spr T

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Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice

New Orleans, Louisiana
August 11, 1939

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

Dear Sir: **RE: WILLIAM GEORGE HELIS**

With a view of possible prosecution for perjury and false oath by WILLIAM GEORGE HELIS in connection with the securing of a passport or citizenship papers and in registering a yacht, Assistant United States Attorney General O. JOHN ROGGE has requested this Bureau to make investigation to specifically determine the following:

1 - Was WILLIAM GEORGE HELIS a voter in Kankakee, Illinois in 1916?

2 - When he enlisted in the National Guard in Missouri about 1918, did he make any statement as to citizenship?

62-32509-243

RECORDED & INDEXED

3 - Did HELIS try to register a yacht at New Orleans in 1936 which was denied him because of his not being a citizen, and did HELIS then transfer title to his son so it could be registered?

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
AUG 12 1939
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

4 - Obtain photostatic copy of AGO Record of HELIS relative to his registration in Kansas City, Missouri, June 5, 1917, when he claimed he was not a citizen.

The file in the office of the United States Attorney at New Orleans has been reviewed and it contains quite a bit of correspondence between the Director of Naturalization at New Orleans and the Kansas City office of the Naturalization Bureau, being the file apparently built up by the New Orleans office of the Naturalization Bureau. By letter of June 6, 1938, the New Orleans office of the Naturalization Bureau requested information from the Kansas City office of the same bureau as to whether HELIS had filed declaration of intention at Morocco, Indiana, in 1913, he having indicated that such had been the case and that thereafter he had voted at Kankakee, Illinois, and considered himself a citizen, he claiming he was told by election officials that one having filed declaration of intention papers was entitled to vote. Advice was received from the Kansas City office to the effect that up until September 27, 1921, aliens having filed declarations in Indiana did vote. A letter dated July 21, 1938, from GEORGE J. HARRIS, District Director, Kansas City, Missouri, to the District Director of Immigration and Naturalization at New Orleans, advises that records of the National Guard are kept at Jefferson City, Missouri, and that all records on draft are at Washington, D. C., and suggests that the Adjutant General's Office be requested to furnish photostatic copy of HELIS'S questionnaire. A letter under date of July 26, 1938, from

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COPIES DESTROYED

To the Director, 8/11/39

LEWIS M. MEANS, Adjutant General of the State of Missouri, Jefferson City, Missouri, to GEORGE J. HARRIS, Kansas City, Missouri, advises that the record of WILLIAM GEORGE HELIS shows that he was born at Trope, Greece, and that nothing was said about his citizenship in joining the National Guard. A letter under date of July 13, 1938, from J. F. DELANEY, Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, New Orleans, to the District Director of Immigration and Naturalization at Kansas City, Missouri, advises that HELIS claims he was born October 17, 1886, at Tropea, Greece. He claims declaration of intention was filed at Morocco, Indiana, July 24, 1913, in the county court, and that he was told by election officials that he was to all intents and purposes a citizen; that he believed that he was a citizen until recent date when he tried to get a passport and learned that he was still a citizen of Greece. HELIS also claimed he enrolled in Company L, 7th Regiment, Missouri National Guard, at Kansas City, Missouri, within two months after the United States entered the war, and that he served in the National Guard more than a year; that he was furloughed by Captain JONES, Commander of his company, to leave the state soon after the armistice was signed. He also claimed he was registered for draft at Kansas City, Missouri, in 1917, and was exempted because he was the father of four children. A letter dated August 9, 1938, Adjutant General's Office, War Department, to the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, United States Department of Labor, Washington, D. C., indicates that the records of WILLIAM GEORGE HELIS, Order #1209, Serial #1450, registered June 5, 1917, with Local Board #1 at Kansas City, Missouri, home address - 517 West 10th Street, Kansas City, Missouri - date and place of birth: October 15, 1886, Tropea, Greece; occupation - cook. He stated he was married and was a declarent alien, a citizen or subject of Greece. He executed a questionnaire and claimed classification in Class 4A (a man whose wife and children are mainly dependent on his labor for support). Under Series 7 - "Citizenship", of the questionnaire, he stated he was not a citizen of the United States, and that he did not claim exemption because he was not a citizen. He did not fill out the remaining questions under Series 7. The local board classified him in Class 4A. The records do not show that he was inducted into or otherwise entered the Military Service of the United States during the World War.

In the file was contained a photostat of application "Master's Oath" - "License of an Enrolled Vessel" - under date of October 5, 1936, signed by WILLIAM GEORGE HELIS. A part of the oath indicated that he stated he was a citizen of the United States, born in Illinois. There was also noted in the file a copy of a bill of sale from EDWARD BUTCHER TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, 208 Broadway, Houston, Texas, selling the yacht (DOCTOR BRINKLEY) to WILLIAM GEORGE HELIS.

It was learned that a photostatic copy of the AGO Record of WILLIAM HELIS, as mentioned in this letter, had already been

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requested of the Adjutant General's Office by the United States Attorney's Office.

ALFRED TETON, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, who is handling this matter, advised that the local Immigration office had apparently had so much pressure put on them to permit citizenship papers to be issued to HELIS that they would, perhaps, not make a good investigation. He did not indicate, however, that they had ever been requested to investigate this matter.

WILLIAM HELIS, according to the best information available, is presently in Greece, negotiating for some oil wells. WILLIAM HELIS owns or is connected with a number of oil companies in Louisiana and is reported to be associated with ROBERT MAESTRI, the present Mayor of New Orleans.

In view of the fact that this perjury or false oath grows out of matters not within the original investigative jurisdiction of this Bureau, it is requested that this office be advised whether to proceed with the investigation. Mr. ROGGE has requested that it be expedited.

Very truly yours,

B. E. Sackett

B. E. SACKETT,
Special Agent in Charge

JVB:sh

AIR MAIL - SPECIAL DELIVERY

18

August 18, 1939

ACH:LL

~~62-32509-240, 241, and 242~~
62-32509-242

RECORDED

Special Agent in Charge
New Orleans, Louisiana

Re: CRIME CONDITIONS - LOUISIANA

Dear Sir:

There are inclosed herewith two photostatic copies of the following described communications, which were received in the Office of the Attorney General and referred to the Bureau, and it is desired that one copy be furnished by your office to United States Attorney Rene A. Viosca, New Orleans:

Letter dated at Shreveport, Louisiana, August 2, 1939, from Mr. Donald Scott, together with its inclosure.

Anonymous letter beginning "Proceeds from Jefferson Parish....," postmarked at New Orleans, August 3, 1939.

Letter dated at Shreveport, Louisiana, August 3, 1939, from United States Attorney Harvey G. Fields, Western District of Louisiana, together with its inclosure.

The letters from Mr. Scott and Mr. Fields have not been acknowledged by the Bureau.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Inclosure

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
AUG 18 1939
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lawler
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Q. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

Sfort
RK for ACH

19

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
RECEIVED
AUG 7 1939

Shreveport, Louisiana,
August 3rd, 1939.

Honorable John O. Rogge,
Assistant Attorney General,
% U.S. Attorney's Office,
New Orleans,
Louisiana.

242
62-32509-24
RECORDED & INDEXED.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
AUG 12 1939
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

My dear Mr. Rogge:-

I sent you copy of letter written this morning to Viosca.

All other matters which affect the Western District have been transmitted to Mr. Paul Hansen at Baton Rouge, in accordance with your letter of some few weeks back.

Mr. Bull, of Fort Worth, has had his engineer present in our office and taken all PWA reports.

Mr. G.C. Crawford, with the Treasurery Department, who has established offices in Shreveport, had a conference with me for several hours yesterday and went over all income tax matters that had been reported to us.

8/18/39

The Federal Agents, representing the Department of Interior and Hot Oil Division, under Mr. Martin, of Killgore, Texas, also arranged a conference between myself and their agents at Shreveport yesterday, and we have given data, information and reports turned in up to date, but today there was added to them the Cotton-Valley operations.

I remain ready to co-operate with you and Attorney General Murphy and if you think it advisable I will come to New Orleans and confer with you any time you suggest or deem it advisable.

The public in North Louisiana are in the main and in the majority exceedingly favorable to the investigations and are openly commending the Department of Justice.

The radio talk and attack made upon

Aug. 3, 1939.

yourself and the Attorney General is very much regretted and resented in this section of the State and the general public is looking to our department for complete and efficient investigations.

Remaining ready to co-operate in anyway possible, I am,

Yours respectfully,

Harvey G. Fields

Harvey G. Fields, U.S. Attorney- Western District of Louisiana.

hgf/m.

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Uphold Their Arms!

NO LOUISIANIAN ever need hang head in shame at the record Louisiana men and women have made whenever a war began in which this state was involved. Once the shooting started, Louisianians were there. Whether the flag that waved above them was the flag of France, Spain, the United States of America or the Confederate States of America, the call to arms always found Louisiana men ready to fight, Louisiana women backing them to the utmost. Louisiana courage, endurance, stand written in the pages of history in the red of Louisiana blood.

Today the call to arms sounds for every citizen of Louisiana. It is not, thank God, the call to shoulder rifles and march into the carnage of battlefields amid the thunder of guns. Though that would be easy, with bands playing, bugles blowing, flags aflutter, new uniforms, decorations and glory ahead, compared to entry into the conflict that rages through this state today.

The call that sounds to every Louisiana citizen today is a call to fight something worse than war, if anything could be worse than war. Louisiana's enemies in any war have been open and known, easy to identify by their own uniforms and flags. These peacetime enemies of Louisiana are in our midst. We must fight their betrayal of public trust, which is treason at home. We must fight men who call themselves Louisianians, but who have debauched and besmirched, at home and abroad, the name of the state that is home to us all.

For years they have flaunted that debauchery in the faces of decent citizens. They have stolen and bragged about it. They have laughed and "wisecracked" with cheap witticisms at every protest honesty and honor have voiced. Arrogantly they have refused to answer questions; they have denied the public the sight of public records supposed to show where public money went. They have acted as if they believed this thing would last forever. But they are not laughing now.

In the United States postoffice building in New Orleans a United States grand jury sits in session today. With it sits O. John Rogge, assistant United States attorney-general in charge of criminal prosecutions. He was sent here, with an able staff, by United States Attorney-General Frank Murphy, from Washington. His orders are to probe to the bottom of such a slimy, fetid mass of corruption as Louisiana has not known since the Reconstruction days that followed the War Between the States. His orders are to spare nobody, no matter how high that person's "connections" reach, no matter how rich, how powerful.

And Uncle [illegible] phy has promised [illegible] eral forces of [illegible] favoritism, bribery, corruption [illegible] in which unspeakable scoundrels [illegible] already in Louisiana, with the connivance, consent or official blindness of sworn officials and political leaders. He gave that warning months ago, here in New Orleans, with J. Edgar Hoover, FBI chief, by his side. He told [illegible] national administration views such alliances that corrupted elections, courts, pardon and parole boards; looted private pockets and public treasury alike. He said that the Judge Manton case in New York, the Tom Pendergast case in Kansas City, were only the opening guns of a nationwide war. And Attorney-General Murphy has backed his words with deeds. No indication of any Third Louisiana Purchase mars his record.

Indictments by that United States grand jury sitting now in New Orleans have rocked this state. The news of them has gone around the world. More of those federal indictments are to follow. And there can be even more, if the people of Louisiana who believe yet in honesty and decency only will do their part.

This is a call to arms for every citizen of Louisiana, man or woman. Those of you who know of crookedness in public office, of prostitution of public trust; of graft, thievery, corruption; now is the time for you to impart that knowledge to the man who has the power to punish; the man who wields the full power of the United States of America, mightiest nation in the world.

If you are a plain citizen working for a living, now is your time. Whether you are a contractor or an official in a contracting firm, now is your time. Whether you are the head or an official or a subordinate in a great corporation, now is your time. Whether you are an independent oil operator or part of a great oil corporation, now is your time. The state of Louisiana has enriched many, honestly. The state of Louisiana has provided a decent living for many, honestly. The state of Louisiana has fallen into the hands of men who have prostituted their trust. You owe the state of Louisiana, your home, at least this much; if you know of crookery, put that knowledge in the hands of the men who can punish crookery.

The man fighting your fight, the man you can help, is O. John Rogge, assistant United States attorney-general. You can reach him at the United States Postoffice Building, New Orleans, Louisiana, by letter or by personal call. He will hold in strictest confidence any information you give him. He will give you the fullest protection of the United States of America. Trained, veteran federal investigators will be sped out on the trail of the clues that you can supply. They have the authority, the ability, to command answers of those who have laughed in your faces when you have asked questions; who have told you: "The fishing is good at the mouth of the Mississippi river."

[illegible] the thanks of every decent citizen [illegible] siana will be yours for the [illegible] ck for decency and honesty in gover[illegible]

[illegible] this is the showdown. This is the [illegible] ing bluffs. You have a duty that is the [illegible] nest privilege of a democracy, which [illegible] can throw the rascals out without armed [illegible] olution.

Uphold the arms of the men who are fight[illegible] for you, your children, and your children's [illegible] dren. Pick up the weapon your national [illegible] vernment has handed you. Use it against [illegible] crooks in high places.

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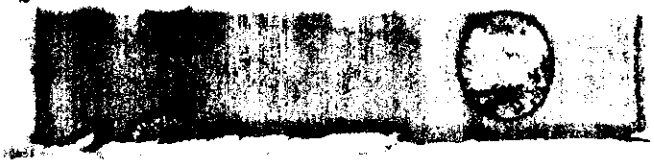
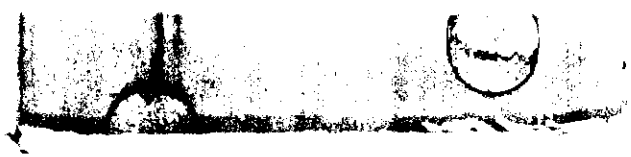
62-32501-242



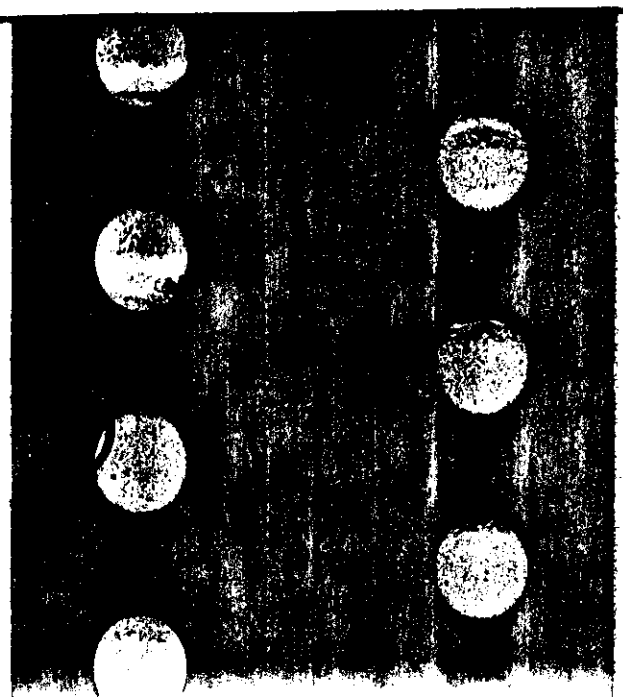


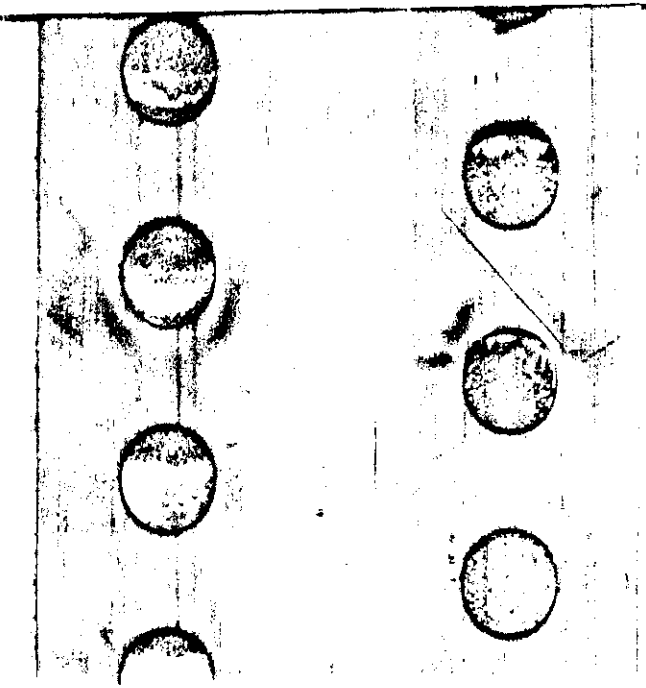
WESTERN DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA
RETURN IN FIVE DAYS TO
OFFICE OF
HARVEY G. FIELDS
UNITED STATES ATTORNEY
SHREVEPORT, LOUISIANA

ALEXANDRIA LA
AUG 4
1030 AM
1939

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE $300

Honorable Frank Murphy,
Attorney General,
Washington D.C.





OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
RECEIVED
AUG 5 1939

1. Proceeds from Jefferson Parish school bonds. Land purxhased from school board members and polititians far in excess of value. 1939

2. 35,000 Jefferson Parish school pay roll realeased by Canal bank 1938?

3. 100,000 left over in Jefferson parish school funds. 1937-38.

4. Materials and contracts: Kenner gymnasium, Jefferson Parish, school fuel, janatiors bathrooms and other school supplies.

5. Approximately 100,000 royalty belonging to Jefferson lake oil collected by the state in a suit against Jefferson salt co.

6. Registration in St. Bernard and Orleans parishes.

7. 50 - 100 a day collections from gambling houses, Jefferson ~~parishes~~ and St Bernard parishes. Real owner of slot machines

8. Rake offs from oil stations and jobs . Vic Petrie of Jefferson parish collects 1/2 of a teacher's salary for his daughter. She is in college, not teaching.

ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATION
KEEP ENVELOPE ATTACHED

The money is said to have been deposited to a personal account., 5,000 to Jefferson Parish Review. Adds alone should have paid for it

Why does the Federal Gov. not require all states to use voting machines so that politicians ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ through their spies and experts can not check upon the votes of an individual.

8/18/39
Let. N.O.
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INDEXED

62-32509-241
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
AUG 11 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE



Attorney-General Frank Murphy

Washington D. C.

FROM THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Official indicated below by check mark

MEMORANDUM

- Solicitor General Jackson
- Assistant to the Attorney General
- Assistant Attorney General Arnold
- Assistant Attorney General Morris
- Assistant Attorney General Whittaker
- Assistant Attorney General Littell
- Assistant Attorney General McMahon
- Assistant Solicitor General Bell
- Mr. Hoover, Dir., Fed. Bu. of Investigation
- Mr. Bennett, Director of Prisons
- Mr. Martin, Director of War Risk Bureau
- Mr. Lawrence, Dir., Bond and Spirits Division
- Mr. Quinn, Administrative Assistant
- Mr. Kemp, Special Assistant
- Mr. Holtzoff, Special Assistant
- Board of Parole
- Mr. Lyons, Pardon Attorney
- Mr. McClure, General Agent
- Mr. Donaldson, Chief Clerk
- Mr. Hill, Appointment Clerk
- Mr. Crain, Division of Records
- Mr. Holland, Division of Supplies
- Mr. McKavitt, Librarian
- Mr. Carusi
- Mr. Dean
- Miss Bumgardner
- Mr. Gates
- Mr. Hedetniemi
- Miss LaHue
- Miss Walters
- Mr. Euwer

Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

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U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 138956

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

AUG 3 - 1939

TELETYPE

Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Lawler
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Gandy

62-32509-240

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
AUG 8 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FBI NEW ORLEANS 8-3-39 6-45 PM WH

DIRECTOR

RECORDED & INDEXED

LOUISIANA STATE OFFICIALS INFORMATION CONCERNING. GOVERNOR EARL K LONG, THROUGH NEWPAPERS, MADE STATEMENTS DISAVOWING RADIO SPEECH OF SHIRLEY WIMBERLY. JAMES MORRISON , ORGANIZER OF LOUISIANA FARMERS PROTECTIVE UNION, HAMMOND, LOUISIANA THROUGH BROADCASTING STATION WDSU, NEW ORLEANS AND WJBO, BATON ROUGE, LAST NIGHT IN RADIO SPEECH BITTERLY DENOUNCED WIMBERLY IN HIS RADIO ADDRESS AND DEFENDED US ATTORNEY GENERAL MURPHY HIS ASSISTANTS, AND THE GOOD PEOPLE OF LOUISIANA IN INVESTIGATION INTO CORRUPTION IN LOUISIANA. NEWPAPERS INDICATE INVESTIGATION OF WPA, CONNALLY ACT AND INCOME TAX VIOLATIONS BEING STARTED IN WESTERN DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA. JAMES MONROE SMITH RETURNED FEDERAL JAIL NEW ORLEANS TODAY MATHEW S BRANIFF, ATTORNEY DROPPED ATTEMPTS TO OUST CHARLES A BYRNE, NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT ATTORNEY, FROM OFFICE. USA RENE A VIOSCA, NEW ORLEANS, INFORMED CONFIDENTIALLY THAT U S GRAND JURY PRESENTLY INVESTIGATING VIOLATIONS OF THE CONNALLY ACT IN WHICH SEYMOUR WEISS , FORMER GOVERNOR RICHARD LECHE, DOCTOR JAMES A SHAW ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL OF LOUISIANA, JAMES OCONNOR AND POSSIBLY OTHERS ARE INVOLVED.

RECORDED COPY FILED IN

BRIEFLY THE FACTS ARE THAT SEYMOUR WEISS ADVISED EAST TEXAS OIL COMPANY REPRESENTATIVE HE WOULD HAVE TO PAY HIM TEN CENTS PER BARREL TO RUN OIL. WEISS AND RICHARD LECHE THEN HAD ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL OF LOUISIANA OCONNOR COME TO CONFERENCE WHERE HE WAS REQUESTED TO RENDER LEGAL OPINION, AND WAS ADVISED BY WEISS INVESTIGATION HAD ALREADY BEEN MADE. ROBERT MAESTRI WAS IN HOT SPRINGS ARKANSAS AT THE TIME RECUPERATING FROM SICKNESS BUT HE SIGNED THE ORDER THERE BASED ON THE LEGAL OPINION OF OCONNOR. MAESTRI NOW DENIES HE KNEW WEISS WAS TO GET TEN CENTS PER BARREL AND STATES HE WOULD NOT HAVE SIGNED PT HAD HE KNOWN THIS. WEISS GOT ONE HUNDRED FORTY EIGHT THOUSAND DOLLARS, GIVING REPRESENTATIVE EAST TEXAS OIL COMPANY FOURTEEN THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED DOLLARS, LECHE SIXTY SEVEN THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS AND KEPT A LIKE AMOUNT. LECHE IN INCOME TAX RETURN SHOWS NINETY THOUSAND DOLLARS OF THIS CAME FROM WEISS AND INCOME TAX RETURN OF WEISS SHOWS HE PAID SIXTY SEVEN THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS TO LECHE. THE FOREGOING OCCURED IN NINETEEN THIRTY SIX. SINCE RECEIPT THIS INFORMATION O. JOHN ROGGE INFORMED THAT HE HOPES TO HAVE RETURNED ON MONDAY THREE INDICTMENTS THESE MATTERS NAMELY ONE INDICTMENT AGAINST

PAGE THREE

RICHARD LECHE AND SEYMOUR WEISS CONTAINING TWO COUNTS, ONE CHARGING CONSPIRACY TO VIOLATE THE [redacted] CONNALLY ACT AND THE SECOND COUNT CHARGING CONSPIRACY TO DEFRAUD THE UNITED STATES. THE SECOND INDICTMENT WILL BE AGAINST SEYMOUR WEISS FOR VIOLATION OF THE INCOME TAX LAW WHICH INDICTMENT WILL BRING OUT [redacted] TWENTY FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS REPORTED IN THE NAME OF LOUIS LESAGE. THE THIRD INDICTMENT WILL BE AGAINST SEYMOUR WEISS AND LESAGE CHARGING CONSPIRACY TO EVADE INCOME TAX NAMELY CHARGING LESAGE WITH ASSISTING WEISS IN EVADING HIS INCOME TAX.

B. E. SACKETT

END

OK FBI WASH DC GMC

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AUG 5 1939
ATTORNEY GENE

DONALD SCOTT
Realtor
RICOU-BREWSTER BLDG., SHREVEPORT, LA.
2-7718

August 2, 1939.

Hon. Frank Murphy,
United States Attorney General,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

The Caddo Taxpayers Association wishes to congratulate you and your associates upon the splendid work you are doing in bringing about a clean-up in Louisiana's political affairs.

Enclosed is a clipping from a Shreveport newspaper published July 28, which gives details of a suit filed here against our police jury. It is our Association's desire and request that you do not confine your investigations to New Orleans and Baton Rouge but that you enlarge them to include Shreveport and Caddo Parish.

Our Association stands ready and willing to assist you in any possible way.

Yours very truly,

Caddo Taxpayers Association,

By Donald Scott,
Secretary.

8/18/39
Sec. N.O.
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61 - 32501 - 2
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
AUG 11 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TAMM
TWO

Law Violations By Jurors Cited; Injunction Asked

Shreveport Contractors, Citing Failure of Jurors to Advertise for Bids, Allege Long List of Law Violations; Charge Sales Made by DeGeneres and Williamson Firms to Parish for Equipment

Listing numerous allegations of law violations by the Caddo parish police jury, a petition was filed in district court here yesterday by the Associated General Contractors of America, Shreveport chapter, seeking an order restraining the jury from buying equipment or doing new construction work in excess of $500 without advertising for bids.

Described in the petition were: purchases by the police jury of equipment from Earl G. Williamson, Vivian, president of the jury; alleged purchases from DeGeneres brothers of which Harold DeGeneres, police juror, is a partner; construction of a fish pond on land belonging to L. J. Mathieu thorugh partial use of parish-owned equipment; alleged improvements in Jacobs subdivision in which stockholders of the Shreveport Railway company own considerable property while J. L. Worsham, railways company employe, is chairman of the police jury road committee. Several other allegations having to do with police jury expenditures were contained in the petition.

The petition asserts that the contractors, residents of Caddo parish, "are entitled to compliance by the police jury with the laws of the state concerning new works" in order that they may bid on such construction. The injunction is asked in the name of Ashton Glassell, president of the local association of contractors.

The petition declares that the jury has never advertised for bids on new construction; has sometimes accepted bids on equipment which

(Continued On Page Eleven)

62-32507-240 31

ALLEGE JURY VIOLATES LAW ON WORK BIDS

(Continued From Page One.)

were not low bids; that jury purchases often split into sums of less than $500 to evade the law, and that unless the jury is restrained the petitioning contractors and the general public "will suffer irreparable injury."

The filing of the petition came after L. Percy Garrot, attorney representing the contractors, had twice appeared before the police jury asking that they pass a resolution to "abide by the law in the future." The jurymen refused to do this, taking the stand that they would be admitting guilt by such a resolution and stating that they had not, to their knowledge, violated any laws.

Review Laws on Bids

The suit cites that part of the state law which is allegedly violated. First, act 22 of 1898 of the general assembly of the state of Louisiana as amended by act 16 of 1920 which provides:

"No police juror shall be interested either directly or indirectly in any contract the payment of which comes out of his parish; nor shall they be allowed to deal in their parish papers."

It also sets out act 73 of 1926 as amended by act 190 of 1928 and by act 20 of 1935, fourth extra session, which provides:

"All public work to be done exceeding the sum of five hundred dollars, by any parochial, municipal or other public corporation or political subdivision of the state, or for the purchase of materials or supplies, to be paid for out of public funds shall be advertised and let by contract to the lowest responsible bidder ...." The act further provides "that the procedure herein shall not be necessary in cases of extreme public emergency or for labor necessary and used in the maintenance of public works built and completed."

Cite $10,000 Auto Purchase

Immediately following these citations is the allegation that Williamson, executive officer of Williamson Motors, Inc., Vivian, a stockholder in the corporation and president of the police jury sold to the jury automobiles and trucks to the extent of $10,240.64. These were bought by the jury without advertising for bids, the suit states.

The eighth paragraph [illegible] lows the Williamson [illegible] that the International Harvester company, Inc., [illegible] dealers' price, (lowest), mechanics' price, (next lowest) and list price, (highest). The mechanics' price is said to be 20 per cent lower than the list price, and "that the police jury of Caddo parish is now, and has always been able to purchase from the International Harvester company, Inc., automobile and truck parts at mechanics' prices; that it is now, and has always been able to obtain a discount of five per cent for cash; that DeGeneres Brothers is a partnership, or firm, with its domicile at Shreveport, Louisiana; that Harold DeGeneres is one of the partners that compose the said partnership, that from January 1, 1938, to June 30, 1939, the police jury of Caddo parish purchased from DeGeneres Brothers, without advertising for bids, without the receipt of bids and, therefore, from one which was not the lowest bidder, automobile and truck parts to the extent of $6,404.33; that some of said purchase exceeded the sum of $500; that the parts that were sold by DeGeneres Brothers to the said police jury were purchased by DeGeneres Brothers from the International Harvester company, Inc., at dealers prices, and were sold to the said police jury at list prices; that some of said parts were sent directly from the place of business of the International Harvester company, Inc., to the police jury, the International Harvester company, Inc., sending a bill to the police jury; and that during the time that all of the above mentioned parts were purchased by the police jury, Harold Degeneres was a member of the said police jury."

Excavated Private Lake

The ninth paragraph alleges that the police jury recently excavated a private lake or fish pond on land belonging to L. J. Mathieu for the price of $463.92 and that "your petitioner is informed and believes and, therefore, alleges that the said price is about one-third the price that he should have been charged. . . ." The pond is described as being 350 feet long, 75 feet wide at the base and from 4½ to 17½ feet deep; that the levee or embankment is five feet wide, and further alleges that a drag line belonging to the parish [illegible]

[illegible] to law for the police jury [illegible] to do work on roads that are located within the municipalities of Caddo parish." The suit charges that during 1938 the jury graveled and black-topped street adjoining 60 blocks in the town of Vivian, and that the sum spent for this was $3,834.36, which was for labor and equipment alone, and the state of Louisiana is said to have furnished the gravel and asphalt. The paragraph concludes with "E. G. Williamson is a resident of the said town of Vivian, Louisiana."

Street Work in Subdivision

The petition says that the police jury gravelled and black-topped several streets in the Jacobs subdivision of Caddo parish "pursuant to an agreement between the police jury and the owners of lots that adjoin said streets . . . by which the owners agreed to pay for only the materials used . . . the police jury donating the necessary labor and use of its equipment; that the materials used amounted to $1,145, which amount the owners are to pa ythe police jury."

Further, the petition said, the police jury does not yet know how much the labor and the use of its equipment amounted to in this case; and that the police jury proposes to, and has agreed to gravel and black-top under similar circumstances all the streets in Jacobs subdivision.

This allegation concludes with the

This allegation concludes with the statement that the chairman of the road committee of the Caddo police jury is J. L. Worsham, an employe of the Shreveport Railways company, and that the stockholders of the Shreveport Railways company own much property in the Jacobs subdivision.

Expenses Not Itemized

It is further alleged that E. G. Williamson and J. L. Worsham and other members of the jury make trips on official business with their expenses paid by the police jury. Their expenses, the petition states, are not itemized since the jury "takes the position that it is impracticable for the above mentioned members to render itemized statements due to the fact that it is often necessary for them to entertain, and that they render accounts of total expenses."

Taking up the police jury convention this year at Baton Rouge, it is alleged that 13 jurors were elected to attend the convention but that expenses of 22 persons were paid, that the sum of $60 was paid, as expenses, by the police jury to the 22 persons, and that the 22 persons included "highway policemen, the custodian of the courthouse, the superintendent of the parish farm, the secretary and treasurer of the police jury, and his entire office force, and the entire office force of the highway department of the parish of Caddo."

It is alleged, in citing trip expenses, that "the sum of $1,320 was spent by the Caddo police jury in connection with the convention in Baton Rouge alone."

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The petition asserts that the present administration of the Caddo parish police jury has never advertised for bids for the construction of any work or project whatsoever; that it has never received bids in connection with these; that it has never let or awarded a contract for the construction of any work or project to the lowest bidder.

Take Bids Not Lowest

It also alleges that when equipment costing more than $500 is purchased the jury some times advertises for and receives bids . . . but that "equipment is some times purchashed from a bidder who is not the lowest bidder."

In the year 1938, the petition says, the jury spent $282,357.17 for roads and bridges; and from Jan. 1 to May 31, 1939, it spent for the same purposes $116,380.31, neither of which sums included expenditures for tools and equipment. "During the above-mentioned periods of time," the petition says, "many purchases were made by the police jury exceeded $500; that . . . said purchases were made without advertising for bids and without receipt of bids; that therefore no purchase was made from one who was the lowest bidder."

In these expenditures, it is alleged, materials were purchased for use in the construction of new works . . . and that exorbitant prices were paid by te police jury for materials and equipment.

In the illegal construction of new works by the police jury, the costs of which exceed the sum of $500, "about twice as much is expended as would be expended if the police jury would comply with Act 73, of 1926, as amended." (Calling for bids).

$1,320 Spent on Construction

Going further into compensation paid members of the jury for meetings and expenses of trips, the petition says that before the present administration of the police jury all such expenditures amount to amount to about $1,200 per year. Expenses of conventions then were paid out of jury members own funds, the petition said.

Amounts spent by the present jury are far in excess of this, it is alleged, the sum of $1,320 having been spent in connection with the Baton Rouge convention alone.

Additional new projects which allegedly have been completed which cost in excess of $500 and for which there was no advertising of bids were the Seventieth street road, two bridges costing $5,094.41 over streams that intersected the road; Blanchard road, $14,186.33; Blanchard-Dixie road, $14,443.38; Jewella road, $6,600.04, and Midway road, $12,610.36.

The 18th paragraph alleges that no contract was awarded the lowest bidder on the Springridge camp, a maintenance camp for the parish, which includes a residence for John Rath, maintenance foreman. The cost of the camp is said to have been $2,199.87.

Mr. Williamson is in Havana, Cuba, on vacation. Mr. Clawson, secretary of the jury, is in Baton Rouge attending a meeting of a State Police Jury association fact-finding committee. Mr. Worsham, when asked if he had any comment to make, said he had none.

From THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Official indicated below by check mark.

MEMORANDUM

- Solicitor General Jackson
- Assistant to the Attorney General
- Assistant Attorney General Arnold
- Assistant Attorney General Morris
- Assistant Attorney General Whitaker
- Assistant Attorney General Littell
- Assistant Attorney General McMahon
- Assistant Solicitor General Bell
- Mr. Hoover, Dir., Fed. Bu. of Investigation
- Mr. Bennett, Director of Prisons
- Mr. Martin, Director of War Risk Bureau
- Mr. Lawrence, Dir., Bond and Spirits Division
- Mr. Quinn, Administrative Assistant
- Mr. Kemp, Special Assistant
- Mr. Holtzoff, Special Assistant
- Board of Parole
- Mr. Lyons, Pardon Attorney
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- Mr. Hill, Appointment Clerk
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- Mr. Holland, Division of Supplies
- Mr. McKavitt, Librarian
- Mr. Carusi
- Mr. Dean
- Miss Bumgardner
- Mr. Gates
- Mr. Hedetniemi
- Miss LaHue
- Miss Walters
- Mr. Enwer

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Lawler
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

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U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 138965

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

August 2, 1939

EAT:HA

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Miss Lahue requested me to come to the Attorney General's office at once and when I arrived there the Attorney General had in his office a Mr. "Paddy" Costello, whom he introduced to me as a man who had soldiered with him during the War. The General stated that Feldman, Costello, a Mr. Moriarty who was also in the room but who evidently was not with Costello, and the Attorney General had all been soldiers together. Briefly, it appears that Costello has resided in Louisiana for a number of years and desires to furnish in extended detail the story of the corruption of two million people in Lousiana. It appears however that the individual who has most of the detailed information is a Mr. Alexis who has accounts, books and records, etc. The Attorney General has agreed to see Alexis together with Costello at eleven o'clock tomorrow morning but before that time he desires that Alexis and Costello be interviewed and a brief memorandum sent to him. The Attorney General indicated he desired somebody in the Bureau to interview these people, he emphasizing this by saying on several occasions "some persons" and a memorandum furnished him by eleven o'clock tomorrow morning. I have arranged for Mr. Sears and Supervisor Hayden to interview these people starting at once and two Stenographers have been kept in order that a proper memorandum can be prepared concerning the results of the interview.

RECORDED & INDEXED

Respectfully, 62-2551-231

E. A. Tamm

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173 SEP 17 1964

33

EAT:GVC

August 1, 19[illegible]

Time: 11:07 a.m.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILE

The Attorney General called about some remarks made by a Mr. Wimberly and I told him the Bureau would get a discreet line on him and find out just what his background is.

E. A. TAMM

ORIGINAL FILED IN

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

62-32509-238

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FILES

TWO

36

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

New Orleans, Louisiana
August 8, 1939

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: LOUISIANA STATE OFFICIALS -
INFORMATION CONCERNING.

Dear Sir:

Attached hereto are copies of the three indictments which were returned at New Orleans, Louisiana, August 7, 1939, being described as follows:

(1) United States of America vs. RICHARD W. LECHE, SEYMOUR WEISS, FREEMAN W. BURFORD and EAST TEXAS REFINING COMPANY.

(2) United States of America vs. SEYMOUR WEISS.

(3) United States of America vs. SEYMOUR WEISS and LOUIS C. LE SAGE.

Very truly yours,

B. E. SACKETT,
Special Agent in Charge.

CWD
PMH
62-978

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&
INDEXED

62-32509-237

EATsDM

August 7, 1939

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

I have received the following teletype message from my Special Agent in Charge at New Orleans, Louisiana, which I wanted to transmit to you immediately:

"Re Louisiana State Officials, Information concerning. James M. Brown, Equities, Inc., who was intermediary broker for James Monroe Smith, advised he had received information from confidential source to effect that if any attack is made by Government or by O. John Rogge on Shirley Kimberly as result of Kimberly's speech a story would be circulated to effect that Alfred B. Teton, Special Assistant to Attorney General, who is now in New Orleans, roomed with a negro while attending Columbia University and that Teton was telling the negro they will get equal rights. Newspaper stories indicated Teton was formerly connected with the Civil Liberties Division of the Department. From conversations with Teton by Agent of this office prior to receipt of this information, Teton advised he had attended University of Chicago and did not mention having attended Columbia University. It is believed that should this allegation that Teton roomed with a negro be true, and should it be circulated in this section of the country it would have a detrimental effect on cases presently pending here."

RECORDED & INDEXED

62-32509-2

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
AUG 8 1939
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Respectfully,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Lawler
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Carter
Mr. Quinn

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
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COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUL 27 1939

TELETYPE

FBI NEW ORLEANS 7-27-39 9-11 PM AMS

DIRECTOR

LOUISIANA STATE OFFICIALS, INFORMATION CONCERNING. E. B. TETON, SPECIAL ATTORNEY, CRIMINAL DIVISION, DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, IS IN NEW ORLEANS TO ASSIST O. JOHN ROGGE. HAROLD ROSENWALD, SPECIAL ASSISTANT, AND EARL CROWDER, TAX DIVISION, BOTH DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, SCHEDULED ARRIVE NEW ORLEANS SHORTLY TO ASSIST IN INCOME TAX CASES. JAMES MONROE SMITH, [redacted] SEYMOUR WEISS, MONTE HART, J. EMORY ADAMS AND LOUIS LESAGE ARE CHARGED IN STATE COURT, NEW ORLEANS, WITH EMBEZZLEMENT AND SMITH ADDITIONALLY WITH FORGERY AND OPERATING CONFIDENCE GAME. DR. JAMES A. SHAW, HEAD OF MINERALS DIVISION OF STATE [redacted] CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT AND WILLIAM G. RANKIN, FORMERLY LOUISIANA CONSERVATION COMMISSIONER, ADMITTED RECEIVING APPROXIMATELY THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS FROM OIL COMPANIES, SHAW ADMITTING HE PAID NO INCOME TAX ON THIS. RICHARD W. LECHE CALLED BEFORE FEDERAL GRAND JURY, NEW ORLEANS, TODAY, BUT REFUSED TO WAIVE CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS, AND IS SCHEDULED TO AGAIN APPEAR TOMORROW. NO FEDERAL INDICTMENTS RETURNED NEW ORLEANS TODAY. STATE GRAND JURY, MONROE, LA., CONVENED IN SPECIAL SESSION YESTERDAY TO HEAR TESTIMONY OF IRREGULARITIS IN CONNECTION WITH LOUISIANA TRAINING INSTITUTE, RUSTON, LA.,

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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62-1162-96X

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62- 32509-23
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
AUG 3 1939
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FBI NEW ORLEANS 8-2-39 555PM WH

DIRECTOR

RE SHIRLEY GERARD WIMBERLY, ATTORNEY. ACCORDING TO RECORDS OF LOUISIANA BAR ASSOCIATION NEW ORLEANS, WIMBERLY BORN AUGUST SECOND EIGHTEEN NINETY NINE AT NEW ORLEANS, GRADUATE OF LOYOLA UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL, ADMITTED TO BAR JUNE THIRTEEN NINETEEN TWENTY FOUR, JOINED THE SAID ASSOCIATION JULY THIRD NINETEEN TWENTY FOUR, AND WAS DROPPED APRIL NINTH NINETEEN TWENTY SIX ACCOUNT NONPAYING OF DUES. SECRETARY SAID ASSOCIATION STATES WIMBERLY NOT KNOWN TO HIM AND IS EVIDENTLY NOT PROMINENT ATTORNEY. RECORDS OF US DISTRICT COURT, NEW ORLEANS, SHOW WIMBERLY ENROLLED TO PRACTICE IN SAID COURT DECEMBER THIRD NINE-TEEN TWENTY EIGHT. RECORDS NEW ORLEANS RETAIL CREDIT BUREAU INC NEW ORLEANS CONFIDENTIAL REPORT DATED FEBRUARY NINETEEN, NINETEEN THIRTY SEVEN, SHOWS WIMBERLY THIRTY EIGHT YEARS OLD, MARRIED, INDIVIDUAL PARCTICING ATTORNEY SINCE NINETEEN TWENTY FOUR, CHRRACTER WELL REGARDED, THRIFT FAIR, RESIDENCE NEW ORLEANS. THREE SMALL SUITS FILED IN YEARS NINETEEN THIRTY AND NINETEEN THIRTY FIVE AGAINST WIMBERLY AGAINST WHICH JUDGMENTS RENDERED. SAID RECORDS SHOW WIMBERLY SEEMS TO HAVE SUCCEEDED IN BUILDING UP FAIR CLIENTELE WHICH APPARENTLY YIELDS HIM

Copy to Mr. Tamm

40

A LIVING. NO DEFINITE ESTIMATE OF HIS INCOME AVAILABLE. SAID RECORDS SHOW THAT HE ALSO HOLDS POSITION OF ASSISTANT ATTORNEY FOR ONE OF STATE DEPARTMENTS, WHICH PAYS HIM A MODERATE SALARY. CREDIT RATING SATISFACTORY.

USA RENE A VIOSCA, NEW ORLEANS, STATES WIMBERLY DURING REGIME OF HUEY P LONG WAS CONNECTED OR ALIGNED WITH FRANCIS WILLIAMS CANDIDATE FOR MAYOR OF NEW ORLEANS AND BITTER OPPONENT OF HUEY LONG, THAT THE WILLIAMS FACTION USED WIMBERLY CONSIDERABLY IN THE POLITICAL FIGHT AGAINST HUEY LONG AND THAT WIMBERLY WAS SCONSIDERED ERATIC AND VICIOUS. MR VIOSCA INFORMED THAT WHEN HE WAS APPOINTED AS U S ATTORNEY IN NINETEEN THIRTY THREE WIMBERLY WAAS A VERY ACTIVE CANDIDATE FOR APPOINTMENT AS ASSISTANT U S ATTORNEY, THAT THE FRANCIS WILLIAMS CROWD GOT ATTORNEY NICOLE E SIMONEAUX TO INTERCEDE FOR WIMBERLYS APPOINTMENT AND THAT HE, VIOSCA, TOLD SIMONEAUX HE WOULD NOT HAVE WIMBERLY BECUASE HE WAS NOT LEVEL HEADED ENOUGH, WAS ERATIC, ABUSIVE AND THAT HIS ACTS DID NOT QUALIFY HIM FOR THE OFFICE OF ASSISTANT US ATTORNEY, ALTHOUGH WIMBERLY IN HIS BELIEF HAS ABILITY AS A LAWYER. VIOSCA INFORMED THAT WIMBERLYS

REPUTATION IS SHADY. MR VIOSCA STATES GOVERNOR EARL K LONG APPEARED AT HIS OFFICE LATE YESTERDAY AFTERNOON AND STATED HE WANTED MR O JOHN ROGGE AND HIMSELF TO KNOW THAT HE DISAPPROVED OF WHAT WIMBERLY SAID IN HIS RADIO TALK AND THAT HE, LONG, HAD SENT A TELEGRAM TO HONORABLE ATTORNEY GENERAL FRANK MURPHY TO THAT EFFECT, THAT GOVERNOR LONG INFORMED THAT WIMBERLY WAS NEVER A LAW PARTNER OF HIS BUT THAT WIMBERLY ONLY OCCUPIED SPACE IN THE SAME OFFICE WITH HIM AND OTHER ATTORNEYS AND SHARED OFFICE EXPENSES. MR VIOSCA STATED THAT GOVERNOR EARL LONG STATED HE DID NOT FINANCE THE RADIO EXPENSES FOR WIMBERLYS SPEECH. MR VIOSCA OF HIS OWN ACCORD STATED THAT ALTHOUGH HE DID NOT HEAR WIMBERLYS RADIO TALK THE MATTER WAS DISCUSSED WITH HIM BY SOME OF HIS ASSISTANTS, THAT AS A RESULT HE IS UNDER THE IMPRESSION OF THE POSSIBILI OF THE EXISTENCE OF A CONTEMPT OF COURT VIOLATION BY WIMBERLY, BUT THAT IN ORDER TO PROPERLY PASS ON THAT MATTER HE PERSONALLY AND INDEPENDENT OF ANY BUREAU INVESTIGATION IN THE MATTER WAS GOING TO ENDEAVOR TO SECURE FROM W D S U RADIO STATION HERE A COPY OF WIMBERLYS SPEECH.

SACKETT

END

47

DECODED COPY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

AUG 9 - 1939

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Lawler
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

Louisiana (Huey Long Situation)

FBI NEW ORLEANS 8-9-39 6-31PM AHS

DIRECTOR

LOUISIANA STATE OFFICIALS, INFORMATION CONCERNING. O. JOHN ROGGE ADVISED NO VIOLATION DEVELOPED CONCERNING TRANSACTION WITH W. C. FEAZEL AND UNITED GAS COMPANY ABOUT WHICH BUREAU WAS ADVISED YESTERDAY. TODAY ROGGE CONFERRED WITH THIS OFFICE, ADVISING THAT HE WOULD BEGIN TOMORROW HAVING WITNESSES BEFORE THE FEDERAL GRAND JURY IN NEW ORLEANS IN CONNECTION WITH INVESTIGATION OF THE PETIT JURY WHO TRIED ABE SHUSHAN IN OCTOBER NINETEEN THIRTY FIVE, ATTEMPTING TO DEVELOP A JURY TAMPERING CASE.

SACKETT.

END

RECORDED & INDEXED

OK FBI WASH DC JAR

62-32509-233X

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
SEP 2 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

43

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

EAT:COH

August 9, 1939

Time; 9:15 a.m.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILE

RE: POLITICAL CORRUPTION IN LOUISIANA

SAC Listerman called and inquired as to whether any investigation is desired in connection with the Shushan matter in New Orleans.

The warden of the penitentiary at Atlanta called Mr. Listerman and advised he has a very deaf colored boy sent up on a forgery of a government check charge who claims to have some information about the bribery of $100,000 paid in the Shushan case.

I instructed Mr. Listerman to get all the information the colored boy has and send the same to SAC Sackett via air mail special delivery.

E. A. TAMM

62-[illegible]

44

1506 Masonic Temple Building
New Orleans, Louisiana
August 7, 1939

Honorable Rene A. Viosca
United States Attorney
New Orleans, Louisiana

Re: LOUISIANA STATE OFFICIALS;
Information Concerning

Dear Sir:

There are enclosed photostatic copies of the following communications which have been received by the Department and referred to the Bureau in connection with the above-entitled case, and related matters:

Anonymous letter dated July 19, 1939, signed "American";

Anonymous letter dated July 18, 1939, enclosing newspaper clippings from the New Orleans States and the Times-Picayune;

Two letters dated July 11, 1939 from Miss Agnes E. Lewis and enclosure;

Letter dated July 11, 1939, from Miss Annie C. Lewis;

Letter signed Robert Reed and enclosure;

Letter signed Georg Harrison;

Letter from J. C. Wigginton, enclosing clipping from New York Sun;

Letter signed T. S. Weber.

Very truly yours,

INDEXED

B. E. SACKETT
Special Agent in Charge

62-32577-23

Enclosures
CWD:ALS
cc-Bureau

45

Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice
New Orleans, Louisiana
August 5, 1939

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

Dear Sir:

RE: LOUISIANA STATE OFFICIALS
Information Concerning

Attached hereto is a copy of the "Farmers' Friend" issued by the Louisiana Farmers' Protective Union, Inc., Hammond, Louisiana, JAMES H. MORRISON being the President of the Louisiana Farmers' Protective Union, Inc.

It will be noted that this paper is given as Volume 2, Number 9, Hammond, Louisiana, August issue. However, this paper was originally published as the issue of July 31, 1939. There was such a great demand for these papers, it was evidently re-issued, being identical to the July 31, 1939 edition except for the indication that the paper is the August issue.

It is reported that another issue of the Farmers' Friend will be published about August 15, 1939, at which time a copy of same will be obtained and forwarded the Bureau.

Very truly yours,

B. E. Sackett

B. E. SACKETT,
Special Agent in Charge

Enclosure
CWD:sh
#62-978

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

62-32509-232

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
AUG 8 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE



62-32509-232X

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Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA
August 5, 1939

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: Special Agent (A) NELSON PERRY;
ADMINISTRATIVE MATTER

Dear Sir:

Please be advised that for the past week Special Agent (A) NELSON PERRY has been engaged in investigation in connection with the case entitled "LOUISIANA STATE OFFICIALS; Information Concerning" and related investigations, particularly investigation of the present petit jury panel in New Orleans.

Due to the expeditious nature of the investigation mentioned, it is anticipated that Agent PERRY will be engaged for at least another 10 days, thereon.

The Bureau will be kept advised in the premises.

Very truly yours,

B. E. Sackett

B. E. SACKETT
Special Agent in Charge

CWD:ALS

RECORDED & INDEXED

67-32521-232

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
AUG 8 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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American Progress

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

62-32509-

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August 2, 1939

BATON

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

There are attached hereto several teletype messages emanating from New Orleans, New York and Detroit which have not been furnished to the Attorney General. I thought you might want to have them in the event he requests you for information upon recent developments in the several cases concerned. It will be noted in the teletype from SAC Jackett dated August 1 that Rogge has requested an investigation of a Grand Juror in the belief that there is some leak on the Grand Jury. No action has been taken upon this request.

Respectfully,

E. A. Tamm

RECORDED

62-32509-231

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
AUG 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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CARBON COPY

DECODED COPY

shown to the Attorney General

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
AUG 1 - 1939
TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Lawler
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

FBI NEW ORLEANS 8-1-39 5-55PM WH

DIRECTOR

LOUISIANA STATE OFFICIALS INFORMATION CONCERNING. JAMES MONROE SMITH TRANSFERRED TO STATE CUSTODY BATON ROUGE TODAY BECAUSE HIS DAUGHTER MRS OWEN W WARE IS REPORTED CRITICALLY ILL. HE IS SCHEDULED TO RETURN TO FEDERAL CUSTODY IN NEW ORLEANS THURSDAY. ELMER IREY, CHIEF OF INTELLIGENCE UNIT, BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, ARRIVED NEW ORLEANS TODAY FOR CONFERENCE WITH HIS AGENTS. JAMES ROBERTS, COUNSEL FOR WPA HOUSE SUB COMMITTEE SCHEDULED TO ARRIVE NEW ORLEANS TODAY. A B PATTERSON, PRESIDENT OF THE NEW ORLEANS PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY, REFUSED PRESIDENCY NEW ORLEANS DOCK BOARD, WHICH POSITION VACATED BY SEYMOUR WEISS AFTER WEISS WAS INDICTED BY [redacted] FEDERAL GRAND JURY.

RECORDED & INDEXED

62-32509-231

MR ROGGE, HEAD CRIMINAL DIVISION, DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE ADVISED REPRESENTATIVES OF OIL COMPANIES TESTIFIED BEFORE FEDERAL GRAND JURY TODAY. THIS BEING DONE IN AN EFFORT TO DEVELOP A CONSPIRACY OF THE CONNELLEY ACT IN AN ATTEMPT TO INVOLVE ROBERT MAESTRI AND WILLIAM RANKIN, FORMER CONSERVATION COMMISSIONER, AND POSSIBLY OTHER OFFICIALS.

ORIGINAL FILED IN [illegible]

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PAGE TWO

MR ROGGE REQUESTED DISCREET INVESTIGATION OF J M SPEED, PRESENT GRAND JUROR, BECAUSE OF AN ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATION THAT SPEED CONNECTED WITH MUNDET CORK COMPANY, SOLD BIG ORDERS TO NEW ORLEANS CHARITY HOSPITAL, SO IN TURN SPEED IS GIVING INFORMATION TO SEYMOUR WEISS, ROBERT MAESTRI AND POLITICIANS HERE. ROGGE BELIEVES THERE IS SOME LEAK IN THE GRAND JURY AND THAT SPEED MIGHT BE THAT LEAK.

SACKETT

END

OK FBI WASH DC WV

57

1308 Masonic Temple Building
New Orleans, Louisiana
August 3, 1939

Honorable Rene A. Viosca
United States Attorney
New Orleans, Louisiana

Re: LOUISIANA STATE OFFICIALS;
Information Concerning

Dear Sir:

Enclosed herewith are photostatic copies of the following-listed communications received by the office of the Attorney General:

Postal card postmarked Shreveport, Louisiana, July 12, 1939, 12:30 p.m., signed "A Citizen";

Letter dated July 18, 1939, addressed to Honorable Frank Murphy, signed L. J. Raphael, Sr., 244 S. Alexander Street, New Orleans, Louisiana;

Letter dated June 28, 1939, New Orleans, Louisiana, addressed to Mr. Eden Hardie, Jr., New Orleans, Louisiana;

Letter dated July 19, 1939, addressed to the Attorney General, signed "Louiana Democrats";

Letter dated July 19, 1939, Covington, Louisiana, addressed to the Attorney General;

Letter dated July 18, 1939, addressed to the Attorney General, from Mrs. Wm. A. West, Jr.;

Undated letter, addressed to the Attorney General, signed "American";

Letter dated July 16, 1939, signed "American";

Undated, anonymous letter, addressed to the Attorney General, postmarked New Orleans, Louisiana, July 11, 1939, 7:30 P.M.;

Anonymous letter dated July 10, 1939, addressed to the Attorney General, together with newspaper clipping;

62-32507-

AUG 8 1939

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Letter dated July 18, 1939, addressed to the Attorney General, signed Frank M. Atwood;

Letter dated July 18, 1939, addressed to the Attorney General, signed J. C. Corbin;

Newspaper clipping from The Times-Picayune, June 23, 1939, New Orleans, Louisiana;

Letter dated July 14, 1939, addressed to the Attorney General, signed "American";

Letter dated July 13, 1939, addressed to the Attorney General, signed "A New Orleans Schoolgirl", together with newspaper clipping.

RECEIVED
AUG 4 1939
FBI - NEW ORLEANS

Very truly yours,

E. E. SACKETT
Special Agent in Charge

Enclosures.

cc-Bureau

54

1308 Masonic Temple Building,
New Orleans, Louisiana

August 1, 1939

Honorable Rene Viosca,
United States Attorney,
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Sir:

RE: LOUISIANA STATE OFFICIALS -
Information Concerning

I have received information from a responsible individual in New Orleans to the effect that there is some apparent irregularity in connection with the issuance of one million dollar Atchafalaya Levee Board bonds. It appears that about a year or so ago this issue of bonds, which was callable at 5%, was called at 5% and was then replaced with long term 5% bonds which were immediately sold for 117. It appears that the brokers, who were White and Dunbar and Scharf and Jones of New Orleans, received as a result of such transaction about $100,000.00.

It is not known who was involved in connection with the issuance of these bonds, nor does the person who furnished me this information have any further data or information of value. He requested that his name be kept in the strictest confidence and, therefore, in accordance with my promise to him, I am not supplying his name in this communication. It may be stated, however, that he is a responsible, substantial citizen in the community, and I am convinced that he has no further information other than given above.

I am transmitting this to you for such action as you deem appropriate. This office is conducting no investigation into the matter in the absence of any jurisdiction therein.

Very truly yours,

B. E. SACKETT,
Special Agent in Charge

62-32597
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
AUG 4 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

cc Bureau

BES:sh
#62-978

Note: Mr. Clark Salmon, Managing Editor of the Item-Tribune newspapers, New Orleans, furnished me with this information on July 31, 1939.

55

(ed)

TELETYPE

FBI NEW ORLEANS 7-31-39 10-36 PM ABS

DIRECTOR

LOUISIANA STATE OFFICIALS, INFORMATION CONCERNING. SHIRLEY G. WIMBERLY IS AN ATTORNEY IN NEW ORLEANS PRESENTLY PRACTICING LAW WITH CLEM H. SEHRT. SEHRT IS A NEW ORLEANS WARD LEADER AND WAS FORMER LAW PARTNER OF GOVERNOR EARL K. LONG. INFORMATION PREVIOUSLY RECEIVED BY THIS OFFICE INDICATES WIMBERLY, SEHRT AND LONG STILL VERY CLOSELY ASSOCIATED WITH EACH OTHER IN ALL RESPECTS. WITHOUT ANY PREVIOUS ANNOUNCEMENT, WIMBERLY TONIGHT, FROM EIGHT THIRTY TO NINE THIRTY, BROADCASTED A TALK OVER THREE RADIO STATIONS, NAMELY, ONE IN NEW ORLEANS, ONE IN BATON ROUGE AND ONE IN ALEXANDRIA, LA. WIMBERLY PAID FOR THE TIME OVER THESE THREE STATIONS. HE APPARENTLY SPOKE TO THE "COMMON PEOPLE" OF LOUISIANA, BITTERLY DENOUNCING THE NEWSPAPERS FOR THEIR CAMPAIGNS AGAINST THE LOUISIANA POLITICAL MACHINE AND CALLING UPON ALL THE COMMON PEOPLE TO CARRY OUT THE POLICIES OF HUEY LONG. HE BITTERLY DENOUNCED ATTORNEY GENERAL MURPHY, ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL ROGGE AND HIS STAFF, CHARGING THAT THEY ARE INTERFERING WITH THE RIGHT OF STATE GOVERNMENT BY INQUIRING IN TO THE ACTS OF THE STATE ADMINISTRATION. HE CALLED UPON THEM TO CONFINE THEIR INQUIRIES SOLELY TO POSSIBLE FEDERAL VIOLATIONS. HE DID NOT MENTION YOURSELF OR THE FBI IN ANY MANNER. HE CHARGED THAT ATTORNEY GENERAL MURPHY AND ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL ROGGE AND THEIR AIDS ARE PURE POLITICANS WHO HAVE ADVANCED TO THEIR PRESENT POSITIONS THROUGH POLITICS. HIS STATEMENTS IN THIS REGARD COULD ALMOST BE CONSIDERED LIBELOUS. HE STATED THAT IF GENERAL MURPHY SEEKS THE PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION IN THE FUTURE, HE WILL TELL THE WHOLE COUNTRY OF GENERAL MURPHYS INTERFERENCE WITH STATES RIGHTS IN LOUISIANA. WIMBERLYS TIRADE INCLUDED STATEMENTS TO THE EFFECT THAT THE RICH CONTROLLED THE NEWSPAPERS, THAT THEY WERE LITERALLY WIPING THEIR FEET UPON THE ORDINARY COMMON PEOPLE OF THE STATE AND THAT THE PEOPLE SHOULD NOT BE FOOLED BY THE STATEMENTS AND ACTIVITIES OF THE NEWSPAPERS AND GENERAL MURPHYS ASSISTANT. WIMBERLY PROCLAIMED HIS FRIENDSHIP FOR EARL LONG. WIMBERLY INDICATED THAT HE WOULD MAKE MORE BROADCASTS IN THE FUTURE ALONG THESE LINES. I WILL ATTEMPT TO SECURE THE TEXT OF HIS TALK AND WILL FORWARD SAME TO YOU.

RECORDED & INDEXED

62-32509-233

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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IN VIEW OF WIMBERLYS APPARENT CLOSE ASSOCIATION WITH SEHRT AND EARL LONG, IT IS APPARENT THAT EARL LONG MUST HAVE KNOWN OF WIMBERLYS PROPOSED BROADCAST AND PROBABLY IT WAS FINANCED BY THE STATE POLITICAL MACHINE. WIMBERLYS TALK TONIGHT TO THE SO CALLED COMMON PEOPLE OF LOUISIANA IS EXACTLY THE SAME TYPE OF TALK THAT HUEY LONG USED IN HIS POLITICAL ACTIVITIES HERE AND WAS DELIVERED IN THE SAME BOMBASTIC, EARSPLITTING MANNER USED BY HUEY.

SACKETT

END

OK FBI WASH DC WV

57

copy
(ed)

TELETYPE

FBI NEW ORLEANS 7-31-39 7-13 PM WH

DIRECTOR

LOUISIANA STATE OFFICIALS INFORMATION CONCERNING. ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL ROGGE HAS JUST REQUESTED THAT IT BE DETERMINED IF WILLIAM HELIS, OWNER OF SEVERAL OIL COMPANIES INVOLVED IN THIS INVESTIGATION; WHO BECAME A NATURALIZED CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES IN AUGUST NINETEEN THIRTY EIGHT, REGISTERED THE YACHT NAMED WILLIAM HELIS NUMBER TWO BEFORE HE BECAME A CITIZEN AND THE DATE OF REGISTRY THEREOF. PLEASE ADVISE WHETHER INVESTIGATION SHOULD BE CONDUCTED.

SEVERAL COMPLAINTS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED RELATING TO WPA AND OTHER IRREGULARITIES IN THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA. ADVISE IF THESE SHOULD BE FORWARDED TO USA SHREVEPORT WHICH IS THE PROCEDURE FOLLOWED IN SUBMITTING INFORMATION TO USA NEW ORLEANS OF COMPLAINTS RECEIVED IN THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

SACKETT

END

OK FBI WASHINGTON DC OEC

ORIGINAL FILED IN

62-1048

RECORDED & INDEXED

62-32509-22

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

AUG 7 - 1939

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Groot
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Lawler
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Gandy

FBI NEW ORLEANS 8-7-39 10-08 PM AHS

DIRECTOR

LOUISIANA STATE OFFICIALS, INFORMATION CONCERNING. SEYMOUR WEISS RELEASED TODAY TWENTY FIVE THOUSAND DOLLAR BOND, LOUIS LESAGE TEN THOUSAND DOLLAR BOND, RICHARD W. LECHE FIVE THOUSAND DOLLAR BOND. [redacted] PURSUANT MR. ROGGES REQUEST, THIS OFFICE CONCENTRATING ON INVESTIGATION SHUSHAN JURY IN EFFORT TO COMPLETE INVESTIGATION BY WEDNESDAY NIGHT AS MR. ROGGE INTENDS TO CALL WITNESSES BEFORE GRAND JRUY RELATIVE THIS MATTER BEGINNING THURSDAY MORNING. I HAVE EIGHT AGENTS WORKING ON THIS MATTER.

RECORDED & INDEXED

62- 32509-2

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TONIGHT BETWEEN [redacted] EIGHT THIRTY AND NINE THIRTY SHIRLEY G. WIMBERLY BROADCASTED OVER [redacted] RADIO STATION WDSU, NEW ORLEANS. HIS TALK WAS ADDRESSED TO THE "POOR PEOPLE" OF THE STATE AND IN MAIN WAS A TIRADE AGAINST THE NEWSPAPERS, PARTICULARLY THE NEW ORLEANS TIMES PICAYUNE AND THE RICH PEOPLE, INCLUDING CORPORATION LAWYERS AND ASSOCIATION OF COMMERCE MEMBERS. HE CHARGED THAT THESE PEOPLE WERE TRYING TO GET THE STATE GOVERNMENT AWAY FROM THE POOR PEOPLES OF LOUSIANA BY LIES THROUGH THE CONTROL OF NEWSPAPERS AND OTHER PROPAGANDA. HE CLAIMED ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL ROGGE, [redacted] BY HIS PUBLISHED STATEMENTS URGING PEOPLE TO TALK ABOUT CRIMES, WAS INTIMATING TO REMAINDER OF THE NATION THAT HOODLUM TERRORISM REIGNED IN LOUISIANA AND PERSONS WOULD BE TAKEN FOR A RIDE IF THEY TALKED ABOUT CRIMES. HE DENOUNCED THESE TACTICS, URGING ROGGE NOT TO BE MISLEAD BY THE NEWSPAPERS AND HIS VANITY FOR PERSONAL

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PUBLICITY. HE CHARGED THAT ATTORNEY GENERAL MURPHY WAS CREATING IMPRESSION THAT CHICAGO AND KANSAS CITY TERRORISM REIGNED IN LOUSIANA FOR THE PURPOSE OF GIVING HIMSELF REPUTATION AS RACKET BUSTER SIMILAR TO DEWEY AS AID IN HIS PRESIDENTIAL ASPIRATIONS. HE CLAIMED THAT GENERAL MURPHY WAS INTERFERING WITH THE RIGHTS OF STATE GOVERNMENT BY INQUIRIES INTO MATTERS OTHER THAN FEDERAL VIOLATIONS AND ADMONISHED HIM TO CONFINE HIS ACTIVITIES SOLELY TO FEDERAL VIOLATIONS.

SACKETT

END

OK FBI WASHINGTON DC OEC

V

60

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

EAT:COH

August 7, 1939

Time: 11:05 a.m.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILE

RE: POLITICAL CORRUPTION IN LOUISIANA

SAC Sackett telephonically advised me that Mr. Rogge while talking to him last Friday had requested the details of the Abe Shusham jury investigation before the report is submitted. I told Sackett this would be satisfactory.

E. A. TAMM

62-32509-228
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
AUG 8 19[illegible]
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

67

ACH:AI
62-32509

August 4, 1939

Special Agent in Charge
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Sir:

There are enclosed photostatic copies of the following communications which have been received by the Department and referred to the Bureau. It is desired that a copy of these be furnished to United States Attorney Rene A. Viosca, for any consideration deemed appropriate by him:

Anonymous letter dated July 19, 1939, signed "American"

Anonymous letter dated July 18, 1939, enclosing newspaper clippings from the New Orleans States and The Times-Picayune

Letter signed Robert Reed and enclosure

Two letters dated July 11, 1939 from Miss Agnes E. Lewis and enclosure

Letter dated July 11, 1939, from Miss Annie C. Lewis

Letter signed Georg Harrison

Letter from J. C. Wigginton, enclosing clipping from New York Sun

Letter signed T. S. Weber

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Clayton
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. [illegible]
Miss Nicol
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
★ AUG - 4 1939 ★
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED
62-32509-27
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
AUG 8 1939
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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DECODED COPY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
AUG 5 - 1939

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Foster
Mr. Lawler
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

TELETYPE

T

FBI NEW ORLEANS 8-5-39 4-20 PM ALS

DIRECTOR

RE LOUISIANA STATE OFFICIALS, INFORMATION CONCERNING. JAMES M. BROWN, EQUITIES, INC., WHO WAS INTERMEDIARY BROKER FOR JAMES MONROE SMITH, ADVISED HE HAD RECEIVED INFORMATION FROM CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE TO EFFECT THAT IF ANY ATTACK IS MADE BY GOVERNMENT OR BY O. JOHN ROGGE ON SHIRLEY WIMBERLY AS RESULT OF WIMBERLYS SPEECH A[illegible] STORY WOULD BE CIRCULATED TO EFFECT THAT ALFRED B[illegible]TETON, SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO ATTORNEY GENERAL, WHO IS NOW IN NEW ORLEANS, ROOMED WITH A NEGRO WHILE ATTENDING COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY AND THAT TETON WAS TELLING THE NEGRO THEY WILL GET EQUAL RIGHTS. NEWSPAPER STORIES INDICATED TETON WAS FORMERLY CONNECTED WITH THE CIVIL LIBERTIES DIVISION OF THE DEPARTMENT. FROM CONVERSATIONS WITH TETON BY AGENT OF THIS OFFICE PRIOR TO RECEIPT OF THIS INFORMATION, TETON ADVISED HE HAD ATTENDED UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO AND DID NOT MENTION HAVING ATTENDED COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY. IT IS BELIEVED THAT SHOULD THIS ALLEGATION THAT TETON ROOMED WITH A NEGRO BE TRUE, AND SHOULD IT BE CIRCULATED IN THIS SECTION OF THE COUNTRY IT WOULD HAVE A DETRIMENTAL EFFECT ON CASES PRESENTLY PENDING HERE

RECORDED & INDEXED
SACKETT

END

OK FBI WASHINGTON DC OEC

62-[illegible]-2201-220

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
AUG 8 1939
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

EAT:HA
~~5-162-110~~
62-32509-226
RECORDED ~~62-1045-78~~

August 9, 1939

Mr. J. Fair Hardin
Special Assistant Attorney General
Nineteenth Judicial District
of Louisiana
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Hardin:

With reference to your letter of August 3, 1939 advising of your desire to use Federal Bureau of Investigation Document Examiners for the purpose of examining a number of bonds of the Louisiana State University upon which the signature of former Governor O. K. Allen is supposed to have been forged, I would appreciate your furnishing me more specific information concerning the nature and volume of the documentary work to be done. I am particularly interested in knowing how soon it would be necessary to complete this examination, the contemplated date of the trial of this case, and the approximate time that the services of a Document Examiner would be utilized in testifying at the trial of the case. At the present time the volume of work being handled in the Technical Laboratory of the Bureau is such that before I can definitely determine whether it will be possible for the Bureau to conduct this examination it is necessary for me to have an estimate of the amount of time which will be required to perform the work. If you will furnish me with the additional data outlined above, I will then be pleased to give your request for Laboratory assistance further consideration.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

CC - New Orleans

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Gurnel
Mr. Hardin
Mr. Lester
Mr. Lawson
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Stephen Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

ORIGINAL FILED IN 5-162-110

RECEIVED DIRECTOR
AUG 18 29 PM '39

64

copy - vh

DISTRICT ATTORNEY
Nineteenth Judicial District
of Louisiana
Baton Rouge

August 5, 1939

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

Dear Mr. Hoover:

RECORDED & INDEXED 62-32509-2

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
AUG 17 1939
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

You will probably recall me as Assistant U. S. Attorney for many years at Shreveport. I have recently been engaged to assist in the prosecution of Dr. James Monroe Smith and a number of other grafters at the Louisiana State University and elsewhere in the State. I have had a number of conferences with Mr. O. John Rogge and we are cooperating fully in this work.

Among the numerous crimes committed by Dr. Smith was the forgery of former Governor O. K. Allen's signature to about 118 genuine bonds of Louisana State University. We are going to have to prove this forgery by handwriting experts. I spoke to Mr. Rogge about this and he said that he felt sure that you would be glad to let us have the facilities of the Bureau laboratory and one of your experts on this very important matter. I am writing to know if it is so that you can do this, and, if so, I will send ten specimens of Series A and Series G bonds each for examination of the questioned bonds, and five genuine bonds bearing genuine signatures.

Please let me hear from you as early as possible.

With best regards, I am

Very Sincerely yours,

/s/ J. Fair Hardin, Special
Asst. Attorney General.

JFH:GH

65

ACH:LL

RECORDED 62-32509 ~~141~~ ~~212~~ ~~225~~

August 16, 1939

62-32509

Special Agent in Charge
New Orleans, Louisiana

Re: CRIME CONDITIONS - LOUISIANA

Dear Sir:

There are inclosed herewith two photostatic copies of the following described communications received by the Bureau, and it is desired that one copy of each be furnished by your office to United States Attorney Rene A. Viosca, New Orleans:

Anonymous communication postmarked at Nashville, Tennessee, July 16, 1939.

Anonymous postal card postmarked at Shreveport, Louisiana, July 12, 1939, from "A Citizen."

Anonymous communication postmarked at New Orleans, Louisiana, August 3, 1939, from "Veni Vidi," together with its inclosures.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Inclosure

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
★ AUG 17 1939 ★
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

AUG 16 5 18 PM '39
RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
F B I
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lawler
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Q. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

ACH

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FBI
Washington D.C.

Gentlemen:

If every business large and small, if every individual with a sizable salary in America is compelled by law to show his earning and pay an income tax why should not those who collect the "rakeoff" of such vast enterprises as the lotterie shops in the New Orleans area be made to show their books and pay incometaxxalso.

In the New Orleans Area there are easly 100 lottery shops. These shops are from a hole in the wall to large halls were Nos. are drawn. The Rakeoff" to be paid to (?) to run one of these shops cost from 2.00 a day to$10.00 according to size and neighborhood, and you must pay or you cant operate. Now 100 lottery shops with an average pay off of $7.00 a day to (?) that makes about $700.00 a day; A good deal of money to be split between a few big shots. Now all the wards leaders and other officials will tell you they dont know a thing about lottery shops. How can they lie like that when you must go see them and have their OK before you can operate.

1 ENCLM C

Now they are beginning to be scared by U.S agents, if you dont patch on time they will tell you that there never was any lottery shops in New Orleans and Uncle Sam will have been cheated of hundred thousands of dollars of good income tax money.

Truly Yours,

Veni Vidi

8/10/39 - fel.
ACH

P.S. The bookies that's big money too.

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
AUG 7 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE


BLUE EAGLE
DAILY
THURSDAY AUGUST 3 1939
40
20
76
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NO LIMIT
Come see the Drawing
PELICAN CLUB
TUES JULY 25 1939
DAY
41
15
63
37
34
73
1
60
59
33
20
76
See Our Drawing
THURS. AUG. 3 1939
66
39
28
32
75
41
47
56
10
77
1
61
DAY
ORIGINAL L.A. KENO Combination
WED AUG 2 1939
NIGHT
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38
60
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77
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8
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Come see the Drawing
ORIGINAL
MON JULY 31 1939
1
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4
77
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70
NIGHT
GOLD
TUE. JULY, 25 1939
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55
Come see the Drawing

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1-2-32509-1121X

ACH:LL

August 18, 1939

Special Agent in Charge
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Sir:

Recently, Mr. Harry J. Costello, who resides at the St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans, Louisiana, was interviewed at the Bureau, along with Mr. Ralph Alexis, who was staying temporarily at the Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C., and who resides at 4406 Audubon Boulevard, New Orleans. These individuals were subsequently interviewed by the Attorney General.

The information furnished by Mr. Costello and Mr. Alexis when interviewed at the Bureau was recorded by stenographers, and there are being forwarded herewith two copies of the memorandum prepared in this connection.

Mr. Costello also furnished the following, two photostatic copies of each being inclosed herewith:

1. A list of various persons who received tax reductions by the State Board of Affairs, it being the contention of Mr. Costello and Mr. Alexis that any person who received a tax reduction from the State Board of Affairs would be prejudiced if sitting as a juror in any proceeding concerning the present situation in Louisiana.

2. A sheet of paper which sets forth information relative to Hutchinson serving on the jury in the Shushan income tax trial, it being noted that he is supposed to have been reached by Detective Captain Henry Asset of the New Orleans Police.

3. A 7-page statement concerning the power of the local assessors of New Orleans.

4. Memorandum entitled "Notes on Some Boat Deals."

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lawler
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Nichols
Mr. G. Tamm
Mr. Tracy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
★ AUG 18 1939 ★
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

NOT RECORDED
170 SEP 17 1964

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5. Memorandum relative to the income tax cases of Robert S. Maestri, which has a note to Drew (who evidently is Drew Pearson of the Washington Merry-Go-Round) suggesting that maybe Bob Allen could help on this matter.

6. Memorandum concerning the visit of Mr. Joseph Keenan to New Orleans on December 3, 4, and 5, 1938, and a list of those who were present at the time of this trip.

It is desired that one copy of each of the inclosures to this letter be furnished personally to Honorable O. John Rogge, Assistant Attorney General.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Inclosure

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JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

JFS:VTM August 2, 1939

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILE

Pursuant to the instructions of Mr. E. A. Tamm, I interviewed Harry J. Costello, residence St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans, Louisiana, who was temporarily residing at the Mayflower Hotel. Present during the interview was Supervisor Hayden. Mr. Costello communicated with Ralph Alexis, who was temporarily residing at the Mayflower Hotel, and who resides at 4408 Audubon Boulevard, New Orleans, Louisiana, and they together advised of their reasons for contacting Attorney General Murphy, with whom they had an appointment on August 3, 1939, 11:15 A. M.

The substance of their complaint was taken by two stenographers, and is included as part of this memorandum. A summary memorandum was prepared for the Attorney General over the Director's signature, and was forwarded to the Attorney General prior to the time of the appointment of Mr. Costello and Mr. Alexis on the morning of August 3, 1939.

62-32507-224X

RECORDED & INDEXED

In addition to the information submitted by Mr. Alexis and Mr. Costello, Mr. Costello presented a list of various persons who received tax reductions by the State Board of Affairs, it being the contention of Mr. Costello and Mr. Alexis that any persons who received a tax reduction from the State Board of Affairs would be prejudiced if sitting as jurors in any proceedings concerning the present situation in Louisiana.

Likewise, Mr. Costello furnished a sheet of paper which sets forth information relative to Hutchinson serving on the jury in the Shushan income tax trial. He is supposed to have been reached by Detective Captain Henry Asset of the New Orleans Police. He also furnished a seven page statement concerning the power of the local assessors of New Orleans.

8/18/39

1 ENCL. C

It is noted in these memoranda that there is "Note to Drew", who evidently is Drew Pearson of the Washington Merry-Go-Round.

There were also furnished the following: Memorandum concerning "Notes on some Boat Deals"; Memorandum concerning the income tax cases of Robert S. Maestri, which has a note to Drew

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170 SEP 17 1964

suggesting that maybe Bob Allen could help on this matter; Memorandum concerning the visit of Joseph Keenan to New Orleans on December 3rd, 4th and 5th, 1938, and who were present at the time of this trip.

Photostatic copies have been made of these papers, both for the Bureau files and the New Orleans Division for the information of that office.

J. J. Sears

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DECODED COPY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
AUG 2 - 1939
TELETYPE

Mr. Nathan ...
Mr. Clegg ...
Mr. Coffey ...
Mr. Egan ...
Mr. Glavin ...
Mr. Crowl ...
Mr. Lester ...
Mr. Lawler ...
Mr. Nichols ...
Mr. Rosen ...
Mr. Sears ...
Mr. Quinn Tamm ...
Mr. Tracy ...
Miss Gandy ...

FBI NEW ORLEANS 8-2-39 6PM WH

DIRECTOR

LOUISIANA STATE OFFICIALS INFORMATION CONCERNING. O JOHN ROGGE ADVISED E. V. CAMPBELL ASSISTANT TREASURER, EAST TEXAS OIL COMPANY, STATED THAT HE LEARNED LAST DECEMBER THAT IN NINETEEN THIRTY SIX A COMMISSION OF TEN CENTS PER BARREL WAS PAID FOR PERMISSION TO RUN OIL IN EXCESS OF PRORATION THROUGH PIPE LINES AND THAT SYMOUR WEISS GOT FORTY EIGHT THOUSAND DOLLARS OUT OF ONE HUNDRED FORTY EIGHT THOUSAND DOLLARS COMMISSIONS PAID. ROGGE BELIEVES WEISS SPLIT WITH R. W. KECHE, THAT HE BELIEVED THAT IN ORDER TO RUN THE OIL AN AGREEMENT WAS MADE TO PAY THE TEN CENTS COMMISSION, SO BELIEVES A VIOLATION OF THE CONELLEY ACT IS APPARENT.

SACKETT

END

OK FBI WASH DC JAR

RECORDED & INDEXED

62-33509-224
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
AUG 3 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

HUEY P. LONG

PART 6 OF 7

FILE NUMBER: 62-32509
SECTIONS:11 THRU 12

62-32509

Section

11

Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
DALLAS, TEXAS

August 23, 1939

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

During the afternoon of August 21st Mr. TOM MANION, 1627 Poplar, Dallas, Texas, no telephone, called at the Dallas Office. He informed me that he had a case of very grave importance to report. The Bureau will recall that TOM MANION is a former Deputy Sheriff of Dallas County, Texas, who was convicted and sent to the penitentiary in connection with the escape of HARVEY BAILEY, notorious kidnaper.

When MANION called at the office he first inquired of me as to whether I had seen FREEMAN BURFORD lately. I informed MANION that I had seen Mr. BURFORD on the sidewalk in front of the Tower Petroleum Building within an hour of the time of his (MANION'S) call. It may be noted that Mr. FREEMAN BURFORD was recently indicted in New Orleans, Louisiana, with Ex-Governor RICHARD LECHE and Mr. SEYMOUR WEISS for violation of the Connally Hot Oil Act. Mr. BURFORD, during the past week, was released on a writ of habeas corpus by United States District Judge T. W. DAVIDSON.

MANION then went on to inform me that he had received information which had come to him "straight" to the effect that on Friday, August 18, 1939, some kidnapers had kidnaped FREEMAN BURFORD while he was under the influence of liquor at Dallas, Texas, and had taken him to the Roosevelt Hotel in Shreveport, Louisiana, where they held him during Saturday and Sunday, August 19th and 20, 1939, for a ransom of $10,000 with a threat that they would turn him over to the United States Attorney for prosecution if that money was not forthcoming. MANION stated that he could not advise me as to the source of his information because if he did so he would violate a confidence. He did advise, however, that it came to him from a source that was looking for someone to go over to Shreveport to cause the release of Mr. BURFORD. He indicated that in all probability the $10,000 ransom had been paid. I informed Mr. MANION that I would check into the matter.

RECORDED & INDEXED

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170 SEP 17 1964

DATE: 13

DIRECTOR
Dallas # 7-0

8/23/59

During the afternoon I got in touch with Mr. DILLARD ESTES, of the law firm of CHIZUM and ESTES, 1503 Tower Petroleum Building, Dallas, Texas. Mr. ESTES is a close friend of Mr. BURFORD, as well as his attorney. I advised Mr. ESTES of the information which had been received at this office without disclosing the source, and informed him that he, Mr. ESTES, might be able to definitely advise as to whether Mr. BURFORD had been absent from Dallas during the period in question. Mr. ESTES stated that the information furnished this office was fantastic to the extreme, and that he, Mr. ESTES, had been with Mr. BURFORD almost continually during the period in question except at night when they slept at their respective homes. Mr. ESTES stated that if I so desired he could furnish me with a detailed statement of all the movements of Mr. BURFORD during that period.

The above is being made a matter of record, and is submitted to the Bureau for its information.

Very truly yours

E. E. CONROY
Special Agent in Charge

EEC:MH
7-0-
cc New Orleans

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Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice

New Orleans, Louisiana
August 24, 1939

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: SHIRLEY G. WIMBERLY;
INFORMATION CONCERNING.

Dear Sir:

Attached hereto are three copies of excerpts of the speech of SHIRLEY G. WIMBERLY given over Radio Station WDSU, New Orleans, Louisiana, August 22, 1939, the excerpts being taken by means of an Ediphone and a transcript made therefrom.

The excerpts taken from the speech of WIMBERLY pertain particularly to O. JOHN ROGGE, Chief of the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice.

Very truly yours,

B. E. SACKETT,
Special Agent in Charge.

CWD
PMH
Enc.
62-987

RECORDED & INDEXED.

62-32507-27

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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Following are excerpts from the speech of SHIRLEY G. WIMBERLY, given over Radio Station WDSU, New Orleans, August 22, 1939, at 9:20 PM. This was taken by means of an ediphone and the following is the transcript therefrom:

- - - - - -

...from investigating graft and corruption in Louisiana, and they knew in their vicious and corrupt hearts, that was not my purpose. They knew that I am just as much interested in clean Government in Louisiana as they pretend to be. The only thing I ever objected to about O. JOHN ROGGE was his very obvious disposition to play to the press in this State, and the only reason I objected and do still object, was because I refuse to stand idly by and see ROGGE help these newspapers to create the impression throughout the world at large that because some of Louisiana's public figures have been indicted and charged with the commission of crime in this State, that decency and honesty do not reside here at all, and that Louisiana is a gangster-land where a man can't even exercise his right of free speech, without of being in danger of being taken for a ride. And I say that's not so. I say a man can speak his mind in this State, without any fear at all, and I say that because I've spoken my mind all over this State, many times without ever being bothered by the people of any locality, whether they agreed with my views or not and lord knows, sometimes they didn't. They've always given me a fair hearing, and I say further, that when ROGGE had his picture taken by these newspapers, with a letter containing bullets and a death threat which he says he received, he was actuated by face motives and was playing to the grandstand of public opinion. Does my time run out at 10:15?

There never was a prosecutor of public officials, ladies and gentlemen, in this world, who has not at some time or another, during his official life, received a so-called death threat from a crank. If you don't believe me my friends, just pick up your telephone tomorrow morning and ask District Attorney CHARLES A. BYRNE or Chief of Detectives JOHN GROSCH if I'm telling you the truth. And ask them if they have ever published such a letter if they got one. Ask them why they haven't, and I'll bet you they'll tell you it was because they realize that it would hurt the reputation and credit of this city and State to publish a thing like that. Why, I've gotten threatening letters. I've gotten hundreds of letters threatening my life - I've gotten letters, I've gotten messages since this little series of speeches started, and anytime I get one of them I crumple it up and throw it in the waste basket where it deserves to be, because it's from some crazy crank that has no intention of killing anyhow.

COPIES DESTROYED
170 SEP 17 1964

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A man don't warn you when he's going to kill you, he goes ahead and bumps you off.

Why the other day these newspapers carried a picture of ROGGE in his shirt sleeves in a melodramatic pose saying "This fight will be carried on to the end". Why man you look like a character out of Horatio Alger in that pose. What fight? Who's fighting you? You've caught some people and you say they're crooks, and you had them indicted, you get some more and you'll have them indicted - so what? Go ahead and try them. Then if a jury after hearing the evidence says they're guilty, put them in jail where they belong. Who's fighting you? You're supported by all the prestige and power of the United States of America, and you even have the United States Army and Navy to fight at your side, if it should become necessary. You think people of Louisiana are crazy? Do you think they'd want to fight Uncle Sam? What the people of Louisiana insist on is that you function under the American Constitution of 1789 and not under a Constitution drafted for you by the Times Picayune and the Boston Club of New Orleans. Conform to the dignity and tradition of your high office and stop letting these newspapers make you ridiculous. You're down here on serious business MR. ROGGE, and that affects the welfare of an entire sovereign State, and if you comport yourself with dignity and honor when your duties are over, you will leave here with the gratitude, respect and admiration of Louisiana's people. But if you will not so comport yourself, and you continue to permit yourself to be entrapped by the newspapers into an unsound and unjustified position, such as the one at Opelousas when you sent those G-Men over there to do plain police duty, mere police duty, when you knew or should have known that the Constitution, or rather the Supreme Court of the United States said you got no business to do that.

I say if you don't leave off that sort of stuff you're going to leave Louisiana's people but one alternative, and that is, to demand of Attorney General FRANK MURPHY that you either confine yourself to the performance of your official duties, or that you be ~~pla~~ replaced by someone who will. You should know by this time that you are being exploited by a group of people who were repudiated by an overwhelming majority of Louisiana's citizens fifteen years ago. Not one of these people who are trying to use you for their own selfish purpose could get a letter of recommendation from any decent and honest citizen of this State for the humblest public position in Louisiana.

So MR. ROGGE, again let me appeal to you. Stop misadvertising Louisiana to the world. Make a careful and searching investigation of the violation of Federal laws in this state and vigorously prosecute all defendants. And if you convict 'em and send 'em to jail all decent people in Louisiana will thank you. But take off the custome of Don Quixote and stock attacking windmills and bugaboos when there's an opportunity for you to perform a real service to Louisiana and her people. Throughout these

United States you could find thousands of honest, capable, level-headed young attorneys who would gladly seize the opportunity you have to win win the legal eminence that such a situation as this one afford. Don't throw away the opportunity which these other young men would so eagerly grasp. Don't sacrifice what might... Keep your eye on the ball MR. ROGGE an d give Louisiana an investigation and not a three ring circus, so the newspapers can scandalize our fair State in the eyes of the world. That's all I ask of you and that's little...

1306 Masonic Temple Building,
New Orleans, Louisiana,
August 21, 1939

Honorable Rene A. Viosca,
United States Attorney,
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Sir:

RE: LOUISIANA STATE OFFICIALS -
Information Concerning

In accordance with past procedure, there is being forwarded to you herewith a letter received by this office from a woman who signs her name as ARTIE HART, which letter was mailed from Baton Rouge, Louisiana. This individual refers to a previous communication she addressed to this office. However, a review of the files in this office does not reflect that she has written previously and does not reflect any interview with her husband.

Very truly yours,

R. E. SACKETT,
Special Agent in Charge

Enclosure

CWD:sh
cc Bureau

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
AUG 21 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
AUG 21 1939
TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Lawler
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Searc
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

FBI NEW ORLEANS 8-21-39 5--15 PM WH

DIRECTOR

LOUISIANA STATE OFFICIALS INFORMATION CONCERNING. FEDERAL GRAND JURY TODAY RECESSED SUBJECT TO CALL. ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL ROGGE DOES NOT INTEND TO CALL GRAND JURY INTO SESSION FOR AT LEAST TWO OR THREE WEEKS. JAMES MONROE SMITH WILL BE ARRAIGNED ON INCOME TAX INDICTMENT THIS FRIDAY AND IS EXPECTED TO PLEAD GUILTY. FREEMAN BURFORD OIL MAGNATE AT DALLAS TEXAS AND HIS ATTORNEY HAVE BEEN IN COMMUNICATION WITH ROGGE AND INDICATIONS ARE THAT BURFORD MIGHT VOLUNTARILY COME TO NEW ORLEANS FOR PURPOSE OF BEING ARRAIGNED ON HOT OIL INDICTMENT. NOTHING DEFINITE ON THIS AS YET. ROGGE IS LEAVING AT TEN FIFTEEN TONIGHT FOR WASHINGTON BY AIRPLANE AND EXPECTS TO RETURN HERE THIS THURSDAY. ROGGE TODAY INFORMED NEWSPAPER REPRESENTATIVES HE WAS DISCONTINUING HIS PRESS CONFERENCES AND THAT THERE WOULD BE NO NEWS UNTIL THE TRIAL OF THE BIENVILLE HOTEL MAIL FRAUD CASE SCHEDULED TO COMMENCE SEPTEMBER FIFTH.

SACKETT

END

OK FBI WASH DC JAR

RECORDED & INDEXED

62- 32509-261
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
AUG 21 1939
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TAMM ONE

Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice

New Orleans, Louisiana
August 22, 1939

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

Dear Sir:

RE: ABRAHAM L. SHUSHAN, HENRY J. MILLER,
ROBERT J. NEWMAN, NORVIN TRENT HARRIS, JR.,
H. W. WAGUESPACK;
Mail Fraud
62-32509-269
RECORDED & INDEXED

On August 15, 1939, Assistant United States Attorney General O. JOHN ROGGE requested an Agent (Accountant) be made available to Special Assistant Attorney General HAROLD ROSENWALD for the purpose of assisting him in the phase of the above-entitled case relating to the refunding of Orleans Levee Board bonds by the brokerage firm of NEWMAN & HARRIS of New Orleans.

For the information of the Bureau, on July 10, 1936, the firm of NEWMAN & HARRIS & COMPANY secured a contract from the Orleans Levee Board to refund five outstanding callable 5% bond issues of that board totaling in principal $5,485,000.00, with maturities running to 1975, and for which services under the contract the brokerage house was to receive 25% of the savings effected to the Levee Board. The maturities on outstanding issues were re-arranged, shortening them considerably, and a lower interest rate obtained for the refunded issues, which rate by a certain average amounted to 3.87%, according to ROBERT J. NEWMAN of the firm of NEWMAN, HARRIS & COMPANY. The savings, as computed by the brokerage house, on the $1,985,863.42 was computed as the difference in the amount of the interest to be paid under the old schedule of maturities and that payable under the new schedule prepared by the brokerage firm, less adjustments for premiums paid on calling the old issues and that received on the sale on new issues, also including other adjustments for forfeitures of stipulated maturities made by the brokerage firm. Of the commission received by NEWMAN, HARRIS & COMPANY, 50%, less certain deductions for expenses, was paid to ABRAHAM SHUSHAN, a former president of the Levee Board who had resigned in 1935 after an indictment against him for violation of Federal income tax evasion statutes. SHUSHAN is also a notorious political character in the City of New Orleans and the State of Louisiana. The amount received by SHUSHAN was approximately $200,000.00. Of this amount, about one third, as was learned by the United States Attorney's office, was paid to two other individuals. Of this amount, approximately $15,000.00 was paid to HENRY J. MILLER, an accountant, and approximately $45,000.00 was paid to H. W. WAGUESPACK, who was at the time of the payment a member of the Levee Board.

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NEWMAN and HARRIS disclaimed any knowledge of the split of the part of the fee paid to SHUSHAN and claimed to have paid SHUSHAN under an agreement with him to furnish them information as to how the contract could be obtained legally, although SHUSHAN is neither lawyer, accountant, or bond expert.

Special Agent (A) NELSON PERRY conferred with Special Assistant to the Attorney General HAROLD ROSENWALD and ROBERT J. NEWMAN, and also conferred with Assistant Attorney General O. JOHN ROGGE, Special Assistant to the Attorney General HAROLD ROSENWALD, United States Attorney RENE VIOSCA, ROBERT J. NEWMAN, NORVIN TRENT HARRIS, JR., and E. E. TALBOT, Attorney for NEWMAN and HARRIS. Agent PERRY also attended a private conference with Special Assistant to the Attorney General HAROLD ROSENWALD, and another conference with Special Assistant to the Attorney General HAROLD ROSENWALD, L. L. MOAK, ROBERT J. NEWMAN, NORVIN TRENT HARRIS, JR., and E. E. TALBOT. L. L. MOAK is employed as a clerk at the Bureau of Governmental Research of New Orleans, Louisiana, a civic organization organized to act as a fact-finding body in the interests of better civic government in New Orleans. L. L. MOAK and other members of that bureau have made a study of the Newman, Harris & Company-Orleans Levee Board transaction, and had prepared a report, a copy of which has been furnished for the file of the New Orleans Office, which report reached the conclusion that the savings effected by the brokerage firm to the Levee Board were considerably less than that computed by the brokerage firm and that, therefore, the commission received was excessive to the extent of the difference in the result of the calculations of the brokerage firm, and the Bureau of Governmental Research.

The basis for computation used by MOAK was to apply the old interest rate to the new schedule of maturities and computing the difference between that amount of interest and the amount of interest payable under the new rate on the new schedule of maturities. He said he had also computed present values on a compound interest rate of 2% of the differences in expenditures required each year to make principal and interest payments under the old and new schedules of bond maturities, and the result of this computation is said to be the savings to the Board, based on the present value of money, which savings amounted to considerably less than that as computed by the brokerage firm.

The Bureau of Governmental Research concluded in its report that the methods employed by it were the actual savings to the

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Board under the basis of their computations, and the result of their computations in which the difference in interest to be paid by the Board on the refunded issues by applying the old and new rate to the new schedule of maturities amounted to $698,088.42, as compared with the $1,985,863.42 on which the commission was paid to the brokerage firm.

Agent PERRY attended these conferences only in a advisory capacity to the Government's attorneys and declined to furnish any opinion as to the accepted or proper basis for computing the savings effected by the refunding of the Levee Board bond issues, taking the position that such a matter was within the specialized field of bond experts, theorized upon the basis from which to determine the true savings on the refunding transaction. He did, however, furnish suggestions to the Government's attorneys as to different bases that could be employed in computing the savings, and advised them that he was qualified to make computations on the bases suggested.

Due to the fact that Special Assistant to the Attorney General HAROLD ROSENWALD desired that the facts representing the savings to the Levee Board on the refunding of its bonds be presented to the grand jury on August 17, 1939, and the file had not been made available to Agent PERRY, the computations as suggested by Agent PERRY could not be performed within the time required. MR. ROSENWALD, therefore, decided to use for presentation to the grand jury the testimony of L. L. MOAK and indicated that he would not at this time require further assistance of Agent PERRY, since the indictments were expected to be returned by August 18, 1939.

Very truly yours,

B. E. SACKETT,
Special Agent in Charge

NP:sh

Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice

New Orleans, La.
Aug. 23, 1939.

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

Re: HILARY J. GAUDIN;
INFORMATION CONCERNING.

Dear Sir:

The details of the investigation conducted in the above matter are set out in report of Special Agent S. M. WOLF, New Orleans, dated July 27, 1939.

To bring this matter up to date for the information of the Bureau, I may advise that the Attorney General left it up to the U. S. Attorney, RENE A. VIOSCA, as to whether the resignation of GAUDIN should be asked for. MR. VIOSCA considered asking for GAUDIN'S resignation, at which time GAUDIN vigorously protested and begged that he be allowed to remain in office, at least until the present inquiries are over, since if he would resign at the present time he would ruin his legal career in New Orleans.

MR. VIOSCA agreed to GAUDIN'S request, but asked that he have nothing to do with the investigation into the political situation in New Orleans and Louisiana, and should not acquaint himself with any of the details thereof. Since that time GAUDIN has been coming around the U. S. Attorney's office but has taken no active part in the work connected with the current investigations.

On August 21, 1939, Assistant Attorney General ROGGE and MR. VIOSCA advised me that they were that day going to instruct GAUDIN to stay away from the U. S. Attorney's office entirely, and take all the annual leave he is entitled to in order that he will not be in a position to be around the office and to learn any of the information developed by the investigations being conducted or the plans of the prosecuting officials.

This is the present status of the matter, and if there are any further developments I will of course advise the Bureau in the premises.

RECORDED & INDEXED

Very truly yours,

B. E. Sackett,
Special Agent in Charge.

62-32509-

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
AUG 26 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

BES: WH
62-983

RECORDED 62-32509-267 September 12, 1939
ACH:MK

Special Agent in Charge
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Sir:

There are inclosed herewith photostatic copies of the following communications:

Letter dated August 29, 1939, addressed to the Attorney General by A. Hazard Perry, Vice-Chairman, Red River Parish Democratic Executive Committee, and its inclosures (clippings).

Letter dated August 23, 1939, addressed to the Director by Frank H. Spuhler, 1107 North 33rd Street, Camden, New Jersey, and its inclosure.

The Bureau desires that one copy of each of these be furnished to United States Attorney Rene A. Viosca.

Very truly yours,
For the Director

Harold Nathan
Assistant Director

Enclosure

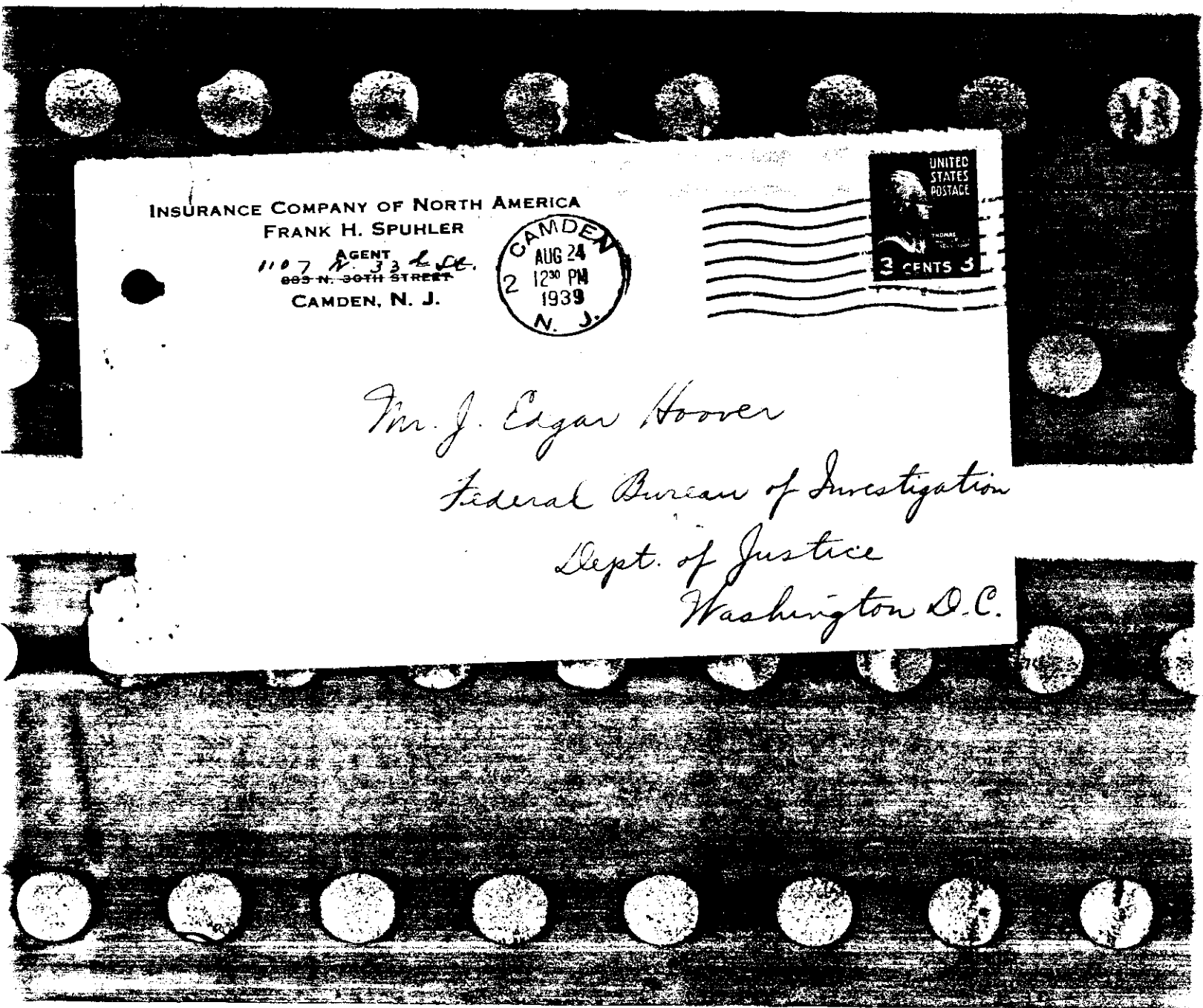
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Dawsey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

PERSONNEL BEHIND FILE

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
SEP 12 1939
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Bureau File

13



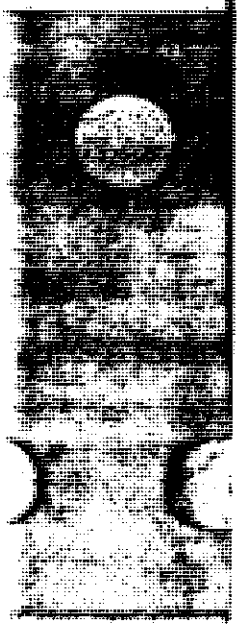
INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA
FRANK H. SPUHLER
AGENT
~~885 N. 30TH STREET~~ 1107 N. 33 & Ave.
CAMDEN, N. J.

CAMDEN AUG 24 2 12³⁰ PM 1939 N. J.

UNITED STATES POSTAGE 3 CENTS 3

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Dept. of Justice
Washington D.C.

1107 33 Street
Camden N.J.
8/23/39



Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Dept. of Justice F.B.I.

Dear Sir:

The enclosed part of a Sat.-Eve.-Post editorial discloses that K. K. Kennedy is the real name of the Louisiana person who O.K.'d tax settlements.

RECORDED & INDEXED

62 32509-26

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
AUG 25 1939
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TWO

It is legal to negotiate tax settlements but who kept the fat fees and expense accounts the Jewish lawyer charged the individual tank car owners, and were these fees reported on income tax returns? I do not think Louisiana got these fees but rather that this lawyer got a certain percentage and the rest went to the Long-Rich treasury. This is my guess because of the furtive attitude this lawyer had. I am reading the latest reports largely and

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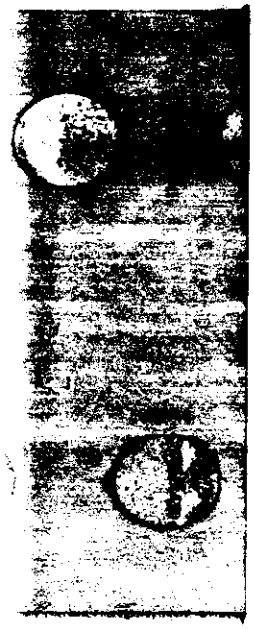
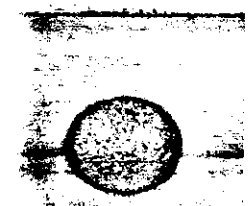
trust you succeed in clearing out to the smelly mess down there.

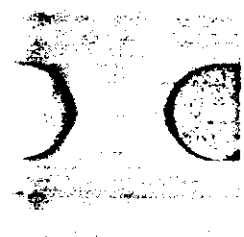
Please do not bother acknowledging this letter.

Yours truly

Frank D. Spuhler







DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST



REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

FOUNDED A. D. 1728

GEORGE HORACE LORIMER
Editor 1899 to 1937

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY

THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY

INDEPENDENCE SQUARE
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, U.S.A.

WESLEY WINANS STOUT, EDITOR

W. NEALL, E. N. BRANDT, RICHARD THRUELSEN,
N SOMMERS, J. BRYAN, III, STUART ROSE,
ALAN R. JACKSON, *Associate Editors*

W. THORNTON MARTIN, *Art Editor*
L. B. KRITCHER, *Associate Art Editor*

PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST 26, 1939

The Man Who Understood Huey

IN 1930 a law student at Louisiana State University published a magazine obscenely libeling members of the faculty. A detective hired by the president of the school identified one K. K. Kennedy, a Huey Long acolyte, as the editor. Kennedy was sentenced to a year in jail.

Long pardoned him at once, but when he tried to force President Atkinson and Dean Tullis to give Kennedy his final examinations, both refused. Long got rid of both. Kennedy now is an attorney for the Tax Commission at Baton Rouge.

James Monroe Smith then was a dean at Southwestern Louisiana Institute. He had been a country schoolteacher, a high school and a normal school teacher in succession, taking his master's and doctor's degrees at Columbia. Long never had heard of him. But Huey, seeking a man "with a hide as tough as an elephant's," made Doctor Smith head of Louisi-

17

RECORDED JEH:HCB

62-32509-266 August 19, 1939

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

I am attaching hereto a copy of a teletype just received by me from the Agent in Charge in Louisiana, which I think fully confirms the fears which I have had relative to the excessive publicity that has been indulged in in connection with the Louisiana matter.

Respectfully,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Inclosure

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. G. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
AUG 20 1939
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

18

RECODED COPY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
AUG 19 1939
TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Lawler
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

FBI NEW ORLEANS 8-19-39 12-03 PM WH

DIRECTOR

RECORDED & INDEXED

62-32509-266

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
AUG 22 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TAMM TWO

LOUISIANA STATE OFFICIALS INFORMATION CONCERNING. ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL ROGGE RETURNED TO NEW ORLEANS LATE LAST NIGHT. FEDERAL GRAND JURY, PURSUANT HIS REQUEST, WITHHELD RETURNING INDICTMENTS YESTERDAY AND RECESSED UNTIL MONDAY. INDICTMENTS TO BE RETURNED MONDAY, AFTER WHICH GRAND JURY WILL RECESS FOR TWO WEEKS. FEDERAL JUDGE BORAH SPOKE TO ROGGE AND USA VIOSCA WARNING THEM AGAINST FURTHER UNDESIRABLE PUBLICITY, VENTURING AN OPINION THAT IF CONTINUED IT WOULD BE IMPOSSIBLE TO OBTAIN AN IMPARTIAL JURY AND EVEN IF CONVICTIONS WERE OBTAINED THERE WOULD BE GOOD GROUNDS FOR REVERSAL DUE TO THE PUBLICITY. I ALSO HAPPEN TO KNOW THAT CLARK SALMON MANAGING EDITOR OF THE ITEM TRIBUNE NEWSPAPER EARLIER THIS WEEK ALSO CAUTIONED ROGGE AGAINST CONTINUANCE OF PERSONAL PUBLICITY. USA VIOSCA TODAY INFORMED ME THAT THE FEDERAL GRAND JURY YESTERDAY OFFICIALLY CENSORED ROGGE FOR ADVISING NEWSPAPER MEN THE SUBSTANCE OF INDICTMENTS BEFORE THEY WERE RETURNED AND THAT THIS MORNING THE FOREMAN OF THE GRAND JURY EXPRESSED THE BODYS VIEWS ORALLY TO ROGGE. USA VIOSCA ADVISES ME THAT SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO ATTORNEY GENERAL HAROLD ROSENWALD HAS APPARENTLY TAKEN A PERSONAL INTEREST IN THE PROPOSED MAIL FRAUD

Copy sent to A. G., amsd, at Narragansett, R.I. 8-19-39 [illegible]

COPIES DESTROYED
170 SEP 17 19[illegible]

19

CASE INVOLVING NEWMAN AND HARRIS COMPANY, BROKERS, AND THE NEW ORLEANS LEVEE BOARD MEMBERS. HE WENT TO HARVARD WITH A BROTHER OF ROBERT NEWMAN, A PROPOSED DEFENDANT, AND ACCORDING TO VIOSCA HAS CONFERRED WITH NEWMAN AND HIS ATTORNEY AND HAS ASKED FOR A DELAY IN HAVING THE INDICTMENT AGAINST THEM RETURNED, HAS PERMITTED NEWMAN AND HARRIS AND THEIR ATTORNEY TO APPEAR BEFORE THE FEDERAL GRAND JURY AND HAS ALSO GONE OVER THE GOVERNMENTS CASE WITH NEWMAN AND HARRIS AND THEIR ATTORNEY AT NIGHT. VIOSCA DOES NOT BELIEVE ROSENWALD IS ACTING IN BAD FAITH BUT DOES THINK HE IS USING EXTREMELY BAD JUDGMENT IN HIS EFFORTS TO PREVENT NEWMAN AND HARRIS FROM BEING INDICTED, PROBABLY AS A RESULT OF HIS FRIENDSHIP WITH NEWMANS BROTHERS.

AT YESTERDAYS HEARING IN DALLAS, AFTER FREEMAN BURFORD WHOSE REMOVAL WAS BEING SOUGHT TO LOUISIANA ON THE HOT OIL INDICTMENT, WAS DISMISSED FROM FEDERAL CUSTODY BY FEDERAL JUDGE T WHITFIELD DAVIDSON WHO REFUSED TO ORDER HIS REMOVAL, ROGGE WAS QUOTED IN THE PRESS AS HAVING STATED THAT HE WOULD AGAIN TRY TO REMOVE BURFORD TO LOUISIANA SHOULD BURFORD LEAVE THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS. THIS MORNING ROGGE ASKED ME WHETHER OUR BUREAU WOULD PLACE A SURVEILLANCE ON BURFORD SO THAT HE COULD BE APPREHENDED IN THE

EVENT HE LEFT THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS. I TOLD MR ROGGE THAT HIS STATEMENT TO THE NEWSPAPERS IN DALLAS OF HIS INTENTIONS WOULD UNDOUBTEDLY SERVE AS A WARNING TO KEEP BURFORD WITHIN THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS AND FURTHERMORE, SINCE THE INDICTMENT INVOLVED ONLY A VIOLATION OF THE CONNALLY ACT WHICH IS NOT WITHIN OUR INVESTIGATIVE JURISDICTION, THE FBI COULD TAKE NO ACTION IN CONNECTION WITH KEEPING BURFORD UNDER SURVEILLANCE TO EFFECT HIS APPREHENSION SHOULD HE LEAVE THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS. I SUGGESTED THAT HE MAKE ~~HIS~~ HIS REQUEST OF THE INVESTIGATIVE AGENCY WHICH INVESTIGATED THE SUBSTANTIVE CASE. HE IS SENDING CERTIFIED COPIES OF INDICTMENT TO SHREVEPORT LOUISIANA AND LITTLE ROCK ARKANSAS FOR AVILABILITY IN TE EVENT BURFORD SHOULD APPEAR IN THOSE DISTRITS. I AM TAKING NO ACTION WHATEVER RELATIVE TO BURFORD IN VIEW OF FACTS STATED ABOVE UNLESS YOU INSTRUCT TO CONTRARY. ROGGE THIS MORNING, ACORDING TO USA VIOSCA, TOLD HIS PRESS CONFERENCE TO LEAVE HIM IN THE BACKGROUND AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE BECAUSE HE WAS BEING CRITICIZED FROM ALL SIDES FOR HIS PAST PUBLICITY. ROGGES SPIRTS ARE VERY LOW THIS MORNING.

SACKETT

END

OK FBI WASHINGTON CDC DH

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

August 22, 1939

EAT:LCJ

Time: 2:25 P.M.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILE

Mr. Stanley Carroll of the International News Service called and stated that Mr. Hearst has sent one of the foremost woman writers, Inez Robb, to Louisiana to report on the situation there. He stated that Miss Robb is a personal friend of the Attorney General, and had tried to contact him before going to Louisiana in order that he might tell her whom she might contact there and advise those people from whom she might obtain information that she could be trusted. He requested that if possible arrangements be made so that she could be directed to the right people to talk with.

Mr. Carroll stated that he is going to have a man at Mr. Rogge's press conference this afternoon, and that this man will explain the situation to Mr. Rogge. Mr. Carroll inquired if there is anyone in charge of the investigation who could give her the background of the case.

I advised Mr. Carroll that the Bureau is conducting only a small part of the investigation in this matter, and that the work is divided up between several governmental agencies. However, I told Mr. Carroll that I would present the matter to the Director and would get his opinion on it.

E. A. Tamm

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

62-[illegible]-1265

I called Carroll and Sackett re this. EAT 8/22/39

22

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.
August 22, 1939

EAT:TEB

Time 7 p. m.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILE

I called Stanley Carroll of the International News Service and told him I had discussed with the Director the matter of Inez Robb, reporter for the Hearst Newspapers, going to New Orleans to cover the Louisiana situation. I told him the Director said the only person Robb should contact is O. John Rogge.

I told Stanley Carroll I had checked discreetly and found that Rogge intends to return to New Orleans on Thursday.

Mr. Carroll stated he had someone at Rogge's press conference today and this person explained the matter to Rogge at which time he promised to give her every cooperation. Mr. Mulcahy is also going to speak to Mr. Rogge and explain the matter further and in the meantime Mr. Mulcahy intends to inquire of the Attorney General whether Robb is satisfactory as far as he is concerned.

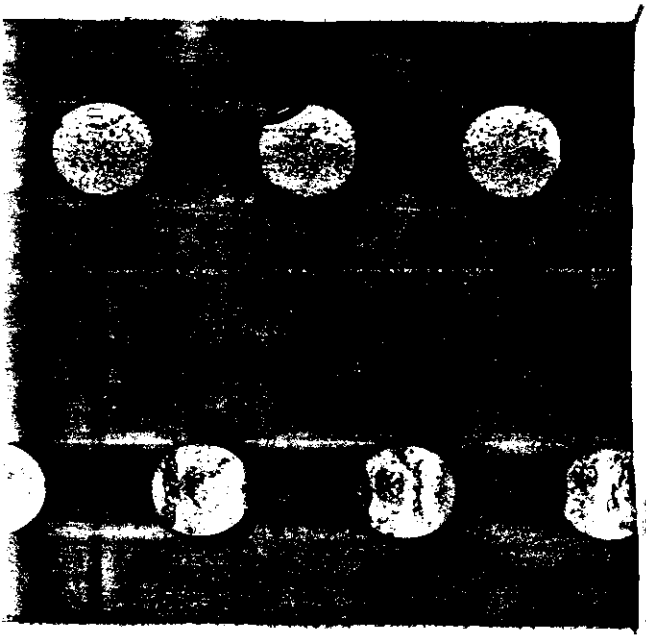
E. A. TAMM

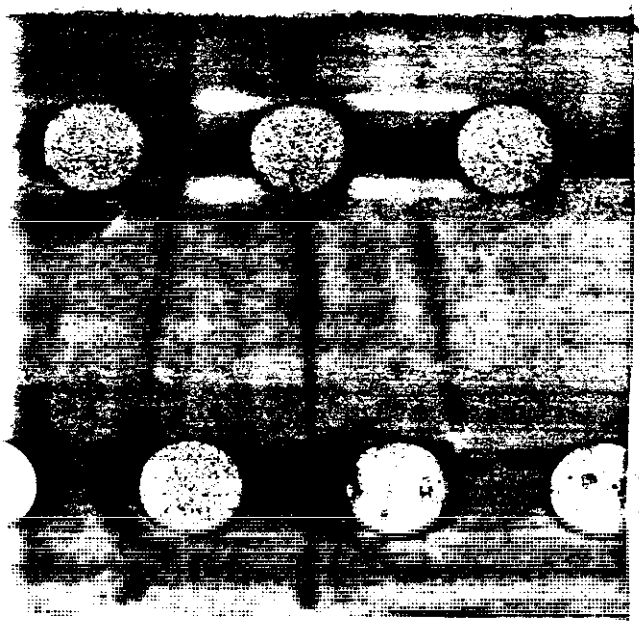
RECORDED & INDEXED

62-[illegible]-264

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
AUG 23 1939
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

23





OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Record of Telephone Call or Visitor.

August 21st 1939.

Time 3:53 p.m.

Name Mr. Fair/Hardin tele locally

Referred to

Details:

Stated he has corresponded with the Director relative to the Louisiana Situation and is now in the city for a few days to talk with someone relative to this. The call was transferred to Mr. Rosen.

Mr. Rosen advises that he is checking the files on this, that Mr. Hardin has brought various documents from Louisiana with him which he wants the Bureau Laboratory to examine, and Mr. Rosen states he is submitting a memo immediately on this. -cd

RECORDED & INDEXED

62-[illegible]-263

8/22/39 Hardin checked out early this morning

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
AUG 23

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lawler
Mr. Lester
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Scarr
Mr. Q. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Schildecker
Miss Gandy

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

August 21, 1939

AR:TEB

Time 3:50 p. m.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. E. A. TAMM

Mr. J. Fair Harden, Assistant Attorney General of the Nineteenth District of Louisiana, called and stated he had written Mr. Hoover requesting the services of a handwriting expert in connection with the Louisiana situation. He stated Mr. Hoover had replied by letter inquiring how long the handwriting expert would be needed. Mr. Harden stated he wrote Mr. Hoover last Tuesday explaining as nearly as possible how long the expert would be needed. He stated that as he was now in Washington perhaps he could get Mr. Hoover's decision and thus save time.

I told Mr. Harden I would check into this matter and thereafter advise him. He stated he was staying at the Washington Hotel, Room 626.

Respectfully,

A. Rosen

A. ROSEN

After checking the files, I find that there is an outgoing letter dated August 17, 1939, which apparently Mr. Hardin has not received. This letter states that it is the Bureau's policy not to make examinations of technical evidence which has already been examined by other experts for it seems an unnecessary duplication of efforts. I will advise Mr. Hardin of this.

RECORDED & INDEXED

62-32901-263

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

25

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
New Orleans, La.
Aug. 21, 1939.

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

Re: LOUISIANA STATE OFFICIALS;
INFORMATION CONCERNING.

Dear Sir:

Attached hereto are copies of indictments returned by the Federal Grand Jury at New Orleans, one against ABRAHAM L. SHUSHAN, HERBERT W. WAGUESPACE, HENRY J. MILLER, ROBERT J. NEWMAN and NORVIN T. HARRIS, JR., on August 21, 1939, charging violation of the mail fraud statutes and two against GEORGE CALDWELL, on August 14, 1939, for violation of the mail fraud statutes.

Very truly yours,

B. E. Sackett,
Special Agent in Charge.

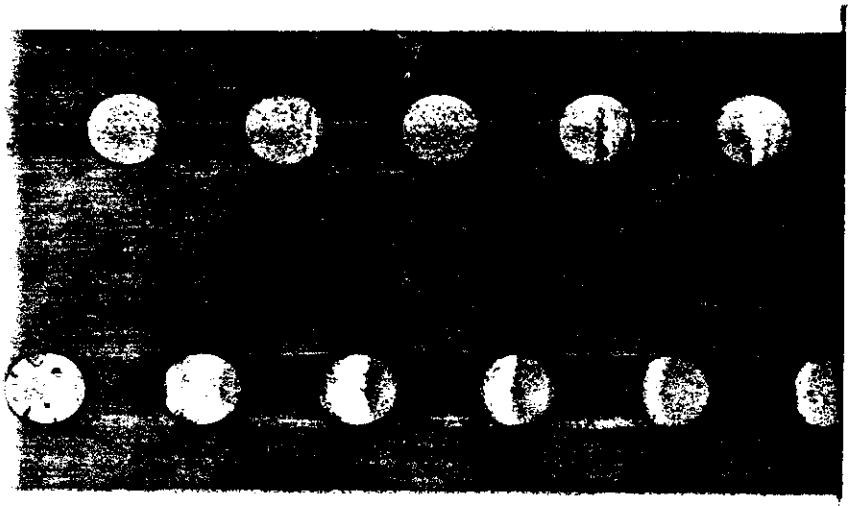
BES:WH
62-978

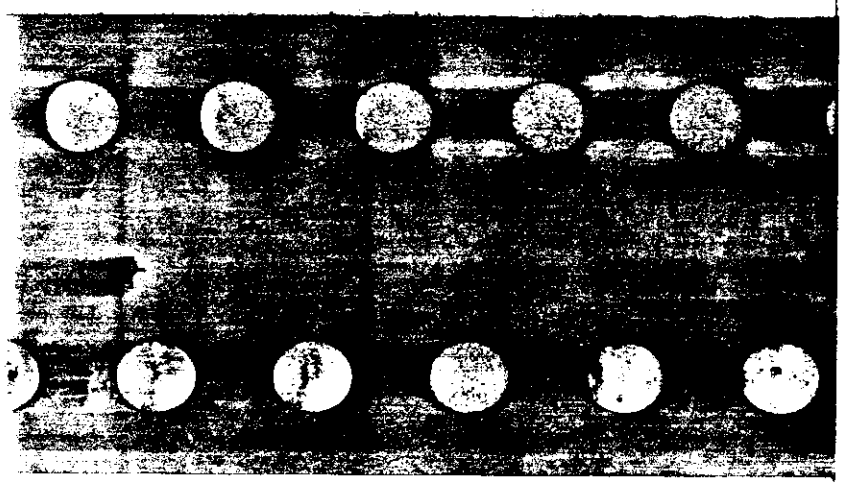
ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

62-37511-21
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
AUG 23 1939
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

26





DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
FROM: UNIT #1

_____ 1934.

TO: ____Director
____Mr. Nathan
____Mr. Tolson
____Mr. Edwards
____Unit Two

____Unit Four
____Files Section
____Personnel Files
____Equipment Section
____Chief Clerk's Office

____Unit Five
____Identification Unit
____Statistical Section
____Technical Laboratory

SUPERVISORS

____Mr. Deaderick
____Mr. Joseph
____Mr. Listerman
____Mr. Lott
____Mr. Lowdon
____Mr. McKee
____Mr. Newby
____Mr. Richmond
____Mr. Smith

____Miss Gandy
____Mrs. Kelley
____Washington Field Office
____Stenographic Pool
____Secretary
____Correct
____Re-write
____Re-date
____See me
____Send file

These photos pertain to new orleans situation re Huey Langlete.

62-32509

E. A. TAMM

27

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
EASTERN DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA
NEW ORLEANS DIVISION

In the District Court of the United States in and for the Eastern District of Louisiana, New Orleans Division, at the MAY term thereof, A. D., 1958.

The Grand Jurors of the United States, duly empaneled, sworn and charged at the term aforesaid, of the court aforesaid, on their oaths present and charge:

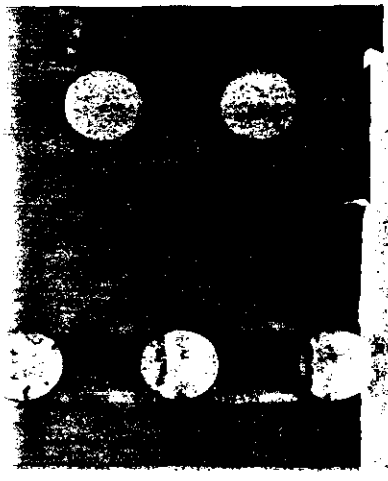
That one ABRAHAM L. SHERMAN, one HERBERT W. [illegible], one HENRY J. MILLER, one ROBERT J. [illegible], and one DORVIN [illegible], JR., whose full names are to your Grand Jurors otherwise unknown, hereinafter called defendants, in the New Orleans Division of the Eastern District of Louisiana, and within the jurisdiction of this Court, on or about the 1st day of January, 1956, the exact date being to your Grand Jurors unknown, and continuously thereafter until the date of this indictment, having unlawfully, wilfully, knowingly and fraudulently, at New Orleans, Louisiana, and other places to your Grand Jurors unknown, devised and intended to devise a scheme and artifice to defraud, and for obtaining money and property by means of false and fraudulent pretenses, representations and promises, from the Board of Levee Commissioners of the Orleans Levee District, and the Taxpayers of the City of New Orleans and the State of Louisiana, and divers other persons to your Grand Jurors unknown, which scheme and artifice to defraud was to be effected by the use and misuse of the United States Post Office establishment, in furtherance of said scheme and artifice to defraud, did deposit and cause to be deposited in an authorized depository for mail matter for mailing and delivery, and knowingly caused to be delivered by mail by the Post Office establishment of the United States, according to the direction thereon, divers and sundry letters, checks, and receipts, which said scheme and artifice to defraud was in substance as follows:

That the said Board of Levee Commissioners of the Orleans Levee District was and is an agency of the State of Louisiana; that the said ABRAHAM L. SHERMAN, defendant herein, was then lately a member of and Presi-

62-978

28

dent of the said Board of Levee Commissioners of the Orleans Levee District; that the said ROBERT W. [illegible], defendant herein, was a member of the said Board of Levee Commissioners of the Orleans Levee District, and Chairman of its Finance Committee; that the defendants, ROBERT J. HERMAN and MERVIN T. HARRIS, JR., were and are engaged in the investment, bond and securities business under the trade name of Herman, Harris & Company; that the defendant, ROBERT J. HERMAN, was and is a certified public accountant; that the said Board of Levee Commissioners of the Orleans Levee District had outstanding its bonds as follows, to-wit:



$2,067,000 par value 3½ Refunding Bonds dated July 1, 1938;

$14,000 par value 3½ Improvement Bonds dated July 1, 1938;

$1,134,000 par value 3½ Separation Bonds dated November 1, 1938;

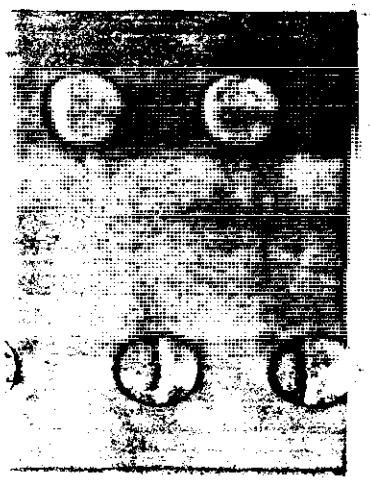
$[illegible],000 par value 3½ Refunding Bonds dated September 1, 1938;

$4,000,000 par value 4-4/4% Improvement Bonds dated April 1, 1937;

that the defendants herein would devise and arrange a plan for refunding the said outstanding bonds of the said Board of Levee Commissioners of the Orleans Levee District, which plan would be proposed to the said Board of Levee Commissioners of the Orleans Levee District by the defendants, ROBERT J. HERMAN and MERVIN T. HARRIS, JR., and which plan would include provisions for the payment of certain fees to the said ROBERT J. HERMAN and MERVIN T. HARRIS, JR.; that the defendant, ROBERT J. HERMAN, on behalf of himself and of the other defendants, would appear before the said Board of Levee Commissioners of the Orleans Levee District at a meeting of said Board, and would present and propose the said plan as being the plan of his firm, Herman, Harris & Company, and the said ROBERT J. HERMAN would state to the said Board of Levee Commissioners of the Orleans Levee District that the said plan had been presented to Richard W. Leche, then Governor of the State of Louisiana, and that the said plan had the approval of the said Richard W. Leche; that the defendant, ROBERT W. [illegible], on behalf of himself and of the other defendants, would corruptly, unduly and immorally urge and influence the members of the said Board of Levee Commissioners of the Orleans Levee District to accept

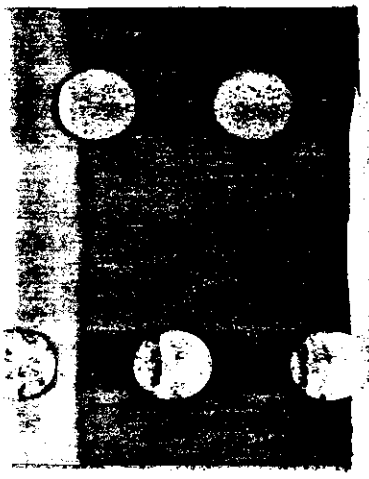
the said plan and to employ the defendant, ROBERT J. HERMAN, and the defendant, MERVIN T. HARRIS, JR., to assist the said Board of Levee Commissioners of the Orleans Levee District in giving effect to such refunding plan; that the defendant, ABRAHAM L. SHERMAN, then lately the President of the said Board of Levee Commissioners of the Orleans Levee District and an appointee of some of the other members thereof, on behalf of himself and of the other defendants, would secretly, unduly and immorally use his influence with the said members of the Board and with Richard W. Leche, then Governor of the State of Louisiana, for the purpose of obtaining their approval of the said plan and the employment of the defendant, ROBERT J. HERMAN, and the defendant, MERVIN T. HARRIS, JR., on a percentage that on a result of the representations, promises and claims made by the defendants herein, the Board of Levee Commissioners of the Orleans Levee District would approve the said proposed plan for refunding of the aforesaid then outstanding bond issues of the said Board of Levee Commissioners of the Orleans Levee District and would enter into a contract with the defendants, ROBERT J. HERMAN and MERVIN T. HARRIS, JR., which contract would prove that as compensation for their services in effecting the said refunding plan, the said ROBERT J. HERMAN and the said MERVIN T. HARRIS, JR., would be paid 25% of the savings to be effected through lowering the interest rates of the said outstanding bonds of the said Board of Levee Commissioners of the Orleans Levee District; that it was a part of said scheme and artifice to defraud that the defendants would unduly, corruptly, immorally and illegally influence the action of the said Board of Levee Commissioners of the Orleans Levee District and one of its members, the defendant, HERBERT W. MACHENBACH, on the said proposed refunding plan by secretly and surreptitiously paying and causing to be paid to the said HERBERT W. MACHENBACH, defendant, a certain portion of the fees which the defendants, ROBERT J. HERMAN and MERVIN T. HARRIS, JR., would receive from the Board of Levee Commissioners of the Orleans Levee District for effecting the said refunding plan, as aforesaid, which payment he, the defendant, HERBERT W. MACHENBACH, would conceal from the other members of the said Board;

That it was also a part of the said scheme and artifice to defraud that the defendant, ABRAHAM L. [redacted], would receive a substantial portion of the fees to be paid the said defendants, ROBERT J. MILLER and MARVIN T. HARRIS, JR., by the said Board of Levee Commissioners of the Orleans Levee District as aforesaid, and that this payment would also be concealed from the members of the said Board;

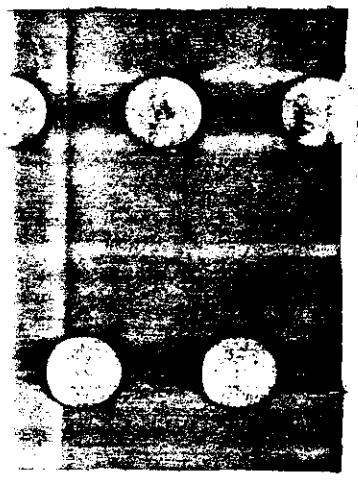


That it was also a part of the said scheme and artifice to defraud that the defendants would corruptly, [redacted] and illegally pay and cause to be paid sums of money amounting in the aggregate to $10,000.00 as a bribe to one Charles Fitzer, an employee in the office of the Board of Levee Commissioners of the Orleans Levee District, who would act as a spy and informer, and who would corruptly and illegally reveal to the defendants confidential information concerning competitors of the said ROBERT J. MILLER and MARVIN T. HARRIS, JR.; that it was also a part of said scheme and artifice to defraud that the defendants would charge the Board of Levee Commissioners of the Orleans Levee District an exorbitant and excessive fee, far beyond the value of any services actually rendered by any of the said defendants; that in calculating the fee alleged to be due the defendants, ROBERT J. MILLER and MARVIN T. HARRIS, JR., by the said Board of Levee Commissioners of the Orleans Levee District, the said defendants would charge the said Board of Levee Commissioners of the Orleans Levee District 50% of monies not in fact saved to the said Board of Levee Commissioners of the Orleans Levee District by virtue of the refunding of its said bonds; that on a saving of approximately $729,000.00 in interest to the said Board of Levee Commissioners of the Orleans Levee District the said defendants would render, and cause to be rendered, bills for their services, which bills would aggregate approximately $486,000.00; that after the payment of bribes to the said Charles Fitzer, as aforesaid, and other payments in connection with the said refunding plan, the said defendants herein would divide among themselves the sum of approximately $390,220.01; that solely for the purpose of effecting the distribution of the said sum of $390,220.01, the defendants, ABRAHAM L. [redacted], ROBERT J. MILLER, ROBERT J. [redacted] and MARVIN T. HARRIS, JR., would form a partnership; that of said sum of

$[illegible] the defendant, ABRAHAM L. [illegible] would receive [illegible], or $[illegible]; that the defendants, ROBERT J. [illegible] and [illegible] T. HARRIS, JR., would each receive [illegible], or $[illegible] each, and the defendant, HENRY J. MILLER would receive [illegible], or $[illegible]; that solely for the purpose of effecting the surreptitious and secret payment to the defendant, HERBERT W. WAGUESPACK, of his share of the said fees, the defendant, HENRY J. MILLER and the defendant, HERBERT W. WAGUESPACK, would form a partnership, and of the said sum of $[illegible] received by him, the defendant, HENRY J. MILLER, would pay to the defendant, HERBERT W. WAGUESPACK, [illegible], or $[illegible], and would retain the balance of $[illegible]; that all of the defendants herein agreed among themselves that they would lend their mutual aid and assistance in securing from the Board of Levee Commissioners of the Orleans Levee District its approval of the said refunding plan and of the employment of the defendants, ROBERT J. [illegible] and [illegible] T. HARRIS, JR., for the purpose of effecting said plan and in making a surreptitious distribution of the fees which would be paid by the said Board of Levee Commissioners of the Orleans Levee District in connection therewith;



And the Grand Jurors say and present: That the said representations, pretenses and claims were false and fraudulent in this, to-wit: That the said agreement entered into by and between the said Board of Levee Commissioners of the Orleans Levee District and the defendants, ROBERT J. [illegible] and [illegible] T. HARRIS, JR., for the refunding of the aforesaid bonds of the said Board was fraudulent, fictitious and false for the following reasons, to-wit: that the fees provided therein were exorbitant, excessive and illegal and far beyond the value of any services rendered and to be rendered by any of the said defendants; that the said Board of Levee Commissioners of the Orleans Levee District was deprived of the fair, unbiased, impartial and untrammelled judgment of its members in passing upon the merits of said contract by reason of the fact that the defendants herein bribed and caused to be bribed one of the members of the said board, namely, the defendant, HERBERT W. WAGUESPACK; that the said defendant, HERBERT W. WAGUESPACK, on behalf of himself and on behalf of the other defendants, actively, assiduously, corruptly, unduly and immorally did persuade and influence the other members



of the said Board of Levee Commissioners of the Orleans Levee District to accept the said refunding plan and to employ the defendants, ROBERT J. MILLER and MARVIN T. BARKER, JR.; that the defendant, ABRAHAM L. SHERMAN, on behalf of himself and on behalf of the other defendants herein, actively, continuously, corruptly, unduly and immorally did persuade and influence the members of the said Board of Levee Commissioners of the Orleans Levee District and Richard W. Leche, then Governor of the State of Louisiana, to approve said refunding plan and to effect the employment of the said defendants, ROBERT J. MILLER and MARVIN T. BARKER, JR.; that the said refunding plan did not effect the savings to the Board of Levee Commissioners of the Orleans Levee District which the defendants represented, pretended and claimed had been effected; that the defendants herein bribed and caused to be bribed an employee of the said Board of Levee Commissioners of the Orleans Levee District, namely, one Charles Fitzsimmons.

That in calculating the fees to be paid by the said Board of Levee Commissioners of the Orleans Levee District and in billing said Board for said fees the defendants, ROBERT J. MILLER and MARVIN T. BARKER, JR., on behalf of themselves and on behalf of the other defendants charged to and received from the said Board SIX of savings to be effected in the distant future without discounting said savings and without taking into consideration in any manner the then present value of said savings.

That it was the duty and obligation of the said defendant, HERBERT W. MAGUESPACK, as member of the Board and Chairman of the Finance Committee of the said Board of Levee Commissioners of the Orleans Levee District to have the outstanding bonds of the said Board refunded on the most reasonable and favorable terms available and possible to the said Board; that contrary to his said duty and obligation and in violation of the trust and confidence placed in him by the said Board of Levee Commissioners of the Orleans Levee District, the said defendant, HERBERT W. MAGUESPACK, did cause to be paid to him and did accept monies of the said Board for the purpose of influencing his judgment and action and the judgment and action of the other members of the said Board; that the defendants, ABRAHAM L. SHERMAN, HENRY J. MILLER, ROBERT J. MILLER and MARVIN T. BARKER, JR., aided, abetted, encouraged, counseled and assisted the said defendant, HERBERT W. MAGUESPACK, in betraying his duty

and obligation to the said Board of Levee Commissioners of the said Orleans Levee District and in violating the trust and confidence placed in him by the said Board, as aforesaid;

That the said Grand Jurors say, present and find: That each and every one of the representations, pretenses and claims made and intended to be made by the said defendants were false and untrue and intended to be false and untrue and at all times mentioned herein were known by the said defendants to be false and untrue, and were made and intended to be made by the said defendants for the purpose and with the intention of obtaining from the Board of Levee Commissioners of the Orleans Levee District and the Taxpayers of the City of New Orleans and State of Louisiana sums of money not lawfully due, and converting same to the use and benefit of said defendants;

That they, the said defendants, on or about the 4th day of September, 1937, at New Orleans, Louisiana, in the New Orleans Division of the Eastern District of Louisiana and within the jurisdiction of this Court for the purpose of executing the scheme and artifice aforesaid, unlawfully, fraudulently and feloniously did knowingly deposit and cause to be deposited in an authorized depository for mail matter of the United States at New Orleans, Louisiana, a certain letter and check enclosed in a postpaid envelope addressed to American National Bank and Trust Co., LaSalle Street at Washington, Chicago, Illinois, to be sent and delivered by the Post Office establishment of the United States, which letter and check were and are of the tenor following, to-wit:

"September 4th, 1937.

American National Bank and Trust Co.,
LaSalle Street at Washington,
Chicago, Illinois.

Gentlemen: Attention: Mr. Robert Strawn,
Vice-President.

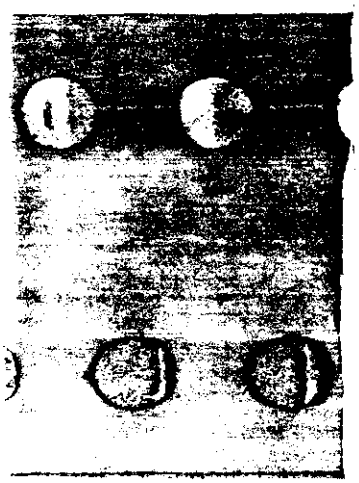
At the request of Newman, Harris and Company, of this city, as pay their letter of the 2nd instant, we are enclosing herewith New York exchange on the Chemical Bank and Trust Company of New York City, drawn by the American Bank and Trust Company, of New Orleans, being check No. 87720, dated September 4, 1937, in the amount of $99,784.33 and payable to the order of American National Bank and Trust Company, of Chicago.

Please credit the proceeds of this check to the account of Newman, Harris and Company of New Orleans.

Very truly yours,

[illegible] CHAS. J. DOMBER,
[illegible] SECRETARY"

"AMERICAN BANK & TRUST CO. 14-[illegible]
New Orleans



New Orleans SEP 4 1937 19__ No. 27726

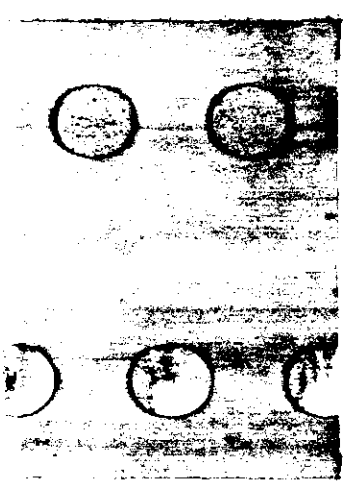
Pay to the
Order of AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK AND TRUST CO. $[illegible]
CHICAGO, ILL.

Exactly Ninety Nine Thousand Seven Hundred Sixty Four Dollars 00 cents Exactly

CHEMICAL BANK & TRUST CO.
[illegible] NEW YORK

(Signed) [illegible]
President-Cashier

Entered by
(Sgd) C. A. deLeon
Record Clerk



that at the time of placing and causing to be placed the said letter and check in an authorized depository for mail matter of the United States aforesaid, the defendants, ABRAHAM L. [illegible], HERBERT W. [illegible], HENRY J. MILLER, ROBERT J. [illegible] and MARVIN T. HARRIS, JR., then and there well knew that the said letter and check were for the purpose of executing the said scheme and artifice and were for the purpose of defrauding the Board of Levee Commissioners of the Orleans Levee District and the Taxpayers of the City of New Orleans and State of Louisiana; contrary to the form of the statute in such case made and provided and against the peace and dignity of the United States.

COUNT TWO.

And the Grand Jurors aforesaid, upon their oaths aforesaid, do further present and charge: That the defendants, on or about the 8th day of September, 1937, in said division and in said district and within the jurisdiction of this Court, so having unlawfully, wilfully and fraudulently devised a scheme and artifice to defraud and to obtain money and property by means of false and fraudulent pretenses, representations and claims, that is to say, the same scheme and artifice that is set forth and described in the first count of this indictment, the allegations concerning which, in said first count, are incorporated by reference thereto in this count as fully as if they were here repeated; and, for the purpose of executing

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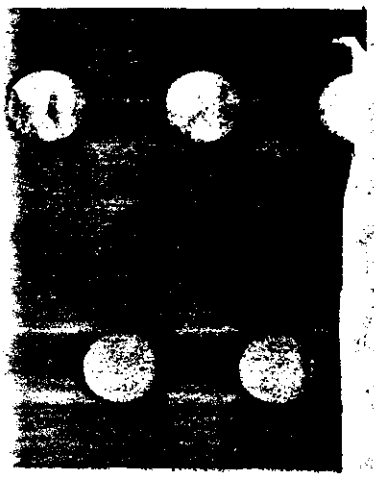
said scheme and artifice, unlawfully, wilfully and feloniously did knowingly cause to be delivered by mail by the Post Office establishment of the United States, according to the direction thereon, a certain registered return receipt addressed to Board of Levee Commissioners, 600 Common, New Orleans, Louisiana, which registered return receipt was and is of the tenor following, to-wit:



POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT
Official Business

Penalty for Private Use to Avoid Payment of Postage, $300

REGISTERED ARTICLE No. 12[illegible]

Chicago, Ill.
Sep 7
4 PM
1937
Old P.O. Annex

Insured Parcel No. _____

Postmark of Delivering Office and Date of Delivery

RETURN TO Board of Levee Com

Street and Number, or Post Office Box | 600 Common

NEW ORLEANS,
Louisiana.

RETURN RECEIPT

Received from the Postmaster the Registered or Insured Article, the original number of which appears on the face of this Card.

_____
(Signature or name of addressee)

RECEIVED
SEP 7 1937

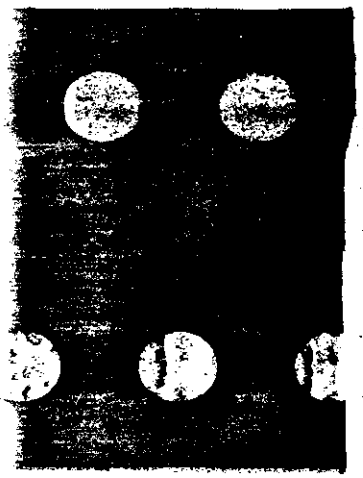
(Signed) E. Doris
(Signature of addressee's agent)

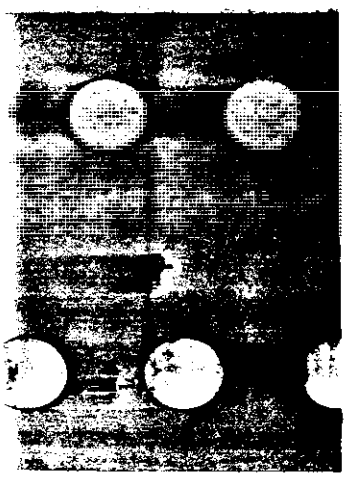
Date of Delivery, _____ 193 .
AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK AND TRUST COMPANY
of Chicago
Form 3811

that at the time of causing to be delivered by mail by the Post Office establishment of the United States, according to the direction thereon, the said registered return receipt, the defendants, ABRAHAM L. SHERRAH, HERBERT W. WAGGENBACK, HENRY J. MILLER, ROBERT J. KEEMAN and NORVIN T. HARRIS, JR., then and there well knew that the said registered return receipt was for the purpose of executing the said scheme and artifice and was for the purpose of defrauding the Board of Levee Commissioners of the Orleans Levee District and the Taxpayers of the City of New Orleans and State of Louisiana; contrary to the form of the statute in such case made and provided and against the peace and dignity of the United States.

COUNT TENTH.

And the Grand Jurors aforesaid, upon their oaths aforesaid, do further present and charge: that the defendants, on or about the 4th day October, 1937, in said division and in said district and within the jurisdiction of this Court, so having unlawfully, wilfully and fraudulently devised a scheme and artifice to defraud and to obtain money and property by means of false and fraudulent pretenses, representations and claims, that is to say, the same scheme and artifice that is set forth and described in the first count of this indictment, the allegations concerning which, in said first count, are incorporated by reference thereto in this count as fully as if they were here repeated; and, for the purpose of executing said scheme and artifice, unlawfully, wilfully and feloniously did knowingly deposit and cause to be deposited in an authorized depository for mail matter of the United States at New Orleans, Louisiana, a certain letter and check enclosed in a postpaid envelope addressed to American National Bank & Trust Co., LaSalle Street at Washington, Chicago, Illinois, to be sent and delivered by the Post Office establishment of the United States, which letter and check were and are of the tenor following, to-wit:





"October 4, 1937

American National Bank & Trust Co.,
LaSalle Street at Washington,
Chicago, Illinois.

Gentlemen:

Attention: Mr. Robert Strauss, V.P.

We are enclosing herewith cashier's check of the American Bank & Trust Company of New Orleans drawn on the Chemical Bank & Trust Company of New York in the amount of $161,032.50, check #20076, payable to the order of the American National Bank & Trust Company of Chicago.

Please consider this your authority to credit proceeds of this check to the account of Newman, Harris & Company, New Orleans.

Very truly yours,

CJD:SF
encls.

CHAS. J. DONNER
SECRETARY"

"AMERICAN BANK & TRUST CO. 14-60
New Orleans 6-40

New Orleans OCT 4 1937 19____ No.20076

Pay to the
Order of AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK AND TRUST CO. $161,032.50
OF CHICAGO ILL.

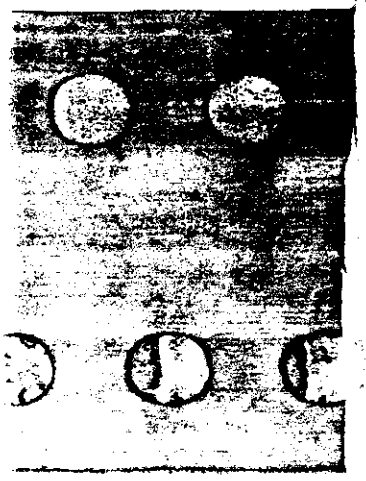
37

Exactly One Hundred Sixty One Thousand Thirty Two Dollars 50 Cents

CHEMICAL BANK & TRUST CO.
1-10 New York

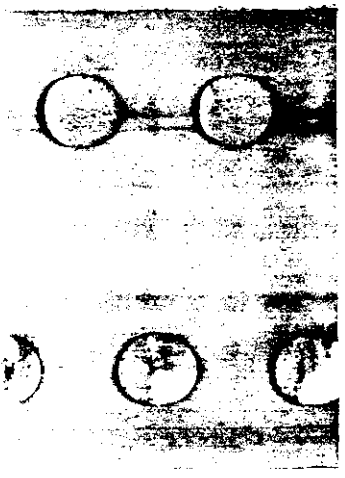
(Signed) [illegible]
Vice President

Entered by
(Signed) C. A. [illegible]
Record Clerk



that at the time of placing and causing to be placed the said letter and check in an authorized depository for mail matter of the United States aforesaid, the defendants, ABRAHAM L. [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible] F. MILLER, ROBERT F. [illegible] and [illegible], JR., then and there well knew that the said letter and check were for the purpose of executing the said scheme and artifice and were for the purpose of defrauding the Board of Levee Commissioners of the Orleans Levee District and the Taxpayers of the City of New Orleans and State of Louisiana; contrary to the form of the statute in such case made and provided and against the peace and dignity of the United States.

COUNT FOUR.



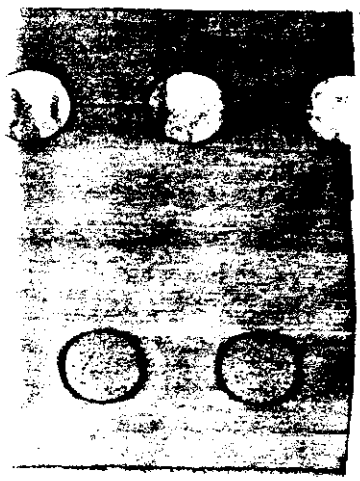
And the Grand Jurors aforesaid, upon their oaths aforesaid, do further present and charge: That the defendants, on or about the 15th day of June, 1937, in said division and in said district and within the jurisdiction of this Court, so having unlawfully, wilfully and fraudulently devised a scheme and artifice to defraud and to obtain money and property by means of false and fraudulent pretenses, representations and claims, that is to say, the same scheme and artifice that is set forth and described in the first count of this indictment, the allegations concerning which, in said first count, are incorporated by reference thereto in this count as fully as if they were here repeated; and, for the purpose of executing said scheme and artifice, unlawfully, wilfully and feloniously did knowingly deposit and cause to be deposited in an authorized depository for mail matter of the United States at New Orleans, Louisiana, a certain check enclosed in a postpaid envelope addressed to The Bond Buyer, 67 Pearl Street, New York, N. Y., to be sent and delivered by the Post Office establishment of the United States, which check was and is of the tenor following, to-wit:

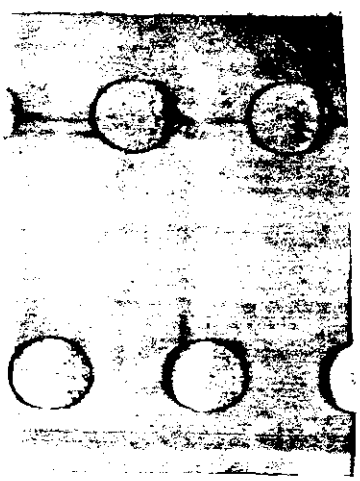
*No. 29715 New Orleans, La., JUN 10, 1937 193_

BOARD OF LEVEE COMMISSIONERS, ORLEANS LEVEE DISTRICT

Upon the Payee Endorsing the Reverse Side of this Voucher Check

38





The WHITNEY NATIONAL BANK OF NEW ORLEANS will

Pay To The Order Of The Bond Buyer . . . . . $[illegible]

THE SUM OF $[illegible] & 00 Cts . . . . . DOLLARS

BOARD OF LEVEE COMMISSIONERS, ORLEANS LEVEE DISTRICT

(Signed) Chas. J. Denner, Secretary — (Signed) J. A. Thomas, President Pro Tempore — (Signed) Herbert W. Wagnerspack, Chairman Finance Committee, President

. . . . . .

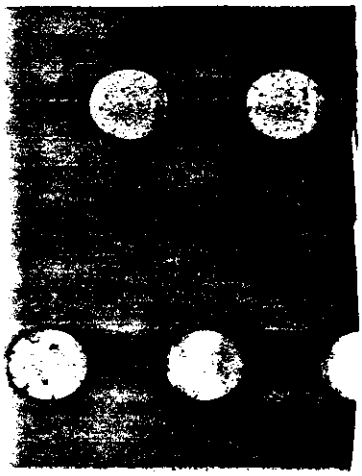
Date	Explanation	Check Issued	Discount	Net
	As per your Statement rendered June 4, 1937			
	Advertising $[illegible] Refunding Bonds, issue of March 1, 1937 January [illegible], 1937	[illegible]		
Jun.14	Advertising $1,[illegible] Refunding issue of May 1st, 1937, March 2, 1937.	[illegible]		[illegible]

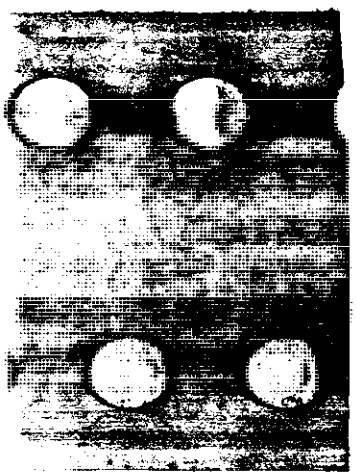
that at the time of placing and causing to be placed the said check in an authorized depository for mail matter of the United States aforesaid, the defendants, ABRAHAM L. [illegible], [illegible] W. WAGNERSPACK, [illegible] J. [illegible], ROBERT J. [illegible] and NORVIN T. HARRIS, JR., then and there well knew that the said check was for the purpose of executing the said scheme and artifice and was for the purpose of defrauding the Board of Levee Commissioners of the Orleans Levee District and the Taxpayers of the City of New Orleans and State of Louisiana; contrary to the form of the statute in such case made and provided and against the peace and dignity of the United States.

COUNT FIVE.

And the Grand Jurors aforesaid, upon their oaths aforesaid, do further present and charge: That the defendants, on or about the [illegible]th day of November, 1936, in said division and in said district and within the jurisdiction of this Court, do having unlawfully, wilfully and fraudulently devised a scheme and artifice to defraud and to obtain money and property by means of false and fraudulent pretenses, representations and claims, that is to say, the same scheme and artifice that is set forth and described in the first count of this indictment, the allegations concerning which, in said first count, are incorporated by reference thereto in this count as fully as if they were here repeated; and, for the purpose of executing said scheme

and artifice, unlawfully, wilfully and feloniously did knowingly deposit and cause to be deposited in an authorized depository for mail matter of the United States at New Orleans, Louisiana, a certain New Orleans Item Newspaper, dated November 28, 1936, addressed to James Hamilton, Librarian, L. S. U., Baton Rouge, La., from The New Orleans Item, New Orleans, Louisiana, which newspaper among other things contained the advertisement of the Board of Levee Commissioners of the Orleans Levee District, which advertisement was and is of the tenor following, to-wit:





NOTICE TO HOLDERS

Bonds Called
BOARD OF LEVEE COMMISSIONERS
OF THE ORLEANS LEVEE DISTRICT
LOUISIANA

To Holders of "Refunding Bonds" and "Improvement Issue of 1936 Bonds" issued by the Board of Levee Commissioners of the Orleans Levee District, domiciled at New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all "Refunding Bonds, Issue of 1936" of the Board of Levee Commissioners of the Orleans Levee District, dated July 1, 1936, numbered from one (1) to one thousand and sixty-seven (1067) both inclusive, bearing interest at the rate of five per centum (5%) per annum, interest semi-annually on the first of January and first of July of each year, and maturing serially on July 1 in the years 1940 to 1976, both inclusive, issued by the Board of Levee Commissioners of the Orleans Levee District under authority of its resolution passed at a meeting of said Board on June 20, 1936, are now called for payment in both principal and interest, and shall be redeemed by the Board of Levee Commissioners of the Orleans Levee District at par, a premium of three (3%) percent, and accrued interest on January 1, 1937.

These bonds may be redeemed at the office of the Whitney National Bank of New Orleans, New Orleans, Louisiana, or at the office of the State Treasurer in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, or at The New York Trust Company, New York, N. Y., at the option of the holder.

NOTICE IS ALSO HEREBY GIVEN that $314,000 bonds of the issue of "Improvement Issue of 1936 Bonds" of the Board of Levee Commissioners of the Orleans Levee District, dated July 1, 1936, said $314,000 bonds being the last bonds of said issue in numerical order of issuance numbered from one hundred eighty-seven (187) to one thousand (1000), both inclusive, bearing interest at the rate of five (5%) per centum per annum, interest payable semi-annually on the first of January and first of July of each year, and maturing serially on July 1 in the years 1944 to 1956 both inclusive, issued by the Board of Levee Commissioners of the Orleans Levee District under authority of its resolution passed at a meeting of the Board on June 16, 1936, are now called for payment in both principal and interest, and shall be redeemed by the Board of Levee Commissioners of the Orleans Levee District at par, a premium of five (5%) per cent, and accrued interest on January 1, 1937.

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These bonds may be redeemed at the office of the Whitney National Bank of New Orleans, New Orleans, Louisiana, or at the office of the State Treasurer, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, at the option of the holder.

Holders of the aforesaid bonds are further notified that if said bonds are not presented for redemption on or before January 1, 1937, interest shall cease to run from and after said date.

This notice is given in accordance with resolution of redemption passed by the Board of Levee Commissioners of the Orleans Levee District at its meeting held on [illegible] 27, 19[illegible].

[illegible], Secretary
Board of Levee Commissioners of the
Orleans Levee District.

J. A. Thomas, President Pro-Tem
New Orleans, La., November [illegible], 19[illegible].
Nov. [illegible], Dec. [illegible], 19, [illegible], 19[illegible].

that at the time of placing and causing to be placed the said newspaper in an authorized depository for mail matter of the United States aforesaid, the defendants, ABRAHAM L. [illegible], [illegible] W. [illegible], [illegible] J. [illegible], ROBERT J. [illegible] and [illegible] T. [illegible], JR., then and there well knew that the said newspaper was for the purpose of executing the said scheme and artifice and was for the purpose of defrauding the Board of Levee Commissioners of the Orleans Levee District and the Taxpayers of the City of New Orleans and State of Louisiana, contrary to the form of the statute in such case made and provided and against the peace and dignity of the United States.

ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL
OF THE UNITED STATES

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY

ASSISTANT U. S. ATTORNEY

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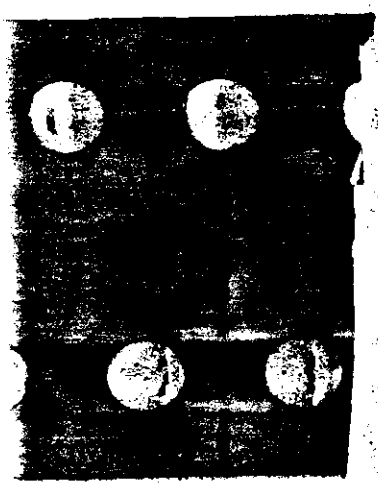
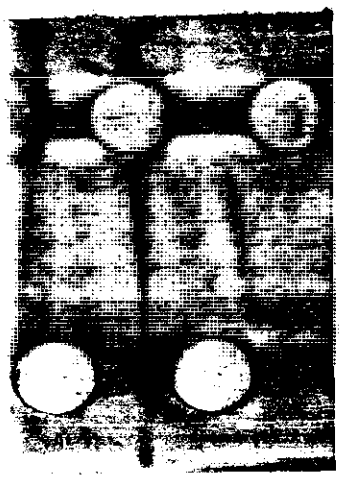
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
EASTERN DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA
NEW ORLEANS DIVISION

In the District Court of the United States in and for the Eastern District of Louisiana, New Orleans Division, at the [illegible] term thereof A. D. 1950.



The Grand Jurors of the United States duly [illegible], [illegible] and charged at New Orleans, Louisiana, at the [illegible] aforesaid, of the Court aforesaid, on their oaths present and charge:

That one GEORGE CALDWELL, whose full name is to your Grand Jurors otherwise unknown, hereinafter called the defendant, in the New Orleans Division of the Eastern District of Louisiana, and within the jurisdiction of this Court on or about the 1st day of January, 1950, the exact date being unknown to your Grand Jurors and continuously thereafter until the date of this indictment, having unlawfully, wilfully, knowingly and fraudulently at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, New Orleans, Louisiana, and other places to your Grand Jurors unknown, devised and intended to devise a scheme and artifice to defraud and for obtaining money and property by means of false and fraudulent pretenses, representations and promises from Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, the State of Louisiana and the Taxpayers of the State of Louisiana, and divers other persons to your Grand Jurors unknown, which scheme and artifice to defraud was to be effected by the use and misuse of the United States Post Office establishment, in furtherance of said scheme and artifice to defraud did deposit and cause to be deposited in an authorized depository for mail matter for mailing and delivery and knowingly caused to be delivered by mail and by the Post Office establishment of the United States according to the direction thereon divers and sundry letters and checks, which said scheme and artifice to defraud was in substance as follows:



That the said Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College was carrying on an extensive program of building construction on its campus at Baton Rouge, Louisiana; that the defendant, GEORGE CALDWELL, was employed by the said Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College as Superintendent of Construction in charge of said building construction program; that as Superintendent of Construction, the said GEORGE CALDWELL was entrusted with or assumed the duty of obtaining from and receiving from contractors, subcontractors

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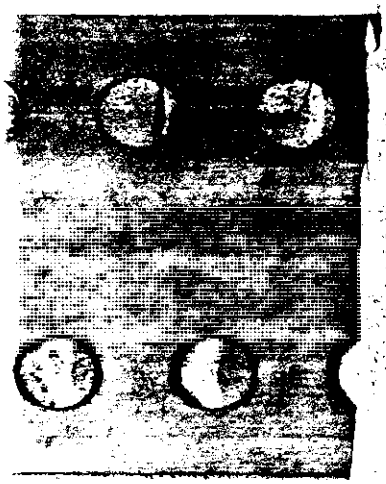
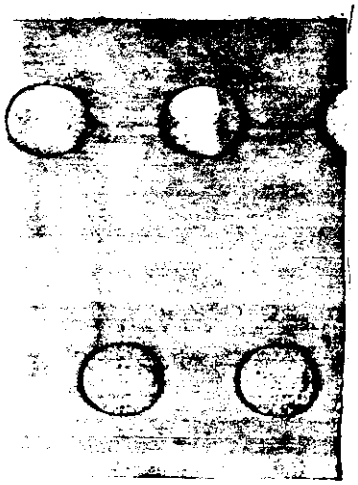
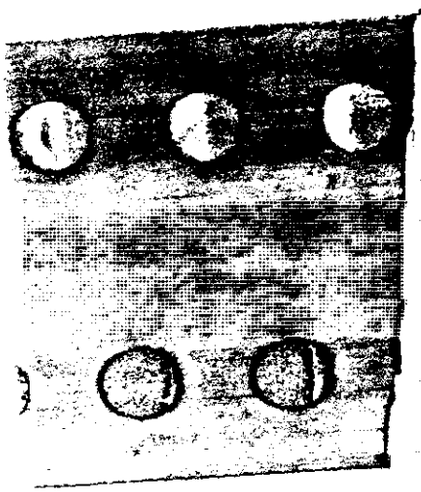
and material dealers bids on various work to be done and materials to be furnished in connection with the said building construction program; that the said defendant by letter and verbally would invite and request contractors, subcontractors, and material dealers to furnish prices and make bids on various work to be done and materials to be furnished in connection with said building construction program; that when said contractors, subcontractors and material dealers would call on the said defendant at his office in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, for the purpose of [illegible] said prices and bids, the said defendant, after [illegible] said prices and bids, would instruct said contractors, subcontractors and material dealers to add certain amounts to their prices and bids, which amounts the said defendant would advise and instruct the said contractors, subcontractors, and material dealers were to be paid over to him, the said defendant, when the said contractors, subcontractors and material dealers were paid by the said Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College; that when the said contractors, subcontractors and material dealers were paid by Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College for work done or material furnished by them in connection with the said building construction program, the said contractors, subcontractors and material dealers would pay to the said defendant and the said defendant would receive from the said contractors, subcontractors and material dealers, the amounts which he, the defendant, had instructed them to add to their bids and prices.

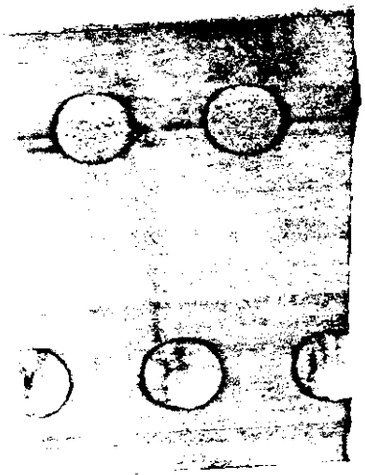




That one Clifford A. King of New Orleans, Louisiana, was and is engaged in the building specialties business, that is to say, he was and is in the business of furnishing and installing marble, stone, slate, face brick, glazed brick and tile and other building materials; that the said Clifford A. King submitted to the defendant, GEORGE CALDWELL, in his official capacity as Superintendent of Construction for Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, a bid to furnish and install certain material, to-wit, marble and alberine stone in connection with the construction of what is known as the Arts and Science Building; that the said defendant then instructed the said Clifford A. King to prepare a second bid and to add to the amount of the said original bid the amount of $3,000, and to pay over or "kick back" to him, the said defendant, this additional amount of $3,000

[illegible] that in accordance with the instructions of the said defendant the said Clifford A. King thereupon prepared a second bid, which included in addition to the amount provided for in the original bid the amount of $[illegible], which sum of $[illegible] was paid by the said Clifford A. King to the defendant; that the said Clifford A. King also submitted to the said defendant bids for furnishing and installing marble, slate, tile, granite and other materials in connection with the construction of [illegible] Univ[illegible] and Agricultural and Mechanical Buildings of buildings known as [illegible], [illegible] Field House, Westside Stadium, Agriculture Extension Building, Physics and Mathematics Building, Agriculture Center Building, Post Office and South Addition to the Field House; that in each of these instances the said Clifford A. King, before submitting his bid to the said defendant would ascertain from the said defendant the amounts which the said defendant would require to be added to the respective bids for payment to him, the said defendant, as what is commonly called "[illegible]"; that on the bid for furnishing and installing marble in connection with the construction of the Field House, the said Clifford A. King was instructed by the said defendant, GEORGE CALDWELL, to add the sum of $1,000 and that the said Clifford A. King did add the sum of $1,000 to the amount of said bid which said sum of $1,000 was paid by the said Clifford A. King to the said defendant; that on the bid of the said Clifford A. King for furnishing and installing slate in connection with the construction of the Westside Stadium, the said Clifford A. King was instructed by the said defendant to add the sum of $1,500 to the amount of the said bid, which said sum be paid to the said defendant; that on the bid of the said Clifford A. King for furnishing and installing marble and floor tile in connection with the construction of the Agriculture Extension Building, the said Clifford A. King was instructed by the said defendant to add the sum of $1,000 to the amount of said bid and that the said Clifford A. King did add the sum of $1,000 to the said bid, which said sum be paid to the said defendant; that on the bid of the said Clifford A. King for furnishing and installing marble and blackboards in connection with the construction of the Physics and Mathematics Building, the said Clifford A. King was instructed by the said defendant to add the sum of $1,500 to the amount of said bid and that the said Cliff[illegible] King did add the sum of $1,500 to the said bid, which said sum be pa[illegible] said defendant; that on the bid of the said Clifford A. King for [illegible] and installing granite, marble, slate and other materials in con[illegible]





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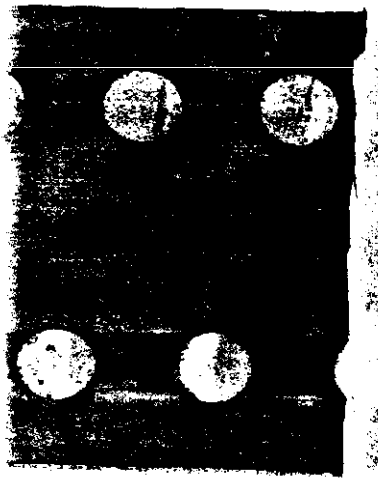
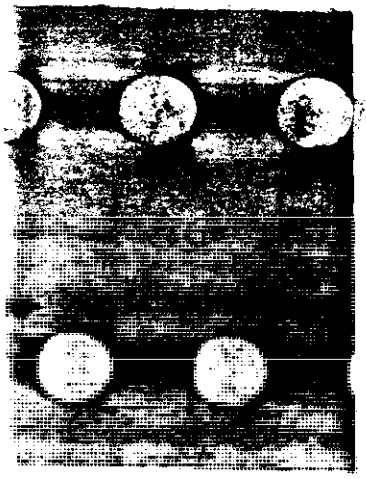
Construction of the Agriculture Center Building, the said Clifford A. King was instructed by the said defendant to add the sum of $5,000 to the amount of said bid and that the said Clifford A. King did add the sum of $5,000 to the said bid, which sum he paid to the said defendant; that on the bid of the said Clifford A. King for furnishing and installing marble in connection with the construction of the Post Office and South Addition to the Field House, the said Clifford A. King was instructed by the said defendant to add the sum of $5,000 to the amount of said bid and that the said Clifford A. King did add the sum of $5,000 to said bid, which sum he paid to the said defendant; that the said Clifford A. King in submitting the aforesaid bids would first prepare said bids in rough draft form; that he would then present the respective bids to the said defendant in said rough draft form for the reason that the said Clifford A. King would not then know the amount which the said defendant would require to be added for payment to him, the said defendant, as aforesaid; that in each instance after receiving the said rough draft form of bid, the said defendant would instruct the said Clifford A. King as to the amount in which the said bid was to be increased as aforesaid, and the said Clifford A. King would then increase the bid accordingly and submit to said defendant in formal manner that upon receipt of these formal bids by the defendant, he, the defendant, would approve them, thereby falsely and fraudulently certifying, representing and pretending that the said bids were correct and proper and that the entire amount of each of said bids would be payable by Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College to the said Clifford A. King upon the compliance by the said Clifford A. King with the terms of the bid, that is to say, upon the delivery of the material and the doing of the work required to be delivered or done under the bid; that the said defendant by virtue of his said false representations and pretenses would cause the Purchasing Department of the Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College to also approve the said bids and to issue a formal order or requisition covering each of said bids; that when payment was due to the said Clifford A. King by Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College





for furnishing materials and installing materials in accordance with the aforesaid bids, the said Clifford A. King would prepare bills and statements covering the amounts so falsely represented, pretended and claimed to be lawfully due on said bids, which he would convey and cause to be conveyed to the said defendant; that the said defendant would falsely and fraudulently approve, certify, represent, pretend and claim as being due the said Clifford A. King the full amounts of said bills and statements and send them to the office of the Auditor of the Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College for the issuance of checks in payment thereof; that relying upon the said fraudulent approval, certifications, representations, pretenses and claims of the said defendant, the said Auditor or other appropriate officer of said Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College would cause to be issued checks in payment of said bills and statements, which checks would be drawn against the account of the said Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College in a Baton Rouge bank; that the said Clifford A. King would deposit said checks to the credit of his account in the American Bank & Trust Company at New Orleans, Louisiana; that the said defendant would instruct the said Clifford A. King to pay the amounts which had been added to the original bids and bills at the instruction of said defendant as aforesaid in cash to him, the said defendant, said amounts being the differences between the amounts of the original bids and the amounts of the bids as increased in accordance with the defendant's instructions; that the said Clifford A. King would draw checks, payable to cash, against his account in the American Bank & Trust Company, New Orleans, for which checks he would obtain cash, which cash, he, the said Clifford A. King, would personally convey and pay to the said defendant at his office at the Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College; that the checks of Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College which said Clifford A. King deposited in the American Bank & Trust Company in New Orleans as aforesaid, would be transmitted by the said American Bank and Trust Company in New Orleans in accordance with its usual custom to the Federal Reserve Bank at New Orleans, Louisiana, which, in turn, in order to effect payment of said checks, would transmit the said checks to the City National

Bank in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, by depositing same in an authorized depositary for mail matter to be sent and delivered by the Post Office establishment of the United States.

That the Grand Jurors say and present that said representations, pretenses and claims were false and fraudulent in this, to-wit: that the said bids of the said Clifford A. King, which the said defendant approved for acceptance and represented and pretended were correct and proper, were in fact fictitious, false and fraudulent for the reason that the said defendant had caused the said Clifford A. King to add to the amounts of said bids sums of money, which, he, the said defendant, well knew were not due and payable by the said Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College; that the said defendant well knew that the bids of the said Clifford A. King which he, the said defendant, had approved for acceptance and represented and pretended were correct and proper were in fact fictitious, false and fraudulent for the reason that he, the said defendant, well knew that he had caused the said Clifford A. King to add to the amounts of said bids sums of money which he, the said defendant, well knew were not due and payable by the said Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College; that the said defendant well knew that as a result of his approval, certifications, representations, pretenses and claims, the said Purchasing Department of Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College would issue requisitions authorizing the said Clifford A. King to proceed with the furnishing of materials and doing of work covered by the said fraudulent and false bids; that as the said defendant well knew, the bills and statements of the said Clifford A. King were fraudulent and false for the reason that they included amounts of money which, he, the said defendant, had caused the said Clifford A. King to add to the amounts of his bids as aforesaid; that, as the said defendant well knew, the sums of money added by the said Clifford A. King to his said bids, bills and statements as aforesaid, were added solely for the purpose of enabling the said Clifford A. King and the said defendant to fraudulently and falsely obtain sums of money from the Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, which were not lawfully and legally due to the said Clifford A. King and the said defendant, but which sums of money would be paid by the said Clifford A. King to the said defendant as what is commonly known as "kick-backs" and "graft"; that

For such sums of money so unlawfully and illegally obtained from the Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College by the said Clifford A. King and the said defendant and in turn paid by the said Clifford A. King to the defendant herein, the Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College would not and did not receive anything of value.

And the said Grand Jurors say, present and find that each and every one of the pretenses, representations and claims made and intended to be made by the said defendant were false and untrue and intended to be false and untrue and all those mentioned herein were known by said defendant to be false and untrue and were made and intended to be made by the said defendant for the purpose and with the intention of obtaining from Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College and the State of Louisiana the sum of $11,500 but lawfully due, and converting the same to the use and benefit of said defendant.

That he, the said defendant, on or about the 11th day of September, 1936, at New Orleans, Louisiana, in the New Orleans Division of the Eastern District of Louisiana and within the jurisdiction of this Court for the purpose of executing the scheme and artifice aforesaid, unlawfully, fraudulently and feloniously did knowingly deposit and cause to be deposited in an authorized depository for mail matter of the United States at New Orleans, Louisiana, a certain letter enclosed in a postpaid envelope addressed to Mr. George Caldwell, Superintendent of Construction, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, to be sent and delivered by the Post Office establishment of the United States, which letter was and is of the tenor following, to-wit:

September 11, 1936

Mr. George Caldwell
Supt. of Construction
La. State University
Baton Rouge, La.

Re: Agricultural Building

Dear Sir:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of September 10th regarding the marble work on the above mentioned job. It is going to be impossible for us to get shipment of the basement portion of this job ready in time to complete same by September 21st. However, I am today wiring Gray Face Marble Company requesting them to give us the quickest shipping date possible on this portion of the marble

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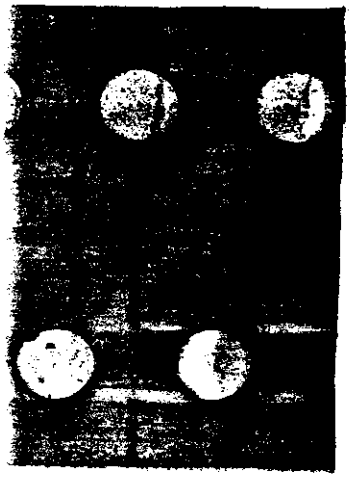
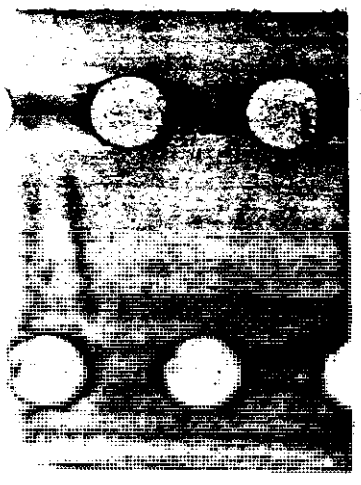
and I will advise you definitely when I can complete installation in the basement when I receive their answer.

Yours very truly,

CLIFFORD A. KING

CAK:kh By _____





that at the time of placing and causing to be placed the said letter in an authorized depository for mail matter of the United States aforesaid, the defendant then and there knew that the said letter was for the purpose of executing the said scheme and artifice and for the purpose of defrauding Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, the State of Louisiana and the Taxpayers of the State of Louisiana contrary to the form of the statute in such case made and provided and against the peace and dignity of the United States.

COUNT TWO.

And the Grand Jurors aforesaid, upon their oaths aforesaid, do further present and charge that the defendant, on or about the 10th day of September, 1936, in said division and in said district and within the jurisdiction of this Court, so having unlawfully, wilfully and fraudulently devised a scheme and artifice to defraud and to obtain money and property by means of false and fraudulent pretenses, representations and promises, that is to say, the same scheme and artifice that is set forth and described in the first count of this indictment, the allegations concerning which, in said first count, are incorporated by reference thereto in this count as fully as if they were here repeated; and, for the purpose of executing said scheme and artifice, unlawfully, wilfully and feloniously did knowingly cause to be delivered by mail by the Post Office establishment of the United States, according to the direction thereon, a certain letter enclosed in a post-paid envelope, addressed to Mr. Clifford King, Jr., 404 Masonic Temple Building, New Orleans, Louisiana, which letter was and is of the tenor following, to-wit:

"September 10, 1936

Mr. Clifford King Jr.
404 Masonic Temple Bldg.
New Orleans, Louisiana

Re: Agric. Ext. Bldg.

Dear Mr. King:

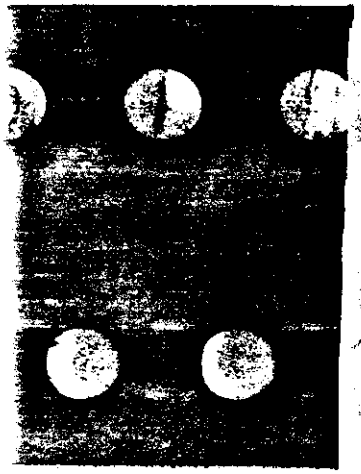
As we will try to complete the basement of the

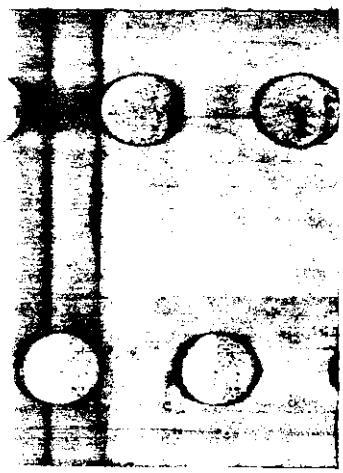
Agricultural Extension Building by September 15, for the opening of school, we would like for you to make all possible effort that you can to get out the marble, for the basement, only, at once.

Please let us know by return mail when you can have this material on the job, and in place, so that we might make a report to Mr. Smith on this item.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) George Caldwell
George Caldwell
Supt. Construction
L.S.U.





that it be the duty of persons to be delivered by mail by the Post Office establishment of the United States, according to the direction thereon, the said letter, the defendant, GEORGE CALDWELL, then and there well knew that the said letter was for the purpose of executing the said scheme and artifice and was for the purpose of defrauding Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, the State of Louisiana and the Taxpayers of the State of Louisiana; contrary to the form of the statute in such case made and provided and against the peace and dignity of the United States.

COUNT THREE.

And the Grand Jurors aforesaid, upon their oaths aforesaid, do further present and charge that the defendant, on or about the 15th day of September, 1936, in said division and in said district and within the jurisdiction of this Court, so having unlawfully, wilfully and fraudulently devised a scheme and artifice to defraud and to obtain money and property by means of false and fraudulent pretenses, representations and promises, that is to say, the same scheme and artifice that is set forth and described in the first count of this indictment, the allegations concerning which, in said first count, are incorporated by reference thereto in this count as fully as if they were here repeated; and, for the purpose of executing said scheme and artifice, unlawfully, wilfully and feloniously did knowingly cause to be delivered by mail by the Post Office establishment of the United States, according to the direction thereon, a certain letter enclosed in a

postpaid envelope, addressed to Mr. Clifford King, [illegible] Masonic Temple Building, New Orleans, Louisiana, which letter was and is of the tenor following, to-wit:

"September [illegible], 19[illegible]

Mr. Clifford King
[illegible] Masonic Temple Bldg.
New Orleans, Louisiana

Re: Agri. Ext. Bldg.

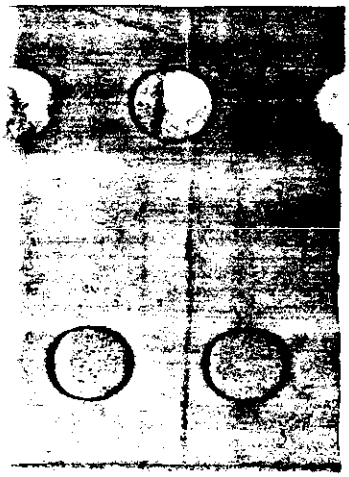
Dear Mr. King:

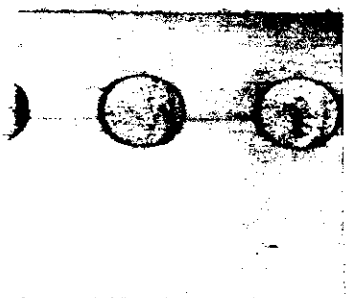
Enclosed find sketch of dimensions in men's toilets on the first floor of Agricultural Extension Building.

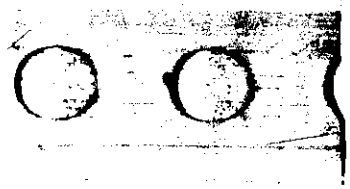
Your marble details call of [illegible], which is not according to the general plans, therefore please correct this at once, according to the sketch we are giving you.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) George Caldwell
George Caldwell,
Supt. Construction
L.S.U."







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that at the time of causing to be delivered by mail by the Post Office establishment of the United States, according to the direction thereon, the said letter, the defendant, GEORGE CALDWELL, then and there well knew that the said letter was for the purpose of executing the said scheme and artifice and was for the purpose of defrauding Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, the State of Louisiana and the Taxpayers of the State of Louisiana; contrary to the form of the statute in such case made and provided and against the peace and dignity of the United States.

COUNT FOUR.

And the Grand Jurors aforesaid, upon their oaths aforesaid, do further present and charge: that the defendant, on or about the [illegible] day of March, 1937, in said division and in said district, and within the jurisdiction of this Court, so having unlawfully, wilfully and fraudulently

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devised a scheme and artifice to defraud and to obtain money and property by means of false and fraudulent pretenses, representations and promises, that is to say, the same scheme and artifice that is set forth and described in the first count of this indictment, the allegations concerning which, in said first count, are incorporated by reference herein in this count as fully as if they were here repeated; and, for the purpose of executing said scheme and artifice, unlawfully, wilfully and feloniously did knowingly cause to be delivered by mail by the Post Office Establishment of the United States, according to the direction thereon, a certain letter enclosed in a postpaid envelope, addressed to Mr. Clifford King, Jr., 404 Masonic Temple Bldg., New Orleans, Louisiana, which letter was and is of the tenor following, to-wit:



March 29, 1927

Mr. Clifford King, Jr.
404 Masonic Temple Bldg.
New Orleans, Louisiana

Re: Physics & Math. Bldg.

Dear Sir:

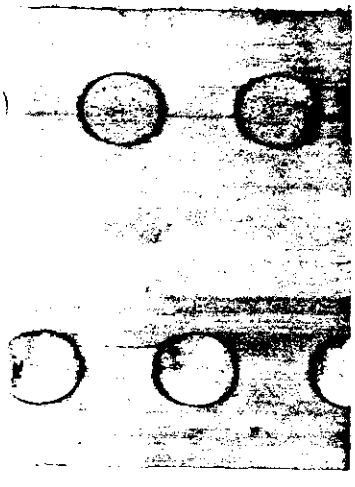
Enclosed find sketch of detail showing measurements that you will check against your plans. We find that you have made a mistake.

Therefore, please follow these dimensions.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) George Caldwell
George Caldwell
Supt. Construction
L.S.U.

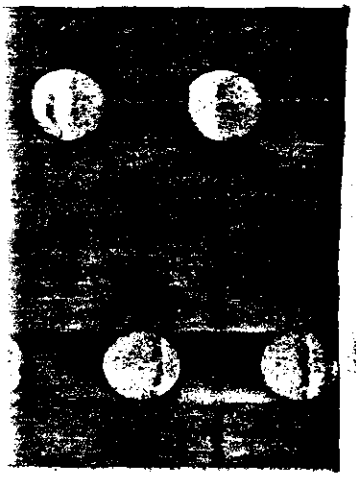
GC:CB
Enc. 1

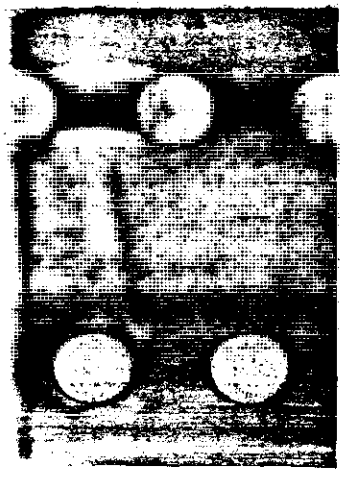


that at the time of causing to be delivered by mail by the Post Office establishment of the United States, according to the direction thereon, the said letter, the defendant, George Caldwell, then and there well knew that the said letter was for the purpose of executing the said scheme and artifice and was for the purpose of defrauding Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, the State of Louisiana and the Taxpayers of the State of Louisiana; contrary to the form of the Statute in such case made and provided and against the peace and dignity of the United States.

COUNT FIVE

And the Grand Jurors aforesaid, upon their oaths aforesaid, do further present and charge that the defendant, on or about the 7th day of July, 1937, in said division and in said district, and within the jurisdiction of this Court, did having unlawfully, wilfully and fraudulently devised a scheme and artifice to defraud and to obtain money and property by means of false and fraudulent pretenses, representations and promises, that is to say, the same scheme and artifice that is set forth and described in the first count of this indictment, the allegations contained which, in said first count, are incorporated by reference herein in this count as fully as if they were here repeated and, for the purpose of executing said scheme and artifice, unlawfully, wilfully and feloniously did knowingly cause to be delivered by mail by the Post Office establishment of the United States, according to the direction thereon, a certain letter enclosed in a postpaid envelope, addressed to Mr. Clifford King, Jr., 604 Masonic Temple Building, New Orleans, Louisiana, which letter was and is of the tenor following, to-wit:





"July 9, 1937

Mr. Clifford King, Jr.
604 Masonic Temple Bldg.
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Sir: Re Agricultural Center

We want to call your attention to the fact that the brick work on the Agricultural Center is going to start July 19 and we have not received one piece of granite.

We would like for you to give an explanation as to why this granite has not been shipped and what you are going to do about same.

Upon receipt of this letter, please get in touch with us either by telephone or else come to Baton Rouge.

This job has to be completed by October 1st.

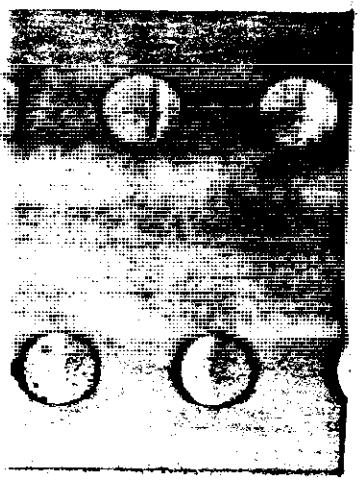
Yours very truly,

CC:CC (Signed) George Caldwell
George Caldwell
Supt. Construction
L.S.U."

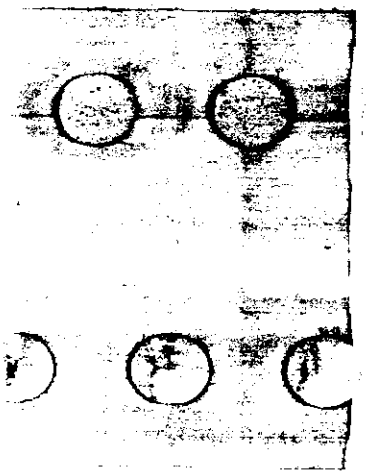
that at the time of causing to be delivered by mail by the Post Office establishment of the United States, according to the direction thereon, the said letter, the defendant, GEORGE CALDWELL, then and there well knew that the said letter was for the purpose of executing the said scheme and

artifice and was for the purpose of defrauding Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, the State of Louisiana and the Taxpayers of the State of Louisiana; contrary to the form of the statute in such case made and provided and against the peace and dignity of the United States.

COUNT SIX.



And the Grand Jurors aforesaid, upon their oaths aforesaid, do further present and charge: that the defendant, on or about the 4th day of August, 1937, in said division and in said district, and within the jurisdiction of this Court, so having unlawfully, wilfully and fraudulently devised a scheme and artifice to defraud and to obtain money and property by means of false and fraudulent pretenses, representations and promises, that is to say, the same scheme and artifice that is set forth and described in the first count of this indictment, the allegations concerning which, in said first count, are incorporated by reference thereto in this count as fully as if they were here repeated; and, for the purpose of executing said scheme and artifice, unlawfully, wilfully and feloniously did knowingly deposit and cause to be deposited in an authorized depository for mail matter of the United States at New Orleans, Louisiana, a certain check enclosed in a postpaid envelope addressed to City National Bank, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, to be sent and delivered by the Post Office establishment of the United States, the face and reverse of which check were and are of the tenor following, to-wit:



"LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY AND A. & M. COLLEGE No. [illegible]

BE Baton Rouge, La., Aug 3 1937 19[illegible]

Pay to the
Order of - - - - - Clifford A. King - - - - - - $770[illegible]

- - - - - - - - - L.S.U. & A. & M. College $770[illegible] and [illegible] - - - - - - - DOLLARS

TO

CITY NATIONAL BANK
Baton Rouge, La.

Louisiana State University and A.&M.Col.

(Signed) [illegible] Johnson
Auditor

This voucher-check, when properly endorsed, becomes receipt in full for items listed. Alterations and erasures render null and void; return if not correct.

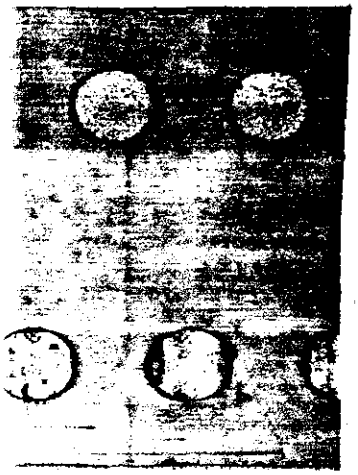
[illegible]

(Signed) Clifford A. King

For Deposit Only
C. A. King Jr.

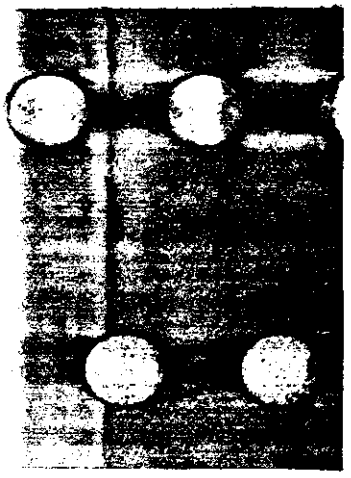
Pay to the order of
Any Bank, Banker, or Trust Co.
All prior endorsements guaranteed
3
AUG 3 1937
American Bank & Trust Co.
14-[illegible] New Orleans, La. 14-[illegible]

PAY TO THE ORDER OF
ANY BANK, BANKER OR TRUST CO
Prior Endorsements Guaranteed
AUG - 4 1937
New Orleans Branch
FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF ATLANTA
14-[illegible] New Orleans, La. 14-[illegible]



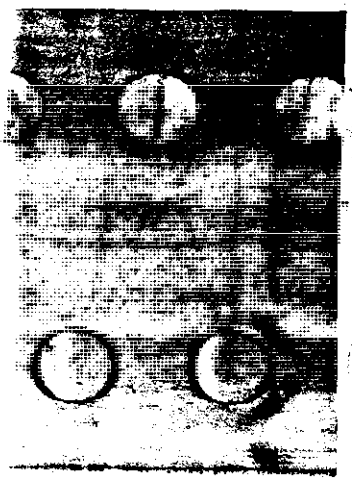
that at the time of placing and causing to be placed the said check in an authorized depository for mail matter of the United States aforesaid, the defendant then and there well knew that the said check was for the purpose of executing the said scheme and artifice and was for the purpose of defrauding Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, the State of Louisiana and the Taxpayers of the State of Louisiana; contrary to the form of the statute in such case made and provided and against the peace and dignity of the United States.

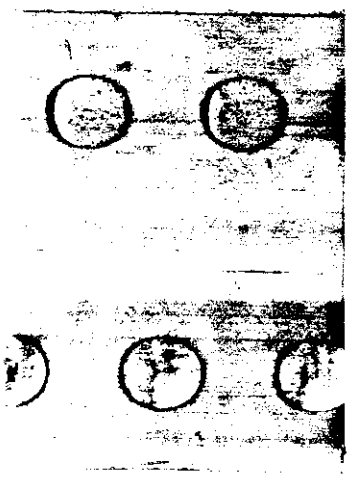
COUNT SEVEN



And the Grand Jurors aforesaid, upon their oaths aforesaid, do further present and charge that the defendant, on or about the 14th day of August, 1937, in said division and in said district, and within the jurisdiction of this Court, so having unlawfully, wilfully and fraudulently devised a scheme and artifice to defraud and to obtain money and property by means of false and fraudulent pretenses, representations and promises, that is to say, the same scheme and artifice that is set forth and described in the first count of this indictment, the allegations concerning which, in said first count, are incorporated by reference thereto in this count as fully as if they were here repeated; and, for the purpose of executing said scheme and artifice, unlawfully, wilfully and feloniously did knowingly deposit and cause to be deposited in an authorized depository for mail matter of the United States at New Orleans, Louisiana, a certain check enclosed in a postpaid envelope addressed to City National Bank, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, to be sent and delivered by the Post Office establishment of the United States, the face and reverse of which check were and are of the tenor following, to-wit:

No. [illegible]





LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY AND A. & M. COLLEGE

Baton Rouge, La., AUG 12, 1937 [illegible]

Pay to the
Order of - - - - - - - Clifford King, Jr. - - - - - - - - - $[illegible]

- - - - - - - - - L.S.U. & A. & M. [illegible] and [illegible] - - - - - DOLLARS
College

TO
CITY NATIONAL BANK
Baton Rouge, La.

Louisiana State University and A. & M. Coll.

(Signed) C. [illegible]
Auditor

This voucher-check, when properly endorsed, becomes receipt in full for items listed. Alterations and erasures render null and void; return if not correct.

ENDORSEMENT

CLIFFORD A. KING, JR.
Building Specialties
Masonic Temple
New Orleans

For Deposit Only
C. A. King Jr.

Pay to the Order of
Any Bank, Banker, or Trust Co.
All prior endorsements guaranteed
IS
AUG 13 1937
American Bank & Trust Co.
14-60 New Orleans, La. 14-60

PAY TO THE ORDER OF
ANY BANK, BANKER OR TRUST CO
Prior Endorsements Guaranteed
AUG 14 1937
New Orleans Branch
FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF ATLANTA
14-61 New Orleans, La. 14-61

that at the time of placing and causing to be placed the said check in an authorized depository for mail matter of the United States aforesaid, the defendant then and there well knew that the said check was for the purpose of executing the said scheme and artifice and was for the purpose of defrauding Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, the State of Louisiana and the Taxpayers of the State of Louisiana; contrary to the form of the statute in such case made and provided and against the peace and dignity of the United States.

COURT EIGHT.

And the Grand Jurors aforesaid, upon their oaths aforesaid, do further present and charge: that the defendant, on or about the 16th day of December, 1935, in said division and in said district, and within the jurisdiction of this Court, so having unlawfully, wilfully and fraudulently devised a scheme and artifice to defraud and to obtain money and property by means of

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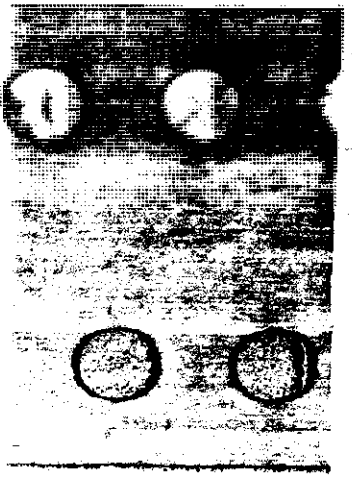
rules and fraudulent devices, representations and promises, that is to say, the same scheme and artifice that is set forth and described in the first count of this indictment, the allegations concerning which, in said first count, are incorporated by reference thereto in this count as fully as if they were here repeated; and, for the purpose of executing said scheme and artifice, unlawfully, wilfully and feloniously did knowingly deposit and cause to be deposited in an authorized depository for mail matter of the United States at New Orleans, Louisiana, a certain check enclosed in a postpaid envelope addressed to City National Bank, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, to be sent and delivered by the Post Office establishment of the United States, the face and reverse of which check were and are of the tenor following, to-wit



No. 2288

"LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY AND A. & M. COLLEGE

Baton Rouge, La., Dec 14 1938 193

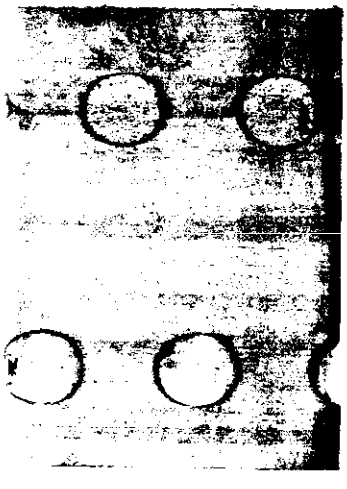
Pay to the Order of - - - - - - - Clifford A. King - - - - - - - - - $7,894.00

- - - - - - - - - - - L.S.U. & A. & M. College $7894 and 00 Cts - - - DOLLARS

To Louisiana State University and A. & M.Colle

CITY NATIONAL BANK
Baton Rouge, La.

[Signed] C. S. Johnson
Auditor



This voucher-check, when properly endorsed, becomes receipt in full for items listed. Alterations and erasures render null and void; return if not correct.

ENDORSEMENT

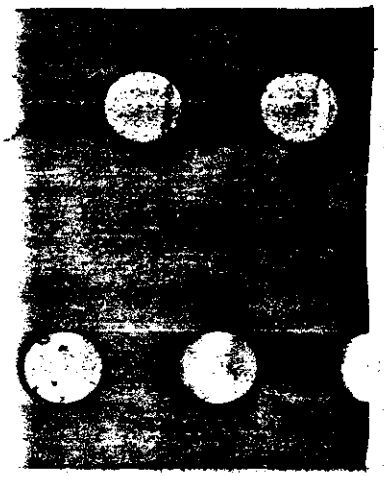
Clifford A. King
For Deposit Only
C.A. King Jr.

Pay to the Order of
Any Bank, Banker, or Trust Co.
All prior endorsements guaranteed
DEC 16 1938
AMERICAN BANK & TRUST CO
14-60 New Orleans, La. 14-60

PAY TO THE ORDER OF
ANY BANK, BANKER OR TRUST CO
Prior Endorsements Guaranteed
DEC 16 1938
New Orleans Branch
FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF ATLANTA
14-61 New Orleans, La. 14-61

that at the time of placing and causing to be placed the said check in an authorized depository for mail matter of the United States aforesaid, the defendant then and there well knew that the said check was for the purpose of executing the said scheme and artifice and was for the purpose of defrauding

Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, the State of Louisiana and the Taxpayers of the State of Louisiana; contrary to the form of the statute in such case made and provided and against the peace and dignity of the United States.

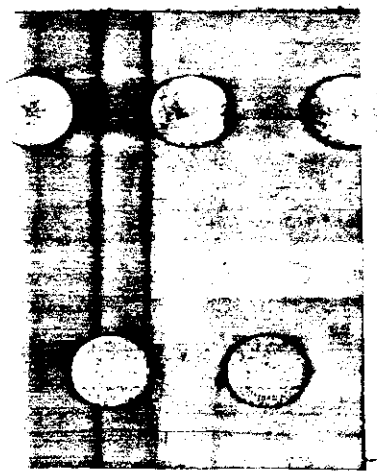


(Signed) [illegible]
[illegible]

(Signed) [illegible]
[illegible]
OF THE [illegible]

(Signed) [illegible]
[illegible]

A TRUE BILL
NEW ORLEANS, LA., August 14, 1939
(Signed) [illegible]
Foreman



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"Copy"

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
EASTERN DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA
NEW ORLEANS DIVISION

In the District Court of the United States in and for the Eastern District of Louisiana, New Orleans Division, at the MAY term thereof, A.D., 19[illegible].

The Grand Jurors of the United States duly empaneled, sworn and charged at New Orleans, Louisiana, at the term aforesaid, of the Court aforesaid, on their [illegible] present and charge:

That one GEORGE CALDWELL, whose full name is to your Grand Jurors otherwise unknown, hereinafter called the defendant, in the New Orleans Division of the Eastern District of Louisiana and within the jurisdiction of this Court, on or about the 1st day of January, 19[illegible], the exact date being unknown to your Grand Jurors, and continuously thereafter until the date of this indictment, having unlawfully, wilfully, knowingly and fraudulently at Baton Rouge, Louisiana and New Orleans, Louisiana, and other places to your Grand Jurors unknown, devised and intended to devise a scheme and artifice to defraud and for obtaining money and property by means of false and fraudulent pretenses, representations and promises, from Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, the State of Louisiana, and the Taxpayers of the State of Louisiana, and divers other persons to your Grand Jurors unknown, which scheme and artifice to defraud was to be effected by the use and misuse of the United States Post Office Establishment, in furtherance of said scheme and artifice to defraud did deposit and cause to be deposited in an authorized depository for mail matter for mailing and delivery, and knowingly caused to be delivered by mail by the Post Office Establishment of the United States according to the direction thereon, divers and sundry letters and checks, which said scheme and artifice to defraud was in substance as follows:

The said Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College was carrying on an extensive program of building construction on its campus in Baton Rouge, Louisiana; that the defendant, GEORGE CALDWELL, was employed by the Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College as Superintendent of Construction in charge of the said building construction program; that as Superintendent of Construction the said GEORGE CALDWELL was entrusted with and assumed the duty of obtaining from and receiving from contractors, subcontractors and material dealers, bids on various work to be done

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and materials to be furnished in connection with the said building construction program; that the said defendant, by letter and verbally, would invite contractors, subcontractors and material dealers to furnish prices and make bids on various work to be done and materials to be furnished in connection with said building construction program; that when said contractors, subcontractors and material dealers would call on the said defendant at his office in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, for the purpose of submitting such prices and bids, said defendant, after receiving said prices and bids, would instruct said contractors, subcontractors and material dealers to add certain amounts to their prices and bids, which amounts the said defendant would advise and instruct the said contractors, subcontractors and material dealers were to be paid over to him, the said defendant, when the said contractors, subcontractors and material dealers were paid by the said Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College; that when the said contractors, subcontractors and material dealers were paid by Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College for work done or material furnished by them in connection with the said building construction program, the said contractors, subcontractors and material dealers would pay to the said defendant and the said defendant would receive from the said contractors, subcontractors and material dealers the amounts which he, the defendant, had instructed them to add to their bids and prices;

That the said defendant would advise said contractors, subcontractors and material dealers that he, the said defendant, would furnish certain of the materials required by the contractors, subcontractors and material dealers in connection with work to be done and material to be furnished in compliance with their bids, and that they, the said contractors, subcontractors and material dealers, should in payment thereof pay to him, the said defendant, certain sums of money in cash; that he, the said defendant, would furnish the said materials to the said contractors, subcontractors and material dealers by embezzling, stealing, taking and carrying away materials, the property of the Louisiana State University and the Works Progress Administration of the United States; that one A. J. Colfry of New Orleans, Louisiana, under the trade name of A. J. Colfry Art Terrazzo Company, was and is engaged in the business of installing terrazzo floors, vestibules, wainscoting and stairs, and in furnishing the materials necessary to do such work; that the said A. J. Colfry submitted to the defendant GEORGE CALDWELL, in his official capacity as Superintendent of Construction for Louisiana State University and

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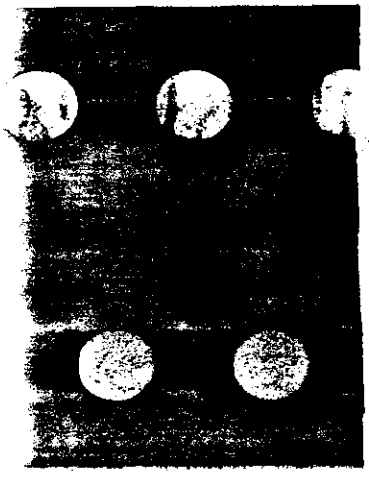
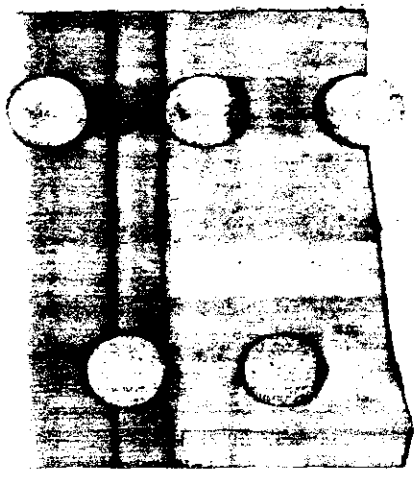
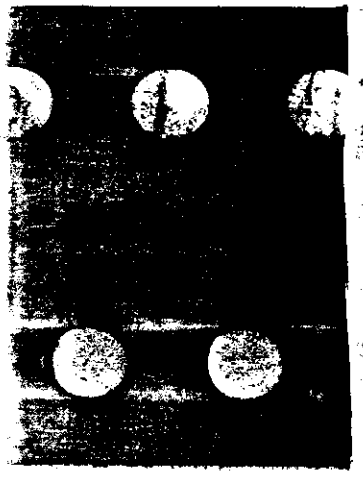
Agricultural and Mechanical College, a bid to install certain terrazzo work in connection with the construction of that is known as the Agriculture Center, and to furnish materials necessary to carry out such work; that the said defendant then instructed the said A. J. Colfry to prepare a second bid and to add to the amount of the said original bid the sum of $1,000 and to pay over as a "kick back" to him, the said defendant, this additional sum of $1,000 so added; that in accordance with the instructions of the said defendant the said A. J. Colfry thereupon prepared a second bid which included, in addition to the amount provided for in the original bid, the amount of $1,000, which sum of $1,000 was paid in cash by the said A. J. Colfry to the said defendant; that the said defendant informed the said A. J. Colfry that he, the said defendant, would furnish the said A. J. Colfry with sand and cement required by the said A. J. Colfry in carrying out the work covered by his said bid, and that the said A. J. Colfry should pay him, the said defendant, the sum of $2,000 in payment of said sand and cement; that the said defendant furnished the said A. J. Colfry with sand and cement which was the property of Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College and the Works Progress Administration of the United States, which sand and cement the said GEORGE CALDWELL, defendant herein, embezzled, stole, took and carried away from the said Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College and the Works Progress Administration of the United States; that the said sand and cement was valued at $750.00 and the said GEORGE CALDWELL compelled and required the said A. J. Colfry to pay him the sum of $2,000 in cash in payment thereof, as aforesaid;

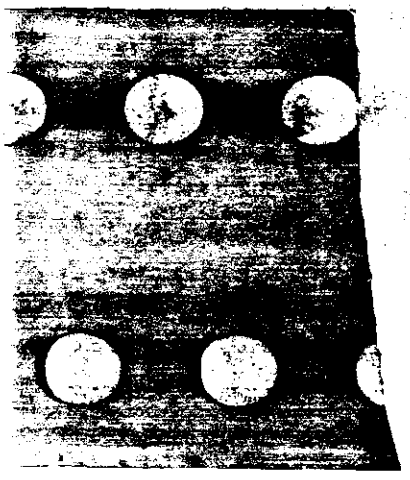




That the said A. J. Colfry also submitted to the said defendant, GEORGE CALDWELL, bids for installing terrazzo work and for furnishing materials necessary in carrying out such work in connection with the construction of that is known as the Stock Exhibit Building and the Post Office and South Addition to the Field House; that in each of these instances the said A. J. Colfry, before submitting his bid to the said defendant, would ascertain from the said defendant the amounts which the said defendant would require to be added to the respective bids for payment to him, the said defendant of what is commonly called "kick backs"; that on the bid for installing terrazzo work and furnishing materials necessary therewith in connection with the construction of the Stock Exhibit Building, the said A. J. Colfry was instructed by the said defendant, GEORGE CALDWELL, to add the sum of $1,361.65 and that the said A. J. Colfry did add the sum of $1,361.65 to the amount of said bid, which sum of $1,361.65 was paid in cash by the said A. J. Colfry

to the said defendant that the said defendant furnished to the said A. J. Colfry for use in connection with the installation of terrazzo work in the said Stock Exhibit Building under his said bid, materials having a value of approximately $800.00, which materials were the property of the Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College and the Works Progress Administration of the United States of America, and which materials the said defendant embezzled, stole, took and carried away from Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College and Works Progress Administration of the United States; that in payment for said materials the said A. J. Colfry paid to the said defendant, GEORGE CALDWELL, the sum of approximately $800.00 in cash; that the said defendant furnished to the said A. J. Colfry for use in connection with the installation of terrazzo work in the said Post Office and South Addition to the Field House under his said bid, materials having a value of approximately $[illegible], which materials were the property of the Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College and the Works Progress Administration of the United States of America, and which materials the said defendant embezzled, stole, took and carried away from Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College and Works Progress Administration of the United States of America; that in payment for said materials the said A. J. Colfry paid to the said defendant, GEORGE CALDWELL, the sum of approximately $800.00 in cash;





That the said A. J. Colfry, in submitting the aforesaid bids, would first prepare said bids in rough draft form; that he would then present the bids to the said defendant in said rough draft form for the reason that the said A. J. Colfry would not then know the amount which the said defendant would require to be added for payment to him, the said defendant, as aforesaid; that in each instance, after receiving the said rough draft form of bid the said defendant would instruct the said A. J. Colfry as to the amount in which the said bid was to be increased, as aforesaid; the said A. J. Colfry would then increase the bid accordingly and submit it to said defendant in formal manner; Upon receipt of these formal bids by the defendant, he, the defendant, would approve them, thereby falsely and fraudulently certifying, representing and pretending that the said bids were correct and proper and that the entire amount of each of said bids would be payable by Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College to the said A. J. Colfry upon the compliance by the said A. J. Colfry with the terms of the bid, that is to say,

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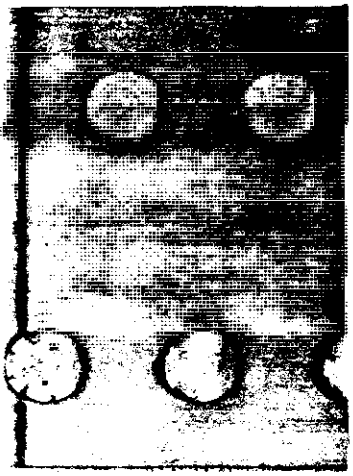
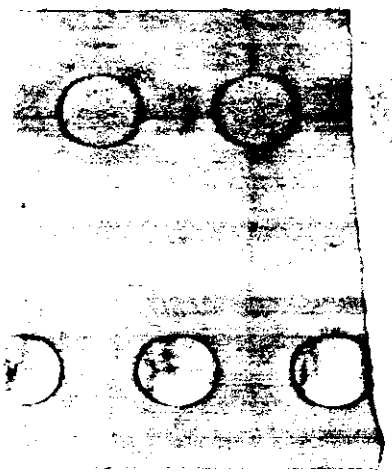
upon the delivery of the materials and doing of the work required to be delivered or done under the bids that the said defendant, by virtue of his said false representations and pretenses would cause the purchasing department of the Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College to also approve the said bids and to issue a formal order or requisition covering each of said bids; that then payment was due to the said A. J. Colfry by Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College for furnishing materials and installing materials in accordance with the aforesaid bids, the said A. J. Colfry would prepare bills and statements covering the amounts so falsely represented, pretended and claimed to be lawfully due on said bids which he would destroy and cause to be conveyed to the said defendant; that the said defendant would falsely and fraudulently approve, certify, represent, pretend and claim as being due the said A. J. Colfry the full amounts of said bills and statements and send them to the office of the Auditor of the Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College for issuance of checks in payment thereof; that relying upon the said fraudulent approval, certifications, representations, pretenses and claims of the said defendant, the said auditor or other appropriate officer of said Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College would cause to be issued checks in payment of said bills and statements, which checks would be drawn against the account of the said Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College in the City National Bank, Baton Rouge, Louisiana;

That the said defendant would instruct the said A. J. Colfry to pay the amounts which had been added to the original bids and bills at the instruction of the said defendant and the amounts which the defendant claimed were due him for materials delivered by him to the said A. J. Colfry, as aforesaid, in cash to him, the said defendant; that the said GEORGE CALDWELL would endorse one of the said checks for the purpose of enabling the said A. J. Colfry to cash the said check at the City National Bank in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and the said defendant would accompany the said A. J.Colfry to the bank where he would wait outside while the said A. J. Colfry would enter the bank and obtain the money on the said check, after which the said A. J. Colfry would pay in cash to the said defendant the sum of $2,000; that the defendant would write a note to an officer of the City National Bank, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, known to your Grand Jurors only by the name of "Lewis", introducing the said A. J. Colfry

to the said officer and stating that it was satisfactory to each one of the said checks of the Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College as aforesaid for the said A. J. Colfry; that the said officer of the said bank would cash the said check and that thereafter the said A. J. Colfry would pay to the said defendant, in cash, the sum of $1,000; that the other aforesaid checks of the Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College would be deposited by the said A. J. Colfry to the credit of his account in the Whitney National Bank at New Orleans, Louisiana; that the said A. J. Colfry would draw checks against his account in the said Whitney National Bank at New Orleans for which checks he would obtain cash, which cash he, the said A. J. Colfry, would personally convey and pay to the said defendant at his office at the Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, which cash would be in payment of amounts added to the original bids and bills at the instruction of the said defendant, and in payment of materials which the said defendant had delivered to the said A. J. Colfry as aforesaid; that the checks of Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College which said A. J. Colfry deposited in the Whitney National Bank at New Orleans, as aforesaid, would be transmitted by the said Whitney National Bank at New Orleans, in accordance with its usual custom, to the Federal Reserve Bank at New Orleans, Louisiana, which in turn, in order to effect payment of said checks, would transmit the said checks to the City National Bank at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, by depositing same in an authorized depository for mail matter to be sent and delivered by the Post Office Establishment of the United States;





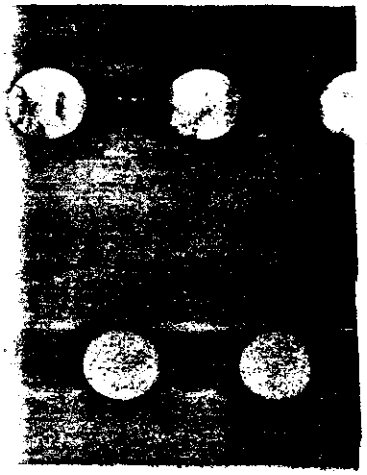
And the Grand Jurors say and present that said representations, promises and claims were false in this to wit: The said bids of the said A. J. Colfry which the said defendant approved for acceptance and pretended were correct and proper were in fact fictitious, false and fraudulent for the reason that the said defendant had caused the said A. J. Colfry to add to the amounts of said bids sums of money which he, the said defendant, well knew were not due and payable by the said Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College; that the said defendant well knew that the bids of the said A. J. Colfry which he, the said defendant, had approved for acceptance and represented were correct and proper, were in fact fictitious, false and fraudulent for the reason that he, the said defendant, well knew that he had caused the said A. J. Colfry to add to the amounts of said bids sums of money which he, the said

defendant, well knew were not due and payable by the said Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College; that the said defendant well knew that as a result of his approval, certifications, representations, pretenses and claims the said Purchasing Department of Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College would issue requisitions authorizing the said A. J. Colfry to proceed with the furnishing of materials and doing of work covered by the said fraudulent and false bids; that as the said defendant well knew, the bills and statements of the said A. J. Colfry were false and fraudulent for the reason that they included amounts of money which he, the said defendant, had caused the said A. J. Colfry to add to the amounts of his bids, he aforesaid; that the said bills, bids and statements, as the said defendant well knew, were false and fraudulent in that they contained sums of money for materials which were embezzled, stolen, taken and carried away by the said defendant from Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College and the Works Progress Administration of the United States of America, and that thereby the Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College unpurchasing and paying for materials which already belonged to it; that as the said defendant well knew, the sums of money added by the said A. J. Colfry to his said bills, bids and statements, as aforesaid, were added solely for the purpose of enabling the said A. J. Colfry and the said defendant, GEORGE CALDWELL, to fraudulently and falsely obtain sums of money from the Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College which were not legally and lawfully due to the said A. J. Colfry and the said defendant, GEORGE CALDWELL, but which sums of money would be paid by the said A. J. Colfry to the said defendant as what is commonly known as "kick backs" and graft; and for which said sums of money so unlawfully and illegally obtained from the Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College by the said A. J. Colfry and the said defendant, and in turn paid by the said A. J. Colfry to the defendant herein, the Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College would not and did not receive anything of value;

And the said Grand Jurors says, present and find: that each and every one of the pretenses, representations and claims made and intended to be made by the said defendant were false and untrue and intended to be false and untrue and at all times mentioned herein were known by the said defendant to be false and untrue and were made and intended to be made by the said defendant for the purpose and with the intention of obtaining from Louisiana State University and Agricultural and

Mechanical College and the State of Louisiana the sum of $4,861.88 not lawfully due, and converting the same to the use and benefit of said defendant.

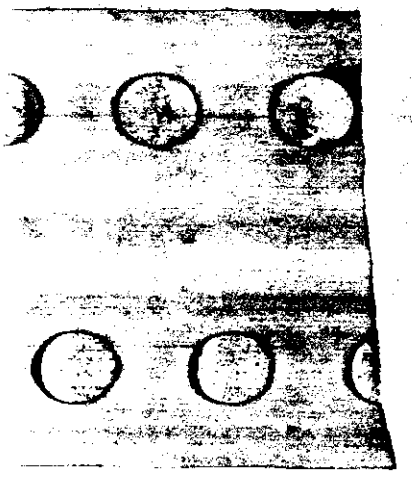
That he, the said defendant, on or about the 19th of August, 1938, at New Orleans, Louisiana, in the New Orleans Division of the Eastern District of Louisiana and within the jurisdiction of this Court, for the purpose of executing the scheme and artifice aforesaid, unlawfully, fraudulently and feloniously did knowingly deposit and cause to be deposited in an authorized depository for mail matter of the United States at New Orleans, Louisiana, a certain letter enclosed in a postpaid envelope addressed to [illegible] Superintendent of Engineering, L. S. U. Buildings, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, to be sent and delivered by the Post Office establishment of the United States, which letter was and is of the following tenor, to-wit:



A. J. GOLDEY AND TERRAZZO CO
Terrazzo Floors, Partitions,
Wainscoting and Tiling
638 Julia Street
New Orleans, La.

August 19, 1937

George Caldwell,
Supt. of Construction,
L.S.U. Bldgs.,
Baton Rouge, La.



Gentlemen:

Replying to your letter of August 18th.
Wish to advise that we have placed orders for materials to be shipped immediately for the Agricultural Building and the Strawberry Stadium job, with the exception of the marble steps, as we don't want same to be exposed to the weather more than one week, in order not to get marks.
Will you kindly advise us the approximate dated these jobs will be ready for our work.
Thanking you, we are

Yours very truly,
A. J. GOLDEY AND TERRAZZO COMPANY
By (Signed) A. J. Goldey

AJG:S

that at the time of placing and causing to be placed the said letter in an authorized depository for mail matter of the United States aforesaid, the defendant then and there knew that the said letter was for the purpose of executing the said scheme and artifice and was for the purpose of defrauding Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, the State of Louisiana and the Taxpayers of the State of Louisiana; contrary to the form of the statute in such case made and provided and against the peace and dignity of the United States.

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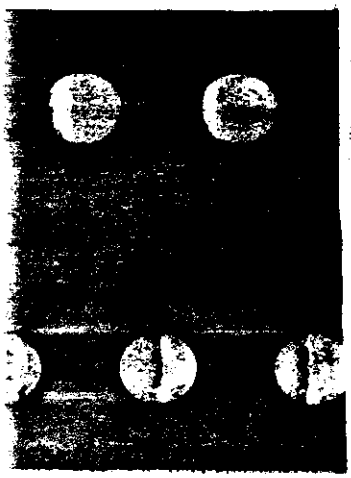
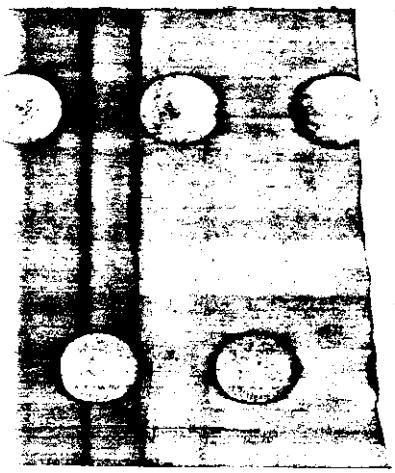
COUNT TWO.

And the Grand Jurors aforesaid, upon their oaths aforesaid, do further present and charge: that the defendant, on or about the 12th day of August, 1937, in said division and in said district and within the jurisdiction of this Court, so having unlawfully, wilfully and fraudulently devised a scheme and artifice to defraud and to obtain money and property by means of false and fraudulent pretenses, representations and promises, that is to say, the same scheme and artifice that is set forth and described in the first count of this indictment, the allegations appearing which, in said first count, are incorporated by reference thereto in this count as fully as if they were here repeated; and, for the purpose of executing said scheme and artifice, unlawfully and feloniously did knowingly cause to be delivered by mail by the Post Office establishment of the United States, according to the direction thereon, a certain letter enclosed in a postpaid envelope addressed to A. J. Colfry Art Terrazzo Company, 615 Julia Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, which letter was and is of the tenor following, to-wit:





"August 12, 1937

A. J. Colfry Art Terrazzo Company
615 Julia Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Re: Agricultural Center

Gentlemen:

At a conference with the governor on August 11, the completion date of the Agricultural Center is set for November 15. Therefore, we must insist that you deliver all your material in connection with this job as soon as possible.

Please let us know by return mail when we may expect to receive material on this job so that we might complete same on time.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) George Caldwell
George Caldwell
Supt. Construction
La. State University"

GC:GS

that at the time of causing to be delivered by mail by the Post Office establishment of the United States, according to the direction thereon, the said letter, the defendant, GEORGE CALDWELL, then and there well knew that the said letter was for the purpose of executing the said scheme and artifice and was for the purpose of defrauding Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, the State of Louisiana and the Taxpayers of the State of Louisiana; contrary to the form of the statute in such case made and provided and against the peace and dignity of the United States.

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And the Grand Jurors aforesaid, upon their oaths aforesaid, do further present and charge that the defendant, on or about the 12th day of April, 1937, in said division and in said district and within the jurisdiction of this Court, he having unlawfully, wilfully and fraudulently devised a scheme and artifice to defraud and to obtain money and property by means of false and fraudulent pretenses, representations and promises, that is to say, the same scheme and artifice that is set forth and described in the first count of this indictment, the allegations appearing which, in said first count, are incorporated by reference herein to the same as fully as if they were here repeated; and, for the purpose of executing said scheme and artifice, unlawfully, wilfully and feloniously did knowingly cause to be delivered by mail by the Post Office establishment of the United States, according to the direction thereon, a certain letter enclosed in a postpaid envelope addressed to Mr. A. J. Colfry, 618 Julia Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, which letter was and is of the tenor following, to-wit:

"April 14, 1937

Mr. A. J. Colfry
618 Julia Street
New Orleans, La.

Re: Agricultural Center

Dear Sir:

We have just been notified by Mr. Reild that plans will be sent to you at once. Please submit prices on material that you are figuring on this job to Mr. R.H. Jackson as soon as possible.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) George Caldwell
George Caldwell
Supt. Construction
L.S.U."

GC:CS

That at the time of causing to be delivered by mail by the Post Office establishment of the United States, according to the direction thereon, the said letter, the defendant, GEORGE CALDWELL, then and there well knew that the said letter was for the purpose of executing the said scheme and artifice and was for the purpose of defrauding Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, the State of Louisiana and the Taxpayers of the State of Louisiana; contrary to the form of the statute in such case made and provided and against the peace and dignity of the United States.

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And the Grand Jurors aforesaid, upon their oaths aforesaid, do further present that thereafter that the defendant on or about the 16th day of October, 1928, in said division and in said district and within the jurisdiction of this Court, so having unlawfully, wilfully and fraudulently devised a scheme and artifice to defraud and to obtain money and property by means of false and fraudulent pretenses, representations and promises, that is to say, the same scheme and artifice that is set forth and described in the first count of this indictment, the allegations pertaining thereto, as said first count, are incorporated by reference thereto in this count as fully as if they were here repeated; and, for the purpose of executing said scheme and artifice, unlawfully, wilfully and feloniously did knowingly cause to be delivered by mail by the Post Office establishment of the United States, according to the direction thereon, a certain letter enclosed in a postpaid envelope addressed to A. F. Goffry Art Terrazzo Co., 618 Julia Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, which letter was and is of the tenor following, to-wit:

"Louisiana State University
and
Agricultural and Mechanical College
University, La.
Construction Dept.
October 16, 1928

A. F. Goffry Art Terrazzo Co.
618 Julia Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Re: Field House

Gentlemen-

On account of the speed we have been able to make on the Field House (PostOffice), we will be ready for you to start the terrazzo work, Monday, October 17th. Please make arrangements to have your men and material here on the job on that date or as soon as you possibly can as we are pushing your starting date up two (2) weeks.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) George Caldwell
George Caldwell"

GC:CS

that at the time of causing to be delivered by mail by the Post Office establishment of the United States, according to the direction thereon, the said letter, the defendant, GEORGE CALDWELL, then and there well knew that the said letter was for the purpose of executing the said scheme and artifice and was for the purpose of defrauding Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, the State of Louisiana and the Taxpayers of the State of Louisiana; contrary to the form of the statute in such case made and provided and

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and against the peace and dignity of the United States.

COUNT FIVE.

And the Jurors aforesaid, upon their oaths aforesaid, do further present and charge: That the defendant on or about the 9th day of February, 1939, in said division and in said district and within the jurisdiction of this Court, as having unlawfully, wilfully and fraudulently devised a scheme and artifice to defraud and to obtain money and property by means of false and fraudulent pretenses, representations and promises, that is to say, the same scheme and artifice that is set forth and described in the first count of this indictment, the allegations concerning which, in said first count, are incorporated by reference therein in this count as fully as if they were here repeated; and, for the purpose of executing said scheme and artifice, unlawfully, wilfully and feloniously did knowingly cause to be delivered by mail by the Post Office establishment of the United States, according to the direction thereon, a certain letter enclosed in a postpaid envelope addressed to Mr. A. J. Colfry, 418 Julia Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, which letter was and is of the tenor following, to-wit:

"Louisiana State University
and
Agricultural and Mechanical College
University, La.
Construction Dept.

February 9, 1939

Mr. A. J. Colfry
418 Julia Street
New Orleans, La.

Dear Sir:- Re: Stock Exhibit Bldg.

Please call at this office at your earliest convenience and give us a price on the terrazzo work on the above mentioned building.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) George Caldwell
George Caldwell Sr.

GC:CS

that at the time of causing to be delivered by mail by the Post Office establishment of the United States, according to the direction thereon, the said letter, the defendant, GEORGE CALDWELL, then and there well knew that the said letter was for the purpose of executing the said scheme and artifice and was for the purpose of defrauding Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, the State of Louisiana and the Taxpayers of the State of Louisiana; contrary to the form of the statute in such case made and provided and against the peace and dignity of the United States.

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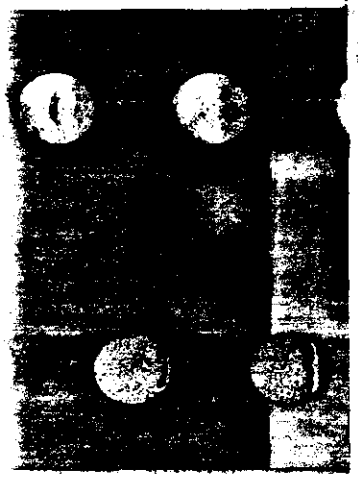

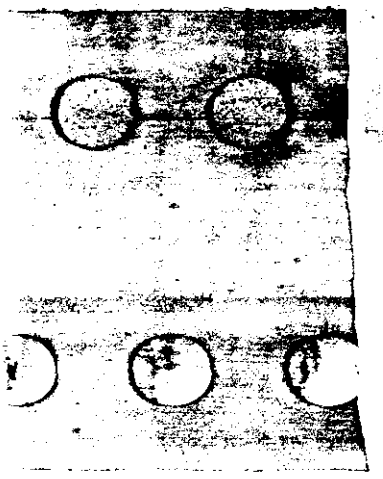

And the Grand Jurors aforesaid, upon their oaths aforesaid, do further present and charge: That the defendant on or about the 10th day of February, 1928, in said division and in said district and within the jurisdiction of this Court, so having unlawfully, wilfully and fraudulently devised a scheme and artifice to defraud and to obtain money and property by means of false and fraudulent pretenses, representations and promises, that is to say, the said scheme and artifice that is set forth and described in the first count of this indictment, the allegations concerning which, in said first count, are incorporated by reference herein in this count as fully as if they were here repeated; and, for the purpose of executing said scheme and artifice, unlawfully, wilfully and feloniously did knowingly deposit and cause to be deposited in an authorized depository for mail matter of the United States at New Orleans, Louisiana, a certain letter enclosed in a postpaid envelope addressed to George Caldwell, Superintendent of Construction, Louisiana State University, University, Louisiana, to be sent and delivered by the Post Office establishment of the United States, which letter was and is of the following tenor, to-wit:

"A. J. Colfry Art Terrazzo Co.
Terrazzo Floors, Vestibules,
Wainscoting and Stairs
418 Julia Street
New Orleans, La.

February 10, 1928

George Caldwell, Supt. of Construction,
Louisiana State University,
University, La.

Dear Mr. Caldwell:-

Replying to your letter of February 9th, wish to advise that I will be in Baton Rouge Monday.

Thanking you, we are

Respectfully yours,

A. J. COLFRY ART TERRAZZO COMPANY

AJC:S By (Signed) A. J. Colfry"

that at the time of placing and causing to be placed the said letter in an authorized depository for mail matter of the United States aforesaid, the defendant, GEORGE CALDWELL, then and there well knew that the said letter was for the purpose of executing the said scheme and artifice and was for the purpose of defrauding Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, the State of Louisiana and the Taxpayers of the State of Louisiana; contrary to the form of the statute in such case made and

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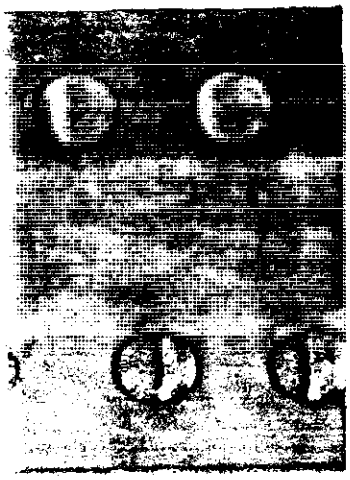
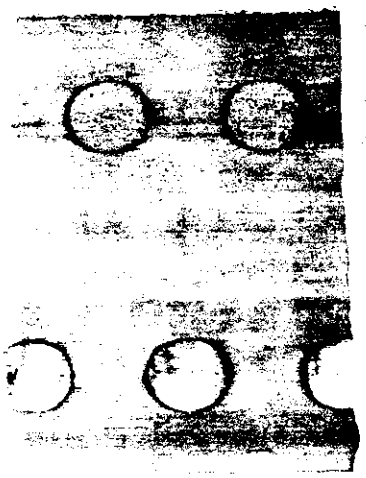
provided and against the peace and dignity of the United States.

COUNT SEVEN.

And the Grand Jurors aforesaid, upon their oaths aforesaid, do further present and charge: That the defendant on or about the 14th day of April, 1938, in said division and in said district and within the jurisdiction of this Court, did having unlawfully, wilfully and fraudulently devised a scheme and artifice to defraud and to obtain money and property by means of false and fraudulent pretenses, representations and promises, that is to say, the said scheme and artifice that is set forth and described in the first count of this indictment, the allegations contained which is said first count, are incorporated by reference herein in this count as fully as if they were here repeated; and, for the purpose of executing said scheme and artifice, unlawfully, wilfully and feloniously did knowingly deposit and cause to be deposited in an authorized depository for mail matter of the United States at New Orleans, Louisiana, a certain check enclosed in a postpaid envelope addressed to City National Bank, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, to be sent and delivered by the Post Office establishment of the United States, the face and reverse of which check were and are of the tenor following, to-wit:





NO. 9849

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY AND A. & M. COLLEGE

Baton Rouge, La., APR 8 1938 193__

Pay to the
Order of A. J.Colfry Art Terrazzo Co. - - - - - - - $1,196.91

L.S.U. & A.& M.
- - - - - - - - - - College - $1196 and 91/ - - - - DOLLARS

Louisiana State University and A.& M.College

To
CITY NATIONAL BANK
Baton Rouge, La.

(Signed) C. C. Johnson
Auditor

This voucher-check, when properly endorsed, becomes receipt in full for items listed. Alterations and erasures render null and void; return if not correct.

ENDORSEMENT

A. J. Colfry Art Terrazzo Co.

PAY TO THE ORDER OF
ANY BANK, BANKER OR TRUST CO
Prior Endorsements Guaranteed
APR 14 1938
New Orleans Branch
FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF ATLANTA
14-31 New Orleans, La. 18-31

Pay any Bank, Banker
or Trust Co., or Order
Prior Endorsement Guaranteed
WHITNEY NATIONAL BANK OF NEW ORLEANS
14-17
APR 13 1938
41112

that at the time of placing and causing to be placed the said check in an autho-

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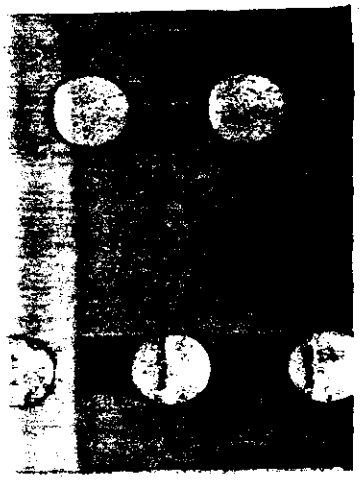
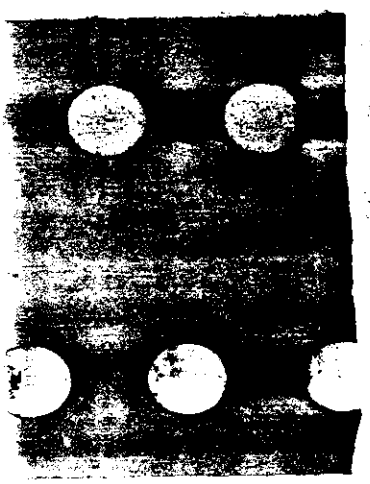
rized depository for mail matter of the United States aforesaid, the defendant then and there well knew that the said check was for the purpose of executing the said scheme and artifice and was for the purpose of defrauding Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, the State of Louisiana and the Taxpayers of the State of Louisiana; contrary to the form of the statute in such case made and provided and against the peace and dignity of the United States.





[illegible]

[illegible] the [illegible] aforesaid, [illegible] aforesaid, [illegible] April, [illegible], in said division and in said district and within the jurisdiction of this Court, [illegible] unlawfully, wilfully and fraudulently devised a scheme and artifice to defraud and to obtain money and property by means of false and fraudulent pretenses, representations and promises, that is to say, the same scheme and artifice that is set forth and described in the first count of this indictment, the allegations concerning which, in said first count, are incorporated by reference thereto in this count as fully as if they were here repeated; and, for the purpose of executing said scheme and artifice, unlawfully, wilfully and feloniously did knowingly deposit and cause to be deposited in an authorized depository for mail matter of the United States at New Orleans, Louisiana, a certain check enclosed in a postpaid envelope addressed to City National Bank, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, to be sent and delivered by the Post Office establishment of the United States, the face and reverse of which check were and are of the tenor following, to-wit:

"LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY AND A. & M. COLLEGE
University, La.
General Fund NO. [illegible]

Date	Remittance No.	Check No.	Pay to the Order of	Amount of Check
8/30/[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	A.F. Colfry Art Terrazzo Co.	1000.00

- - - - - - - - - L.S.U. & A. & M. College $1000 and 00 cts - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

To CITY NATIONAL BANK 84-11
Baton Rouge, La.

(Signed) C. G. Johnson
Auditor

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ENDORSEMENT

A. J. Colfry Art Terrazzo Co.

PAY TO THE ORDER OF
ANY BANK, BANKER OR TRUST CO.
Prior Endorsements Guaranteed
APR 19 1930
New Orleans Branch
FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF ATLANTA
14-21 New Orleans, La. 14-21

Pay any Bank, Banker
or Trust Co., or Order
Prior Endorsements Guaranteed
HIBERNIA NATIONAL BANK OF NEW ORLEANS
14-19
APR 19 1930

that at the time of placing and causing to be placed the said check in an authorized depository for mail matter of the United States aforesaid, the defendant then and there well knew that the said check was for the purpose of executing the said scheme and artifice and was for the purpose of defrauding Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, the State of Louisiana and the Taxpayers of the State of Louisiana; contrary to the form of the statute in such case made and provided and against the peace and dignity of the United States.

(Sgd) Rene A. Viosca
UNITED STATES ATTORNEY

(Sgd) Herbert W. Christenberry
ASSISTANT UNITED STATES ATTORNEY

(Sgd) O. John Rogge
ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE
UNITED STATES

A TRUE BILL

New Orleans, La., AUG 14 1930

(Sgd) Ewen Hardie, Jr.
Foreman

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RECORDED

62-32509 -2 6 1 X 1 September 9, 1939

ACH:MK

Special Agent in Charge
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Sir: Re: CRIME CONDITIONS - LOUISIANA.

Reference is made to Bureau letter dated August 18, 1939, furnishing information as given by Mr. Harry Costello on the occasion of his visit to the Bureau on August 16, 1939.

The Department has advised that Mr. Costello likewise called at the Department and during the course of his interview gave the name of a Mr. L. S. Brownson, 3209 Laurel Street, New Orleans (Jackson 2221-W). According to Mr. Costello, Mr. Brownson is a public minded citizen and is anxious to help the Federal Government, but is fearful for his life. He indicated that Mr. Brownson has information concerning Louisiana matters, including the following: (in addition to the information furnished in the reference letter)

1. That Mrs. Alfredo Blanco, 1341 Esplanade (Crescent 3539), widow of the late Consul of Bolivia, can tell something that will tie up with Shushan.

2. That by investigating the history of the Emerald Oil Company, some line can be gotten on Nellis Maestri.

Mrs. Blanco is also according to Costello supposed to possess information concerning a jewel story involving the Maximilian jewels.

The Bureau desires that the above information be furnished to Assistant Attorney General O. John Rogge.

Very truly yours,
For the Director

Harold Nathan
Assistant Director

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
SEP 9 1939
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lawler
Mr. Lester
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Q. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

75

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

ACH:ESK

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

August 19, 1939

Time: 11:55 A. M.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. E. A. TAMM

In compliance with instructions from Mr. Sears, I telephonically communicated with Mr. G. Mennen Williams, Executive Assistant to the Attorney General, as requested by him in the attached memorandum.

Mr. Williams inquired as to whether Mr. Harry Costello had furnished me with the information as contained in this memorandum, and I advised him that this information had been furnished to me by Mr. Costello and subsequently submitted to our New Orleans office for transmittal to Mr. Rogge.

Respectfully,

A C Hayden

A. C. Hayden

ENCLOSURE

RECORDED

62-32501-261

SEP 19

76

Office of the Attorney General
Washington, D.C.

August 17, 1939

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. A. C. HAYDEN
(Supervisor, Investigative Division)
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Mr. Harry Costello, of whose connections I understand you are aware, saw me yesterday afternoon, the Attorney General being out of town. He wished you to have the following information received from Mr. Harris of the Newman, Harris Company of Louisiana.

Incidentally, Mr. Costello says that Mr. Harris is a friend of his and a fine fellow although perhaps duped by Shushin. Mr. Harris stated, according to Mr. Costello, that Mr. Miller, a CPA, gave Mr. H. W. Waguespack money, probably for Shushin.

He also gave me the name of Mr. L. S. Brownson, 3209 Laurel Street, New Orleans (Jackson 2221-W). He stated that Mr. Brownson is a public-minded citizen and anxious to help the Federal Government, but is fearful for his life. He indicated that Mr. Brownson has information concerning Louisiana matters, including the following:

1. That Mrs. Lydia Wickliffe, manager of the Pontalba Building, St. Peter and Royal Streets, can probably identify someone in Louisiana as Lepke. Mrs. Wickliffe is the widow of former Congressman Wickliffe of Louisiana.

2. That Mrs. Alfredo Blanco, 1341 Esplanade (Crescent 3539), widow of the late Consul of Bolivia here, can tell something that will tie up with Shushin.

3. That by investigating the history of the Emerald Oil Company, some line can be gotten on Hellis Maestri.

RECORDED & INDEXED

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
SEP 13 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

77

Memorandum for Mr. A. C. Hayden August 17, 1959

Attached is a copy of information given by Mr. Brownson to Mr. Costello--the key is roughly indicated above.

I would appreciate your getting in touch with me about this after you have had time to study it.

G. Mennen Williams,
Executive Assistant to the Attorney General

78

Mrs. Lydia Wickliffe, manager of the Pontalba Building, St. Peter and Royal Streets, - widow of former congressman Wickliffe, Louisiana.

Mrs. Alfredo Blanco, 1341 Esplanade, Crescent 3539, - widow of late consul of Bolivia here. Ask her to tell you details of jewel story. General Diaz - Maximillian jewels.

Investigate history of Emerald Oil Company, receivership papers filed in Federal Court. Get papers from court clerk.

From

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

to

Official indicated below by check mark

Solicitor General Jackson	
Assistant to the Attorney General	
Assistant Attorney General Arnold	
Assistant Attorney General Morris	
Assistant Attorney General Whitaker	
Assistant Attorney General Cowen	
Assistant Attorney General McMahon	
Assistant Solicitor General Bell	
[redacted], Fed. Bu. of Investigation	✓
Mr. Bennett, Director of Prisons	
Mr. Martin, Director of War Risk Bureau	
Mr. Lawrence, Dir., Bond and Spirits Division	
Mr. Quinn, Administrative Assistant	
Mr. Kemp, Special Assistant	
Mr. Holtzoff, Special Assistant	
Board of Parole	
Mr. Lyons, Pardon Attorney	
Mr. McClure, General Agent	
Mr. Donaldson, Chief Clerk	
Mr. Hill, Appointment Clerk	
Mr. Crain, Division of Records	
Mr. Holland, Division of Supplies	
Mr. McKavitt, Librarian	
Mr. Carusi	
Mr. Dean	
Miss Bumgardner	
Mr. Gates	
Mr. Hedetniemi	
Miss LaHue	
Miss Watters	
Mr. Euwer	

MEMORANDUM

Mr. [illegible] Hayden
Supervisor, Investigative Division
Federal Bureau of Investigation

call + make memo –
M call –

memo –
Mr. Tamm
8-14-39
A.C.M.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 138956

80

AUG 18 1939

TELETYPE

DECODED COPY

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Lawler
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

FBI NEW ORLEANS 8-18-39 6-01 PM AHS

DIRECTOR

LOUISIANA STATE OFFICIALS, INFORMATION CONCERNING. ASSISTANT US ATTORNEY LEON HUBERT ADVISED THAT HAROLD ROSENWALD SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO ATTORNEY GENERAL ATTENDED HARVARD UNIVERSITY WITH A BROTHER OF ROBERT NEWMAN AND IS ATTEMPTING TO KEEP NEWMAN FROM BEING INDICTED MAIL FRAUD CASE INVLVING REFUNDING NEW ORLEANS LEVEE BOARD BONDS BY NEWMAN HARRIS CO INC. RETURN OF INDICTMENTS BY FEDERAL GRAND JURY NEW ORLEANS SCHEDULED FOR TODAY REPORTED DELAYED UNTIL RETURN OF O. HOHN ROGGE FROM DALLAS, TEXAS. INDICTMENTS ARE EXPECTED TO BE RETURNED MONDAY. U.S. FEDERAL JUDGE T. WHITFIELD DAVIDSON, DALLAS, TEXAS, ORDERED FREEMAN BURFORD, INDICTED BY FEDERAL GRAND JURY NEW ORLEANS FOR VIOLATION CONNALLY ACT. DISMISSED FROM FEDERAL CUSTODY IN DALLAS, HOLDING THERE WAS NO REASONABLE PROBABILITY OF CASE AGAINST BURFORD.

62-32509-20

RECORDED & INDEXED

SACKETT

END

OK FBI WASH DC JAR

(E)

TWO

81

September 2, 1939

ACHILL

RECORDED

62-32509 -261

Special Agent in Charge
New Orleans, Louisiana

Re: CRIME CONDITIONS - LOUISIANA

Dear Sir:

There are inclosed herewith two photostatic copies of a letter dated August 18, 1939, received by the Bureau from Mr. R. L. Walden, Route 3, Ashdown, Arkansas, together with two photostatic copies of the inclosure thereto. Also inclosed are two copies of the Bureau's reply to Mr. Walden.

The Bureau instructs that one copy each of the above be furnished to United States Attorney Rene A. Viosca at New Orleans.

Very truly yours,
For the Director

Harold Nathan
Assistant Director

Inclosure

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lawler
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Q. Tamm
Mr. Traby
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
★ SEP 2 1939 ★
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Sport

82

ACH:LL

RECORDED 62-32509 -261

September 2, 1939

Mr. H. B. Waldem
Route 3
Ashdown, Arkansas

Re: CRIME CONDITIONS - LOUISIANA

Dear Mr. Waldem:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter dated August 18, 1939, with inclosure, wherein you volunteer your assistance in connection with the investigation being made in Louisiana relevant to possible violations of the Connally Act.

I wish to advise that I am referring copies of your letter and copies of its inclosure to Mr. E. E. Sackett, Special Agent in Charge, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice, 1308 Masonic Temple Building, New Orleans, Louisiana, for transmittal to United States Attorney Rene A. Viosca at New Orleans.

Very truly yours,
For the Director

Harold Nathan
Assistant Director

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lawler
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Nichols
Mr. G. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
SEP 2 1939
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

cc-Little Rock (with 1 photostatic copy each of incoming letter and its inclosure)

(★ cc of this letter furnished to New Orleans office with cover letter of even date.)

83

as well as endangering human lives in June 1937 My life was threatened and I was ordered to leave the field or be killed in an unknown accident, which I of course had to do, as I could not get any help from State athaletics, as you will find in the letter I am forwarding you. I did not even get a adolver to this letter. So please Mr Hoover get me in touch with with yours nearest agent as I am so afraid some of this bunch are going to slip through the Net.
and I dow want to bring this whole thing to light."

Respectfully
R. L. Walden
Ashdown, ark. Rt 3
Phone.
J. C. Walden Res 84
arden . ark for me

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm ✓
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Clark
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Lester
Mr. Lawler
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

Ashdown Ark
Aug. 18. 1939
Rff # 3

Mr J. Edgar Hoover
Department of justice,
Washington D. C.

62-32509-261
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
AUG 21 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED & INDEXED

9/2/39-
Ark, cc-Sh
Rock, L

Dear Mr Hoover:

as yor are working on this Louisiana bunch, & would love to help in any way 2 can in bringing to light the rele foundation to this hot dil racket, and to link the rest of this bunch with Freeman & Buffard. as 2 know he is guilty of the charge yor have against him.

2 was switching a dil lease joining the lease this Hot dil was run off of at that time. and 2 do know he knew this was Hot dil, there are several parties involved in this as well as other Rackets that are being carried on in the Rodessa, La, dil field, which are a violation to Federal Laws, and State Laws

Jegarkand, Arkansas
Rt. 4 - Box 84-B.

Governor Richard W. Leche,
Baton Rouge, La.,
Dear Governor Leche:

I am forwarding you a copy of my letter which I wrote Mr. Rankins, Conservation Commissioner as you know. Apparently, Mr. Rankins has ignored my letter or prehaps he is getting some of the sugar out of the same ~~bowl~~ his Clients are. Governor, Do you see any reason why this bribery should'nt be stopped. I am sure you had not the least knowledge of this kind of work being carried on by the Conservation Dept. If it is not stopped soon the Rodessa field will be no good to the state or citizens and tax payers. Is it not important to the State and people to recover back taxes on gas in this field which will amount to thousands of dollars, as well as protect the field from any further destruction. I have knowledge of this

practice going on in field carried on by Major Companies as well as Independa which most are now state residence.

I know parties who are involved and have actually seen pay-offs. This practice has ruined the Rodessa field causing loss to the state as well as citizens of La. The back taxes should be recovered. There are millions of feet of gas illegal being produced in this field as well as oil each day which there are no State or Federal tax being paid on. I would like to explain this matter to you or one of your agents personally I can prove to you every point that I have brought out in this letter. Just give me a chance.

To my own knowing as well as others, the conservation office at Rodessa was used as a "hang-out place" for oil companies agents which bought whiskey in large quantity, as well as dry goods for Conservation Staff. Also poker games and drunken parties were carried on. I do know. Governor

this is not the true policy in which you are trying to carry on in the State of Louisiana. And I do think you will at least grant an investigation of same. I also know that a certain company selling flow valves got wise to this pay-off and took advantage and made a fortune selling flow valves which are of very little benefit to a gas well and a number of wells which are on beams are same for a blind to public. I can show you wells in Rodessa field which produce natural gasoline + 30 color which are rated oil wells. These wells have produced thousands of barrels of gasoline which 7¢ tax per. gal. should have been paid on. As I have already mentioned, the State and citizens are justly due this tax money and same should be collected.

I am a citizen of La. Having lived there 3½ years. And I do think I am within my rights in asking of you this investigation.

Respectfully Yours,
K. L. Walden

Raceland La Aug 20/32

Mr Hoover -
Washington D.C.

ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATION
KEEP ENVELOPE ATTACHED

Dear Sir- We beg you to read this letter thro
and help us clean up the vice and corrupt
in Lafourche Parish. Our Sheriff Mr. Stock is
to increase the dirt, His right hand Armand H
Hks brought vice, dope and what not in thi
parish fa the last 10 yrs. We have appeal to th
law but we are only mocked. In this little to
of Raceland, dope, mudering, stealing and wha
not is done by Danos and Bros. We ask
you to save our young generation, as for the
old it is gone to the dog. night clubs, operat
by Danos and Bros. is the curse to this plac
dope is place in their drink under influenc
dope, men are robbed of their money, and
girls in their teens are hired to lure men
for immoral purposes. Last year our parish
Pr called a meeting anouncing over 300 soci
diseases in the parish appealing to the
people to shut down those night clubs. But no
Mr Stock, only laugh and no action

RECORDED & INDEXED - 62-3259-
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
AUG 22 1932
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Two years ago the Colored church

pleaded guilty, but nothing was done. The Danos Bros. are now operating over 200 slot machine in this parish, spliting the profit with Mr Stock and the district attorney. Two years ago a stranger by the name of Jimmy was working at Danos night club he disappeared, a year after a man by the name of Buck Bourgeois, under the influence of liquid made a remark that within a few days an excitement would occur in a tomb in the cemetery. Two days after Jimmy's body was found in an empty tomb, with both hands & feet cut off. Mr Stock was called on the scene, He made little effort to not try to investigate, left on a fishing trip left every thing in charge of Armand Danos, appointed by Mr. Stock as deputy sheriff. Danos close the scene by stating nothing could be done. Back of Raceland is lake "Fise" where duck geese and poulds are plentiful. Danos and Bros. last year killed over 600 in one night taking but the gizzets and leaving the rest of bodies floating in the water, all year round they kill the games they want. When a poor man who is out of Mr. Stock (ring) were to kill one out of the limit was arrested and made to pay fine. Now this year Armand Danos and one of his pal Ernest Robichaux a mail carrier built a club house on the lake taking possession of lake 90

Fiol charging i go through the [illegible] for [illegible]
When lake "Fiol" for over 100 grs. was a free [illegible]
Miss Gertie Perkins and others went to Baton [illegible]
to appeal to the governor for help, Now with [illegible]
scandal in this State nothing was done, so far [illegible]
Colored people has no right as a citizen [illegible]
little town, and they are known as good colored [illegible]
and bodly needed for labors - They are murd[illegible]
beaten by Lanos & Bros. nothing is done m[illegible]
than if they were to kill a poor dog. Fou[illegible]
years ago in Napoleonville in Assencion parish, [illegible]
white girl was found murdered in a cane patch [illegible]
was on a colored boy - He was placed in jail. Tha[illegible]
night, Lanos & Bros. an and accomplish, Lee Rech[illegible]
spirit the color boy from the jail, hung him by the [illegible]
two months after the father-in-law of the murd[illegible]
[illegible]il, confessed on his dying bed, that he had mur[illegible]
the girl. Such is law here with Dr. Stack [illegible]
Lanos & Bros. What is not done is unbeleavi[illegible]
We beg you to help us clean up this pa[illegible]
graft, vice, and what now. Good citizen [illegible]
raid to make an attempt to appeal to [illegible] la[illegible]
[illegible] any moment we might find our place [illegible]
[illegible]re are get murdered. So please do somethi[illegible]
this parish -

A. citizen -

97

COPY (gmr)

TELETYPE

FBI NEW ORLEANS 7-24-19 4-48 PM WH

DIRECTOR

MONTE EHART ETAL MAIL FRAUD. HART, JAMES MONROE SMITH, J EMORY ADAMS, LOUIS LESAGE AND SEYMOUR WEISS BROUGHT BEFORE JUDGE BORAH AT NEW ORLEANS TODAY AND ARRAIGNMENT CONTINUED FOR ALL DEFENDANTS UNTIL AUGUST FOURTH NINETEEN THIRTY NINE. BORAH INSTRUCTED ALL DEFENDANTS TO FILE PLEAS BEFORE JULY THIRTY FIRST NINETEEN THIRTY NINE. SET DATE FOR HEARING ON PLEAS FOR AUGUST FOURTH NINETEEN THIRTY NINE. TRIAL DATE WILL PROBABLY BE AUGUST TWENTY EIGHTH OR SEPTEMBER FOURTH NINETEEN THIRTY NINE. HABEAS CORPUS AS TO JAMES MONROE SMITH EXTENDED TO AUGUST SEVENTH NINETEEN THIRTY NINE. RENE VIOSCA US ATTORNEY ADVISED WPA REPORT OF LOUIS S. VANDOVER DATED JULY TWENTY SECOND NINETEEN THIRTY NINE CASE NUMBER ONE DASH LA DASH TWO TEN SENT TO WPA ADMINISTRATOR WASHINGTON. NO ADDITIONAL COPY AVAILABLE FOR THIS OFFICE.

SACKETT

RECORDED & INDEXED

62- 62509-27

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
AUG 21 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FILED IN

92

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
AUG 16 1939

TELETYPE

FBI NEW ORLEANS 8-16-39 6-25 PM AHS

DIRECTOR

LOUISIANA STATE OFFICIALS, INFORMATION CONCERNING. FEDERAL GRAND JURY, NEW ORLEANS, CONTINUED TO HEAR TESTIMONY IN REGARD TO MAIL FRAUD CASE REGARDING REFUNDING OF NEW [redacted] ORLEANS LEVEE BOARD BONDS BY NEWMAN, HARRIS AND [redacted] COMPANY AND TESTIMONY CONCERNING VIOLATIONS OF THE CONNALLY ACT. O. JOHN ROGGE LEAVING FOR DALLAS, TEX. TO PARTICIPATE IN REMOVAL AND HABEAS CORPUS HEARING OF FREEMAN BURFORD, INDICTED HERE FOR VIOLATION OF CONNALLY ACT.

SACKETT

END

OK FBI WASH DC JAR

RECORDED & INDEXED

62-32509-25

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
AUG 17 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

93

ACH:DC

62-32509

August 18, 1939

Special Agent in Charge
New Orleans, Louisiana

Re: CRIME CONDITIONS - LOUISIANA

Dear Sir:

Mr. Harry Costello who has previously furnished information in connection with this case, called at the Bureau on August 16, 1939, and advised he had further information which he was desirous of furnishing to Mr. O. John Rogge.

Mr. Costello stated that he left New Orleans, Louisiana, on August 15, 1939, and that on August 16, 1939, he received a call from Norvin Harris of Newman, Harris & Company, which company was active in the refunding of the levy deal. Mr. Costello related that Abe Shushan is closely connected with a man named Miller who is a Certified Public Accountant and this individual Miller reportedly gave to one H. W. Waguespack a sum of money out of the above mentioned refunding deal. Mr. Costello was of the opinion that Mr. Rogge would be interested in receiving this information inasmuch as he believed that if Miller was located and interviewed he might furnish information relevant to a possible mail fraud violation on the part of Abe Shushan.

The Bureau desires that the above information be furnished to Mr. O. John Rogge.

Very truly yours,

RECORDED & INDEXED

John Edgar Hoover
Director

62-32509-258

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
AUG 22 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lawler
Mr. McIntire
Mr Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Q. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
★ AUG 18 1939 ★
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

94

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
AUG 14 1939
TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Lawler
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Soars
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

FBI NEW ORLEANS 8-14-39 7-51 PM AHS

DIRECTOR

LOUISIANA STATE OFFICIALS, INFORMATION CONCERNING. GEORGE O CALDWELL, FORMER SUPERINTENDENT OF CONSTRUCTION, LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY, INDICTED BY FEDERAL GRAND JURY, NEW ORLEANS, IN TWO MAIL FRAUD INDICTMENTS AND EUGENE BARKSDALE, ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT OF CONSTRUCTION, INDICTED FOR W P A VIOLATION. FEDERAL GRAND JURY CONTINUED TO HEAR WITNESSES TESTIFY IN CONNECTION WITH THE CASE OF JURY TAMPERING IN THE ABE SHUSHAN TRIAL IN NINETEEN THIRT Y FIVE.

SACKETT

END

C OK FBI WASH DC GM

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-1045-75X1

RECORDED & INDEXED

62-32509-25
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
SEP 2 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

95

CC-150

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

JFS:DC

RECORDED 62-32509-258

AUGUST 16, 1939

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

Transmit the following message to: SAC,
NEW ORLEANS

CODE

JOUETT M. SPEED INFORMATION CONCERNING. AUTHORITY GRANTED FURNISH COPY REPORT J. O. PEYRONNIN DATED AUGUST TENTH TO O. JOHN ROGGE.

HOOVER

CODED AND SENT

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

AUG 16 1939

SENT VIA WESTERN UNION 747 P M Per JR

96

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
New Orleans, Louisiana
August 12, 1939

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Lawler
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: JOUETT M. SPEED -
INFORMATION CONCERNING.

Dear Sir:

Attached hereto are copies of the report of Special Agent J. O. PEYRONNIN, dated August 10, 1939, at New Orleans, Louisiana, in the above-entitled case.

The investigation relative to JOUETT M. SPEED, who is one of the United States Grand Jurors in the present grand jury at New Orleans, was requested by O. JOHN ROGGE, Head of the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice, and RENE A. VIOSCA, United States Attorney, New Orleans, Louisiana, and was authorized by the Bureau.

The Bureau is requested to advise this office if a copy of the aforementioned report should be submitted to the United States Attorney at New Orleans.

Very truly yours,

B. E. SACKETT,
Special Agent in Charge.

CWD
PMH
62-988
Encs.
AIR MAIL
SPECIAL DELIVERY

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

62-32579-258

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
AUG 18
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

97

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT New Orleans, Louisiana

FILE NO. 62-988 JOP:AIS

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW ORLEANS	8-10-39	8-4,7 to 10-39	J. G. PEYRONNIN

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JOUETT M. SPEED	INFORMATION CONCERNING

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Subject is member of U.S.Grand Jury, New Orleans, La., presently in session. Anonymous communication received by U.S.Atty., New Orleans, reflecting subject, who is connected with Mundet Cork Corp., which firm sold material to Charity Hospital, New Orleans, was giving information to political figures in New Orleans now under investigation. U. S. Attorney requested discreet investigation. Investigation developed subject Branch Manager of Mundet Cork Corp. at New Orleans since 1929, earns $600 to $800 per month, and that his company under sub-contract sold materials of his company's manufacture for use in construction of Charity Hospital, New Orleans. Credit rating of subject considered only satisfactory and in some instances unsatisfactory. Nothing against his reputetion in general could be learned.

C

DETAILS: AT NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

On August 4, 1939, United States Attorney RENE A. VIOSCA furnished the New Orleans Office with a list of the members of the United States Grand Jury presently in session, and both Mr. VIOSCA and Mr. O. JOHN ROGGE, Assistant United States Attorney General, requested the New Orleans Office to conduct a very discreet investigation as to subject J. M. SPEED, a member of the United States Grand Jury. Mr. ROGGE also submitted to the New Orleans Office part of an anonymous letter addressed to him bearing the date of August 1, 1939, in which anonymous communication information was given that there is a man on the present Federal Grand Jury named

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: B.B. Sackett SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

62 | 32507 | 238 AUG 24 1939

COPIES OF THIS REPORT
4 Bureau
1 USA, New Orleans
2 New Orleans

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170 SEP 17 1964

A.M.

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 7-2084

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SPEED who is connected with the Mundet Cork Corporation; that SPEED is giving valuable information to SEYMOUR WEISS, ROBERT MAESTRI, and other big political figures; that this man SPEED has sold big orders for cork and floor coverings made by his firm to the new Charity Hospital, New Orleans, and that he, the anonymous writer of this letter, is reliably informed it was a shady deal and a kickback in money; that the political gang has this over him, SPEED, and that he is telling them plenty of what goes on in the Grand Jury.

Mr. ROGGE informed that there is a leak in the present Grand Jury, and at the time of the request for the investigation by this office of SPEED, Mr. ROGGE informed that he believed SPEED was the particular leak. However, during the course of this investigation, contacts have been made with Mr. ROGGE in connection with this investigation, and he informed that SPEED has shown a disposition to be very aggressive in the presentation of matters before the Grand Jury, has asked many questions, and was very cooperative and displayed a disposition to be with the government in these matters.

United States Attorney RENE A. VIOSCA submitted to agent copy of tabulations of approved sub-contracts in the construction of the new Charity Hospital, New Orleans, Louisiana. This tabulation shows contract was given to the American Heating & Plumbing Company and opposite the name of that concern shows a sub-contract 7-B dated December 30, 1937 to the Mundet Cork Corp., 432 North Peters Street, New Orleans, type of work: Boxes in morgue, amount of sub-contract, $11,221.00. In this same tabulation of approved sub-contracts there also appears Contract No. 16 given to W. J. RILEY Plumbing & Heating Company, New Orleans, and opposite the name of that concern appears the information as to various sub-contracts, and opposite sub-contract 16-D, dated July 20, 1938, was given the name of the Mundet Cork Corp., 432 North Peters Street, New Orleans, type of work: Cold storage rooms, amount of sub-contract $3,000.00.

The records of the New Orleans Retailers Credit Bureau, Inc., American Bank Building, New Orleans, were examined and the said records show that JOUETT M. SPEED resides at 4503 South Derbigny Street, New Orleans, is branch manager of the Mundet Cork Corp. of 432 North Peters Street, New Orleans, and a report dated April 22, 1939 gives information that subject has been in New Orleans for many years, is 57 years old, married, working for the Mundet Cork Corp. at New Orleans since 1929 as branch manager; character, habits and morals, well-regarded; income from present employment estimated at $4,000.00 per year; does not own any property but rents. Under "REMARKS" information is given that SPEED has been connected with the Mundet Cork Corporation, a nationally known concern, for the past 25 years, originally as a salesman, later as sales manager, and 10 years ago was made manager of the local branch of the company at New Orleans; that SPEED has all along resided in a

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good residential section of the city and has been receiving a good salary, but so far as is known has not accumulated any particular means; that SPEED is entirely dependent upon his earnings and his net worth is considered limited. Previous addresses were given as 2839 Palmer Avenue and 7217 South Claiborne Avenue, New Orleans, La. Said records contain information that a suit was filed against SPEED on January 19, 1933 by the Audubon Golf Club in the amount of $126.90, and judgment was rendered May 23, 1933, and that SPEED presently owes $18.00 in that suit; also the records show that a suit was filed against SPEED on March 27, 1935 by the Continental Bank & Trust Company in the amount of $160.00. The report shows that the data in connection with this claim could not be verified on account of the bank in question being in liquidation. Also, the said records show that on December 19, 1938, Mrs. EMMA KNOOP, widow of A. HARRY DRAPER, filed a suit for damages against SPEED in the sum of $10,000.00, the details of which are not available. The records of the New Orleans Retailers Credit Bureau, Inc. regard the credit rating of SPEED as satisfactory.

The records of Dun & Bradstreet Commercial Agency, United Fruit Company Building, New Orleans, Louisiana, contain report dated December 1938 which shows that JOUETT M. SPEED is local manager of the Mundet Cork Corp., 432 North Peters Street, New Orleans; that the headquarters of this concern are located at 450 Seventh Avenue, New York City; that the corporation maintained a sales and distributing office in New Orleans. Mr. GREEN, office manager of Dun & Bradstreet, in the strictest of confidence informed that his office does not have a record of SPEED or complete data as to the Mundet Cork Corp. for the reason that the Mundet Cork Corp. has a rating of over a million dollars and has a very high credit rating. Mr. GREEN informed that he would in the regular course of business confidentially endeavor to secure information as to SPEED and submit the results of that investigation to reporting agent. On August 8, 1939, Mr. GREEN informed that his confidential investigation developed that SPEED has been in New Orleans for several years, during which period of time he has been branch manager of the Mundet Cork Corp.; that the company specializes in the manufacture and sale of cork insulation; that the Mundet Cork Corp. through the local office of that corporation at New Orleans sold some cork insulation to the new Charity Hospital, New Orleans, Louisiana, but that no information could be determined as to the details surrounding the sale of the cork insulation to the Charity Hospital. Mr. GREEN informed that the income of SPEED is supposed to be between $600.00 and $800.00 per month, and nothing derogatory to his reputation could be ascertained. On August 10, 1939, Mr. GREEN of Dun & Bradstreet Commercial Agency, New Orleans, confidentially informed agent that a further confidential and discreet check of SPEED was made and he ascertained that SPEED was sued by the Audubon Golf Club in January 1933 for $126.00, judgment rendered, and that SPEED still owes $18.00 thereof; that SPEED

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was sued in March 1935 by the Continental Bank in the amount of $160.00; that SPEED was sued on December 19, 1938 by the widow of A. H. DRAPER in the amount of $10,000, which is evidently a damage suit, and no information is available as to the disposition of that suit; that he confidentially ascertained that SPEED owes in a particular account a balance of $84.00 since 1931; that the credit rating of SPEED personally is considered only satisfactory, and in some cases unsatisfactory. The investigation as previously reported reflects he has been with the Mundet Cork Corp. for 25 years and is local manager of the corporation at New Orleans since 1929.

No further investigation will be conducted in this matter unless further requested by the United States Attorney at New Orleans, Louisiana.

CLOSED

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT New Orleans, Louisiana FILE NO. 62-988 JOP:ALS

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW ORLEANS	8-10-39	8-4,7 to 10-39	J. O. PETRONIO

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
JOUETT M. SPEED	INFORMATION CONCERNING

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Subject is member of U.S.Grand Jury, New Orleans, La., presently in session. Anonymous communication received by U.S.Atty., New Orleans, reflecting subject, who is connected with Mundet Cork Corp., which firm sold material to Charity Hospital, New Orleans, was giving information to political figures in New Orleans now under investigation. U. S. Attorney requested discreet investigation. Investigation developed subject Branch Manager of Mundet Cork Corp. at New Orleans since 1939, earns $600 to $800 per month, and that his company under sub-contract sold materials of his company's manufacture for use in construction of Charity Hospital, New Orleans. Credit rating of subject considered only satisfactory and in some instances unsatisfactory. Nothing against his reputation in general could be learned.

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DETAILS: AT NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

On August 4, 1939, United States Attorney RENE A. VIOSCA furnished the New Orleans Office with a list of the members of the United States Grand Jury presently in session, and both Mr. VIOSCA and Mr. O. JOHN ROGGE, Assistant United States Attorney General, requested the New Orleans Office to conduct a very discreet investigation as to subject J. M. SPEED, a member of the United States Grand Jury. Mr. ROGGE also submitted to the New Orleans Office part of an anonymous letter addressed to him bearing the date of August 1, 1939, in which anonymous communication information was given that there is a man on the present Federal Grand Jury named

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

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Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

New Orleans, Louisiana
August 16, 1939

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: LOUISIANA STATE OFFICIALS -
INFORMATION CONCERNING.

Dear Sir:

You will recall that some days ago I informed the Bureau that a MR. SHIRLEY G. WIMBERLY had made a radio talk over three stations in Louisiana for a period of one hour condemning the investigations being made by the Federal Government, particularly attacking Attorney General MURPHY and Assistant Attorney General O. JOHN ROGGE.

On August 7, 1939, as I informed the Bureau, this individual made another hour broadcast over station WDSU in New Orleans, during which tirade he also mentioned the Attorney General and MR. ROGGE. This speech on August 7, 1939, was recorded at this office by the use of the Ediphone dictating machine and has been transcribed.

I am enclosing herewith for your information and the completion of the Bureau's file regarding SHIRLEY WIMBERLY three copies of the transcribed talk made by WIMBERLY on August 7, 1939.

Very truly yours,

B. E. SACKETT,
Special Agent in Charge.

BES
PMH
Encs.

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62-22501-

Following is a transcript of the speech of SHIRLEY A. WIMBERLY, New Orleans Attorney, delivered over Station WDSU, New Orleans, from 8:30 to 9:30 PM, August 7, 1939. This speech was taken by means of an ediphone and transcribed therefrom:

At this time you will hear MR. SHIRLEY WIMBERLY, New Orleans Attorney, speaking from the studios of WDSU in the City of New Orleans. This is a paid political program. Views expressed by the speaker are his own and not necessarily those of this station... MR. SHIRLEY WIMBERLY...

Ladies and gentlemen: First let me thank the thousands of good people throughout the State of Louisiana, who have been so kind as to tell me by letter, by telegram and by telephone, since my last speach over this station, that they heartily approve the sentiment I expressed upon that occasion. Each communication, almost invariably, admonished me to keep up the fight. You need have no fear, my friends, I most certainly intend to keep up the fight. This fight is too important to the interests of every poor man, woman and child in Louisiana, to even think for a moment of quitting. This fight must go on! If it fails, you poor people of Louisiana prepare your wrists for the shackles that the lying and corrupt newspapers, and the big monied corporate interests have been busily preparing to put on you, ever since the first newspaper headlines in the Times Picayune gleefully shrieked with fiendish delight that something was wrong at Louisiana State University at Baton Rouge.

The average citizen of Louisiana, sincere in his love for his State, and deeply interested in the welfare of all its institutions, was shocked and dismayed at the unfortunate disclosure, at L. S. U. The good men and women of this State felt a sense of sorrow that harm had come to their famous and beloved University, but to the newspapers, that was the signal they had awaited so long. It meant to them an opportunity to commence a wave of hysteria and excitement in Louisiana that they might well use, to completely destroy the faith of the people in their Government. Sure, every public official in Louisiana have been a crook and a scoundrel and a thief. That was their program! Say that all politicians, high and low, big and little, were crooks, and then bring forward a scurvy misfit little outfit of blueblooded corporation lawyers and bankers, and brokers, and other representatives of the special interests, headed by a man like ELDON LAZARUS, JOSEPH AIREY, JOE CARROLL, and every other enemy of the people they could think of, and say to the people: Here's your savior, let these people take charge of Louisiana! Run all your elected officials out, and let these big, pure, holy and patriotic high society boys move in, and then you'll have a real honest clean Government. That was their program, that was the program of these lying and

dishonest newspapers, that's the kind of claptrap they thought they could make the people of Louisiana swallow. Why, when the news broke of the misfortune that had happened at L. S. U. these newspaper fellows and their corporation lawyers went wild with joy. Here's the chance we've been waiting for boys, here it is, and at last we've got our break! We can capitalize on Louisiana's misfortune, let these poor people hang their heads in sorrow, they're stunned, and before they can get over being stunned and start to think straight, again, we will fan the flames of hatred and malice and prejudice against everybody that has any official connection with the Government of Louisiana. We'll say they're all crooks, and burglars and scoundrels and thieves, and the people will get so worked up over it all they'll get so excited and inflamed by the newspaper headlines, and the lies we can print, theyowon't have time to look into the character and reputation of the worn out aristocrats we're shoving down their throats. An then we'll be in power in Louisiana again! That's what the newspapers said. Oh, the deceit, the hypocracy, the villainy of these contemptible newspapers! Glad! Glad! Over Louisiana's scandal! Glad over her shame! When Louisiana's plain, honest and patriotic citizens sorrowed that some of her officials had betrayed their trust and had been found in sin, these buzzards in print, these vultures in type, these scavengers in headlines, licked their loathsome chops and run---------their filthy mouths, while they rejoicingly waited to pick our bones. They rejoiced, these newspapers, I tell you! They rejoiced, these corporation lawyers! When they learned that trouble had started in this State. Just as they sat around tables in a back room and raised their tinkling glasses in rejoicing to celebrate Louisiana's greatest tragedy - the assassination of HUEY P. LONG! Just as they sent floral offerings to the grave of HUEY LONG'S murderous assassin! Just as some of their kind even went to that assassin's funeral. Oh, they're saying that I was HUEY LONG'S bitterest enemy, they are saying that I opposed HUEY LONG. They are right when they say I opposed HUGH'S politics for a period of his political life. They are wrong when they say I was HUEY LONG'S bitter enemy. Tell the truth just once, you lying newspapers. Tell the truth just once, if the truth is anywhere in your lying carcasses. Tell the people about my opposition bo HUEY LONG! I'll help you tell it! I'll tell it for you!

I said in the circular I issued the other day, ladies and gentlemen, that I would not refer to this subject again, and that I would not be put on the defensive by a lot of lying, deceitful, fraudulent newspapers, but I've changed my mind for just this once. As everyone who knows me well willtell you, I supported HUEY LONG when he ran for Governor in 1924. I remained his friend for four years, until he ran for Governor in 1928, and I supported him again. I made many

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speeches for him throughout his campaign. I was his friend after he became Governor, and through the dark days of his impeachment.

In 1930 he came down here to New Orleans, and not knowing the situation, and not knowing certain politicians as well as he might, made the mistake of being fooled into joining forces with a man who was about as foul and sorry a scoundrel as has ever disgraced this city. And you people know who I'm talking about. I'm not going to mention his name because he's out of politics, and there's no purpose in mentioning his name. HUEY didn't know him for what he really was. HUEY'S friends did know this man well. They tried to dissuade him, but HUEY wouldn't listen, and he let this man fool him into joining up with him.

Several of HUEY'S friends and I decided we could not go along on the proposition. We told HUEY that man was universally hated and despised in this city, and would eventually do him a lot of harm. HUEY wouldn't listen, and we parted company. It was then I opposed HUEY LONG. Yes, I opposed him! Openly and fearlessly, at the zenith of his power, when the sun of his success stood at nigh noon. I opposed HUEY LONG at a time when he had all his health and vigor, out in the open, face to face. I didn't wait until after his murder to oppose him, and then turn on his sorrowing widow and seek to do her harm, as the craven, cowardly newspapers have done.

I said in that circular HUEY LONG and I composed our differences when he discovered that his friends had told him the truth about the man he had joined forces with in New Orleans. That man doublecrossed HUEY LONG, and HUEY kicked him out. And if HUEY LONG saw fit to compose his differences with me two years before his death, then I say that's good enough for me. I spent those two years before HUEY LONG was killed on the battlefield with him, helping him fight his enemies. And the best answer I can make to those, like the lying newspapers, who would try to make me out as HUEY'S life long foe, is that I have since his death, spent my time and all my energy defending the memory of HUEY LONG from the slanderous, malicious and cowardly attacks of foul and cruel harpies like the Times Picayune. Now, that brings us down to what has happened in the State since my last speech, ladies and gentlemen. That speech did away with the Citizens Voluntary Committee. Don't you ever let anybody fool you about that. I'm going to show you in a minute how it did. I'm going to prove to you that the morning after that speech the Citizens Voluntary Committee was on the run, and the next day there wasn't any more Citizens Voluntary Committee. I'll come to that in a minute.

They got to resigning and ---- off so fast, that the big leaders, JOE CARROLL, corporation lawyer, and SHINOLA PHELPS, part owner of the Times Picayune, and JOHN M. PARKER, JR., and ELDON LAZARUS and a few others got together and they said: "Boys, we gotta do somethin'. This Citizens Committee is going to pieces. Most of these fellows are scared that any minute the searchlight of truth is going

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to be turned on them and they're stampeding on us. Pretty soon we won't have a baker's dozen of our original one hundred and one, let alone all those who have jined up with us since".

These ring leaders got their heads together and they pow-wowwed and they conferred, and they consulted and they considered and they reconsidered, and finally what do you suppose they came up to? Here's what they decided. These fellows, JOE CARROLL, JOHN M. PARKER, JR., SHINOLA PHELPS, here's what they decided. Let's quit using that Citizens Voluntary Committee. Let's change that ----, let's break off that mask, let's use one of our other names. You know this newspaper corporation lawyer outfit has plenty a names. So they said, let's use our best known name, and try that one out on ------, maybe that'll sound bigger than Citizens Voluntary Committee, and maybe he'll give in to our demands, and let us run the State for 'em without being elected to office.

Here's the name they came up with - Association of Commerce. Assassination of Commerce! That's the latest name these lying newspapers and their big monied friends are using. They figure they'll scare you Governor, better watch those birds, those society people are slick EARL. If you think I'm joking about this my friends, if you want to check up on what I've just been telling you, get your newspapers dating from August 1st to date, and see how active this bunch of high powered rich people have been under the name they started out with - the Citizens Voluntary Committee.

I made a speech last week exposing the hypocracy and corruptness of that whole bunch of antis, known at various times in the past ten or twelve years as the Constitutional League, and the Honest Election League, and this league, that league and the other league, dedicated to the lofty purpose of taking Louisiana's Government away from the people and giving it back to the newspapers and the corporation lawyers. I climbed on board of that bunch in my last speech and told the plain unvarnished truth about 'em, and like all such fake outfits they commenced to cave in and crumble up at once. Now, on August fifth, that was five or six days after I made my last speech, the Times Picayune came out with big black headline, maybe

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some of you will remember it. "CITIZENS DEMAND CLEANUP OF STATE". 'Member that? When I read the word "CITIZENS" in that headline, I naturally thought the Citizens Voluntary Committee had come back to life. But when I read down in the sub-head, as these newspaper people call the small headline that follows the big bne across the top of the page, Lo and Behold! There it was! Big as life! A. of C., that's the Association of Commerce, A. of C. urges fair poll. 12 point plan. Not the Citizens Committee, not the devote Citizens Voluntary Committee, but the A. of C. They had decided to take up the battle, and being fakers like they are, they didn't want to quit altogether, so they figured they'd get rid of the Citizens Voluntary Committee name and get a new old one, like the Association of Commerce. Now.,, Assassination of Commerce urges fair poll, 12 point plan.

Now, here's where I'm going to prove to you my friends, that the members of the now defunct Citizens Voluntary Committee, and the members of the Association of Commerce, are the same identical people, the same corporation lawyers, the same bluebloods, the same representatives of the special interests. I've got before me here, gimme that red book, got before me here the Redbook of New Orleans, Commerce and membership directory of the New Orleans Association of Commerce. I'll show the people in the room, so they'll know I'm not faking on this. Now, I've also got right here the list of members of the Citizens Voluntary Committee of Louisiana and I'm holding it up so everybody can see, as originally published in the Times-Picayune. That's a list of members of the Citizens Voluntary Committee, and that's a list of members of Association of Commerce. I'm going to show you that the members of the Association of Commerce were the members of the Citizens Voluntary Committee, and the members of the Citizens Voluntary Committee are the members of the Association of Commerce.

Now, I can't take up all my time here comparing these lists on every name, but I'm going to take enough of them at random, to show you that the Citizens Voluntary Committee now deceased, having been unable to survive a barrage of truth, is the Association of Commerce with a mask on its face. Same name, same members, same gang of high binding corporation lawyers, bankers and millionaires aided and abetted by the lying newspapers, try to take Louisiana's Government away from its people.

Alright, let's look at these two membership lists, let's just skip around here and there on these lists. One, the Citizens Voluntary Committee of Louisiana, now defunct, the other, the Association of Commerce, now fronting for the newspapers and corporate interests. I'll just pick 'em at random. Here's HUGH McCLUSKEY, I got

him right off the list here, he's on the Citizens Committee. Well, in the Association of Commerce Red Book there's McCluskey and Benedict and Bernard McCluskey. I looked that up. They're related. The McCluskeys are well represented in the Association of Commerce.

Here's RALPH A. PONS, he's a member in good standing in both outfits, Citizens Committee and the Association of Commerce. HAROLD S. MEYER, both, WILLIAM B. WISDOM, both, they're members of the late lamented Citizens Voluntary Committee and the Assassination of Commerce. WILLIAM B. MONROE, member of both, JOHN P. MOORE, both, FRANK FREIDLER, both, W. D. ROUSSELL, I believe that's the gentleman who wrote that letter to the paper - this evening about. W. D. ROUSSELL, member of both Association of Commerce and Ex-Citizens Voluntary Committee. CHARLES F. FLETCHINGER, both, Association of Commerce boy and late lamented Citizens Voluntary Committee boy. JOSEPH M. JONES, both, MARION R. WILSON, here's a triple ----, he's a member of the former Citizens Voluntary Committee, the Assassination of Commerce and the Young Men's Business Club. LEONARD M. WISE, both, A. of C. and the Citizens Voluntary, J. EVERETT EAVES, another triple ---- boy, belongs to all three outfits; JOHN M. PARKER. JR., of course, wouldn't you----, ***** ------- (sounds like LYON BELL), both, WALTER J. TRAUTMAN, a two star boy, A. of C. and Citizens Voluntary. ALBERT WACKENHEIM, JR., A. of C. and Citizens Voluntary; HAROLD S. WEIL, both, JOHN WARD (?), ditto, MALCOLM L. DINWITTIE, same, A. B--- MOORE, likewise, LAWRENCE EUSTIS, JR., yes, JOHN UPTON, WILLIAM B. HANDREW, that's a pretty name, I'm going to have something to say about that boy in a few minutes. WILLIAM B. HANDREW, W. W. HOLMES, JR., HENRY BORDELON (?), W. S. SIMPSON, JOHN X. WEGMANN, - good lord, I get tired reading 'em. All of 'em are members in good standing of both the Association of Commerce and the late Citizens Voluntary Committee of Louisiana.

Of course the membership is the same. Of course it is. Did you expect it to be different? Does this confirm what I've been telling you? That the lying newspapers and their corporation friends are making their bids for political power in this State? It's history repeating itself, that's all. These few high powered crooked owners of the false and lying newspapers and a small clique of corporation lawyers like ESMOND PHELPS, JOE CARROLL, MONTE LEMANN adn a few others trying to set up a bunch of shirt fronts and through them take this State Government away from the people. That's all it is. Let's look at a vew more names on these two lists - CHARLES PAYNE MUTTER (?), JR., a member of both the A. of C. and the Citizens Voluntary Committee. MONTE M. LEMANN, wouldn't you just know it?, member of both. ELDON S. LAZARUS, of course, C. G. ST----, absolutely, he'sthe president of the Assassination of Commerce. Let me tell you something ST--- boy, you'd better get out of politics in this State - first thing you know the poor people of this city aren't going to trade at that big million dollar chain store you're running if you don't quit trying to boss poor people around in this State. E. B. GURNEY, triple star, J. R. MONROE, member of both, JOSEPH W. CARROLL, what would you expect? S.

WALTER STERN, H. J. JUMONVILLE, S. G. ALKUS, JR., CARL WOOD, ------ --------, B. S. WILLIAMS, GEORGE S. CLARK, - Aw---- but what's the use? Don't you know by this time that practically every blessed member of the Ex-Citizens Voluntary Committee of Louisiana, that was raising so much fuss in the newspapers a week ago, don't you know that every blessed member of that outfit is a member of the Association of Commerce, which from now on is going to do the fussing for the newspapers and the corporation lawyers. And if we spoke out about that old enemy of the pople of Louisiana, and make that Association of Commerce fold up like its deceased sister, and the Citizens Voluntary Committee did, why just as sure as you're born they'll be back with a new name. Some league, or committee or association for the saving of the poor people of the State of Louisiana.

Now, these high collar boys are resourceful alright, I noticed in the Times Picayune last Saturday in the same issue that was headlined "CITIZENS DEMAND CLEANUP OF STATE", they have organized them a junior outfit, this one is called The Peoples League. An organization, according to the Times Picayune, of young business and professional men of New Orleans. I guess they figure this young budding outfit will grow up and inherit the parent outfit's monoply on forming associations and leagues, for the purpose of trying to run Louisiana for the people, without bothering to be elected to public office.

What a democratic gathering! What a representative body. How accurately it reflects public opinion. Bankers, brokers, corporation lawyers, cotton and stock exchange gamblers, but not a single solitary representative of organized labor. Not a single solitary man from the ranks of the laboring man and woman. Why? Is it because a hand callous ---------- is not equal in dignity to the heart calloused by greed and inhumanity? Do you think, you high and mighty Larks of Mammon, that the men and women whose ingenuity and industry give all that there is of value to our very articles of commerce, lack the intelligence to fit into your councils? These are the people who delve into your mines and bring to the marts of commerce the minerals, the people who fell the forests, build your roads, construct your houses! Has anyone a greater right than they to say how this Government is run? Why do you ignore, you assassinators of both character and commerce, why do you ignore the small independent business man, the corner grocer. Oh, they ought to give significance to meet with you on your high --------. I want to tell you something, you aiders and abettors of the national chain stores, that if it were not for the small independent merchants the poor people could not survive the economic strife of today. They could not get credit for food, for coal, for medicine, and for the various and sundry small necessities that are required in their daily lives. The average poor man gets paid twice a month. Out of the little pay envelope he usually pays his month's house rent, leaving hardly enough for his car fare and a ten cents poor boy sandwich, for his

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lunch. For the next two weeks he must necessarily depend upon the neighborly, kindly, humane little corner grocer. If one of his kids gets sick, he has his friend the little corner druggist to fall back on. If his money runs short when the kids' shoe soles get thin, his children needn't go barefooted until next payday, because there stands his friend, the little corner shoe merchant who will trust him a payday.

But what would you rich men know about all that? I know about it! I've been through it myself! Let us suppose that this poor man walked into ST-----'S six million dollar store and said "Trust me until payday, my little fellow's toes are coming through his shoes." What do you think STARBY (?) would say? I believe I know what'd he say. "See our Credit Manager, and if the Credit Associations, after looking up your rating for a few days, advise me that you are a safe credit risk, it's alright with me for you to get a three dollar pair of shoes". Let us suppose that a poor man found himself in trouble at some time, and he went to seek the advice of a lwyer like ELDON LAZARUS. Suppose he told LAZARUS, "My need for legal advice is urgent, but I don't get paid until next Saturday night." What do you think he'd say? You think he'd say as you and I would say, "That's alright my friend, just pay me when and if it's convenient to you, and if you never pay me, that's alright too". Aw, he wouldn't! He'd freeze up with a man like ELDON LAZARUS. He'd probably have that poor man thrown out of his office because he's not interested in poor men and their problems. His god is money! Money and more money! A man like ELDON LAZARUS sneers on that poor people. What does this kind of people know about the way the poor man and his family live? Yet these little merchants who do such good for the people of a community are considered too inconsequential and too insignificant to sit and advise in the councils of the mighty rich. They're ignored by the Citizens Voluntary Committee and the Association of Commerce. Oh yea, this Association of Commerce, successors to the defunct Citizens Voluntary Committee, is truly a democratic representative body.

Now my friends, let me make a --------, not to the politicians of this State, but to the poor people of Louisiana, and they're the only people I'm concerned about, the rich can take care of themselves, and I might observe in passing that I don't want any quarrel with the rich, as long as they keep to themselves, but I want the poor people of this city and state to believe me when I say that while I have been interested and active in the politics of this State for a long time, and many of you who know me very probably think that I am conducting a one man political campaign, this is not a political campaign at all, this is an attempt to warn the poor people of Louisiana that danger is awaits at their door.

If you are a poor man or woman, if you belong to the underprivileged class, if you work hard for a living, I'm talking to you.

It matters not to me who your candidates are or any other office, support and vote for whomsoever you please. That is your God-given privilege. If any man who is not the open and avowed candidate of these newspapers and corporation lawyers, and is not supported and endorsed by them, offers his candidacy to the people of this State in the January primary, and you believe he is honest and clean and sincere, then by all means support him, vote for him, I'll have no quarrel with you. But meantime, don't you, for your own sake, for your children's sake, for the sake of the State of Louisiana, don't, please don't be fooled by these newspapers of special interest in letting them get control of the Government of this State. That's my proposition. That, and that alone. If before these troublous times in Louisiana are over every politician presently holding office in Louisiana is shown to be a crook from top to bottom, then give your Government into the hands of the tools that will be offered you by these lying crooked, scandal------ newspapers and the big monied interests of this State and nation.

You'll simply be swapping the devil for his brother if that ever happens. Forget me! Forget politics! Forget every personality in the State of Louisiana today! And just look this situation squarely in the face. You don't like this politician? Kick him out of office! If you don't like that one, kick him out! This politician you think has been shown up as a crook and a grafter, slap him in jail, and give him the same kind of trial and treatment that everybody gets, and if a jury of twelve of his peers says he's guilty, put him in the penitentiary where he belongs. Hold all the investigations you want to. I'm glad to see them held. But don't, whatever you do, whatever happens, never let yourself believe, you poor people, that because somebody else is bad the Times Picayune is good. No matter how bad anyone in Louisiana is shown up to be the lying and corrupt newspapers are worse. No matter how little interest in the well-being of poor people some crooked politician has evinced, those blue-blooded, money-loving, society-crazy corporation lawyers have less interest. A man who was born with a silver spoon in his mouth, my friends, and who has had plenty all his life, cannot feel for the problems of the poor devils, whose life is spent earning his living by the sweat of his brow. Free school books mean nothing to a rich man. He can buy his children their books, and being rich he can't understand how much saving even a dime or quarter means to a poor man. So it would be a matter of indifference to him if the Association of Commerce and the newspapers elected their tools as your lawmakers and they took your free school books away from you. But it would be a tragedy to you! A homestead exemption means nothing to a corporation lawyer. What does he need with a homestead exemption? He's rich, and he can afford to pay taxes, even on a mantion. But to you small home owners it means a lot. It means that you can add just that little money to the few comforts and conveniences that you can provide for your little family.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, some of my friends have told me I'm unwise to take the position I've taken. They've told me that I

might make those in political power in this State angry. They say that I may be criticized for stirring up unrest. They tell me maybe we ought to be quiet and the newspapers will quit misadvertising Louisiana to the world and these so-called indignent citizens of the Association of Commerce will cease raising cane and put their shoulders to the wheel and help to bring about rest and quiet and peace in this State.

Maybe my friends are smarter than I am. But if that ever happens it'll be the first time an eating cancer ever was cured by letting it be. No sir! You let a cancer alone and it'll eat you up! It'll spread out its greedy tentacles to every part of your body it can reach, and it'll grab hold of every one of your vitals until you finally wake up one day and realize you're a goner. These friends might be smarter than I am, and they probably are about most things, but I know what I'm doing in this situation. I didn't ask anybody if I could make a fight for the poor man against his natural enemies, the Times Picayune and the corporate interests. I didn't have to. There are no mortgages on my political soul. No one owns mr or controls me. If I chose to make an alliance in politics I do it. But I don't sacrifice my individuality nor my independence. I reserve the right at all times to apeak my own mind honestly and open. I knew what I was up against when I decided to commence this fight. Some well meaning people with whom I discussed it told me they're going to say you're trying to protect some crooks ---- myself. But ladies and gentlemen, only a coward hesitates to do that which is right because he fears what some people might say. The welfare of the poor people of this state is infinitely more important to me than what some people might say. If I died right after I completed this speech and I had done nothing more than prevent the poor man, woman and child of Louisiana from falling victims to the snares being set for them by the humbugs, fekes and frauds masquerading as newspapers and corporation lawyers, then I say to you, I honestly believe I would not have lived in vain.

I know what I'm up against, every ---- and evil motive that the ----- of the rich can think up ----- --- fact will be ------- to me before this -------. Every foul calumny and slander that tongue and pen of big money can devise will be uttered against me. I'm in for it, I know that! What ----- I succeed in stopping these power-greedy corporation control -------- from lying their way into political power in the State or not, such a fight is but a small one to me. Yes, they'll try to buy me. Now, if I were a demagogue, as one fine gentleman of the press called me in an editorial the other day, I'd say they actually had already tried to buy me, but I'm telling you the truth, I'm not playing a demagogue. One of my friends who was employed in the Civil District Court Building of this city told me the other day he heard a group of elderly lawyers in conversation on the third floor corridor of that building, that they were discussing my last speech, these elderly

lawyers, one of them said "The thing we ought to do at the outset with this fellow WIMBERLY is buy him off right at the start and hush him up". Save your time and mine boys. You definitely got the wrong angle. You fellows think money can buy anything. But it can't. How do you think I could go to sleep tonight if, believing as I do, however mistaken I might be, if believing as I do, that by warning the poor people of this State that they are in grave danger at the hands of unscrupulous people I might play some small part in saving them from that danger. How do you think I could go to sleep tonight if I sold every poor man woman and child in Louisiana down the river to the newspapers and big corporate interests when I know that those same newspapers and corporate interests mean them harm. I told you big money boys, listen to me well, that there are but few ways to shut me up. One is to make these lying newspapers that you own, and your other pliant tools, your corporation lawyers and bankers, stop trying to defraud the poor people of Louisiana out of their political birthright. Make these frauds, hypocrites and humbugs stop trying to fool the poor people of this State into giving them control of our Government - that's simple enough. And you can do it. You might have to go all the way to Wall Street to get it done. But you can do it big boys. You can do it. You know what I mean when I say go all the way to Wall Street.

Now the other way to shut me up is just exactly as you did with HUEY P. LONG. You know what I mean. I'm not going to mince words with you. I don't mince words. I don't hate the rich. I don't envy them. I don't want any quarrel with them. My life has been cast with the poor whom I've lived amongst all my life. I live on the wrong side of the tracks with the poor people, and I'm content and happy to live there in peace and quiet all of my life, and I won't come on your side rich boys, I won't come on your side rich boys - I won't come on your side of the tracks, if you don't meddle with my side. These newspapers brand as a demagogue any person who dares to expose and denounce their nefarious ------- plots to ursurp power. They try to mark with infamy the man who expresses the honest convictions of his heart and brain. They stigmatize as treasonable the exercize of free speech, the brightest gem in the golden crown of democracy. Demagogue! I hate! I loathe! I --------- that word, and its abhorent and malicious implication.

Let us get down to brass tacks. I'm used to asking plain questions. I believe in taking these situations apart. You can't just call me a demagogue you newspaper boys and expect to get away with it. I went to the newspaper, I went to the dictionary, to find out what a demagogue was, and according to any standard dictionary a demagogue is a speaker, now listen to this well please my friends, a speaker who seeks to make capital of social discontent and gain political influence. Now, that is the meaning, the legitimate definition of the word demagogue, let me repeat it again, they called me a demagogue so I'm telling you what the dictionary says a demagogue is, a speaker who seeks to make capital of social unrest and gain political influence. Social unrest. There is no social unrest in this state today, I know there's a great

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deel of high society unrest in the State since I exposed and routed some gentlemen of the so-called elite. There is social unrest in the proper meaning of that phrase, the masses are not clamoring for a change in the form of our Government. There might be some fellows who want to put certain politicians out, to be elected to office themselves, but they are not clamoring for a change in our Form of Government, like from democratic to communistic or something like that. That's a social unrest. Therefore, it's impossible for me to be taking advantage or to make capital of a condition of social unrest which in fact does not exist in Louisiana. Neither am I a candidate for public office. So you can readily see that the word demagogue as applied to me is a malicious slander and a deliberate libel. Am I a demagogue because I believe in the philosophy of Government formulated and expounded by JEFFERSON, by WASHINGTON, by FRANKLIN? Shall I be ----------because I believe in the grand democratic principle of majority rules? No, ladies and gentlemen! I believe in the capitalistic system, of which labor and capital are ---------- parts, and that when properly regulated gives to every man, be he laborer or capitalist, a fair and just proportion of the products of his brain and brawn. And it is because I am a firm believer in democracy and capitalism properly regulated that I am defying the plutocrats and bureaucrats who are fiendishly conspiring to destroy both. They are the demagogues! These fiendish, crooked newspapers and their --------- corporation madmen. They are the conniving heartless scoundrels who, masquerading as patriots, are resorting to undisguised and shameless demagoguery, trying to arouse baseless fears, to erupt a volcano of hatred against constituted authority, and to convert this State into an inferno of confusion in order that they might emerge the bureaucratic masters of Louisiana.

And this condition, ladies and gentlemen, mark me well, is not confined to this State alone, but is a part of a free vision conspiracy to turn back the clock of history to the time of medieval surfdom. Any man or woman who has ever read history knows that throughout its course democratic Government has been destroyed by the great monied interests who reduce mankind to a state of peonage. Any students of history, any professor in the universities of the United States which are not under corporate domination will verify this historical truth. They will tell you that history for thousands of years, and I speak advisedly, in China, in India, in Greece, in Rome, in continental Europe, in Persia, in the United States, in the South and Central Americas, will conclusively prove that all great social upheavals have their causitive factor and germinal inception in millions of underdogs driven to desperation and violence by the bureaucratic few. And it is to prevent such a catastrophe, to preserve democracy, to retain the capitalistic system under which everybody should enjoy a just proportion of the fruits of his labor, that I so strenuously and inexorably opposed these historical enemies. I want to see this great experiment in human liberty, this magnificent republic, grow to more splendid and grander proportions as the centuries roll by. It is a cause to which we should all consecrate ourselves. If you big

monied boys will let my people, who are the poor people, alone, I'll let you alone! If you won't, then by the great and eternal God who made my soul, get ready to fight, because I'm coming after you. That's my proposition to you, that's the bargain I'll make with you Mr. Big Money. You can keep your money. I don't want it. I'll tell you right now, if a man comes to me and tries to offer me any of it, like discreet corporation lawyers, found there in the corridor of the Civil District Court, one of those babies or any of their friends, come to offer it to me, let them be prepared to fight. Let'em be prepared to fight, I'm an old man now, reached forty the other day, I still think I can take on some of these boys who come around me trying to buy me.

Now, you leave my people alone, and I'll let you alone. And you can pile up all the money you please as long as you do it as a private individual, but take my advice for your own good, and don't try to control the public life of this state. You boys are out of politics and you ain't coming back in and that's all there is to it.

Now, let me get down to talking about some of this newspaper publicity my last speech brought on. These newspapers are great institutions, they're fine, fine institutions. The first thing these newspapers carried the next day was that radio station WDSU had been threatened the morning after my speech by some of those corporation highbinders I mentioned in my speech. They were threatened that if they permitted me to speak again some lawsuits might be filed against that station. Now, WDSU, I believe, is the only major radio station in town that will permit broadcast of a ------- nature, broadcasts where politics may be discussed. So these high finance bandits figured they'd put a gag on the radio as they have on the newspapers and then the people of this State couldn't have the truth spoken at all. They didn't question the truth of what I said, they didn't threaten legal action against me, oh no! they threatened the radio people, who are as disinterested in anything else but the sale of their radio time as anybody on earth could be. And they ran to the Governor,and they asked him to repudiate, aw.. repudiate this fellow WIMBERLY. Oh, he's cussing us out somethin' terrible! ---------- Governor,----------. We can't stand for a fellow like that. Governor LONG said he didn't approve of my criticism of MURPHY and ROGGE and when he heard I intended making a speech he tried through mutual friends to dissuade me from it. That's exactly the truth. He ~~did send some of our friends~~ to see me to try to argue me out of making that speech and the Governor is entitled to his opinion and I'm entitled to mine, and I think I was right and he was wrong and I don't have to take the ----.

Oh, but those newspapers played that up. LONG disavows ------on -------- in WIMBERLY'S talk, voices own firm opinion that criticisms of MURPHY ~~and XXXXX~~ sides were ill advised and bad taste. I might say here that while I respect and admire EARL LONG and have been his close friend for a long time, he and I like other friends

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disagree now and then. And not being of a yes man variety I always reserve the right to form my own opinions and to adhere to it if I think I'm right, and as I see it in this case I think I'm right and he's wrong. I think I had a perfect right to object. Not to the Attorney General of the United States conducting a legal and orderly investigation, into suspected wrong-doing in Louisiana - no, I'm for that! I don't want to see crooks protected! I want to see them uncovered and prosecuted to the utmost limit of the law. What I objected to was that these fellows were helping the Times Picayune to play politics in this State. I objected to them strutting around this State and getting their pictures in the newspapers every day and being quoted on this that and the other thing, much of which I considered none of their business and but a thinly varnished attempt on their part to help the newspaper in their campaign to stampede the people of the State of Louisnana into accepting newspaper and corporation lawyer Government. Those things are hurtful to the reputation and credit of the good people of this State. They are hurtful to the business man and the laboring man, and to the man who has his money investedin this State as well as to the general run of the citizens of Louisiana. Why only the other day there was a picture of this man ROGGE. I'm not trying to pick any fight with ROGGE. He's not too big for me to criticize when he does wrong, there's no man in this world too big to criticize when he does wrong. Here's a picture of ROGGE in the paper, I've got it right here before me. Picture of ROGGE - big as life - in the Times Picayune, and he was quoted in the accompanying news article as inviting people to come tell him about graft. The article was headed: "ROGGE URGES PUBLIC TO TELL UNITED STATES OF GRAFT", then the article started out: "Husky, six foot three, O. JOHN ROGGE, Assistant United States Attorney General," Boy, don't you know those newspapers are trying to flatter you? What has a man's appearance got to do with investigation? Here he goes on: "Come forward and tell what you know of policitical misconduct in the State". Get that, "political misconduct", not the misconduct of bankers or brokers or other people, but political misconduct. Does that show what's on the gentleman's mind or not? Now, here he goes on, this is MR. ROGGE talking thru the newspapers: "We know that lots of Louisiana people are afraid", and get this well, ladies and gentlemen, you decent, clean, honest, good poor people of Louisiana, get this plain, "We know that lots of Louisiana people are afraid, end in the past they have been justified in their fear". MR. ROGGE said, "However, I can say today that they need hold those fears no longer,this is the direct problem of the Federal Government". Just like they did in Chicago with CAPONE,just like they did in gangster-land, racketeering,things like that. Why, they'd take you for a ride if you'd bat your eye. And I'm in bad taste talking about such a man who could do such a thing as that to Louisiana? Good God, pity that man, in his mad desire for publicity and cheap notoriety he would give the world to believe that Louisiana is a place where a man must fear to open his mouth; that Louisiana is a place where organized racketeering and gangster methods prevail. Where, to open your mouth against the politicians means being taken for a ride. like in Chicago. Why man

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turn on your radio any night and you'll hear the present administration and the politicians in this State roundly and openly and severely criticized, world without end, and they're not taken for rides, they're not beaten up, they're not injured. When have you heard of any witness in a criminal prosecution in this State being injured or taken for a ride or anything like that MR. ROGGE? Where do you think you are ROGGE? In Chicago? Now, I don't object to them investigating - I'm for them. But quit playing politics for these lying newspapers MR. ROGGE? That's blasting the reputation of this State so MURPHY can pose as a racket-buster and tinhorn DEWEY in this next presidential election. That's what I'm against. And do you think I'm the only one in the world who's criticizing Attorney General MURPHY for poking his nose in State's rights? Here's what a friend of mine writes me under date of August sixth: "Did you hear Representative HOFFMAN of Michigan?" That's MURPHY'S home State, so this fellow must know him pretty well, "Did you hear Representative HOFFMAN of Michigan speaking over radio station WWL, CBS, at 8:30 PM August 3, 1939? He stated among other things, (this is Representative HOFFMAN of Michigan, MURPHY'S own State) that MURPHY recently sent five investigators into the State of Kentucky in an investigation there and that they in turn presented a -----return to the Congressional Committee. Representative HOFFMAN asked whether the people of the United States were going to allow themselves to be forced into such a position that their States' rights and civil liberties were to be entirely taken away from them. So I'm not the only one who sees MR. MURPHY'S clay feet. The member of the United States Congress from his own home State has got him down as a man who has no respect for States' rights, a man who doesn't know, or knowing doesn't care, that under the Constitution of the United States of America each State in the Union is given the right to govern itself and to conduct it's own internal affairs. And let me tell you corporation lawyer boys something, you're lawyers, you know about States' rights. You just let these fellows come down here and trample all over States' rights. I'm not talking about protecting crooks. Let 'em conduct all the investigation they want, and I hope they put all the crooks in jail. But you take this business of States' rights. As a matter of principle and -------, don't you know it's a dangerous practice? ----- to let the Federal Government come down here and run our internal affairs. Don't you know that ten years from now you might have the finest set of State officials in the world, the most honest, the greatest, the most decent in the world and that this Federal Government, this precedent having been set, can come down here if they don't like the color of their eyes, and supercede 'em and take over.

Now, now, you corporation lawyer boys think about that. This is a precedent, this is a matter ------- this business of States rights. Let me tell you something. If FRANK MURPHY thinks he's going to step over the crushed and broken ruins of Louisiana's right to the sovereign state into the presidency of the United States he's the most badly mistaken man in America. Again I admonish you, O. JOHN ROGGE, to leave these lying newspapers alone, and direct your attention to questions of Federal law, investigate violations of Federal law all you want to, and may success attend your every effort. May you succeed

beyond your fondest expectations.in putting every crook and scoundrel and rascal in Louisiana that you find in the penitentiary, and I'll be for you on it and I'll shake your hand when you do it. All good people in Louisiana will commend you for that, but stop demeaning your high office by allowing a lot of scheming newspapers to bring you into the grave error of advertising to the world that Louisiana is a State where a man can't open his mouth to tell the truth without fear of reprisal by gangsters and racketeers, without fear of being taken for a ride, without fear of meeting foul play, that's the inference that was conveyed by your newspaper statement the other day, that was probably taken to the fartherest corners of the United States and they're looking at Louisiana if they read that, as a land where a man is afraid to open his mouth, afraid to testify in a criminal trial for fear he'll be taken for a ride by gangsters.

Be fair to Louisiana and her people, that's all we ask. Be fair. Some people are saying I'm trying to drive you out of Louisiana so the State officials can cover up -------. You know I'm not trying to run you out of Louisiana MR. ROGGE. You know how foolish that would be. How could one poor ------ little fellow like me run the United States Government out of Louisiana. No, I want you to stay here. I want you to catch and convict every crook in Louisiana. I hate crooks as badly as you do. All I'm asking of you is that you don't let these newspapers use the publicity you must necessarily attract to the disadvantage and ruination of the reputation of Louisiana.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, this evening's paper said that former Governor RICHARD W. LECHE was indicted and charged with stealing $67,000. I say to you if that's true, if that newspaper report is true, if the indictment is true, if he's charged and found guilty of stealing $67,000 then may he go to the penitentiary. I hope you do put him there if it's true that he stole $67,000. I'm not covering up for anybody MR. ROGGE, I'm not covering up for anybody ladies and gentlemen. If what they say about SEYMOUR WEIS and MONTE HART is true that they used the mails to defraud, if what the newspapers say is true, that that Bienville Hotel was a rotten stinking deal and that the people of Louisiana were defrauded out of their money, then I say put them in the penitentiary cause they belong there and you won't find me criticizing you for doing it.

Now coming back a minute to these high society boys--------- big rich boys. I think I got a few more minutes. Who profess ------- to such a deep and burning interest in the Government of Louisiana, well it surprise you to learn that many of these boys were not even qualified to vote in the last gubernatorial election in the State of Louisiana? They were not even interested enough to vote for their choices for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General and all of the state officers. They didn't have any interest at all in who was sent to Baton Rouge as their law makers. They had no interest at all three short years ago in the affairs of their state, and

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yet they have the unmitigated gall to join up in a Citizens Voluntary Committee, Assassination of Commerce League for the purpose of telling the Governor how to run Louisiana. You know a fellow like that is really got gall, he's really cheap, but don't take my word for it, I'm going to read you the rollof honor here; here's a list of the members of the Ex-Citizens Voluntary Committee of Louisiana, late lamented, out of the plain old undisguised Association of Commerce who had the brazen audacity to give the Governor advice on how to run the State when they couldn't even vote in New Orleans. When Louisiana's public officials were voted on by the people of Louisiana in the last gubernatorial campaign. Not registered, 1935 to 1938, which means they couldn't vote the last time a man ran for Governor: CHARLES C. CHAPMAN, NATHANIEL S. SHARE, JEROME JONES, ALBERT WACKENHEIM, E KIRBY NEWBURG, E. A. TALBOT, WILLIAM B. HANDREW, there's the boy for you. This boy was born in Paris, France and moved to Louisiana in 1935 and he's trying to run the State of Louisiana already, would you believe that? Didn't take that boy long to get started WILLIAM B. HANDREW, boy, boy, HENRY BORDEON, W. S. SIMPSON, JOHN A. BUMPSTEAD, C. B. STARBOD, HAROLD HAZEN, E. A. STEVENS, CHARLES C. CRAMEN, JR., JOHN WESLEY COCHRAN, GEORGE S. CLARK, HAROLD S. MEYER, DOUGLAS E. FERRETT, ROY M. WATSON, he's registered alright, he's a Republican, this boy's registered alright, HUGH McCLUSKEY, he's registered too, but let me tell you about this boy, he's twenty three years old , this fellow, I believe he's head of the People Indignant Citizens, or something like that. He's registered but he didn't say he had any party affiliation when he filed his registration card, just said party affiliation: none. So he can't vote in the Republic and he can't vote in the Democratic primary, he can't vote at all. And he's trying to tell Governor LONG how to run Louisiana . Twenty three year old boy.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, I have a few telegrams that came in here and I'm going to try to read if time will permit, and then I'm tired, I'm going to quit. Here's "Crowd of twenty listening in and all enjoying your talk, program coming in very good", Nemo Beer Parlor, 3401 St. Claude Ave., Thanks boys. "Congratulations, keep up the good work", L. C. STEIGEL, 4920 Bienville St., "SHIRLEY WIMBERLY of New Orleans, "Crowd of twenty listening in,enjoying your talk very much", JAMES SMITH St. Claude Social Club. SHIRLEY WIMBERLEY "Have sympathy for those aristocrats, although they're unfortunate, congratulations" AL LUKOWSKY and family. SHIRNEY WIMBERLY "Crowd of ten listening in, keep up the good fight" MARTIN B. HELM, 1706 St----, SHIRLEY WIMBERLY "Congratulations twenty listening in you have then on the run keep up the good work, tell it to them." SHIRLEY WIMBERLY "Crowd of fifty listening in we're with you 100% continue the fight and keep up the good work" THE EARL K. LONG FOR GOVERNOR CLUB, JOE F. SUTTER, Recording Secretary 8th Ward, "Congratulations SHIRLEY, keep up the good work, your friend JIM BRENNAN" GIve them H SHIRLEY, you're not alone" ED BOYLE, I know I'm not alone, don't you worry about that EDDIE. "Do as well tonight as last Monday you---" signed JOHN WILE. "Congratulations keep up the good work, our meeting has adjourned to hear your talk" OSCAR C. PERTCIT, Chairman Laboring Men and Small Business Men Committee, Thank

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you OSCAR. Alright, here's one from MRS. L. SPAN, this is a note from a very good friend of mine, Dear Sir, congratulations to you for defending a man whom we know will come out on top because the poor people of Louisiana believe he will carry out HUEY'S wishes and bring glory out of chaos. Myself and about six ------- person I know of will be listening in to you for champion for the cause of good clean Government, yours respectfully MRS. L. SPAN. Thank you MRS. SPAN. "Congratulations on your wonderful speech, crowd listening in" FRIENDS. Aw, you ought to sign you name boy, don't be afraid -------. "We're all for you" ROBERT MITCHEL, JR. AND GANG, 1113 Cambronne St. "Twenty five listening in, keep up the good work" PAUL KN---, 1334 Music Street. "Congratulations on your wonderful talk,crowd of ten listening in" MRS. HENRY BEHRINS, 628 Pauline St., Thanks, "Let's throw out few bad potatoes and carry on, we're for you and Governor EARL K. LONG 100% gang listening in" HAROLD JORAN, 1006 Frenchman St., How're you Al. "Crowd listening in, enjoying your talk" CHARLES PLACE, Desire and Roman, Thanks. "Even though I'm in the Dog House with you I still think you're making a darn good speech, keep up the work boy" Sighed JIM LINDSEY. Alright JIM I811 get out the Dog House. "A crowd of fifteen listening in we're with you 100%,continue the fight and keep up the good work " MRS. C. J. SMITH. SHIRLEY WIMBERLY "Several listening in keep up good work" Signed OPPENHEIM. "Congratulations, keep up the good work, we're all with you 100%" CHARLIE GAILIANO.

Now ladies and gentlemen ---- for two minutes for me to conclude this speech. I want to say to you good people of Louisiana you poor people and I'm one of you. That the hour has struck in this State when the underprivileged must rise and stand as a solid ------ against this frenzied attack of the enemies of HUEY LONG. If the Times Picayune and corporate interests want to succeed in their bid to regain power every right, every advantage, every benefit that graat and wise statesman wrested from their unwilling hands would be snatched from you again. Shall history record thatHUEY LONG'S blood was spilled in vain? No, there is too much stalwart manhood and noble womanhood in Louisiana to permit such a catastrophe. They have challenged us. They, the heartless demons who hissed at HUEY LONG SO as he took his flight into the Great Unknown. They have challenged us, these conscienceless creatures who's insatiable hatred pursued HUEY LONG'S body even into the dark and silent grave. They have challenged us and we accept that challenge. Hundreds of thousands strong, we, the poor people of this State take up the gauntlet the newspapers have thrown down. HUEY LONG did not die in vain, and we'll never stop until we make of this, our native State, the kind of a land the martyred HUEY LONG dreamed of all his life. The kind of a land he fought and bled and died for. A land where none shall be toom big, and none shall be too little. A land where there shall be clothes to cover the backs of the naked, where there shall be food so that all might eat, where no little family shall ever be homeless. The kind of a land where every man A King. I thank you.

You have just heard MR. SHIRLEY WILBERLY, New Orleans Attorney speaking from the studios of WDSU in New Orleans. This was a paid political program, the views held by the speaker are his own and not necessarily those of this station.

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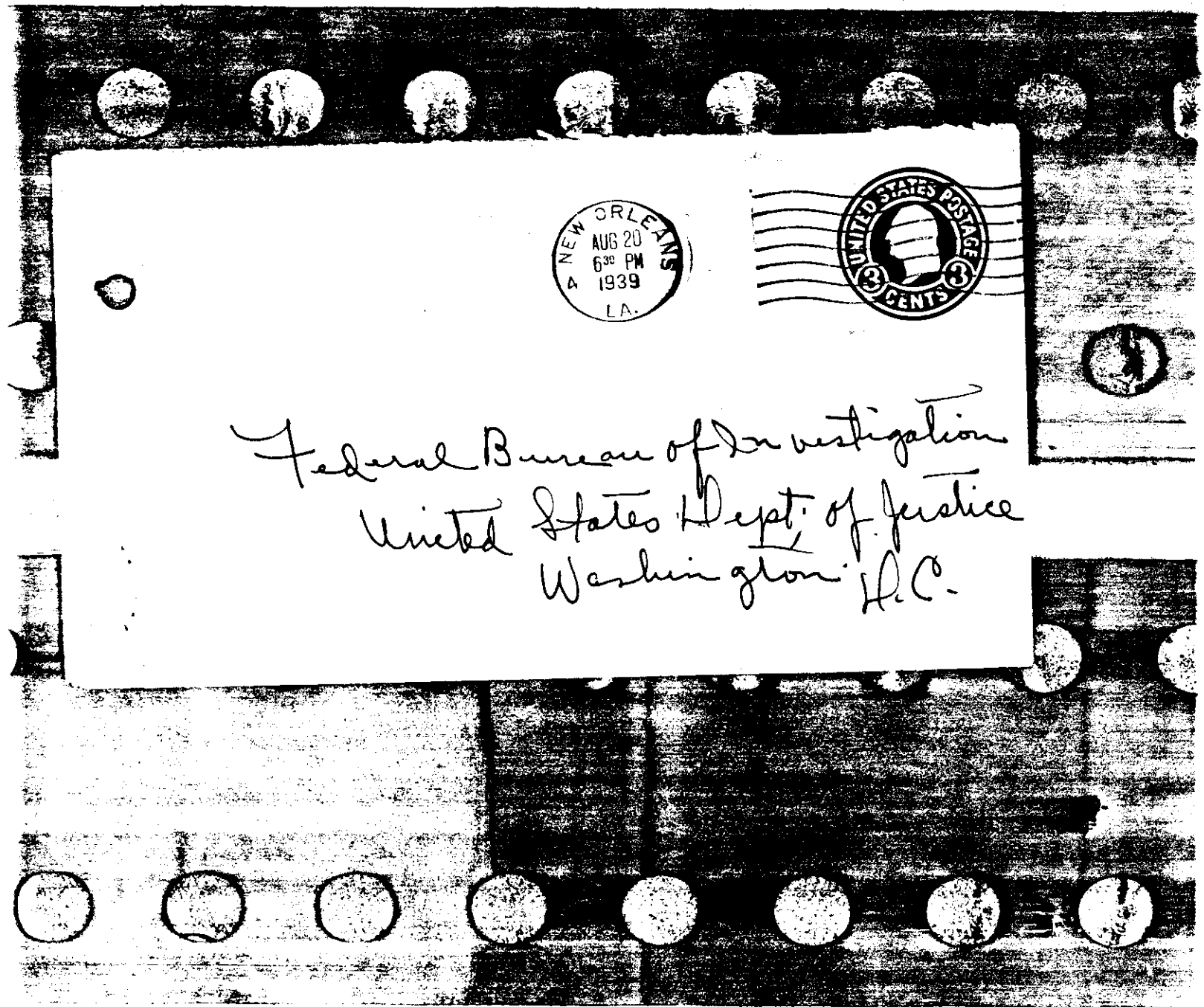

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Dept. of Justice
Washington D.C.

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Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

New Orleans, Louisiana
August 15, 1939

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

PERSONAL & CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to my letter of even date to Assistant Attorney General O. JOHN ROGGE, which mentions an informant who furnished information that one P. W. BIEWER may be in a position to furnish information concerning oil deals on the part of SEYMOUR WEISS and former Governor RICHARD W. LECHE. The Bureau is advised that the informant mentioned in this interview is Mr. MORTIMER KELLY, Agent for the Travelers' Life Insurance Company, Masonic Temple Building, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Very truly yours,

B. E. SACKETT,
Special Agent in Charge

CEW:sh

RECORDED & INDEXED

62-32501-257
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
AUG 17 1939
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Nease
Mr. E. [illegible]
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Lawler
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-32501-3920

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

HUEY P. LONG

PART 7 OF 7

FILE NUMBER: 62-32509
SECTIONS:13 THRU 14

62-32509

Section

13

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT New Orleans, Louisiana

FILE NO. 62-1059

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY	
New Orleans, La.	11/24/39	11/15-21/39	W. A. HUGHES	SH PMH

TITLE
PETIT JURY, NOVEMBER 1939 TERM,
EASTERN DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA,
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, DIVISION.

CHARACTER OF CASE
JURY INVESTIGATION.

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Authorization of investigation given telephonically by Bureau. USA, New Orleans, submitted to New Orleans Division 75 names and addresses of individuals comprising petit jury panel, U. S. District Court, Eastern District of Louisiana, for the term beginning November, 1939, and requested a discreet investigation be conducted as to each juror. Discreet, confidential investigation conducted through various sources at New Orleans. Detailed information as to each juror included in this report. Also, New Orleans office files checked as to each juror and information derived therefrom made a part of this report.

C.

REFERENCE:

Letter from New Orleans Division to Bureau dated November 2, 1939.

DE-INDEXED
DATE: 7-
13

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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5
1 USAu
4 New Orleans

DETAILS: AT NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

As indicated in reference letter, MR. O. JOHN ROGGE, Assistant Attorney General, of the Department of Justice, requested that a discreet investigation in this matter be conducted and that information compiled be furnished the office of the United States Attorney, New Orleans, Louisiana, by December 1, 1939.

Inspector ROSEN, of the Bureau, telephonically authorized Special Agent C. W. DUNKER to institute the investigation as requested by Assistant Attorney General O. JOHN ROGGE.

United States Attorney RENE A. VIOSCA furnished the names and addresses of seventy-five individuals who comprise the November, 1939, term petit jury panel.

In the previous investigation of the petit jury panel for the May, 1939, term of court, conducted by this office, United States Attorney RENE A. VIOSCA considered it inadvisable to contact any member of the Clerk's office in connection with the investigation. Since the previous investigation, however, the U. S. District Court Clerk has been changed and the present Clerk, A. D. O'BRIEN, JR., was contacted for such information as he could furnish regarding members of the November panel.

The investigation has been set out following according to the number given each juror, in compliance with the request of Assistant Attorney General O. JOHN ROGGE. There is also included an alphabetical table of the names of each juror on the list furnished by United States Attorney VIOSCA.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents NELSON PERRY, J. O. PEYRONNIN and the writer.

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NO. 1

W. C. HIGGASON

No information concerning W. C. HIGGASON was found in the 1935 city directory. The 1938 city directory lists WALLIE C. HIGGASON, wife LUTICIA M., salesman, 6201 South Miro. LUTICIAN M. HIGGASON is listed as a clerk, U. S. Department of Labor, Immigration and Naturalization Service. No other persons by the name of HIGGASON are shown at the address 6201 South Miro.

The records of the New Orleans Retailers Credit Bureau in a report on LUTICIA M. HIGGASON, dated August 17, 1934, reflect that she is a clerk for the U. S. Government, 310 Union Building, salary $1,404.00 per year, has been known in the files of the Bureau for years and is a native of New Orleans, age 37, with no dependents. No previous employment is given, competency good, employer's opinion good; character and reputation good; and she has no other income in rents, owning no real estate. The report also indicated that her husband, W. C. HIGGASON, was formerly employed as a clerk in the Donaldsonville, Louisiana, drug store, coming to New Orleans approximately ten years ago. He began employment at the New Orleans Post Office as a clerk in 1929 and following was employed by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company as an agent. In 1931 he was employed as a salesman for the Royal Typewriter Company for six months and has had no regular employment since but has been selling specialties on his own account. His income is considered small. Neither W. C. HIGGASON nor his wife represent any financial responsibility and their principal income is the salary earned by MRS. HIGGASON as a Government clerk. The trade reports indicate small open accounts in 1936 and 1937 and good credit rating with some; however, others have been refused credit. It is noted that several accounts of W. C. HIGGASON have been referred for collection.

The report furnished the information that they had lived at the following addresses: 3818 Calhoun Street; 2317 Broadway; 2230 Jena Street; 3419 Baudin; 4139 St. Charles Avenue; 500 S. St. Patrick; 5207 S. Rocheblave; their last address being 6201 South Miro.

NO. 2

W. H. WYNNE

WYNNE is not listed in the 1935 city directory. The 1938 city directory shows WILLIAM H. WYNNE, wife ADA, district freight agent of the Southern Pacific Railroad, residing at 210 Hector Avenue, Metairie. It also lists as residing at this address, and possibly relatives of WYNNE, EDWARD W. WYNNE, student; W. HOWELL WYNNE, dentist, with offices at 702 Maison Blanche Building; and HELEN M. WYNNE, clerk, Interstate Electric Company.

The records of the New Orleans Retailers Credit Bureau reflect in a report dated August 19, 1937, WILLIAM H. WYNNE, employed as a commercial agent for the Southern Pacific Railroad, 508 Pan-American Bank Building, resides at 210 Hector Avenue, Metairie, having formerly resided at 2310 Calhoun and 1523 Pine Street.

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WYNNE is indicated as a native of New Orleans, having lived in New Orleans all his life and has been employed by the Southern Pacific Railway since 1905 and for ten years has been commercial agent. His age is given as fifty-two and he is married. His salary is indicated to be around $4,000.00 a year but it may have been reduced.

On September 29, 1916, the record reflects that WYNNE purchased from the Eureka Homestead Association a piece of property in the 6th District, Square 23, bounded by Pine, Birch, Broadway and Jeanette Streets, which property is subject to a mortgage of $2,700.00 still of record. WYNNE has several children, most of whom are grown, according to the report. On a trade clearance made November 18, 1938, one open account was shown past due. Several installment accounts were shown with good payment and several accounts with personal loan finance companies were shown with good payment record.

WARREN KEARNEY, Jury Commissioner, stated that he believed this man was a former employee of the Southern Pacific Railway but he could give no additional information concerning his character or reputation.

NO. 5

LEON BER

The 1935 city directory shows LEON E. BER, Vice-President and General Manager of Stevens, Inc., residing at 5620 Hurst Street, Apartment B. Additional information in the 1938 city directory shows his wife's name to be GLADYS, residing at the same address. Information from this directory shows Stevens, Inc., located at 710 Canal Street, doing business principally as clothiers, furnishers and hatters and handling Hart, Schaffner & Marx suits. It shows, in addition, the following persons residing at 5620 Hurst Street: PETER F. DUNN, J. PETTIGREW WRIGHT, and IRA F. SCHWEGEL.

The records of the New Orleans Retailers Credit Bureau show that LEON BER formerly resided at the following addresses: 6 Dunleath Court; 1507 Jefferson Avenue; 5520 Willow Street; 2417 Calhoun Street. His business address was given as Stevens, Inc. His credit rating is considered good. There is no additional information in the files of this Bureau.

FRANK H. MORTIMER, former Jury Commissioner, stated that this man is manager of Stevens, Inc., a clothing store; he is Jewish; has considerable means and has a high standing in New Orleans.

A confidential informant stated that MR. BER formerly worked for Mayer Israel's Store in New Orleans; left the employ of that concern to go into the haberdashery business for himself; then went out of business and is presently associated with Stevens, Inc., a reputable store on Canal Street. He indicated that this man is a Jew and that he would not use him in a case where there is a Jew on trial.

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No. 4

EARL H. VAUGHAN

The 1935 city directory shows EARL H. VAUGHAN to be an agent of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, with home at 704 St. Charles, Apartment A. The 1938 city directory shows EARL H. VAUGHAN, wife JANE, insurance agent, located at 713 Mantina Building, and residing at 1510 S. Carrollton Avenue. This directory reflects that also at 713 Mantina Building are located C. ADRIAN BODET, insurance agent, and NIEL B. HERMAN, who is in the heating and ventilating business. ELSIE WRIGHT is also indicated as residing at 1510 South Carrollton.

The files of the New Orleans Retailers Credit Bureau reflect that EARL H. VAUGHAN is in the insurance business, located at 518 Gravier Street. This record reflects numerous open accounts of small amounts, none of which are past due and the payment on which was good. There is also indication of several small installment accounts, none past due, and payment is good. Several personal loans were indicated with outstanding balances; the record of payment is good. This record shows that there is a chattel mortgage on an Oldsmobile car on February 6, 1939, in the amount of $423.53. VAUGHAN is indicated from this report as having lived at the following addresses: 2007 Pine Street; 1422 Constantinople; 1301 Napoleon Avenue; 7914 St. Charles Avenue in March, 1931; and 1510 South Carrollton in October, 1936.

NO. 5

MILTON F. HIRSCH

The 1935 city directory shows MILTON F. HIRSCH as a solicitor for the Hartwig-Moss, Inc., Agency Company, residing at 518 Walnut, Apartment A. The 1938 city directory shows MILTON F. HIRSCH, wife HATTIE, employed as an insurance agent, residing at 624 Lowerline Avenue, Apartment L. It also indicates that CERF HIRSCH resides at 624 Lowerline and is in the cotton business. This directory shows the following named people as residing at 624 Lowerline: MELVILLE J. THOMAS, JR.; WERNER KUHNE; HELEN E. HAWLEY; GEORGE KILB; JOSEPH W. ALLEN; MRS. MARGARET COCKE; MRS. MARIE T. PONCET; JOHN S. DYER; and JULIUS J. FERETITTA.

The records of the New Orleans Retailers Credit Bureau show that MILTON F. HIRSCH is manager of the Hartwig-Moss Insurance Company located in the Union Building. In a report on HIRSCH dated January 3, 1936, it is reflected that he is a native of New Orleans, residing in an apartment located in a good section of town. His age on this date was fifty; he is Jewish; married, and his wife is his only dependent. The report shows that he has been manager of Hartwig-Moss, an insurance company, for twenty-five years. His competency is rated as good and his former employers recommend him. His habits and morals are good, he is indicated as being reliable and having a good reputation. The record shows that his approximate salary is $5,000.00 a year and that his wife has separate means. Their joint worth is about $50,000.00. In addition, this record shows HIRSCH's trade clearance for Marks Isaacs in June, 1939, and that payments are good on numerous small open accounts. Payments are also good on several small installment accounts and on an $100.00 personal loan made in 1936.

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FRANK H. MORTIMER, former Jury Commissioner, knows HIRSCH to be Jewish and that he is in business as an accountant.

A. D. O'BRIEN, JR., clerk, U. S. District Court, indicated that he knows HIRSCH slightly and also knows his brother, DR. JULIAN HIRSCH. He indicated that the juror impressed him as being a decent and honest sort of fellow but that the firm which he is associated with might have some political connections.

NO. 6 HERBERT C. SALE

The 1935 city directory shows HERBERT C. SALE, an electrician with the Dixie Electric & Auto Parts Corporation, residing at 5139 Canal Boulevard. Also residing at this address, and a possible relation, is JAMES H. SALE, who is assistant custodian in the Post Office Building. The 1938 city directory shows HERBERT C. SALE, wife LOUISE, employed as an electrician and residing at 1320 Adams Street. It also indicates that LOUISE SALE is an X-ray technician.

A report of the New Orleans Retailers Credit Bureau shows HERBERT SALE employed by the Federal Barge Line, with addresses as follows: 5427 Hawthorne; 5139 Canal, December, 1936; 1320 Adams Street, August, 1937; and 5547 Woodlawn, March, 1939. This record shows two credit clearances dated May, 1934, and July, 1936, both showing good payment. There is no additional information in this file.

NO. 7 WILLIAM F. WITTE

The 1935 city directory does not list WITTE. As a possible relationship, however, it is noted that a CHARLES H. WITTE is clerk of the Orleans Parish Board of Assessors, residing at 5911 West End Boulevard. The 1938 city directory shows WILLIAM F. WITTE residing at 1725 Broadway and no occupation is given. It is determined that JOSEPH E. HENDERSON also resides at this address.

There is no record of WITTE at the New Orleans Retailers Credit Bureau.

NO. 8 PAUL H. MALONEY, JR.

The 1935 city directory lists PAUL H. MALONEY, SR., Congressman, residing at 1200 South Front Street. PAUL H. MALONEY, JR., is listed as being president of the Maloney Trucking & Storage, Inc., residing at 265 Audubon Boulevard. FERNAND C. CANDOLFO, JR., is listed as Vice-President and EMILE A. MUGNIER, Jr., is listed as Secretary-Treasurer of this corporation. The 1938 city directory shows MALONEY, wife EVELYN, to be President of Maloney Trucking & Storage, Inc. He is shown to reside at the address given above for him. Officers of the Maloney Trucking & Storage, Inc., are shown as follows:

Vice-Presidents: ROBERT L. HARDIE, ROGER J. MAYREY, and HARRY D. HAMILTON; Secretary-Treasurer, EMILA A. MUGNIER, JR.

Records of the New Orleans Retailers Credit Bureau show PAUL H. MALONEY, JR., as president of the Maloney Trucking & Storage Company, with former residence at 2216 Worth Street and present address at 265 Audubon Boulevard.

Credit record prepared April 10, 1939, on MRS. E. H. MALONEY shows that payments are good on open trade accounts.

A credit report on PAUL H. MALONEY, JR., prepared June 14, 1938, indicates that he is a native of New Orleans and that he has resided at 265 Audubon Boulevard for the past ten years. He is thirty-eight years old, has a wife and two children. It indicates he has been president of the Maloney Trucking Corporation since 1930 and that for years previous he was manager of the Maloney Motor Company. His character, morals and habits are good. His estimated income is $10,000.00 a year. This record shows that he owns a home assessed at $15,000.00 and that he is the son of P. H. MALONEY, member of Congress from New Orleans. He graduated from Tulane University as a dentist. For the last fifteen years MALONEY, JR., has been looking after his father's business. This record also states that he has interest in other business in New Orleans. His estimated worth is $50,000.00.

FRANK H. MORTIMER indicated that MALONEY operates a fast freight service owned by him and his father and that his father is a Congressman from the Second District and a Director of the National Bank of Commerce and also of a homestead association. He stated that MALONEY is very wealthy and connected with a prominent social group in New Orleans and that due to his father's political position he is very closely connected with the present political regime.

WARREN KEARNEY, Jury Commissioner, indicated that MALONEY is a member of the State Legislature and that he is closely allied with the present administration.

Confidential informant indicated that this juror would not be trust-worthy at all. He stated that in a building and loan association some time ago he tried "to grow over night as one of the powers". He indicated that there was a levy on all homesteads for certain advertising and that PAUL MALONEY, JR., took $1,900.00 of those funds and bought an automobile and gave it to WILLIAM E. WOOD, State Homestead Supervisor of the Banking Department of the State of Louisiana, and that this car was delivered to WOOD at Crowley, Louisiana. He stated that the funds should have been used strictly for advertising purposes and not converted as MALONEY used them, which act on the part of PAUL MALONEY, JR., was, in his opinion, a criminal offense.

since 1928. He was formerly employed by the New Orleans States as Advertising Manager. References from this company indicated that he is capable and dependable. WALMSLEY appears to be well regarded, possessing good habits and morals. This report indicates that he has many contacts in New Orleans. His income is listed as $4,000.00 a year. This record also shows that WALMSLEY boards with his mother; MRS. WALMSLEY owns an one-third interest in some residential property located at 4717 Carondelet Street.

Information furnished by FRANK MORTIMER shows that WALMSLEY is employed by the Whitney National Bank in the New Business Department. MORTIMER indicated that he is a brother of T. SEMMES WALMSLEY, former mayor of New Orleans, who was removed from office by HUEY P. LONG. MORTIMER indicated that this man has taken no part in the political activities. He is a man of only moderate means but is believed to be of good social standing.

A. D. O'BRIEN, Clerk of the U. S. District Court, believed that this juror is one of the vice-presidents of the Whitney National Bank, New Orleans. He does not believe that this juror is related to T. SEMMES WALMSLEY, former mayor of New Orleans. He knows this man to be a close friend of Judge RUFUS FOSTER, of the Circuit Court in this city, and that both are members of a same carnival organization. He believes WALMSLEY a high-class man, entirely reliable and, in his opinion, WALMSLEY would make a favorable juror for the Government.

WARREN KEARNEY indicated that WALMSLEY was vice-president of the Whitney National Bank.

Confidential Informant indicated that WALMSLEY is a brother of the former mayor WALMSLEY and is an avowed anti-administration man. He indicated that this man was a banker and thought that he undoubtedly would give the Government a bair break and that, as a matter of fact, he might lean too far for the Government. This informant believed the gentleman is above reproach.

NO. 12

E. E. BOUTERIE

E. E. BOUTERIE is not listed in either the 1935 or the 1938 city directory.

Record of the New Orleans Retailers Credit Bureau shows that ETIENNE BOUTERIE resides at 819 President Street, Thibodeaux, Louisiana. This record indicates a trade experience of two 1934 accounts, one of which is past due.

Special Agent J. O. FLYRONNIN stated that he is acquainted with a number of BOUTERIES residing at Thibodeaux, Louisiana, and there is a BOUTERIE, probably ETIENNE BOUTERIE, who is a former employee of the Post

NO. 9 GEORGE W. BOHN

The 1935 city directory shows GEORGE W. BOHN, President of the Bohn Motor Company, Inc., residing at 17 Newcomb Boulevard. The 1938 city directory shows the same information and, in addition, gives his wife's name as KATHLEEN and shows GEORGE W. BOHN, JR., is a student. This directory indicates the Bohn Motor Company is a Ford agency located at Washington Avenue and South Broad.

Records at the New Orleans Retailers Credit Bureau show GEORGE W. BOHN, SR., as president, treasurer and manager of the Bohn Motor Company, Inc., 2700 South Broad. Information prepared July 1, 1939, reflects that BOHN'S bank account is very satisfactory. It shows that department, clothing and furniture store open accounts were all paid satisfactorily. He has been residing at 17 Newcomb Boulevard since 1932. His age in this report is given as fifty years; he is married and has three children. This record indicates that he has been president of the Bohn Motor Company since December 12, 1934. BOHN is well-regarded and possesses good character and morals. His estimated income is $10,000.00 annually. This record shows that BOHN is from Pass Christian, Mississippi, and that he was formerly employed by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad for eight years and that he was employed as secretary for the Edwards Motor Company in New Orleans from 1914 until 1924. In 1924 he organized the Bohn Motor Company, dealing in Ford cars, which has, in addition, repair and service departments. This business has a capitalization of approximately $30,000.00. BOHN is listed as the owner of the building at 2700 South Broad, which is worth approximately $50,000.00. BOHN owns his own home, purchased from G. C. COLE in November, 1932, and which is mortgaged at $17,000.00. He is regarded as a capable man.

FRANK H. MORTIMER indicated that BOHN owns a very large Ford agency in New Orleans and is considered quite wealthy. He is believed to possess a high character and good reputation. MORTIMER stated that he has no close political affiliations.

A. D. O'BRIEN stated that he does not know BOHN personally but knows of him and that he seems reputable and well-established. He does not think BOHN is affiliated with the political element and would be willing to accept him on a case in which he, MR. O'BRIEN, would be concerned.

Confidential informant stated that BOHN is a shrewd business operator; that he has social aspirations and would only use him as a juror if compelled to. He indicated that BOHN is quite friendly with the powers that be and is a close friend of MILES PRATT, who is close to the present administration.

Assistant United States Attorney HERBERT W. CHRISTENBERRY advised that he was of the opinion that BOHN had done considerable business in selling cars to the city of New Orleans.

NO. 10 PAUL F. JAHNCKE

The 1935 city directory shows PAUL F. JAHNCKE as president of the Jahncke Service, Inc., and Flint, Sand & Gravel Company, with home at 7 Audubon Place. His wife is listed as financial secretary of the Orleans Club. The 1938 city directory shows PAUL F. JAHNCKE, wife PEARL, residing at 7 Audubon Place, president Jahncke Service, Inc., and vice-president of the Flint, Sand & Gravel Company. This directory also lists at 7 Audubon Place DAVID L. JAHNCKE, clerk, Jahncke Service Company; and PAUL F. JAHNCKE, JR., salesman for Jahncke Service Company, residing at 416 Lowerline. For the Jahncke Service Company, Inc., address 814 Howard Street, PAUL F. JAHNCKE is given as president, WALTER F. JAHNCKE, vice-president and treasurer, and BEORGE BECKER, secretary. The Jahncke Service Company is indicated as dealers in concrete and building products. WALTER F. JAHNCKE is given as president of the Shipside Storage Company and president of the Flint, Sand & Gravel Company. He is also Norwegian Consul. The Flint, Sand & Gravel Company is located at 816 Howard Street, and besides WALTER F. JAHNCKE, president, and PAUL F. JAHNCKE, vice-president, HOWARD J. COWGILL, Bogalusa, Louisiana, is secretary and treasurer.

The records of the New Orleans Retailers Credit Bureau reflect in a report dated March 27, 1936, that PAUL F. JAHNCKE, SR., is a native of New Orleans and resides at 7 Audubon Place, where he has lived for twenty-five years. This is a single residence located in a good section of town. His age in 1936 was fifty-five years, he is married and has grown children. JAHNCKE has been president of the Jahncke Service, Inc., since 1915, which Service is valued at approximately $300,000.00 and which has a good reputation. JAHNCKE was formerly president of the Jahncke Drydock & Ship Building Corporation for ten years. His habits, character and morals are considered good and he is reputed to have a good reputation. His estimated income is $20,000.00 a year, which is considered permanent. His estimated worth is $250,000.00. The report shows that he owns his home and additional property. His credit record with open trade accounts is very good.

FRANK H. MORTIMER stated that the juror operates Jahncke Service and also barge lines and that he has done considerable business with the State of Louisiana and has close political connection with the present regime. He has a residence in the same neighborhood as ABE SHUSHAN, which is used as a country residence. JAHNCKE is very prominent socially.

WARREN KEARNEY indicated that JAHNCKE is a competitor of his in business and he knows JAHNCKE to sell materials to the State Government. It has been reported to KEARNEY that JAHNCKE sold shells for RICHARD LECHE'S boat house. He believes that JAHNCKE would be a warm supporter for the present administration.

A. D. O'BRIEN is not personally acquainted with JAHNCKE and knows him to be head of the Jahncke Service Company.

According to a report in the New Orleans Field Division file in the case entitled "UNKNOWN SUBJECTS; MRS. PAUL E. JAHNCKE, JR., Victim; EXTORTION", MRS. PAUL JAHNCKE, JR., was the victim in an extortion investigation. The

file reflects that on March 27, 1936, MR. W. H. NORMAN, former Assistant United States Attorney in New Orleans, and MR. PAUL JAHNCKE, JR., appeared at the New Orleans office and reported that his, JAHNCKE'S wife, received a letter on the morning of March 27, 1936, in which a demand was made for $900.00 cash to be placed at a designated spot on Fontainbleau and State Streets in New Orleans. Information in this file reflects that MR. PAUL F. JAHNCKE, JR., is employed as an official of the Jahncke Service, Inc., of which concern his father, PAUL JAHNCKE, is president.

Confidential Informant stated that it is a known fact that this individual was called as a character witness for SEYMOUR WEISS at the last trial. ROBERT MAESTRI is reputed to be interested in his gravel business and is alleged to have put up $100,000.00 in that business. This informant believes that if this juror were unfriendly to the State administration he could not survive. He would under no circumstances recommend this juror to serve.

Assistant United States Attorney HERBERT W. CHRISTENBERRY advised that PAUL F. JAHNCKE was very closely connected with the present political administration in the State of Louisiana and that he was the subject of a case in the United States Attorney's office for the Eastern District of Louisiana, the facts of which were presented to a Grand Jury but no true bill was returned against JAHNCKE and the company for which he works, Jahncke Service, Inc. The case involved a conspiracy by JAHNCKE and others in the contracting business in collusion in buying on Government contracts. The United States Attorney's file number of this case is 3152. It is MR. CHRISTENBERRY'S information that the Jahncke Service, Inc., is or has been in financial difficulty and it is possibly operating under receivership at the present time.

NO. 11 S. P. WALMSLEY, JR.

The 1935 city directory does not list S. P. WALMSLEY, JR. In this connection it is brought out that T. SEMMES WALMSLEY is a possible relation of the juror and this directory indicates that he is mayor of the City of New Orleans and president of the Commission Council and resides at 2001 Palmer Avenue. S. P. WALMSLEY, JR., is not listed in the 1938 directory.

Records of the New Orleans Retailers Credit Bureau show that SYLVESTER PIERCE WALMSLEY, JR., resides at 2507 Prytania Street. His occupation is recorded as contact man for the Whitney Central National Bank located at St. Charles and Gravier Streets. A credit report prepared July 26, 1939, shows that payments on open trade accounts are fair and that $13.00 was over due on a clothing account of this date. Payments on installment accounts were fair. The record shows that in August, 1937, WALMSLEY made a loan of $300.00 and that payments on this loan were good. This record shows that a suit was brought against WALMSLEY by J. I. and L. B. CARTER for $2,000.00 on January 22, 1929. Record of this suit could not be verified. Another credit report prepared in April, 1937, showed that WALMSLEY has been residing at 2005 Prytania Street for thirty-five years and that he is a native of New Orleans. The home at this address is a frame house, located in a residential section. His age is given as fifty years in 1937; he is married and has no children. WALMSLEY has been employed as a contact man with the Whitney Bank

Office department in Thibodeaux as a rural route carrier but this person is presently on a pension, having put in about thirty years of service in that department. The BOUTERIE family is known to be close to Sheriff STARK of Thibodeaux, Louisiana, and Sheriff STARK is reported to be close to the present administration.

NO. 13

ALLARD KAUFMAN

The 1935 city directory shows ALLARD KAUFMAN, Vice-President of the Southland Lumber Trading, Inc., who resides at 1617 Fourth Street. The 1938 city directory shows ALLARD KAUFMAN, with wife JULIA A., Vice-President and Secretary of the Southland Lumber & Trading Company, residing at 1519 Calhoun Street. This directory indicates the Southland Lumber & Trading Company located at 810 Carondelet Building, GEORGE D. IZAREL, President.

From records of the New Orleans Retailers Credit Bureau it was determined that ALLARD KAUFMAN is vice-president of the Southland Lumber & Trading Company. In a report prepared December, 1938, it is indicated that KAUFMAN is a native of New Orleans, forty-six years of age, and he is married. He has been vice-president of the Southland Lumber & Trading Company since 1921. He is reputed to have a good character and good morals. His estimated earnings are $5,000.00 a year. He is also a stockholder in the Southland Lumber & Trading Company. This record indicates that he is the son of GEORGE P. KAUFMAN, retired, of Covington, Louisiana. ALLARD KAUFMAN has been connected with the Southland Company since 1919, acquiring with GEORGE D. IZAREL controlling stock in 1921. This corporation is capitalized at $100,000.00. KAUFMAN is believed to have accumulated some personal means. The credit record shows trade experience of several small open accounts of long standing with good payments.

FRANK H. MORTIMER stated that KAUFMAN is not considered Jewish but that his father may have been Jewish; his mother is definitely not. He believes KAUFMAN to be in the insurance business and thought that he is quite prominent socially, with no particular political affiliations.

WARREN KEARNEY indicated that KAUFMAN stands very well socially and, to his knowledge, KAUFMAN has no political affiliations.

Confidential Informant indicated that KAUFMAN associates with the better element in New Orleans. He stated that although he does not know much about KAUFMAN'S business connections he is inclined to believe that he would make an exceptional juror. Informant indicated that this gentleman married the daughter of MRS. JEAN CASTELLANO, who operates the Patio Royal where the higher class persons gather socially and where a number of debutante parties are given.

NO. 14 JOHN N. LEE

The 1935 city directory shows that there are no JOHN N. LEES listed, nor are there any LEES listed as residing at 8237 Apricot Street. The 1938 directory shows a JACK LEE residing at 8237 Apricot Street and employed by Dun & Bradstreet. Information afforded by the New Orleans Retailers Credit Bureau shows JOHN N. LEE resides at 6117 Willow Street, is employed by Dun & Bradstreet. The file indicates LEE'S trade experience in 1935 to be fair payment on several small accounts. No other information is included in the file.

NO. 15 LAWRENCE EUSTIS, JR.

The 1935 city directory does not list a LAWRENCE EUSTIS; however, a LEEDS EUSTIS, JR., is listed, with occupation as a teacher, who resides at 1732 Amelia Street. The 1938 directory indicates LAWRENCE EUSTIS, JR., with wife, KATE, employed as a salesman for Godchaux & Mayer, Ltd., residing at 1732 Cadiz Street. This directory indicates the following officers of Godchaux & Mayer, Ltd.: HAROLD S. MAYER, President; RALPH M. PONS, Vice-President; JAMES B. ROSS, Vice-President. The business of this concern is indicated as insurance agents, doing business at 817 Union Street.

The records of the New Orleans Retailers Credit Bureau reflect that LAWRENCE EUSTIS, JR., is an agent for the Home Life Insurance Company, 817 Union Street. In a credit report prepared May 7, 1935, from Memphis, Tennessee, it was indicated that EUSTIS, JR., is not known in the files of the New Orleans Retailers Credit Bureau but that his father has been known since 1925. This report shows juror to be attending Tulane University. His age is given as twenty to twenty-two years, he is single and it is indicated that he is earning $40.00 per month as editor of a college paper and also that he earns board at the fraternity house. This record shows that his father is employed at the Commodity Credit Corporation; also, that his father owns his home in Memphis and that his credit in Memphis is rated as good.

In a report prepared June 9, 1939, it is indicated that EUSTIS, JR., had been residing in New Orleans since 1933; that he is thirty years old and that he is married. His occupation is listed as an agent for the Home Life Insurance Company since 1936. He is well-regarded, his habits and morals are believed good. He is considered a capable man and his commissions amount to about $5,000.00 per year. He was formerly employed in the New Orleans City Better Bureau. There is no particular financial ability, other than good earnings, indicated. The report shows he has several small open accounts, with payments good.

FRANK H. MORTIMER indicated that LAWRENCE EUSTIS, JR., is a cousin of LEEDS EUSTIS, Cashier of the Whitney National Bank, who is a member of a very prominent family socially but which is not connected with the present political administration.

WARREN KEARNEY indicated that LEEDS EUSTIS is a member of a very prominent social family and that he might have tendencies to oppose the present administration.

A. D. O'BRIEN stated that he knows this juror very well. He is a personal friend of EUSTIS and believes that he is entirely reliable. O'BRIEN indicated that his occupation is an insurance salesman; that he is a man who is very aggressive and honest in his dealings. O'BRIEN indicated that he is married to the sister of ARTHUR DE LA HOUSSAYE, an attorney of New Orleans, and in his opinion the juror would make a very favorable juror for the Government.

Confidential Informant stated that he believes this man is a son of CARTWRIGHT EUSTIS, who is now the secretary of the Boston Club. He believes that if this juror is a member of that family he feels confident that he would make an acceptable juror.

According to the files of the New Orleans office, the Peoples League was formed in New Orleans about August 5, 1939, for the purpose of cooperation with the public to see that drawings for juries were made public. Information has been furnished the New Orleans office that some of the members of this League possessed radical tendencies and at the time this League was formed it is reported that the League originated a large amount of publicity relative to the indictments and exposure of corrupt politics. in Louisiana. According to the list of membership in this League, LAWRENCE EUSTIS, JR., and SHEPHERD SHUSHAN were members. Also in the list were included some of the most outstanding and reputable citizens of this community.

NO. 16

HUGH Mc. C. EVANS

The 1935 city directory shows HUGH Mc. C. EVANS, Department Manager, D. H. Holmes Company, with a home at 1520 Toledano Street. The 1938 city directory shows MR. EVANS residing at the same address, with identical occupation, and indicates wife SEDONIA. From this directory it was determined that the following named are officers of D. H. Holmes Company: ROBERT LIENHARD, president; R. W. WILMOT, vice-president; HUGH E. VINCENT, vice-president; PERCY S. BENEDICT, secretary; BERNARD McCLOSKEY, treasurer; JAMES A. SMITH, assistant secretary-treasurer.

Records of the New Orleans Retailers Credit Bureau indicate HUGH McCLOSKEY EVANS resides at 1520 Toledano and his occupation is given as Divisional Merchandise Manager at D. H. Holmes Company, 819 Canal Street. Credit record prepared December 8, 1938, indicates the following: his credit record is stated as good; EVANS is a native of New Orleans and has resided at the same address for the past thirty years. He is thirty years old, married to a former DE LA HOUSSAYE and has one child. He was a Tulane student for four years and clerk at D. H. Holmes Company from 1934 to 1936.

He has been Divisional Merchandise Manager at D. H. Holmes since 1936. This record indicates his character, morals and habits are good. It also states that he is a stockholder in the Holmes Company. His salary is given as $5,000.00 a year. This record indicates that he is the only son of FRED W. EVANS, President of Holmes Company until his death in 1937. He left an estate of $109,776.00, which includes 240 shares of stock of D. H. Holmes Company. The juror also inherited about $18,500.00 worth of insurance. EVANS inherited means from his mother, who was a member of the well-known McCLOSKEY family in New Orleans. His net worth is estimated at over $50,000.00.

FRANK H. MORTIMER indicated that EVANS is the son of former General Manager of D. H. Holmes Department Store and presently employed in a prominent position at that store. He stated that EVANS is moderately wealthy and is well-regarded.

A. D. O'BRIEN stated that he went to school with EVANS and that he is a son of the late President of D. H. Holmes Company in New Orleans. He indicated that this man is not very bright and that he would not want to trust him in matters where there was self-interest on his, the juror's, part. O'BRIEN indicated that he would not consider the juror dishonest to the extent of taking money but from his experience with EVANS while attending school he gained the impression that the juror was somewhat unethical.

WARREN KEARNEY indicated he did not know EVANS personally but he believed he had no particular political connection.

NO. 17 HENRY E. GOLLMER

The 1935 city directory shows HENRY E. GOLLMER, occupation bookbinder for JOHN E. MATHES, resides at 7323 Nelson Street. GEORGE F. GOLLMER, possible relative, whose occupation is given as an attendant, resides at the same address. The 1938 city directory indicates similar information as the 1935 directory, and, in addition, shows VIOLA PALMS, nurse, also residing at 7323 Nelson Street.

The records of the New Orleans Retailers Credit Bureau indicate juror residing at 7323 Nelson Street, with occupation as bookbinder for JOHN E. MATHES, located at 305 Camp Street. In a report prepared April 20, 1934, it is stated that GOLLMER is known to this Bureau since 1927; that he is a native of New Orleans and lives in a good section of town. His age is estimated to be fifty to fifty-five years. He is married and his wife is his only dependent. This record shows that he has been employed as bookbinder for thirty-five years, with no previous employment indicated. His competency is recorded as good and it is also indicated that his character and habits are good. His salary is $30.00 to $35.00 per week. This record shows that he has a son employed by the Shell Petroleum Company at $95.00 per month. His estimated worth is $4,000.00 to $5,000.00. He owns a home assessed at $4,000.00, which is not mortgaged. The credit record indicates one open account for $400.00, with payments good; also, several installment accounts with good payments.

NO. 18

GLEN S. COBB

The 1935 city directory shows GLEN S. COBB, Secretary-Treasurer of Cobb & Whitehead, Inc. His home is at 4312 South Prieur Street. This directory lists DORIS COBB, stenographer, residing at the same address, and a possible relative of juror. The 1938 directory indicates that GLEN S. COBB, wife JANE, is vice-president and general manager of Cobb & Whitehead, Inc., and that he resides at 5863 West End Boulevard. Information from this directory indicates that Cobb & Whitehead, Inc., is a Lincoln Motor car agency which is located at 832 St. Charles Avenue. Also indicated as living at 5863 West End Boulevard is ANDREW E. DUPRE.

From the records of the New Orleans Retailers Credit Bureau it was determined that GLEN S. COBB is an employee of Cobb & Whitehead Motor Company, Inc. This record indicates that he is a road man for the Ford Motor Company of Arabi, Louisiana. This record also indicates that he is divorced from NORMA COBB. The addresses indicated from this record of COBB are as follows: September, 1934, 4312 South Prieur; January, 1938, 518 Hilary; April 1938, 5863 West End Boulevard; other addresses, the dates of which were not indicated, are 1070 St. Charles Avenue, 7731 Spruce Street, 1413 Adams, 1523 Hilary, and 5207 Prytania. Credit record dated April 12, 1938, has a status of fair. There was no other information concerning this individual at this Bureau.

FRANK H. MORTIMER indicated that COBB is an executive of Cobb & Whitehead, a large Ford agency in this city, and that he is prominent socially and of considerable wealth. He believes that COBB has no political connections.

NO. 19

WILLIAM ZIEGLER

The 1935 city directory shows WILLIAM ZIEGLER, solicitor for Bloodworth, Grasser & Dessaner, Inc. His address is indicated as 514 Arlington Avenue, Metairie. This directory indicates that his wife is nurse for WILLIAM A. WAGNER and she resides at the same address. The 1938 city directory indicates that WILLIAM ZIEGLER, wife SOPHIA, salesman, Bloodworth, Grasser & Dessaner, Inc., at 812 Union Street. This directory indicates that the following are officers of this corporation, which deals in the insurance business: EUGENE A. GRASSER, president; ALEXANDER E. MARIER, vice-president; JOSEPH THIEBUD, vice-president; THELMA MOSS, secretary; and DAVID J. DESCANER, treasurer. At 812 Union Street, besides the above corporation, is also listed DAVID L. JAMISON, insurance business, and MANUEL M. VEGA, insurance business.

The records of the New Orleans Retailers Credit Bureau indicate that WILLIAM A. ZIEGLER, formerly residing at 4928 South Johnson Street, is presently residing at the address indicated above. His credit record as of March 7, 1939, is rated as good. A record prepared by this Bureau on

November 1, 1935, indicates that ZIEGLER is a native of New Orleans and has been residing at 514 Arlington Drive for the past ten years. His house is located in a good section of Metairie. His age in 1935 was fifty-six and this record indicates he is married. He has been employed as a solicitor for Bloodworth, Grasser & Dessaner, Inc., insurance company, for about six years. He was formerly employed by other insurance companies in New Orleans. ZIEGLER is well recommended and reputed to have good morals, character and habits. His income is indicated to be about $65.00 or $70.00 a month. This record indicates that his wife is a nurse for DR. W. A. WAGNER and has an income of about $100.00 per month. ZIEGLER owns a home, which is mortgaged with the Home Owners Loan Corporation.

NO. 20 CHARLES A. FARWELL

The 1935 city directory indicates CHARLES A. FARWELL, president of Milliken & Farwell, Inc., residing at 1831 Napoleon Avenue. This directory also indicates that ALLEN R. FARWELL is vice-president of Milliken & Farwell. The 1938 city directory shows CHARLES A. FARWELL, wife EDNA, resides at 2311 Octavia Street and indicates that he is president of Milliken & Farwell, Inc. This directory shows the following officers of Milliken & Farwell: CHARLES A. FARWELL, president; F. EVANS FARWELL, vice-President; W. T. GONZALES, secretary-treasurer. This company, which is concerned with the sugar cane industry, is located at 1018 Whitney Building.

From the records of the New Orleans Retailers Credit Bureau it was learned that CHARLES A. FARWELL, JR., resides at 2311 Octavia Street, having previously lived at 2426 Prytania and 1831 Napoleon Avenue. This record indicates that he has been president of the Milliken & Farwell Company since 1926. Credit record prepared on FARWELL dated November 10, 1938, indicates payments were good on open trade accounts and payments were also good on installment accounts. The file on FARWELL in this Bureau indicates that he is a native of New Orleans, having resided in this city for the past thirty-five years. He is married and his wife's name is given as EDNA STEWART and he has two children. This record shows he has good character, morals and habits. His annual income is stated at $7,500.00 and his estimated worth is $100,000.00. FARWELL is president and stockholder of a company which is engaged in operating sugar plantations. His company works five plantations, in which FARWELL has an interest. He comes from a wealthy and good family and considerable inheritance is expected. He has a home assessed at $6,100.00, on which there are no mortgages. This credit record indicates that FARWELL'S wife has an income of about $1,500.00 annually from money left by her father.

WARREN KEARNEY, Jury Commissioner, indicated that FARWELL'S estimated worth is considerable and he is an outstanding sugar planter. He stated that the juror is a member of the Republican party and regularly votes the Republican ticket. He knows FARWELL to be strongly opposed to the City ring.

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FRANK H. MORTIMER, former Jury Commissioner, indicated that FARWELL is of a large family of sugar merchants, owning large sugar plantations in the vicinity of New Orleans. He is an executive of Milliken & Farwell, sugar company in New Orleans, and is very prominent socially. He is a member of the Boston Club. MORTIMER stated that his views are definitely in opposition to the present political regime.

A. D. O'BRIEN, Clerk, U. S. District Court, stated that he is personally acquainted with FARWELL and that he and the juror were members of the New Orleans Academy Alumni Association and that juror is a well-known business man and, in his opinion, would make a very good juror for the Government. O'BRIEN stated that FARWELL is honest, very bright, fair-minded and absolutely reliable.

Confidential Informant indicated that this man is a very high-type individual and that he is a nephew of MRS. FARWELL, the well-known philanthropist. He stated that FARWELL is managing her plantation and that he has been given the ownership of her property under some sort of an arrangement which the informant stated he has not seen but that this juror will become the owner of those properties on her death. He indicated that FARWELL associates only with the highest-type of people in New Orleans, all of whom are anti-administrationists and, in his opinion, this gentleman would make an excellent juror.

NO. 21 C. T. SEILER

Assistant United States Attorney HERBERT W. CHRISTENBERRY has informed an Agent of this Division that this juror is deceased.

A note in the files of the New Orleans Retailers Credit Bureau indicates CORNELIUS T. SEILER, SR., local freight agent of the I. C. Railroad Company, died on May 23, 1937.

No. 22 CHARLES B. McGUIRE

Assistant United States Attorney HERBERT W. CHRISTENBERRY has likewise informed an Agent of this Bureau that MR. McGUIRE is now deceased and a newspaper clipping contained in the files of the New Orleans Retailers Credit Bureau indicates BERNARD McGUIRE, residing at 2217 Adams Street, died February 5, 1939.

NO. 23 M. E. FROLICH

There is no record of this individual appearing in either the 1935 or 1938 city directories. The telephone address directory lists the Industrial Electric Company in business at 3827 Magazine Street. It is to be noted that this is the address indicated for this juror. The 1938 directory indicates that the following persons are officers of the Industrial

Electric Company: E. M. BRIGNAC, president; P. M. BRIGNAC, vice-president; JOSEPH A. BRIGNAC, secretary-treasurer. This concern is engaged in work as electrical engineers and contractors.

The records of the New Orleans Retailers Credit Bureau show that a MORITZ E. FROHLICH under date of May, 1939, was employed by the Industrial Electric Company. The most current address on this record, which was May, 1939, is 743 St. Charles Avenue which, it is to be noted, is a rooming house. Former addresses indicated are 1225 St. Charles Avenue, which is the Audubon Hotel, and also Mobile, Alabama. Record prepared December 15, 1933, appearing in this file indicates FROLICH is thirty-eight years old and is married. This record indicates he had been residing in New Orleans for the past three months and that at that time he was unemployed. It also indicates that FROLICH is a graduate lawyer but there is no indication that he has practiced this profession since his graduation. His wife is known to reside in Mobile, Alabama. The landlords who were contacted in this city spoke well of this individual but were able to afford little financial information. They indicated that FROLICH receives checks from Mobile, Alabama, from time to time. He was known to have no business connection at the date of this report.

A. D. O'BRIEN stated that this juror has been excused by reason of the fact that he is not a competent juror. FROLICH is reported to have a criminal record, according to information furnished to Special Agent J. O. PEYRONNIN by United States Attorney RENE A. VIOSCA and MR. O'BRIEN.

NO. 24

J. B. LINDSEY

MR. LINDSEY'S address is given as Bogalusa, Louisiana, and he is not listed in either the 1935 or 1938 city directories.

Information afforded by the files of the New Orleans Retailers Credit Bureau indicates a L. B. LINDSLEY who resides in Bogalusa, Louisiana, president of the Washington Bank in that city. Credit report of L. B. LINDSLEY dated April 20, 1939, gives a credit rating of very good. Additional information prepared April 14, 1937, indicates L. B. LINDSLEY has been a resident of Bogalusa, Louisiana, for the past twenty-five years. At that time he was fifty-five years old, was married and wife's name was EDITH; he has no children. MR. LINDSLEY was formerly cashier of the Washington Bank and has been president of this bank for the past twenty-five years. His reputation, morals and character are regarded as excellent. At this time MR. LINDSLEY was receiving a salary of $5,000.00 and had an additional income from investments of approximately $2,500.00 per year. His estimated worth is $25,000.00. Resources of the Washington Bank are nearly $1,000,000.00. MR. LINDSLEY owns his own home and several other pieces of property. Information furnished by Special Agent T. F. WILSON indicates that he was familiar with a P. W. LINDSEY of Bogalusa, Louisiana, and believes that he might be a brother to L. B. LINDSEY. P. W. LINDSLY is the co-owner of the Knight Lincoln Motor Company in Bogalusa and is also believed to be an officer of the Washington Bank. He knows this bank to be one of two banks in Bogalusa and believes it to be in good condition financially.

A. D. O'BRIEN stated that he does not know this juror but that this juror came in to see Judge BORAH on the morning of November 17, 1939, and was excused until December 4, 1939. MR. O'BRIEN informed that from information which he heard concerning this juror it was indicated that he is engaged in some sort of banking activities in Bogalusa, Louisiana.

NO. 25 G. F. SOUDERES

The 1935 city directory shows GEORGE F. SOUDERES, Department Manager of Woodward, Wight & Company, Ltd., and that he resides at 4210 Cadiz Street. Information in the 1938 city directory shows SOUDERE'S wife's name to be LAURA. This directory also indicates that the following named persons are officers of Woodward, Wight & Company, Ltd.: LAWRENCE C. DECHBAR, first vice-president; HARRY S. POND, second vice-president; W. SIMPSON JONES, third vice-president; RUFUS V. LEA, secretary. This concern handles hardware, mill machinery and contractors supplies and is located on the corner of Howard and Constance Streets.

The records of the New Orleans Retailers Credit Bureau indicate that GEORGE F. SOUDERES is a salesman for Woodward, Wight Company, having been employed by that concern for fifteen years, which report was dated September, 1937, at a salary of $200.00 a month. This record indicates former addresses of SOUDERES to be 3301 Magnolia; 2100 Milan; 4522 Rocheblave Street. His credit record is indicated as fair. There is no additional information available in these files.

NO. 26 WILLIAM J. HARDIN

The 1935 city directory indicates WILLIAM J. HARDIN, president of Marshal J. Smith & Company, Ltd., residing at 1415 Webster Street. The 1938 city directory indicates similar information and, in addition, shows that Marshal J. Smith & Company is agents for Lloyds of London, doing business at 339 Carondelet Street. Officers of the Marshal J. Smith & Company are WILLIAM J. HARDIN, president, JOHN P. CASEY, vice-president; W. LORING FERGERSON, vice-president; and GEORGE P. MORENO, secretary.

Records of the New Orleans Retailers Credit Bureau show WILLIAM J. HARDIN is president of Marshal J. Smith Company, which is agent for Lloyd
They indicate HARDIN'S former address to be 1433 Pleasant Street. Cre
report prepared June 6, 1931, indicates HARDIN'S age as fifty-seven
he is married and has grown children. He has been connected with
Smith Company for over thirty years and has a substantial salar
tion income. This record shows that HARDIN owns his own home
personal means. The record shows that his social and busi
are good. This record also states that HARDIN derives
from connections and is in comfortable financial circu
record is good.

FRANK H. MORTIMER indicated that HARDIN is head of Marshal J. Smith, insurance agency, and also agents for Lloyds of London. MORTIMER knows him to be very prominent socially and believes him to have no political alignments. He is thought to be in opposition to the present political regime.

WARREN KEARNEY indicated that HARDIN has been engaged in the insurance business for many years in this city and that he stands very high socially and in the business world.

NO. 27 THOMAS E. GRINNEN

The 1935 city directory indicates THOMAS E. GRINNEN, manager, J. S. Bache & Company, and his address is listed at 1326 Fern Street. This information appears in the 1938 directory and, in addition, indicates his wife's name as LOUISE. This directory also shows that J. S. Bache & Company deals in stocks and bonds and is managed by JOSEPH P. HENICAN, JR., and THOMAS E. GRINNEN.

Records of the New Orleans Retailers Credit Bureau indicate THOMAS E. GRINNEN formerly resided at the following addresses: 8419 Spruce Street and 1921 Dante Street. This record shows that he is a partner of Gibert, Henican, Grinnen & Company, located in the New Orleans Cotton Exchange Building. His credit rating is indicated as good. In a report dated January 31, 1935, it is indicated that GRINNEN is a native of New Orleans; that he is approximately forty-eight years old; that he is married and has two or three children. At this date the record indicated he had been a partner of the above firm for about two years. His character, habits and morals are good. He is also thought to have a good reputation. This record shows GRINNEN has been identified with the cotton business for many years. The firm of which he is a member is looked upon as representing $100,000.00 and it is believed that GRINNEN receives substantial income from other sources. Record indicates that on May 15, 1931, he purchased property in the Seventh District in the amount of $8,365.00 cash.

Information furnished by A. D. O'BRIEN indicated that he does not know this juror but stated that the firm with which this juror is associated is, in his opinion, a very reputable concern. MR. O'BRIEN indicated that he knows a MR. HENICAN, a member of the firm with which the juror is associated, and that MR. HENICAN has a brother who is an attorney practicing law in New Orleans. MR. O'BRIEN stated that he does not know anything of the background of the HENICANS.

FRANK H. MORTIMER indicated GRINNEN is in the cotton business of HERBERT C. CLAY. He is known to be very reliable and of considerable means. He indicated GRINNEN is a self-made man and not particularly socially prominent. He is not known to have any political connections.

NO. 28 PETER HOFFARTH, JR.

The 1938 City directory indicates PETER HOFFARTH, JR., underwriter for Pan-Am Life Insurance Company, and that he resides at 2214 Adams Street. This information is also indicated in the 1938 directory and, in addition, it indicates that his wife's name is NETTIE and that the following named are officers of the Pan-Am Life Insurance Company, located at 228 St. Charles Street: CRAWFORD H. ELLIS, president; EDWARD G. SIMMS, ex-vice-president and general manager; EUGENE J. McGIVNEY, vice-president and general counsel; DR. MARION SOUCHON, vice-president and medical director; FRIEND W. GLEASON, vice-president and secretary; REYNOLD C. VOSS, assistant medical director; FRANZ HENDERMAN, treasurer; HARRY W. BACHRE, auditor; JALEN Y. RUDDOCH, vice-president and actuary; and E. P. PATTERSON, cashier. This directory shows that PETER HOFFARTH, SR., resides at 304 Cherokee Street.

The records of the New Orleans Retailers Credit Bureau indicate HOFFARTH, JR.'S present address on July 1, 1939, as 140 Metairie Lawn. Former addresses of HOFFARTH are given as 2214 Adams, 3322 General Taylor and 304 Cherokee. His occupation is indicated as insurance underwriter for the Pan-Am Life Insurance Company, located in the Whitney Building. Report of May 10, 1938, indicates credit rating good. Report of June 10, 1931, indicates HOFFARTH is about thirty-three years of age, married and having no dependents. It indicates he has been with the Pan-Am Insurance Company for twelve years with a salary and commissions amounting to $2,000.00 to $2,500.00 a year. He is a native of New Orleans and has been in the employ of the above concern since reaching his majority. He is well spoken of and has a good reputation.

NO. 29 JOHN L. VICARI

The 1935 city directory shows JOHN L. VICARI, wife ELSIE M., as a teller, Whitney National Bank, residing at 1217 Lesseps Street. This information is also indicated in the 1938 directory. In addition, the 1938 directory shows that PAUL VICARI is associated with the New Orleans Police Department and resides at 2525 Art Street. This is indicated inasmuch as he may be a relative of JOHN L. VICARI. This directory also shows that WILLIAM H. MUMFORD resides at 1217 Lesseps Street.

Credit record of the New Orleans Retailers Credit Bureau of May 26, 1939, gives the rating of good for JOHN L. VICCARI. This shows that he is employed by the Whitney Bank and gives a former address at 1637 St. Roch Street. There is no additional information in the file of this Bureau.

A. D. O'BRIEN indicated that he knows this person to be a teller in the Savings Department of the Whitney National Bank.

NO. 30 F. H. DINGHAUS

The 1935 city directory shows FRED H. DINGHAUS, with occupation as salesman, residing at 4215 Freret Street. The 1938 directory shows this individual is employed as Departmental Manager of E. C. Palmer & Company. It shows that his wife's name is ETHEL K. Also indicated as residing at 4215 Freret Street is RAY DINGHAUS. Officers of the E. C. Palmer & Company, Ltd., are WALTER G. CLEVELAND, president; ASHBY D. CLEVELAND, vice-president; and CHARLES SPROTT, secretary. It indicates that this company does business at 517 Lafayette Street and is engaged in paper-type pressure printing supplies.

The records of the New Orleans Retailers Credit Bureau show that F. H. DINGHAUS has been residing at 4215 Freret since November, 1933. His former addresses are listed at 3111 Jena, 2516 Jena and 2414 Valence. This record shows he is a salesman for E. J. Palmer Company. Credit report of September 13, 1939, shows this individual has several small open accounts and also several installment accounts with payment good. There is no additional information in the files of this association.

A. D. O'BRIEN stated that he is acquainted with this juror and that he has every reason to believe he would make a favorable and impartial juror. O'BRIEN has always found this man to be a decent sort of individual and he knows him to be in the employ of E. C. Palmer & Company and is the salesman or person in charge of the type and machinery department of that concern. MR. O'BRIEN stated he would be willing to accept him as a juror at any time.

NO. 31 E. J. FLEMING, SR.

The city directory for 1935 shows EDWARD J. FLEMING, clerk, residing at 1717 Bayou Road. The 1938 directory shows EDWARD J. FLEMING, SR., residing at 1729 Bayou Road. Also, it indicates that JOHN W. HOOGERWERF is a sea captain residing at 1729 Bayou Road.

The records of the New Orleans Retailers Credit Bureau show EDWARD JOHN FLEMING, SR., is employed by the old Registration Office, City Hall; his present address is indicated as 1717 Bayou Road, with former addresses at 720 First Street; 3933 Toulouse; and 710 Bayou Road. Credit records dated in 1932 and 1934 indicate FLEMING has numerous small accounts with various ratings. In some instances credit was good; in other cases, credit was refused. This record shows a small claim by JOSEPH BEVINETTO outstanding in February, 1933; also, a $60.00 claim outstanding in favor of Commercial Discount Company in April, 1934. His age is given as fifty-five; he is married and has a salary of approximately $145.00 a month. The date of this information is not given.

NO. 32 FOLWELL A. LEGENDRE

The 1935 city directory shows FOLWELL A. LEGENDRE connected with the firm of THOMAS HOBSON and LEGENDRE and that he resides at 1424 Louisiana Avenue. The 1938 directory shows LEGENDRE residing at the DeSoto Hotel. This directory also indicates that JOHN B. HOBSON, JR., and FOLWELL A. LEGENDRE are cotton brokers located at 308 Mason Building, 318 Carondelet Street.

Records of the New Orleans Retailers Credit Bureau show that this individual had addresses at 424 Louisiana Avenue, 1515 Marengo and 12 Audubon Place. In this report it shows that he is connected with Donald Maginnis & Company located at 402 Cotton Exchange Building. Records show several small open accounts from 1933 to 1937 with paymants good. There is no additional information in the files on this individual.

WARREN KEARNEY indicated that LEGENDRE is very prominent socially. He knows that he has been connected with the steamship line business for a considerable period and that he has no known political connections. MR. KEARNEY believes that this individual would make a favorable juror for the Government.

FRANK H. MORTIMER indicated that this individual is in the cotton business and is of a very prominent family and has a high social position. He has no known political connections.

NO. 33 A. M. WEST, JR.

The 1935 city directory shows ALONZO M. WEST, JR., connected with the firm of McFadden & West and residing at 3600 Versailles Boulevard. The 1938 directory shows ALONZO M. WEST, JR., wife ANNE B., residing at 3508 Versailles Boulevard, engaged in the cotton brokerage business. ALONZO M. WEST, SR., is manager of McFadden & West, cotton brokers, 819 Gravier Street.

Record of the New Orleans Retailers Credit Bureau shows this individual as residing at 3508 Versailles Boulevard and indicates former addresses at 1570 Henry Clay, 1316 Calhoun, 1833 Coliseum, 1015 Audubon and 3600 Versailles. He is shown to be a partner of McFadden & West. A credit account prepared September 18, 1939, shows that his record is generally good. It indicates that he has not made any loans or applied for any type of financing. Record prepared May 8, 1939, indicates A. M. WEST, JR., is a native of New Orleans, age forty-four, wife's name ANNE BOYD, and that he has two children. He has been a partner of McFadden & West since 1925 and he was formerly assistant manager in G. H. McFadden and Company. His character and reputation are indicated as good. His estimated income is $10,000.00 a year. He owns a home at 3508 Versailles Boulevard, which he purchased in May, 1932, and paid out approximately $7,000.00 cash and assumed a mortgage of $10,000.00

in favor of the Standard Bond and Mortgage Company. This property is assessed at $14,000.00 value. His investment in McFadden & West is approximately $20,000.00. This record also shows that he has additional investments in the Barclay Compress Company. His estimated worth is $100,000.00.

FRANK H. MORTIMER indicated that A. M. WEST, JR., is in the cotton business with McFadden & West. He has no known political connections and is of modest circumstances and social position.

WARREN KEARNEY indicated that MR. WEST is the son of the foremost cotton broker in New Orleans and his reputation is very high in this city. He believes that WEST has no political connections.

Confidential Informant stated that he is personally acquainted with MR. WEST and that he recently lunched with him at the Boston Club. He indicated that this gentleman is an excellent citizen and that he takes very little interest in discussing politics and believes that this individual would make an excellent juror.

NO. 34 JOSEPH M. FORNARIS

The 1935 city directory indicates JOSEPH M. FORNARIS resides at 5209 Pitt Street. Also indicated as residing at this address is JOSEPH M. FORNARIS, JR., who is employed as a bookkeeper. The 1938 city directory indicates JOSEPH M. FORNARIS, wife ALMA, no occupation given. JOSEPH S. FORNARIS, residing at the above address, is employed as a credit man and ASHTON F. FORNARIS, also of the same address, is employed at a filling station located at 8670 Ponchartrain Boulevard.

Records of the New Orleans Retailers Credit Bureau show that JOSEPH M. FORNARIS, JR., resides at 5209 Pitt Street and is employed by the Shell Petroleum Company. His credit record of February, 1939, indicates several small open accounts with a few accounts past due. Payments unsatisfactory. Credit record on installment accounts and personal loan and auto finance indicates good payments. The credit record appearing in this file on JOSEPH M. FORNARIS, SR., who resides at 5209 Pitt Street, indicates he is in the importing and exporting business and indicates his home address as his business address. Report of April, 1938, indicates wife ALMA FORSTALL. Record shows that FORNARIS is a native of New Orleans, fifty-five years old, that he is married and his wife is the only dependent. Record shows that he has been in the importing and exporting business for himself for over thirty years. His character, habits and morals are good. This person operated as J. M. FORNARIS & Company from 1913 to 1918 and in the latter year discontinued that style. He later went in business under his own name and for a period of time he was successful but for the past six or seven years has been dependent on children who live at home and support the family. He owns property which is mortgaged to the HOLC in the amount of approximately $5,000.00, which loan is dated July 1, 1934. Credit record shows two accounts given to collection department for poor payments. Payments on a personal loan in 1937 were good.

Information furnished by FRANK H. MORTIMER indicates that this individual is very prominent socially and that he was formerly connected with the insurance business but that his present occupation is unknown. MR. MORTIMER stated that he was not politically active or connected. This information is set out but from the record of the New Orleans Retailers Credit Bureau, it is believed that these persons are not identical.

NO. 35

S. G. FLASPOLLER

This individual is not listed in the 1935 city directory. The 1938 directory shows SIDNEY G. FLASPOLLER, wife MONNANES, residing at 2723 Jefferson Avenue. No occupation is given.

Records of the New Orleans Retailers Credit Bureau show that this individual has resided at 2723 Jefferson Avenue since September, 1934. He also resided at 1771 North Broad in April, 1933, and other addresses indicated are 2723 Peter Street, 1407 Napoleon Avenue, 1312 Louisiana Avenue and 5308 Pryanis. Credit record indicates several small open accounts with good payments in 1937. There is no additional information in the files on this individual.

NO. 36

PHIL J. FELDNER

The 1935 city directory indicates J. PHIL FELDNER, occupation sign painter, in business at 526 Poydras and residing at 813 Milan Street. The 1938 directory indicates J. PHIL FELDNER, wife ANTOINETTE, sign painter, and residing at 4116 Annunciation Street. Also as a possible relative, this directory indicates HENRY C. FELDNER, a deputy clerk, First City Court, residing at 7817 Pancla. Also indicated as in business at FELDNER'S business address is Stewart & Company and Gus Pitard & Sons, both of whom are manufacturing agents.

Records of the New Orleans Retailers Credit Bureau show that JOHN PERIL FELDNER is a sign painter and former addresses are given as 813 Milan; 1436 Sixth Street; 326 Poydras; 2319 Valence; and in October, 1938, 8416 Ollander. His credit rating is indicated as good. There is no additional information concerning this individual.

NO. 37

GEORGE W. UNRUH, JR.

The 1935 city directory shows GEORGE W. UNRUH, accountant, residing at 337 Pine Street. The 1938 directory indicates this individual as an accountant employed by Haskins & Sells and residing at 1917 Calhoun. HENRY J. JUNIONVILLE is resident partner of Haskins & Sells, located in the Hibernia Bank Building. Also indicated as residing at 1917 Calhoun Street is GEORGE S. RAPIER.

Records of the New Orleans Retailers Credit Bureau indicate GEORGE WALKER UNRUH, JR., is an accountant and formerly resided in Mobile, Alabama. Credit report prepared November 25, 1933, by the Mobile Merchants Company and in the files of the New Orleans Credit Bureau shows that credit record on open account was paid satisfactorily. Also it is indicated that he is single, twenty-seven years old and the son of GEORGE W. UNRUH, SR., a realtor. Record shows that GEORGE UNRUH, JR., was at one time employed with his father. His father is assessed at about $21,500.00 on real estate holdings and his family is well-regarded in Mobile, Alabama. A New Orleans credit report prepared July 12, 1938, indicates his age as thirty-one, married, employed by firm of Haskins & Sells since 1935 at a salary of $200.00 a month. This person is well-regarded and has a good reputation. Payment on several small open accounts and on personal loans was good.

NO. 38 J. G. SWARBRICK

The 1935 city directory shows JAMES G. SWARBRICK residing at 2509 Napoleon Avenue. The 1938 directory gives similar information and, in addition, shows that SWARBRICK is employed as a clerk for the City of New Orleans. It also indicates that ALBERT H. SLAT resides at 2509 Napoleon Avenue and that PATRICK E. BURKE is located at 2006 Canal Street, which is the indicated address of the juror in the list submitted by the United States Attorney. Records of the New Orleans Retailers Credit Bureau show that JAMES G. SWARBRICK is employed in the State tax office, residing at 2509 Napoleon Avenue in 1933 and formerly residing at 2006 Canal and 233 North Roman. Credit record indicates good payment on two open accounts in 1932 and 1933; also good payment on an auto finance. Record with bank shows that his account carried four figures.

FRANK H. MORTIMER indicated that this individual is employed in the assessors office at the City Hall and that he is very closely aligned to the present political regime.

NO. 39 LOUIS E. OSTER

The 1935 city directory shows LOUIS E. OSTER, salesman, residing at 3530 Gentilly Road. The 1938 directory indicates OSTER residing at the same address, with wife MARIE, occupation given as salesman with the Marine Oil Company. Officers of the Marine Oil Company, Ltd., are WILLIAM O. HUDSON, president; HERBERT L. WASSON, vice-president; GEORGE J. WHITMAN, secretary; MISS BETTY CAUSSE, JR., treasurer. This company is indicated as doing business at 1523 St. Charles Avenue. It also indicates that there is a filling station at this address.

Records of the New Orleans Retailers Credit Bureau indicate LOUIS E. OSTER is a salesman for the U. S. Tire Company at 2200 St. Charles. It indicates that he is presently residing at 3530 Gentilly Road, with former addresses at 2110 North Claiborne; 2136 St. Roch; 3603 Delgado; 1040 North Can; 1735 St. Anthony; and 2110 North Claiborne. In a report prepared on

OSTER dated September 2, 1937, it is indicated that he has been known in the files of this Bureau since 1929 and that he is a native of New Orleans and resides in a good section of the city. His age is forty-one, married and his wife is his only dependent. He has been sales manager of U. S. Tire Company since 1935, former occupation being the L. E. Oster Tire Service, 2100 St. Charles Avenue. This person is competent, capable, well-regarded and possesses a good reputation. His earnings are listed at $200.00 a month. In June, 1935, there was a mortgage on some property in the Third District of Gentilly owned by OSTER to the HOLC. Other property owned by OSTER mortgaged to the Wisteria, Clematis Insurance Company is in the amount of about $10,000.00. Also, some property is mortgaged to JOHN L. OSTER in the amount of $9,000.00. Credit record of May, 1939, indicates payment good on several small open accounts; also, good payments on installment and personal loan accounts.

Assistant United States Attorney HERBERT W. CHRISTENBERRY advised that he knows a man by the name of C. G. HAMMER who is a brother of C. A. HAMMER who married an OSTER girl, probably of the same family as the juror. C. G. HAMMER is employed in the Recorder's Court, City of New Orleans, and is closely affiliated with the present political administration.

NO. 40 HERMAN E. WUNDER, SR.

The city directory for 1935 shows HERMAN E. WUNDER occupied as a clerk, residing at 7114 South Claiborne Avenue. The 1938 directory does not list a HERMAN E. WUNDER, SR. There is a HERMAN E. WUNDER, JR., listed, wife, WINIFORD; clerk, Federal Reserve Bank; residing at 233 Metairie Lawn. This directory also indicates that FRANK C. GOUGH resides at 1629 Broadway, which is WUNDER'S address as given in the list afforded by the United States Attorney.

In the records of the New Orleans Retailers Credit Bureau HERMAN E. WUNDER, JR., is employed by the Federal Reserve Bank as custodian. His present address is indicated as 233 Metairie Lawn, former addresses at 1114 South Claiborne; 325 St. Patrick; 4414 Canal; and 1627 Jackson Avenue. In a credit report prepared October 19, 1935, it is indicated that this person was a native of New Orleans, thirty-five years old and married. He has been employed in his present position since July 27, 1933, at a salary of $140.00 per month. He was previously employed as a clerk with the Canal Bank for eight years. This person has a good reputation and is competent and reliable, according to previous employers. His wife is employed as a stenographer with the Southern Bell Telephone Company and has been in this position since 1916, with a salary of approximately $110.00 per month. There is no indication of additional income nor any record of real estate held by H. E. WUNDER, JR. Credit record for 1938 shows fair payment on several small open accounts, with good payment on installment accounts. Credit record of HERMAN WUNDER, SR., of this association indicates that he is employed as a cutter with Godchaux Clothing Company located at 2001 St. Bernard Street. He has been residing at 2105 Broadway since November, 1936, with previous addresses at 4114 Canal; 124 North David; 2112 Tulane Avenue. Notes appearing in this file indicate individual has been employed

as a cutter for Godchaux Clothing Company for thirty-five years at $40.00 per week. He has no real estate or any additional income. A note also indicates that he has grown children with no dependents and that his wife died December, 1932. It is indicated that he has good ability and is highly regarded. Credit record on several small accounts indicates good payment.

NO. 41 ALBERT DAZET

The 1935 city directory shows ALBERT DAZET residing at 1232 Frenchmen. Also, ALBERT DAZET is indicated to be in the ice business at 3102 Toulouse Street. A third ALBERT J. DAZET is listed as Assistant Cashier, National Bank of Commerce in New Orleans and residing at 4531 Canal Street. The 1938 directory shows ALBERT DAZET, wife URSULA, is employed as Assistant Cashier, National Bank of Commerce, and resides at 7925 Birch Street. It also appears that PAUL W. DAZET is a clerk of the City Sewerage and Water Board and is a possible relative of ALBERT DAZET.

The file of the New Orleans Retailers Credit Bureau reflects ALBERT DAZET with previous addresses at 4531 Canal and 4553 Canal Street. In a credit report prepared July, 1937, it is indicated that he has been known in the files of this Bureau since 1921. He is a native of New Orleans, resides in a good section, about fifty years old, been married twice and is at present married, his wife being his only dependent. He was formerly connected with the Canal Bank for a period of twelve years and this report indicates that he has been employed by the National Bank of Commerce for the past four years. He is considered a capable, competent individual. He is well-regarded and has a good reputation. He has a salary of $3,000.00 a year. His worth is estimated at $6,000.00 to $8,000.00. In December, 1934, he purchased some property in the Second District of St. Marie, Toulouse, Waters and Decatur Streets, which is assessed at $6,000.00. He also owns a lot in the Fourth District, square 54, valued at $300.00. His credit record shows good payments on several small open accounts; also, good payment on small installment accounts.

FRANK H. MORTIMER indicated that MR. DAZET is Assistant Vice-President of the National Bank of Commerce and of modest circumstances and social position and that he has no political connections.

NO. 42 J. W. UNDERWOOD

The 1935 and 1938 city directories show JUNIUS W. UNDERWOOD manager of the Budget Finance Company, wife's name GRACE, resid[illegible] 1545 Phillips Street. It is also noted in the 1938 directory ALETHA J. UNDERWOOD is a private secretary employed by the [illegible] at 2338 Governor Nichols and it is possible that she is [illegible] juror. The Budget Finance Company is located at 622 [illegible]

The credit record at the New Orleans Retailers Credit Bureau shows that JUNIUS W. UNDERWOOD formerly resided in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and also at 1507 Jefferson Street. This record indicates he is president and manager of Budget Finance Company, 1031 Canal Bank Building. In a credit report prepared September, 1938, it is indicated the wife's name is GRACE GRAHAM, he is a native of New Orleans, age thirty-two years, and he has one child. He has held his present position since June, 1934. He formerly worked for a period of five years as manager of the Globe Furniture Company in Baton Rouge, Louisiana. His character, reputation, habits and morals are unquestioned. Salary estimated at $3,000.00 a year. His wife owns property 1545 Phillips Street, valued at $5,000.00. MR. UNDERWOOD is the principal stockholder in the company where he is employed. This record indicates that he inherited some wealth from his grandfather and that his wife also has an independent income. It is noted in this record that he is interested in the Graham Oil Company, with offices in the Hibernia Bank Building, which company handles oil leases and royalties. In a suit filed in June, 1936, a small claim was placed against UNDERWOOD by MILTON M. KLEIM. Paying record on several small open accounts is good.

FRANK H. MORTIMER indicated that UNDERWOOD is of the prominent family of UNDERWOODS in New Orleans and has a very high social standing. He is otherwise not known to MORTIMER.

Confidential Informant indicated that he has known UNDERWOOD since his school days and that this gentleman was reared by his grandfather, J. W. C. WRIGHT, who was the owner of the New Orleans Furniture and Manufacturing Company; that he married a MISS CHEQUELIN, of a splendid and reputable family. He stated that this individual's associates and friends are practically all anti-administrationists and that he is presently engaged in loaning money and that, in his opinion, would make an exceptional juror.

A. D. O'BRIEN indicated that he is personally acquainted with this juror as he and the juror attended the same school. He knew this juror married a MISS GRACE GRAHAM of a fine reputable family. He believed that the juror is absolutely honest and reliable and would, in his opinion, make a fair and impartial juror.

NO. 43 C. P. BROWNE

The 1935 city directory shows CLARENCE P. BROWNE, salesman with Cadillac Motor Car Company, residing at 5524 Willow Street. The 1938 directory indicates BROWNE resides at the same address, wife THELMA, and that he was then employed by the Ponchartrain Motor Company as a salesman. This Motor Company is an Oldsmobile agency and WILLIAM J. WILKOMM, is president, and SIDNEY TREMONLET, JR., secretary-treasurer, said company being located at 719 Baronne Street.

Records of the New Orleans Retailers Credit Bureau show that CLARENCE P. BROWN formerly resided at 2609 Washington Avenue, 7015 Willow Street, 1804 St. Charles, 1629 Bordeaux, and 3020 Calhoun. He has been residing at the Willow Street address since October, 1933. Credit report prepared December 16, 1937, indicates BROWNE is known in the files for years; that he is a native of New Orleans and resides in a good residential section. His age is forty-nine, he is married and has two children, ages eighteen and twenty. He has been connected with the Ponchartrain Motors as a salesman since October, 1935; previously employed for five years by the Mansford Motor Company; also employed five years with the Cadillac Motor Company. He is a competent man, his family is well-regarded, his habits and morals are good. BROWNE also has a good reputation. Commissions amount to about $10,000.00 a year and he has no additional income. His worth is estimated at $500.00. BROWNE has several open accounts and installment accounts with a poor paying record, many of which were placed with collection agencies. A suit was brought by the Jackson Building and Loan Company in April, 1922, in the amount of $5,200.00 against BROWNE. Record of other suits show March, 1922, for $350.00 by LOUIS WORDSHIRE & Son; March, 1922, suit for $25.75 by Kunaghan & Cordell; February, 1923, suit for $131.00 by Maison Blanche; September, 1923, for $56.00 by Hereford, Inc.; and May, 1930, for $25.00 by Singer Sewing Machine Company. Credit record on several small open accounts and installment accounts is very poor. Two personal loans made in 1933 and 1936 show good payment.

NO. 44 FORD T. HARDY

The 1935 city directory indicates FORD T. HARDY, salesman, World Bottling Company, Ltd., residing at 2202 Peniston. The 1938 directory indicates HARDY, wife HELEN, vice-president Monteleone-Iberville Garage, Inc., residing at 448 Millandon. Also indicated as possible relatives are S. J. T. HARDY, assistant general foreman, City Sewerage & Water Board, who resides at 3812 Gentilly, and WILLIAM HARDY, estimator for Caldwell Brothers & Hart, residing at 521 St. Marks.

The files of the New Orleans Retailers Credit Bureau reflect that FORD T. HARDY is the sales manager for the World Bottling Company and that he formerly resided at the following addresses: 1320 Octavia; 3692 Louisiana Avenue; 4308 Marshal Street; 4227 Elk; and 7018 South Claiborne. Information included in an undated report indicates HARDY has been known in their files for fifteen years. He is about thirty-one years old, married, with one child. He was formerly employed for three years as a manager in the Bond Department of Fenner & Beane. His character and habits are considered good. His net worth is approximately $2,500.00, which rapresents savings and personal property; annual income is $3,600.00. There is no other income indicated. HARDY is considered a capable, honest, and reliable person. Credit record indicates payments fair on several small open accounts with good payments on installment accounts and several loan and finance accounts.

Confidential Informant indicates that this gentleman married the daughter of MR. HENRIQUES, formerly Assistant Attorney General in Admiralty in this city. He stated that HARDY is presently employed as a salesman for an alcohol distillery and that this man has a fine reputation and is entirely trust-worthy. He believes that HARDY would make a good juror.

NO. 45 H. P. TREPAGNIER

The 1935 city directory shows PAUL H. TREPAGNIER employed as machinist and residing at 3121 Banks Street. The 1938 directory indicates he is residing at the same address. His wife's name is ANNA and he is a foreman in his occupation. This directory also lists the following named persons who are possible relatives of the juror: HORACE E. TREPAGNIER, draftsman with Weiss, Dreyfous & Seiforth, residing at 8616 Marks Street; DALTON H. TREPAGNIER, JR., Lt. Colonel, Louisiana National Guard; WALTER TREPAGNIER, JR., employed with the New Orleans Police Department, who resides at 1924 Thalia Street.

The records at the New Orleans Retailers Credit Bureau indicate an account of MRS. H. P. TREPAGNIER, of 3121 Banks Street, which was placed with a collection agency in the amount of $3.00 in March, 1938.

There is no additional information available on this individual.

#62-1059

NO.46 JOHN R. LANCASTER

The 1935 city directory gives no listing for JOHN R. LANCASTER or any person by that name at the address 2311 Carondelet Street. However, there is a listing for JOHN LANCASTER at 2028 Clio. The 1938 city directory lists JOHN R. LANCASTER at 2311 Carondelet Street but gives no other information. This directory also lists AMANDA M. LANCASTER residing at 1721 Broadway, employed as Chief, Louisiana Insurance Commission. At the address 2311 Carondelet the directory lists MRS. ALICE REINECKE.

The records of the New Orleans Retailers' Credit Bureau have no information on JOHN R. LANCASTER at 2311 Carondelet, but there is a record for a J. P. LANCASTER, employee of the Dock Board, who has resided at the following addresses: 907 Camp Street, 4421 Iberville, 1016 Camp Street, 2831 Carondelet. The files of the credit bureau contain no credit report on this individual.

A. D. O'BRIEN, Clerk, United States District Court, Eastern District of Louisiana, advises that he does not know LANCASTER but is of the opinion that he is the brother of MISS ELIZABETH LANCASTER, Secretary to Circuit Court Judge RUFUS FOSTER. He believes that this man is about fifty years of age but knows nothing further concerning him.

Confidential Informant advises that he knows that this juror's sister is Secretary to Judge FOSTER of the Circuit Court of Appeals, and while he knows very little about this man he would not consider it advisable that he be used by the Government for a juror because of his knowledge of LANCASTER personally and his associates.

NO.47 ALLISON OWEN

The 1935 city directory lists ALLISON OWEN, Secretary, Diboll and Owen, Ltd., residing at 1237 State Street. Also employed by Diboll and Owen is listed ALLISON OWEN, JUNIOR, an architect, residing at 1237 4th Street. The 1938 city directory lists ALLISON OWEN - wife, BLANCHE, architect, residing 1237 State Street; also 1601 Canal Bank Building. ALLISON OWEN, JUNIOR, is also listed as an architect residing at 1237 State Street. The directory lists no other persons occupying 1601 Canal Bank Building. There is a listing of ARTH OWEN, residing 1025 Tricou, employed by the New Orleans Police Department.

The records of the New Orleans Retailers' Credit Bureau reflect that ALLISON OWEN, SENIOR, architect, 1601 Canal Bank Building, has resided at 1916 Amelia, 1710 South Carrollton, 2613 Pyrtania, and his present address of 1237 State Street. In a report dated November 8, 1930, his age

is given as fifty-five, married, wife's name, BLANCHE POTTEUR; that he has no dependents, and that his children are grown. He has been an architect for thirty years and was a Colonel in the United States Army during the World War. His salary is considered substantial and he has other income than that derived from his profession. He owns a piece of real estate in the 6th District, Square 64, bounded by Bloomingdale, Perrier, Pyrtania, and State Street, assessed at $7,500.00. On December 3, 1928, he purchased from MICHAEL CAHN a piece of property in the 4th District, Square 89, bounded by Tchoupitoulas, Philip, Rosseau and Jackson Streets, for $1,250.00 cash and a mortgage of $30,000.00. On July 18, 1936, he purchased from ANTHONY MARURO a piece of property in the 2nd District, Square 50, bounded by Chartres, Nathine, Royal and Governor Nichols, for $300.00 and a mortgage of $10,000.00. The report indicates that his social and business reputation is excellent; that he has had no domestic trouble and has never been in bankruptcy. "Remarks" in this report reflect that ALLISON OWEN, SENIOR, is one of the most prominent architects in the South and has a very substantial income from his profession. During the War he was Commander of the Washington Artillery bearing the rank of Colonel and presently holds rank of Major General in the United States Army Reserves. Both OWEN and his wife are members of a very prominent social group and of prominent social organizations in New Orleans society. He is stated to represent considerable financial responsibility and has a very favorable paying record. A trade clearance on ALLISON OWEN, SENIOR, was made January 19, 1939, reflecting accounts in department and clothing stores, all of which report years of experience and good payment.

The records of the New Orleans Retailers' Credit Bureau also reflect that ALLISON OWEN, JUNIOR, is an architect, residing at 1237 State Street, and a credit report dated June 26, 1934, indicates his wife as the former MISS HARDEE; that he is thirty-eight to forty years of age and has no other dependents than his wife; that he has been an architect for a number of years and had no previous employment. His competency, character, reputation and employer's opinion are given as good. His estimated income is $120.00 per month and he is of nominal worth. "Remarks" in this report reflect that he is the son of General ALLISON OWEN, SENIOR, graduate of Tulane University, and that he has been connected with his father's firm as an architect, but was appointed a supervisor for a WPA project at Camp Beauregard at a salary of $150.00 per month. He has no personal means but his father and his wife's family are well-to-do financially. On February 15, 1936, a judgment of separation was entered from his wife. Trade experience indicates open accounts during 1935-38, with a fair paying record.

FRANK H. MORTIMER, former Jury Commissioner, advised that ALLISON OWEN, SENIOR, is one of the outstanding architects in the country, and very prominent in military circles in this section, having the rank of General; that he is also very prominent socially in New Orleans, but is not known to have any particular political connections.

WARREN KEARNEY, present Jury Commissioner, advised that ALLISON OWEN is one of the outstanding citizens in New Orleans and is also a high-class architect; that he was awarded the Times-Picayune loving cup as a leading figure in the Roman Catholic Church. He is considered to be quite old and it is possible, due to the infirmities of his age, he may not be an acceptable juror.

NO.48

WILLIAM PORTER

The 1935 city directory reflects WILLIAM PORTER presently residing at 2819 Danneel Street. The 1938 directory gives the same information and that his wife's name is OLIVIA M. There is no other person given as residing at 2819 Danneel.

The records of the New Orleans Retailers' Credit Bureau indicate that PORTER has formerly lived at 2819 South Rampart, prior to his residence at 2819 Danneel. His employment is given as an employee of a printing shop and the file contains no credit report. A trade clearance made August 17, 1939, reflects only three installment accounts, two of which have a poor paying record and the other, a jewelry account, indicates a good paying record.

No other information is available regarding this juror.

NO.49

GUY A. PARKER

The 1935 city directory has no listing for GUY A. PARKER but lists a GUY G. PARKER, chauffeur for the United States Engineers, and a GUY R. PARKER, district manager for the Singer Sewing Machine Company, 7709 Panola. The 1938 city directory has no listing for GUY A. PARKER. Telephone address directory lists a Parker Grocery Store on East End, Jefferson Parish. The records of the New Orleans Retailers' Credit Bureau reflected that GUY ALLEN PARKER has formerly lived at 6667 Canal Boulevard, 7163 West End Boulevard, 6666 Avenue A, 38th Street and Avenue A, 820 Lamanche, and presently resides at 38th Avenue, Rural Route 5, East End, Jefferson Parish.

On January 20, 1925, the United Motor Company sued PARKER for $73.55. On April 2, 1924, home was burned, at which time he was behind in payments with the Homestead Association. On January 10, 1929, the New Orleans Bank and Trust Company sued PARKER on claim for $144.00. On March 19, 1929, the Crescent Cigar and Tobacco Company sued PARKER on a claim of $159.53. On February 27, 1930, MRS. DOLORES R. FARRELL sued PARKER on a claim for $35.00. On July 16, 1930, L. M. RIDGE sued PARKER on a claim for $8.80. On September 20, 1930, the Solar Studio, Inc., sued MRS. PARKER on a claim for $21.20.

The credit report in the file, for which no date is given, reflects PARKER to be forty-five years of age, that he owns and operates a grocery store, with which he has been connected for five years. He has

four dependents and is considered steady and progressive, has good character and honest and fair in his dealings, and lives within his income. He has had financial difficulties but has never been in bankruptcy. His net worth is estimated at $2,000.00 and his estimated income is about $1,500.00 annually. The "Remarks" in this report reflect that PARKER is conscientious and honest but negligent in regard to his financial affairs. That he applied to the Debt Moratorium Bureau for relief May 24, 1935, and was granted a stay and has paid off these debts. He has a small grocery business, is a hard worker, and just makes a living out of his business. His personal reputation and standing in his community are good, and the only property he owns is his store and personal effects. He does not own his home. His credit record indicates open accounts in small amounts with a fair paying record, one of which accounts was turned over for collection.

NO.50 VIC C. GONDOLPH

The 1935 city directory lists VICTOR GONDOLPH at 1625 2nd Street. The 1938 city directory lists a VICTOR J. GONDOLF at 2029 Robert Street, wife - BLANCHE; employment - watchman City Sewerage and Water Board.

The records of the New Orleans Retailers' Credit Bureau reflect that VICTOR J. GONDOLF is employed by the City Sewerage and Water Board; that he has formerly resided at 1706 South Dupre, St. Roche and General Taylor, General Ogden and Apricot Street, 3819 General Taylor, 4218 South Dorgenois, 2218 Peniston, 2200 Peniston, 2600 Washington Avenue, 2635 General Taylor, 2121 Cadiz, and his present address of 2029 Robert Street. The file contains no credit report. His credit experience from 1931-38 reflects several small open accounts, some of which are past due and one on which credit was refused. On August 22, 1931, a chattel mortgage was given to the Family Loan Company for $300.00. On September 18, 1931, the Industrial Homestead Association sued GONDOLF for $9,623.37. On March 9, 1932, A. BALDWIN sued GONDOLF for $16.30. On July 18, 1935, The Liberty Homestead Association sued GONDOLF for $14,134.13. On July 21, 1937, the Prudential Life Insurance Company sued GONDOLF for $7,125.00. On July 27, 1938, the HOLC sued GONDOLF for $5,442.54. On August 8, 1938, the HOLC sued on a judgment for $5,442.54 on property of GONDOLF at Carondelet and St. Charles Avenue.

NO.51 JOSEPH ROSE

The 1935 city directory does not list a JOSEPH ROSE at 2415 LaSalle Street, but lists ASSUNTA ROSE, maid; ATWELL S. ROSE, student; and THOMAS E. ROSE, shipping clerk, all of 2415 LaSalle Street. The 1938 city directory has no JOSEPH ROSE at 2415 LaSalle and gives THOMAS E. ROSE, porter, at that address. There are six JOSEPH ROSES listed in the 1938 city directory, however.

#62-1059

The records of the New Orleans Retailers' Credit Bureau reflect no information on JOSEPH ROSE at 2415 LaSalle Street, but this bureau has files on ADAM ROSE and THOMAS ROSE at 2415 LaSalle Street, both of whom are colored porters for COLEMAN E. ADLER and both have been formerly insurance collectors. This address is indicated as being in a colored neighborhood.

NO.52

R. B. ESKRIGGE

The 1935 city directory lists ROBERT B. ESKRIGGE as residing at 1333 Webster Street, and as employed at R. B. Eskrigge and Company, Cotton Exporters, 806 Perdido. The 1938 city directory lists the same information with addition of the name of VIRGINIA as wife. At 806 Perdido the directory shows ROBERT B. ESKRIGGE and COMPANY, the Victory Oil Company, GUY L. DEANO, President, and Ferrier and Avegno, Cotton Exporters.

The New Orleans Retailers' Credit Bureau furnished a report dated April 4, 1930, on ROBERT B. ESKRIGGE, residing 1333 Webster Street, cotton exporter, connected with R. B. Eskrigge and Company. His age is given as fifty, is married, and has grown children. He is said to be a cotton exporter in New Orleans for many years and is a member of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange. His net worth is estimated from $200,000.00 to $300,000.00, and he has a very high credit rating. His residence at 1333 Webster Street is assessed at $11,815.00 and is recorded in the name of his wife, being clear of encumbrances. He owns a piece of property in the 6th District, Square 49, Lots 1, 2 and 3, assessed at $13,900. He has a very substantial income from his business and investments, and has an excellent reputation and is considered a successful cotton broker. The trade clearance made April 18, 1938, reflects several small open accounts with good payment record.

FRANK MORTIMER, former Jury Commissioner, advised that he knows this juror slightly; that he is in the cotton business, is considered a successful broker and has the reputation of being very wealthy. His father was a native of England and the family occupies a very prominent social position in New Orleans.

A. D. O'BRIEN, Clerk, United States District Court, advised he does not know ESKRIGGE personally but knows of his family; that this family is very reputable and well thought of in this community. Mr. O'BRIEN however knows the brother of the juror, TATUM S. ESKRIGGE, and two sisters, all of whom are considered very high type and reputable people.

WARREN KEARNEY, present Jury Commissioner, advised that he knows ESKRIGGE to be a retired cotton factor; that he is English by birth but it is not known whether he is presently an American citizen or not. He stands very high in social and business circles in the city.

#62-1059

Confidential Informant advised that he has known MR. ESTRIGGE for a number of years and that this man comes from a very excellent and reputable family, is a graduate engineer and now employed by the Celotex Company.

NO.53

H. D. OGDEN

The 1935 city directory lists HILAIRE D. OGDEN, Special Agent, Union Central Life Insurance Company, 1648 Canal Bank Building, residence - 403 Hilary Street. At this address also is listed HILAIRE D. OGDEN, JUNIOR, physician. The 1938 city directory lists HILAIRE D. OGDEN at 403 Hilary Street, wife - LUCILLE, inspector, State Department of Revenue. HILAIRE D. OGDEN is also listed as a physician, 316 Union Building, residing at 394 Broadway. J. D. HILL OGDEN is listed as a crier for the civil district court, residing at 4214 Pyrtania.

It has been noted in a recent edition of the local newspapers that HILAIRE D. OGDEN, State Inspector, Internal Revenue, died.

The records of the New Orleans Retailers' Credit Bureau indicate a HENRY D. OGDEN, JUNIOR, residing at 394 Broadway, with former addresses of 4816 St. Charles Avenue, 1625 General Taylor, and 1930 State Street, and as a physician in the American Bank Building. A report on this physician dated August 21, 1937, reflected that he is a native of New Orleans, and has been known to the credit bureau since 1934; that he lives in a good section of town, age - 29 years, and single. He is in offices with DRS. OLIPHANT and FELDER. He started practicing in January 1937, having graduated from Tulane University, and spent two years in the Transient Hospital. He is considered competent, his reputation and morals, good, and habits and reliability are also indicated as good. His earnings approximate three to four thousand dollars per year. His mother is a widow of moderate means and he has no other income. A trade clearance made October 11, 1939, reflected several small open accounts, most of which are past due and with a fair payment record. Installment accounts, however, reflected a good payment record, and a personal loan account for $330.00 in 1937 is given with good payment record.

FRANK H. MONTHEIR advised that he read of HILAIRE D. OGDEN'S death in the morning local paper November 17, 1939; that if this is not the juror, his family is very prominent in New Orleans and any one of the family would be well regarded in the community.

WARREN KEARNEY advised that HILAIRE D. OGDEN had recently died and is possibly the father of this juror; that he has no information regarding HILAIRE D. OGDEN, JUNIOR, other than that his father was very close to the present State administration.

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#62-1059

NO.54 CHARLES N. ROTH, JUNIOR

The 1935 city directory lists a CHARLES N. ROTH as a clerk residing at 500 Lowerline. The 1938 city directory has no listing for CHARLES N. ROTH, JUNIOR, but lists fourteen ROTHS, initials beginning with "C", none of whom reside, however, at 6315 Barrett Street. This directory lists 6315 Barrett Street as vacant. The telephone address directory gives H. C. and H. T. FLEDDERMAN and MRS. ETHEL MAGERAT at 6315 Barrett.

Records of the New Orleans Retailers' Credit Bureau contain a file on CHARLES N. ROTH with address in 1937 at 6315 Barrett Street, and present address, 607 South Parkucou, Crowley, Louisiana, and as formerly residing at 500 Lowerline Street and 479 Broadway. His employment is given as Federal Land Bank, New Orleans. In a report dated July 25, 1935, CHARLES N. ROTH was listed as a native of New Orleans, living in an apartment house in a good section of town, aged, thirty-five married, with no children. His employment is indicated as State Manager of the Federal Land Bank since 1928, having been formerly employed by the Hibernia National Bank and Trust Company for seven years as a teller. His employers' opinion is good; habits, morals, character and reputation are also indicated as good. His estimated income is $225.00 monthly. On February 10, 1936, he gave a mortgage to the Home Finance Service for $300.00 on furniture. A trade clearance made December 12, 1938, reflects several small open accounts with clothing and department stores, with a good paying record.

NO.55 J. C. OPLATEK

The 1935 city directory lists JAMES C. OPLATEK, clerk, Maison-Blanche Company, 2903 Constance Street. The 1938 city directory lists JOSEPH C. OPLATEK, clerk, Maison-Blanche Company; wife - CORINNE; residence 2903½ Constance Street.

The records of the New Orleans Retailers' Credit Bureau reflect that JOSEPH C. OPLATEK is a druggist, residing in 1936 at 2903 Constance Street, with former addresses of 4117 Eden, 624 Front, Gretna, 1117 8th Street, and 1333 Ursuline. The file contains no credit report and trade experience indicates fair paying record.

NO.56 BEN Z. SEGALL

The 1935 city directory lists BEN Z. SEGALL as Assistant New Orleans Public Service, 1705 South Gayoso Street. The 1938 directory gives the same information with the addition of wife's name ADA.

The records of the New Orleans Retailers' Credit Bureau reflect BENJAMIN ZION SEGALL residing at 1705 South Gayoso Street

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addresses as 4209 South Rocheblave, 2801 Joseph, and employed as Assistant Engineer, New Orleans Public Service. On a credit report dated March 24, 1939, SEGALL was known in the files of the credit bureau since August 1922 and has been employed by the New Orleans Public Service since that time. His age is given as thirty-four, his dependents, wife and one child. His estimated salary is $185.00 per month. He is stated to have good ability and has made good progress with the Public Service Company and his prospects for the future are favorable. Trade experience indicates good paying record.

NO.57 CALLANDER F. HADDEN

The 1935 city directory lists CALLANDER F. HADDEN, Secretary and Treasurer, Standard Supply and Hardware Company, Inc., 822 Tchoupitoulas Street, residing 4306 South Miro. The 1938 city directory has a similar listing. The Standard Supply and Hardware Company, Inc., lists WILLIAM K. DePASS, President; JOHN N. KINABREW, Vice-President; CALLANDER F. HADDEN, Secretary and Treasurer; business - oil well, mill and railway supplies.

The records of the New Orleans Retailers' Credit Bureau reflect the last address of CALLANDER F. HADDEN in 1934 as 4306 South Miro Street, with former addresses of Covington, Louisiana, and 14 Neron Place. His employment was listed as secretary and treasurer of the Standard Supply and Hardware Company, 812 Tchoupitoulas Street, since 1925. The file contains no credit report but "Remarks" on the record indicate he is well regarded and his habits and morals are considered good. His estimated income is about $8,000.00 a year, and his estimated worth is $75,000.00. He is a stockholder as well as an officer of the Standard Supply and Hardware Company and is the son of L. F. HADDEN, who, with a sister, MRS. M. A. RIZAU, inherited from their parents several pieces of down-town property in a commercial district. Dividends on the stock amount to about $4,000.00 per year and he owns a home in Covington, Louisiana, in addition to his residence in New Orleans, which is valued at $8,500.00, mortgaged for $3,800.00 to the Prudential Life Insurance Company. A trade clearance made October 7, 1939, reflects several small open accounts with clothing and department stores, with a good paying record.

Confidential Informant advised that this juror is a member of the Louisiana Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, a patriotic organization; that his mother recently died at the age of eighty years and she was quite interested in patriotic work. Informant advised that while he does not know this juror but casually, he is of the opinion he would make a very high-grade juror.

NO.58 W. S. CALLENDER

The 1935 city directory lists WILSON S. CALLENDER, Publicity Secretary of the New Orleans Association of Commerce, residing at 3905 Carondelet Street. The 1938 city directory lists WILSON S. CALLENDER, and

wife, EDITH, Secretary, New Orleans Association of Commerce, residing at 1216 Short Street. H. VAN R. CHASE is given as General Manager of the New Orleans Association of Commerce, 315 Camp Street. No listing for 5216 Coliseum Street is given in this directory.

The records of the New Orleans Retailers' Credit Bureau indicate WILSON S. CALLENDER residing presently at 1216 Short Street; that he has formerly resided at 1526 Louisiana Avenue, 1510 Amelia Street, 3907 Carondelet Street, and at Bay St. Louis, Mississippi. His occupation is given as Publicity Secretary of the New Orleans Association of Commerce, 315 Camp Street. A credit report dated March 1, 1936, reflects that he is a native of New Orleans; that he has been living at his last address since 1935, is forty-two years of age, married, no children; that he has been employed for fifteen years by the New Orleans Association of Commerce, well regarded; habits, morals and character - good. His income is estimated to be $400.00 per month. He owns a summer home in Bay St. Louis, Mississippi. Paying record considered to be good.

FRANK H. MORTIMER advised that he has known this man for years, personally; that he is Publicity Secretary of the New Orleans Association of Commerce; that he is thoroughly reliable and has a high character and very good reputation. He is not particularlly socially prominent in New Orleans, and his political views are definitely opposed to those of the present State administration.

A. D. O'BRIEN advised that he knows CALLENDER only casually, and he believes that he is engaged in the insurance business; that CALLENDER, however, enjoys an excellent reputation and is well known in the community. It is the opinion of Mr. O'BRIEN that he would make a very capable juror.

WARREN KEARNEY advised that from his knowledge of CALLENDER he would make a very acceptable juror for the Government.

NO.59 H. M. CROMWELL

The 1935 city directory lists HOWARD N. CROMWELL at 1701 Broadway. Also listed at that address is AMY V. CROMWELL, stenographer. The 1938 city directory lists HOWARD N. CROMWELL, wife - BESSIE, 1701 Broadway, occupation, chair maker.

The records of the New Orleans Retailers' Credit Bureau reflect that HOWARD N. CROMWELL is employed by the Well Made Chair Company, 3301 Conti Street, and no address other than 1701 Broadway is given. In a credit report dated June 10, 1936, CROMWELL was indicated as a native of New Orleans, having lived at his present address for a number of years. His age is given as thirty-six, married, wife being ELIZABETH MOSELEY, and has three children. The Well Made Chair Company is a medium-sized organization manufacturing chairs, where CROMWELL has been employed for a number

of years. His habits, morals and character are given as good. He owns his home valued at $15,000.00, mortgaged to the Prudential Life Insurance Company for $10,500.00.

NO.60

S. J. DRAPEKIN

The 1935 city directory lists S. J. DRAPEKIN, Secretary, New Orleans Cold Storage and Warehouse Company, residing 1624 Napoleon Avenue. The 1938 city directory lists SOL J. DRAPEKIN, wife - BEULAH, Secretary and General Manager, New Orleans Cold Storage and Warehouse Company, residing 5510 St. Charles Avenue. The officers of the New Orleans Cold Storage and Warehouse Company listed in the directory are ALBERT MACKIN, President; GEORGE G. WESTFELDT, Vice-President; SOL J. DRAPEKIN, Secretary; and JOSEPH CHALONA, Treasurer, address 305 Gaiennie Street.

The records of the New Orleans Retailers' Credit Bureau indicate SOLOMON J. DRAPEKIN, Secretary of the New Orleans Cold Storage and Warehouse Company, as residing at 5510 St. Charles Avenue, former addresses 162 and 1607 Napoleon Avenue. Report dated March 28, 1938, reflected his age as fifty-nine, married to BEULAH COHN, no children. He has been employed by the New Orleans Cold Storage and Warehouse Company for thirty years; estimated annual income of $5,000.00. His reputation, morals and character considered good. Has a moderate interest in the concern for which he works, and owns no property. Wife is said to have an unknown income from means which she inherited from her family. The trade clearance on DRAPEKIN dated December 20, 1938, reflected several small open accounts with clothing, furniture and department stores, with a fair paying record. On August 1, 1938, E. L. CHAPPIUS sued DRAPEKIN for $8,750.00. On July 4, 1930, he was in bankruptcy, with assets of $53,319.00 and liabilities of $72,393.49; discharged dated July 31, 1931.

FRANK H. MORTIMER advised that he is not personally acquainted with this man but knows he is Jewish, and head of the New Orleans Cold Storage and Warehouse Company.

NO.61

ALLEN MEHLE

The 1935 city directory lists ALLEN MEHLE, President of Allen Mehle Company, Inc., and Manager of the Mehle Insurance Agency, residing 1643 Foucher Street. Allen Mehle, Inc., is General Agent for the Atlantic and Pacific Underwriters, 423 Carondelet. The 1938 city directory lists ALLEN MEHLE, wife - HILDA B., with same occupation as shown in the 1935 directory, and residence as 223 Livingston Place, Metairie.

Records of the New Orleans Retailers' Credit Bureau reflect that ALLEN MEHLE formerly resided at 4144 St. Charles Avenue, 417 Royal Street, 1643 Foucher Street, and presently resides at 223 Livingston Place, Metairie. In report, undated, his age is given as sixty-five, married, no children. He has been President of Allen Mehle, Inc., since 1906;

estimated annual income is from $3,000.00 to $7,000.00. He has been in business in New Orleans for forty-five years and at one time was very successful, having been worth in the neighborhood of $50,000.00. He was a bankrupt in February 1935, with assets of $12,893.51 and liabilities of $16,149.39; discharge was dated January 30, 1936. Trade clearance dated March 6, 1939, shows he has several outstanding open accounts with clothing department and jewelry stores and doctors' bills, with a fair paying record, none of which accounts has been turned over for collection. On May 20, 1935, a mortgage was given to JOVITE CARR for $7,999.78.

FRANK H. MORTIMER advised that this man has been in the insurance business for years and that he has had considerable wealth, and is quite prominent socially. His political views are known to be opposed to the present State administration, and he has taken no personal part in political activities.

WARREN KEARNEY advised that he is known to have been in the insurance business for years; that he stands high in this business, and he is believed to be the head of some charitable organization locally.

Confidential Informant advised that he is known to have been in the insurance business for a good many years in New Orleans; that he is a man in the late sixties, but is an excellent citizen and one willing to lay down his life for the freedom of suffrage; that during the days of honest election league this man was a ward captain and helped patrol the election with a gun. He is not affiliated with any political organization and would make an excellent juror.

NO.62

G. L. WILCOMBE

The 1935 city directory as well as the 1938 city directory gives no listing for this person.

The records of the New Orleans Retailers' Credit Bureau indicate that he is presently living in Ponchatoula, Louisiana, having formerly lived at Harvey, Louisiana. His occupation is given as Manager of the Joseph Rathbone Lumber Company, Ponchatoula, Louisiana. The credit bureau's file does not contain a credit report but the trade clearance made as of May 10, 1938, indicates a New Orleans trade experience from 1927 to 1938, with only seven small open accounts with good paying record.

NO.63

GEORGE P. THOMPSON

The 1935 city directory lists GEORGE P. THOMPSON as Assistant Vice-President, Whitney National Bank, residing 4416 Perrier Street. At this address also is listed GEORGE P. THOMPSON, JUNIOR, clerk for the H. J. Heinz Company. The 1938 city directory lists the same information.

The records of the New Orleans Retailers' Credit Bureau lists GEORGE P. THOMPSON, SENIOR, as Assistant Vice-President and Assistant Manager of the Whitney National Bank, 401 Camp Street. A report dated October 15, 1938, indicates that he is a native of New Orleans and has been living at his present address for twenty-five years. His age is given as sixty-four years, married to ALPHONSINE WALZ. No children. He is well regarded by his employers. His habits, morals, and reputation are good. His estimated income is $300.00 per month. He owns his own home and his wife receives an income of $100.00 per month from employment by the Tuberculosis and Public Health Association. His wife also owns property which is mortgaged for $4,700.00.

FRANK H. MORTIMER advised that he has known of this man for a number of years; that he was formerly in the wholesale grocery business in New Orleans and that he is presently Vice-President of the Whitney National Bank. His reputation in the community is very good. He is considered thoroughly reliable but is not socially prominent.

A. D. O'BRIEN advised that he is acquainted with this juror and has been for a number of years, and that he enjoys a good reputation, in New Orleans; that he is presently Manager of a branch bank of the Whitney National Bank and that he was a very close friend of Mr. O'BRIEN'S father-in-law, the late D. D. MOORE of the Times-Picayune.

WARREN KEARNEY advised that THOMPSON has a very good reputation in the community and that he has no known political affiliations.

Confidential Informant advised that he has known THOMPSON and his family for a number of years; that THOMPSON takes no active part in politics and that he enjoys a very good reputation in the community.

NO.64

G. J. FERNANDEZ

The 1935 city directory lists GERARD FERNANDEZ as a lawyer residing at 1540 Crete Street. Also listed at that address is GABRIEL FERNANDEZ, JUNIOR, lawyer and notary public. The 1938 city directory lists GERARD J. FERNANDEZ, lawyer and notary public, 720 Union Street, residing 1540 Crete Street. Also at this address is listed GLADYS FERNANDEZ, Interviewer of the City Department of Public Welfare, and OLIVER J. PRIGGE. At 720 Union Street, besides FERNANDEZ are listed the Puritan Realty Company, EDWARD W. OBERLING, Real Estate Agent, Citizens Life Insurance Company of Louisiana, and LOUIS SCHULER, Real Estate Agent.

The records of the New Orleans Retailers' Credit Bureau reflect that GERARD JOSEPH FERNANDEZ presently resides at 1540 Crete, having formerly resided at 3627 Dumaine Street. His occupation is given as attorney. The file contains a report dated August 30, 1939, in which his age is given as thirty-nine, married; has been an attorney since July 1935,

having graduated from Tulane University. His reputation, morals and character are good, and his estimated income is $2,400.00 annually. He has no other income. Is a native of New Orleans, and son of GABRIEL FERNANDEZ, deceased.

Confidential Informant advised that he knows this man only slightly, having had but one occasion to transact business with him; that he has been practicing law in New Orleans for about four years and would possibly not be recommended as a juror.

NO.65 JOHN B. VEGLIA

The 1935 city directory lists JOHN B. VEGLIA as a carpenter residing at 501 North Hennessey. The 1938 city directory lists the same information with also ANGEL VEGLIA at 501 North Hennessey.

The records of the New Orleans Retailers' Credit Bureau reflect that JOHN B. VEGLIA, 501 North Hennessey, is employed as a contractor, located at 614 North Rampart Street. The file contains no credit report but trade experience over a period of years indicates good payments on small open accounts. On July 20, 1932, a chattel mortgage was given to the Asset Realization Company on a truck for $907.92. On October 3, 1938, VEGLIA bought from the French Market Homestead Association a lot for $1,600.00.

FRANK H. MORTIMER advised that this man is in the small contracting business and has achieved a moderate success through his own efforts in this business. He is considered very honest and reliable and has no political connections.

NO.66 ED F. ILLING

The 1935 city directory lists EDWARD F. ILLING as President of Walle and Company, Inc., residing at 1218 North Rendon Street. Also employed by Walle and Company is OLIVER E. ILLING, artist, residing at 1914 Brockenbraugh. At 1218 North Rendon, in addition to EDWARD F. ILLING, OLIVER E. ILLING, student, is listed. The 1938 city directory furnishes the same information, with addition of MAUDE as wife of EDWARD F. ILLING. The officers of Walle and Company, Lithographers, located at 461 Tchoupitoulas Street, are given as EDWARD F. ILLING, President; JOSEPH L. CABALLERO, Vice-President; EDWIN C. WAGNER, Vice-President; WILLIAM W. WAGNER, Secretary and Treasurer.

Records of the New Orleans Retailers' Credit Bureau reflect that EDWARD F. ILLING presently resides at 1218 North Rendon Street, having formerly resided at 3341 Dumaine, 1125 N. Gayoso. Credit report dated September 15, 1939, indicates he is a native of New Orleans, fifty-seven years of age, married to MAUDE WAGNER, and has in addition to his wife two grandchildren as dependents. He has been President of Walle and Company

for years, having been formerly employed by the United Fruit Company in the Tropics. He is well regarded and his habits, morals and character are good. His estimated income is $200.00 per month with additional income from rents. He owns his home assessed at $3,600.00, and other piece of property assessed at $2,800.00. His wife also owns small property interests. His credit paying record is shown to be good on several small open accounts.

NO.67 WALTER GAGNET

The 1935 city directory lists WALTER J. GAGNET, 1723 Joseph Street. The 1938 city directory lists WALTER J. GAGNET, 2634 Joseph Street.

Records of the New Orleans Retailers' Credit Bureau reflect that WALTER J. GAGNET is employed as a margin clerk for John F. Clark and Company, Canal Bank Building. His present address is given as 2634 Joseph Street, and he has formerly resided at 1723 Joseph, 2411 Napoleon, 5319 Perrier. The files of this bureau do not contain a credit report and his paying record on several small open accounts is shown to be good.

NO.68 CLARENCE J. ROGERS

The 1935 city directory lists CLARENCE J. ROGERS, Secretary-Treasurer, Black and Rogers Company, General Insurance Agents, 417 Hibernia Bank Building; residence, 86 Fontainebleau Drive. The 1938 city directory lists CLARENCE J. ROGERS, wife - LILLIAN W., President and Treasurer of Black, Rogers and Company; residence, 86 Fontainebleau Drive. The officers of Black, Rogers and Company, 417 Hibernia National Bank, are given as CLARENCE J. ROGERS, President and Treasurer; MAURICE L. WARNER, Vice-President; DUREL D. BLACK, Secretary.

Records of the New Orleans Retailers' Credit Bureau reflect that CLARENCE J. ROGERS presently resides at 86 Fontainebleau Drive, where he has been living since 1933; that he formerly resided at 1901 Saint Charles Avenue, and 1326 St. Andrew. A report dated July 25, 1938, reflects he is a native of New Orleans, fifty-five years of age, and married, his wife being the only dependent. He has been employed with Black Rogers and Company, Insurance Agency, for thirty years, having no previous employment. He is a stockholder as well as officer in that company. H is estimated income is $10,000.00 per year. He owns his home, which is assessed for $11,000.00, and is clear of encumbrances. He is well regarded, his character, morals and habits are good. He has an interest in a piece of property in the 7th District valued at $5,000.00, and his net worth is estimated at $25,000.00. Trade experience shows several small accounts outstanding, with payment shown as slow on most and unsatisfactory on one, only two of which show good credit payments.

FRANK H. MORTIMER advised that he has known of this man for

many years and knows him casually as one of the executives of the Black-Rogers Company. He is considered very wealthy and is very prominent socially in New Orleans. He has no known political affiliations.

Confidential Informant advised that while he does not know Mr. ROGERS intimately he knows his family connections and is of the opinion that those persons with whom he is associated in business are of a political leaning opposed to the present State administration. He believes that this man would make an acceptable juror.

NO.69 HARRY D. HAMILTON

The 1935 city directory lists HARRY D. HAMILTON as Vice-President of the Maloney Trucking and Storage Company, Inc., residing at 2034 Octavia Street. The 1938 city directory lists the same information with the addition of his wife's name, RUTH. Officers of the Maloney Trucking and Storage Company, which is located at 1200 South Front Street, are given as PAUL H. MALONEY, JR., President; ROBERT L. HARDIE, Vice-President; ROGER J. NAYEZ, Vice-President; HARRY D. HAMILTON, Vice-President; EMILE J. MUGINER, Secretary and Treasurer.

It will be noted that PAUL H. MALONEY, JUNIOR, President of the Maloney Trucking and Storage Company, is included in this list of jurors above as NO.8.

The records of the New Orleans Retailers' Credit Bureau reflect that HAMILTON has formerly lived at 2240 State Street, 1821 Pine Street, 5517 Clara Street, 2235 South Carrollton Avenue, and 6028 Benjamin Street. That he is employed as Vice-President of the Maloney Trucking and Storage Company. In a credit report dated December 12, 1935, he is indicated as a native of New Orleans, thirty-eight years of age, married, with two children. That he has been in his present employment for the past seven years, previously employed by the Douglas Public Service Company as clerk for ten years. He is well regarded and fairly reliable, with good associates. His income is estimated at $3,000.00 per year, and his net worth as nominal. He does not own his own home and rents.

FRANK H. MONTIMER advised that his father is well known to him but this man's occupation is not known. His family is considered to be of character and thoroughly reliable, and he has no known political connections.

A. D. O'BRIEN advised that he is well acquainted with this juror and that he is an active member of the Young Men's Business Club of New Orleans; that he enjoys an excellent reputation for honesty and fairness and has good associates.

WARREN KEARNEY advised that he is associated prominently with the Maloney Trucking and Storage Company, the head of which company

is the son of the present Congressman for the Second District and, consequently, has very close political affiliations with the present political regime.

Confidential Informant advised that HAMILTON is the son of CHARLES H. HAMILTON of New Orleans who is prominent in the coffee business, being head of the Merchants' Coffee Company; that the juror works for the Maloney Trucking and Storage Company and was formerly an ensign in the Navy during the World War. He is presently a reserve officer in the Navy. Informant knows the juror intimately and believes he is an excellent citizen and would be entirely acceptable as a juror inspite of his connection with the Maloney Trucking and Storage Company.

NO.70

R. J. LeGARDEUR

The 1935 city directory lists RENE J. LeGARDEUR, of R. J. LeGARDEUR and COMPANY, residing 1315 Lowerline Street. Members of R. J. LeGardeur and Company are given as R. J. LeGARDEUR and FRANK YOUNGMAN, Accountants, 305 Baronne Street. The 1938 city directory lists RENE J. LeGARDEUR, wife, ANNA, residing 1715 Valence Street. Also at this address is listed RENE J. LeGARDEUR, JR. and DANIEL.

The records of the New Orleans Retailers' Credit Bureau reflect that R. J. LEGARDEUR has lived at 2137 Milan and has formerly resided at 1315 Lowerline Street; that he is employed with R. J. LEGARDEUR and COMPANY, firm of Public Accountants. In a report dated September 3, 1930, his age is given as sixty years, married, and children grown. His occupation previously was given for several years with J. Y. Fauntleroy and Company. He has been a certified public accountant since 1908. Estimated income $5,000.00 per year, and is indicated to have other income. On February 3, 1900, he purchased from the Pan American Life Insurance Company a piece of property in the 6th District for $6,000.00. His social and business connections are considered good. He has had no domestic trouble, nor has he been in bankruptcy. His firm is considered one of the more prominent accounting firms in the city. The file of the credit bureau also contains a report on RENE J. LeGARDEUR, JUNIOR, employed at the Southport Corporation as Vice President and Secretary. In a report dated September 8, 1939, his age is given as fifty years, married to MARY R. BUCHANAN, with two children. Has been Vice-President and Secretary of the Southport Corporation since 1926, and is a partner in the Southport Cooperage Company. Estimated income is $5,000.00 annually, and estimated net worth is $5,000.00. He owns his own home, which he purchased September 5, 1935, from the Fidelity Homestead Association. He is considered competent and capable and has a good reputation. His trade experience indicates good paying record.

FRANK H. MORTIMER advises that RENE J. LeGARDEUR, SENIOR, is a certified public accountant practicing in his own name, and has been

in the practice of accountancy for a number of years in New Orleans. He is from a very old and prominent family which has a high standing and good reputation in the community. He is not known to have engaged in any political activities or to have any political connections.

WARREN KEARNEY advised that this juror would be acceptable.

Confidential Informant advised that this man is a certified public accountant and represents the highest type of citizen in the community. That he knows him intimately as a man of much courage, with the power of his own convictions, and he is an avowed anti-administrationist.

NO.71 GINDER ABBOTT

The 1935 city directory lists GINDER ABBOTT, Accountant, with the General Finance Company of Louisiana, Inc., residing 195 Audubon Boulevard. The 1938 city directory lists GINDER ABBOTT (wife - BERNICE), Salesman, Bohn Motor Company, residence, 4510 Pitt Street. The officers of the Bohn Motor Company are listed as GEORGE W. BOHN, President; Ford Agency, South Broad and Washington Avenue.

It is to be noted that GEORGE W. BOHN is included in this list of jurors as NO. 9 above.

Records of the New Orleans Retailers' Credit Bureau reflect that GINDER ABBOTT is in charge of the Laboratory for the Public Health Institution, 938 Poydras Street; that he presently resides at 4510 Pitt Street, and has formerly resided at 5525 St. Charles Avenue, 1122 Pine Street, 2323 Canal Street, 2107 Broadway, 7021 Apricot, 5325 St. Charles Avenue, 2806 General Pershing. In a credit report dated August 18, 1938, his age is given as fifty-six years; his wife died in 1934 and he has two daughters, 15 and 17 years of age. Since August 1938 his occupation has been in charge of the Laboratory of the Public Health Institute at a salary of $150.00 per month. Previous occupation indicated being thirty-five years in the automobile business, as a bookkeeper and service manager, during which time he was for ten years the local dealer for the Packard. He has also been a salesman for the Bohn Motor Company; also formerly employed as an accountant for the General Finance Company for one year. Previous employment indicates he was with the United Fruit Company for two years. He owns property at 2321 Pine Street which is mortgaged for $8,500.00, and receives rents of $80.00 month from this property. Trade experience reflects numerous small accounts, several of which have been turned over for collection, and several installment accounts with good paying record.

FRANK H. MORTIMER advised that this man was formerly very prominent in the automobile business and is presently thought to be in

the insurance business. He is not prominent socially and is not known to have any political connections.

NO.72 CHARLES MASSIE

The 1935 city directory lists a CHARLES MASSIE as a laborer residing at 1429 Cambronne Street. The 1938 city directory lists CHARLES B. MASSIE (wife - FLORENCE) as a waiter at the Boston Club, residing 1429 Cambronne.

Records of the New Orleans Retailers' Credit Bureau reflect that CHARLES B. MASSIE is colored, residing 1429 Cambronne Street, and as being employed by the Boston Club for thirty-five years at a salary of $45.00 per month plus tips, which amount to approximately twice his salary. From a report dated October 6, 1932, his age is given as fifty-five years, married, owns his own home, which is assessed at $2,000.00, unencumbered. Has two or three dependents. His employers' opinion is very good and he is considered honest and reliable, having lived in present neighborhood for a number of years and always has been conservative in his financial affairs.

FRANK H. MORTIMER advised he knows this man as a porter at the Boston Club.

NO.73 HENRY D. MORTIMER

The 1935 city directory does not list a HENRY D. MORTIMER but lists FRANK MORTIMER as Special Agent for the Union Central Life Insurance Company, residing 1920 Palmer Avenue. HENRY D. MORTIMER has no listing in the 1938 directory. However, FRANK H. MORTIMER is listed as General Manager, Standard Brewing Company, residing 1920 Palmer Avenue.

The records of the New Orleans Retailers' Credit Bureau reflect that HENRY D. MORTIMER, son of FRANK H. MORTIMER, has resided at 1920 Palmer Avenue, 1537 Camp Street, 3105 Louisiana Avenue, and presently resides at 4018 Pitt Street. He has been employed as customers' man for E. A. Pierce and Company, Brokerage House, 208 Carondelet. Report indicates he was not working as of August 1, 1938. From a trade clearance dated August 14, 1939, his employment was shown to be as bookkeeper for the National Bank of Commerce. His rating is given as good, and several small open accounts are listed. On August 17, 1938, judgment was entered for $84.55 against MORTIMER by Carrere Manufacturing and Investment Company.

FRANK H. MORTIMER advised that this juror is his son; that he is presently employed in the savings department of the Whitney National Bank;

that he knows his son's views to be definitely opposed to the present State administration.

Confidential Informant advised that he knows this juror as the son of FRANK H. MORTIMER who was formerly the Clerk of the United States District Court of Appeals; that HENRY MORTIMER is a young man of fine associates, although the informant is of the opinion that he is inclined to be weak in character and might not hold his convictions under pressure.

NO.74 DAVID B. JACKSON

The 1935 city directory lists a DAVID B. JACKSON at 1539 Annunciation Street. The 1938 city directory lists no DAVID B. JACKSON at this address but thirteen other DAVID JACKSONS are listed. This directory lists at 1539 Annunciation Street a man named JOHN L. CAZES.

Records of the New Orleans Retailers' Credit Bureau reflect that DAVID B. JACKSON residing at 1539 Annunciation is a retired policeman who died July 13, 1937.

NO.75 CLIFFORD F. FAVROT

The 1935 city directory lists CLIFFORD F. FAVROT residing at 3128 General Pershing. The 1938 city directory lists CLIFFORD F. FAVROT (wife - AGNES), employed by the Favrot Roofing and Supply Company, residing 7325 Hampson Street. The Favrot Roofing and Supply Company is located at 2530 Perdido Street. There is a listing for CHARLES FAVROT, foreman for the Board of Levee Commissioners, residing 307 Hillary Street.

The records of the New Orleans Retailers' Credit Bureau reflect that CLIFFORD F. FAVROT is proprietor of the Favrot Roofing and Supply Company and also owner of the Helen Apartments, 2508 Napoleon Avenue. His present address is given as 7725 Hampson Street, with former addresses at 7325 Hampson Street, 3128 General Pershing Street, and 18 Richmond Place. In a report dated March 11, 1936, it is indicated he was known to the credit bureau since 1924; that he is a native of New Orleans and married to AGNES M. GUTHRIE, with three children. His age is given as thirty-six years. He has been proprietor of the Favrot Roofing and Supply Company since 1935 and his estimated earnings are about $4,000.00 a year; his net worth is estimated at $5,000.00. From 1916-20 he was employed by the R. P. Hyan Company, after which employment he organized the Gomilia and Favrot Supply Company, of which he was president until 1923, when the name was changed and incorporated as the Favrot Supply Company. The concern was operated under this name until 1931, when the present name was used. FAVROT owns property in the

1308 Masonic Temple Building
New Orleans, Louisiana
November 27, 1939

Honorable Rene A. Viosca
United States Attorney
New Orleans, Louisiana

Re: LOUISIANA STATE OFFICIALS;
Information Concerning

Dear Sir:

There is enclosed herewith an anonymous communication received at this office on November 25, 1939, furnishing certain information concerning the "handbook racket" allegedly going on in the City of New Orleans.

Very truly yours,

A. P. KITCHIN
Special Agent in Charge

Enclosure
APK:ALS

cc-Bureau

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NOV 29 1939
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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Third District assessed at $1,500.00, and property located at 2530 Perdido, assessed at $2,200.00, which is clear of encumbrances. He also owns property in the Fourth District assessed at $2,500.00. He owns his own home purchased from the Eureka Homestead Association November 7, 1935, for $988.72 and a mortgage of $7,500.00. On April 7, 1938, he was sued by JOSEPH JONES for damages amounting to $4,678.00. On June 7, 1939, he was sued by HARRY JACOBS for $151.29, and on March 29, 1935, he was sued by the State of Louisiana for $340.00. Under trade clearance dated February 6, 1939, there are indicated several small open accounts with good paying record. He owed on personal loans at that time $2,700.00 and he also owed the mortgage of 1935 in the amount of $7,500.00 to the Eureka Homestead Association. A good payment record is indicated.

FRANK H. MORTIMER advised that he knows FAVROT to be an architect of very high standing; that he is from an old and prominent family in New Orleans, which family has a high social position. It is his opinion that FAVROT'S political views are definitely opposed to the present State administration. Mr. MORTIMER knows no other man by this name than the architect.

WARREN KEARNEY advised that he knows FAVROT as a roofing contractor who is President of the Tulane Alumni Association. He considers him a very high-class and honorable person.

Confidential Informant advised that he knows FAVROT as a graduate of Tulane University, and President of the Tulane Alumni Association; that to his knowledge FAVROT is engaged in the roofing and hardware equipment business, and that his family have been known for their political positions as being opposed to the present State administration; that this juror is believed to be a man of courage and would be a type of person acceptable as a juror for the Government.

This is the complete report of investigation concerning the jurors in the November 1939 term of petit jury in the Eastern District of Louisiana, New Orleans, Louisiana.

CLOSED

Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

November 24, 1939

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

MR. HUGH A. FISHER of the Criminal Division of the Department telephoned the Washington Field Office at 11 A. M. on November 16, 1939 while I was in an important conference, and advised that a MRS. SYKES had called at his office who had some information on the Governor LECHE case in Louisiana, and requested that she be interviewed by the Washington Field Office.

MRS. IRENE SHEPHERD SYKES was interviewed by Special Agent (A) C. B. BOLAND of this office and stated that her place of residence is 47 West 46th Street, New York City and that she has formerly been employed by CARL BEJOIR & ASSOCIATES, INC., 10 East 40th Street, New York City, New York who are public relations counsel for a number of industrial companies including the Freeport Sulphur Company, the Aluminum Company of America and the National Dairy Products Company.

MRS. SYKES stated that CARL BEJOIR had played a prominent part in raising the campaign fund for the election of President ROOSEVELT.

MRS. SYKES further stated that the State of Louisiana had placed a heavy tax on the production of sulphur which the Freeport Sulphur Company, one of BEJOIR'S clients wished to have reduced. She stated that Governor LECHE had succeeded in reducing the tax on sulphur and that as a consideration for assisting said buyer in this matter, he was to secure his appointment from President ROOSEVELT as a Federal Judge in the State of Louisiana. She stated that when President ROOSEVELT failed to appoint Governor LECHE as a Federal Judge, that BEJOIR was very much incensed with the President and had from that time opposed him vigorously.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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DIRECTOR
Re: MRS. IRENE SHEPHERD SYKES
November 24, 1939.

The Washington city directory notes that the local representative of Carl Bejoir and Associates, Inc., is CHESTER M. WRIGHT with offices in the Carpenters Building, 1003 K Street, Room 609.

MRS. SYKES had no basic evidence on which to premise these conclusions of hers in this matter, but stated that she had gathered some of this information from conversations with one ELSIE SIMMONS who was secretary to CARL BEJOIR.

MRS. SYKES stated that she had applied for a position as an investigator with the Criminal Division of the Department in connection with the investigation of Governor LECHE, but that negotiations had not been concluded in this matter. MRS. SYKES inquired as to the possibility of her being appointed by the F.B.I. as an investigator in connection with this matter, and was advised that the investigative work of the Bureau was performed by regularly appointed male Special Agents. MRS. SYKES further stated that she had an appointment with MR. TIERNEY of the Antitrust Division of the Department on the afternoon of November 16, 1939 with reference to her securing a position as an investigator for the Antitrust Division of the Department under Assistant Attorney General THURMAN ARNOLD because she stated she had considerable information in connection with the milk investigation recently conducted by the Antitrust Division of the Department, which had come to her attention because of her interest in the consumer relations with that industry.

In view of the statements made by MRS. SYKES, the same are being furnished to the Bureau for its information.

Very truly yours,

GUY HOTTEL
Special Agent in Charge

CBB:JG
62-0

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1308 Masonic Temple Building
New Orleans, Louisiana
November 9, 1939

Honorable Rene A. Viosca
United States Attorney
New Orleans, La.

RE: LOUISIANA STATE OFFICIALS;
Information Concerning

Dear Sir:

Mr. Paul Hansen, Field Agent in Charge, Work Projects Administration, New Orleans, Louisiana, transmitted to this office copy of a memorandum which is quoted as follows:

"

Gulfport, Miss.
November 4, 1939

MEMORANDUM.

To: Paul Hansen
From: John E. Harris
Re: Complaint by Mrs. M. S. Coco

Just before I left Baton Rouge, Mrs. M. S. Coco of Bordelonville, La., Avoyelles Parish, called on me to report an irregularity which may involve federal funds, although not within our jurisdiction.

According to complainant, one R. C. Ducote, a member of the levee board, has handled all levee work in Avoyelles parish for a number of years, probably since 1927 when the highwater required the employment of large numbers of men. Since that date, the payrolls have always been large, and complainant states that she is certain that these payrolls are being padded. She names Byron Jefferon, Sam Couvillion and Valley Bordelon as others who are beneficiaries of this practice or who are accessory thereto.

Inasmuch as the federal government, through the Corps of Engineers of the Army, spends large sums on levee work, augmenting state funds there is a possibility that federal funds may be involved in this instance. I suggest that you may want to refer the matter to the FBI for inquiry, or possibly to Mr. Fields for action by the grand jury in Monroe.

62-32501-

Mrs. Coco particularly stressed the fact that if it were known that she had made this complaint, the consequences would be very embarrassing for her and might result in the loss of employment by her husband. She therefore made the request that her part in the affair be not divulged, further requesting that if it were necessary to question her, this be done confidentially or by means of subpoena of the grand jury.

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This is being referred to you in accordance with past procedure.

Very truly yours,

A. P. KITCHIN
Special Agent in Charge

CWD:ALS

cc-Bureau

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New Orleans, La.
Nov. 2, 1939.

Hon. Rene A. Viosca,
United States Attorney,
New Orleans, Louisiana.

Re: LOUISIANA STATE OFFICIALS;
INFORMATION CONCERNING.

Dear Sir:

There are enclosed herewith photostatic copies of an anonymous communication dated October 9, 1939, which was received at the Bureau, along with photostatic copies of the enclosure to this letter.

This letter and enclosure are being submitted to your office in accordance with past procedure.

Very truly yours,

A. P. Kitchin,
Special Agent in Charge.

CWD:WH
cc-Bureau

61

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA
October 28, 1939

Honorable Rene A. Viosca
United States Attorney
New Orleans, Louisiana

Re: LOUISIANA STATE OFFICIALS;
Information Concerning

Dear Sir:

Enclosed herewith are copies of a communication received by this Bureau postmarked at Eudora, Arkansas, October 14, 1939, relating to the matters presently being investigated by your office.

Very truly yours,

A. P. KITCHIN
Special Agent in Charge

Enclosures

CWD:ALS

cc-Bureau

62-31501-

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LAH:RLC

November 17, 1939

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

In my absence SAC Kitchin telephoned and talked with Mr. Hince concerning the Bureau's request for information concerning one H. H. Dinkins who wired the Bureau November 11th and asked the Bureau to recommend a presently employed or former Agent in connection with an investigation to be conducted At LaFayette, Louisiana. Dinkins described himself in his wire as a member of a state Grand Jury inquiring into dishonesty in public office.

SAC Kitchin stated that H. H. Dinkins is a merchant at LaFayette, Louisiana. His son, Ladd Dinkins, is a teller at the Louisiana Savings and Trust Company, New Orleans. H. H. Dinkins has no law enforcement status whatever and is a member of a state Grand Jury sitting temporarily which has taken upon itself to inquire into alleged graft in connection with the construction of a charity hospital, waterworks and in connection with the planting of flowers and shrubs at the Southwestern Louisiana Institute. Kitchin stated there are some allegations that Governor Leche and others participated in a fraud in connection with the construction of these projects. Kitchin indicated also that some WPA money is supposed to have been used in connection with the projects.

SAC Kitchin recommended strongly against the Bureau making any recommendations concerning possible investigators. Kitchin stated this is purely a political matter; that H. H. Dinkins is an anti-Long faction man and that the results of the Grand Jury investigation will be used for political purposes. Kitchin further stated only about $1,500. was available to conduct the investigation.

In view of the above facts, in my absence Mr. Hince recommends that Dinkins be informed by wire that conditions in the Bureau do not permit the loan of a presently employed Bureau Agent and that the Bureau does not have available information concerning any former employee who would be interested in obtaining a position as an investigator at LaFayette, Louisiana.

Respectfully,

RECORDED
&
INDEXED
H. H. Clegg

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Herman
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Russo
Mr. Sears
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

Enclosure

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
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A P KITCHIN FBI JUSTICE

1308 MASONIC TEMPLE

NEW ORLEANS LA

REFER BUREAU TELEGRAM AND YOUR TELEPHICXXXX TELEPHONIC CONVRXXX CINVRXXXX CONVERSATION YESTERDAY WITH MR. SEARS. CARRY OUT INSTRUCTION CONTAINED BUREAU TELEGRAM OF YESTERDAY CONCERNING H. H. DINKINS.

HOOVER

BIS 10

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November 15, 1939

LAH:BT

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

A telegram has been received from a Mr. H. H. Dinkins who refers to himself as a member of the State Grand Jury, Lafayette, Louisiana, and who requests that the Bureau recommend an investigator to conduct an investigation of dishonesty in public office. The Bureau requested the New Orleans Division by a telegram yesterday to contact Dinkins discreetly avoiding publicity and to advise the Bureau more fully concerning Dinkins' identity or the advisability of the Bureau's making any recommendation concerning an investigator.

The attached memorandum by Mr. Sears indicates that SAC Kitchin telephoned Mr. Sears and suggested that Dinkins not be contacted because of the distance between New Orleans and Scott, Louisiana and because no federal violation is apparently involved. Mr. Kitchin furnished no information concerning Mr. Dinkins except that he called at the New Orleans Division. We seem to have no more information now than before the Bureau telegraphed yesterday, and accordingly the attached wire has been prepared to the New Orleans Division instructing that it comply with the Bureau's telegraphic request of yesterday.

Respectfully,

H. H. Clegg

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Clavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Sears
[illegible] Tamm
Mr. Tracy
[illegible] Gandy

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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JFS'VTM
5:48 P. M. November 14, 1939

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILE

SAC Kitchin telephonically advised from New Orleans that he was in receipt of a wire from the Bureau advising that H. H. Dinkins of New Orleans had wired to the Bureau stating that SAC Kitchin suggested that he, Mr. Dinkins, wire the Bureau for the name of a prospective investigator in connection with Grand Jury inquires now in session at Lafayette, Louisiana. The Bureau wire suggested that Mr. Kitchin discreetly contact Mr. Dinkins and advise the Bureau more fully of his request.

Mr. Kitchin advised that on Sunday, November 12, 1939, H. H. Dinkins, Todd Dinkins, both of Scott, Louisiana, and Joseph Airey of 843 Union Street, New Orleans, called at the New Orleans Office and advised Agent Parker that they were interested in having an investigation conducted of State graft in Lafayette County, Louisiana, and also the investigation of the graft by State authorities in the vicinity of Lake Charles, Louisiana. Agent Parker referred Mr. Dinkins to Mr. Kitchin at his home, and Mr. Kitchin advised Mr. Dinkins that as there was no Federal violation in connection with the State graft and fraud at Lafayette County and Lake Charles, Louisiana, that no Federal investigation could be conducted. He then inquired if the Bureau had a private investigator, or could recommend a private investigator, to conduct an appropriate investigation concerning this State graft. Mr. Kitchin advised that he did not believe the Bureau would recommend a private investigator, but in the event Mr. Dinkins wanted to take it up directly with the Director, that he should communicate with the Bureau by letter and furnish full details as to the graft and his request.

The purpose of Mr. Kitchin's call was to advise the Bureau he did not believe that Mr. Dinkins at Scott, Louisiana, should be contacted, because of the distance, and particularly he believed that if the Bureau could get out of this request gracefully, it should do so as no Federal violation was concerned. However, if the Bureau wanted him contacted, he would arrange to contact him, or have an Agent do so.

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I advised Mr. Kitchin that the purpose of the wire was to ascertain the facts concerning the work that the investigator would do for Mr. H. H. Dinkins, inasmuch as in some instances the Bureau may recommend an investigator to a State agency, particularly an FBI National Police Academy man. I further instructed Mr. Kitchin that in view of his call, he need not contact Mr. Dinkins until advised to do so by the Bureau.

J. P. Sears

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COPY

FBI BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
NOV 1 2 1939

WESTERN UNION

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Colley
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

WH1 91 NT

NEWORLEANS LA NOV 11 1939

J EDGAR HOOVER

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

AS A MEMBER OF THE STATE GRAND JURY NOW IN SESSION AT LAFAYETTE LOUISIANA, I HAVE BEEN APPOINTED TO SUBMIT NAME OR NAMES OF SOMEONE QUALIFIED OR FAMILIAR WITH WORK OF INVESTIGATION OF DISHONESTY IN PUBLIC OFFICE IN OUR SECTION OF THE STATE STOP IS IT POSSIBLE FOR YOU TO SUGGEST TO ME SOMEONE NOW OR FORMERLY CONNECTED WITH FBI WHO CAN DO SUCH WORK, WE TO PAY HIS SALARY STOP MR KITCHEN OF YOUR NEWORLEANS OFFICE SUGGESTS MY WIRING YOU STOP PLEASE WIRE REPLY COLLECT TO ME AT LAFAYETTE, LOUISIANA

H H DINKINS.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
NOV 20 1939
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
NOV 17 1939

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H. H. DINKINS

LAFAYETTE, LOUISIANA

REFERENCE YOUR TELEGRAM NOVEMBER ELEVENTH I REGRET TO INFORM YOU THAT EMERGENCY CONDITIONS IN THE BUREAU'S WORK WILL NOT PERMIT THE RELEASE OF AN INVESTIGATOR TO BE EMPLOYED BY YOU. I ALSO REGRET NO INFORMATION AVAILABLE CONCERNING FORMER EMPLOYEES WHO WOULD BE INTERESTED IN TEMPORARY INVESIXXXX INVESTIGATIVE POSITION.

HOOVXXXXX JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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61

New Orleans, La.
Nov. 2, 1939.

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

Re: PETIT JURY PANEL - NOVEMBER 1939
TERM, Eastern District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, La. Division;
JURY INVESTIGATION.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to a telephone call from MR. ROSEN of the Bureau on November 2, 1939, to Special Agent C. W. DUNKER, at which time MR. ROSEN advised that MR. O. JOHN ROGGE of the Department had requested that we institute an investigation of the Jury Panel which will try ABE SHUSHAN in New Orleans. At that time MR. ROSEN requested that we institute the investigation immediately.

Please be advised that Special Agent C. W. DUNKER contacted U. S. Attorney RENE VIOSCA, New Orleans, on the same date, at which time he advised that ABE SHUSHAN, HENRY J. MILLER, ROBERT V. NEWMAN, NORVIN T. HARRIS and HERBERT WAGUESPACK were charged in a mail fraud indictment, which would come to trial in New Orleans on December 4, 1939. He advised that the November 1939 Jury Panel would be selected for the term of court on November 20, 1939, on which date he would supply this office with the names of the persons selected for the Panel.

Immediately upon receipt of the names of the members who will comprise the Jury Panel, the proper investigation will be instituted.

Very truly yours,

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

A. P. Kitchin,
Special Agent in Charge.

62-32109-300
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
NOV 6 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CWD:WH

ORIGINAL FILED IN 91

ACH:JJW
62-32509-219
~~62-33017~~
~~62-44462~~

RECORDED & INDEXED

November 8, 1939

Mr. Philip A. Sanders
Crew of U. S. Dredge Jadwin
U. S. Engineers Department
Post Office Box 97
Memphis, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Sanders:

This will acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated October 24, 1939, concerning political conditions in the city of New Orleans against the National Maritime Union.

I wish to advise that I have carefully perused the contents of your letter and fail to note therein a violation within the investigative jurisdiction of this Bureau, and I am therefore unable to be of assistance to you in this matter.

I would suggest that in the event you obtain information concerning a violation within the investigative jurisdiction of this Bureau, you may be desirous of furnishing the information directly to Mr. C. Ryly, Special Agent in Charge, Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, 2401 Sterick Building, Memphis, Tennessee.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

cc Memphis

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Foster
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Nease
Mr. Sears
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

RECORDED & INDEXED

Clarksdale Miss.
Oct.24,1939
U.S.Dredge Jadwin

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

ack 11-4-39 GCH

Dear Sir,

We are writing you in regards to the corruptive Political conditions in the city of New Orleans against the National Maratime Union.We have had several of our Brothers of our union murdered and beaten up by phonies which are so called goons and the City Officials and Police Department will not take any actions what so ever to see that these murdereres are brought to justice.

They have at present one of our Brothers,Ennis Marshell in jail for shooting two of these so called goons.Several weeks ago this same gang of murdereres beat u on one of our Brothers end shot and killed Phil Carey Secretary Treasurer of the Gulf District of the N.M.U. We know that the New Orleans police have not apprehended these murdereres and prosecuted them to what they deserve.

Our brother Ennis Marshall went ashore in New Orleans and was followed around by these two goons who finally jammed him up in a saloon and tried to murder him and hw was forced to shoot in self defense of his life.

We under stand the Police Dept. in New Orleans are trying to railroad him and send him to prison for some thing he wasin justified in doing.

We all know taht the police dept. of New Orleans have nothing about these so called goon beating up our members but just as soon as one of our members has to shoot two of these phonies in defense of his life, the police dept. pounce on him and put in murders row at Parish Prison whrer no one can see him but a lawyer and where they try to pin every thing on him taht has happened there in the last year.

We are appealing to you as tax payers and citizens and asking you to see that these phonies and goons are apprehended and proecuted and our brother Ennis Marshall gets a fair trial and justice for it is useless to appeal to the local authorities in New Orleans and we know it. We are asking that you start an investig tion at your earliest opportunity.

Thanking you in advance and wishing you success, we are

very truly yours,
Crew of U. S. Dredge Jadwin
U. S. Engineers Dept.
P. O. Box 97
Memphis, Tenn.

Philip A. Sanders
Philip A Sanders
Recording Secretary

RECORDED & INDEXED

RECORDED COPY FILED IN

6

1308 Masonic Temple Building
New Orleans, Louisiana
October 17, 1939

Honorable Rene A. Viosca
United States Attorney
Post Office Building
New Orleans, Louisiana

Re: LOUISIANA POLITICAL SITUATION;
INFORMATION CONCERNING.

Dear Sir:

There is enclosed herewith a copy of a letter received by this Bureau signed E. J. Wilson, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, dated October 2, 1939, in which the author complains of irregularities in the Louisiana State School for the Deaf. The writer furnished no return address and, consequently, his letter has not been acknowledged.

The above-mentioned copy of this letter is being furnished to you for such disposition as you may desire to make of same.

Very truly yours,

APK
PMH

A. P. KITCHIN,
Special Agent in Charge.

cc: Bureau

Enc.

INDEXED 62- 32509-2971

RLM:JJK
62-32509-298

November 4, 1939

Miss Bessie Hicks
1010 Philip Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Miss Hicks:

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of October 16, 1939, with reference to the receipt by an individual of compensation checks of a World War veteran.

From a careful reading of your letter, it does not appear to contain information within the primary investigative jurisdiction of this Bureau. In view of the fact that the information contained in your letter may be of some interest to the Veterans Administration, I am transmitting a copy of your letter to the Administrator of Veterans Affairs, Veterans Administration, Arlington Building, Washington, D. C. for appropriate attention.

With reference to the latter portion of your letter wherein you state that you would like to be connected with this Department, please be advised that this Bureau does not employ women investigators at the present time.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

cc to New Orleans with copy of incoming

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Nichols
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
RECEIVED
NOV 4 1939
FBI
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RLM:JJW
62-32509-217

RECORDED

November 4, 1939

Administrator of Veterans Affairs
Veterans Administration
Arlington Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

There are being transmitted herewith copies of a letter dated October 16, 1939, received by this Bureau from one Beecie Hicks, 1818 Philip Street, New Orleans, Louisiana.

In view of the fact that this letter appears to pertain to the fraudulent cashing of compensation checks, her letter is being referred to you for appropriate attention and I have advised the correspondent of this reference.

In the event any investigation is desired relative to this matter, I will appreciate it if you will advise me.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosures

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Nathan	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Coffey	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Crowl	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Foster	
Mr. Berman	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sears	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Mr. Tracy	
Miss Gandy	

NOV 4 1939

Stout

ack
cc Veterans Adm
11-4-39
RLM

New Orleans La -
Oct, 16, 1939.

Bureau Of Investagation.

RECORDED & INDEXED

Dear Sir: 62-32509-2

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
OCT 18 1939

In Close you will find some valuable Information that may be of some help to your dept, there is a negro woman who is reciveing Checks every month from a world war vetran who is dead. she is Caring the man's name. this mans lawfull wife is liveing out in the Country. this woman has Children for the dead man. this woman is boasting About the Checks that she recives And is a woman whose Charcter is not very good. she is hanging Around Beer Parlors. I dont know her name but I know where she is liveing. I Also know of a man that is suppose to be disable a world war vetran And recives his Checks every month And he is Working. he throws a big Beer drinking every month when he recives his Check. And a lot of About some doctors And

Phy

New Orleans La

midwives that perform Abortions
on women. here in this town
And elsewhere in this State. I have
been an operative making Investa-
-gations for an Agency here for about
20 years. I would like to be
Conected with your department.
Any help from you will be fully
appreciated. I would love to uncover
a lot of this injustice.

hopeing to hear from your
department soon.

I am 5 ft 4. And weigh 116 good
eye sight And a Negro.

yours Truly.

Bessie Hicks (Higbs)
1818 Philips St

COPY

New Orleans, La -
Oct, 16, 1939.

Bureau of Investagation

Dear Sir.

In close you will find some valuable information that may be of some help to your dept, there is a negro woman who is recivcing checks every month from a world war vetran who is dead. She is casing the mans name. This mans lawfull wife is liveing out in the country. This woman has children for the dead man. This woman is boasting about the checks that she recives and is a woman whose charcter is not very good. She is hanging around Beer Parlors. I don't know her name but I know where she is liveing. I also know of a man that is suppose to be disable a world war vetran and recives his checks every month and he is working. He throws a big beer drinking every month when he reicves his check. And a lot of about some doctors and midwives that perform aborations on women, here in this town and elsehwere in this stated. I have been an opeartive makeing investigation for an agency here for about 20 years. I would like to be conected with your department. Any help from you will be hily conrecited I would love to uncover a lot of this injuctice.

Hopeing to hear from your departnent soon.

I am 5 ft 4 and weigh 115 good eye sight and a negro.

Yours truly,

Bessie Hicks
1818 Philip St.

ACH:ESK
62-32509-297

October 25, 1939

RECORDED

The Honorable
The Secretary of the Navy
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Secretary:

There is attached hereto a letter addressed to you which was enclosed with an anonymous communication received by this Bureau on October 16, 1939, in which there was a request that the enclosure be forwarded to you.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Soure
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
OCT 25 1939
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ACH:BSK

62-32509-217 October 25, 1939

RECORDED

Special Agent in Charge
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Sir:

There are enclosed copies of an anonymous communication recently received at the Bureau, and it is desired that you furnish copies of this communication to United States Attorney Rene A. Viosca.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosures

RECORDED COPY FILED IN

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Sears
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
FILED
OCT 25 1939
F. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Short

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-20987-14

RECORDED & INDEXED 62-32509-

81

1308 Masonic Temple Bldg.,
New Orleans, La.
Oct. 13, 1939.

Special Agent in Charge,
Detroit, Michigan.

Re: JAMES MONROE SMITH, with alias;
INFORMATION CONCERNING.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter of October 10, 1939, and to the report of Special Agent PETER HOEHL dated October 9, 1939, wherein you advise that MR. WALTER H. BELL, Vice President of the Manufacturers National Bank, is holding one $500 bill and eight $100 bills in the event they are necessary in the prosecution of this case.

In connection with your request that you be notified as to whether or not it is necessary for MR. BELL to retain possession of this currency, I telephonically communicated with MR. RENE A. VIOSCA, U. S. Attorney, New Orleans, at which time MR. VIOSCA advised as far as the Federal Government is concerned he sees no reason for the retention of the above mentioned currency. He stated, however, that the State of Louisiana may desire the above mentioned bills be held for use in their prosecutions which are pending against MR. SMITH on a charge of embezzlement, however, he did not feel that he should take the liberty of reporting this matter to the Attorney General of the State of Louisiana.

It is suggested that contact be made with MR. BELL and advise him of the attitude of the U. S. Attorney in this district, and suggest that he may desire to communicate with the Attorney General of the State of Louisiana in connection with the currency which he is now holding.

Very truly yours,

INDEXED

A. P. Kitchin,
Special Agent in Charge.

62-32509-21

APK:WH
62-975
cc-Bureau

82

ACH:ESK
62-32509

October 30, 1939

Special Agent in Charge
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Sir:

There are enclosed herewith photostatic copies of an anonymous communication dated October 9, 1939, which has been received at the Bureau along with photostatic copies of the enclosure to the letter.

The Bureau suggests that copies of these be furnished to United States Attorney Rene A. Viosca.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosures

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
OCT 30 1939

ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATI
KEEP ENVELOPE ATTACHE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

The Washington-Youree

OPERATED BY THE WASHINGTON-YOUREE HOTEL CO., INC.

Shreveport, Louisiana

October 9, 1939.

There are many of us in this State who wish to see justice triumph in all matters. The officials of this State will never provide justice for us and we have only the Federal Government to look to.

The Roman Catholic Church in New Orleans and Orleans Parish is stronger in Membership than all the other churches and tho' I am a Christian still I do not let my religion interfere with my political life.

Mayor Robert S. Maestri and Archbishop Rummel (both of New Orleans) together with others, are very much involved in the Connally "hot oil" deal. Maestri has not been indicted simply because to do so will automatically show up Rummel. Both of these men are Roman Catholics as are your agent Murphy and Jim Farley who is using his utmost influence in this investigation. This angle of the "hot oil" deal is openly discussed by the people,-in other words it is no secret. I do not know what your religion is, but regardless of that, I believe you wish this investigation to serve it's purpose and see that justice is carried out. If this is done you will have to put the matter into the hands of one who is not a member of the Roman Catholic Church!

I am sorry this letter has to be anonymous, but since I am not an "official investigator" I cannot afford to sign my name. With the proper investigation the above statements will prove to be true.

Ref - New Orleans 10-30-39 acb

62-32809-296

RECORDED & INDEXED

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
OCT 18 1939
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

EAT:COH

October 9, 1939

Time: 6:45 p.m.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILE

I called SAC Kitchin at New Orleans in connection with a news ticker item to the effect that on a warrant issued by Federal authorities in Louisiana, Frank Costello was arrested today. He is described as being the operator of the Pelican Novelty Company of New Orleans.

In answer to my inquiry, Mr. Kitchin stated he had heard nothing about such an arrest and was not aware that Costello was in New Orleans. Inasmuch as the story was pretty garbled, I told Mr. Kitchin it is possible that Costello was arrested in New York and not in New Orleans, and that as long as the Bureau Office in New Orleans has had nothing to do with this, it would not be necessary to make a check on the story.

E. A. TAMM

RECORDED & INDEXED

62 32577-2

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
OCT 10 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FILES ONE

1308 Masonic Temple Building
New Orleans, Louisiana
October 10, 1939

Honorable Rene A. Viosca
United States Attorney
Post Office Building
New Orleans, Louisiana

Re: LOUISIANA STATE OFFICIALS;
Information Concerning.

Dear Sir:

There are enclosed herewith certified copies of petitions forwarded to this office by an unnamed correspondent, evidently complaining of the political corruption in and around Lake Charles, Louisiana. There are also attached hereto several rough notes that are apparently anonymous, which were likewise received with this communication.

A careful perusal of the documents attached do not reflect any violation over which this Bureau would have investigative jurisdiction. Therefore, this matter is being referred to you for such disposition as you may desire to make of same.

Very truly yours,

APK
PMH
62-978
Encs.

cc: Bureau

A. P. KITCHIN,
Special Agent in Charge.

1308 Masonic Temple Building
New Orleans, Louisiana
October 6, 1939

Hon. Rene A. Viosca
United States Attorney
New Orleans, Louisiana

Re: LOUISIANA STATE OFFICIALS;
Information Concerning

Dear Sir:

In accordance with past procedure, there is being submitted to you, attached hereto, a letter with a list of land allegedly purchased by the Jefferson Parish School Board, the letter dated October 3, 1939 signed "Jeffersonian", which were received at this office.

Very truly yours,

A. P. KITCHIN
Special Agent in Charge

Enclosures
CWD:ALS
cc-Bureau

I ENCL. FM

INDEXED

62-32509-244

TWO

"COPY"

Jefferson Parish, La.
October 3, 1939

Mr. Paul Kitchen
F. B. I. Agent
Masonic Temple
New Orleans, La.

Will you please come to the aid of the citizens of Jefferson Parish by conducting an investigation of Federal projects. Such an investigation would serve to uncover abuse of State as well as Federal funds. This parish is in the clutches of unscrupulous politicans; most deplorable of all, the schools are the greatest sufferers. There are indications that State and Federal labor and materials haye been used for the benefit of private individuals, among them members of the school board. The abuses that exist are too numerous to mention in full, but the following are among them:

"Kick-back" on teachers' salaries to pay the cost of special courses for politically picked favorites being prepared for highly-paid supervisory positions.

Present assistant superintendent attended university in day time (while being paid as assistant superintendent) in order to meet educational requirements for position

Supervisory positions created for political favorites with little or no training and experience. These favorites are paid their salaries for twelve months, while teachers are paid for nine or ten months.

Teachers with higher degrees are being paid less than the carpenters and bus drivers; the explanation in the case of the latter being that the school board members own the buses (not the drivers, as the public believes) and pay the men who drive them only a small fraction of the amount budgeted for the purpose.

Promotions and salaries are based on political favoratism rather than on qualifications, seniority etc. As a result, principals in many cases are less well qualified and capable than those who work under them.

Board members are allowed to collect as much as $15 per meeting.

Too many members of various boards in the parish are prospering far too rapidly.

In October, 1939 a special 3 mill tax was voted for the building of schools. What was actually done with the money was to purchase land from politicians regardless of suitability of location etc at fabulous prices. The majority of the citizens are in ignorance of this. In the meantime the schools are overcrowded to the point of danger.

Please help us, or place this letter into the hands of one who can and will do so.

Gratefully
Jeffersonian

COPY

Land purchased by Jefferson Parish School Board as per minutes of board meeting of April 28, 1939 as published in the Jefferson Democrat for Saturday August 26, 1939.

---

1. Clary Tract, 30 acres, Jefferson Highway near waterworks, - - $68,000.00
2. Odom property, on West Bank, Third Ward, 30 acres - - - - - - 63,500.00
3. Lake Shore, "East End" one square - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 12,000.00
4. Vic. Pitre, Westwego, 150'X257 on Fazante St. sq. 47- - - - - 28,000.00
5. A. F. Davis, 6 lots sq. 66, McDonoughville, (Gretna) - - - - 2,350.00
6. Estate Virginia Scott, Lots 2 & 3 in sq. #30 Brooklyn (Gretna) 950.00
7. W. B. Packard, Jr. Lots 2 & 3 in sq. #30 Brooklyn (Gretna) 1,550.00
8. Mrs. F. J. Tillotson, Lot #8, ½ of 9 in sq. 30 in Mechanicksham (Gretna) - 1,500.00
9. Vernon J. Wilty, 2 lots ground Lots 5-6, sq. 44 in Mechanicksham (Gretna) Ward Third - 1,650.00
10. Vernon J. Wilty, lots 1-2-3-4-7-8-9-10 & part of lots 5 & 11 (220X250) - 22,000.00
11. Estate Gas Dauenhauer- Mechanicksham (Gretna) 175' on Cuvier or Weyer St. X 125 ft. on Tenth, lots 14-15-16-17-18 - - - - 7,000.00
12. Estate Cas Dauenhauer -Mechanicksham Lots 6 & 12 of sq. #31 (30X150 on Huey Long Ave. & Eighth St.) - - - - - - - - - - - 3,500.00
13. Estate Cas Dauanhauer -Mechanicksham (Gretna) sq. 31 Huey Long Ave. 50 X250 - 5,000.00
14. Hermon Gaudet, in 4th Ward (10 acres) - - - - - - - - - - - - - 21,000.00
15. Mercedes Adam, 300 X 375 ft. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 7,500.00
16. Theogene Belsom (6th Ward) 30 X 125 Bayou Barataria - - - - - - 1,600.00
17. Estate Isadore Fisher, 45 X 500 Bayou Barataria (later canceled) 3,200.00
18. Jos. Graf, Crown Point 50 X 120 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 3,500.00
19. Klebert Roger 96 X 284 near Fisher #1 School - - - - - - - - - - 2,000.00
20. Ernest Conzelmann 96 X 1000 for negro school- - - - - - - - - - 2,000.00

Account of land purchases by Jefferson Parish School Board as per minutes of board meeting of May 18, 1939 as published in the Jefferson Democrat for Saturday September 16, 1939.

---

1. From L. W. Higgins Oakdale Sub. Plots 4,5,6,7,8,&9 of Farm Block #4 fronting on Whitney Ave. containing 18 acres - - - - - - - - - 16,200.00
2. from L. Hermon Gaudet, 2 acres, Fifth Ward in rear School property - 2,500.00
3. from J.N.Franklin, lots 11 & 12 in sq.15 of new Gretna - - - - - - - 1,450.00
4. ? (Mr.Hotard) Block 57 bounded by 14th. 15th & Cuvier Sts. and the 16 foot strip adjoining Nichols Ave. consisting of lots 1 to 24 - 5,000.00
5. in village of Mechanicksham in sq.No.2 designated as lot No.8, lot measures 46 feet 4 inches and 6 lines on H.P.Long Ave. X 125' deep for - 33,000

(The above lot to be used for School for Sight Saving Classes)

Continued on Pa/

Cont. from page One

6. from Oliver Adam 25 ft. x 125 ft. on Bayou Barataria - - - - 1,600.00
7. " Mr. & Mrs. Leon Nunez 25 X 125 ft. - - - - - - - - - - - 400.00
8. " Mrs. A. Adam 25 X 340 ft. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 1,000.00

Land purchased by Jefferson Parish School Board as per minutes of board meeting of May 18, as published in the Jefferson Democrat for Saturday September 16, 1939.

1. from Laurecella & Co. Lots No. 1 to 18 in sq. No. 130 in the subdivision known as Shrewsbury subdivision for - - - - - - 12,000.00
2. from "iviere family (Metairie Road & Lake Ave.Carollton St. "Riviere Est." - 35,000.00
3. from Mrs. R. Alexander land on Clay St. thru to "ebster St. and bounded on the South by property of J. Bautsch & on North by Kanner Lumber Co. property for - - - - - - - - - - 11,000,00

10

1308 Masonic Temple Building
New Orleans, Louisiana
October 6, 1939

Honorable Rene A. Viosca
United States Attorney
New Orleans, Louisiana

Re: LOUISIANA STATE OFFICIALS;
Information Concerning

Dear Sir:

Please be advised that J. NOBLE WHITE, United States Probation Officer for the Western District of Louisiana, advised this office that there had been brought to his attention by one of the leading businessmen in the town of Columbia, Louisiana the probable existence of misappropriation of federal funds in connection with the payment of school teachers' salaries. At this time he indicated that his informant was GUY ALFORD, owner of the Brown-Alford Drug Company, Columbia, Louisiana, and would be glad to go into the matter with government representatives.

Mr. WHITE was contacted for further information in this matter, and he advised that the only further information he could furnish in the matter was that the Federal Vocational Fund which was handled through the office of T. H. Harris at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, furnished federal aid to assist in the payment of Louisiana school teachers' salaries.

This information is being referred to your office in connection with the present investigations in progress, and for reference to the proper investigative agency.

Very truly yours,

A. P. KITCHIN
Special Agent in Charge

CWD:ALS

cc-Bureau
62-978

62-22509-

62-32509 -294

ACH:AM

October 14, 1939

RECORDED

Mr. Howard W. Kail
SS M. V. Mercury
c/o Globe Refinery
Lemont, Illinois

Dear Mr. Kail:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter dated October 6, 1939, concerning the murder of Phil Carey in New Orleans.

I wish to advise that I have carefully perused the contents of your letter and fail to note therein a violation within the investigative jurisdiction of this Bureau, and I am, therefore, unable to be of assistance to you in the matter.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Tolson
Nathan
E. A. Tamm
Clegg
Ladd
Coffey
Egan
Glavin
Crowl
Harbo
Lester
Henden
Nichols
Rosen
Sears
Quinn Tamm
Tracy
McCarty

CC NEW ORLEANS
CHICAGO

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
★ OCT 14 1939 ★
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

October 6, 1939
M. V. Mercury

Mr. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir,

Phil Carey has been the third National Maritime Union (C.I.O.) member to be murdered in New Orleans, Louisiana (the other two being Robert Eggleston and John Lysnick.)

They where murdered by a group or groups of men or rather "rats" who are trying to gain control of our union by terrorism such as these killings and other brutal tactics which have been used against our most militant union men and others also.

The New Orleans Police Force has shown they are anti-anything but taking part and have been lax in their investigations of these murderers even after admitting knowing over and knowing some of this group according to the local New Orleans papers.

Therefore we request that you extend your investigation of the Louisiana Police.

RECORDED & INDEXED
62-32509-29
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
OCT 9 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TWO

93

machine to the New Orleans Police Administration and find out the reasons these kinds have not been brought to justice.

In closing we hope you will give this immediate attention. We remain

Respectfully yours
Crew of M. V. Mercury
c/o Stove Refinery
Lemont, Illinois

Howard W. Rau
Ship's Secretary treasurer.

Motor Vessel Mercury

24

62-32509 ~~293~~ 293
ACH:AM

October 16, 1939

RECORDED

Mr. Ralph R. Scurlock
SS Fletcher Farrell
c/o Sinclair Navigation Company
Box 2411
Houston, Texas

Dear Mr. Scurlock:

This will acknowledge receipt of the letter dated October 5, 1939, together with enclosures, signed by you and other members of the crew of the SS Fletcher Farrell, concerning the murder of Phillip Carey in New Orleans, Louisiana.

I wish to advise that I have carefully perused the contents of your letter and fail to note therein indication of a violation within the investigative jurisdiction of this Bureau. I am, therefore, unable to be of assistance to you in the matter.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

CC SAN ANTONIO
NEW ORLEANS

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
★ OCT 16 1939 ★
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

95

COWARDS NEVER GAVE HIM A CHANCE

(Continued from Page 1)

was behind the steering wheel.

"Another man came up on the left and stuck a gun on us in the back seat and a third man came up and starting beating Mr. Carey in the face with a chain," Mrs. Carrier continued.

"Mr. Carey said, 'Please don't do it, Scotty,' and he leaned backward toward Mrs. Alonzo trying to dodge the blows. We started screaming, and then there was a shot.

"I don't know which one did the shooting, but I think it was the one on the left rear."

Mrs. Alonzo told the same story, adding that the man on the left front beat Carey with a doubled chain of short length. The three men escaped in an automobile which they had parked behind Wilson's car.

• • •

Joseph J. Moise, Jr., 30, 1534 Euterpe Street, described to police the getaway of the "chain gang" trio.

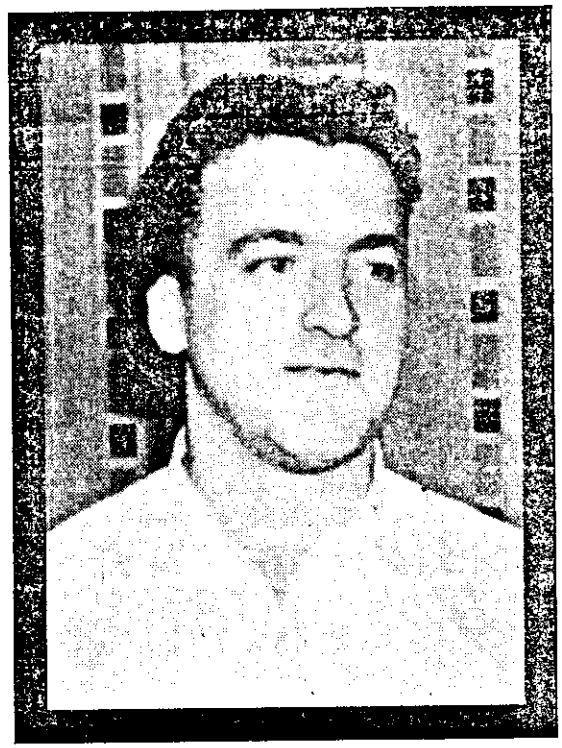
Moise said he was sitting in his parked automobile on the downtown side of Howard avenue near Carondelet street when he heard the shot. He said he saw the men running to a sedan parked in the rear of Wilson's car.

The car was driven away speedily, he said, and was driven across the neutral ground to the downtown side of Howard avenue, to Baronne street, then up Baronne.

• • •

Phil Carey was a seaman and a union man. Ships have been his home, and seafaring men his friends, since he

Philip Carey



MURDERED September 17, 1939



MARITIME UNION OFFICIAL KILLED IN LOCAL ATTACK

'Chain Gang' Beats, Shoots Secretary-Treasurer of Gulf District

The "chain gang" struck again ... night in what police de... new outbreak of la... and a Gulf district ... Maritime

The headline you see above is from the New Orleans Times Picayune, one of the most conservative newspapers in the United States. It was printed less than three hours after Phil Carey had been murdered. It expresses fully the utter disgust that decent Southern folk have for lawlessness, brutality and the true contempt for decency and honor that characterizes the goons.

94

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Phil Carey was a seaman and a union man. Ships have been his home, and seafaring men his friends, since he left his third year in high school and rode out of New York harbor on a freighter.

He was 27 years old, one of an Irish family of 11. Elected from the SS Uruguay to the New Orleans convention, he was selected by the delegates to replace the phonies on the Gulf District Committee.

A tireless worker, he labored day and night to reorganize the Gulf. He was doing such a good job that the phonies hated his guts, as they hate any honest man.

Just a few nights before his death, McCuistion tried to dump him. But he picked the wrong Irishman that time. Phil slapped his ears down, hard.

* * *

He was a good shipmate, a good seaman, a good union man. His death has created in our ranks a void that never can be filled.

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He was shot in the back in New Orleans last Sunday night. The bullet entered his heart and he died at once.

Three cowards killed him. Two were lashing his face and head with cruel steel chains when the third man shot him dead.

* * *

Carey, who had been elected to the Gulf District Committee by the July convention, was sitting in an automobile at the time. It was 9 o'clock in the evening.

The car was parked in Lee Circle on St. Charles Avenue, across the street from the nurses' home of Charity Hospital and close to Jerusalem Temple.

With him was Walter Wilson, 40, an automobile salesman; Mrs. Gertrude Carrier, 29, and Mrs. Colbert J. Alonzo, 27. The car was one that Wilson had been trying to sell Carey for several weeks.

* * *

Suddenly, as the four sat idly talking in the car, three men came out of the square. Two of them went directly to Carey and began to lash his face with chains.

"Don't do it, Scotty!" Carey said as he rose from his seat. Then the third man, from the other side of the car, opened fire.

He shot Carey in the back. Phil fell forward. The three then ran back to a black Packard limousine and fled. A crowd gathered and police and ambulances came.

But no ambulance or doctor could do Carey any good. The bullet had entered his heart and lungs. He died at once.

* * *

"We had just got into the car and a man came up on the right and stuck a gun in Mrs. Alonzo's face," Mrs. Carrier told Captain William Dowie of the Second Precinct police.

Mrs. Alonzo was sitting in the front with Carey, who

(Continued on Page 8)

98

Houston, Texas
Oct. 5th, 1939

FED. BU. OF INV

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

Dear Sir:

The undersigned members of the National Maritime Union have always had respect for you and your efforts to bring justice to those who need it. We are reluctant to write appraising you of the situation that exists in one section of our country because we feel that you are fully aware of just what is going on there, but we feel that you could be of some material assistance to us--now when we need it.

The city of New Orleans, Louisiana has had the reputation of being one of the most corrupt cities in the entire world. Not only politically corrupt but morally as well. We think it is time the F.B.I. stepped in and took a hand. We have had some trying experiences lately--not only with the courts but also with the local police. Organized gangsters roam the streets armed with short lengths of chain and guns intimidating our union members. Murder has been done as recently as Sept. 17, 1939 when Phillip Carey, one of our Gulf District Officials was cold bloodedly slain at Lee's Circle--the heart of one of the busiest sections of the city. Prior to that, John Syranik, a kid about twenty years old, was beaten to death on the corner opposite the Post Office. Nobody was ever arrested nor even questioned, to our knowledge. Either the local police are unable to cope with this situation or else they are reluctant to do anything for fear they may step on somebody's toes. We are inclined to believe the latter. In any case we feel that in such an emergency the Bureau is legally and morally responsible to see that these acts of violence are stopped and order is again restored. We are enclosing a clipping taken from the Sept. 22nd issue of our official paper, "The Pilot" which gives an accurate account of the latest outbreaks.

As voters, taxpayers, citizens, we are incensed over these outrages and we are appealing to you to see that we are assured of our inalienable rights. It is useless to appeal to the local authorities and we know it. We ask that you start an investigation at your earliest opportunity.

Thanking you in advance and wishing you success, we are--

Very truly yours,

Crew of SS X. Fletcher Carrell
Sinclair Navigation Company
Box 2411
Houston, Texas

Ralph R. Scurlock
C.C. Dale
Ramon De Antoine
F.G. Howell
C.R. McMillan
Charles P. Langton
B.F. Gregory
S.J. Frey
M. Dillon
Tony Polos
Ron Gonzales
E.G. Lively
R. Tabuena
E.J. Caballero
B.F. Sukaton
Martin L. Walters
E.J. Cunningham
John Bettencourt
Wm Voslah
A. Soto Soto
A. Paulsen
Wm Nugent

RECORDED & INDEXED
62-32[illegible]-2
[illegible] 99

Houston, Texas
Oct. 5th, 1939

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Washington, D.C.

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B.F. Grigory
D.J. Frey
M. Dillon
Ray Polos.
R. M. Gonzales
E.F. Lively
R. Sabuenna
E.N. Caballero
B.J. Sabatos
Martin R. Walters
J. J. Cunningham
John Bettencourt
Wm Voslob
A. Soto Soto
A Paulsen
Wm Nuquid

Crew of Sec. Fletcher Farrell
Sinclair Navigation Company
Box 2411
Houston, Texas

RECORDED & INDEXED
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
OCT 6 1939
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TWO
100

COWARDS NEVER GAVE HIM A CHANCE

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Mrs. Alonzo was sitting in the front with Carey, who

(Continued on Page 3)

62-32509-292

101

COWARDS NEVER GAVE HIM A CHANCE

(Continued from Page 1)

was behind the steering wheel.

"Another man came up on the left and stuck a gun on us in the back seat and a third man came up and starting beating Mr. Carey in the face with a chain," Mrs. Carrier continued.

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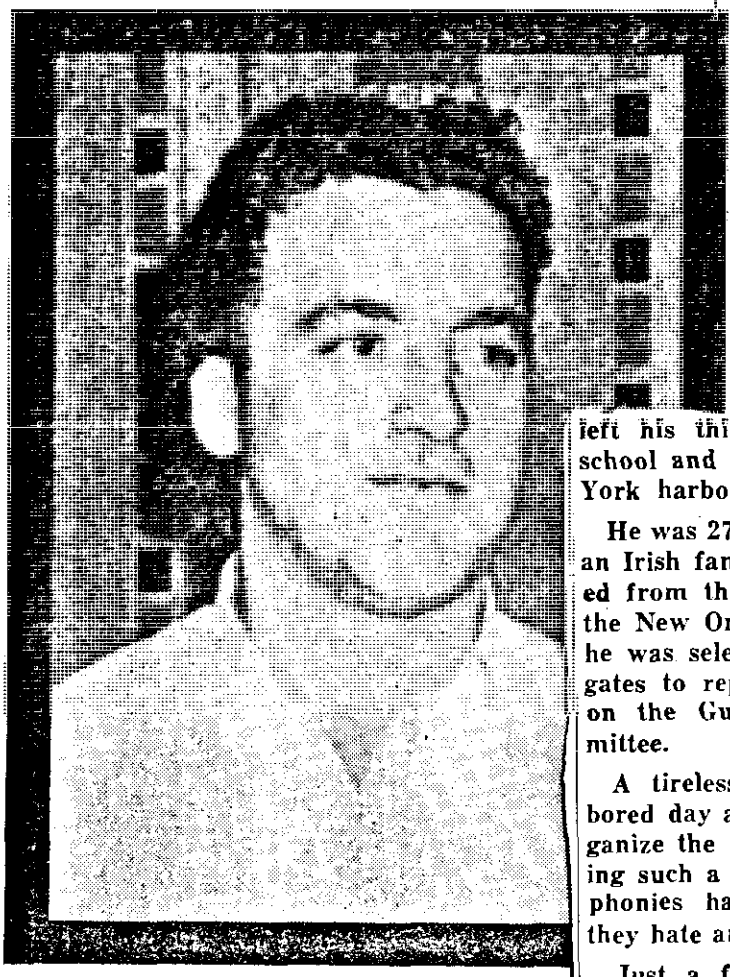
* * *

Phil Carey was a seaman and a union man. Ships have [illegible] his home, and [illegible]

Philip Carey



MURDERED September

left his third year in [illegible] school and rode out of New York harbor on a freighter.

He was 27 years old, one of an Irish family of 11. Elected from the SS Uruguay to the New Orleans convention, he was selected by the delegates to replace the phonies on the Gulf District Committee.

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He was a good shipmate, a good seaman, a good union man. His death has created in our ranks a void that never can be filled.



era- f a to for blic tve P.

MARITIME UNION OFFICIAL KILLED IN LOCAL ATTACK

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107

62-32509-291
ACH:AM

October 11, 1939

RECORDED

Special Agent in Charge
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Sir:

There are enclosed copies of an anonymous, undated communication received at the Bureau October 5, 1939, concerning tax stamps.

The Bureau desires that you furnish copies of this communication to United States Attorney Rene A. Viosca.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
★ OCT 11 1939 ★
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

103

ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATION
KEEP ENVELOPE ATTACHED

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tam
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Carroll
Mr. Hanson
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hood
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

A Chicago company called Meyercord, who has been supplying the State of Louisiana with its tax stamps for cigarette packages and liquor bottles, stocked up the State with approximately a four year supply and at prices far in excess of what the State could have made their purchases for elsewhere.

This was the result of a financial deal with Alice Lee Grosjean.

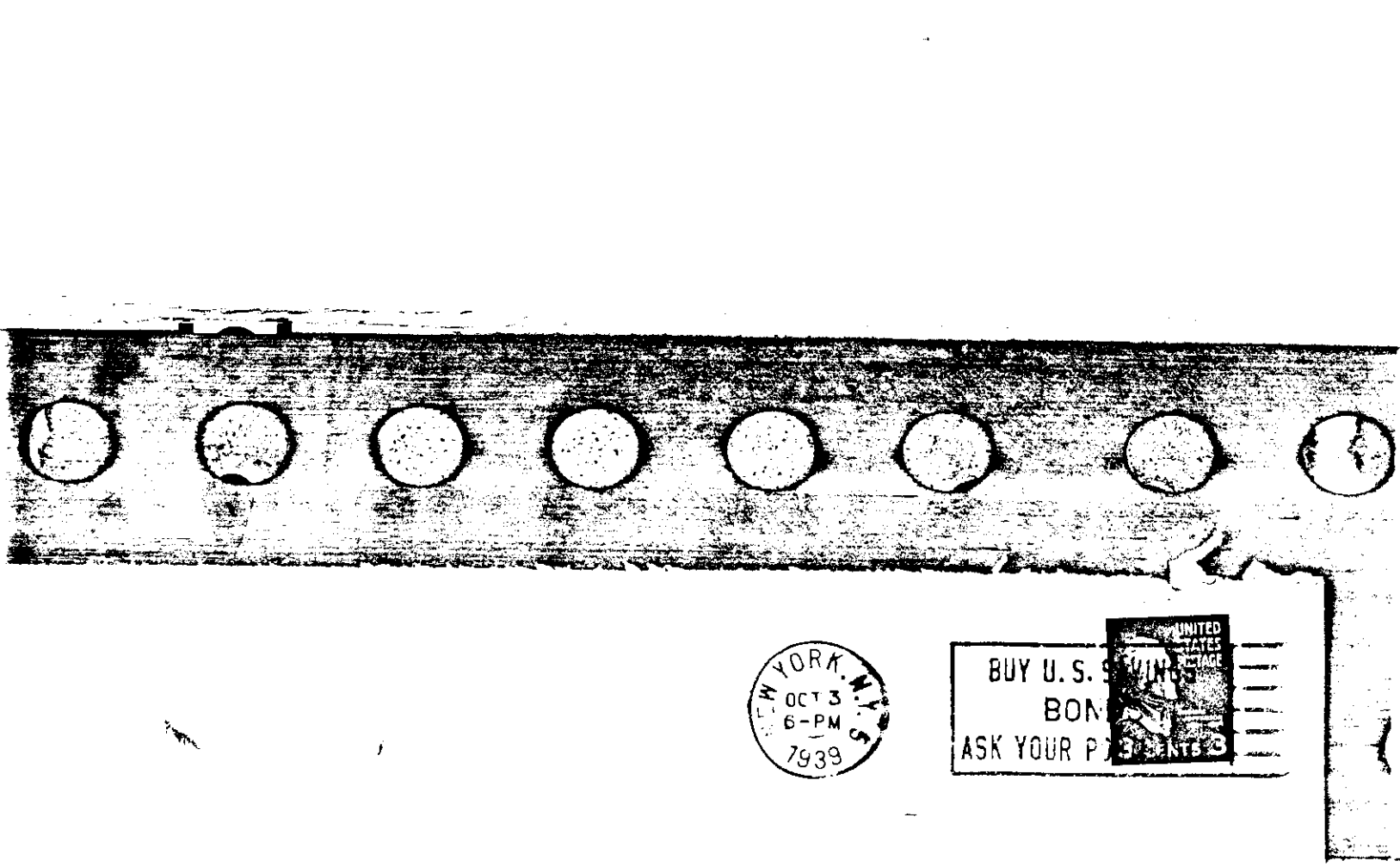
It would bewell to look into the situation because there is a feeling in quarters that know that the stamps on hand and paid for by the State of Louisiana cannot be used.

So many reports are circulated concerning indictments of Louisiana officials it occurred, therefore, to this anonymous writer that an investigation may be advisable in the matter of the transactions above referred to.

RECORDED & INDEXED

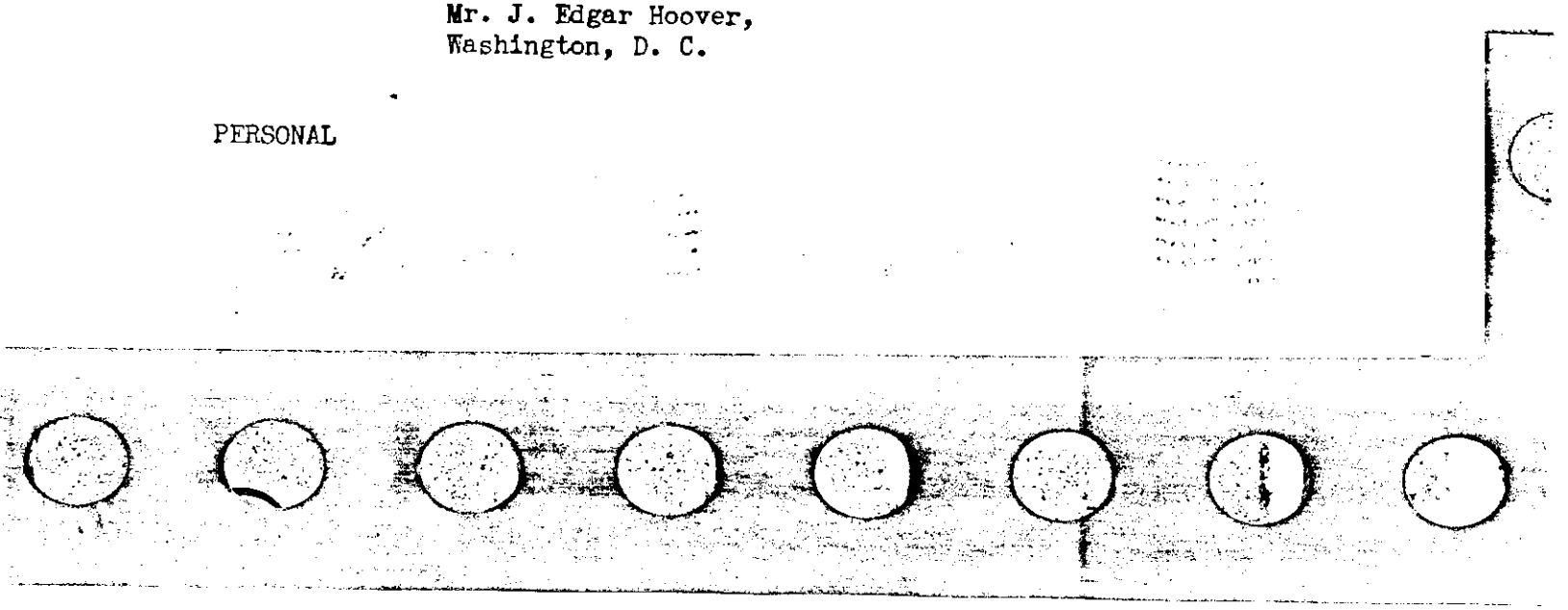
62-32509-291

104



Mr. J. Edgar Hoover,
Washington, D. C.

PERSONAL



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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 30 1939
TELETYPE

Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Candy

FBI NEW ORLEANS 9-30-39 2-35 PM ALS

DIRECTOR

RE LOUISIANA STATE OFFICIALS, INFORMATION CONCERNING. FORMER GOVERNOR RICHARD W. LECHE AND MONTE E. HART, ALSO LEON C. WEISS, JULIUS DREYFOUS AND SOLIS SEIFERTH, MEMBERS OF FIRM OF WEISS, DREYFOUS AND SEIFERTH, ARCHITECTS, WERE INDICTED TODAY BY LINCOLN PARISH GRAND JURY AT RUSTON, LOUISIANA ON CHARGES OF OBTAINING MONEY UNDER FALSE PRETENSES AND OPERATING A CONFIDENCE GAME IN CONNECTION WITH CONSTRUCTION OF LECHE HALL AT LOUISIANA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE IN RUSTON. BOND WAS FIXED FOR ALL DEFENDANTS [redacted] AT FIFTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS EACH AND WARRANTS ARE EXPECTED TO BE SERVED MONDAY

B. E. SACKETT

END

OK FBI WASHINGTON DC OEC

RECORDED & INDEXED 62-32509-290

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 86-1445-86X 5-10-1937 62-[illegible]

106

400 U. S. Court House
Buffalo, N.Y.

October 2, 1939

Mr. William C. Brasuell
M & T Bldg.
Buffalo, N.Y.

Dear Sir:

I wish to acknowledge with thanks receipt of a copy of your letter dated September 28, 1939 to the Hon. W. C. Andrews, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., commending the work of this Bureau in the investigation in the state of Louisiana.

Very truly yours,

W. V. McLAUGHLIN
Special Agent in Charge

JBH:MS
cc: Bureau

INDEXED 62-32509-2901

101

Sept. 28th 1939

Hon. W. G. Andrews
c/o House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

At your convenience I believe it would be entirely in order for you to commend the personnel of the Federal Bureau of Investigation for the splendid work they have done in bringing to justice the contemptible bunch of democrats in Louisiana. It is an inspiration [illegible] reassuring to the investors to know we have one department that will not permit such insidious people to go free without being brought to justice.

Very truly yours,

W. G. Brasuell

Gentlemen:
Please be assured you have my full respect.

W. G. Brasuell

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JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

EAT:COH

Time: 10:55 a.m.

September 23, 1939

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

While in telephonic communication with Mr. Matthew McGuire, I was informed that it has been suggested that he talk with Welly Hopkins, Mr. Schweinhaut and myself about some hot oil case and a remark alleged to have been made by Mr. Rogge in New Orleans. Mr. McGuire has to see the Secretary of the Interior on Monday or Tuesday. I told him I would be glad to meet with them at any time.

Respectfully,

E. A. TAMM

See that they dont juggle us into handling something which either has been initiated & fumbled by another agency or is too hot for someone else.

B.

62-3[illegible]

RECORDED & INDEXED

109

ACH:RMB
copy - vh

September 22, 1939

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

There is quoted below for your information a telegram dated September 15, 1939, received in this Bureau from Mr. Tom W. Dutton, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

"J. Edgar Hoover, Federal Bureau of Investigation
The people of this state are intensely anxious for Mr. Rogge to stay on the job and I impore you personally to use your influence to that end. He has done a good deal to restore public confidence in Louisiana, and, in the good intent of The Federal Government, your department is to be congratulated on the recent convictions. Kind personal regard to you and Hugh Clegg."

/S/ Tom W. Dutton"

Respectfully,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-54144-10

ATTACHED & INDEXED

62-32509-289

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
OCT 12 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

110

Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA
September 22, 1939

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

AIR MAIL -
SPECIAL DELIVERY

Re: LOUISIANA POLITICS

Dear Sir:

The caucus of the Louisiana Democratic Party meeting in Baton Rouge today nominated Governor EARL K. LONG as its candidate for the Governorship for the next election, which is to be held in January 1940. This action was expected generally, and virtually assures the reelection of LONG as Governor, since the Louisiana Democratic Party is the official political organization in the State. The caucus also nominated the following individuals for the offices mentioned:

HARVEY PELTIER of Thibodaux, Louisiana for the position of Lieutenant-Governor;
Present City Attorney FRANCIS P. BURNS for the office of State Attorney General;
EARL J. CHRISTENBERRY of New Orleans, who is presently the State Publicity representative at Washington, for the office of State Treasurer;
Secretary of State EUGENE A. CONWAY of Shreveport for reelection to that office;
State Auditor L. BUARD BAYNARD of Alexandria for reelection;
State Registrar of Land Office, Miss LUCILLE MAY GRACE of Baton Rouge, for reelection;
State Superintendent of Education THOMAS H. HARRIS of Baton Rouge for reelection;
State Commissioner of Agriculture HARRY D. WILSON of Roseland, Louisiana for reelection.

THOMAS H. HARRIS has been Superintendent of Education for the past 32 years, and HARRY D. WILSON has held the position of Commissioner of Agriculture for the past 28 years.

Mayor MAESTRI of New Orleans apparently did not attend the caucus of the party, nor did ex-Governor RICHARD LECHE, SEYMOUR WEISS, or any of the others whose names have come up in the Federal investigations here in New Orleans.

RECORDED & INDEXED

I thought that you would be interested in receiving this information.

62-32[illegible]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
SEP 25 [illegible]
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Very truly yours,

B. E. SACKETT
Special Agent in Charge

BES:AIS

New Orleans, Louisiana
September 22, 1939

Special Agent in Charge,
Dallas, Texas

Dear Sir:

The following quoted anonymous letter was received at New Orleans, Louisiana, by O. John Rogge, Chief of the Criminal Divison, Department of Justice, a short time ago, the exact date of which is unknown as the letter is undated and the envelope in which it came was destroyed before this matter was referred to this office:

"O. JOHN..ROGGE.

THE Lawyers here all believe you are Right. Milionaries are still able to pay their way out; as long as there are Rubber Stamp' Judges.

If I were you I would investigate how Much the Man Harris Burfords Lawyer was. and see if he did not Split ' with Judge Davidson.

As Judge Davidson showed he was BIASED PREJUDICED AND UNDULY INFLUENCED And he must have been BRIBED. as so m ny Judges both Federal and State are being done NOW.; Espacially where it is a BIG MILIONAIRE IN THE CASE

Found out what Harras' s FEE in and you will find he SPLIT WITH JUDGE DAVIDSON.

While you are in Texas. if you want' to find out where the $ 15.000.00 KIDNAP Money that Katherine Kelley paid to W. P. McLean and Walter B. Scott to defend Old Man Shannon.; you will find it HID AWAY in the Vaults of the Union Bank & Trust Company here in Forth Worth. of which Dan. E. Lydick is Presedident. and who STANDS in with them In all their BIG STEALS. if you are wise and VERY SHREWD you will locate it in said Bank

Lawyer Laskey of Denver Colorado is serving 10 years for taking $10.000.00 of it. to defend one of the Kidnapers. in the Famous Charles Urschel Case W. P. McLean and Walter B. Scott got I 15.000.00 of it from Katherine Kelley. to defend Shannon. W. P. McLean got drunk and bragged about how he went himself out to the Shannon Farm. and she paid it to him.

INDEXED

If you will keep close watch on Judge Davidsons Investments and his BANK accounts or his wifes. you may yet find out about it all."

OCT 3 5 53 PM '39

To the Dallas Office, 9/22/39

There is apparently no investigation to be conducted with reference to the letter quoted. It is, however, being referred to you for your information.

Very truly yours,

B. E. SACKETT,
Special Agent in Charge

CWD:ah
cc Bureau

113

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

September 19, 1939

EAT:LCJ

5:20 P.M.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ~~DIRECTOR~~ File

SAC Conroy called from Dallas in regard to the case involving Freeman Burford, Richard Leche and Seymour Weiss in New Orleans. He advised that Assistant U. S. Attorney Robert Weinstein of New Orleans yesterday morning called U. S. Attorney Clyde O. Eastus in Dallas and stated that he was talking for Assistant Attorney General O. John Rogge. Mr. Weinstein advised that Freeman Burford had a divorce suit in Dallas about a year ago and that a hearing is being held on this matter in Dallas at the present time. He stated that it is probable that testimony will be introduced in that hearing relative to the disposition of certain monies that will be contrary to the testimony that Freeman Burford gave at the time a writ of habeus corpus was sworn out for his release.

Mr. Conroy advised that Mr. Eastus stated that Mr. Weinstein had asked him to get information regarding the testimony given at the hearing. Mr. Conroy stated that he is not sure why this information is wanted, but that probably it will be used against Burford in New Orleans or will be used to indict him in Dallas for perjury. Mr. Conroy stated that Mr. Eastus requested him to obtain the desired information.

I advised Mr. Conroy that Burford was charged with oil irregularities, which matter was handled by the Federal Tender Board; that this Board should therefore conduct all relative investigation. I advised him that it has been the policy of the Bureau to let the agency that handled the substantive investigation conduct all suplementary investigations.

~~Respectfully,~~

E. A. Tamm

RECORDED & INDEXED

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
SEP 20 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Director advised

New Orleans, La.
Sept. 21, 1939.

AIRMAIL-SPECIAL
DELIVERY

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

Re: U. S. ATTORNEY HARVEY G. FIELDS;
WESTERN DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

Dear Sir:

I wrote the Bureau some time ago in detail concerning the background and activities of U. S. Attorney HARVEY G. FIELDS.

Some time ago MR. FIELDS' son was arrested on an assault or rape charge, brought about by an eighteen year old girl, at Minden, La. The charge was dismissed and it was informally understood that MR. FIELDS, SR., had agreed to pay the college tuition of the young lady as consideration for dismissing the charges. This, however, has never been verified, and is merely a rumor.

It now appears that the charge of rape against HARVEY G. FIELDS, JR., has been revived, and that individual has been arrested and is presently incarcerated in the Parish Jail at Minden in default of bond. This naturally resulted in newspaper publicity, and apparently charges were made that FIELDS, SR., through his influence when the crime first was allegedly committed, kept the matter out of the newspapers. I am enclosing herewith a clipping from the Shreveport, La. Journal dated September 16, 1939, giving the facts concerning the incarceration of FIELDS, JR. I am enclosing also a clipping from the same newspaper of the same date concerning the details of the statement by U. S. Attorney FIELDS alleging that the arrest of his son and reviving such charges was due to his official activity as U. S. Attorney.

On September 18, 1939, Special Agent W. L. PARKER, who is one of the resident agents at Shreveport, in a conversation on official business with MR. FIELDS, was told by U. S. Attorney FIELDS that early the previous week he received a long distance call from one of the defense attorneys in the mail fraud case against SEYMOUR WEISS, JAMES MONROE SMITH, MONTE HART, ET AL. It appears that this defense attorney called from New Orleans, and according to MR. FIELDS' statements, told MR. FIELDS that he, the attorney, had overheard a conversation in which it was plotted to revive the charges against FIELDS' son; that this action would take place in the event FIELDS did not "loosen up" on in-

vestigations. U. S. Attorney FIELDS did not advise Agent PARKER of the identity of this attorney, although he did tell agent he knew who the attorney was. U. S. Attorney FIELDS also stated that he submitted a full report concerning the matter to Assistant Attorney General O. JOHN ROGGE.

I thought that the Bureau would be interested in having all of these facts concerning the current difficulties which U. S. Attorney FIELDS and his family are in. This office, of course, is conducting no inquiry or investigation concerning any phase of this matter.

Very truly yours,

B. E. Sackett,
Special Agent in Charge.

BES:WH

1308 Masonic Temple Building
New Orleans, Louisiana
October 5, 1939

Honorable Rene A. Viosca
United States Attorney
Post Office Building
New Orleans, Louisiana

Re: LOUISIANA STATE OFFICIALS;
INFORMATION CONCERNING.

Dear Sir:

DR. B. M. GENTRY, New Orleans, Louisiana, advised that Edward Burke, 1040 South Genois Street, who is Superintendent of the New Basin Canal, had on various occasions in the past taken materials destined to be used in the construction of the New Basin Canal for his personal use and that such materials had been used by him in building a home at the above address, which home is valued at $12,000.00.

Dr. Gentry further indicated that he believed Burke was receiving rebates and kick-backs from various laborers and other employees under his supervision. Gentry admitted he had personal reasons for furnishing this information to the Government in that he was a political opponent of Burke.

This information is being submitted to you for reference to the proper investigating agency.

Very truly yours,

INDEXED 62-32509-38

A. P. KITCHIN,
Special Agent in Charge.

CWD
PMH

cc: Bureau
62-978

COPY (Mjm)

EMC:MTD

RECORDED

62-32509-286X

September 23, 1939

Mr. Tom W. Dutton
1849 North
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Dutton:

Upon my return to Washington I received your telegram of September 15, 1939, concerning the attitude of the people of Louisiana toward Mr. Rogge, and advising that they were anxious to have him continue his work in that state.

I deeply appreciate the commendatory remarks contained in your telegram regarding the work of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and I trust that our efforts will continue to merit your esteem.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

cc - cc - New Orleans
(With copy of incoming telegram)

62-54744-29

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CARBON
COPY

SEP 15 1939

WESTERN UNION

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowe
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Lawler
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

WH25 67 DL BATONROUGE LA SEP 15 1939 1130A

J EDGAR HOOVER, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

THE PEOPLE OF THIS STATE ARE INTENSELY ANXIOUS FOR MR ROGGE TO STAY ON THE JOB AND I IMPLORE YOU PERSONALLY TO USE YOUR INFLUENCE TO THAT END HE HAS DONE A GOOD DEAL TO RESTORE PUBLIC CONFIDENCE IN LOUISIANA AND IN THE GOOD INTENT OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT YOUR DEPARTMENT IS TO BE CONGRATULATED ON THE RECENT CONVICTIONS KIND PERSONAL REGARDS TO YOU AND HUGH CLEGG

TOM W DUTTON.

230PM

Crime Conditions - Louisiana

62-54144-9

RECORDED

62-32509-286

SEP 15

1308 Masonic Temple Building
New Orleans, Louisiana
September 6, 1939

Honorable Rene A. Viosca
United States Attorney
New Orleans, Louisiana

Re: CRIME CONDITIONS IN LOUISIANA

Dear Sir:

I am enclosing for your information and your files a photostatic copy of a letter received from one R. L. Walden, Route 3, Ashdown, Arkansas, together with a photostatic copy of the enclosure he refers to in that communication.

This letter was received at the Washington headquarters of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and was forwarded here.

Very truly yours,

B. E. SACKETT
Special Agent in Charge

Enclosures
BES:AIS

cc-Bureau

62-22509

SEP 8 1939

ONS

Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA
September 6, 1939

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

AIR MAIL

Re: LOUISIANA STATE OFFICIALS;
Information Concerning

Dear Sir:

This is for the purpose of advising the Bureau that this office, about two weeks ago, completed all investigation pursuant to requests received from Assistant Attorney General O. JOHN ROGGE, and which were approved by the Bureau, in connection with the above matter.

Since that time this office has made no investigations nor is it conducting any inquiries relative to any phase of the matter at the present time.

Reports have long since been submitted on investigative activities in connection with this matter.

Very truly yours,

B. E. SACKETT
Special Agent in Charge

BES:ALS

RECORDED 62-32501-26

1308 Masonic Temple Building
New Orleans, Louisiana
September 15, 1939

Hon. O. John Rogge
Assistant Attorney General
New Orleans, Louisiana

Re: LOUISIANA STATE OFFICIALS;
Information Concerning

Dear Sir:

Please be advised that Mr. Harry Costello furnished information to the Bureau and the Department in Washington to the effect that L. F. Brownson, 3209 Laurel Street, New Orleans, telephone Jackson 2221-W, a public-minded citizen, is anxious to help the Federal Government but is fearful for his life. Costello indicated that Brownson had information concerning Louisiana matters.

In this interview Costello indicated that Brownson claimed Mrs. Alfredo Blanco, 1341 Esplanade Avenue, telephone Crescent 3539, widow of the late Consul of Bolivia, could tell something which would tie up with Shushan. That by investigating the history of the Emerald Oil Company, some line can be gotten on William Helis and Robert Maestri.

In addition to the foregoing matter, there is attached hereto a letter addressed to you which was received by this office, dated September 11, 1939 at New Orleans, Louisiana.

Very truly yours,

B. E. SACKETT
Special Agent in Charge

Enclosure.

62-978
CWD:ALS
cc-Bureau

I ENCL. FM

UNCLASSIFIED

62-32507-

ONE

122

"COPY"

New Orleans, La.
September 11, 1939.

Mr. O.John Hogge,
Department of Justice,

Federal Bureau of Investigation,
U.S.Post Office Building,
New Orleans, La.

Gentlemen:

This joint communication, for obvious reasons, is unsigned. The information however, is the whole truth, and is given you direct by an eye witness.

On Monday afternonn, September 4th, 1939, Seymour Weiss' brother, known as "Johnny Weiss", employed by the Godchaux Company, departed from the Roosevelt Hotel and caught the 5.10 P.M. plane for Houston, Texas.

At the time of his departure from the hotel, Johnny Weiss was carrying an enormous roll of what appeared to be bills of large denomination which he placed in his right hand trouser pocket and kept his right hand over that pocket until he drove away in a private auto. He also carried a formidable looking weapon in a holster suspended from his shoulder on his left side.

The party who drove Johnny Weiss to the air port is not well known to me but I have since had him identified as O.A.Morvant, also known as "Bob Morvant", a member of the Louisiana Legislature, and Roosevelt hotel hangeron.

Of course, eye witnesses at the time had no knowledge of why Weiss was departing for Houston Texas, armed, and carrying a large sum of money in bills, but some of these eye witnesses were heard discussing the incident after Weiss had departed.

This information is not based on rumor or a desire to waste the time of the Department of Justice employees who are doing an excellent job in the present fight for justice against fraud and chicanery. What I have stated in the foregoing is absolutely true and correct and maybe be verified as to the person described herein, time of his departure, and his means of transportation fro the city, and the destination of the plane. Beyond that, I can tell you no more, and I now place the matter in your capable hands.

Other information will be brought to your attention if and when similar incidents occur.

Well Wisher.

RED RIVER PARISH EXE[illegible]IVE COUNCIL

The Huey P. Long Democratic Association

COUSHATTA, LOUISIANA

Aug. 29, 1939.

FED. BU. OF INV.
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
RECEIVED
SEP 1 1939

Hon. Frank Murphy, Atty. Genersl,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Murphy:

The clippings herewith may serve to acquaint you with the reflections of the inarticulate masses of Louisiana...voices that cannot be heard via the Vox Populi columns of the oil lubricated press of this state. Only yesterday, the Shreveport Times carried a half page ad...or congratulatory message, from Freeman [illegible] Burford, President, East Texas Refining Co. I am sure your office has a file on "Hot Oil" Burford.

I wish something would be done to clear up the mysterious slaying of Senator Huey Long and other mysterious deaths following his passing, to wit: Gov. and Senator-Nominee, Allen, in Jan,'36, one week after being nominated to the U. S. Senate. His sister, Mrs. Mattie Broyles, Shreveport, La, told me in person that her brother was poisoned. About two months later, State Senator Anderson was killed in motor accident...steering wheel had been tampered with....About two month later, Harry Williams met his death in an airplane wreck at Baton Rouge... reported the work of a sabotagee.... All the forementioned were ardent followers of Huey Long....No more mysterious deaths and near tragedies till the beginning of the present investigation and the near approach to another state wide primary.

RECORDED & INDEXED

As a fervent New Dealer and admirer of Frank Murphy [illegible] good of the party...AND for the sake of justice, AND, I believe I am reflecting the sentiments and wish of thousnads [illegible] when asking that a Federal investigation should be started anent the Huey Long assassination....I do not believe [illegible] many, think the plot was laid in Washington. I am afraid the republicans will make political capital out of it before the next national election.

62-[illegible]
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
SEP 29 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

With kind regards and justice for all, I am

A. Hazard Perry,
Vice-Chairman, Red River Parish Dem. Ex. Committee.

Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Lawier
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
AUG 30 1939
TELETYPE

FBI NEW ORLEANS 8-30-39 6-16 PM AHS

DIRECTOR

LOUISIANA STATE OFFICIALS, INFORMATION CONCERNING. FEDERAL GRAND JURY CONVENED FOR ONE DAY YESTERDAY AND MAY RECONVENE ~~XXXX~~ FRIDAY. O. JOHN ROGGE ADVISED GRAND JURY HEARD TESTIMONY OF WITNESSES TO GET THEIR STATEMENTS IN PREPARATION FOR TRIAL OF PENDING CASES. ROGGE ADVISED THAT JAMES MONROE SMITH WILL PLEAD GUILTY TO ALL FEDERAL INDICTMENTS IF STATE AUTHORITIES WILL MAKE STATE SENTENCES CONCURRENT THEREWITH. HE FURTHER ADVISED TRIAL BRIEFS ARE BEING PREPARED ON CASES TO BE TRIED SEPTEMBER FIFTH NEXT.

SACKETT

END

OK FBI WASH DC JAR

RECORDED & INDEXED

62-32509-285

cc to Mr Tamm

A. Hazard [illegible]
[illegible] Box [illegible]
Coushatta, La

COUSHATTA
AUG 29
5 [illegible]
1933
LA

Hon. Frank Murphy, Atty. General,
Washington,
D. C.

PERSONAL

62-32509-[illegible]

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

New Orleans, Louisiana
September 1, 1939

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: LOUISIANA STATE OFFICIALS -
INFORMATION CONCERNING.

Dear Sir:

Attached hereto is a copy of the Farmers' Friend, which is the September edition of the newspaper published at Hammond, Louisiana, by the Louisiana Farmers' Protective Union, Inc. This is being forwarded for the information of the Bureau.

Very truly yours,

B. E. SACKETT,
Special Agent in Charge.

CWD
PMH
Enc.

62-978

Enclosure

RECORDED & INDEXED 62-31 1-27

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
SEP 6 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
ONE

GFB:J
~~62-54~~
62-32509-283

RECORDED

September 14, 1939

MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL ROGGE

In connection with the automobile accident involving Mrs. Rogge and your two children near Galveston, Texas, on the evening of August 23, 1939, I wish to advise that Chief of Police L. B. Maddox, Beaumont, Texas, informed the Dallas Field Division of this Bureau on August 25, 1939, to the effect a negro by the name of Alex Alexander of Winnie, Texas, called at the office of the Chief of Police, Beaumont, Texas, and informed him that he had seen the automobile accident and was willing to testify in behalf of Mrs. Rogge.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Nathan _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Crowl _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Lawler _____
Mr. Lester _____
Mr. McIntire _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sears _____
Mr. G. Tamm _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Miss Gandy _____

_____

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

DALLAS, TEXAS

August 30, 1939

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

The Bureau has no doubt been advised of the automobile accident in which were involved the wife and two children of Assistant Attorney General O. J. ROGGE near Galveston, Texas, on the evening of August 23, 1939.

Chief of Police L. B. MADDOX, Beaumont, Texas, on August 25, 1939, informed me that a negro by the name of ALEX ALEXANDER, of Winnie, Texas, had called at his office and informed him that he had seen the automobile accident in which Mrs. ROGGE was involved; that ALEXANDER was willing to testify in behalf of Mrs. ROGGE.

The above information is being furnished to the Bureau for any action it might deem appropriate.

Very truly yours

E. E. CONROY
Special Agent in Charge

EEC:MH
cc San Antonio

Crime Conditions Louisiana

memo Rogge
9/14/39
578

62-32509-243

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

TOLSON
FEDERAL
TELO

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-54144-6

121

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 29 1939

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Barbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

5-162-123

FBI NEW ORLEANS 9-29-39 3-33 PM WH

DIRECTOR

LOUISIANA STATE OFFICIALS INFORMATION CONCERNING. MONTE E HART AND SUMMA CALDWELL OF THE FIRM OF CALDWELL BROTHERS AND HART NEW ORLEANS LOUISIANA WERE INDICTED BY FEDERAL GRAND JURY NEW ORLEANS TO DAY FOR CONSPIRACY TO DEFRAUD IN CONNECTION WITH THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE PWA GEOLOGY BUILDING ON THE LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY CAMPUS. THE INDICTMENT INCLUDED FIVE COUNTS AND CHARGED FRAUD IN THAT EXTRA ITEMS WERE CHARGED WHICH WERE IN FACT NOT INCLUDED IN THE PROJECT.

SACKETT

END

OK FBI WASH EC GMC

RECORDED

62-33507-272

SEP 29 1939

RECORDED COPY FILED IN

130

ACH:ESK
62-32509-

ECORDED

62-32509-282

August 25, 1939

Special Agent in Charge
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Sir:

There are enclosed herewith two photostatic copies of the following letters which were received in the Bureau:

One undated letter to the Director signed "Murph."

One letter dated July 11, 1939, to the Attorney General signed "Miss Agnes E. Lewis"

One anonymous letter addressed to Assistant United States Attorney Rogge under date of August 1, 1939, a copy of which was furnished this Bureau by the Department, together with enclosed newspaper clippings.

It is desired that you furnish one copy of each to U. S. Attorney Rene A. Viosca.

Very truly yours,
For the Director

Harold Nathan
Assistant Director

Enclosures

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lawler
Mr. Lester
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. D. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
★ AUG 26 1939 ★
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

121

New Orleans L

J.Edgar Hoover.
Washington D.C.

Hello old timer I note with interest you have your hands full with the SHARE THE Wealth out fit in this City.

I think if you get organized properley you will be able to link this bunch with whole sale Smuggling of Alcahol Dope and other controband good as well as Aliens.

I no of two cases inpartictular whereas they wer raided on January 2nd 1932 over a half million dollars worth of goods wer seized by the customs and these birds wer never brought to trial,as pressure was brought to bear and the records in the Custom House wer altered to read the goods seized wer of no value.

If you will look up the back files of the Times Picayune on this date you will get the low down on this wholesal raid,.

The two men in cinnection with this raid inform me they wer immune from arrest and would never go to trial.

The question is how to stop these wholesale law violations.

Sugest you put some of the old timers back on the job as they are honest and fear no man and will fight to the last ditch.

Incidently I called at your office in Washington D.C.and was informed your wer in confrence sorry i could not see you inperson old timer.

I also tried my besto to cotact you in Los Angeles Cal during the American Legion Convention your are a hard man to get close to let alone conersr with.

I expect to go to the Convention in Chicago Ill. hope to hve better luck next time.

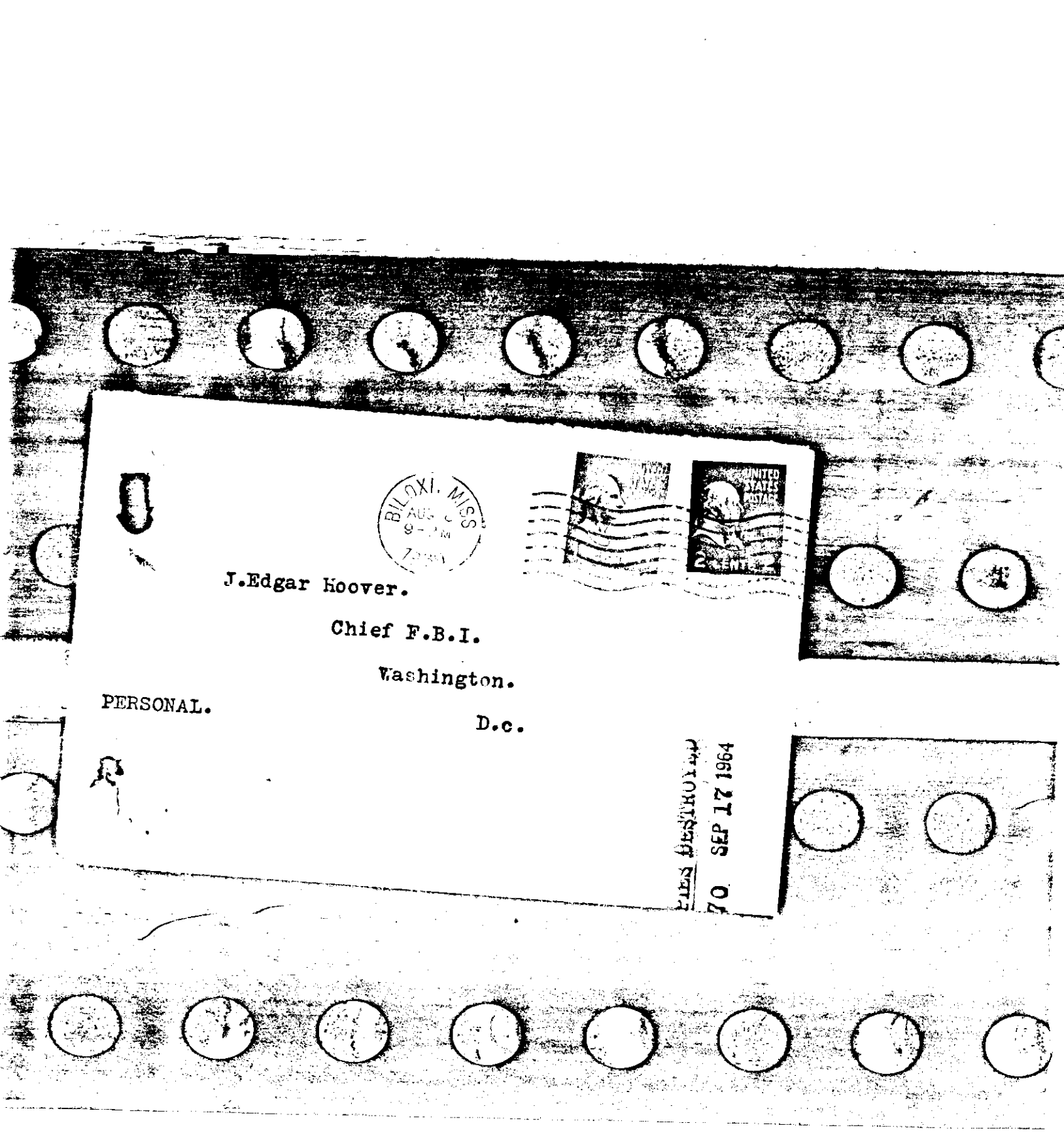
Your Truly.
Murph.

B-O-A-Z.

COPIES DESTROYED
170 SEP 17 1964

RECORDED & INDEXED
62-32507-282
AUG 29 1939
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

138


BILOXI, MISS
J.Edgar Hoover.
Chief F.B.I.
Washington.
PERSONAL.
D.c.
SEP 17 1964

62-32509

Section

14

May 31, 1967

REC 51 62-32509-346 EX-103

Mrs. William Kerns
1401 Mazant Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70117

Dear Mrs. Kerns:

Your letter of May 24th has been received, and I want to thank you for the generous remarks you expressed regarding my work.

In response to your request, I am enclosing an excerpt from my testimony before the House Subcommittee on Appropriations on February 16, 1967. The only material that I can send you regarding the subject of your inquiry is set forth on pages 57 to 59.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 2
MAY 31 1967
COMM-FBI

Enclosure

NOTE: Bufiles reflect Mrs. Kerns has written to the Director in the past concerning the topic of communism. The Director's letter 5/16/66 enclosed printed material and thanked her for her kind remarks concernin the FBI.

JRP:sab (3)

56 JUN 5 1967

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

TRUE COPY

May 24, 1967
New Orleans, Louisiana

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover:
Dear Sir:

My husband and I feel that you have given our Country a wonderful service. We know that the F. B. I. only investigates. Yesterday I took a course here in New Orleans that the Police are giving for women to protect themselves and children. Crime is getting so bad here. Negroes are raping old women and young ones too. As long as the Negroes here are being told by Stokely Carmichael, and Robert Williams from Cuba, they actually believe they can go out and do anything they want to do. They are not being punished and the new ruling of the Supreme Court is just arful. Sir, can you send me some copies of your recent address in Feb . on Stokely Carmickael. As you know he has been here, at two negro colleges, and one colleges already had trouble.

Thanking you
Mrs. Wm. Kerns
1401 Mazant St.
New Orleans,
La.

ITC 5-29-67
cat

ACR: 5-31-67
JRP: sab
nml

8 JRP

2

p-31

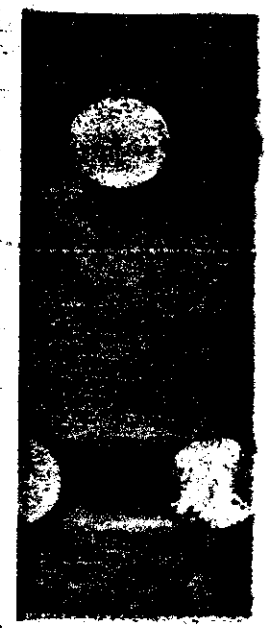
May 24, 1967
New Orleans, La.

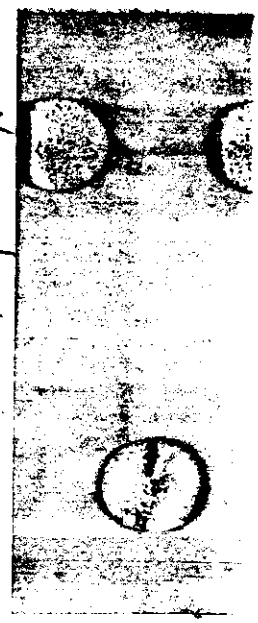
CRIME CONDITIONS
New Orleans, La.

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover:

Dear Sir:

My husband and I feel that you have given our country a wonderful service. We know that the F.B.I. only investigates. Yesterday I took a course here in New Orleans that the Police are giving for women to protect themselves and children. Crime is getting so bad here. Negroes are raping old women and young ones too. As long as the Negroes here are being led by Stokely Carmichael and Robert Williams, from Cuba, they actually believe they can go out and





3

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
nrad
t
e
sen
llivan
vel
otter
oom
olmes
andy

2

do anything they want to do. They are not being punished and the new ruling of the Supreme Court is just awful. Sir, can you send me some copies of your recent address in Feb. on Stokely Carmichael. As you know he has been here, at two negro colleges, and one colleges already had trouble.

Thanking you,
Mrs. Wm. Kerns,
1401 Magazine St.
New Orleans,
La.
70117

EXP. PROC.
12 MAY 26 1967

346

JRP:pab
xme

MAY 26 1967

8 JRP

4

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 4/12/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (94-502) (RUC)
Crime Conditions - Louisiana

SUBJECT: ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATION
POSTMARKED IN NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA
ON 3/26/66
RESEARCH (CORRESPONDENCE AND TOURS)
Re Buairtel to New Orleans 3/31/66.

On 4/12/66, Lt. W. A. SMITH, Criminal Division, Jefferson Parish Sheriff's Office, Courthouse, Gretna, Louisiana, and Lt. L. J. ESTOPINAL, Records Division, New Orleans Police Department, were made aware of the content of the captioned anonymous letter. They each advised they would take necessary steps to alert individuals in their departments of these contents.

3 - Bureau
2 - New Orleans

MMM:jms
(5)

62-32509-345

REC-32

10 APR 14 1966

no further action in Corres & Tours

CORRESPONDENCE

G. Wick

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

55 APR 25 1966

5

8-132 (Rev 5-21-64)

FBI

Date: 3/31/66

Transmit the following in

62-32509-344

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via Airtel

(Priority)

To: SAC, **New Orleans**

From: Director, FBI

ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATION
POSTMARKED IN NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, ON 3/26/66

RESEARCH (CORRESPONDENCE AND TOURS)
~~BUDED~~

Enclosed you will find:

- [X] Two copies of ~~self-explanatory~~ an anonymous communication ~~from captioned individual~~.
- [ ] One copy of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin.
- [ ] One copy of the Uniform Crime Reports bulletin.
- [ ] Other:

Take following action:

- [ ] Make discreet inquiries of established sources to determine reputation of captioned individual and/or organization. Under no circumstances should correspondent become aware of our interest.
- [ ] Have correspondent interviewed to determine whether correspondent has any information of interest to Bureau.
- [X] Have substance of enclosed communication made available to appropriate local law enforcement officials. ~~Retain copies of this communication in your possession at all times.~~
- [ ] Acknowledge enclosed communication by mailing enclosed Bureau publication or publications to correspondent to address indicated, following your determination of status in law enforcement. If correspondent is not type of person to whom we want to furnish this material, or does not have legitimate interest in law enforcement matters, correspondent should be contacted and informed that our budgetary limitations restrict its distribution and request cannot be granted. Advise Bureau of action taken, together with recommendation as to whether correspondent's name should be added to our mailing list.
- [ ] Submit results under above caption to reach Bureau no later than
- [ ] Submit results and recommendations as to whether or not Bureau should comply with request, under above caption, to reach Bureau no later than
- [X] Other: **On the basis of available information, Mrs. Sonfield is not identifiable in Bufiles.**

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tolson
Holmes
Gandy

MAILED (2)
MAR 31 1966
COMM-FBI

LCH:alb (5)

Sent Via _____ M Per _____

55 APR 25 1966

MAIL ROOM [ ] TELETYPE UNIT [ ]

6

TRUE COPY

Please investigate the following: ---

There are crooks operating here in New Orleans, Louisiana, & Metairie, La - Who own the buses, calling people to work (house work) & not letting them work, picking up money that way - approximately 40 people a day calling on these crooks - 40 people per one crook. One is Mrs. Sonfield, 315 Cuddihy Drive, Metairie, La; - off of Oakridge Park (road) This circle of houses on Oakridge Pk. road, directly off the Metairie bus stop, & on Cuddihy Drive, accross Railroad tracks, are owning the Transit Co. & crooking people out of their money, calling them to work & not letting them work --

REC 45 62-[illegible]1-344

APR 1 1966

7

United States Senate

Washington, D. C., March 4, 1964

Respectfully referred to

Mr. Alan H. Behmont
Assistant to the Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D.C.

for your information only.

CRIME Conditions
Louisiana

62-20509
NOT RECORDED
176 MAR 13 1964

4 MAR 1 1964

ENCLOSURE

~~ENCLOSURE~~

No Ack Nec
Dew
3-9-64

U.S.S.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—45109-8

57 MAR 17 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-56816 3

8

March 1, 1964

MAR 3

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Honorable Frank Lausche
United States Senate Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator Lausche:

As you know, Mr. William Davidson has written a series on crime in America which is presently appearing in The Saturday Evening Post. I am anxious to know if you have recently investigated the penetration of the Syndicate, Mafia or Cosa Nostra into Cleveland, Ohio. I suggest that between you and Secretary Celebrezze's efforts in Washington a possible identification of the degree of penetration of these racketeers in Ohio could be established.

I dislike guilt by association , but can not discount the degeneration possible in a state where betting and gambling are permitted in a State. Of course the profits from gambling are used to aid the racketeer in establishing a legitament business to compete with honest businessmen. Not to mention the racketeers illegitament pursuits.

Perhaps you could inquire of your Honorable Colleagues from the State of Louisiana as to how that State's police authorities plan to attack the largest industry in Louisiana. Actually, if Louisiana does not plan to aggressively enforce their laws, I have identified the rackets in Louisiana as adesirable addition to my portfolio and need confirmation of the apathy of authorities in re the rackets in Louisiana.

62

Next Senator, I call your attention to the American neglected Colonial Paradise. Suggest you investigate this abnormal situation. If you need capable leadership, I would volunteer for the position.

19

Honorable Frank [illegible]

Hope you have an opportunity in your busy and demanding schedule to investigate these two areas.

Look forward to your comments.

Most respectfully,

Paul G. Baily

Paul G. Baily

7404 Broadmoor Road
Mentor, Ohio 44060

10

Main Line of Mid-America

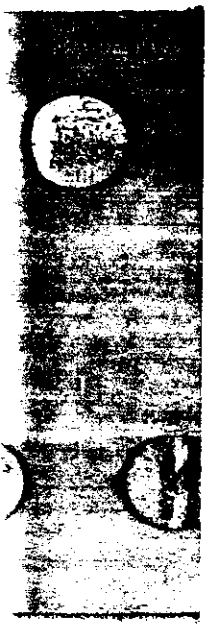
ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD

Date _____

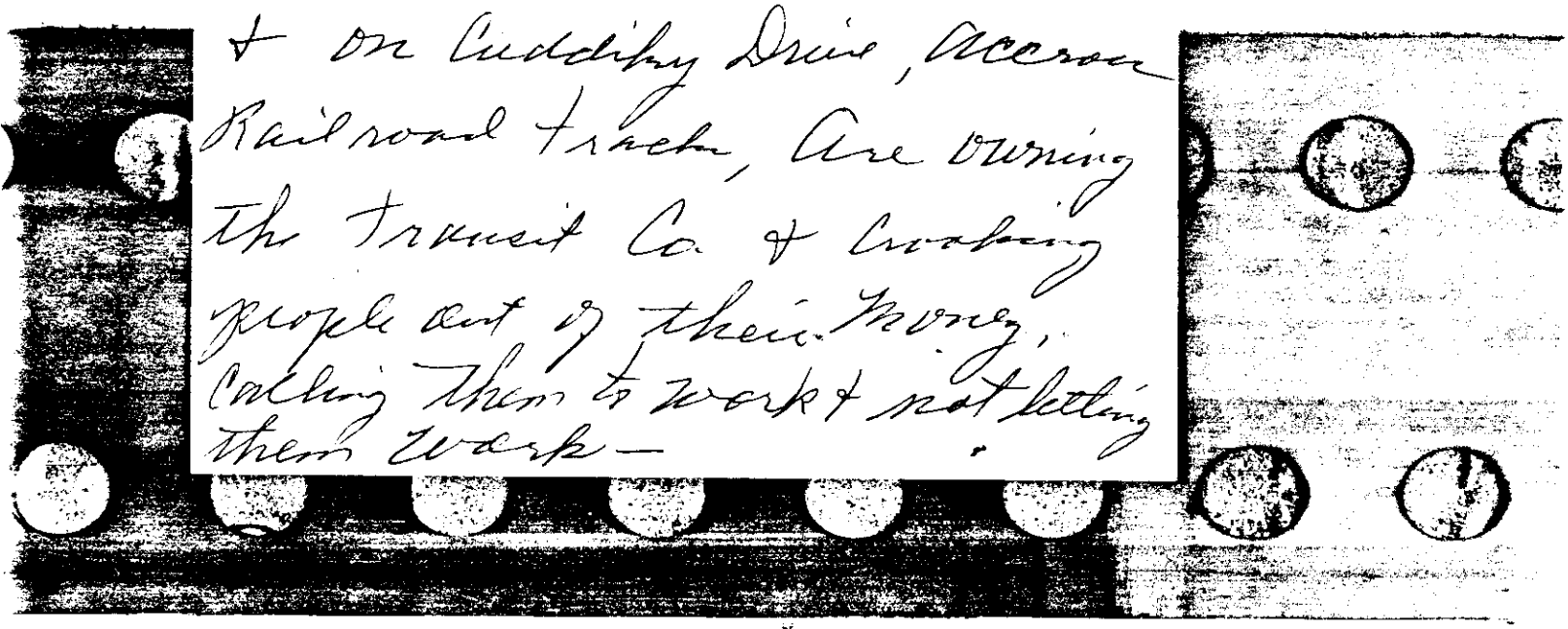
Please investigate the following :—

There Are Crooks Operating here in New Orleans, Louisiana & Metairie, La - Who run the buses, Calling people to work (house work) & not letting them work, picking up money that way — Approximately 40 people a day Calling on these Crooks - 40 people per one Crook (Ours)

One is Mrs. Longfield, 315
Cuddihy Drive, Metairie, La;—
Off of Oakridge Park (road)
This Circle of Houses on
Oakridge Pk. road, directly
off the Metairie bus stop,
& on Cuddihy Drive, Across
Railroad tracks, Are owning
the Transit Co & Crooking
people out of their Money,
Calling them to work & not letting
them work—







SAC, New Orleans 12-7-60

62-32509-343

Director, FBI Ex. 105

REC-16

2440 DUMAINE STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA
RESEARCH (CORRESPONDENCE AND TOURS)

Enclosed are two copies of an anonymous postal card received at the Bureau. You are requested to make a copy of this card available to local law enforcement officials at New Orleans, unless information in your files dictates otherwise.

Enclosures (2)

MAILED 27
DEC - 7 1960
COMM-FBI

RWE:mb
(4)

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

FBI

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

TRUE COPY

Sir,

I think you should investigate the RACKET going on at 2440 DUMAINE ST. here in New Orleans. Its run by "six" telephones in a small office at the above address sir. The entire opperation is a front believe me. I'd rather not give my name! V. F.W should get the income, but don't.

"Thank You Sir"

Rec'd.
Memo to SAC New Orleans
12-7-60
12-5-60
RMEfmb

14

ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATIONS
KEEP ENVELOPE ATTACHED

Sir,

I think you should investigate the RACKET going on at 2440 DUMAINE ST. here in New Orleans. Its run by "six" telephones in a small office at the above address sir. The entire opperation is a front believe me. I'd rather not give my name! V.F.W should get the income, but don't.

"THANK YOU SIR"

BB 3

NEW ORLEANS
DEC 3
2 PM
1960
LA.

USA
AIR MAIL

VIA AIR MAIL

F.B.I.
To JOHN EDGAR HOOVER,
WASHINGTON, D.C.

CORRESPONDENCE

12/5/60

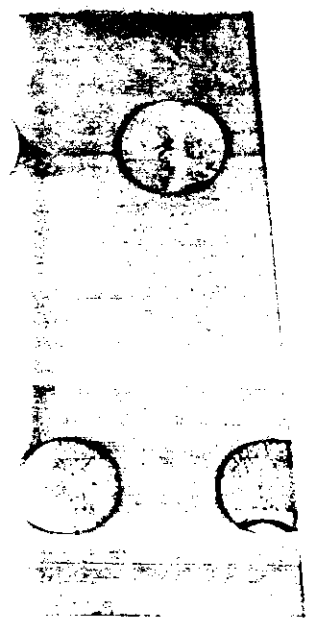
62-22501-STS

REC. 16

12-1-60
12-5-60
PWE/mb

15





4-11 (Rev. 2-25-57)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

5-21, 1957

TO:

___ Director
___ Mr. Tolson, 5744
___ Mr. Boardman, 5733
___ Mr. Belmont, 1742
___ Mr. Mohr, 5517
___ Mr. Parsons, 7621
___ Mr. Rosen, 5706
___ Mr. Tamm, 5256
___ Mr. Trotter, 4130 IB
___ Mr. Sizoo, 1742

___ Mr. Nichols, 5640
___ Mr. McGuire, 5642
___ Mr. Wick, 5634
___ Mr. DeLoach, 5636
___ Mr. Morgan, 5625

___ Mr. Jones, 4236
___ Mr. Leonard, 6222 IB
___ Mr. Waikart, 7204
___ Mr. Eames, 7206
___ Mr. Wherry, 5537

___ Mr. Nease, 5744
___ Miss Gandy, 5633
___ Mr. Holloman, 5633

___ Records Branch
___ Perc. Records, 6631
___ Reading Room, 5531
___ Mail Room, 5533
___ Teletype, 5644
___ Code Room, 4642
___ Mechanical, B-110
___ Supply Room, B-216
___ Tour Room, 5625

___ Miss Lurz
___ Mrs. Faber
___ Miss McCord
___ Miss Rogers
___ Miss Loper
___ Miss Chidboy

___ See Me
___ For Your Info

___ For appropriate action

___ Note & Return

MAY 21 6 44 PM '57
RECEIVED-TOLSON
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

RECORDED-42

62-1

In connection with the Director's inquiry as to whether information on Governor Long of Louisiana receiving a payoff was furnished Internal Revenue Service, you are advised that it was furnished to

(over)

L. B. Nichols
Room 5640, Ext. 691

Memo to No. 1 Mem & Section Chiefs Invest. Div. 5-23-57

32509-34

JUN 10 1957

12 1957

16

January 14, 1957

Crime Conditions
New Orleans

Mr. Ed Shaver
Dunn, Louisiana

INDEXED-95
RECORDED - 95

62-32509-341

Dear Mr. Shaver:

Your letter postmarked January 2, 1957, has been received.

Although I appreciate the interest prompting your writing, on the basis of information you furnished, there does not appear to be a violation of any Federal law coming within the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI. It is suggested that you continue to rely upon your local law enforcement authorities in this regard.

In the event you have information relating to criminal activities coming within the scope of this Bureau's authority, I hope you will not hesitate to contact the representatives of our New Orleans Office.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

cc - New Orleans, with copy of incoming
ATTENTION SAC: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.

NOTE: No telephone directory for Dunn, Louisiana, to check spelling of correspondent's name.

DCL:gfs
(4)

Tolson
Nichols
Boardman
Belmont
Mason
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Nease
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

67 JAN 22 1957

JAN 14 1957

Dunn Louisiana 12-20-56

F.B.I. Dept of Justice

J Edgar Hoover

Washington D.C.

Dear Sir

Wish to Call your attention To a Cafe & truck Stop, located at Dunn Louisiana, Richland Parish, Highway 80, North Louisiana This Place has always been a sore Spot, Causing lots of trouble, Girls are kept there for truck drivers for a price Numerous girls have been apprehended for dates, Spreading of disease etc The Church has tried to stop this place Seems the local law inforcements are not interested 62-32509-341

RECORDED - 95

3 JAN 15 1957

The FBI at New Orleans and State troopers [illegible] the proof would have to be furnished

INDEXED - 95

18

I thought the FBI would always
get the needed proof
I have wrote the F.B.I. at
New Orleans about this place
I know that they date in this
building. School children catch
the school busses + church
busses there. This place has
made this town unfit to live
in for decent people
would like a investigation
of the people who operate
this place also investigate
the people who own this place
now. Something of their back
ground etc.
Would like for you to write the
F B I at New Orleans about
this place - Respt Yours
Ed Shaner

14/57

14

TRUE COPY

Dunn Louisiana 12-20-56
F. B. I. Dept of Justice
J Edgar Hoover
Washington D.C.

Dear Sir

Wish to call your attention to a Cafe & truck stop, located at Dunn Louisiana, Richland Parish, Highway 80, North Louisiana This place has always been a sore spot. Causing lots of trouble, girls are kept there for truck drivers for a price Minors girls have been approched for dates, spreading of diease etc The church has tried to stop this place seems the local law inforcements are not interested

The FBI at New Orleans and State troopers say the proof would have to be furnished I thought the FBI would always get the needed proof

I have wrote the F. B. I. at New Orleans about this place I know that they date in this building school children catch the school busses & church busses there. This place has made this town unfit to live in for decent people would like a investogation of the people who operate this place also investgate the people who own this place now. something of their back ground etc.

Would like for you to write the FBI at New Orleans about this place -- Respt Yours
/s/ Ed Shaver

1/4/57
DCL

1/4/57

20

RECORDED - 122

62-32509-340

INDEXED - 122

September 1, 1951

Mr. William L. Donnels
Editor
The Federationist
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Donnels:

Your communication dated August 25, 1951, with enclosure, has been received in the absence of Mr. Hoover from Washington and I am taking the liberty of acknowledging it. You may be sure that he will appreciate your interest in bringing the observations you set forth to his attention.

As you know, the FBI has no jurisdiction in matters of a purely local interest and can take no action in regard to them.

Sincerely yours,

Helen W. Gandy
Secretary

G.I.R.-9

NOTE: Mr. Donnels is on the mailing list for the Uniform Crime Reports and general material. Since the matters he mentioned are of a political nature and since personalities are involved, it is not believed that Mr. Hoover should repl directly lest any statement might be misinterpreted.

HOK:mms Jane

CC: New Orleans

Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Alden
Belmont
Laughlin
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

COMM-FBI
SEP 1 - 1951
MAILED 18

52 SEP 20 1951

OFFICIALLY ENDORSED LABOR NEWSPAPER
(The Truth Hurts None, But The Offender)
SEAFARERS INTERNATIONAL UNION (Gulf District)
GULF COAST METAL TRADES COUNCIL
LOUISIANA'S ONLY RECOGNIZED LABOR PAPER

THE FEDERATIONIST LABOR'S PAPER

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL NEW ORLEANS, LA.

WM. L. DONNELS, Uncle Bill - Editor, And A. F. L. Organizer

JOS. L. DONNELS, Superintendent, And Treasurer

Phone MAgnolia 3123 (Established July, 1917) 426-28 Chartres St., N. O., La., U. S. A.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Alden
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Laughlin
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

August 25, 1951

Hon: Edgar Hoover
U.S.Dept. of Justice
Washington, D.C.

Hon; Sir.

I sincerely appreciate your kind remarks in your letter some time past in reference to the publication of your Speech before the Grand Lodge of New York. I did not answer your letter because I know you are busy and did not want to needlessly bother you.

However, conditions have steadily grown worse in New Orleans with Gamblers, prostitutes, sex fiends rapists and dope fiends operating practically open, and apparently with the knowledge and consent of our not to be proud of Mayor de Lesseps S. Morrison.

Morrison, was elected head of the Mayors National Association, because he was acclaimed as the wonder boy Mayor of New Orleans, who closed N.O. overnight- when in reality the city was closed by and through the efforts of Col. Adair Watters, former supt. of Police. Morrison finally forced Col. Watters to resign, and the crime syndicated are more entrenched than ever, with Mayor Morrison wearing a hypocritical halo.

EXPEDITE PROCESSING.
AUG 28 1951

I am sending you copy of letter to Milo B. Williams, of N.O. which is self explanatory, as information to you. Assuring you that I deeply appreciate your sincere efforts to rid N.O. as well as the Nation of organized Crime, and Communists, and assuring you of my everlasting gratitude, If I can in my feeble way assist you in any manner, please let me know, as I will make any sacrifice to assist. with every good wish, and be assured the Supreme Architect of The Universe as well as the good people of the U.S. [illegible] in your efforts, I am

Sincerely & Fraternally
Wm. L. Donnels
W. L. Donnels

1162-33507-340

ENCL (1) RECORDED - 122
SEP 8 1951
INDEXED - 122 EX-76 18
EX-76

Defenders Of Democracy — Champions Of Free Labor

NOTICE! This newspaper is not affiliated with YEARBOOKS or YEARLY REVIEWS.

22

OFFICIALLY ENDORSED LABOR NEWSPAPER SEAFARERS INTERNATIONAL UNION (Gulf District)
GULF COAST METAL TRADES COUNCIL
(The Truth Hurts None, But The Offender) LOUISIANA'S ONLY RECOGNIZED LABOR PAPER

WM. L. DONNELS,
Uncle Bill - Editor,
And
A. F. L. Organizer

THE FEDERATIONIST
LABOR'S PAPER

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL NEW ORLEANS, LA.

JOS. L. DONNELS,
Superintendent,
And
Treasurer

Phone MAgnolia 3123 (Established July, 1917) 426-28 Chartres St., N. O., La., U. S. A.

Mr. Milo B. Williams, Atty.
Carondelet Bldg.
New Orleans, La.

August 25, 1951

REGISTERED MAIL

RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

Dear Sir:

My son Leroy and a young lawyer who happendd to be present in my office when you called, informed me that you asked for me "Wm. L. Donnels" and when informed that I was out stated and I Quote:

"Is Bill Donnels here? Answer: "No he isn't." " You know who I am?" The answer: "I believe you are Mr. Milo Williams." "Thats right, you better tell Bill Donnels he had better watch his step," turned around walked out, and then came back stating:

"You know I represented your father at one time and I know a lot of things about him, tell him he had better watch his step."

I deny that you have ever represented me at any time, or in any way and if, as you state, you know something the general public should know then you have been derelict in your duty by not making it known before this and I challange you to do your worst.

Apparently your attempt at Blackmail or Intimidation, is the result of ordinance to Jail Lottery Vendors, as follows: and I Quote.

"Mr. Mayor and Members of the Commission Council, as proof of the moral degenerecy in New Orleans, I had the un-happy experiance of sitting in Judge Moore's Court, when MILO WILLIAMS, Atty. started from the front of the court and going down the aisle asking practically everyone present ARE YOU A LOTTERY CASE---I am in a position to prove these statements and you can take any action against me you desire. I am sending copies of this letter, under Registered Mail to the following:

New Orleans Bar Association
New Orleans Commission Council
Hon. Edgar Hover, F. B. I.
The District Atty. of New Orleans
The Times Picayune
New Orleans States
New Orleans Item
Associated Press
United Press

Yours truly,

Wm. L. Donnels
Wm. L. Donnels

Defenders Of Democracy Champions Of Free Labor

NOTICE! This newspaper is not affiliated with YEARBOOKS or YEARLY REVIEWS.

42 62-32509-34

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI DATE: January 22, 1951

FROM : SAC, New Orleans, La.

SUBJECT: ALVIN A. COBB
INFORMATION CONCERNING
Crime Conditions

ReBulet to captioned individual at New Orleans, Louisiana, dated January 9, 1951, copy of which was designated for this office along with a copy of a lengthy telegram which COBB had recently transmitted to the Bureau.

For the Bureau's information, this office has had considerable contact through the years with Mr. COBB, who has been a self-styled private investigator for 25 years. He has a brother, LLOYD COBB, who is a wealthy attorney and who represented the WILLIAM G. HELIS interests in New Orleans. ALVIN A. COBB was an independent candidate against Mayor deLESSEPS S. MORRISON in the last mayoralty race, being a self-styled Dixiecrat candidate, and the Dixiecrats openly disavowed sponsoring him. He received approximately 4,000 votes out of approximately 300,000 votes cast, and his limited campaign over radio and public address system consisted primarily of attacks on Mayor MORRISON and advocating a strong "white supremacy" vote. He is the subject of a closed case in this office entitled "ALVIN A. COBB; IMPERSONATION," New Orleans File 47-1223. Recent New Orleans newspaper publicity in connection with the forthcoming hearings by the Kefauver Committee states that ALVIN COBB has been seen at the Committee headquarters and had stated that he had conducted considerable investigation on behalf of the Kefauver Committee.

By appointment, Mr. COBB visited this office on January 20, 1951, and talked at great length concerning his past experiences. He said that since his defeat in the mayoralty race, he has made five trips to Washington to confer with various Senators and other officials concerning crime conditions in New Orleans, and for the purpose of exposing Mayor MORRISON as an associate of the criminal element. He states he has sent many telegrams to President TRUMAN and Attorney General McGRATH, as well as to the Bureau. He says that at present he is "completely broke" and owes Western Union $48.00 for telegrams. COBB rambled on at great length on general conditions in New Orleans, strongly criticizing Mayor MORRISON and the New Orleans Police Department. He indicated that he has been in contact with investigators of the Kefauver Committee and had last visited their headquarters on the date of his visit to this office. He stated that Mr. DOWNEY RICE, legal advisor, was now "mad at him" and would not advise him of the identities of all persons to be subpoenaed by the Committee, despite the fact that COBB had previously furnished considerable information to RICE. COBB further advised RICE he hesitated to furnish further information because the girl secretary for the Committee in New Orleans is also the secretary of the so-called New Orleans Crime Commission, which was appointed by Mayor MORRISON, and is also the secretary for GASPAR GULLOTTA, self-styled Mayor of Bourbon Street in the New Orleans French Quarter, whom COBB describes as a racketeer.

JML:mas
62-2042

COPIES DESTROYED
170 SEP 17 1964
455
FEB 5 1951

RECORDED - 61
1961

24

January 22, 1951

Director, FBI

COBB went on at great length but was unable to furnish any information pertaining to a Federal violation within the investigative jurisdiction of this Bureau. This was tactfully pointed out to him and he appeared satisfied on his departure.

COBB closely borders upon being a crank. He is apparently a prolific letter writer and sender of telegrams. This background is furnished for the Bureau's information in order that future contacts by COBB may be evaluated.

25

January 9, 1951

RECORDED - 101
INDEXED - 101
EX-37

62-32509-338

G.L.R.-8

Mr. Alvin A. Cobb
2520 Marengo Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Cobb:

This will acknowledge receipt of your telegram dated January 7, 1951, furnishing the text of your communication to Senator Kefauver.

If there is information in your possession indicating a violation of a Federal law within the investigative jurisdiction of this Bureau, you may desire to furnish the details to Mr. J. M. Lopez, Special Agent in Charge of our New Orleans Office, 1300 Masonic Temple Building, New Orleans 12, Louisiana.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

RECEIVED DIRECTOR
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
JAN 10 10 1951

JAN 10 1951

JAN 9 6 17 PM '51
RECEIVED
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

cc - New Orleans (with copy of incoming)

Alvin A. Cobb is mentioned in New Orleans Crime Survey report of October 15, 1959, as a private detective and a one time candidate for mayor of New Orleans. In 1949 he furnished information to local newspapers concerning handbook operations in the city of New Orleans (62-75147-33-61 pg 142). He sent a telegram to the Bureau in Sept 1949 concerning local crime and vice and requested Bureau assistance and was advised there appeared to be no violation within the jurisdiction of the FBI. (62-32509-337). In 1941 he was the subj of an Impersonation case in which prosecution was declined. (47-21627)

JGL:BSW:EHW:wmj

Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Belmont
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN - 8 1951

WESTERN UNION

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

WU 003 NL PD

NEW ORLEANS LA JAN 7

J EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR FBI

THIS IS A COPY OF THE FOLLOWING TELEGRAM SENT TO- US SENATOR ESTES KEFAUVER SENATE OFFICE BLDG WASHINGTON DC. QUOTE

STILL WAITING FULFILLMENT PROMISES MADE BY YOU AND OTHERS CONNECTED WITH CRIME COMMISSION RELATIVE TO CONTACT OF INVESTIGATORS STOP HAVE LIST OF WITNESSES AS WELL AS RECORDS TO PROVE EFFORTS BY MAYOR MORRISON TO DECEIVE CRIME COMMISSION WITH TEMPORARY LAST MINUTE REFORM WAVE IN THIS CITY WHICH IS SECOND TO NONE IN THE NATION FOR CRIME, VICE AND GRAFT INFECTED RACKETS STOP CAN PROVE OPERATION OF STRONG ARM AND POLICE PROTECTED RACKETS INCLUDING ONE OPERATED WITH GAMBLING MACHINES DISTRIBUTED HERE THROUGH MEANS OF INTERSTATE COMMERCE, SAID RACKET WAS SPONSORED AND IS CONDONED BY MAYOR MORRISON STOP I HAVE RECORDS, WITNESSES AND OTHER EVIDENCE SUFFICIENT TO PROVE THAT MAYOR DELESSEPS MORRISON REQUIRES YOUR ATTENTION MORE THAN THE MUCH ADVERTISED AND PUBLICIZED NOTORIOUS CHARACTERS WHO DO NOT OPERATE IN NEW ORLEANS STOP MAYOR MORRISONS ACTIVITIES CAUSED THE BIRTH OF THE CRIME COMMISSION WHEN HE WAS SEEKING GLORY AND PUBLICITY BY CLAIMING CRIME WAS AT ITS PEAK IN THIS AND OTHER CITIES

END 1.

RECORDED - 101
EX-37
JAN 18 1951

September 26, 1949

RECORDED - 101 62-32509-337

Mr. Alvin Cobb
2130 Robin Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Cobb:

Your telegram of September 22, 1949, has been received and a review of the information you related fails to reflect any matter within the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI. It is suggested that you may wish to contact the Attorney General of your state in that regard.

In the event you have additional data in your possession pertaining to the violation of a Federal law investigated by this organization please furnish complete details to Mr. Percy Wyly, Special Agent in Charge of our New Orleans Office, 1300 Masonic Temple Building, New Orleans 12, Louisiana.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

DE-INDEXED
DATE: 7-1-59
13

WN:mjp

CC New Orleans

Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Wohr
le. Room
se
v

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 12
SEP 27 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

OCT 14 1949

RECEIVED BY
S DEPT OF JUSTICE
SEP 27 12 47 PM '49

SEP 26 8

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 23 1949

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WESTERN UNION

WU004 LONG NL PD

NEW ORLEANS LA SEP 22 1949

HON J EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CAN FURNISH SUFFICIENT INFORMATION TO CONVINCE YOU THAT "COSTELLA NIGHTMARE" IS A SMOKE SCREEN FOR GRAFT INFECTED GAMBLING RACKETS, VICE AND WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC THAT FLOURISHES IN NEW ORLEANS WITH KNOWLEDGE OF PUBLIC OFFICIALS WHO DECEIVE AND APPEASE THE PUBLIC WITH TOKEN RAIDS. I CAN ENLIGHTEN YOU ON THE CAMPAIGN FUND SYSTEM PRACTICED BY THE VOICE THAT CRIES FOR YOUR HELP TO CRUCIFY COSTELLO. OTHER THAN DESIRING GOOD GOVERNMENT I AM NOT INTERESTED IN POLITICS. IF YOU WANT TO PROVE THAT CRIME DOES NOT PAY I BELIEVE I CAN MAKE IT POSSIBLE. AS A CITIZEN REQUESTING RELIEF ON BEHALF OF CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS FOR THE ELIMINATION OF POLITICAL GANGSTERISM THAT SEEKS TO DESTROY OUR NATION I WAIT UPON YOUR PERSONAL REPLY

RECORDED - 101
INDEXED - 101

62-32507-337

ALVIN COBB 2150 ROBIN ST

645A SEP 23

ack 9-26-09

cc: Mr. Nichols

21

WU 3 SHEET 2

AND THAT THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT WAS NEEDED TO HELP ERADICATE SAME STOP THIS HONOR NOW FEARS AN INVESTIGATION HERE UNLESS SAME CONCERNS ONLY OUT OF TOWN CHARACTERS WHO HE USES AS A SMOKE SCREEN AND SCAPEGOAT STOP I HAVE THE EVIDENCE TO PROVE THAT VERY CLOSE ASSOCIATES OF MAYOR MORRISON ARE NOTORIOUS OUTLAW CHARACTERS ONE OF WHOM IS A GANGSTER CRIMINAL WHO SERVED THREE PENITENTIARY TERMS AND WHO HAS BEEN KEPT ON CITY PAYROLL CONTRARY TO CIVIL SERVICE DURING LAST FIVE YEARS BY MAYOR MORRISON STOP I HAVE MADE MORE CONTRIBUTIONS TO CRIME COMMISSION THAN ANY OTHER CITIZEN THEREFORE I ASK THAT AN OPEN HEARING BE HELD HERE IN NEW ORLEANS AND THE GUILTY EXPOSED AND PUNISHED STOP IF YOU REALLY WANT TO STIMULATE DEMOCRACY WITH TRUTH JUSTICE AND HONEST GOVERNMENT CONTACT ME IN THE NEAR FUTURE AS I AM AT YOUR SERVICE WITHOUT LIMITATIONS UNQUOTE

ALVIN A COBB

711A JAN 8.

CC Mr Rosen

30

NO RECORDED
EX-133 62-32209-334

May 7, 1946

Mr. Clyde H. Jones
415 Esplanade Avenue
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Jones:

I have for acknowledgment your telegram of April 25, 1946, in which you furnished information to this Bureau. The interest and courtesy which prompted you to call this matter to my attention are indeed appreciated.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation is limited to the investigation of violations of Federal statutes. Since the subject matter of your telegram appears to be a local violation, I regret that this Bureau can take no action under the circumstances. I would suggest that you may wish to discuss this case with the appropriate New Orleans city officials.

Should you receive information which you believe to be a matter of interest to this Bureau, please feel free to communicate with Mr. C. E. Weeks, Special Agent in Charge of our New Orleans Field Division, 1308 Masonic Temple Building, New Orleans 12, Louisiana.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

CC - New Orleans (With copy of incoming)

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 15
MAY 8 1946 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

TJM:aep

59 JUN 11 1946

31

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 26 1946

WU1 NL PD

WESTERN UNION

NEWORLEANS LA APR 25 1946

E HOOVER, FBI

ON APRIL 24 ABOUT 9:00 AM DICK SPINKS ORDINARY SEAMAN WHO JUST SIGNED OFF THE SS WILLIAM HARPER, OF WATERMAN SS CORP. WAS ROBBED OF OVER $150.00 NEAR MACKS BAR ON CANAL ST HERE IN N.O. ABOUT 11:00 AM I TOOK HIM TO THE GREYHOUND BUS STATION TO GO HOME BEING TOO DRUNK TO RIDE THE BUS I TOOK THE DISPATCHERS ADVICE AND HAD HIM SENT TO THE FIRST PRECINCT POLICE STATION TO SOBER UP. AT THE TIME HE WENT TO THE POLICE STATION HE HAD FIFTEEN DOLLARS IN CASH IN HIS SEAMAN WALLET. WHEN HE LEFT IT WAS NOT THERE. ILL SWEAR TO THE LAST IT WAS THERE WHEN HE WAS PICKED UP BY THE POLICE. IT OFTEN HAPPENS HERE FROM WHAT I HAVE HEARD OTHER SEAMEN SAY. CANT THE GOVERNMENT DO SOMETHING ABOUT THIS ROTTEN CITY. THE CITY OFFICIALS SEEM TO BE VERY SLACK. MR SPINKS WAS WONDERING WHY HE BOTHERED WITH BEING IN THE ARMY IN THE PACIFIC FOR SEVERAL YEARS IF THIS IS THE FREEDOM FROM FEAR HE WAS FIGHTING FOR. I WONDER TOO AS ONE OF THE HAND FULL OF SEAMAN THAT WAS BLOOD VEIN OF THIS WAR ILL STILL FIGHT ALTHOUGH IT IS DISGUSTING AT TIMES. ANY WAY I CAN HOPE CONTACT ME AT 1415 ESPLANADE AVE NO. THANK YOU FOR WHAT YOU CAN DO

CLYDE H JONES

705A APR 26

24 9:00 AM SS $150.00 11:00 AM 1415..

RECORDED
INDEXED

RDED

CCN:RM
62-32509-335

February 2, 1945

EX-9

Mr. Jeff Kimble
Sondheimer, Louisiana

RE: GENERAL CRIME SURVEY

Dear Mr. Kimble:

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your letter of January 25, 1945, and to thank you for your interest in forwarding the information to this Bureau.

Please be advised that the data which you have furnished does not fall within the investigative jurisdiction of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. However, I am forwarding copies of your letter to the Special Agent in Charge of the New Orleans Field Division of this Bureau located at 1308 Masonic Temple, New Orleans 12, Louisiana, for his information. I suggest that you communicate with him should you receive further information which you believe of interest.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

cc - New Orleans (with cc incoming)

It is suggested that the information which Mr. Kimble claims to possess might be of interest to your office in connection with the general crime survey program. The Bureau's files indicate a Selective Service case concerning one Jeff Davis Kimble was closed by the Little Rock Field Division on December 10, 1943, when the United States Attorney declined prosecution.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 3
★ FEB 3 - 1945 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

74 FEB 21 1945

Sondheimer, Louisiana,
January 25, 1945

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

Dear Sir:

I see a lot in the papers about drafting labor. I am a laborer - I farm and work inn a defense plant during o seasons. I am willing to be drafted if need be but I would h to be drafted and have all the racketeers and gamblers left at home to prey on my friends and family. We have a lot of fine yound men in the army now who have gone off to fight and die for a bunch of gamblers and racketeers who are getting rich off the poor folks at home.

I am a family man and have six children. I want to raise them in a decent community. Out community is running over with professional gamblers and racketeers who ought to be producing something or fighting for their country.

I think it is high time that something be done to stop this preying on the public. Our local enforcement officials are being paid off or are professional gamblers themselves and there is no hope of their helping us. The poor people are being exploited on every hand by the racketeers and by the landlords who charge 25% interest and make big charges for overhead expenses.

RECORDED & INDEXED 162-32507-335

I can show you and will be willing to point out to your man as many as 200 able bodied men who are doing nothing but run gambling dives, poker and dice games, slot machines and the like. These men and their like all over the country are going to be the cause of our losing the war on the home front even if our armies are the winners on the battle field.

Please investigate and do something about the gamblers and racketeers in this section and answer this letter, please.

Yours truly,

Jeff Kimble

Jeff Kimble

Office Memorandum · UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO:

FROM:

SUBJECT:

DATE: 9-20-44

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Carson
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Jones
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Gandy
CORTWRIGHT

From Walter Winchell.

RECORDED 62-32507-334
INDEXED 145
EX-7
27 MAR 24 1944

1 APR 6 1944

SIX

Houma Louisiana
February 23rd, 1944.

To Hoover

Mr. Walter Winchell
c/o The Daily Mirror
New York City.

Dear Sir:

A few weeks ago, I heard you say that some one was coming down to New Orleans to investigate claims that "it was an open city." The address on the enclosed card is that of a disorderly house about 100 feet from the Induction Center. It is also true that there is some soliciting by cab drivers -- and I have seen soldiers and sailors drink liquor and beer after midnight.

Perhaps another investigation should be made!

Very truly yours
Sam Charpentier
SAM CHARPENTIER

Cartwright

REC
&
INDEXED

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JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

CC-287

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

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

October 9, 1943

LRP:AR
Call 10:50 A.M.

MEMORANDUM FOR *THE DIRECTOR*

SAC Guerin phoned Mr. Pennington relative to the declaration of Martial Law by Governor Sam Jones of Louisiana in Plaquemines Parish this morning.

It appears that for some time there has been considerable argument between the Governor and Parish Authorities over the Governor's appointment of Walter J. Blaize as Sheriff. The Governor's contention is that he has the power to appoint a sheriff to fill an existing vacancy. Parish authorities contend that a sheriff should be elected.

Mr. Guerin stated the Governor has taken just about as much as he can and this morning 31 trucks loaded with Louisiana State Guard proceeded to the barricade placed at the entrance to the Parish. In addition, Mr. Guerin has been informed that the Guard has sent out a flanking party to enter the Parish from the rear. According to Mr. Guerin it looks very much as if there will be actual fighting in the attempt to place Sheriff Blaize in office.

Respectfully,

A. Rosen

RECORDED & INDEXED

62-32509-3

F B I

14 OCT 12 1943

EX-45

We are doing nothing whatsoever.

FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES DEFENSE BONDS AND STAMPS

52 OCT 18 1943

New Orleans, Louisiana
August 27, 1943

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Director, FBI

RE: NEW ORLEANS POLICE DEPARTMENT
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

Dear Sir:

In order that the Bureau will be currently informed as to the conditions which presently exist concerning the New Orleans Police Department, I am outlining herein certain data which has been prepared by me for this purpose.

I know that the Bureau has over a period of years received information from various sources as to the slot-machines and gambling activities which have been permitted to operate in the city of New Orleans and also as to the alleged connection of different police officials with these rackets. It can be said in this connection, that the same conditions generally are now in existence notwithstanding considerable agitation and efforts to correct engendered by editorials and news articles appearing in local newspapers. A few weeks ago, Mr. GEORGE REYER, the Superintendent of Police, asserted in response to an inquiry: "I have no evidence of any gambling going on" in New Orleans, which statement brought about a wave of protest and the subsequent publication of photographs of gambling houses in operation. Although the great majority of well known houses of prostitution were closed about a year ago upon instructions of the United States Army authorities, it is known that some call houses are still in operation in addition to the number of girls who operate out of honky tonks and beer joints and similar places of ill repute.

In connection with the gambling situation, however, it has been ascertained that one of the most recent and common methods of circumventing regulations pertaining to dice and card games is the establishment of a club which entitles the members to engage in such games of chance. It is also known that the bookmaking establishments and race track betting places operate under police protection, and as a matter of fact, two detectives, namely: JOHN BARRADAT and HENRY LUTHJENS, are reported to act as collectors for Captain E. L. DeLATTE who is in charge of the First Precinct Police Station. Captain HENRY ASSET, attached to the headquarters of the Police Department, is considered as the Superintendent's right-hand man and in one instance, it is known that he receives $10.00 weekly from a small "bookie." The distribution of money collected as described herein is not known.

RECORDED

62-32509-

ERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
SEP 15 1943
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

53 OCT 2 1943

Director, August 27, 1943

Some months ago, the Louisiana State Police operating under the specific instructions of Governor SAM JONES entered Orleans Parish (city of New Orleans) for the purpose of conducting investigations and making a series of raids of known bookmaking establishments. The argument advanced in political circles for such a move on the part of the Governor was that these activities produced source of revenue available to the Old Regulars (New Orleans political organization) which organization was politically opposed to the administration of Governor JONES. However, the aggressiveness of the raids originally instituted by the State Police was somewhat lessened when it was subsequently ascertained that the members of that organization themselves began to enjoy the benefits of the payments previously afforded only to the members of the New Orleans City Police Department. It is also known that Captain JOHN DeARMOND of the Louisiana State Police was subsequently eased out of his position and finally released from the State Police because of his acceptance of "bribes" from different gamblers in this city.

As an example of the lust which the majority of the New Orleans Police Department are imbued with, it has been learned from one WILLIE MORSE, a negro who peddles watermelons on the corner of Broad and Calliope Streets, New Orleans, that each evening a motorcycle patrolman drives by and collects $1.00 from him which allegedly is turned over to the Captain of the Twelfth Precinct. This is not, of course, any payment for any legal privilege, but MORSE is permitted to park his truck off the sidewalk into the weeds and then places a few watermelons alongside the street which is neither used for driving or for pedestrian purposes.

The patrolmen in the downtown sections and also in the outlying districts have knowledge of the gambling establishments which are now in operation today, and an agent recently in contacting a patrolman in connection with official business had displayed to him a ticket on a race which the officer in question had received in connection with a winning bet he had placed.

The employees of the New Orleans Police Department have for many years received salaries which are reputed to be the lowest of any large police department in the entire United States. I am quoting the salary schedule below:

Patrolman	$152.00 per month
Sergeants of Precinct Stations	160.00 per month
Lieutenants of Precinct Stations	170.00 per month
Detectives	183.00 per month
Lieutenant of Detectives	191.00 per month
Captains	214.00 per month

From the above figures, however, there is a 10% deduction which was placed into effect in 1932, and which has not been reinstated. As a result a policeman today receives approximately $137 per month as his base pay. From this sum

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sizeable deductions are made such as a 5% sum for a pension and retirement fund. In addition, the Victory Tax deduction of 20% is in effect today and there are also certain political contributions which are invariably needed for divers purposes which add to the sum which is deducted from the base pay of the police officer. It is noted, therefore, that the bi-monthly salary check of a patrolman is actually less than $50.00, and that of a detective is just about $60.00 per pay check.

Since the advent of war and the definite increased cost of living, many employees of the police department have sought additional income through extra work and odd jobs. The exact number of such employees is not definitely known although the information available reflects that more than 50% of them have found employment at Delta Shipyards, Higgins Industries, Inc., or at Todd Johnson's Dry Docks, and many as taxi-cab drivers. It is known that such jobs have been obtained with the full knowledge and approval of the Superintendent of Police and as a matter of fact, he furnishes a letter to the police officer who is desirous of obtaining additional work. It has been reported that the Superintendent of Police has stated that of course if the officer performs his duties for the police department, no objection can be made if he is anxious to secure outside employment. It is known though that many of the officers leave their shifts earlier than the usual quitting time and obviously, if they work on other jobs for either four or eight hour periods, their efficiency in connection with their police department jobs is necessarily effected.

A number of the New Orleans Police Department representatives are permanently assigned to local business houses, places of amusement, railroad stations, etc., and are paid by those business institutions although they are directly connected with the police department. For example, a Lieutenant of Police, and a patrolman are assigned to the Roosevelt Hotel and are paid by that firm. Another is assigned to a bank whereas another police officer is in attendance at the telephone company at all times. It will be recalled that in a form letter to the Bureau from this office under date of August 8, 1943, information was set forth indicating that as of June 30, 1943, there were 840 police employees in the police department. It was further indicated that in the eighteen month period preceding June 1943, 168 individuals had separated themselves from the service which is approximately nine employees per month.

During the past few weeks, a rather large number of crimes including hold-ups and robberies have taken place in the city of New Orleans, and on August 24, 1943, District Attorney J. BERNARD COCKE, in an open letter to the Superintendent of Police, called his attention to the steady rise of crimes during the past year. It was indicated that the records showed that from July 15, 1943, to August 18, 1943, there had been reported to the New Orleans Police Department, 57 hold-ups and robberies and a survey further revealed that of the above-mentioned number of crimes, eight were committed by white men, two by color unknown and the remaining 47 crimes were perpetrated by negroes. Of the 57 reported hold-ups, the records showed that ten were followed by arrests while in 47 robberies, no arrests were made. The records also indicate that a number of the victims suffered beatings from the hands of the hold-up men. A reorganization of the police department was called for by the District Attorney who incident-

ally has been at odds with the police department over a period of years. The Superintendent of Police GEORGE REYER has been away on a vacation since he completed his visit to the Convention of the International Association of Chiefs of Police at Detroit, Michigan, some weeks ago.

With further reference to Superintendent of Police GEORGE REYER, information has been received that he is being kept in office by Major ROBERT MAESTRI because the latter does not want to be "put on the spot" at this time of being compelled to make another selection because of the coming election. In other words, he would necessarily alienate the supporters of the unsuccessful candidates for the position of Superintendent of Police. It is also known that about a year and a half ago, Superintendent REYER suffered a stroke in his office and as a result his illness has been prolonged. There have been reports that REYER has attempted to resign on different occasions but has always been persuaded to remain in office by Mayor MAESTRI. His office hours are to his own making and very seldom can he be reached in the afternoon hours and then only from Tuesday to Saturday. A Captain of Police has confidentially advised an agent of this office that Superintendent REYER is suffering from a condition of paresis and is really not physically capable of handling the duties of Superintendent of Police of the city of New Orleans. In his absence, the office is administered by Captain JAMES J. PURCELL, who, according to the same informant, is not sufficiently conversant with the many duties and problems the Superintendent has to contend with outside of his office.

Chief of Detectives JOHN GROSCH has been holding that position for a number of years but he is not believed to have any particular ability as an officer other than the success he has obtained by using underworld informants and third degree methods. It is believed that any results which GROSCH may have accomplished have been due to his "trading" activities with members of the underworld by means of favoring those who are useful to him. At the present time, he lives in a home worth approximately twenty-five thousand dollars located on Canal Boulevard in New Orleans. Information has been received from the same Captain of Police that Chief GROSCH is considered absolutely irresponsible and is worthless as a witness in the courts of New Orleans because his word under oath is no longer accepted.

Chief GROSCH himself has indicated that he has about thirty detectives in his office who are absolutely irresponsible and "too dumb" to be depended upon. Of course, it might be indicated, too, that GROSCH's statements may be made for the purpose of serving as an excuse for certain omissions, carelessness, or failures in connection with the functioning of his own department.

One individual against whom no unfavorable or derogatory comments are ever heard is Assistant Chief of Detectives JOHN J. JACKSON, Sr., who is in charge of the Auto Theft Squad of the New Orleans Police Department. He is the father of Captain JOHN J. JACKSON, Jr., NPA, who is handling the Internal Security Unit of the Police Department working on cases assigned to that organization by this office. Their names, however, were mentioned in local news articles recently when considerable comments were offered concerning the number of relatives of high-ranking police officials who hold positions of importance in the police department. In this connection, it is stated that five of Superintendent

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Director, FBI August 27, 1943

REYER's relatives hold positions of importance in the police department and are referred to as members of the "Royal Family."

A Civil Service law went into effect on January 1, 1943, and it is known that on December 31, 1942, a large number of wholesale promotions were made in the police department, a number of these being among relatives of the police officials. The explanation has since been offered by those who were not equally favored that naturally the men who have worked for years become disheartened when their promotions are not forthcoming.

It is somewhat surprising to note just how many citizens in the city of New Orleans are satisfied with the operation of the New Orleans Police Department. They offer the somewhat shallow explanation that the police department must be all right because there have been no large major serious crimes committed in this city. It is not believed, however, that the absence of such violent crimes can be attributed to any great extent to the accomplishments or efforts of the New Orleans Police Department. The geographic location of the city is such that more than the normal amount of difficulty would be experienced in attempting a get-away as there are but a few roads leading out of the city which could be blocked with not too much trouble. Then, too, the cooperation of certain police officials with "big-time" gamblers and racketeers by permitting them to have a free hand in their operations is also of assistance in keeping outsiders from carrying on any illegal operations here and also in making known information as to the identity of such outsiders who may commit crimes of violence. Such conditions, of course, would be known to the members of the underworld and might attempt to discourage them from committing major crimes in the city. I would certainly minimize any amount of credit which might be given to the New Orleans Police Department as the members are undoubtedly of an inferior caliber than will be found in any city in the country comparable in size to New Orleans. The officers are lackadaisical in the performance of their duties, not too careful in the matter of neatness and all in all not the type of individual which will be found in other large cities.

The above data are being made available to the Bureau for information purposes and will be added to from time to time as developments warrant.

Very truly yours,

R. A. GUERIN
SAC

RAG:GEL

-5-

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JBG:AL
62-32509-331

RECORDED

June 4, 1943

Reverend F. W. Holmes
Chairman
Social Betterment Committee
New Orleans Ministerial Union
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Holmes:

The Attorney General of the United States has brought to my attention your letter of May 19, 1943, together with a copy of the resolution of the New Orleans Ministerial Union.

I do want you to know that I understand the thoughts which prompted you to write as you did, and I have requested the Special Agent in Charge of our New Orleans Field Office to communicate with you concerning this matter.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Piper
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

cc - New Orleans: It is desired that an experienced Agent in your office immediately communicate with Mr. Holmes for any information he may have indicating violations over which we have jurisdiction (copy of incoming attached.

JUN 5 10 17 AM '43
RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
F B I
DEPT. OF JUSTICE

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
F B I
RECEIVED READING ROOM
JUN 4 5 38 PM '43
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Telephone shows directory written as Rev.

58 JUN 9 1943

43

J. S[illegible]ey,
Pr[illegible]sident

W. R. Vivrett,
Vice-Pres.

E. S. Lotspeich
Secretary

NEW ORLEANS MINISTERIAL UNION

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

H. S. Ritter,
Treasurer

Members-at-Large of
Executive Committee
J. S. Land
J. L. Jackson

Committees

PROGRAM
W. R. Vivrett, Chairman

MEMBERSHIP
N. H. Melbert, Chairman

SOCIAL BETTERMENT
W. W. Holmes, Chairman

RELIGIOUS WORK
A. J. Scherer, Chairman

HOSPITAL
C. V. Cook, Jr., Chairman

FINANCE
H. T. Whaley, Chairman

FED, DC.

May 19, 1943

OFFICE OF THE
RECEIVED
MAY 25 1943
ATTORNEY GENERAL

The Honorable Francis Biddle
United States Attorney
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

The enclosed is a copy of paper unanimously adopted by the New Orleans Ministerial Union, representing thousands of our best citizens. It is sent to you as the Chief of Law Enforcement in our country.

For two years we have tried to secure law enforcement through our local officials. We have failed. Every form of commercial gambling and other forms of vice are run wide open in defiance of all law and decency. The situation here is really alarming. It is anarchy. It would appear that the law enforcement officers are tied up with the law violators. Unless all signs are wholly misleading we are in the grip of one of the worst official rackets.

New Orleans is one of the great cities of the South. It is head-quarters for many of our war activities. Thousands of Service Men must come this way. Many of them are robbed in low liquor dives and gambling houses or cursed with venereal diseases through commercial prostitution.

RECORDED & INDEXED

We respectfully request you to order such steps be taken through the F.B.I. or other agencies that will give us relief.

Thanking you, we are-

Social Betterment Committee
New Orleans Ministerial Union

W. W. Holmes Chairman

COPIES DESTROYED
170 SEP 17 1964

The following was unanimously adopted by the New Orleans Ministerial Union on May 3, 1943:

Appeasement and dilly-dallying in law enforcement has brought a condition in New Orleans, Jefferson Parish and some other sections of Louisiana that is unspeakably deplorable. The worst thing about it is not the lawlessness itself, as bad as that is, but it is the increasing disrespect for our local government and law enforcement officers. Such a condition breeds disloyalty and anarchy and is a portend of worse days to come. It would appear that the law enforcement department, with some notable exceptions, has much more concern in protecting crime and the criminal than in seeing that lawlessness is justly punished and suppressed and that the rights of the people under the law are conserved.

The Vice situation in New Orleans and Jefferson Parish has long been notorious—a detriment to the city's growth and prosperity. And now when our country is at war and New Orleans has become headquarters for many of our training camps, and many of our war industries are located here, and thousands of our Service Men are passing this way, we find that the City and the adjoining parish of Jefferson have become veritable cess pools of iniquity and flagrant lawlessness. Great "Monte Carlo" gambling houses are wide open and run unmolested. Other forms of gambling such as bookies, lotteries, pin ball, slot machines and many other kind of mechanical gambling devices are much in evidence in public places- by the road side, in night clubs, saloons and elsewhere. In many of these places women are employed to sell and distribute liquor drinks in violation of law and in encouragement to prostitution. The condition is wholly bad and is growing worse. We have exhausted every resource in our efforts to get relief through local auth orities. We have been patient, persistent and long-suffering. The official set up seems to be so tied in with crime for monetary gain or political power that just and democratic government through such officials is impossible. The cri me syndicate is composed of comparatively few in number, and yet this few, abetted and protected by corrupt officials, is dominating the city and is advertising New Orleans as one of the most wicked cities in the world. No wonder that this

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COPIES DESTROYED
170 SEP 17 1994

beautiful city with so many natural advantages has lagged in its growth and prosperity while other cities not so favorably located have forged ahead. Your Social Betterment Committee asks your approval of the following letters:

A letter to Honorable Francis Biddle, United States Attorney, calling his attention to the flagrant law violations in New Orleans and Jefferson Parish and the refusal of the local law enforcement officers to take any action. A letter to the Honorable Paul McNutt, War Man Power Commissioner concerning the large number of men and women needed in war service who are now engaged in illegal occupations. A letter to the Chairman of Senate Committee charged with duty of looking after moral conditions around service camps. A letter to the O.P.A. concerning ration cards for gasoline used by private cars and taxis in the patronage of gambling joints on the outskirts of city and in Jefferson Parish. A letter to the Foreman of Grand Juries in Orleans and Jefferson Parishes calling their attention to these flagrant law violations and asking for action. A letter to the Superintendent of the Louisiana Moral and Civic Foundation asking for the support of the State-wide organization for law enforcement. Your Social Betterment Committee would ask further for your approval of Protest Mass Meetings, if found necessary.

New Orleans, Louisiana
May 10, 1943

F. B. I. Washington D. C.

Dear Sirs.

I want to make an appeal to some one in Washington to make an investigation here in our city in regard the gambling houses.

If you knew the waste of money surely something could be done to stop it , there are three large gambling houses within a block of each other, with dice tables, roulette tables, keno games and slot machines, these places are packed with people, young and old every night and the money that is thrown away in these places is terrible,
I cant understand why these places are allowed to operate when our government needs men, young and old to help win this war , I see young healthy men standing behind those dice and roulette tables taking peoples money , money that should be spent for war bonds, thousands of dollars a night, I know if Washington would step in to help us close these places Uncle Sam would be thous ands of dollars ahead in war bonds.
I am just a citizen, but I know what is going on , these men that operate these places cant be real american citizens or they would want to close and let the money that is spent there go to help win this war.

There are hundreds of cars parked at these places each night, taxis bringing people ,and taxis parked there to take them home, if they have enouhg money left to get home,

This is without a doubt the most lawless city in the U. S. and I think it is time washington stepped in to help.

I understood people were'nt supposed to waste gas and rubber to go to places of amusement.

Surely something should be done to stop this waste of money when our country needs so much to win this war.

A. Citizen

RECORDED 62-32509-3

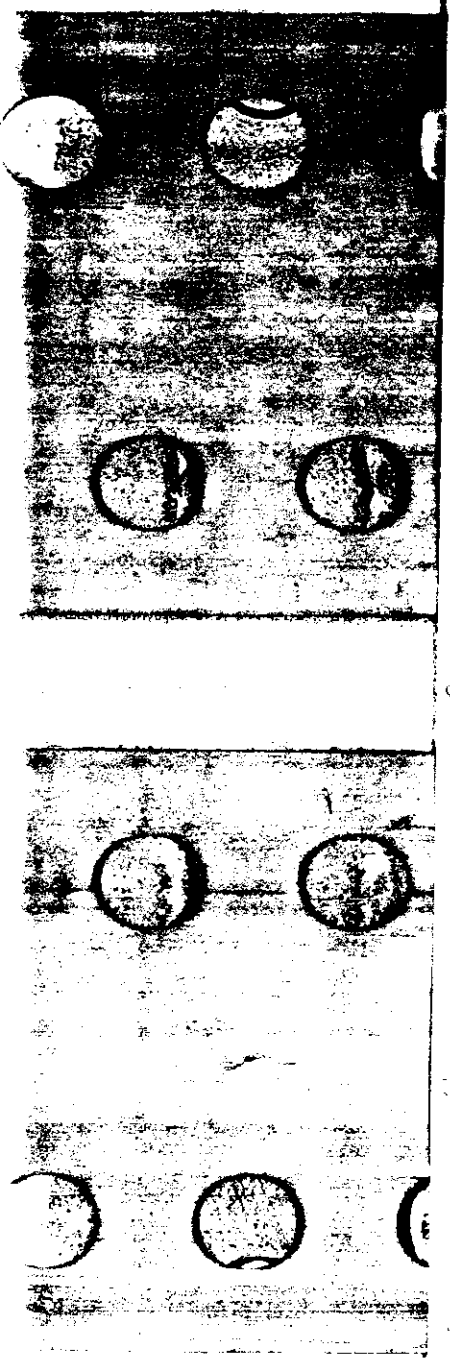
EX-50

MAY 18 1943

54 MAY 25 1943

47

3



~~HUNTER FIELD~~
~~SAVANNAH, GEORGIA~~

Oct. 24-1942

F.B.I. Washington D.C.

Most of us men in the service of our country. Do beleive that most of the clubs. In new orleans La. should be closed. If you know how they operate, and allow them to operate, that way, we will make the best of our stay in new orleans. They have girl working in these place who want you to buy them a drink, They call for a Tom collin or old fashion. They charge you from 50¢ to 75¢ and it is color water. A soldier who is new don't know this as this is suppose to be a mix drink with whiskey. You can say something to the management and they say they have the right to do it in this town. Is this legal or not.

yours Truely
pvt. Leslie Stringfield
Pvt. Andrew H. Hatschner

RECORDED & INDEXED

14

OCT 29 1942

48

RJC'DEM
62-32509-329

November 18, 1942

Mr. Leslie Stringfield
Det. K. Tent City
37th Headquarters Base
Army Air Base Squadron
New Orleans Army Air Base
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Stringfield:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter dated October 24, 1942, which was also signed by Private Andrew H. Hatschner.

The facts reported in your communication do not concern a matter coming within the scope of this Bureau's activities and for that reason it is not possible to be of assistance.

It is suggested, however, that you may desire to call this matter to the attention of the Louisiana State Liquor Board, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Sincerely yours,

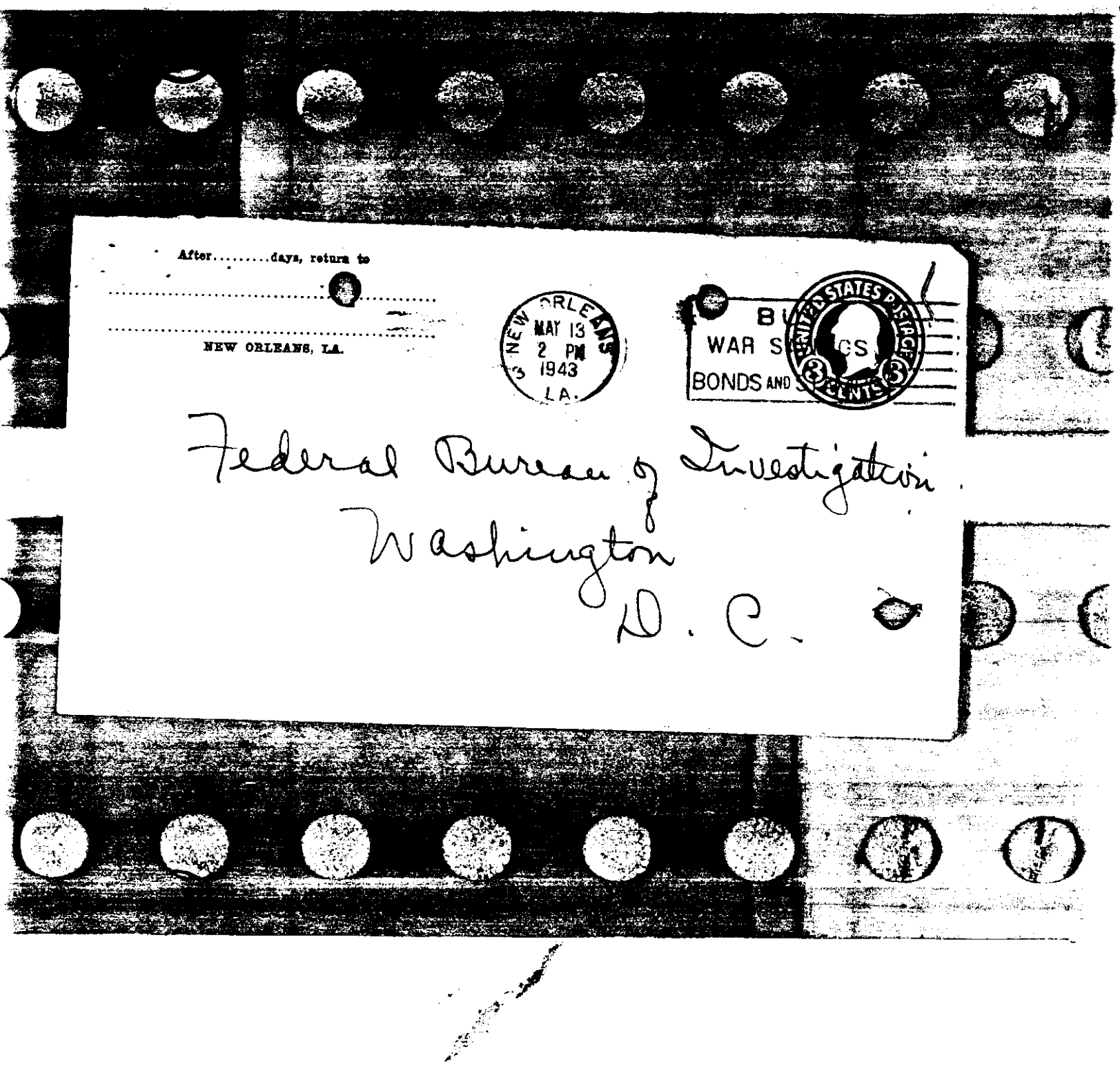
John Edgar Hoover
Director

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

CC - New Orleans

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 15
NOV 18 1942
P.M.

49



After.....days, return to

.....

.....

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

NEW ORLEANS
MAY 13
2 PM
1943
LA.

BU
WAR S CS
BONDS AND S

UNITED STATES POSTAGE
3 CENTS 3

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington
D. C.

50

EMMET ALPHA
ATTORNEY
PHONE RAYMOND 7804
804 MARITIME BUILDING
NEW ORLEANS

FED. BU. OF INV.

July, 17, 1942

JUSTICE

RESPECTFULLY REFERRED
FOR ACKNOWLEDGMENT
AND CONSIDERATION

M H McIntyre
Secretary to the President

Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

The State Government of Louisiana is about to collapse. The United States Government needs full-functioning State Governments more in war times than in peace times. Members of the State Senate refuse to vote sufficient money to provision the State, saying there is already money enough.

The old Cabildo, where the Treaty of Purchase of Louisisna Territory was signed, (now a Museum,) closed on the 15th instant, for want of funds to operate. Charity Hospital is more than 200 years old, costing lately $14,000,000, some of which was Federal money; it has 3100 beds, 140 doctors, and probably that many medical internes. It also must close.

Sworn representatives of the people who would seek the parallysis of the State Government in war times, do not lack much of being guilty of treason; and Senator Ellender became a kind of errand-boy in Washington for the purpose of drawing out of the State Senate a man who had been, temporarily excused from army service, to break Govenor Jones' funds-getting majority; so that some of us conclude that a U. S. Senator has been developed who prefers to destroy the State, than see it preserved.

I think if you could fly a trusted agent down here, to give you the facts, you could deliver an effective interview to the reporters upon the derelection of official duty for sinister advantage. It is your duty to keep the wheels of the State Governments turning. No politician would take the responsibility of writing you, in my opinion.

Yours truly,

Emmet Alpha

EMMET ALPHA

EA:CT

59 AUG 14 1942

RECORDED & INDEXED

2 AUG 7 194

No action 5-6

ADDRESS REPLY TO
"THE ATTORNEY GENERAL"
AND REFER TO
INITIALS AND NUMBER

WB:AAF:mly

117-32-0

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

July 30, 1942

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Kramer
Mr. Quire
Mr. Nease
Mr. Gandy

MEMORANDUM FOR J. EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

This is to acknowledge your memorandum of July 16, 1942, to which you attached a copy of a letter received from R. A. Guerin, Special Agent in Charge at New Orleans, Louisiana.

The contents of the Special Agent's letter with reference to the information that he obtained by way of a letter dated May 29, 1942, from Frank O. Kreager of Baton Rouge, have been noted. The Administrator for the Work Projects Administration has been furnished with a photostatic copy of the Special Agent's letter, and has been requested to advise the Department further in regard to his pleasure in the matter as soon as it has been thoroughly investigated.

Respectfully,

WENDELL BERGE
Assistant Attorney General

62-32509-3

RECORDED & INDEXED

F B I
15 JUL 31 1942

59 AUG 5 1942
245

Crime Conditions - New Orleans, La.

52

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

CC-281

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E.A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Kramer
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

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

May 26, 1942

EAT:JDR
Call 8:40 PM
Typed 11:00 PM

MEMORANDUM FOR ~~THE DIRECTOR~~ Mr. Ladd

I called SAC Guerin at New Orleans and told him I had just seen his note about the controversey between the political elements at New Orleans. I advised him in any inquiries he gets from the press as to whether an investigation is being conducted of those people, he should state no investigation is being conducted. I told him I thought he would probably help one side or the other by saying he had no comment, and in any situation of this kind in which no investigation is being conducted it is better to say so.

Respectfully,

Edward A. Tamm

RECORDED 62-32509-2
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
9 MAY 27 1942
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FOR DEFENSE
BUY UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS AND STAMPS

245
22 JUN 26 1942

53

RJC:lg
62-32509-325

RECORDED 7-16-42

MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL MCNEIL MIRON

Attached is a copy of a letter dated June 11, 1942, received from the New Orleans, Louisiana, Field Division of this Bureau, concerning certain alleged irregularities in connection with W. P. A. activities.

This matter is being called to your attention for purposes of information and possible reference to the Works Projects Administration.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

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

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 11
JUL 16 1942 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

4 JUL 20 1942

54

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
1308 Masonic Temple Building
New Orleans, Louisiana
June 11, 1942

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

RE: LOUISIANA POLITICAL SITUATION

Dear Sir:

I am quoting below a letter from FRANK O. KREAGER, 167 Sunset Blvd., Route 3, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, dated May 29, 1942, in which certain allegations are set out relative to the disposition of W. P. A. monies. The Bureau is advised that this matter has not been reported to the W. P. A. Headquarters of this district.

"I desire to call your attention to an apparent mysterious disappearance of some $50,000.00 of W. P. A. money in connection with a W.P.A.-Louisiana State University project in 1938-39.

"As you know, after the exposure of Smith, Caldwell and others in June, 1939, Franke, Hannon and Withey, certified public accountants of New York City were employed to audit the accounts of the University and install a modern system of accounting.

"After some nine months of work these auditors made a a report of their findings entitled:

"LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY
AND
AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE

REPORT ON INVESTIGATION
AS AT JUNE 30, 1939

FRANKE, HANNON & WITHEY
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS
444 Madison Avenue
New York City

"On Sunday, April 28, 1940, articles based on this report, several pages in length, screamingly headlined, appeared in the New Orleans papers.

COPIES DESTROYED
170 SEP 17 1964

62-32509-3
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUN 15 1942
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

COPY IN FILE

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"Many of the most significant and astounding findings of the auditors were not even mentioned in these articles-as a comparison with the Report will show.

"In case you do not have a copy of this report, doubtless you can obtain one in a few minutes from Mr. J. Y. Fauntleroy, secretary of the L. S. U. Board of Supervisors, Pere Marquette Bldg. The report in your hands will make my statements clear.

"The Camp Grant Walker Cass

"On page 123 of the Report you will note, the auditors state that a project agreement between the W.P.A. and L.S.U. provided that the University was to spend $13,534.75 and W.P.A. $52.709.59 for "building construction" at Camp Grant Walker - (the 4H Club camp near Pollock, La.)

"Certainly a clear impression is left that all of the $52.709.59 W.P.A. funds, and $4,899.80 of University funds were spent on this project; but a question, you will note, is raised as to the propriety of the L.S.U. "offsets" for the remainder of the $13,534.75. In "offsets" and "Direct Payments" then $13,534.75 of University funds and $52.709.59 of W.P.A. funds - a total of $66,244.34, was spent for "building and construction" at Camp Grant Walker during the year of June 30, 1938 to June 30, 1939.

"Now turn to "page 3" of "Exhibit F" - (the last 4 pages of the Report):

"Statement of Investment in Plant

As at June 30, 1939

Note:
"Camp Grant Walker Buildings & Equipment $8,500.00."

"What happened to the $52,709.59 of W.P.A. money?

"And why did the writers of the news articles miss this astounding discrepancy?

"Is it possible that "selected items only" were released to the press?

"I hardly need point out to you the absurdity of those "offset" tricks (p 123) for the deception of the auditors:

56

"1. The items of "Plans, Engineering and Superintendence, $4,939.00" is 58% of the total investment in building new and old and in equipment.

"2. The items "Use of trucks", $3,695.95 is 43% of the total investment in buildings. Together these items constitute 101% of such investment.

"3. The items "Use of trucks" is more than three times the cost of the new truck listed on p 121.

"4. The greatest absurdity of all is exposed by the auditors statement:

'We were told that the trucks were 4H Club trucks, not University trucks"

"Since when have the 4H Clubs of Louisiana owned a fleet of trucks whose rental value for one year is $3,695.95? (Call the Orleans Parish Ag. Agent for light on this)

"5. The auditors were not informed that the 4H Club work is supported by Federal and state funds. The item is not therefore a proper offset.

"So it seems to me:

1. That whoever was handling this matter for L. S. U. got a W.P.A. grant by misrepresentation - by trickery.
2. That the evidence is convincing of attempts, some successful, to deceive the auditors.
3. That $52.709.59 of W.P.A. money was not spent on this Camp Grant Walker project.
4. That the whole affair was covered up - nothing concerning it was released to the press.
5. That the content of these two pages of the Franke, Hannon and Withey Report, is convincing evidence of the need for a searching investigation of the whole matter.

"I am at your service for any help I can give,"

Very truly yours,

R. A. Guerin

R. A. GUERIN
Special Agent in Charge

JWC:MMG
62-704

May 30. 1942

ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATION
KEEP ENVELOPE ATTACHED

New Orleans, La.

Justice
11

Dear Sir,

FED. BU. OF INV.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
JUN 5 1942
FED. BU. OF INV.

Flankling Roosevelt
President of the United of
America Please Sir, I'm
betty sorry to trouble you
with this letter I'm work
very hard for mine living
but since I been sailing
from the Port of New Or
as Seamen I neve have
cent it seen I have no
right to have any becaus
I gambling all mine none
what it take me months
to ma Leaf lose in few
days Only I want to a
you for this favor

191

58

62-32509

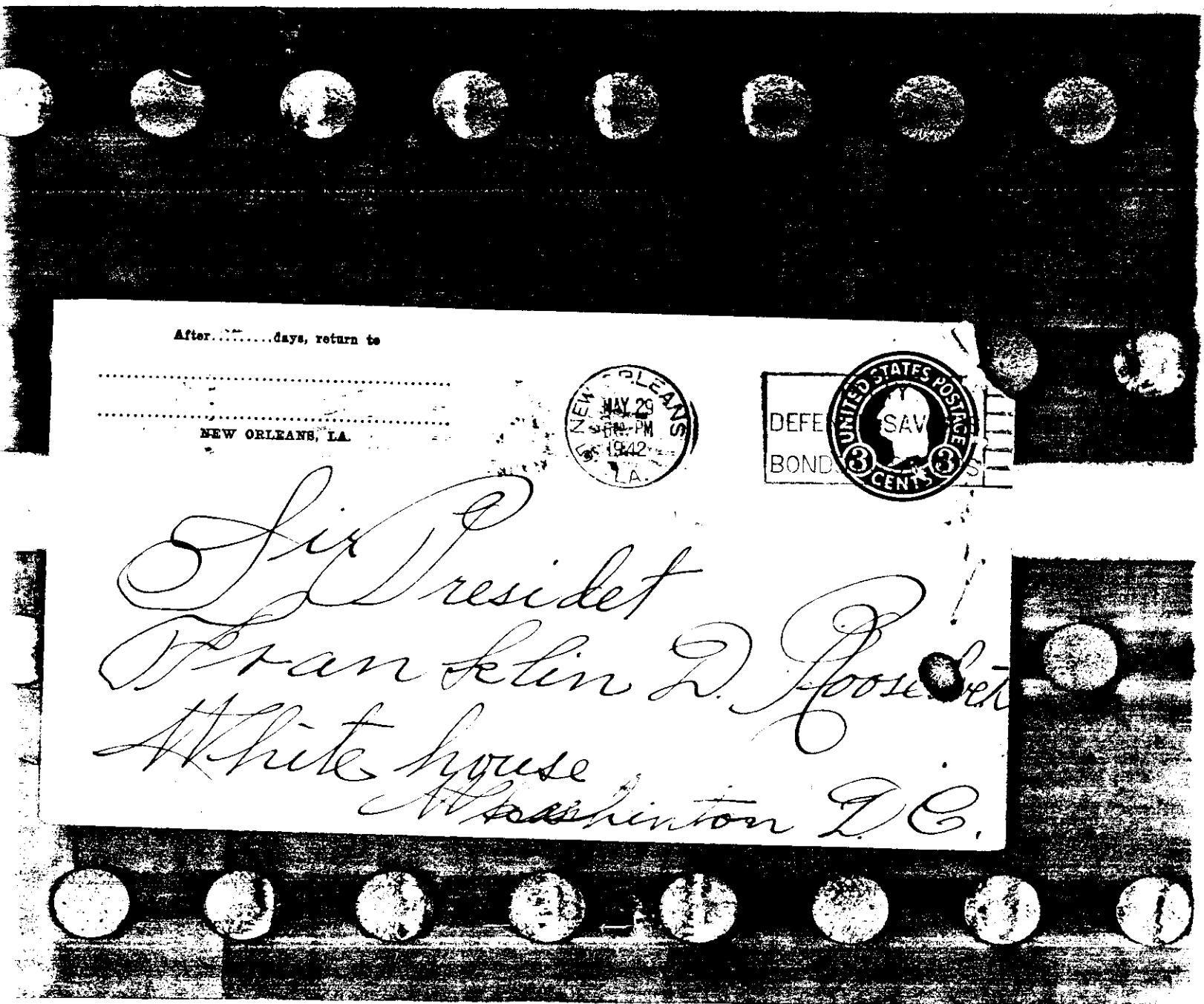
RECEIVED
LIFE DIVISION

Office of Dist. Dir. New Orleans La.

69

JUN 12 3 57 PM '42
RECEIVED-ROSEN DIV. 6
FBI
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

FILES DIVISION
RECEIVED
JUN 6 1 59 PM '42
FBI
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE



After.....days, return to

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NEW ORLEANS, LA.

NEW ORLEANS MAY 29 6 PM 1942 LA.

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BOND S

UNITED STATES POSTAGE 3 CENTS 3

Mr President
Franklin D. Roosevelt
White House
Washington D.C.

60

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

LBN:NWD

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

April 3, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Holloman
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

4/7 AK

For record purposes, Seymour Weiss who was convicted in the Louisiana scandal a few years ago, was paroled on April 1. The request for parole of Dr. Smith, formerly President of the Louisiana State University, was denied.

Respectfully,

L. B. Nichols

RECORDED & INDEXED
62-32509-3
APR 11 1942

FOR DEFENSE
BUY UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS AND STAMPS

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CARBON COPY

289

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 15 1942

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Clavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Holloman
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Mr. Wilson

FBI NEW ORLEANS 1-15-42 8-49 PM CAP

DIRECTOR

LIGHT. WITH FURTHER REFERENCE NEW ORLENS LETTER JANUARY FOURTEEN, NINETEEN FORTY TWO, WITH REGARD TO CAPTAIN MAHER AND CAPTAIN YELDELL FORMER NPA GRADUATES, THIS IS TO ADVISE THAT DISTRICT ATTORNEY B. E. KEPM XXXX KEMP, JR., REPORTED TO NEWSPAPERS FROM AMITE THIS AFTERNOON THAT LIVINGSTON PARISH GRAND JURY HAD RETURNED INDICTMENTS AGAINST GENERAL STEVE ALFORD, SUPERINTENDENT OF STATE POLICE, AND HIS ASSISTANT, MAJOR L. A. NEWSOM. THE INDICTMENTS CHARGED VIOLATION OF PRIMARY ELECTION LAWS OF NINETEEN FORTY, IN THAT ALFORD AND NEWSOM ORDERED STATE TROOPERS STATIONED AT OR NEAR POLLING BOOTHS IN RECENT ELECTION IN THE PARISH HELD LAST MONTH FO R THE DISTRICT JUDGESHIP VACANCY, CREATED BY DEATH OF FORMER JUDGE. AS BUREAU KNOWS, MAJOR NEWSOM IS FORMER AGENT.

62-32509-322

CLEGG FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

EX 19

INDEXED JAN 21 1942

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

END

9-53 PM OK F I XXX FBI WASH DC MN

TWO

Rec. 10:30 pm no action taken

3 FEB 9 1942

INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

Original Mr. [illegible]

Crime Conditions Louisiana

ORIGINAL FILED IN

62

EAT:TEB

June 7, 1941

RECORDED 62-32509-321X

PERSONAL & CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. Morris L. Ernst
c/o Greenbaum, Wolff & Ernst
285 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

My dear Morris:

I have received your letter of June 6, 1941, and appreciate your courtesy in furnishing me a copy of the letter which you addressed to the President under date of June 2, 1941, in connection with the Application for Executive Clemency filed by Robert Newman. I am pleased to have the benefit of your observations concerning Mr. Newman. A careful review of the files of the Bureau indicates that to date the application of Mr. Newman has not been received. You may be assured, however, that this case will receive immediate investigative attention upon its receipt and that the investigation will be expedited in order that a complete report may be returned to the Pardon Attorney at the earliest possible date. I will instruct the Agent to whom the case is assigned to contact you during the course of his investigation.

I have received the bundle of papers which you sent me concerning the "other adventure".

With kind personal regards,

Sincerely,

J. Edgar Hoover

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Carson
Mr. Drayton
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
★ JUN 7 1941 ★
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

63

EAT:DS

RECORDED 62-32509-3214

June 10, 1941

Mr. Morris B. Ernst
c/o Greenbaum, Wolf & Ernst
285 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

My dear Morris:

With further reference to my letter of June 7, 1941, concerning the application for executive clemency filed by Robert Newman, I have determined that this case will not be referred to the Bureau for investigation. The Department as a matter of practice refers to the Bureau for investigation cases involving requests for executive clemency relating to restoration of civil rights. I am informed that in the Newman case the application for executive clemency relates to the actual sentence imposed and not to the restoration of civil rights. In such cases the Department through the Pardon Attorney requests comments and observations on the part of the governmental agency which investigated the substantive case upon which the applicant was convicted. Since the Newman case was investigated by the Post Office Department, the Pardon Attorney is taking the matter up with that Department and the case will not be referred to this Bureau for investigation.

I thought you would be interested in knowing the results of my inquiry as to the status of this case in the Department.

With kind personal regards,

Sincerely,

J. Edgar Hoover

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Carson
Mr. Drayton
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
★ JUN 10 1941 ★
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

64

GREENBAUM, WOLFF & ERNST
285 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK

TELEPHONE CALEDONIA 5-1582

LAWRENCE S. GREENBAUM
EDWARD S. GREENBAUM
HERBERT A. WOLFF
MORRIS L. ERNST
JONAS J. SHAPIRO
WALLACE D. JENNINGS
SAMUEL J. SCHUR
ALEXANDER LINDEY

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Carson
Mr. Drayton
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

June 4, 1941.

Hon. John Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

Re: Application for Executive Clemency - Robert Newman

My dear Edgar:

I don't think there is any great impropriety in my writing to you in regard to the above matter but if so, slap me down hard.

I am enclosing herewith copy of a letter I hsve written to the President. I also sent him a personal letter.

I am writing to you because I understand that in the normal course, the FBI investigates such applications. As you will note from my correspondence with the President, I have never before in my professional career - which is all too long - asked the President for clemency for any client and only once before have I asked clemency for a person who was not a client. I trust that you know me well enough to realize that this record on the part of an ordinarily busy lawyer carried some significance.

My specific request is that when your men have finished their investigation that they feel free to get in touch with me for any additional information that they may desire. I know what a tough job it is to report on a matter of Executive Clemency in a case of this nature, but I urge it with deep sincerity.

Let me know if you got the bundle of papers I sent you on the other adventure.

Yours,

Morris

Enc

1 ENCL. W

RECORDED
INDEXED

62-

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
5 JUN 17 1941
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON TAMM ROSEN

65

GREENBAUM, WOLFF & ERNST
285 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK

TELEPHONE CALEDONIA 5-1582

LAWRENCE S. GREENBAUM
EDWARD S. GREENBAUM
HERBERT A. WOLFF
MORRIS L. ERNST
JONAS J. SHAPIRO
WALLACE D. JENNINGS
SAMUEL J. SCHUR
ALEXANDER LINDEY

June 2, 1941

The President,
The White House,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I am writing this letter in support of the application of Robert J. Newman for Executive clemency. At the outset may I say that in over twenty-five years practice at the Bar, I have never - except on one previous occasion - seen fit, in spite of many solicitations, to address myself to the President of the United States or the Attorney General on behalf of clemency for any convicted person. If, in order to appraise the value of my letter, you care to examine the previous occasion for a similar request, I mention the fact that you will find it in the file of Charles Berns.

I had never met Newman until last week, although I talked to him on the telephone on numerous occasions previously. My wife, who together with her family lived for many years in New Orleans, was acquainted with Newman and his family - although she is in no way a blood relation.

I was invited to represent Newman and Harris in proceedings in the United States Supreme Court through Mr. Isaac S. Heller, an outstanding lawyer at the New Orleans Bar whom I have known for many years. He is an outstanding lawyer of his district, who has had the courage to represent the Civil Liberties Union in many matters, was outspoken in his resistance to the Long regime, and has always been one of the leaders in the movement for Negro education in the South. At Mr. Heller's suggestion, although he did not represent any of the defendants in the instant case, our office considered for some time the acceptance of a retainer in the Supreme Court proceedings. Before deciding to accept the responsibilities of that task, I conferred with various people, some of them connected with the administration itself, and others familiar with the entire series of brilliant legal battles which have contributed to the mopping up of the outrageous political situation in New Orleans and Louisiana. Early in the situation I had a visceral feeling that the verdict of the jury and certainly the sentence of the judge did not represent full justice to Newman and Harris. I was in no position in the Supreme Court proceedings to question the fundamental facts underlying the verdict. In the light of the opinion

66

of the Circuit Court of Appeals, it was my impression, and it still is my impression, that through the unavoidable impact of a proceeding in the nature of a conspiracy, there was a resulting sense of guilt through association. I realize that in exercising Executive clemency, there must be an implied, if not an actual admission of the [illegible] of the rulings of the courts. [illegible] In the first place Newman, and Harris as well, as I am credibly informed, were never active in politics in any form whatsoever. Although Newman's father was one of the leaders in reform movements in New Orleans, Newman himself remained entirely removed from organizational political controversies or participation. To this extent the situation is distinguishable at least from two of the other defendants. Without presuming to make any comment as to the other defendants, it may not be amiss to note that Shushan, at least, had for a long time been in the front ranks of politically dominant personalities in the community. The high political excitement which naturally attended the trial affected all defendants alike, even though Newman and Harris had not put themselves into the political arena.

I was informed shortly after accepting the retainer in the Supreme Court proceedings, that Newman, alone, without previous appointment and without invitation, interviewed various jurors. Letters from six jurors are being submitted with Newman's application. I assume that your first reaction will be the same as mine or that of anyone else who is familiar with letters from jurors. It is true that jurors, and even judges and prosecutors, after having done their duty, very often out of simple human generosity will bear certain regrets and when faced with the personal object of the punitive judgment will endeavor to soften the impact of the blow. I cannot too strongly indicate that these letters are not such letters. There is no need for me to explain the distinguishing features. A careful reading of the letters as against the decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals must place upon them a very vital significance in relation to Executive clemency, and will indicate a clear dividing line between Newman and Harris, and the other defendants.

I have personally checked, through innumerable sources, the life pattern of Robert Newman. It goes without saying that he is a man of culture and previous wealth and had a position of high standing in the community. This is naturally true and may carry no particular value in the direction of clemency, because had he not held such status he could not have become the leading underwriter of government bonds in the community. My inquiries, however, go into a different sector of life. Rather than give value to the above, I have been far more impressed with the fact, verified by inquiries

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before taking the retainer and afterwards, that he was the type of person who did not drive a snide bargain, the type of man whose word was credited as being the complete equivalent of his bond; that he befriended without flamboyant publicity inconspicuous people who could do him no favors in return. He was brought up in a home where the head of the household was a courageous fighter, particularly for every reform urged in a community whose civic affairs had fallen to a very low level. Against this background Newman's punishment to date has been terrific.

From my examination of the record and from many other sources I have become persuaded that Newman testified truthfully; that he did not evade issues; that he volunteered information to the prosecuting arm of the Government, which information they might otherwise have found it difficult to obtain. In my opinion he dealt in connection with the litigation vis-a-vis the Government and all others in a frank and forthright fashion without the usual indicia of guilt that arise from inconsistency of stories or concealment of even minor details of proof. However, not having been in this case at the time of the trial itself, I would be less than frank if I did not indicate my observations should carry little weight compared to the statements made in your ordinary course of procedure by the Federal prosecutor in charge of the trial.

As indicated above, on only one other occasion have I addressed myself to you in support of a prayer for Executive clemency. Needless to say, I have been called upon by clients, friends and others to send similar letters in behalf of other applicants. I point this out merely in the hope that this reluctance on my part may perchance give added weight to the plea which I hereby make for Executive clemency on behalf of Robert J. Newman.

I should be more than glad to supply any further data or information available to me which your Excellency may consider pertinent to the application.

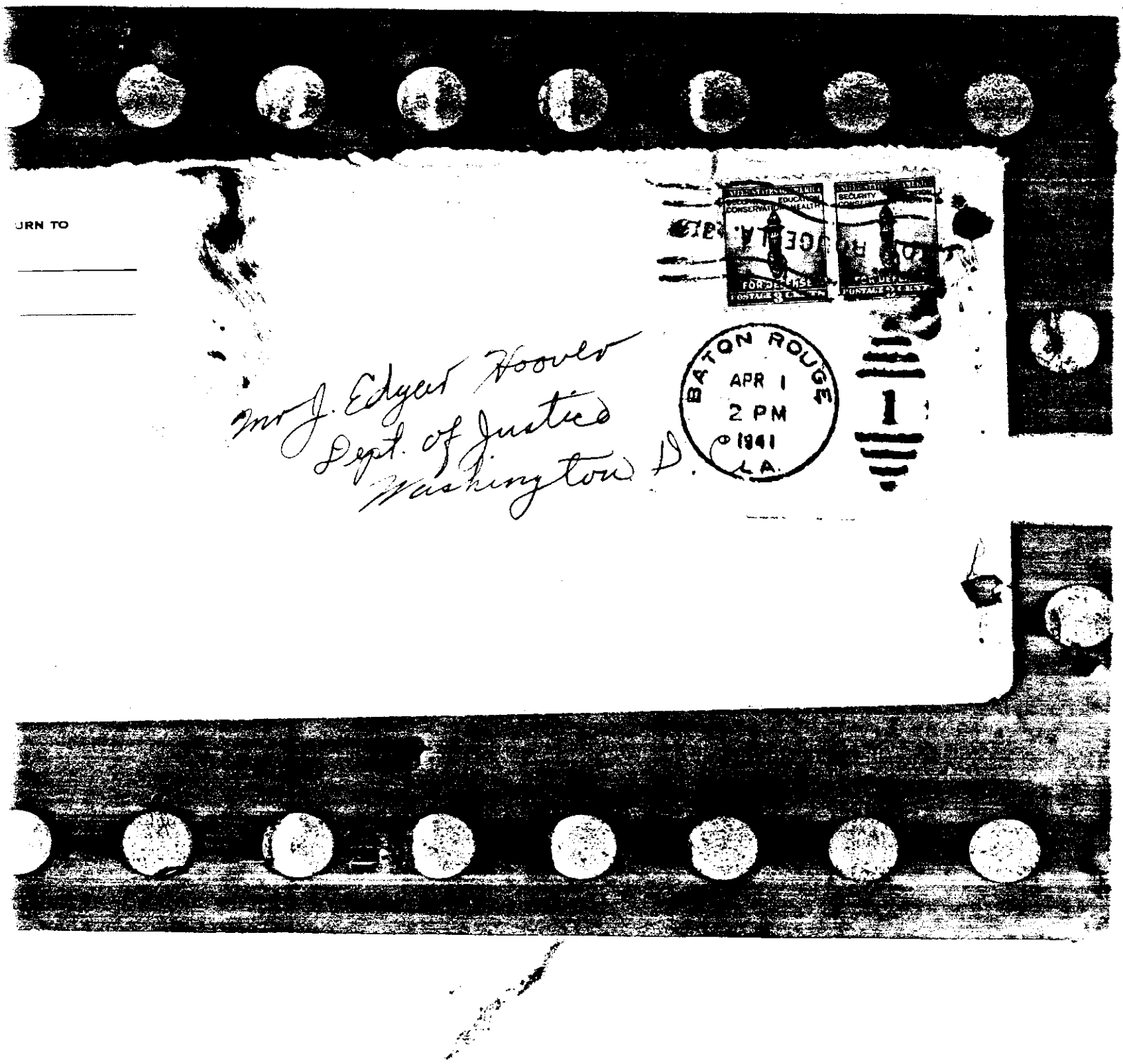
Having been of counsel for the applicant in the Supreme Court proceedings, I think it proper to add that I am accepting no compensation in respect to assisting him in preparing the petition for Executive clemency.

Very respectfully yours

MORRIS L. ERNST

MLE

68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Mr J. Edgar Hoover
Dept. of Justice
Washington D. C.
BATON ROUGE
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1941
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1

ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATION
KEEP ENVELOPE ATTACHED

1 ENCL. FM

RECORDED & INDEXED

64-8252

APR 4 1941

ONE

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

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

February 18, 1941

AR:TEB

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

With reference to the legal status of the mail fraud case against Norvin Harris, I have ascertained the following.

Harris, together with Robert J. Newman, who were partners in a brokerage firm in New Orleans, and H. W. Waguespack, former member of the Levee Board and Henry J. Miller, accountant, were co-defendants together with Abraham L. Shushan on mail fraud charges in New Orleans.

They were indicted August 21, 1939. A jury returned a verdict of guilty against them on December 22, 1939. They were sentenced on January 2, 1940 to 30 months in prison and each assessed a fine of $2,000.00.

On January 18, 1941 the Circuit Court of Appeals, Fifth Circuit, which had the case referred to it by the lower court, affirmed the conviction of the lower court. On February 7, 1941 Harris filed a petition for a re-hearing. The Circuit Court of Appeals has not acted on this petition for re-hearing but it will probably, according to Mr. Rosenwald, deny the petition. If this is done a petition for certiorari will be filed in the Supreme Court. This will probably take until sometime in May in view of the fact that the government will also be allowed to file an answer. Therefore, the case will probably not reach the Supreme Court docket until sometime in June. This will probably result in the case not being acted upon until the October term of court.

According to Rosenwald, Harris and the other defendants will use every means possible to appeal this case.

Respectfully,

A. ROSEN

62-32507

RECORDED - INDEXED

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

February 17, 1941

EAT:HA

Mr. R. A.
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Nathan
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Norvin Harris was indicted at New Orleans, Louisiana on August 21, 1939 on a charge of mail fraud. This was in connection with the general investigation conducted in Louisiana by the Criminal Division. The Bureau of course conducted no investigation of the case. The matter is presently in the hands of Mr. Rosenwald in the criminal division of the Department.

Respectfully,

E. A. Tamm

Please find out from Rosenwald what the legal status is? I understand Harris is trying to get an appeal to U. S. Supreme Court.

RECORDED

62-32509-32

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
4 FEB 21 1941
TOLSON TAMM ONE

Memo for Dir
AR 2/18/41

1 ENCL. FM

72

Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice
New Orleans, La.
Feb. 27, 1941.

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

Re: ABRAHAM L. SHUSHAN; et al;
MAIL FRAUD.

Dear Sir:

The following will confirm the telephone conversation had with Inspector AL ROSEN on February 18, 1941, at which time he requested that this office obtain from the docket of the Mail Fraud case the sentences of ABRAHAM L. SHUSHAN, ROBERT J. NEWMAN, NORVIN TRENT HARRIS, JR., H. W. WAGUESPACK and HENRY J. MILLER.

Please be advised that Special Agent N. O. SCOTT of this office checked the appropriate docket in the office of the U. S. District Court at New Orleans, and ascertained that on December 22, 1939, the five defendants mentioned above were found guilty of mail fraud as charged in the indictment returned against them, and were found not guilty on count four of said indictment. A true bill was returned against the five defendants on October 17, 1939. On December 27, 1939, the five defendants filed motion for a new trial. On January 2, 1940, an order was entered over-ruling the motion for new trial, and on January 2, 1940, the five defendants were sentenced on count one of the indictment to serve thirty months in a Federal Penitentiary and pay a fine of $1,000, and on count eight of the indictment to serve a sentence of thirty months in a Federal Penitentiary, which was to run concurrently with the sentence on count one, and to pay an additional file of $1,000. This makes a total of thirty months in a Federal Penitentiary, plus a $2,000 fine.

On January 2, 1940, the defendants filed notices of appeal and on January 18, 1941, the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit confirmed the conviction of the five defendants. On February 6, 1941, HENRY J. MILLER filed a petition for a re-hearing of the appeal and on February 7, 1941, NORVIN TRENT HARRIS, JR., filed a petition for a re-hearing; and on February 8, 1941, H. W. WAGUESPACK, ROBERT J. NEWMAN and ABRAHAM L. SHUSHAN filed petitions for a re-hearing. No ruling has been made with respect to the petitions filed as indicated herein.

After obtaining this information it was telephonically conveyed to Inspector ROSEN.

RECORDED

Very truly yours,

A. C. Rutzen,
Special Agent in Charge.

ACR:WH

RECORDED

62-32509-918
LRP:AR

December 16, 1940

Mr. Frank J. Wilson
Chief
Secret Service Division
Treasury Department
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Wilson:

There are transmitted herewith copies of a communication dated December 3, 1940, received by this Bureau from Honorable Allen J. Ellender, United States Senate, Washington, D. C., together with copies of the enclosure mentioned therein.

It appears that this communication does not relate to any matter coming within the investigative jurisdiction of this Bureau but may be of some interest to you.

Senator Ellender has been advised of this reference.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosures (No copies of encl.ret.in Bu.file)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Nathan
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Headon
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
★ DEC 18 1940 ★
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
DEC 14 5 08 PM '40

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62-32509-[redacted]
LRP:AR 3/8

RECORDED

December 16, 1940

Honorable Allen J. Ellender
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

My dear Senator:

I desire to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated December 3, 1940, together with the letter dated November 29, 1940, received by you from Mr. Jack Gordon of the New Orleans Cigarette Service Corporation.

The subject matter of Mr. Gordon's communication concerning the use of slugs in cigarette vending machines does not constitute a violation of any Federal Statute within this Bureau's jurisdiction.

However, it is believed the information may be of interest to the Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department which has investigative jurisdiction over counterfeiting violations and under the circumstances, I have taken the liberty of forwarding copies of your letter and its enclosure to Mr. Frank J. Wilson, Chief, Secret Service Division, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

For your information, this Bureau has recently received several complaints concerning

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Nathan
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
DEC 18 1940
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FED-DIRECTOR
B
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the use of slugs in vending machines and has been advised by the Secret Service Division that due to the fact these slugs contain an outline of Monticello which now appears on the new five-cent piece, they were very much interested in developing information concerning this particular slug.

In accordance with your request, Mr. Gordon's letter is being returned herewith.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosure

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Foxworth _____
Mr. Nathan _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Miss Gandy _____
_____

76

ELLISON D. SMITH, S. C., CHAIR
[illegible] H. WHEELER, MONT.
ELMER THOMAS, OKLA.
JOHN H. BANKHEAD, ALA.
W. J. BULOW, S. DAK.
HATTIE W. CARAWAY, ARK.
CARL A. HATCH, N. MEX.
THEODORE G. BILBO, MISS.
LEWIS B. SCHWELLENBACH, WASH.
GUY M. GILLETTE, IOWA
ALLEN J. ELLENDER, LA.
SHERMAN MINTON, IND.
SCOTT W. LUCAS, ILL.
TOM STEWART, TENN.
GEORGE W. M[illegible]
CHARLES L. M[illegible]Y, OREG.
ARTHUR CAPPER, KANS.
LYNN J. FRAZIER, N. DAK.
HENRIK SHIPSTEAD, MINN.
ERNEST W. GIBSON, JR., VT.

C. A. LAWTON, CLERK

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON
AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY

December 3, 1940

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

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I am enclosing a self-explanatory letter which I have received from Mr. Jack Gordon, owner of the New Orleans Cigarette Service Corporation.

Will you kindly give careful consideration to the matter outlined in Mr. Gordon's letter and let me have the benefit of your advice in replying to him?

With kind regards and thanking you for your prompt attention to this case, I am

Sincerely yours,

Allen J. Ellender

ALLEN J. ELLENDER

AJE:L
Enclosure

1 ENCL. W

RECORDED & INDEXED

62-32509-34

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

77

62-32509-317
LRP:AR

RECORDED

December 16, 1940

Mr. Frank J. Wilson
Chief
Secret Service Division
Treasury Department
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Wilson:

There are transmitted herewith copies of a communication dated December 3, 1940, received by this Bureau from Honorable F. Edward Hebert, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., with copies of the enclosure mentioned therein.

It appears that this communication does not relate to any matter coming within the investigative jurisdiction of this Bureau but may be of some interest to you.

Congressman Hebert has been advised of this reference.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Nathan
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

Enclosures (No copies of encl. ret.in Bu.file)

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
★ DEC 17 1940 ★
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

R

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62-32509-317
LRP:AR

RECORDED

December 16, 1940

Honorable J. Edward Hebert
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

My dear Congressman:

I desire to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated December 9, 1940, together with the letter dated November 29, 1940, received by you from Mr. Jack Gordon of the New Orleans Cigarette Service Corporation.

The subject matter of Mr. Gordon's communication concerning the use of slugs in cigarette vending machines does not constitute a violation of any Federal Statute within this Bureau's jurisdiction.

However, it is believed the information may be of interest to the Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department which has investigative jurisdiction over counterfeiting violations and under the circumstances, I have taken the liberty of forwarding copies of your letter and its enclosure to Mr. Frank J. Wilson, Chief, Secret Service Division, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

For your information, this Bureau has recently received several complaints concerning the use of slugs in vending machines and has been advised by the Secret Service Division that due to

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Nathan
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
★ DEC 17 1940 ★
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

DEC 16 7 08 PM 1940 FBI

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the fact these slugs contain an outline of Monticello which now appears on the new five-cent piece, they were very much interested in developing information concerning this particular slug.

For the completion of your records, I am returning herewith the copy of Mr. Gordon's letter.

With expressions of my highest esteem and best regards,

Sincerely yours,

Enclosure

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Foxworth _____
Mr. Nathan _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Miss Gandy _____

_____

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F. EDWARD HEBERT
1st Dist. Louisiana
MEMBER-ELECT

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

December 3, 1940.

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

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I do not know whether or not the use of slugs instead of United States coins in legal vending machines comes under your jurisdiction, but I am referring a complaint from a constituent of mine in this connection to you, and ask that you direct it into the proper channel.

I am enclosing a copy of his letter, which I received today, and thank you for any courtesy extended in connection with it. The letter is self-explanatory.

With kindest regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

F. Edw. Hebert

F. EDW. HEBERT.

FEH:ef

ans. J OD - 12-16-40

RECORDED & INDEXED

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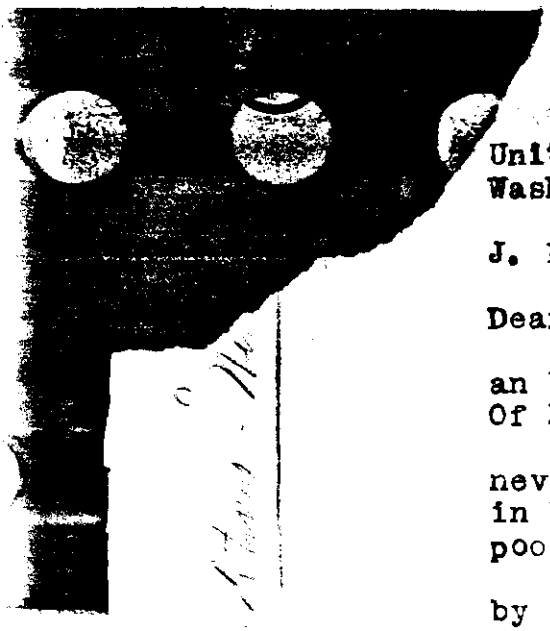
COMMUNICATION
ELOPE ATTACHED



New Orleans, La.
October 28, 1940

United States Dept. Of Justice
Washington, D. C.

J. Edgar Hoover-Chief Of Investigation

Dear Sirs:

It is my belief that there should be an Investigation in to the Affairs of The City Of New Orleans.

100.000 of the citizens in this community never work and are always got money and ride around in late model automobiles, yet are supposed to be poor people.

Most certainly these people are not living by such standards as the low income of W P A relief and Social Security provides.

As a matter of fact thousands of these peo ple are not elgible for relief or social security.

The proof of the stitution is plain as day and there should be an investigztion immediately to ascertain where the money is coming from that the City Of New Orleans is paying these people with.

Either this is Federal Money diverted from bonified approiations for other purposes or it is tax money that is not supposed to be used for this purpose.

Which ever way they divert this money is not quite certain to the layman's mind but an investigation should be made in order to find out if these citizens are violating Federal Laws in receiving incomes from the city with out working for them.

I am under the impression that thousands of cases of income tax invasions may be in evidence as well as other violations too numerous to mention.

Hoping you will conduct this investigation secretly I am yours for an honest goverment.

Yours truly

AN AMERICAN CITIZEN

RECORDED & INDEXED 62-32509-31

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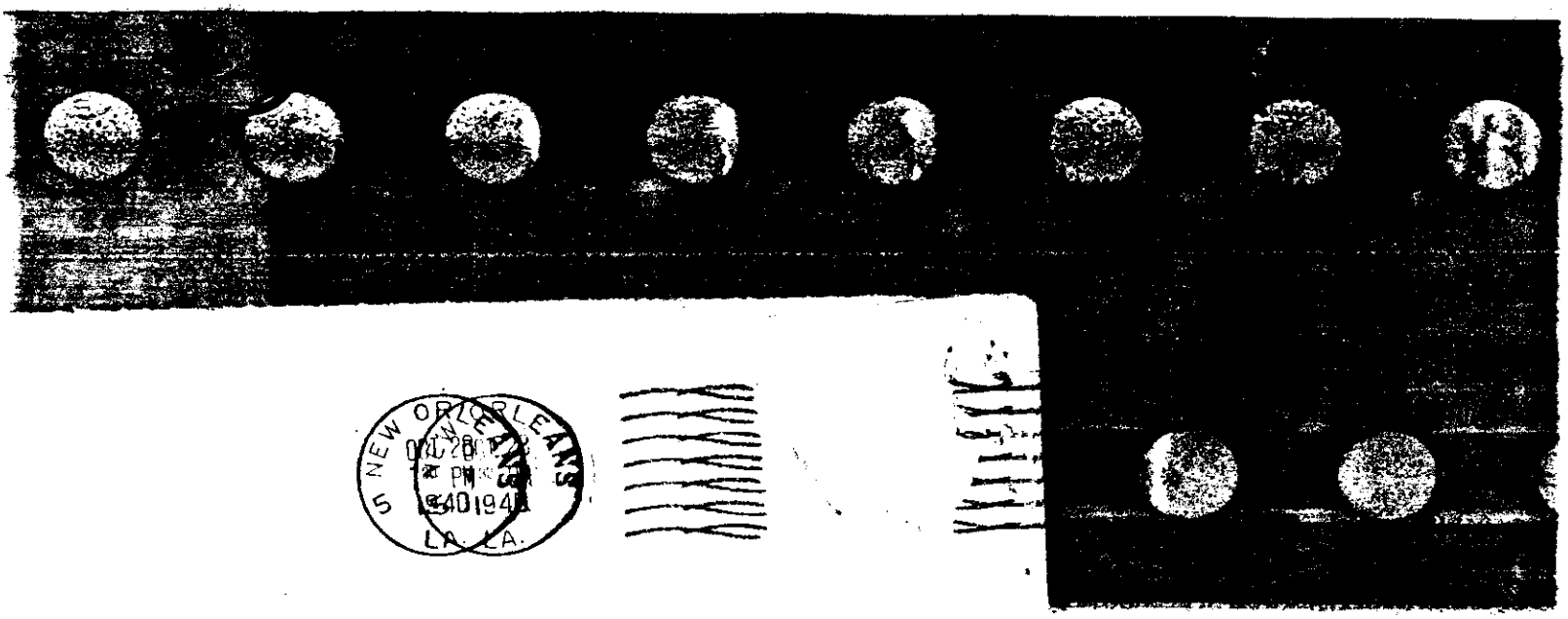
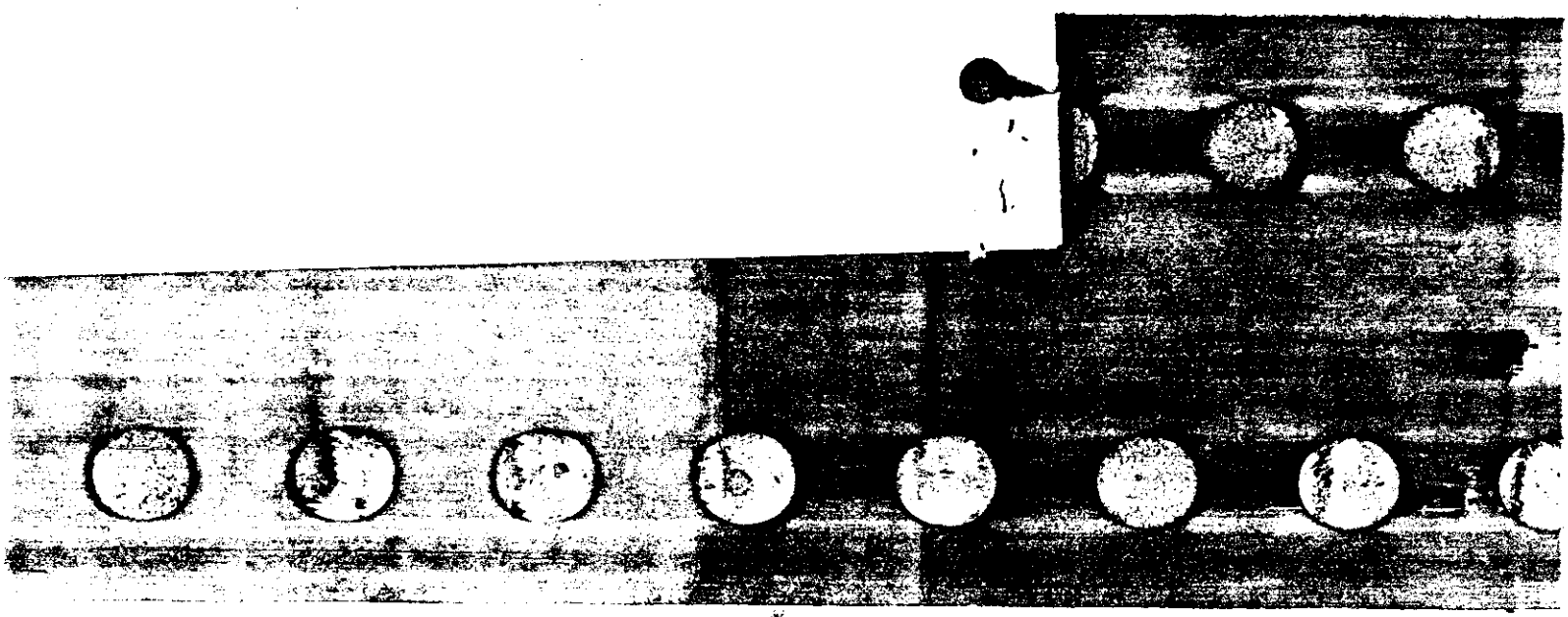


J. Edgar Hoover
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA



83

JDG:MJB

October 15, 1940

RECORDED 62-32509-315

Mr. Rowland L. Holmes
[redacted] Bay Road
Saginaw, Michigan

Dear Mr. Holmes:

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated September 28, 1940, and its enclosures.

For your information, the jurisdiction of this Bureau is restricted by Congressional enactment to the investigation of alleged violations of certain specified Federal Statutes and to the collecting of evidence in cases in which the United States is or may be a party in interest. The activities of this Bureau are limited by this jurisdiction.

This is to advise that after a careful review of the contents of your communication, it does not appear that the subject matter contained therein relates to any violation coming within the scope of this Bureau's jurisdiction.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

cc Detroit

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Nathan
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
OCT 15 1940
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

84

WHEN COMMON SENSE PREVAILS AMERICA LIVES

YOUR TASK AND MINE

TO SAVE AMERICA BY THE GOLDEN RULE UNIVERSALLY APPLIED

HOWARD L. HOLMES, SALESMAN

PRICING SETS
STATIONERY
PRINTING & ADVERTISING SPECIALTIES
CALENDARS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
RUBBER STAMPS

ST. LOUIS, MICHIGAN September 28th, 1940

Present address - 2620 Bay Road, Saginaw, Mich

Hon. J. Edgar Hoover
Supt. Federal Bureau Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Reading the story of Agatha Christie in the current numbers of COLLIER'S WEEKLY, "The Patriotic Murders" brings to mind the peculiar circumstances of the assassination of Hughey Long, together with one previous attempt and the fact that there was a well known conspiracy in Washington among certain administration leaders, violently opposed to Long and to his further continuance in public affairs.

I have often wondered just why this assassination was never investigated. Why the conspiracy against Long were never questioned. Why the only periodical which opened up some of the facts at that time was immediately debarred from all news-stands in the U.S.A. and immediately found itself in such serious financial difficulty that it had to cease publication.

There have been several other deaths during the past few years which have evidently been very much to the advantage of the present dictatorial administration. Just why the peculiar circumstances has never been made public.

Doubtless you could not give out information to a private individual concerning the matters under discussion but could you tell us whether the activities of your department depends upon orders from administration heads or whether you can act upon your own initiative ?

I am well aware of the seriousness of these implications but I have considerable faith in the loyalty and thoroughness of the FBI and as a native citizen above my three score and ten in years, I feel that America and all the world are now entitled to know the FACTS.

Thanking you for considerate attention, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

Howard L. Holmes

Howard L. Holmes (H)

I ENCLOSE

RECORDED & INDEXED

32509-

2 OCT 1 1940

ENCLOSURE

Which every American citizen should be ready to answer, and [illegible]

1. How can a President fail to honor his inaugural oath ?

Ans.- By permitting officials of the government, state or national, to violate the United States Constitution.

2. What should be the penalty ? Impeachment by Congress.

3. If the Federal Reserve Bank is operating contrary to the Constitution, and has bee for twenty-six years, who is responsible ? The President and Congress.

4. What event of the Buchanan administration parallels the recent arrest of the "Chri Front" ? John Brown's Raid on Harper's Ferry. (Study Carefully)

5. If John Brown deserved death by a firing squad for treason why do we still sing "John Brown's body lies a moldering in the grave,But his soul goes marching on" ?

6. What governor of New York led his legislature to nullify a portion of the United States Constitution ? Franklin Delano Roosevelt. The 18th Amendment.

7. What President permitted this violation of the Constitution, and the eight others who followed suit ? Herbert Clarke Hoover.

8. What was Andrew Jackson's reaction to such a state nullification ?
He sent a regiment of U.S.Troops (The Brooklyn Reserves) to South Carolina and at four o'clock the next morning the officials and the legislature were called out of their beds to their front porch to renew their OATH of allegian to the Constitution and the government of the U.S.A. or go as prisoners to Fortres Monroe. (The nullification was immediately recinded.)

9. Are the average citizens of our America today, intelligent enough to know when the Constitution is being violated ? - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
(Apparently the politicians think not.)

10. Are men who nominate themselves,"announce their own candidacy",- public spirited men of character and ability ? Or are they merely self-seekers, who frequently lack both character and ability ? - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

11. Who is responsible for the election of our public officials and our Congressmen ?
The average citizen.

12. As the Roosevelt administration still employ Communists and both men and women of the subversive type who scheme to overthrow American traditions and the American form of government, what does the DIES COMMITTEE amount to ?
Merely a "false front" to deceive the common people.

13. What is the greatest need of America today ?
Men of character who will honor their own OATH.

By Howard L.Holmes of Michigan

86

Howard L. Holmes

[illegible] 507-315

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

September 26, 1940

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Nathan
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Rosen
Miss Tracy

AR:DMP

Time 10:40 A.M.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. E. A. TAMM

Congressman Newt V. Mills of Louisiana called relative to the political situation in Louisiana. He stated he noticed an article in a New Orleans paper concerning the indictment of Commissioners in Ward 11, Precinct 1, he presumed by the Federal Grand Jury, on mail fraud charges. He furnished me some political background which, in substance, indicated that he was responsible for the clearing up of the graft in Louisiana and that he was the man behind the scenes and that he had never mentioned this to anyone else.

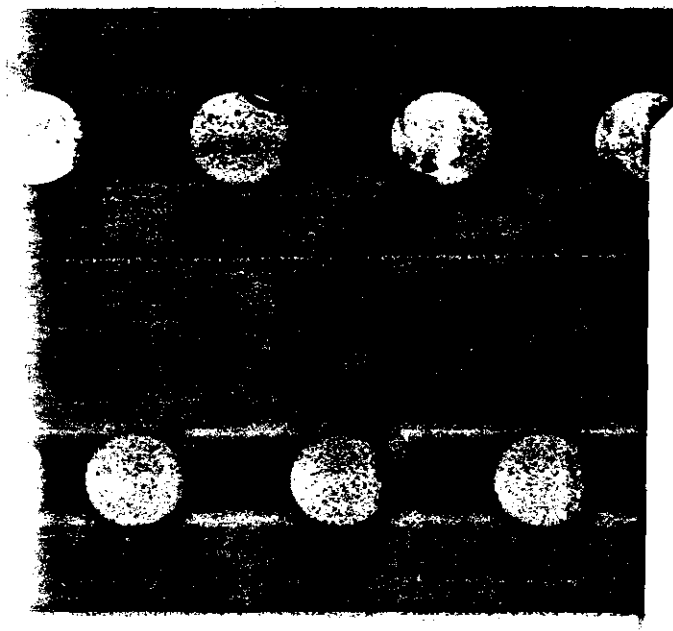
He was interested in knowing whether the Bureau had conducted any investigation of alleged election violations as a result of certain ballot thefts and irregularities in the Primary. I advised him that I did not know but that it would be appropriate to ask the office of the Attorney General what action was being taken as any request would necessarily arise from the office of the Attorney General. He was advised to communicate with Mr. Carusi in the Attorney General's Office who would be in a position to handle the matter for him.

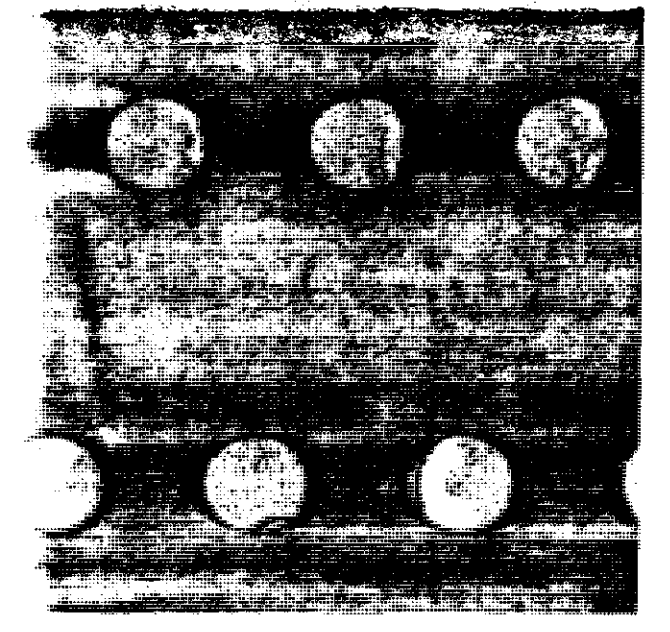
Respectfully,
RECORDED
&
INDEXED
A. ROSEN

62-32507-314
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
6 SEP 30 194
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

we have had nothing to do with this.

81





FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

_____ 1940

✓ The Director	Files Section
____ Mr. Tolson	____ Personnel Files
____ Mr. Clegg	____ Mechanical Section
____ Mr. Foxworth	____ Crime Records Section
____ Mr. Nathan	____ Mr. Harbo
____ Mr. Ladd	____ Mr. Hendon
____ Mr. Nichols	____ Identification Division
____ Mr. Rosen	____ Mr. Quinn Tamm
____ Mr. Glavin	
____ Mr. Pennington	
____ Mr. Tracy	
____ Mr. Coffey	

SUPERVISORS

____ Mr. Adams	____ Mr. Grill	____ Mr. Smith
____ Mr. Alden	____ Mr. Laughlin	____ Mr. Strickland
____ Mr. Bellino	____ Mr. Minor	____ Mr. VanLandingham
____ Mr. Breese	____ Mr. Nicholson	____ Mr. Weber
____ Mr. Good	____ Mr. Nugent	____ _____

* * *

____ Miss Gandy	____ Bring file up to date
____ Mr. Gauthier	____ Send File
____ Miss Stalcup	____ Correct
____ Mr. Albaugh	____ Call me regarding this
____ Mr. Bryant	____ Note and Return
____ Mrs. Irwin	____ Search, serialize and route
____ Mrs. Woolf	____ Stenographers 5724
____ Typists - 5716	____ Stenographers 1509
____ Typists - 5724	____ Stenographers 1503
____ Stenographers 5706	____ Prepare tickler for_____
____ Stenographers 5261	____ Call these files
____ See Me	____ Stamp and mail

_____

_____

_____

E. A. TAMM - 5734

88

1938
NOMINEE FOR
~~GOVERNOR~~

HOWARD L. HOLMES

STATE CHAIRMAN
SQUARE DEAL PARTY AND
MICHIGAN McGUFFEY FEDERATION
NATIONAL COMMITTEEMAN
DIES AMERICAN FEDERATON COMMITTEE

ST. LOUIS, MICHIGAN

41

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Nathan
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

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THE NEW ORLEANS STATES,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.,
September 5, 1940.

When Was Mr. Reyer Named as Legal Advisor to Mayor? Schools and Pinballs

THOUSANDS OF NEW ORLEANS children and young folks are entering the public and parochial schools today.

There, they will be taught the things that should aid them in meeting the problems of life and in better equipping them, not only to help themselves but their country.

There, they should be taught Americanism, should be instructed in what the blessings of freedom and liberty stand for, and how to preserve these heritages, bought with the sweat and the blood and the courage of the founders of America.

On the way to these schools, however, they will pass hundreds of places where Americanism is not taught, where Americanism does not make its home.

Because the superintendent of police is either afraid to act or has been told not to act, pinball machines, the lowest form of gambling because it takes the nickels and the dimes of the young as well as the old, beckon to nearly every pupil on his or her way to school. Why should temptation be placed in the path of our young people? Why should vicious devices, cheating machines, be placed in their way to snatch their nickels?

The city administration seems to think that these machines are games of skill. Some of our courts have indeed also leaned toward that view. Do we want to teach our children this kind of skill? Do we want to teach them how to gamble for nickels instead of teaching them the saner and better lessons of life?

Mayor Robert Maestri has said: "If pin balls are illegal, action is up to Superintendent Reyer."

When was Mr. Reyer named to be the legal arbiter of New Orleans? Does Mr. Maestri refer all of his legal problems to the chief of police? From what law school did Mr. Reyer graduate? How long has he practiced law? Has he ever occupied the judicial bench? We think not. Then why should Mr. Maestri refer legal questions to a man who is supposed to catch crooks?

An able assistant attorney-general of Louisiana has declared that pinballs are illegal. Does Mr. Maestri place Mr. Reyer's opinion above that of a man trained in the law, versed in the law?

Why doesn't Mayor Maestri place the responsibility squarely where it belongs? Why doesn't he ask his city attorney or some high legal authority as to the legality or illegality of pinball machines?

As a matter of plain fact, it doesn't take one versed in legal lore to know that these crooked pinball machines are gambling devices. All Mayor Maestri has to do is to gather up five or six City Hall employes and send them out with a pocket full of nickels, let them go to places where they are not known, and there play these machines. Their report will show him that the pinball machines now infesting New Orleans are gambling machines.

Mayor Maestri might also ask hundreds of school children who play these machines whether or not they are gambling machines. They will give him the answer, and none of them are yet practicing attorneys or judges.

No, Mr. Mayor, let's stop this snatching of nickels from children.

Why are these machines necessary? Who owns them, and why are they allowed immunity from molestation by the police.

NOT RECORDED

90

BES:MT

New York, N. Y.
July 2, 1940

Special Agent in Charge
New Orleans, La.

RE: WILLIAM HELIS

Dear Sir:

It is my recollection during the several federal investigations we had in New Orleans about a year ago that the name of William Helis, a prominent Greek oil man in New Orleans, entered into the picture. As I recall it, he was either indicted subsequently or was wanted for questioning by either the state or federal government in connection with oil lease transactions in the state. However, before he could be located for questioning, Helis fled to Greece.

I today received information from a confidential source here in New York to the effect that Helis has just arrived in New York from Greece and is now supposed to be stopping at the St. Moritz Hotel in New York City.

I am passing this information on to you in the event your office is trying to locate this individual, and if not, you may consider the advisability of furnishing the information to any local authorities interested in his present whereabouts.

Very truly yours,

B. E. SACKETT
Special Agent in Charge.

~~RECORDED~~

cc-Bureau

INDEXED

62-32507-

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JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

ACH:AI

March 7, 1940

3:45 p.m.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. E. A. TAMM

Mr. Don C. Miller, of 444 - 3rd Avenue, East Kalispell, Montana, was referred from your office to me for interview. Mr. Miller related that he is a truck driver by occupation, and that he is presently on a tour of the United States.

During the first part of February he related he was at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and at that time stopped at the grave of the late Huey Long, located in the State Capitol in that city. The guide, in pointing out spots of interest about the Capitol, described the death of Long, according to Mr. Miller, and advised that 14 people were connected with the plot to kill Long. He related that the conspirators had been led by President Roosevelt, and advised that Roosevelt was in Baton Rouge at the time of the death of Long.

Mr. Miller related that this guide is an old man with a black beard, and he thought that because of the derogatory statements made concerning the President, the Federal Bureau of Investigation should be apprised of the remarks of this guide. I thanked Mr. Miller for the interest which prompted him to furnish the above information to us.

Respectfully,

A. C. Hayden

A. C. Hayden

RECORDED & INDEXED

62-2-17-37

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
1 MAR 15 19
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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RCH:AEK

March 9, 1940

Mr. James E. Crown
Editor
The New Orleans States
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Crown:

I have just read your editorial entitled "Crime by the Clock," which was published in the February 21, 1940, issue of the New Orleans States, concerning the crime conditions in this Country during 1939.

I feel that an editorial of this nature assists in bringing to the average citizen the realization that crime constitutes a problem which can be solved only by his wholehearted cooperation and that it is not a problem alone for his law enforcement organizations. I was particularly pleased to note your observations that the prime consideration in the incarceration of any criminal should be protection of the public and not his personal comforts.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tarum
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. McIntire
Mr. N...
Mr. Ros...
Mr. Qu...
Mr. Ro...
Mr. ...
Mr. ...
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gand...

RECORDED & INDEXED

62-32507-312

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
3 MAR 15 1940

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAR 16 1940

CC - New Orleans

THE NEW ORLEANS STATES,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.,
February 21, 1940.

Crime by the Clock

DURING 1936 a major crime occurred every 21 seconds, says a report recently issued by J. Edgar Hoover, chief of the FBI, and sent us by A. P. Kitchin, special agent in charge of the New Orleans office.

This is an appallingly short interval between felonies. Since any serious act of lawlessness cannot be fully perpetrated in 21 ticks of a grandfather's clock, it means that crime is a continuous process, never ending, never a break in violence in these United States. Three crimes every minute, reaching the yearly grand total of 1,484,554 violations calling for prison sentences, as given by Mr. Hoover. No wonder the business of constructing penitentiaries and other institutions for the incarceration of criminals is having something of a boom all over the nation.

Mr. Hoover's striking illustration of the prevalence of crime goes on: A larceny was committed every 36 seconds, a burglary every 1 2-3 minutes, on the average an auto was stolen every 3 minutes, a citizen was robbed every 9 minutes, and a felonious homicide occurred every 44 minutes.

The grand total of criminal homicides, rapes, robberies, aggravated assaults, burglaries, larcenies and auto thefts for 1939 was 60,742 greater than for 1938, an increase of 3.5 per cent. Mr. Hoover did not figure out the number of political crimes in Louisiana.

When crime grows so fast in the freest, happiest and most prosperous country on earth, what can be the reason? Maybe we have too much freedom, maybe not enough. Perhaps there is too much pampering of prisoners, what with radios in prison cells and the inmates playing football and baseball and having movies and musical concerts and plays, and enjoying good fare and easy "working" hours, and in the end getting the nod from parole boards when only fractions of their terms have been served.

It strikes us that one of the purposes of incarceration, besides keeping the wrongdoer locked away for society's safety, is to deprive him of some of those comforts, luxuries and conveniences of the outer world which law-abiding citizens may enjoy, and which they have not forfeited their right to obtain. Life is a lot harder for millions of poor folk who are obedient to all laws, than it is for the average termer in a prison.

One reasonable conclusion is that crime goes up as the quality of government goes down. It is the old story of the alliance of crooked politics with the criminal world. Louisiana people know the reason for a lot of crime which has been bared in this state in the past year. Bad government undermines public morality, breeds contempt for law, and multiplies the "aw, what's the use?" cynics even among the so-called good people of a community or state.

James E. Crowe
Editor

62-32207-312

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THE TRIBUNE,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.,
March 4, 1940.

Heads expected to fall in Long defeat reprisals

By HARNETT T. KANE
(Of The Item-Tribune Staff)

BATON ROUGE, March 3.—Many a head will roll this week in Louisiana's political dust, said the informed in both Long and Jones circles today, as a result of the wholesale desertion of Earl Long by former wheelhorses Saturday.



Louis A. Jones

Eminentos once unquestioned in their machine adherence popped up on the Jones side, their proxies in Jones men's hands, when the old and new Democratic central committees nominated James A. Gremillion, Crowley, as the party entry on the April election ballots.

Vengeance is expected to be swift, with jobholders who figured in the voting, their relatives and partisans expected to feel the ax. But a check today showed that in many instances, Long was powerless to take punitive action against the fence-jumpers in his final days in office.

NOT RECORDED

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tour Room
Adm. Files
Pers. Files
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

Angola Warden Marked

Louis Jones, warden of Angola state penitentiary who was named by Richard W. Leche, was a leading figure reported in a position to feel Long's wrath. In the old committee's first voting on the subject, Warden Jones gave his proxy to the Long side, but on Saturday it was cast by Fred S. LeBlanc, East Baton Rouge Jones man.

Theodore S. Landry of Jefferson parish, general manager of the penitentiary, also switched from Long to Jones, after showing up in the Long column the first time. But Mr. Landry is protected in his job, having been confirmed by the Senate for the rest of the present administration term.

More dramatic than either shift was that of Harvey Peltier, Thibodaux oil man, who was Long's running mate for lieutenant-governor in the first and second primaries. Before Peltier gave his proxy to the Jones forces, he is said to have taken part in a hot exchange of sentiments with his former chief. Peltier is a member of the Senate, and Long could take no action against him, but it is thought that he might strike out at patronage controlled by Peltier.

Question Mark Left

Lewis Morgan, Covington, also jumped. Mr. Morgan is attorney for the New Orleans Dock board, former highway commission attorney, and an administration advisor for years. Ordinarily, Long might be able to crack down sharply at him. But, during the past few days, the board has switched its allegiance, has been firing deadheads and double-dippers right and left. That left a question mark after Mr. Morgan's name.

Dr. J. A. O'Hara, president of the machine that Huey Long created and head of the state health board, switched like the others. His term, by law, is to run through August of this year. Huey found trouble in his efforts to snag this job in his early days. Dr. O'Hara is expected to hang on, though his former chieftain may clip away at some of his political prerogatives in the two months before Earl steps down.

Oddly, Earl will find his hands tied in any reprisal against one group who turned against him. These are the parish sheriffs. Huey put through a law giving his dictatorship control over sheriff's aides. But Earl, just after the first primary, called his "vote hais" special session, and repealed that law in the hope of assuring him victory in the second primary. Among sheriffs who went from Long to Jones Saturday were Willie Duhe of St. John, E. D. Coleman of Tensas, Frank M. Edwards of Amite, Thomas Stark of Lafourche and others.

"Blood-bath" Awaited

Immediately after the previous meeting of the "old" committee, the machine struck at three who had gone over to Jones, or were related to a member who did. Colonel Henry Rougon, Pointe Coupee, was fired from a state police job he had held for 13 years, and two aides of the state revenue department were discharged in North Louisiana.

This week in Baton Rouge is expected to see, too, the "blood bath" of general state workers, at Earl's orders, that has been imminent for some time. Many are to go for suspicion of knifing, for remarks made in Jones' favor, for reasons of spite, and, in some cases for economy. The latter unusual reason for letting machine workers go is explained as follows. The machine borrowed hundreds of thousands to give jobs in the second primary, from individuals and banks. Now the money must be repaid.

The capital was a more or less deserted political village today. Earl Long drove off Saturday night to an unannounced destination, believed to be his home at Winnfield. Sam Jones started on his long-planned vacation, spending the week-end in Lake Charles. Only the fear of imminent firings kept the political cauldron burning.

Long Suit Hearing

March 11 will see a hearing on Earl Long's suit to restrain the secretary of state from placing the name of Gremillion on the ballot for secretary of state. Judge J. D. Womack signed the order Saturday night, after Long appeared in person to obtain it. The petition attacked the legality of the reversal of the previous nomination of Long.

General Manager Landry declined comment of any kind last night on questions regarding reports that Warden Jones was being fired at the state prison farm. Warden Jones was reported at the farm as being "on the road." Dock board officials said they knew nothing of any discharge of Attorney Morgan.



Theodore S. Landry



WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE

MAR 8 1 40 PM 40

RECEIVED
F B I

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Mclntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tour Room
Adm. Files
Pers. Files
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

SENATOR PEPPER TOLD THE SENATE THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT "HAS NO BUSINESS" INTERFERRING WITH STATE ELECTIONS.

OPENING THE FIFTH DAY OF DEBATE ON THE PROPOSAL BY SENATOR HATCH TO EXTEND HIS "CLEAN POLITICS" ACT TO THE STATE EMPLOYES PAID IN WHOLE OR IN PART WITH FEDERAL FUNDS, PEPPER CRITICIZED JOHN ROGGE, SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL, WHO CONDUCTED INVESTIGATIONS IN LOUISIANA LATE IN 1939 AND EARLY THIS YEAR.

READING NEW ORLEANS NEWSPAPER HEADLINES TELLING OF ROGGE'S ACTIVITIES IN A "VOTE FRAUD" INQUIRY, PEPPER ASKED THE SENATE:

"DO WE ADMIT TO THE WORLD THAT DEMOCRACY IN AMERICA HAS SO BROKEN DOWN THAT A SOVEREIGN STATE CAN'T CONDUCT ITS OWN ELECTION?

"IT'S NONE OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT'S BUSINESS WHAT KIND OF LOCAL OFFICIALS A SOVEREIGN STATE CHOOSES TO ELECT."

HATCH HOPED TO GET A VOTE ON HIS MEASURE LATE TODAY, BUT SAID HE FEARED THAT SENATORS OPPOSED TO IT MAY USE DELAYING TACTICS TO FORCE IT TO BE PASSED OVER UNTIL NEXT WEEK, WHEN IT WOULD HAVE TO BE LAID ASIDE IN FAVOR OF THE RECIPROCAL TRADE AND FARM APPROPRIATION BILLS.

ADD HATCH ACT, SENATE

PEPPER TERMED ROGGE "A MODERN POLITICAL KNIGHT" SENT TO LOUISIANA BY THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE "TO SEE TO IT THAT DEMOCRACY OPERATES IN LOUISIANA THE WAY HE WANTS IT TO OPERATE."

HE ACCUSED THE SPECIAL PROSECUTOR OF "CRACKING THE WHIP" OVER LOCAL LOUISIANA AUTHORITIES "AND THREATENING THEM WITH PROSECUTION."

PEPPER SAID THAT ONE HEADLINE, APPEARING FIVE DAYS BEFORE THE RUN-OFF GUBERNATORIAL PRIMARY, SAID "ROGGE TURNS ON HEAT."

"WHAT KIND OF HEAT, SENATORS?" HE ASKED. "THIS MODERN POLITICAL KNIGHT SAFEGUARDING HIS CONCEPTION OF DEMOCRACY 'TURNS ON THE HEAT' FIVE DAYS BEFORE THE SECOND PRIMARY. IS THAT A PROPER SPHERE OF FEDERAL ACTIVITY"?

WLS RECORDED

-311-

QFB:JHK
62-32509-311

March 8, 1940

RECORDED

MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL KEECH

I am enclosing herewith a copy of a letter dated February 27, 1940, received in this Bureau from the New Orleans, Louisiana, Field Division, in which there are quoted two anonymous letters addressed to you concerning a complaint against Ernest A. Carrere's Sons and other matters.

No investigation is being conducted by this Bureau in reference to the subject matter of these letters and they are being referred to you for any action you deem appropriate.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Rendon
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
MAR 8 1940
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
New Orleans, Louisiana,
February 27, 1940

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

Dear Sir:

This office is in receipt of copies of letters which were forwarded to this office by the office of the United States Attorney at New Orleans, Louisiana, the letters being quoted as follows:

"New Orleans, La.
December 26, 1939

Mr. O. JOHN ROGGE,
U. S. District Attorney's Office,
New Orleans, La.

Dear Sir:

Your attention is directed to a matter worth investigating either by your Department or the F.B.I. and that is the method of handling the purchase of the sites for the Slum Clearance projects in New Orleans.

It is commonly thought that the commissions obtained were divided with one of the higher officials in the City Hall, and no doubt this information could be traced by the Internal Revenue Department.

The firm who handled these real estate transactions is ERNEST A. CARRERE'S SONS, and one of the members of this firm told a party that he had divided his commissions with someone who would be designated as a 'Top Official'.

The records of ERNEST A. CARRERE'S SONS should show to whom this commission was paid. This runs into a vast sum of money.

AN INTERESTED OUTSIDER"

"New Orleans

Mr. O. JOHN ROGGE

Dear Sir:

How is it that the housing authorities demolished so many good houses Mayor MAESTRI stated that he wanted to clean the slumbs

Memo Rogge 3/8/40 67B

RECORDED & INDEXED

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4 FEB 29 1940

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TWO

100

up where the slumbs are they are leaving you take your automobile drive out Josephine Street from Saint Thomas to the river half rotten delabitated houses ought to be demolished 10 years ago occupied by the lowest class of negroses drive out Adele Street from Saint Thomas to the river you will see the same thing drive out Saint Andrew from Saint Thomas to the river you will see the same thing drive out Saint Mary St. from Saint Thomas to the river you will realy see for yourself that every word that I am saying is true.

I think it would be a good idea to investigate the Public Service on their light and gas bills they state that if you pay before a certain date they deduct so much off your bill lots of people say they dont deduct 5 cts off but if you wait a day or two after the time stated on you bill they charge you so much more The Public Service owns the City they can do what they want with the people any time they want to discontinue a car line all they do is they put on add in the paper that after a named date that car line will be discontinued every time they take car line off look the amount of men they put out of work 4 men to every car 2 regular men an 2 relievers they discontinued the Prytania St car line no bus discontinued the Coliseum St car line no bus 4 men out of work on every car discontinued the Henry Clay car 4 men out of work no bus discontinued the Peters Ave car 4 men out of work now named Jefferson Ave. 4 men out of work bus runs there discontinued the Tchoupitoulas car 4 men out of work bus run there the levee an Barracks car The Esplanade Ave car bus runs there discontinued several other car lines take all the car lines that the Public Service discontinued 4 men to every car 2 regular and 2 relievers look the amount of men put out of work look the amount of money they save During the World War some 20 years ago The Public Service raised the car fare to 7 cts they never reduced the car fare to 5 cts the price before the war. Everything else after the war had to come down all mechanices and labors wages had to be reduced The Federal Government ought to make them reduce the car fare to 5 cts mabe they keep two sets of books if they say it dont pay to run the buses and the few car lines for 5 cts fare let them sell out the Public Service is nothing but a trust a monopoly no other Co can operate here I thought the housing business was a Federal Government proposition. What right has Mayor MEASTIR and the housing authorities to allow Mr. CARRERE the real estate agents to make the people who sold their property to the Federal Government make them pay 4% of the price they got from the Federal Government for their property I guess 20% went to Mr. CARRERE and 2% went to MAESTRIE and his gang. You think any body

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got any graft furnishing material for the housing business. The Federal Government had a law passed that no place of business can work their employees more than 40 hours a week. Right here in New Orleans at the Post Office in the mail department they work the men all the year around 12-14 and 16 hours a day The WPA is a political machine MRS. WIGGINS who has charg of the WPA Station at Carrollton Ave and Appel St her husband is a money broker. I guess she has political influence MRS. HIGGINS who has charg of the WPA Station at St. Charles and Lafayette opposite the City Hall her husband has a job in the City Hall why cant they give thos two jobs to some one that is more in need. A man by the name of CARTER who lives at 2125 Annunciation St he works in the office of the WPA he gets $70.00 a month from the Federal Government his wife own the double house they live in they live on one side the other half of the house 2127 Annunciation St they have rented for $22.50 a month You think those people needs help MRS CARTER is an Italian I guess she has she has influence through MAESTRIE why cant they give that job to some man that is more in need of work. Some time ago JAMES H. MORRISON of Hammond, La. had published in Hammond stating that MAESTRI was paid by the slot machine people and gamblers to allow all kinds of gambling and slots machine to operate in New Orleans MR. MORRISON also stated in the paper that MAESTRIE was in Co with the bigest crooks, gamblers an rackerteers in New York it must be true that MAESTRI never denied it why is it that MAESTRI doesn't want the Conservation book to be examine by the committee of the 100 citicen league because to much underhand business will come to light more money taken illegal than in the Levee Board MAESTRI does not want the crooket work exposed if every thing was kept strait he would allow the books to be examine.

I think EARL LONG and his gang will have all the ballots boxes stuffed before the election with fake ballots. A lady told me that any persons wants to rent any of those new houses that the Housing Authority are building in the St. Thomas Project will have to go to the Catolic Priest are the Catolic Priest appointed by the Federal Government to collect rents MAESTRI doing.

If you will read your meter and compare it with you bill you will see they dont take any thing off."

A perusal of the letters will indicate that they refer primarily to some slum clearance in New Orleans which is being handled by the Federal Housing Authority. It is suggested that the Bureau may desire to transmit this information to the Federal Housing Authority in Washington, D. C.

Very truly yours,

CWD:sh

A. P. KITCHIN, Special Agent in Charge

102

2m

Cleaning up the U. S.
Louisiana - Corrupt. Swindler
Gas Tax etc
100 Per Cent.
Washington
G. Man
A. Men

No. Test.

Next [illegible]
Corrupt Co. [illegible] Louisiana, [illegible]

RECORDED & INDEXED

62-[illegible] 310

[illegible] 2[illegible] 19[illegible]0

[illegible]

103

ACH; MAL

RECORDED 62-32509-309

February 2, 1940

Mr. W. L. Atwood
Post Office Box 55
Goose Creek, Texas

Dear Mr. Atwood:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter dated January 17, 1940, relative to political irregularities in and around Alexandria, Louisiana.

I wish to advise that the investigative jurisdiction of this Bureau is limited by Congressional enactment to the investigation of specific Federal Statutes. I have perused the contents of your letter and have failed to note therein a violation within that jurisdiction and I am therefore unable to be of assistance to you in this matter.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tour Room
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

CC - New Orleans (with copy of incoming letter)

ORIGINAL FILED IN

62-32509-1

104

COPY-cb

PO Box 55,
Goose Creek, Texas
January 17, 1940.

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover,
F.B.I.,
Washington.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Several months ago I wrote you regarding certain political irregularities in and around Alexandria, Louisiana. I never heard anything from you but inasmuch as a Grand Jury investigated conditions there and indicted a number of people, someone evidently got busy.

Among those indicted in that Parish is an Aunt of Mine Mrs. Lou Lee Teekeel. She had been deadheading on the State payroll for several years. This Aunt is somewhere in the neighborhood of sixty years of age and her first marriage took place something like two years ago. Her father, (my grandfather) was a Confederate veteran and died in 1914. The last few years of his life he was rather feeble and this Aunt worked to take care of the family. She cared for my grandmother after my grandfather's death. Her brother, George W. Lee, now deceased, might correctly be termed a political scoundrel, as he seemed to have little scrupples about fraud, or even outright theft. His income through these questionable transactions amounted to more than $1,000.00 a month but from this income he took care of four women besides his own wife and children. He and Earl Long, Governor of Louisiana, had a cattle business jointly and would buy poor cattle cheaply and then exchange these for fat cattle in State institutions near there.

Both Earl Long and my uncle assured this Aunt that she was committing no wrong. A brother of mine and my father heard Earl Long assure her that she would not be indicted by a grand jury. This was after Earl Long became Governor of Louisiana and she believed he had official authority to make such disposal of state funds if he so wished

My Aunts, Lou Lee Teekel and Alice Lee are in a position to give you a lot of information about Earl Long's irregularities. If you could make some sort of deal that would benefit them in this indictment, they will open up and give a lot of information about the inside workings of that gang of crooks, including the murder of the late Huey P. Long.

RECORDED & INDEXED 62-3515-309

Sincerely,

/s/ W. L. Atwood

JAN 22 1940

105

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

LRP:DF
9:41 A. M.

January 10, 1940

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. E. A. TAMM

Mr. Crowder of the Tax Division phoned and stated the Department has an income tax case pending against six racketeers in New Orleans, and wanted to know whether the Bureau could furnish criminal records. He was advised that if names only were furnished the Bureau could furnish records of individuals believed to be the ones the Department wants, but it was suggested to him in the event he was able to furnish fingerprints, arrest records or Police Department numbers it would be far better.

Mr. Crowder stated he believed he could secure this information and would transmit the request to the Bureau for criminal records over the signature of Assistant Attorney General Clark.

Respectfully,

L. R. Pennington

RECORDED & INDEXED

62-32507-3

INVESTIGATION
JAN 11 1940
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

106

AAM:JCR

62-32507-307

RECORDED

January 16, 1940

Mr. George Hussong
Detective
Police Department
Quincy, Illinois

Dear Mr. Hussong:

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of January 4th, advising me of the difficulties you encountered in endeavoring to extradite an individual wanted by your Department for passing a forged check.

Your thoughtfulness in furnishing this information is indeed appreciated and I assure you that it will be made a matter of record.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

cc Springfield

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Fisher
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. McGuire

62-32507-307

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COPY-MG

CITY OF QUINCY

Leo W. Lenane, Mayor

Quincy, Illinois
January 14th, 1939

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

A man by the name of Leslie Willis was recently arrested in Shreveport La. This man is also wanted in Quincy for passing a forged check. Shreveport notified us that they would hold Willis until we could send someone to pick him up.

I was selected to go to Shreveport to bring Willis back for prosecution. All the papers seemed to be in order, but the Governor Earl Long refused to sign. I asked him for a reason but he would give none. His only comment was "the poor devil may have been hungry" and "I just don't want to sign the papers".

I talked to him for a long time in an effort to get him to change his mind, but to no avail. I showed him the long record of Willis which was supplied to us by the F.B.I. to let him know this was not the first time this man was in the hands of the law.

Feeling sure that you would be interested in a case of this sort is the only reason I am writing this letter.

Sincerely Yours:

George Hussong/s/
10th Session
National Police Academy

RECORDED & INDEXED

62-32509-307

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

108

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J. S. BROUSSARD, SECTY-TREAS.
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LIONS INTERNATIONAL CLUB

LIBERTY + INTELLIGENCE + OUR + NATIONS + SAFETY

MEETS EVERY TUESDAY AT 7 P. M.

AT THE CITY HALL

GUEYDAN, LOUISIANA. December 13th, 1939

FEDERAL INVESTIGATION BUREAU,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Gentlemen :-

I am wondering if it would be possible for your bureau to send to Vermilion Parish on the coming election day the 16th. day of January next, at least two men to survey the proceeding of the elction and see that all parties are fairly treated. The Admininstration that is these in power then, stole the election from the honest people four years ago and will do it again unless some one with authority is on the grounds to keep them straight. There is no doubt but that they will be on hands with lots of their " deduct" money and buy votes right and left as they did in the past. If you could do that and let it be know that these men are watching things, it would be the best thing you ever did for the honest people of the state of Louisiana.

Kindly let me heqr from you with reference to this at once, and much oblige,

Very truly yours,

I. H. BOATNER,

I. H. Boatner

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FEDERAL B... ...ATION
DEC 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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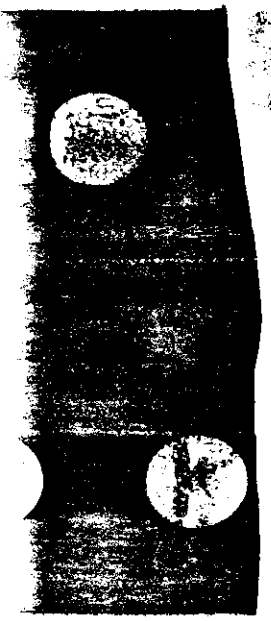
C O P Y



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E. [illegible] Champagne

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Liberty * Intelligence LIONS CLUB Our Nations Safety

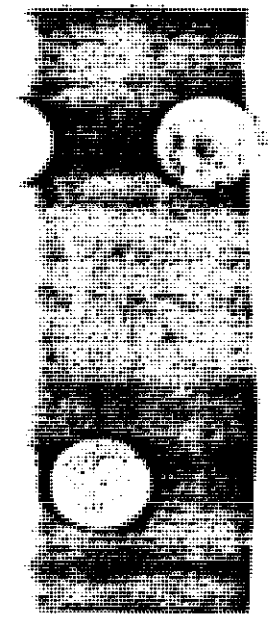
Meets Every Tuesday at 7 p.m. At The City Hall

QUEYDAN, LOUISIANA

December 13th, 1939

FEDERAL INVESTIGATION BUREAU,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Gentlemen:-



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Kindly let me hear from you with reference to this at once, and much oblige,

Very truly yours,

I. H. BOATNER,

(Signed) I. H. BOATNER

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GTB:MP

January 6, 1940

62-32509-306

RECORDED

Mr. I. M. Boatner
C/o Lions Club
Gueydan, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Boatner:

Your letter of December 13, 1939, has been received in which you make known your views concerning conditions in your community.

You may be sure that I appreciate your writing to me and making your observations available to this Bureau. However, I must advise that the jurisdiction of the Federal Bureau of Investigation is restricted by Congressional enactment to the investigation of violations of certain specified Federal Statutes. The contents of your letter do not indicate a violation within the investigative jurisdiction of this Bureau and consequently I regret that I am unable to be of assistance to you at this time.

In the event you do receive any additional information that might be of value, it is suggested that you communicate directly with Mr. A. P. Kitchin, Special Agent in Charge, Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, 1308 Masonic Temple Building, New Orleans, Louisiana.

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
★ JAN 6 1940 ★
P.M.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

cc-New Orleans (with copy incoming letter)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nichols
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Grant
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Mendon
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

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JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

December 7, 1939

AR:LCJ

4:50 P.M.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. E. A. TAMM

RE: ABE SHUSHAN, W.AS.,
ET AL, MAIL FRAUD

Agent Dunker called from New Orleans and advised that Assistant U. S. Attorney Leon D. Hubert, Jr., informed him that an article appeared in the "New Orleans Item" to the effect that U. S. Attorney Rene A. Vioseca had made the statement in court that Shushan had been convicted of giving a bribe, which statement was in fact untrue. The defense attorneys asked for a mistrial because of this, and the judge took a poll of the jurors to see if any of them had read the statement. The judge found that they had not read the story and therefore denied the motion. However, the judge advised that the paper should be placed in contempt for this.

The U. S. Attorney's Office requested that the New Orleans Office conduct an immediate investigation relative to the alleged contempt violation by the newspaper. Mr. Dunker stated that this case was investigated by the Post Office Department, and inquired whether we should decline to accept the case.

I advised Agent Dunker to point out to the U. S. Attorney the jurisdiction we have in the matter and tell him that we can take no action on it unless we get Departmental authority. I advised him to point out definitely that the case under trial was investigated by the Post Office Department, and for this reason it would be well to have them look into this matter.

Respectfully,

A. ROSEN

RECORDED & INDEXED

62- [illegible]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

DEC 8 1939

TD [illegible]

TAMM

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JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

AR:COH

Time: 5:05 p.m. December 6, 1939

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. E. A. TAMM

RE: ABE SHUSHAN; et al
MAIL FRAUD

SAC Kitchin called from New Orleans in connection with the above case which is presently being tried and which was investigated by the Post Office Inspectors and the Internal Revenue men entirely.

Assistant U. S. Attorney Herbert Christenberry has called Agent Dunker with advice that one George Whitaker, a former secret service agent who was fired for being drunk, is loitering around the court and that it is anticipated that Whitaker has been employed for the purpose of getting to the jury. Christenberry requested that the Bureau Agents place a surveillance on Whitaker.

Mr. Kitchin stated he would like authority to advise Christenberry that inasmuch as the substantive offense was investigated by the Post Office Inspectors and the Internal Revenue that they also should handle the surveillance. I told Kitchin it would be satisfactory to so advise Christenberry.

Mr. Kitchin stated that should be defendants be acquitted, he is sure the Bureau will be asked to investigate a tampering with the jury, as this has been intimated by Mr. Rogge ever since he has been in New Orleans.

Respectfully,

A. ROSEN

62-30501-304
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEC 7 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TAMM TWO 113

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

December 1, 1939

EAT:LCJ

2:25 P.M.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ~~DIRECTOR~~ Tolson

RE: ABE SHUSHAN, ET AL

SAC Kitchin called from New Orleans on another matter and advised that his office had been requested to conduct a surveillance of two men who have been rumored to be contacting jurors in an effort to "fix" the jury. Mr. Kitchin advised that he told the person who made the request that he would look into the background of the matter, but that he did not think a surveillance should be conducted at this time because of the possibility of jeopardizing the case with the jury.

I advised Mr. Kitchin that this is the proper way to handle the matter.

~~Respectfully~~,

E. A. TAMM

RECORDED

62-32509-3

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEC 4 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FILES ONE

114

This letter recd —
years ago — he may
be just cranky
but I turn it over
to you in case he
may be watched
for violence. These
are dangerous days and amer-
icans should be loyal to
Roosevelt and america — Mrs Roussel

1 ENCL. W

RECORDED & INDEXED

62-32509-302

1159

1787 W. 3rd Street,
Brooklyn, N.Y.,
Feb. 13, 1935.

Mrs. J. S. Roussel,
President, Women's Organization
of the Square Deal Ass'n of Louisiana.

My dear Mrs. Roussel:

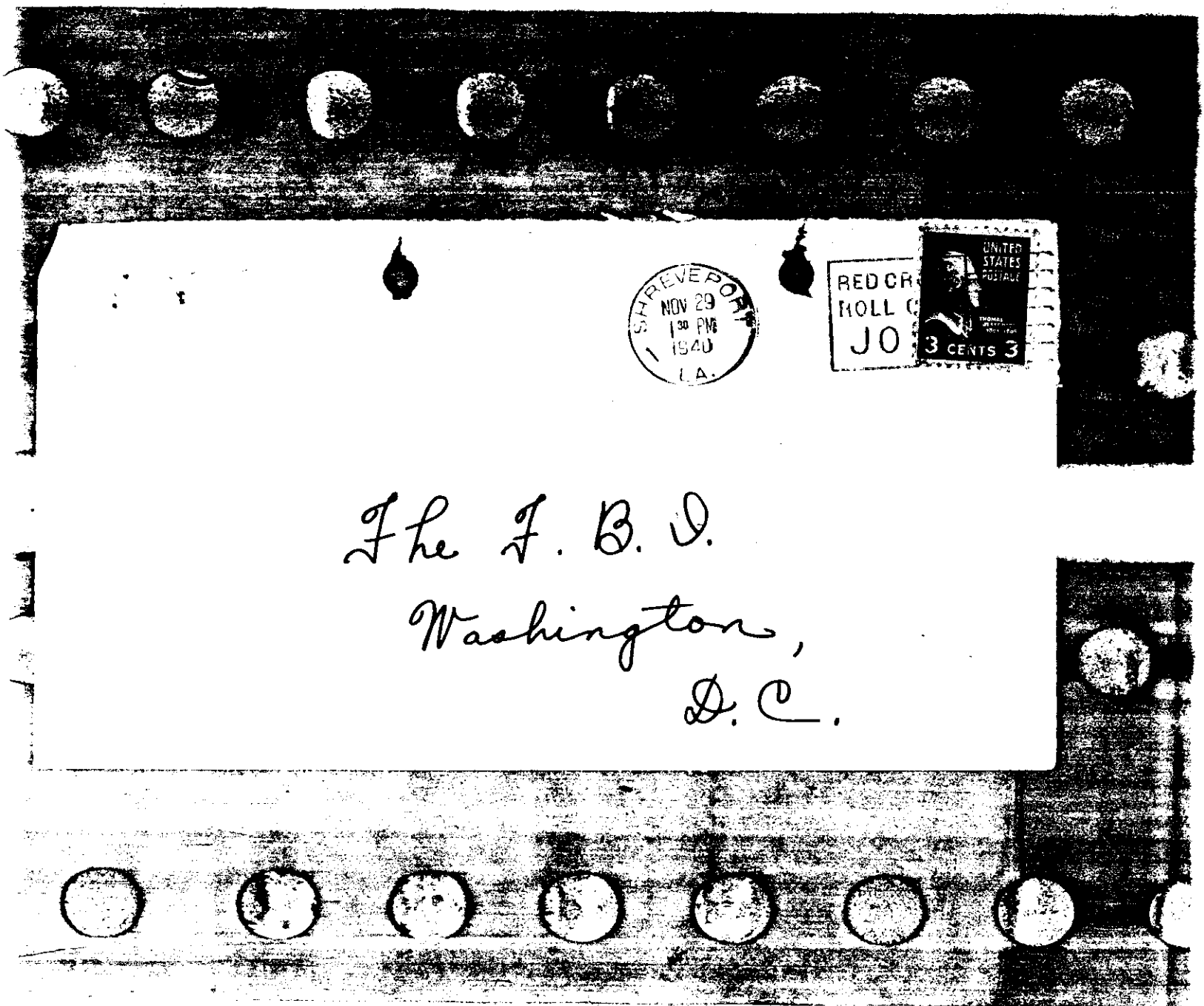
Thank you for your letter of Feb. 8, 1935.

I am a little surprised to hear of Senator Long's taking away the rights of fine citizens down there, espec... since the newspapers stated substantially that the latest New Or... primary elections were probably the most honest and peaceful in ... years (and in what is called hostile territory--New Orleans). H... ever, it may be that the newspapers are too partial to Senator L... to tell the truth. Then, again the newspapers may not look upo... right of the Negro to vote as you or I might. I was born in New Orleans and nevertheless subscribe to the principle that the Neg... a man and voter just as others, but you should admit that it is ... easy task to enforce Negro rights in the South and there is some ... son for other races to worry over the possible trend of Negro vo... In this, I believe we should be fair to Senator Long--I do not b... you would contend that all Negroes are permitted to vote in our ... Southern States.

I believe you are right about Long's not ha... shared the wealth in Louisiana, as I understand he left Mrs. Hil... Phelps Hammond's husband out in the cold and I intuitively belie... that Senator Long did not give Hon. John P. Sullivan even a mise... cigar when the latter was in Washington supporting the appointment o... an A-1 labor union man, Hon. Daniel D. Moore. You are probabl... that there will be no share-the-wealth, as Messrs. Rockefeller, Morgan, Mellon, etc., know that money is the "root of all evils" and will not permit wealth to trickle down and wreck and corrupt our noble citizenry.

As you say, people do not need bodyguards when they do the right things in this world. Lincoln was a tyrant like Senator Long, but an outraged citizen, John Wilkes Booth, with those immortal words "Sic Semper Tyrannis" ended that tyranny despite all the guns and bodyguards at Lincoln's command. An outraged citizen or alien (Zangara, I think) tried to shoot President Roosevelt--perhaps he foresaw that you would have to feed poor hungry men at your back door while Roosevelt got credit for "feeding the hungry", for which we can blame Senator Long as it was Long's damnable demagogy that won Roosevelt the Democratic nomination and final victory, more than any other infernal cause. But it seems that the fight against this demagogic tyranny--against the Standard Oil in your state will be carried on by patriotic men like John Wilkes Booth and altruistic like Zangara, but I must decline to join your organization as I am afraid (a coward) afraid I have not the bravery and patriotism of Booth--afraid my good motives may be misunderstood and that Federal Cossacks may put me in jail with Capone who was thus disgracefully treated for his valiant fight against the tyrannical income tax law.

Yours truly,



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