VIOLATIONS OF FREE SPEECH AND RIGHTS OF LABOR

HEARINGS

BEFORE A

SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR UNITED STATES SENATE

SEVENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

PURSUANT TO

S. Res. 266

(74th Congress)

A RESOLUTION TO INVESTIGATE VIOLATIONS OF THE RIGHT OF FREE SPEECH AND ASSEMBLY AND INTERFERENCE WITH THE RIGHT OF LABOR TO ORGANIZE AND BARGAIN COLLECTIVELY

PART 15-D

NOVEMBER 18, 1937

THE CHICAGO MEMORIAL DAY INCIDENT

INDUSTRIAL MUNITIONING
FEDERAL LABORATORIES, INC.
THE LAKE ERIE CHEMICAL CO.
THE MANVILLE MANUFACTURING CORPORATION

Printed for the use of the Committee on Education and Labor

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON: 1938

Ed Dachbuch

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Part 15 is composed of exhibits supplementary to hearings held by the committee in 1936 and 1937 (pts. 1–14) and is divided into the following four sections: Part 15–A, Railway Audit & Inspection Co., National Corporation Service, National Metal Trades Association, and the William J. Burns International Detective Agency, Inc.; part 15–B, Corporations Auxiliary Co. and Pinkerton's National Detective Agency, Inc.; part 15–C, The Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co., the American Bridge Co., Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., and Harlan County, Ky.; and part 15–D, the Chicago Memorial Day Incident and Industrial Munitioning (Federal Laboratories, Inc., the Lake Erie Chemical Co., and the Manville Manufacturing Corporation).

Printed for the use of the Committee on Education and Labor

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GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
89562 WASHINGTON : 1938

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[1] The testimony of Robert Wohlforth, who offered these documents for the record, appears in pt. 15-A.

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[1] The testimony of Robert Wohlforth, who offered these documents for the record, appears in pt. 15–A.

THE CHICAGO MEMORIAL DAY INCIDENT [1]

AFFIDAVITS OF WITNESSES

EXHIBIT 3407

Clayton Gill, being first duly sworn on oath deposes and says as follows:

I live in Chicago and am a student at the Chicago Theological Seminary. Sunday afternoon, May 30, 1937, at about 2:30 P. M., Mr. Raymond Sanford telephoned me and suggested that some of the students of Chicago Theological Seminary might be interested in going out to the Republic Steel plant, near which there was to be a demonstration of the workers on strike, as observers. Mr. David French, Mr. Gordon Bennett, Miss Atossa Herring, Miss Marilce Kone, and Miss Celine Frey and I left the Seminary after Mr. French and I had gotten our cameras. We met at the Illinois Central 57th St. Station a student at the University of Chicago who accompanied us. I think his name was Zircon. We left the train at the 91st St. Station and walked from there to CIO Headquarters in the Elks Building nearby in the hope of getting information about the demonstration. Getting none, we got on the No. 5 street car on Commercial Ave. and rode to the end of the line. We walked and ran from there to 113th St. and Greenbay, from where we could see a large crowd of people. Mr. Zircon and I ran ahead, as we saw that a large group of men, accompanied by a few women, were walking toward the policemen. I would estimate that there were three or four hundred people in this moving group. About two hundred policemen were waiting for them at a point where a wide diagonal path across the prairie met at the end of a road which served as a street for workers who live in houses on company property. We ran all the way down the line of moving people, becoming separated. Just as I reached the front of the moving column, the battle started.

In going through this whole body of strikers, I kept my eyes open for weapons. I saw clubs and small rocks, but absolutely no other weapons. So far as I know the strikers made no attack on the police. The first explosions that occurred were those of a sudden barrage from the police. I did not know at first what they were—whether they were from revolvers or tear gas guns. I was slightly gassed, and the police were charging, about twenty feet distant. I turned and ran back with the strikers, all of whom were running except the injured and those who fell down. An instant later, I turned around, opened my coat and took photograph No. 1.[2]

I had run fast in order to get the picture of the strikers running toward me with the police in back of them. In the foreground are the strikers, running in all directions. In the back, the white cloud that obscures the background is tear gas. Just left of the center of the picture, immediately below the three smoke stacks which show faintly, are the figures of some of the charging police. From the point where I took this photograph, I turned West, hoping to get to one side of the battle and take photographs. After going some little distance, I saw that the distance between police and strikers was becoming greater and judged that there would be no further clash. Several police were coming toward me, so, with my camera in mind, I turned back toward the crowd of retreating strikers. As I was running diagonally, I was able to watch the police. I saw one man on his back, on the ground. Over him stood three police, beating him with their clubs. This was at a distance from two hundred to three hundred feet from me. Other policemen were coming on, between where the incident was occurring and where I was. Tear gas clouds partially obscured the scene,

[1] Hearings on the Chicago Memorial Day Incident were held Wednesday, June 30, and Thursday and Friday, July 1 and 2, 1937. The examination of thirty-three witnesses representing the Chicago Police Department, the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee, other witnesses of the occurrences, including a doctor, a newspaper reporter, several ministers, and a newsreel photographer and committee representatives, as well as several hundred exhibits pertinent to this testimony, are contained in pt. 14 of the hearings of this committee.

The report of the committee, made to the Senate on July 22, 1937, is a Senate Document, Report No. 46, pt. 2, 75th Congress, 1st session.

Both the report and pt. 14 contain reproductions of action photographs of the incident.

[2] This photograph is held in committee files.

and I realized that it would not register on the camera film because of these combined factors. Upon catching up with the strikers again, I took picture No. 2.[1] This was, I would guess, a couple of minutes after the affray started.

The man in the lighter shirt was wounded, with blood on his face, shirt, and arms. He turned toward me when I told him I wanted his photograph. The second man was guiding him. I faced back again immediately and took picture No. 3.[1]

This photograph shows a striker at left shaking his fist toward the police from a safe distance. Others are running away from the police, while a few hesitate or stand their ground. No striker, after the opening barrage first routed them, advanced upon a policeman and attacked him. In fact, I saw no such incident at any time, excepting the cases of some who had stumbled or fallen or were caught protecting themselves from the police when the latter came upon them. Photograph No. 3 shows only the east end of the police line.

Photographs Nos. 4 and 5 were taken of the same man. He was badly wounded in the head, and blood was streaming onto his clothing. No. 4[1] was taken with the camera pointing northeast, showing the direction in which the men were moving; I ran around in front of the wounded man to get another picture, No. 5.[1] The camera was pointing almost directly south. At the right of the photograph, the white cloud blowing along the ground was tear gas.

By this time many of the strikers had left the field altogether. About 50 took a stand some two hundred yards from the police and hurled threats and a few stones. One man was able to throw as far as the police, but the stones were ineffective, so far as I saw. The police came together into a bunch, got into a loose formation, and charged forward once more. The strikers gave way, keeping distance between the two groups. The police did not move forward again.

Picture No. 6[1] was taken, showing a striker with a badly wounded head.

Picture No. 7[1] I do not seem to be able to place in my mind. It is so numbered because of its position on the roll of film. The direction of the shot could be determined only by a re-examination of the scene.

The strikers by this time were pretty well dispersed. I saw a car (sedan) with a red cross go down to the police. The car returned, the driver saying the police would not give up a wounded man. After this I took Photograph No. 8.[1]

The camera was pointed toward the plant. Strikers were behind me, but none between me and the police. The police had just set off more tear gas in the hope it would blow toward the few strikers left, about 50 I would judge. The wind was in the wrong direction, and the gas blew off to one side, some of it getting into the ranks of the police themselves.

The crowd gradually dispersed, leaving the field empty, save for the police. I went north to Sam's Place, where workers were being taken into the steel workers' union. I saw Mr. Raymond Sanford on the roof, taking motion pictures. With him was Mr. French. I climbed up on the roof and took pictures 9,[1] 10,[1] and 11,[1] which show people coming in to join the union. Then, while standing on the roof, I made sketchy notes on what had happened up to that time. We saw Mr. Frank McCulloch and climbed down the ladder from the roof to meet him. Mr. Bennett, Miss Herring, Miss Frey, and Miss Kone were all present.

By this time the police had retired from the spot where they took their last stand. Mr. French, Mr. Bennett, Miss Herring, Miss Frey, and Miss Kone and I decided to go back over the field. We walked down the diagonal pathway toward a group of about eight policemen who were standing at about 100 feet behind the place where the original group of 200 or more police were at first. I saw no weapons on the ground. We came to the police and started to ask them a few questions, but they replied that they had nothing to say and that they knew nothing about it. One of the police referred to a family group sitting in their yard (house on company property) as 'some of the reds.' We went over and started to talk with them. At first they would say nothing, but I asked, to get them started talking, 'Who was the striker that started the fight?' They replied, as nearly as I can remember the words, 'It wasn't a striker. The police just started shooting.' Most of those who were in the yard were young people. Their mother was a Mrs. Flemming. Their view of the whole affair was from behind the police lines.

I took photographs No. 12[1] and 13[1] from their yard. When we were ready to leave Mrs. Flemming and her family, there was only one policeman left out of the original group of 8. Others were further south of us. We asked this man if he wouldn't tell us the other side of the story, and he ordered us away. Mr. French made a slip by stating that 'It would be better for you fellows if you did?' 'Better! What do you mean, "Better"? Do you want to get run in?" he asked. Mr. French had not meant this as a threat, for he explained himself shortly. He said he had meant merely that it would be better to have the policeman's side of the affair explained.

[1] This photograph is held in committee files.

The policeman was angry, and we turned and left, following the diagonal path northeast. I saw a boy pick up a tear gas bomb and paid him a quarter for it. Some of the ladies with us found 38 caliber gun shells after hunting. During this hunting, I saw no clubs, pipes, bolts or other weapons on the ground. On our way back we saw a spot where the grass was matted down with the imprint of a man's body. It was clotted with blood. We continued on toward Sam's Place. We separated and walked around the yard. I saw a wounded man, unconscious, being placed in a roadster after receiving first aid treatment. I tried to get a photograph of him, but there were too many reflections on the window of the car, and his figure does not show. (No. 14)[1]

Some woman thought I was taking her picture. She was standing just to one side (reflection shows in car window). She called to others that I had taken her picture, and they gathered around me, but I convinced them I was not a newspaper cameraman and that I had not taken her picture.

Following this, I found the other members of our group again, and we stood around for a few minutes. There was a call for young men to donate blood for transfusions. Mr. French and I volunteered, as we would have for anyone on either side of the conflict. We entered a car, leaving the others of our group behind (Mr. Bennett had disappeared for a few minutes), and were driven to South Chicago Hospital. Mr. French knew his blood type and was taken in almost immediately. I did not, and there were many others there ahead of me anxious to help, so I was not called upon. I waited in the hallway of the hospital for some time. There I heard a Dr. Finsky arguing with two other doctors about moving some of the injured men to Bridewell Hospital. At first, after the police wanted to move them, he said they would have to go. One of the other doctors threatened to or did get in touch with Dr. Fishbein of the American Medical Association. Dr. Finsky then said, 'I have nothing to say; I have nothing to say. I want them all to stay here.'

I saw Mr. French again before he went into the operating table. He said it would be necessary for him to rest some time after the transfusion and that the hospital would get him home, so I started to leave. On arriving outside, several CIO men had heard that people visiting injured strikers were being arrested at Jackson Park Hospital. They wanted to go and investigate and were leaving by automobile. The Jackson Park Hospital was directly on my homeward route, so I got into a car with a Mr. Anderson and a Mr. Glaser (Glazer?) and rode to the hospital with them. Everything was quiet there, and I saw neither police nor visitors, so I boarded a Stony Island Street car and rode to 57th., from where I walked home.

On the street car, I added sketchy notes on what had happened after my first writing down of notes. Upon arriving home, I began to work on this report, developed my roll of films and that of Mr. French, went outside for a short walk, and after working on this report for some time, went to bed. The report was finished today (May 31), after I had printed the pictures (all but two) from my negatives.

Nos. 15[1] and 16,[1] showing men volunteering for blood transfusions.

CLAYTON GILL.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this first day of June A. D. 1937.

[SEAL]

LEON DESPRES, *Notary Public.*

EXHIBIT 3408

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
County of Cook, ss:

J. Gordon Bennett, being first duly sworn on oath deposes and says:

I am a student at the Chicago Theological Seminary, Chicago. On May 30, 1937, with six other people (David French, Clayton Gill, Atosa Herring, Celine Frey, Marilee Kone and a student named Zircon), I went to the CIO Headquarters at 113th St. and Green Bay Avenue, Chicago. When several blocks away, we could hear shouting. Clayton Gill and the University Student ran ahead. I

[1] This photograph is held in committee files.

waited for the girls until we arrived at the field across which the strikers were flocking, not determinedly or wildly, just flocking. It appeared more like a demonstration than an attack. At the far corner of the field, nearest the main gate of the plant, a crowd had gathered and the rest of the crowd composed of men, women, and a few youngsters went in groups. About fifty yards out in the field a man stood waving a short, weather-beaten board (about 20 inches long by 3 inches wide and ½ inches thick) shouting to those behind him to come on.

At this point, I left the girls and started running faster toward the front of the crowd. I noticed that a number of policemen were grouped at the corner of the field where the crowd was thickest; others were strung out along a two-hundred yard front with gaps in between. I swung over a little to the right flank and continued running to a point at the front of the line, but about seventy yards from the center of the crowd.

A line of policemen started advancing slowly toward the crowd. I judged that the line was one side of a double file or a wedge. The line had advanced about five yards when suddenly, there was a burst of gun-fire; many shots were fired almost simultaneously and the shooting went on continuously for several minutes. The crowd turned and ran. A bullet whizzed past. I dropped into a depression, then got up and continued running. Behind me two men were helping a fellow who had been shot in the leg. I relieved one of them and we ran about two-thirds of the way across the field where an automobile came out to meet us. A bullet whizzed past and the injured man broke away from us and tumbled into the back seat. A woman, her leg bleeding freely, arrived at the automobile. Other injured were brought in and bundled into cars which headed toward the first aid station. A boy about ten years old was carried to an automobile.

I met my friends and we watched the strikers come off the field. A car went by—a man slumped in the front seat, his head resting limply on the back. He appeared to be dead.

We stopped at the First Aid shack and watched the wounded being brought in. Some came in cars. Others walked. Numerous head injuries. Men were carried out of the first aid station and rushed away.

Most of the strikers I saw while running from the back of the crowd to the front right flank were not armed in any way. Some had short sticks. After the firing started, I saw a retreating striker turn and throw a piece of brick. I saw no razors, no "pieces of iron pipe with couplings attached to them", no "poles with hooks on the end"—the contrivances described by Capt. Prendergast (Chicago Daily Tribune, May 31, 1937, Page 3, Col. 3).

Among the retreating strikers I saw no weapons of the sort described above. Others of our group walked over the field shortly after the crowd dispersed h ad—they found some shells and a tear gas bomb, but none of the above weapons.

The firing from the police lasted long after the crowd had taken to flight. I distinctly recall hearing a bullet whizz overhead when I was close to the first aid car near the corner of the field farthest from the spot where the firing began.

J. GORDON BENNETT.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this first day of June, A. D. 1937.

[SEAL] LEON DESPRES, *Notary Public.*

EXHIBIT 3409

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
County of Cook, ss:

Marilee Kone, being first duly sworn, on oath deposes and says:

I am a student at Chicago Theological Seminary in Chicago. A group of six students from the Chicago Theological Seminary went on Sunday, May 30, 1937, to observe the Strike at Republic Steel Plant in South Chicago. The group was made up of: David French, Gordon Bennett, Clayton Gill, Atossa Herring, Celine Frey and Marilee Kone.

About 4:20 p. m. we were walking across the fields toward Sam's Place at 113th and Green Bay Street where a Mass Meeting was to have been held earlier in the afternoon. Hearing the crowd cheering before we could see where they were, we ran ahead quickly and arrived at the corner of 114th and Green Bay in time to see them gathering out in a field about two blocks long, leading toward the Steel Plant. We joined the crowd and pushed through it quickly in order to see what was happening.

The group was made up chiefly of men—very evidently workers—with perhaps ten per cent. women and children out in the field. There were many more women standing around the edge of the field or following the main group slowly. Men along the road leading across the field were shouting, "Come on, workers. We are going to get through this time." I asked one of them through what? He answered, "Through to picket". Most of the people had no weapons of any sort; some of them were carrying short sticks, and I saw one woman with a handful of rocks. No other weapons of any sort were carried by the workers I saw. There were, in my estimation, very nearly two thousand people in the entire crowd of whom some were walking toward the police.

Our group of six had scattered in the crowd but we were all running forward down the road. When I was about fifty yards from the front of the crowd, there was a sudden quick series of explosions, and a great mass of tear gas rose up at the front. Almost instantaneously there was a volley of shots. The whole mass of people immediately turned and started running back down the road. The shots were continuing, some of them whistling overhead; one struck the ground a few feet in front of me. The crowd was hurrying off the field, in spite of the fact that some few men were standing still and waving their arms and shouting, "Don't run! Hold your ground! Stand still!" One woman, evidently shot in both legs, was being carried to a car. She must have been well back in the crowd, for she was even with me at the end of the field and I had been running. As I reached the far end of the field, I heard one more shot go overhead and strike the ground. Meanwhile, Red Cross cars and official strike cars were dashing down the road to bring in those who were wounded. We stood on the corner a few minutes and saw some eight or ten cars of wounded people taken off to the First Aid Station.

At the First Aid Station a block down the street, the injured were being gathered in quickly. During the next half-hour we saw about fifty people who seemed badly wounded. Cars were dashing in and out, bringing in first aid cases and taking those who had been treated from the station to the South Chicago Hospital. During this whole time the crowd was amazingly quiet. There was not much noise and even very little talking, so little in fact, that when we tried to engage the strikers in conversation other people would gather around and listen. The only noise was the shouting of "Clear the way" when the cars came through to the First Aid Station. Raymond Sanford of "Common Ground" was taking pictures from the roof. We later also saw Frank McCullough, labor lawyer, in the crowd.

Our student group had reassembled at the First Aid Station. Gordon had to leave before 5 o'clock but the rest of us stayed around trying to pick up more information. We talked to the workers and tried to get their side of the story. They were agreed on these facts: That they were not intending to try to get in the plant, they only wanted to establish their right to picket; they did not intend to cause a fight, to use force, they only wanted to picket peacefully. One of the strikers told us in detail how he was down on the front row when the trouble started. He said that he was talking to a policeman who said that it would be all right if the workers would put down their sticks and be peaceful. He answered the policeman that they would gladly put down the sticks, that they only wished to picket. He said that the front ranks of the crowd had then been standing still in their place about eight minutes. This striker said that he turned to go talk to another policeman and there was a sudden explosion of tear gas and a series of shots and someone started hitting him from behind. He threw up his arm to protect his head and had two enormous welts on it where he was hit. He ran away as fast as he could. We asked if the tear gas came first and then the shots or if there were a few single shots and then a lot of other ones, and he said no, that as far as he could tell the gas and the shots happened all at the same time. (From where I was in the crowd the shots came so suddenly and quickly that I thought they might be machine gun fire.) Many of the men said that the strikers, as many as could get away, turned and ran as soon as the trouble started. They said that they saw policemen clubbing men who were already down on the ground. A sub-captain who was there told us that the Red Cross cars dashed up to where the policemen were in an attempt to take away those who were injured too badly to run, but that the police refused to let them be taken to the First Aid Station, and loaded them into patrol wagons to take them to Bridewell.

The workers always insisted that they were not defeated by this incident. Some few said that they would take guns themselves "next time." Others of them insisted that they did not have to use violence but that they would win without armed force. One sub-captain particularly was telling the men that violence would do no good, but that they would hold out anyway.

A leader came out and read to the group a preliminary list of those injured. It included one boy, aged 11, and two women. The wounds were bad head cuts, one fractured skull, one badly gassed and several shot. The crowd had gradually dispersed, and we decided before leaving to go back out on the field and see the policemen.

A man on the edge of the field advised us not to go back; the policemen were angry and it might be dangerous. We decided there could not be much trouble with five quite defenseless people walking up to talk to about ten policemen, so we went ahead.

We walked down the road that runs through the field, getting the lay of the land more clearly in mind, and distinguishing as nearly as possible where the fight had been and where we ourselves were. The place of the fight was quite evident: the ground was torn up and spotted with blood.

The policemen refused to tell us anything, in spite of the fact that we tried to be sympathetic and told them we only wanted their side of the story. They said that they "knew nothing about it", that we could read it in the newspapers or see it in the newsreel for there were plenty of reporters taking pictures, that we could go back and ask the "communists" who started the trouble. We went into the yard of one of the workers houses which are about one hundred feet from the scene of the fight to ask the family of people sitting there what they saw. At first they also said that they had nothing to say, but very soon they started talking and gave us what information they could. The family was named Fleming, and consisted of (present): a mother, three sons all between eighteen and twenty-five, two daughters about twelve and eighteen, and two younger children. They said that there were about two hundred policemen in the fight; that so far as they could tell, the policemen were surely the first actually to come to blows with the workers; that the workers did no shooting; that the policemen beat up the workers even when they were running away or were fallen on the ground; that when it was over they dragged the injured men along the ground to the patrol wagons; and that they let one man lie out on the prairie and bleed to death before they put him in the wagon. Three wagonloads of wounded men were taken away by the police. The boys said that they believed that there are now about two hundred scabs in the mill but that they are not actually producing steel because the mill requires two thousand. The father of a family which lives in the basement of their house is a scab; their hatred of the family was quite evident.

Earlier in the afternoon I had asked some women how they get scabs for the mill. They said that company representatives came around to all the houses and urged the women to send the men back to work; that some of them went. We heard all sorts of tales, probably mere rumors, about how the scabs are taken into the plant with the aid of the police.

We left the Fleming's yard and had a few more very unsatisfactory words with the policemen standing in front of the house. He told us to get along; did we want to get taken in? and what did we think we were doing? To the first question Dave remarked that worse things might happen. Out in the field again we picked up two shells (.38 special), and Clayton bought a tear gas bomb from a little boy who had just picked it up.

At the station and C. I. O. headquarters we stopped long enough to hear a woman ask for twenty young men to go to the hospital and give blood transfusions to the injured man. Dave and Clayton went to the hospital with them, and Atossa, Celine and I came home. This was between six-thirty and seven o'clock.

MARILEE KONE.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this first day of June, A. D. 1937.

[SEAL] LEON DESPRES, *Notary Public.*

EXHIBIT 3410

My name is Ben Mitckess. I am divorced. I am thirty-five years of age. I am the father of one son, age nine, named William Mitckess. I live at 2111 Broadway, East Chicago, Indiana. I am employed by the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company as a No. 1 machinist. I have been a member of the C. I. O. Lake Front Lodge No. 1011 for the past eleven months. My card number is 4131.

On the afternoon of May 28th, 1937, I assembled with other members of my Lodge to discuss the support we should give to our union brothers in their efforts to secure their right to picket. We unanimously decided to offer our aid to our brother lodges striking at the Republic Steel plant. From there, I went to the strike headquarters at 113th and Greenbay Avenue. When I arrived, pickets were already marching south on this Avenue in single file on each side of the road so traffic could pass although it is not travelled much since it is one block west of a paved highway. As we approached the road end that turns west to the Republic gates, this is about three blocks away, the police attempted to prevent our passing over a public property. We marched ahead peacibly. Some of the police ran ahead of us and some walked with us. As we approached the gates, I saw many more police, patrol wagons and police cars. We also noted many feet and heads of men behind the factory gates.

A tall, grey haired officer, who was pointed out to me as being Captain Mooney, shouted to the police: "Get them——." The worker carrying the American flag was the first one slugged. Many police concentrated their attack on him, continuing to slug him as he ran. Finally the flag staff was broken in half and the bearer dropped unconscious. They continued to beat him, meanwhile stamping over the flag that had fallen in the dirt and mud. I saw hundreds of other people, including women, slugged. By this time, I became separated from my union brothers and was immediately singled out by about eight police who proceeded to slug me until I fell in a nearby ditch, half immersed in water. I was blinded but I could hear a woman's voice pleading and beseaching the police to stop beating me. Before I fell I noticed four policemen guarding a box. Its shape had the appearance of a machine gun. Before I became unconscious I distinctly heard three shots fired.

When I became conscious, I found I was in the patrol wagon with many others. All of them were bleeding profusely. The police continued to hurl vile remarks at us. One in particular stated that I had a Communist face and "we can give you plenty." I was taken to a private hospital but treatment was refused me as the police wanted to know who would pay the bill. I was then removed to the Bridewell Prison Hospital. I was an inmate there until Tuesday when I was taken to the South Chicago jail where I was released on bond.

That Sunday evening before I was released, I witnessed the delivery of a patrol wagon filled with strikers who had been shot nearby the same territory where we had attempted to picket. I noticed blood flowing freely from the backs of the wounded. A number of them cried piteously for aid or a shot that would put them to sleep. All requests were ruthlessly denied. I personally appealed that they be given aid and was told to shut up; that I was too fresh. The first one of these died Monday morning about 8:30. I particularly noted a union brother named Harper who was lead into the Bridewell Hospital as he was blinded. I saw that his left eye was hanging by a thread of muscle out of the socket. The following day I saw a man, who was reported to be a regular prison doctor, not in uniform, lift the flesh from Harper's cheekbone and raise it over the eyeless socket. He remarked that it appeared to be a bullet wound. I recall that some fluid was applied and Harper mumbled that it burned and pained him. I personally offered water to Harper and to all that asked and each time I was reprimanded by those in charge who ordered me to stop and told me to mind my own business.

Dated at Chicago, Illinois this 8th day of June 1937.

BENJAMIN MITCKESS.

Witnesses to signature of Ben Mitckess:

J. WUTINLER.

Subscribed and Sworn to before me, a Notary Public, by the said Ben Mitckess, this 8th day of June 1937.

[SEAL] J. N. GORDON, *Notary Public.*

EXHIBIT 3411

I, Carl Harris, wish to make the following declaration as an impartial observer of the events which took place before, during and after the battle between the police and strikers near the Republic Plant, on May 30, 1937.

In my capacity as a newspaper reporter, I heard the speeches made at the meeting which preceded the battle. There was nothing said that would indicate that any intention on the part of the union officials or the men on strike that they would do anything injurious to the Republic Steel Company or anyone connected with it, or the Chicago police.

As a result of a motion made by someone in the audience during the meeting, a parade was planned which would march by the Republic Plant on the City road in order to show the strength of the union in numbers to the men who had remained inside the plant. The parade lines formed very peacefully on the road with flags and banners, and the march began.

About two blocks from the gates of the Republic plant on an open prairie, which I have since learned, is the property of the City, a band of some three-hundred (300) policemen stopped the parade and, without provocation, began clubbing men, women and children who were in the parade. Soon after, the policemen began shooting incessantly at the paraders, who had by this time turned and ran toward back to where they had come from. The shooting was accompanied by tear gas bombs, also shot by the police. The only efforts on the part of the paraders to strike back at the police were in the form of stones, which were thrown after the battle had begun. These were extremely ineffective.

I saw policemen firing point blank into the crowd, from a position in which there was no question of their being in danger of their own lives. They were completely safe and, at least 15 to twenty feet away from anyone. Immediately after the battle, I saw the police made no immediate efforts to take care of those who had been wounded, and many were left on the field in at least one case, bleeding to death.

This one man, whose name I am not certain of, was lying on the field, having been shot through the thigh, and was bleeding profusely. A car had come from the strike headquarters obviously marked with red crosses, in order to take him to the hospital. He was carefully put in the car, but before the car left, several policemen with guns drawn (I noticed Policeman No. 7181, particularly) stopped the car and forced the men who were driving to drag the dying man out and into the patrol wagon. I later learned that this injured man died before he reached the hospital.

The attack of the police was entirely unnecessary so far as I could see, and unprovocated by anything that was said or done by the paraders. It was marked by extreme brutality on the part of the police and with a complete disregard for human life.

CARL HARRIS.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of June, 1937.
[SEAL] MAX R. NAIMAN, *Notary Public.*

EXHIBIT 3412

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
County of Cook, ss:

The undersigned, being first duly sworn, on oath deposes and says:

My name is Paul Tucker, and I live at #1238 South Avers Avenue. I am a chemist, and I belong to the union affiliated with the C. I. O.

On Sunday, May 30th, 1937, there was a fellow came by my house and said he heard there was going to be a parade at the Republic Steel Company, and that the fellows at the Republic were stopped from picketing, and he asked me if I wanted to go along. I had known the fellow for a long time. He was from Brookfield. Well, I thought the men had the right to picket, and to put on a march, so we went out to this meeting. I think we got there about three o'clock. We heard the speaking, but I don't remember all the details, because I met many people out there that I knew and I was talking to this friend of mine, and he had a new job and he was just starting to work, and we were talking about each other, and the men from the union seemed to have everything arranged. They had a strike committee and captains and so on, and they said "Everybody drop in", and we dropped in with these fellows. We were several hundred feet back from the front of the line. They had the American flags and banners, and there was lots of women and children in the parade. Then we all marched over in this field, and somebody yelled "Come over to the right" and everybody spread out across the right end of the field, and then I noticed the line of police. There seemed to be more and more of them all the time and then somebody yelled "Come on back" and we went back toward the center where the flag bearers were. When we got back to the center I was only about thirty feet from where the police were and I heard some women at the front chanting "C. I. O. C. I. O.", and then suddenly I noticed the police clubbing some of the people there, and the people broke and scattered and the next thing I heard was shots and I became confused, and then

I saw tear gas, smokey stuff. I could not say if it was tear gas or not, but I thought it was. There was one thing about it, it did not effect me any. I imagined if it was tear gas it would have knocked me over. Then everybody turned around and they dropped flat on their stomachs and I did the same thing. At that time I would say I was about two hundred feet from the front, and there was a lot of shooting, shots like a machine gun almost. Of course I didn't know they were guns. It sounded like fire crackers, and I heard somebody say, as I was laying there, "They are shooting over our heads". Then I figured if they was shooting over our heads there was no reason to lay there and get clubbed, so I got up and I felt something crack me in the back, and I didn't think I was shot. I was sure it was only tear gas, and probably one of these tear gas bombs hit me in the back, and I went down when I was shot, and I noticed other people down around me, and the police were clubbing those who were down. I was in pretty great pain but I thought at that moment that if I laid there I would probably get killed, because I saw they were beating the people that seemed to be just as bad off as I was, so I got up and run until I came to some people; and as I run I noticed the people were being beaten by the police, and the police were beating everybody who was down, so I tried to avoid them. Well, I finally keeled over and I asked some fellows to help me and they tried to carry me a little ways, and then the police started to come and club them too, but they held onto me until we got away to the sidewalk, and I was brought in the headquarters, and the place was so crowded with people that were all pretty bad hurt, and I laid down somehwere, I don't know just where. I must have been there about an hour, or maybe half an hour, and I was taken in a car by some of the men from the union, to the South Chicago hospital.

When we got to the South Chicago hospital they said it was too crowded; that they couldn't take care of us, so they came over to the Burnside hospital, took me over here, and we were carried into the outside room and then we were sent upstairs and I was in this hospital I would say from an hour to three hours—I couldn't say exactly because I was dazed and I didn't know what was going on—before they gave me a hypodermic injection. I kept on yelling for the doctor to give me a hypodermic, but there were so many police around here and everything else that the doctors didn't seem to be able to do anything, and I should say it was about nine o'clock when I got the hypodermic, and I was conscious all the time. Then I was taken into the operating room, and even then before they operated, there were some people tried to get a statement out of me, although at that time I knew what my condition was. I was shot through the Scrotum. Blood was coming out of my rectum and out of my penus, and I knew I was shot through both sides, and I imagined I was shot through the intestines and the bladder. But even then the Herald and Examiner reporter tried to get a statement out of me, and when I wouldn't talk to them, they finally let me go, and the doctors went about their business.

The next day the police came in here, and the fellows didn't get any medical attention, at least the way they should, because these two men who both had fractured skulls did not get any Xrays, but the police came in here and tried to get statements out of us, and they got a statement out of this man here (Max Luna) and immediately after the police left he had an attack and he started vomiting all over the floor; and this doctor was sitting on the bed and he was questioning us about how we was going to pay and where we worked and so on, and this man was still vomiting all over, and he paid no attention whatever to him. Then finally he did say we will get him ready and give him an Xray. He didn't say what kind of an Xray. So the nurse tried to carry him upstairs, and to move a man with a fractured skull, it might kill him, and the fellow seemed to be getting sicker and sicker all the time, and they finally decided to let him lay right here, and the Xray man said he would take the Xray right here.

I did not make any statement to the police.

When the parade met up with the policemen I didn't not see or hear a shot fired until the crowd started to retreat. Before that they was just clubbing the people. And the police kept on beating up the people as long as I was there, even after the people had got up on the sidewalk. I saw them clubbing a woman right by the side of me. She was down and I saw them hit her and I knew if I didn't run I would not be able to run again, so I did the best I could to get away from there.

PAUL TUCKER.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of June, A. D. 1937.
[SEAL] BEN MEYERS, *Notary Public.*

EXHIBIT 3413

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
County of Cook, ss:

The undersigned, being duly sworn, upon his oath, deposes and says:

My name is James C. Row, I reside at 4435 Sheffield Ave., Hammond, Indiana. I am employed by the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Co.

On Thursday, May 27th, 1937 I was at the Union Headquarters at Indiana Harbor, Indiana. A large group of men were there. They went into conference and decided to elect by majority of votes the trustworthy men, who they knew would do everything within them, to choose men personally by him to succeed him in handling and keeping a peaceful group of pickets.

I was chosen and elected to act as a Captain. In selecting men as sub-captains to assist me in having a peaceful group of men for picketing. which I did. On Friday, May 28th, 1937 I was told to come to Headquarters where I was informed that it was decided to have men that were elected as Captains by the group of men to act as Strategy Committee. This committee was to meet once a day amongst themselves to work out peaceful picketing plans. They were to notify the captains, which was chosen by them and to notify the picketing men that the agreements which the Union agreed to the company when the strike was called must be lived up to.

The Strategy Committee decided to have captains and sub-captains arm-bands made so that the captains and sub-captains could wear them so the picketing men could get and take orders from these men; and that these men could be trusted and depended upon to keeping a peaceful group of picket men and in working out their grievances satisfactorily. So the Strategy Committee decided to have every man's name and address taken that reported on the picket line. In that way if any man had any habit of drinking or coming out drunk we could write him a letter and have him not to appear on the picket line. Or in case they did we could take them home. So we started taking names and addresses of the pickets on duty. We were to bring the names and addresses to the headquarters to have them typed. I had the names and addresses of the men that appeared on duty for picketing Saturday night with me on Sunday when I was arrested at South Chicago and the police have them. On Sunday afternoon, May 30, 1937 I was to go to headquarters and have the names typed. We, the Strategy Committee, were to have a meeting. We talked of getting music at the picket lines and explained to the captains and sub-captains what we were to do concerning the names and addresses of the pickets. But I understood that we were to have another plan instead of the paper forms of names and addresses, so the typing was not necessary. I also understood that each man was to have his name and address printed on a card.

When I left home Sunday at noon I told my wife to be dressed and we would go out to the theatre for the evening as I was not going to be gone but a short time. On my way through our music room I noticed my guitar and I said to my wife, "I believe I will take it along and run over to the picket line from headquarters at the Harbor, and leave it with some of the pickets that wanted to play it. I was to go on picket duty myself Sunday at 6:00 P. M. That would have been my first six hour-a-day picketing.

After the meeting at the headquarters I started to leave, and Joseph Hickey, a friend of mine who works in the same mill pulpit and on the same job I do, asked me where I was going. I told him I was going to take my guitar to the picket line. He asked me to wait a moment and he would ride along. I said, "I surely would." Then I asked him where his car was and he said his brother-in-law had it. So we started to leave and another friend of ours, Fred Saviano, said he would ride along, too. He works in the same mill with us. We were on our way when Joe Hickey asked me if Louie, his brother-in-law, was not there, if I'd drive him home to South Chicago. I said "Yes." But I was thinking of what I had promised my wife; that I'd be back soon. But I didn't want to say anything, so we went over to the picket line. Joe Hickey asked if his brother-in-law had been there, and they said he had not. So by my agreeing to take him home and promising my wife I'd be gone only a short time I didn't take time to look up any one that wanted to play the guitar. So we were on our way. We arrived at South Chicago. One of the boys said "Let's ride over to the Mass Meeting at Sam's Place, 113th and Greenbay Avenue—Strike Headquarters at South Chicago near the Republic Steel Company. I said then, "Boys, I am supposed to be at home right away. I promised to take my wife out and she is waiting for me." One of the boys said that we wouldn't be there long, that we would just stop for a few minutes. So I drove them over to the Strike Headquarters. I had never been in that territory before.

When we arrived at Strike Headquarters I parked my car and then walked around to the crowd where the Mass Meeting was being held. Upon entering the crowd I stopped, but Joe Hickey and Fred Saviano went in through the crowd. As I listened to the speaking for a moment and then passed through the crowd, trying to locate Joe Hickey and Fred Saviano, there were two other speakers who made short talks. During their speaking I located Hickey and Saviano, and then we went to the well for a drink of water. While there we noticed that people were forming a line of about eight or ten wide. It was my understanding that we were just going down to the picket line, singing a few songs, have a little meeting and then come back. I told Hickey and Saviano that I didn't believe we should go for I was expected back home. But we decided to go with the crowd. We were towards the middle or two-thirds back from the front of the crowd. The crowd went to the right through the field, spreading out for a while and then coming together again. I, then noticed a large group of uniformed men not far away at the other end of the field.

The crowd was very orderly and happy. The children of some of the parents were running and playing as they went along through the crowd.

When the front of the crowd got up to the uniformed men they stopped, and the rest kept moving up. When I got up to within about a hundred feet of the uniformed men I was more to the right, and the ones in front of us kept spreading out along and talking to the uniformed men.

I started to turn around and at that moment I heard something that sounded like a shot to the left of me. The crowd turned and ran and began yelling. I turned and ran with them. Then I heard several more shots, and someone yelled for us to lay down. A large group of people in front of me lay down. I, also laid down too, and was there only a moment when someone hit me on the head with something. I couldn't imagine what was wrong and started to raise up. Then I was hit again and must have been knocked unconscious for the next thing I remember someone had a hold of my left arm pulling on me saying, "Come on, get up and get out of here." When I came to enough to get up I saw two uniformed men, and one hit me again on the head back of the left ear. I turned from him and ran. I was bleeding terribly and could hardly stand up. Another uniformed man ran over to me and swung at my head. He just missed hitting me. If he had struck me I think he would have knocked my brains out.

As I ran a few feet farther two men got on each side of me. I remember them saying, "You are all right now." Then the next thing I knew I was up at the Strike Headquarters, in a car with two or three other men who were wounded. We were being taken to a hospital.

I turned a little in my seat, and saw Joe Hickey, my friend that I drove over to the meeting in the back seat of the car. His head and shirt was covered with blood and he was laying to one side. The other friend that was with us was standing on the running board of the car. He was also escorting us to the hospital at South Chicago.

The first hospital we stopped at was the Burnside Hospital. There were several there that were hurt and shot, lying in the halls. Since it was so crowded there some of the boys said, "Come on, we'll take you to another hospital."

Two men from Strike Headquarters, names unknown, took the three of us who were wounded to the Jackson Park Hospital, where we were treated.

One of the fellows with us had been shot and the others had head wounds. After we were treated, and had given our names and addresses, the police took us to a police wagon. We were then taken to the Grand Crossing Police Station, 75th and Cottage Grove Sts. where we remained until Wednesday morning. During our stay at the Grand Crossing Police Station there was a policeman who came to the turn keys desk near our cell. As he walked by our cell he said to the turn key "What? Some more of the C. I. O. S—— of B——. They ought to have killed you." He pulled his gun out and said "We are going out tonight and there will be a lot of this used tonight." (Flourishing his gun.) The turnkey looked amazed and asked him to leave. The cop apparently had been drinking. The turn key again asked him to get out. The turn key was frightened, I could tell from the expression on his face, that he thought the cop might shoot us. Then the turn key got up and led him out.

On Wednesday morning we were taken to the Cook County Jail and City Court where we remained until 2:30 A. M. Thursday morning, having been released on bond.

JAMES C. ROW.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16th day of June, 1937.

[SEAL] JOHN J. BROWNLEE, *Notary Public.*

EXHIBIT 3414

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
County of Cook:

I, John Jablonski, being duly sworn, depose and say: My name is John Jablonski. I live at 8525 Marquette Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. I work at the Carnegie-Illinois South Works. I am a member of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers.

I was present at Sam's Place, at the meeting on Memorial Day, May 30th, 1937. Archie Paterson asked me to go out with him in his car, which had a red cross sign on the windshield. We went out in the car at the start of the parade, drove up Avenue O to 114th or 115th Street and then stopped on the road at Greenbay Avenue and 115th Street. We stood there waiting for the crowd to come that way. We then noticed the crowd going across the prairie in the dirt road, so we turned into the prairie too. We got about halfway to the crowd when we heard the shooting. Then we went through the crowd in Paterson's car, blowing the horn to clear a path for the car.

Paterson went out of the car and picked up some injured men, wounded, and we drove back with them to Sam's Place, where we took them out of the car and drove back to pick up others. We picked up a man who was slightly injured, when someone from the crowd yelled out that there was a man badly injured back of the police lines, further down the prairie. So we drove through the police line, and they didn't make any attempt to stop us. We reached the badly wounded man and Archie Paterson jumped out of the car first and I got out and ran around the car to help. As I got to the man I heard Archie Paterson asking the police for assistance with the man. The police wouldn't give any assistance, they just joked. Paterson was trying to tighten the belt over the man's knee, finally tightened it, and we both carried him to the car and got him into it. We were all ready to start the car, but a police officer who was standing about 10 feet from the car, pointed his gun at us. I couldn't hear what he said but Paterson didn't start the car. About 5 or 6 policemen came over to the car. Paterson pleaded with them that the police would be committing murder if they stopped us and that it would only take two minues for us to get this wounded man to our emergency hospital. One of the policemen, his shield number was 7181, said, "We'll get one of them sons of bitches anyway." But for a minute they couldn't make up their minds whether to stop us or not, but they finally ordered us to take him out of the car.

I got out of the car in order to take the man out of the car without injuring him and hurting him. I got him out of the car and was all ready to carry him over to the police wagon, as ordered by the police, but one policeman grabbed the wounded man about the belt and took him right out of my hands and then dragged him along the ground to the patrol wagon. They also took out the other man who was in the car first, the one who was slightly injured and took him to the patrol wagon.

I got a good look at the man who was seriously wounded, who had been grabbed out of my arms by the police and whom I first took out of the car. I later saw the same man in the morgue, identified by a tag as Handley. There is no doubt in my mind that the dead man Handley whom I saw later in the morgue was the same seriously injured man who had been grabbed out of my hands by the police, after they stopped Paterson's car and ordered us to remove him.

JOHN JABLONSKI.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 29th of June A. D. 1937.

[SEAL] MICHAEL V. OSTROWSKI, *Notary Public.*

Witnessed:
DAVID D. LLOYD.

EXHIBIT 3415

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
County of Cook, ss:

JOHN PUSLIS, being duly sworn, deposes and says, "My name is John Puslis and my address is 2553 West 69th Street, Chicago, Illinois. I am employed by the Associated Press as a dark room printer.

"On Sunday, May 30, 1937, I was temporarily assigned as a photographer to cover the meeting near the South Chicago plant of the Republic Steel Corporation. As the marchers came across the field from Sam's place toward Burley Avenue I was stationed on the porch of the Flemming house, from which I took several photographs. One of these photographs,[1] a copy of which is in the possession of the Senate Civil Liberties Committee, shows several policemen in the middle foreground apparently in the act of dodging or holding up their hands to protect their heads. Near one of these policemen a club or stick may be discerned in the air. This picture also shows the smoke trail of a tear gas bomb in the act of being thrown toward the crowd.

"To the best of my recollection the circumstances surrounding the moment when this picture was taken were as follows: When the marchers drew close to the police there was a great deal of shouting and noise. At this point, while the police faced the marchers, I took a photograph, which is in the possession of the Senate Civil Liberties Committee, and which is identifiable as showing no violent action on the part of anyone in the picture. I then seemed to hear a report as of a gun, but I am uncertain as to where it was fired. It was my impression, however, that it came from somewhere back in the crowd. Immediately thereafter a quantity of stones came through the air, apparently from the rear of the crowd. It was at this point that I took the picture showing the club in the air. The club shown in the picture came through the air in the same direction as the stones and at the same time the tear gas bomb shown in the picture was thrown from the police side. Immediately thereafter the firing started and the crowd retreated. Some stones were thrown from the crowd toward the police as the crowd was running back. I took a picture at this point, showing violent action and clouds of tear gas. This picture is also in the possession of the Senate Civil Liberties Committee.

"I was present throughout the violence, which only lasted two or three minutes."

JOHN PUSLIS.

Subscribed and sworn before me this 29th day of June A. D. 1937.

[SEAL] SAMUEL YOELIN, *a Notary Public.*

EXHIBIT 3416

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
County of Cook, ss:

The undersigned, having been duly sworn, deposes and says:

My name is LOUIS CALVANO and I live at 7718 Greenwood Avenue. I am 19 years old. I have been employed at Wilson Steel Company.

On Sunday, May 30, 1937, I paraded with the other steel workers from Sam's Place toward the Republic Steel plant. I was marching between the two flags in the front line. When we reached the police, the policeman opposite me asked, "What are you going to do?" I replied "Picket peacefully." He said that he had orders to keep us away and we would have to get the hell back. I asked him why we could not go through. Then he yelled, "Duck!" As I ducked he hit me on the head. I turned and tried to run. A colored fellow whom I since learned was Lee Tisdale, took hold of me and helped me get away from the police as I was dizzy and wasn't sure of my direction. I was conscious of the fact that tear gas had been exploded and that also made me dizzy. I had gone just a few feet when a bullet grazed my left cheek. Just before this, Lee Tisdale had left me. I do not know if he was clubbed then or not. The next thing that I remember was that I was being treated while on the floor at Sam's Place.

LOUIS CALVANO.

Subscribed and Sworn to before me this 1 day of July 1937.

[SEAL] JOHN H. MARTIN, *Notary Public.*

My commission expires Feb. 1, 1939.

[1] This photograph is reproduced on p. 5137 of pt. 14 as exhibit 1358.

EXHIBIT 3417

STATE OF INDIANA,
County of Lake, ss:

The undersigned, having been first duly sworn, deposes and says:

My name is Stanley Leskowski and I live at 5028 Reading Avenue, East Chicago, Indiana.

On Sunday, May 30, 1937, I took part in the parade from Sam's Place toward the Republic Steel Plant. When the parade was stopped by the police, I was about 15 men back from the front line. After the violence started, I was wounded by a bullet and fell. A man who had fallen cried for help. While I was attempting to carry him and help him out of the line of action, I was hit on the head until I was unconscious. When I woke up, I felt considerable pain in my back. When I tried to get up, I was struck twice more on the back. A policeman told me to get up, but I couldn't. One finally kicked me in the elbow and while calling me names, picked me up and dragged me to the wagon with other policemen helping. The driver took the roundabout way to the station. On the way there, one of the cops repeatedly told a wounded man who was moaning to shut up.

Although several had to be taken to the hospital, we waited an hour and a half before we were taken to the South Shore Hospital.

When we later were taken to Bridewell, the doctors removed my arm bandage, saying they were going to X-ray it, but they never did.

One of the doctors said that before being released from Bridewell we would either have to supply a bond or sign a paper that we were O.K. I finally signed one of these papers and was taken to South Chicago jail, then to the County Jail, and finally released on Thursday, June 3, 1937. These papers were also signed by Jack Kruga and Harry Harper. As the latter could not see, the paper was read to him and his hand was guided to form the signature.

STANLEY LESKOWSKI.

Subscribed and Sworn to before me this 1st day of July A. D. 1937.
[SEAL] JOHN D. KENNEDY, *Notary Public.*
My commission expires Sept. 19, 1938.

EXHIBIT 3418

I, Clayton Gill,[1] being duly sworn, depose and say: I was at the Memorial Day riot on Sunday May 30th, 1937 in the prairie between Avenue O and the Republic Steel plant, near Burley Avenue. After the fighting had stopped I saw a boy whom I do not know, stoop and pick up a fragment of what appears to be a discharged gas bomb, near Burley Avenue, about 100 feet north into the prairie from the last house. I paid the boy a quarter for the bomb and retained it intact until the representatives of the Senate Civil Liberties Committee came to Chicago. I then turned it over, in exactly the same condition as I had received it, to Messrs. Wohlforth and Kramer of the Committee's staff, on Wednesday, June 16th. There is a discernible number etched in the top of the canister, number 1038. For identification purposes I have scratched my initials, "C.H.G." on the side of this fragment of shell.

[SEAL] CLAYTON GILL.
NORVAL WALDO, *Notary Public.*
My commission expires Dec. 22, 1937.

EXHIBIT 3419

AFFIDAVIT

CITY OF WASHINGTON,
District of Columbia, ss:

I, Robert Wohlforth, being duly sworn depose and say:

That I am secretary of the Subcommittee of the Committee on Education and Labor under Senate Resolution 266. In the course of the subcommittee's investigation of the Memorial Day encounter in Chicago, Ill., Clayton Gill

[1] See also exhibit 3407, pp. 6735-6737.

turned over to me a fragment of a discharged gas bomb which he had obtained from the prairie where the disturbance took place. I requested him to identify it with his initials and to make a sworn statement as to the circumstances under which he obtained it. Mr. Gill's sworn statement accompanies this affidavit.

At my direction this fragment was sent by me to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C., for examination to determine the company manufacturing it. Mr. H. W. Clayton of the committee's staff carried the fragment to the Department of Justice.

This same fragment was returned to the subcommittee with the accompanying letter reporting the results of that examination.

I have read the above and swear it is a true statement of the facts presented to the best of my knowledge and belief.

ROBERT WOHLFORTH, *Secretary.*

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of July 1937.
[SEAL] CHAS. E. ALDEN,
Notary Public, District of Columbia.
My commission expires September 1, 1937.

EXHIBIT 3420–A

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, *Director*

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, D. C., June 30, 1937.

HON. ROBERT M. LAFOLLETTE, JR.,
Chairman, Sub-committee on Education and Labor,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

Attention: Mr. H. W. Clayton.

MY DEAR SENATOR: In compliance with your request transmitted through Mr. H. W. Clayton, examination has been made in the Technical Laboratory of a portion of a fired gas candle with a view to determining its type and make. The specimen submitted is similar to the upper or top section of the Federal Laboratories "triple chaser grenade". This was a tear gas candle, the lachrymatory agent being chloracetophenone, commonly known by the symbol "CN". The only tear gas candle or so-called grenade similar to this which has come to the attention of the Technical Laboratory is that made by the Federal Laboratories, Incorporated.

With expressions of my highest esteem and best regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, *Director.*

EXHIBIT 3420–B

Exhibit 3420–B, the upper section of a tear-gas bomb identified in exhibit 3420–A, is held in committee files.

EXHIBIT 3421–A

AFFIDAVIT

STATE OF INDIANA,
County of Lake, ss:

PAUL P. GLASER, being first duly sworn, upon his oath deposes and says:

That I am a practicing attorney, duly licensed, and maintain an office at 610 Broadway, Gary, Indiana; and that since August 1936, I have been retained as counsel for the Steel Workers Organizing Committee of the Committee for Industrial Organization, and represent that body and the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel & Tin Workers of North America, throughout the Chicago district, and that I appear in all cases involving the Amalgamated Association and the Steel Workers Organizing Committee in this Chicago district.

That for some time prior to May 30th, 1937, being the incident at Republic Steel Company's South works, the organizers for the S. W. O. C. and members of the Amalgamated, strikers, pickets and sympathizers have been the subject of continual harassment by the police of the South Chicago district, in the city of Chicago. That there has been a determined and concentrated attempt on the part of the police of this section of Chicago to interfere with and prevent organizing, the distribution of literature, striking, picketing and other legal activities by the S. W. O. C. and the Amalgamated Association. This has continued, to my knowledge, since the date of my retainment as counsel to the present date.

Omitting incidents directly relating to the Republic Steel incident, the following are examples of these activities:

In August 1936, the police of South Chicago, under orders of Captains Mooney and Tobin, forcibly dispersed distributors of handbills and newspapers, containing information in regard to the S. W. O. C., and confiscated large quantities of this literature, a large part of which they turned over to the Captain of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation's police force.

As counsel for the S. W. O. C. I had a conference with Captain Tobin and Lieutenant Ryan of the South Chicago police to protest the interference with the distribution of literature. At this conference, Lieutenant Ryan informed me that the workingmen of South Chicago, didn't need a union, that they were satisfied with their wages, hours and conditions of work. That Captain Tobin informed me that they would continue preventing the distribution of literature because he presumed that it was in violation of a city ordinance.

That I went to call on Mayor Kelly of Chicago, who referred me to Police Commissioner James Allman, and Corporation Counsel Barnet Hodes. I made repeated attempts to meet with Commissioner Allman, but was never able to meet him, at all times I was referred to his Secretary Lieutenant Peterson.

That Corporation Counsel Hodes while agreeing with me that the handbill ordinance of Chicago, a copy of which is attached hereto, marked Exhibit "A",[1] was vague, and probably unconstitutional, it did not prevent the distribution of handbills; that handbills and other literature could lawfully be distributed in Chicago in compliance with the ordinance. That he so promised to inform the police department.

That after these conferences, printed handbills and copies of "Steel Labor", a weekly publication, holding a 2nd class mailing permit from the United States Post Office, folded to conform to the size as specified in the city ordinance, or enclosed in envelopes, were passed by the S. W. O. C. from hand to hand in strict compliance with the ordinance, but, on almost every such occasion, the distributors were dispersed by force by the police and their literature confiscated, and a part of the literature was each time turned over to the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation's police department by the police officers.

That in October 1936, a mass distribution of literature was had, more than 60 persons massed around the gates of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Company's, South Works, and distributed literature. Squads of police including Sergeants Burke, and McMahon, and Officer Little came to the plant at the call of the mill police, ordered the men to disperse, which order the men refused to obey. The police made no arrests.

Numerous other interferences with distribution of literature took place. On November 28, 1936, S. W. O. C. organizers George Patterson and John Dorwalski were accosted in their automobile by police officers McMahon and Little, who act under orders of Captains Mooney and Tobin, and ordered the organizers to either secure permits or cease distribution of handbills. The city ordinance contains no requirements for permits; that these two men refused to obtain a permit and thereupon the officers confiscated their literature. That on the same day, organizers Fleeger and Thimmes were arrested on charges of violating the handbill ordinance, they were subsequently tried and acquitted and the police ordered to return the literature.

On December 29, 1936, another mass distribution was effected, several hundred distributors, including students attending the American Students Union convention, assembled at the gates of Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation's South Works, and distributed literature. Three squads of police came to the scene and with physical violence, shoved and pushed the distributors. That the police then absolutely refused to make any arrests, although there was demand made upon them to make such, or discontinue their violence.

[1] See exhibit 3421–B, p. 6752.

That during the same period, John Dorwalski, Charles Fleeger, George Patterson, Emil Rewyk, Eddie Jesperson were arrested by South Chicago police, while distributing literature, singly or in small groups. Charges against all of them were later dismissed.

About April 9, 1937, a strike was called at the Walker Vehicle Company, 101 West 87th Street, Chicago, approximately 150 to 200 persons are employed by the concern. More than 300 police officers were ordered to the scene of the strike. I was informed by the Captain of Police of the Gresham station, whose name I do not now recall, that these officers were so ordered to this spot by Captain Mooney who was in complete charge of all strike activities in the industrial plants at South Chicago.

The strikers and pickets at this plant, were roughly handled by the police, the police dispersed, shoved around and struck the pickets and strikers, even at places at a distance of 5 to 6 city blocks from the scene of the strike. The Captain of the Gresham station, also Sergeant Smith, and the Lieutenant from this same station, all informed me that Captain Mooney had ordered that he would permit no more than two pickets at the Walker Vehicle Plant, and that if more congregated they would be dispersed.

All of these acts were done despite the Chicago Departments of Law Opinion Bulletin, issued March 31, 1937, by the Corporation Counsel of the City of Chicago a copy of which bulletin is attached hereto, and marked Exhibit "B".[1]

In May 1937, organizers George Patterson, Steve Ulanowski, together with five men hired from an employment agency, went to the Crane Company's plant to distribute literature on behalf of the S. W. O. C. Their distribution was in full compliance with the Chicago ordinance. That they were all arrested by police officers from the 31st & California Streets police station, were tried and acquitted. The police are continuing to interfere and disrupt handbill distribution forcibly, but refuse to make arrests.

That during May 1937, a strike was called at the Crowe Name Plate Company's plant, 3701 North Ravenswood Avenue, Chicago. During this strike, police terror did not permit pickets or strikers near the premises. Strikers were arrested, stopped and shoved and beaten blocks away from the plant. Captain Lynch in charge of this station or district, in a conversation with me regarding the Corporation Counsel's opinion on picketing, stated that Barnet Hodes (the Corporation Counsel) is not running the Chicago police force. He also had ordered that only 2 pickets be permitted at one time.

In one case involving arrests at this plant, Captain Lynch appeared in Judge Borelli's court and assisted the attorney for Crowe Name Plate Company in the hearing before the court.

In May 1937, I again attempted to get in touch with Commissioner Allman, and was again referred to Lt. Peterson. I directed his attention to the opinion of the Corporation Counsel on picketing, the officer then told me that Commissioner Allman would not interfere with the uniform men in the conduct of strike work.

This harassment of steel workers and organizers is still continuing, literature is still being taken away from the distributors, picket lines are still being broken up, the number of pickets who are permitted to appear is still being determined by the police, especially Captain Mooney.

PAUL P. GLASER.

STATE OF INDIANA,
County of Lake, ss:

PAUL P. GLASER, being duly sworn, upon oath deposes and says:

I am attorney for the Steel Workers Organizing Committee for the Chicago district, and that I make the foregoing affidavit. I have read the said affidavit and know the contents thereof and the same is true to my own knowledge, except as to those matters and things which are therein stated to be made upon information and belief and as to such matters and things therein stated to be made upon information and belief, I am informed and believe the same to be true.

PAUL P. GLASER.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th day of June, 1937.

[SEAL] ALBERT M. BLOCK, *Notary Public.*

My Commission expires November 16, 1937.

[1] See exhibit 3421–C, pp. 6752-6753.

EXHIBIT 3421-B

EXHIBIT "A"

SECTION 4281 OF THE REVISED CODE CITY ORDINANCE, CHICAGO, 1931

"Distribution of advertising matter. It shall be unlawful for any person to distribute advertising matter of any kind on any public street of the City otherwise than from hand to hand without tossing or throwing: and it shall be unlawful for any person to distribute, hand out or scatter on any public street or sidewalk any handbills or dodgers of a size four and one-half inches by six inches or larger, or any other loose sheets of advertising matter which would litter the street or sidewalk if allowed to drop thereon; provided, that such handbills, dodgers, or loose sheets, if enclosed in envelopes or folded or otherwise handed out in such a manner as to avoid the likelihood of falling while being passed out may be distributed from hand to hand if not tossed or thrown. Any person distributing advertising matter on a public street which is different from that permitted under the provisions of this section or in a manner contrary to the methods prescribed herein, or in such a manner that the public street becomes littered by its distribution, shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not less than five dollars nor more than fifty dollars for each offense."

EXHIBIT 3421-C

EXHIBIT "B"

BULLETIN NO. 3 CHICAGO DEPARTMENT OF LAW OPINION BULLETIN, PICKETING

(No. 9470. Commissioner of Police—B. H.—March 31, 1937)

The Police Department should take no action to interfere with picketing which is conducted in a peaceable manner, for picketing as the term is generally understood, is lawful in Illinois when peaceable and without coercion, intimidation, or disorder.

If a person believes relief is necessary, his course of action should be an appeal to the courts rather than to the Police Department, except when there is disorder or a clear probability of disorder, in which case the police must intervene.

The so-called Anti-Injunction Act (Ill. Laws, 1925, p. 378) represents the public policy of Illinois with regard to labor disputes, which is that workers should not be interfered with by the government authorities in the conduct of lawful strikes in a lawful manner, and that picketing may be a part of the strike methods.

Labor unions are legal under Illinois and Federal jurisprudence.

The strike is a lawful instrument in a lawful economic struggle or competition between employer and employees.

With regard to an assertion that in Illinois law "no picketing will be countenanced or permitted unless there is a bona fide, legitimate controversy between the employees of the business and the employer", the weight of opinion seems to be that no immediate dispute directly between any particular employer and a particular group of employees of that employer is necessary for picketing to be lawful if the picketing is done to further the improvement of labor conditions for employees in the industry as a whole.

It is now an accepted principle of jurisprudence in the United States that economic and social facts may be considered along with abstract legal principles in determining such matters as labor problems.

CITATIONS

Statutes: Ill. Laws (1893), p. 98
SH '35, 48:2a
United States Code, title 29, sec. 101–115

Cases: West Coast Hotel Co. vs Parrish, 81 U. S. (L. ed) 455 (1937)
Gillespie v People, 188 Ill 176 (1900)
Kemp vs Division 241 of Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, 255 Ill 213 (1912)
Beaton vs Tarrant, 102 Ill App 124 (1902)
Franklin Union No. 4 vs People, 121 Ill App 647 (1905)

Barnes v Chicago Typo. Union No. 16, 232 Ill 424 (1908)
American Cigar Co vs Berger, 221 Ill App 299 (1921)
Fenske Brothers vs Upholsterer's International Union of North America, Local 18, 358 Ill. 239 (1934)
American Steel Foundries v Tri-City Central Trades Council, 257 U S 184 (1921)
Rosen vs United Shoe & Leather Workers Union 267 Ill App 49 (1936)
Nann v Raimist, 225 N Y 307, 174 N E 690 (1931)
Other References: Op. Corp. Coun. (1915–16) pp. 774, 975 Pope's Encyclical, March 18, 1937.

EXHIBIT 3422

9TH DISTRICT, *June 22, 1937.*

From: Commanding Officer, 9th District.
To: Commissioner of Police.
Subject: Persons arrested in connection with the strike of steel company employees from May 26th, 1937 to date.

Gene Krzycki, 9233 Houston Ave. #507 Ch. 38, 4210–4194. Ptlmn. B. Harnisch, Ptlmn. J. Prescott. Judge Borreli, 6–10–37. $2 and $3 and $1. no cost.

Stanley Robert, 3026 E. 80th St. 4210 C. C. Ptlmn. H. Halverson, 16th Dist. Judge Borreli, $1. no. costs 6–10–37.

Elmer Peterson, 7220 Wentworth. #507 Ch. 38, 4210 C. C. Ptlmn. H. McMaster, 13th Dist. Judge Borreli, $1—no cost.

Majorie Thompson, 7400 Essex Avenue. #507 Ch. 38, 4210 C. C. Lieut B. Moran, 11th Dist. Judge Borreli, $1—no cost.

John Riffe, 2924 E. 92nd. #507 Ch. 38, 4210 C. C. Lieut B. Moran, 11th Dist. Judge Borreli, $1—no cost.

Harry Engels, 11755 Burley Ave. #507 Ch. 38, 4210 C. C. Lieut B. Moran, 11th Dist. Judge Hartigan—Discharged.

Wm. Meagher, 7606 Lafayette. 4210 C. C. Ptlmn. B. Lynch, 13th Dist. Judge Borreli, $1—no costs.

Jos. Rodich, 9453 Commercial, #507 Ch. 38, 4210 C. C. Lieut B. Moran, 11th Dist. Judge Borreli, $1—no costs.

Alex Worle, Hammond, Ind. #507 Ch38–4210. Lieut B. Moran, 11th Dist. Judge Borreli, $1—no costs.

Ed. Grabczyk, 10556 Corliss. #507 Ch38–4210. Lieut B. Moran, 11th Dist. Judge Borreli, $1—no costs.

Xavier Smith, 8721 Escanaba. #507 Ch38–4210. Lieut B. Moran, 11th Dist. Judge Borreli, $1—no costs.

Mel Pitzele, 9233 Houston Ave. #507 Ch38–4210. Lieut B. Moran, 11th Dist. Judge Borreli, $1—no costs.

Leo Bass, 13413 Burley Ave. #507 Ch38–4210. Lieut B. Moran, 11th Dist. Judge Borreli, $1—no costs.

Joe Ehnet, 9235 Manistee, #507 Ch38–4210. Lieut B. Moran, 11th Dist. Judge Borreli, $1—no costs.

Frank Jordane, 11307 Michigan. #507 Ch38–4210. Lieut B. Moran, 11th Dist. Judge Borreli, $1—no costs.

Wm Marscke, 9206 Crandon Ave. #507 Ch38–4210. Lieut B. Moran, 11th Dist. Judge Borreli, $1—no costs.

Walter Ostovich, 9942 Ave "M". #507 Ch 4210 CC. Lieut. B. Moran, 11th Dist. Judge Borelli, $1—no cost.

Frank Dolee, No address. #507 Ch 4210 CC. Lieut. B. Moran, 11th Dist. Judge Borelli, $1—no cost.

Geo. Patterson, 7622 Coles Ave. #507 Ch 4210 CC. Lieut. B. Moran. 11th Dist. Judge Borelli, $1—no cost.

Frank Ruckee, 917 E. 78th St. #507 Ch 4210 CC. Lieut. B. Moran. 11th Dist. Judge Borelli, $1—no cost.

Douglas Peckler, 10627 Ave "O". #507 Ch 4210 CC. Lieut. B. Moran. 11th Dist. Judge Borelli, $1—no cost.

Chas. Werno, East Chicago, Ind. #507 Ch 4210 CC. Lieut. B. Moran. 11th Dist. Judge Borelli, $1—no cost.

PERSONS ARRESTED MAY 28TH, 1937; HELD AT 8TH DISTRICT

Ben Mitchess, 2111 Broadway, East Chgo. Ind. #139 Ch 38. Lieut. W. Healy, 15th Dist., Ptlmn. Opher, 14th. Br. 44 Cont. 7–20–37.
John Bauer, 9651 Ave "N". #139 Ch 38. Lieut. W. Healy, 15th Dist., Ptlmn. Opher, 14th Dist. Br. 44 Cont. 7-20–37.
Nato Moricic, 11759 Burley Ave. #139 Ch 38. Lieut W. Healy, 15th Dist., Ptlmn. Opher, 14th Dist. Br. 44 Cont. 7–20–27.

PERSONS ARRESTED MAY 30TH, 1937. DETENTION PLACE INDICATED

All persons arrested in connection with riot on May 30th, 1937 were charged with violation of Section 139, Chapter 38. Smith-Hurd. All prisoners were booked to Sergeant James Oakie, 16th District. Additional witnesses for the prosecution will be determined by the assigned states attorney who is reviewing statements made by officers who were on the scene.

PRISONERS HELD AT 8TH DISTRICT

Mary Doe, None; Geo. Starcovich, 10400 "M"; Ada Lerer, 2220 Roosevelt Rd.; John Sorak, 8313 Buffalo Ave.; Teofilo Gallard, 2251 Roosevelt Rd.; Jake Kocolowski, 9235 University; Max Guzman, 8927 Commercial; John Telick, 13225 Baltimore; Joe Koosis, Ind. Harbor, Ind.; Wm Vedovik, 9828 Commercial; Joshua Johnson, 5143 Prairie Ave.; Louis Selenik, 9723 Ave "L"; Jack Sekulich, Ind. Harbor, Ind.; Clarence Biscan, 9804 Ave "L"; Walter Miles, 13110 Brandon Ave.; Arthur Bender, 3876 Madison-Gray, Ind.

PRISONERS HELD AT 8TH DISTRICT

Dan Hecimovich, 8716 Buffalo Ave.; Wm. Hess, 3731 Catalpa Ind. Harb.; Geo. Zwok, 10639 Ave "O"; Hugh McShane, 3802 Euclid, Ind. Harbor; Bruno Carmine, 7704 Avaolon Ave.

PRISONERS HELD AT 10TH DISTRICT

Caesar Scaranello, 815 E. 76th Street; Peter Sinich, 13240 Buffalo Ave.; James Row, 4434 Sheffield, Hammond; Chas. Massina, 7736 Greenwood Ave.

PRISONERS HELD AT 11TH DIST.

Jos. Bandura, 6911 Escanaba Ave.; Russel Blumquist, 9542 Ave. "L"; Joe Guiticrrez, 3223 Woodbine, E. Chgo., Ind.; Ed. Czarnecki, 5006 Reading, E. Chgo, Ind.; Dan Isidrio, 3314 Watling, Ind. Harbor; Jos. Hemsley, 3406 M St., E. Chgo., Ind.; Jos. Jugovich, 3925 Catalpa, E. Chgo., Ind.; Mike Levich, 10934 Ewing Avenue.

PRISONERS HELD SO. CHGO. HOSPITAL

Arthur Dorfey, 1504 Amy Ave.; Ray Harden, 3108 Block—E. Chgo.; John Litito, 9800 Commercial; John Meirs, 2714 E. 96th St.; Carl Nelson, 2927 Alder, E. Chgo.; Emil Riccio, 9804 "L"; Wm Stanko, 13348 Buffalo Ave.; Hilding Johnson—(deceased)—7844 Manistee Avenue; Anthony Tagliori (deceased)—615 E. 74th Street.

PRISONERS HELD, BURNSIDE HOSPITAL

Frank Skultery,[1] 10636 Mackinaw Ave.; Nick Leuvich, 10934 "N"; Clyde Patchins, 4331 Euclid Ave., Ind.; Max Luna, 3936 Pulaski; Frank Stenken, 10435 "J"; James Wunk, 13044 Houston Ave.; Pete Konich, 9828 Commercial Ave.; Jos. Hickey, 2838 E. 91st St.; Paul Ducker, None; Phillip Morengo, 3231 Michigan, Ind. Har.; Otis Jones (deceased—13211 Buffalo Ave.).

PRISONERS HELD AT BRIDEWELL HOSPITAL

Jos. Messina, 7654 Greenwood Avenue; John Morrel, 10645 Greenbay Ave.; Mike Kolember, 3265 E. 92nd Street; Lee Tisdale, 5604 S. State Street (deceased) died 6–19–37; Jos. T. Rothmand,[2] 2857 Belmont Avenue, died May 31, 1937;

[1] Properly, Skultety.
[2] Properly, Rothmund.

Jos. Nemeth, 3506 Elm Street, Ind. Harbor; Harry Harper, 3110 W. 58th Street; Leo Franciso,[1] 10012 Commercial Avenue, died 6–15–37; Mike Dolic, 9018 Buffalo Avenue; Amelco Bonent, 956 E. 76th St.; Victor Anderson, 9919 Ewing Avenue; Nick Kruga, 3028 E. 96th Street; Stanley Laskowski, 5028 Reading, East Chgo., Ind.

THOMAS KILROY,
Captain, Commanding 9th District.

EXHIBIT 3423

9TH DISTRICT, *May 28, 1937.*

From: Captain, Commanding 9th District.
To: Commissioner of Police.
Subject: Disturbance, 117th & Burley Avenue.

On receipt of information that an unruly mob was approaching the Republic Steel Company plant, 118th & Burley Ave about 6:00 P. M. this date, Lieut. Walter Healy, charge of detail, 3rd shift, dispatched about twelve patrolman with Sergts. James Oakie, 16th District and Fred Kelly, 19th District to the scene for the purpose of dissuading the crowd to disperse. The officers were instructed to use every means to persuade the crowd to turn back in a peaceful manner.

Sergt. Oakie and Sergt. Kelly report that a crowd of several hundred people were proceeding west on 117th Street toward Burley Avenue, led by women dressed in red. Despite the attempts of four patrolmen who fell in with the front rank of the crowd for the purpose of asking the leaders to withdraw peacefully they continued toward Burley Avenue. Sergt. Oakie issued the order for all officers to hold their batons abreast in a horizontal position and to reason with the crowd to return. The crowd resorted to pushing, shoving, and rock throwing. A number of patrolmen were injured and it was necessary for the officers to weild their batons for their own protection. With the use of the batons the crowd dispersed.

Ptlmn. Edward Ofper, 14th District was struck on the head with a two by four board; Ptlmn. Elmer Kirk, #1550, 7th District was kicked in the groin and struck as he fell. He was taken to the Emergency Hospital of the Republic Steel Company and later removed by the Fire Department ambulance to the St. Bernards Hospital with Ptlmn. Daniel Burns, #1060, 8th District who suffered possible fracture of the left hand. Ptlmn. B. Harnish, 9th John Campbell, #6216 and Michael Neary, 1st District sustained minor injuries.

The following arrests were made:
Nato Moricic, 11759 Burley Avenue, age 52,
John Bauer, 9651 Ave "N" age 26.

Above prisoners were identified by officers as having taken part in the demonstration.

Ben Mitchess, 2111 Broadway, East Chicago, Indiana was also identified by officers as having been a ring leader in the group. All prisoners are presently held open and will be booked when further investigation warrants charge. Ptlmn. Burns and Kirk, presently in hospital will be asked to view prisoners to determine if they struck them.

Statements attached from officers taking part in the detail.

THOMAS KILROY,
Captain, Commanding 9th District.

[1] Properly, Francisco.

MEDICAL RECORDS—FATAL CASES

EXHIBIT 3424–A[1]

Form 19A 5M 1-37 286473

FRANK J. WALSH, CORONER OF COOK COUNTY

DOCTOR'S STATEMENT BLANK

#16 of June
At an inquest upon the body of HILDING ANDERSON, held ---------- 19--, at Cook County Morgue, County of Cook, State of Illinois, personally appeared J. J. Kearns, who being sworn according to law, deposes and says; my name is J. J. Kearns, I reside at Chicago, Ill., and am by occupation, a Coroner's Physician of Cook County, and that:

I have today (6/4/37) performed a postmortem examination on the dead body of HILDING ANDERSON, identified to me by the records of the Cook County Morgue, 9th District Police and S. Anderson, Morgue Clerk. External examination reveals a well developed white male, 29 years of age, 5'11" tall, weighing 175 pounds, scalp hair is brown, eyes hazel, pupils dilated. There is a recent right rectus surgical incision in the lower abdominal quadrant. There is a bullet wound of entrance in the anterior abdominal wall 12 cm. to the right of the midline 2 cm. above the inguinal ligament. This bullet entered the abdomen causing perforating laceration of the cecum, superior-posterior aspect wall of the urinary bladder and superior lateral aspect of the sigmoid colon (surgically sutured) leaving thru an opening 12 cm. to the left of the midline at the level of the crest of the ilium. There was about 200 cc. of blood stained fluid in each pleural cavity and about 100 cc. of bloody material consisting of fluid and soft clots in the abdominal cavity. Loops of small bowel were adherent to each other and to the parietal peritoneum. Examination of the remainder of the organs of the trunk revealed hyperemia and edema of the lungs, severe cloudy swelling of the myocardium liver and kidneys and septic softening of the spleen.

In my opinion death of HILDING ANDERSON was the result of thru and thru bullet wound of the abdomen.

J. J. KEARNS, M. D.

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[1] This and the following similar exhibits include the doctors' statements and coroner's histories of those cases which resulted fatally.

EXHIBIT–3424–B

Form 42

FRANK J. WALSH, CORONER OF COOK COUNTY

Do Not Attach This Sheet to the File

HISTORY OF CASE FOR STATISTICAL PURPOSES

(Number Killed----------) File No-----
(Their File Nos----------) Date of Inquest: June 4–15, 1937.
Name: Hilding Anderson. Date of Death: June 3, 1937.
Address: 7944 Manistee St. Date of Accident: May 30, 1937.
Age: 27–4–23. Sex: Male. Hour: 4:30 P. M.
Married, Single, etc.: Single. Mental Condition: Good.
Color: White. Physical Condition: Good.
Birthplace: Umea, Sweden. Sight: Good.
How long in U. S.: 9 years. Hearing: Good.
How long in City: 9 years. Crippled----------
Birthplace of Father: Sweden. Deformed----------
Birthplace of Mother: Sweden. Height----------
Religion---------- Weight----------
Housing Conditions---------- Education----------
Illiterate----------
Common School----------
High School----------
College or University----------
Not Known----------

Occupation, Present: Rigger. Industry----------
Employed by whom: Carnegie Steel Mills.
Past Occupation---------- Industry----------
Wages or Salary Due---------- Number of Dependents: Father.
Amt. Life Insurance (payable to estate) $2000.00. If deceased is mother, number of children left----------
Value Personal Property: None. Ages of Dependents: 67 years.
Value of Real Estate: None.

CAUSE OF DEATH and whether accidental, wilful or undetermined: Bullet wound of abdomen.
CAUSE OF ACCIDENT OR CATASTROPHE----------

PLACE OF ACCIDENT: Street No. 116th & Burley St. (Prairie).
If outside city, name place----------
PLACE OF DEATH: So. Chicago Hospital.
Name of Company or person involved in death----------
In Auto and Wagon cases name owner----------
and driver----------
Held to Grand Jury on what charge----------
RECOMMENDATION----------

SPECIAL

In Transportation and Vehicle Accidents check the following items

At Crossing----- Passenger Train--
Not at Crossing-- Freight Train----
Yards---------- Engine Alone----
Shops---------- Employe--------
Barns---------- Passenger-------
Station--------- Trespasser-------
On Elevated----- Pedestrian-------
On Surface------ In Other Vehicle
In Subway------- ----------

In Elevator Cases

Freight Elevator---- In Street------
Passenger Elevator-- In Home------
In Office------
In Factory----
In Hotel------
In Saloon------
In Garage-----
In Shop-------
In Office------

---------- *Deputy Coroner.*

EXHIBIT 3425–A

118 Form 19A 5M 1-37 286473

FRANK J. WALSH, CORONER OF COOK COUNTY

DOCTOR'S STATEMENT BLANK

#140 of May.

At an inquest upon the body of ALFRED CAUSEY, held _____, 19__ at Cook County Morgue, County of Cook, State of Illinois, personally appeared J. J. Kearns, who, being sworn according to law, deposes and says; my name is J. J. Kearns, I reside at Chicago, Ill., and am by occupation, a Coroner's Physician of Cook County, and that:

I have to-day (5/31/37) performed a postmortem examination on the dead body of Alfred Causey. identified to me by the records of the Cook County Morgue and Wife, Gladys Causey. External examination reveals a well developed white male, 43 years of age, 5' 10" tall, weighing 185 pounds, scalp hair is brown, eyes hazel, pupils dilated. There is an inguinal herniotomy scar on the right side. There is a gaping wound 3 x 1 cm. parallel to the saggital suture over the paricto-temporal area on the right side and a gaping stellate cut 3 x 1 cm. over the parietal area 3 cm. to the right of the midline. There is a gaping cut 5 x 0.3 cm. beginning in the midline and extending to the right, over the parietal area. #1—Grazing bullet wound 3 x 1 cm. in the postero-lateral aspect, midpoint, of the left forearm. #2—Thru and thru bullet wound of the right thigh. This bullet entered in the postero-medial aspect at the junction of the middle and lower thirds, passed thru the soft tissues leaving thru an opening in the middle of the posterior aspect lower third of the thigh at a point 2 cm. below the wound of entrance. #3—Bullet wound of entrance in the chest wall on the left side, this bullet entered the chest thru an opening over the 5th rib in the anterior axillary line, causing cominuted fracture of the 6th rib, perforating laceration of the lower lobe of the left lung, comminuted fracture of the 11th rib, leaving thru an opening over the 11th rib in the posterior axillary line on the left side. #4—Bullet wound of entrance in the abdominal wall just below the costal arch anterior axillary line on the left side. This bullet entered the abdomen causing perforating laceration of the gastro-colic omentum, (1) of the transverse colon, (1) of the jejunum, and mesentery near its root, leaving thru an opening in the posterior axillary line 4 cm. above the crest of the ilium on the right side. There was a hematoma in the deep scalp tissues over the parietal area on the right side. The cranial bones revealed no traumatic changes. Examination of the brain revealed anemia and edema. There were several hundred cc. of clotted and fluid blood in the left pleural cavity causing compression of the lower lobe of the left lung. There were several hundred cc. of clotted and fluid blood, mixed with small and large bowel contents, in the abdominal cavity. Examination of the remainder of the organs of the trunk revealed anemia and edema of the lungs and hemorrhagic softening of the myocardium, liver, kidneys and spleen.

In my opinion death of ALFRED CAUSEY was the result of bullet wounds of the chest and abdomen.

J. J. KEARNS, M. D.

EXHIBIT 3425–B

FRANK J. WALSH, CORONER OF COOK COUNTY

Form 42

Do Not Attach This Sheet to the File

HISTORY OF CASE FOR STATISTICAL PURPOSES

File No. _____

(Number Killed _____)
(Their File Nos. _____)
Name: Alfred Causey.
Address: 7050 Arizona Ave. (Hammond, Ind.).
Age: 43–3–30. Sex: Male.
Married, Single, etc.: Married.
Color: White.
Birthplace: Unknown.

How long in U. S.: 43 years.
How long in City: 1 day.
Birthplace of Father: Unknown.
Birthplace of Mother: Unknown.
Religion_____
Housing Conditions_____

Occupation, Present: Carpenter. Industry_____
Employed by whom: Steel Mill.
Past Occupation_____ Industry_____
Wages or Salary Due_____
Amt. Life Insurance (payable to estate): yes.
Value Personal Property: none.
Value Real Estate: yes.

Date of Inquest: May 31 & June 15, 1937.
Date of Death: May 30, 1937.
Date of Accident: May 30, 1937.
Hour: 4:30 P. M.
Mental Condition: Good.
Physical Condition: Good.
Sight: Good.
Hearing: Good.
Crippled_____
Deformed_____
Height_____
Weight_____
Education_____
Illiterate_____
Common School_____
High School_____
College or University_____
Not known_____

Number of dependents: 3.
If deceased is mother, number of children left_____
Ages of Dependents: 42–18–16–11.

CAUSE OF DEATH and whether accidental, wilful or undetermined: Bullet wounds of the chest and abdomen.
CAUSE OF ACCIDENT OR CATASTROPHE_____
PLACE OF ACCIDENT: Street No.: 116th and Burley Sts. (Prairie).
If outside city, name place_____
PLACE OF DEATH: 117th St. and Burley Ave. (Prairie).
Name of Company or person involved in death_____
In Auto and Wagon cases name owner and driver_____
Held to Grand Jury on what charge_____
RECOMMENDATION_____

SPECIAL

In Transportation and Vehicle Accidents check the following items:

At Crossing_____
Not at crossing_____
Yards_____
Shops_____
Barns_____
Station_____
On Elevated_____
On Surface_____
In Subway_____

Passenger train_____
Freight Train_____
Engine Alone_____
Employe_____
Passenger_____
Trespasser_____
Pedestrian_____
In Other Vehicle_____

In Elevator Cases

Freight Elevator_____
Passenger Elevator_____

In Street_____
In Home_____
In Office_____
In Factory_____
In Hotel_____
In Saloon_____
In Garage_____
In Shop_____

118 10M 1-37.

_____ Deputy Coroner.

EXHIBIT 3426–A

118 Form 19A 5M 1-37 286473

FRANK J. WALSH, CORONER OF COOK COUNTY

DOCTOR'S STATEMENT BLANK

#73 of June

At an inquest upon the body of LEO FRANCISCO, held _____ 19__ at Cook County Morgue, County of Cook, State of Illinois, personally appeared J. J. Kearns, who, being sworn according to law, deposes and says; my name is J. J. Kearns, I reside at Chicago, Ill., and am by occupation, a Coroner's Physician of Cook County, and that:

I have to-day (6/16/37) performed a postmortem examination on the dead body of Leo Francisco, identified to me by the records of the Cook County Morgue and E. Lundgren, Clerk. External examination reveals a slender white male, 17 years of age, 5'7'' tall, weighing 130 pounds, scalp hair is brown, eyes brown, pupils dilated. There is a scar in the anterior wall left lower quadrant of the abdomen 2 cm. medially and 4 cm. below the anterior-superior spine of the ilium on the left side; this measured 0.5 cm. in diameter. There was a wound 1½ cm. in diameter, such as a bullet wound of exit makes, in the left buttock at the level of the coccyx 12 cm. from the midline. There is a gaping incision 10 x 2 cm. in the abdominal wall 2 cm. to the right of the midline just above the inguinal ligament; gaping incision 10 x 2 cm. parallel to and 2 cm. below the inguinal ligament on the right side. There is a supra-pubic midline incision between the umbilicus and the pubis. These incisions exposed the abdominal cavity. The margins of these incisions were covered with a foul smelling purulent material; the floor of the incisions were formed by loops of small bowel which were loosely adherent to each other and to the parietal peritoneum at the site of the incisions and to the urinary bladder. There were gutta percha drains in the incisions which extend into cavities formed by loops of small bowel. When the loops of small bowel were separated the cavities were exposed and found to contain foul smelling brownish yellow purulent material, the cavities contained from 1 dram to 3 drams of this material. On the left side of the abdomen there were loops of small bowel adherent to the anterior, lateral and posterior parietal peritoneum in the lower abdominal quadrant by soft adhesions. When these adhesions were separated pockets of brownish yellow purulent material were exposed; these pockets contained from 1 dram to 5 drams of this material. The parietal peritoneum on the left side, anteriorly, laterally and posteriorly, was swollen, discolored purplish blue. The serosa of the urinary bladder was similarly affected. The sub-parietal peritoneal tissues on the left side were friable, pale, infiltrated with brownish yellow material. The ureter on the left side was traumatically divided just above its junction with the urinary bladder. There was a perforating fracture of the left iliac bone posteriorly. The mucosa of the urinary bladder was swollen, studded with punctate and ecchymotic hemorrhages which were covered with a soft grayish brown material; these areas measured from pin head to split pea size. Examination of the remainder of the organs of the trunk revealed hyperemia and edema of the lungs, cloudy swelling of the myocardium, liver and kidneys and septic softening of the spleen.

In my opinion death of LEO FRANCISCO was the result of thru and thru bullet wound of the abdomen.

J. J. KEARNS, M. D.

EXHIBIT 3426–B

Form 42

FRANK J. WALSH, CORONER OF COOK COUNTY

Do not Attach This Sheet to the File

HISTORY OF CASE FOR STATISTICAL PURPOSES

(Number Killed_____) File No._____
(Their File Nos._____) Date of Inquest: June 16, July 14, 1937.
Name: Leo Francisco. Date of Death: June 15, 1937.
Address: 10012 Commercial Ave. Date of Accident: May 30, 1937.
Age: 17–1–28. Sex: Male. Hour: 4:30 P. M.
Married, Single, etc.: Single. Mental Condition: Good.
Color: White. Physical Condition: Good.
Birthplace: Oil City, Pennsylvania. Sight: Good.
How long in U. S.: Life. Hearing: Good.
How long in City: 4 years. Crippled_____
Birthplace of Father: Italy. Deformed_____
Birthplace of Mother: Italy. Height_____
Religion_____ Weight_____
Housing Conditions_____ Education_____
Illiterate_____
Common School_____
High School_____
College or University_____
Not Known_____
Occupation, Present: Messenger Boy. Industry_____
Employed by whom: Telegraph Co.
Past Occupation_____ Industry_____
Wages or Salary Due_____ Number of Dependents: Parents.
Amt. Life Insurance (payable to estate): yes. If deceased is mother, number of children left_____
Value Personal Property: No. _____
Value Real Estate: No. Ages of Dependents: 54–46 years.

CAUSE OF DEATH and whether accidental, wilful or undetermined: Thru and thru bullet wound of the abdomen.
CAUSE OF ACCIDENT OR CATASTROPHE_____
PLACE OF ACCIDENT: Street No. 116th & Burley Sts. (Prairie).
If outside city, name place_____
PLACE OF DEATH: Jackson Park Hospital.
Name of Company or person involved in death_____
In Auto and Wagon cases name owner_____
and driver_____
Held to Grand Jury on what charge_____
RECOMMENDATION_____
_____

SPECIAL

In Transportation and Vehicle Accidents check the following items

At Crossing_____ Passenger Train__
Not at Crossing__ Freight Train____
Yards_____ Engine Alone____
Shops_____ _____
Barns_____ Employe_____
Station_____ Passenger_____
On Elevated_____ Trespasser_____
On Surface_____ Pedestrian_____
In Subway_____ In Other Vehicle_

In Elevator Cases

Freight Elevator_____ In Street____
Passenger Elevator___ In Home____
In Office____
In Factory__
In Hotel____
In Saloon____
In Garage___
In Shop_____

_____Deputy Coroner.

118 10M 1-37.

EXHIBIT 3427–A

118 Form 19A 5M 1-37 286473

FRANK J. WALSH, CORONER OF COOK COUNTY

DOCTOR'S STATEMENT BLANK

#138 of May

At an inquest upon the body of EARL HANDLEY, held_____19____ at Cook County Morgue, County of Cook, State of Illinois, personally appeared J. J. Kearns, who, being sworn according to law, deposes and says; my name is J. J. Kearns, I reside at Chicago, Ill., and am by occupation, a Coroner's Physician of Cook County, and that:

I have to-day (5/31/37) performed a postmortem examination on the dead body of EARL HANDLEY, identified to me by the records of the Cook County Morgue and Brother, John, of 44 W. 114th St. External examination reveals a well developed white male, 37 years of age, 5'8" tall, weighing 200 pounds, scalp hair is brown, eyes brown, pupils dilated. There is a bullet wound of entrance in the postero-lateral aspect of the right thigh at the junction of the upper and middle thirds. This bullet passed thru the soft tissues causing perforating laceration of the femoral artery and vein in the aductor canal, leaving thru an opening in the antero-medial aspect of the thigh at the junction of the middle and lower thirds. There was an extensive hematoma in the soft tissues in the path of the bullet wound. Examination of the organs of the trunk revealed anemia and edema of the lungs and hemorrhagic softening of the myocardium, liver, kidneys and spleen.

In my opinion death of EARL HANDLEY was the result of thru and thru bullet wound of the right thigh.

J. J. KEARNS, M. D.

EXHIBIT 3427–B

Form 42

FRANK J. WALSH, CORONER OF COOK COUNTY

Do Not Attach This Sheet to the File

HISTORY OF CASE FOR STATISTICAL PURPOSES

(Number Killed_____) File No_____

(Their File Nos_____)

Name: Earl J. Handley.

Address: 3307 Michigan, Ind. Harbor.

Age: 37–3–20. Sex: Male.

Married, Single, etc.: Single_____

Color: White_____

Birthplace: Unknown, Indiana.

How long in U. S.: Life.

How long in City: Ind. Harbor—Life.

Birthplace of Father: Indiana.

Birthplace of Mother: Indiana.

Religion_____

Housing Conditions_____

Date of Inquest: May 31 & June 1–15, 1937.

Date of Death: May 30, 1937.

Date of Accident: May 30, 1937.

Hour: 4:30 P. M.

Mental Condition: Good.

Physical Condition: Good.

Sight: Good.

Hearing: Good.

Crippled_____

Deformed_____

Height_____

Weight_____

Education_____

Illiterate_____

Common School_____

High School_____

College or University_____

Not Known_____

Occupation, Present: Carpenter. Industry_____

Employed by whom: Inland Steel Co.

Past Occupation_____ Industry_____

Wages or Salary Due_____ Number of Dependents: none.

Amt. Life Insurance (payable to estate) yes. If deceased is mother, number of children left_____

Value of Personal Property: none. Ages of Dependents_____

Value Real Estate: none.

CAUSE OF DEATH and whether accidental, wilful or undetermined: Thru and thru bullet wound of the right thigh.

CAUSE OF ACCIDENT OR CATASTROPHE_____

PLACE OF ACCIDENT: Street No. 116th St. & Burley Ave.

If outside city, name place_____

PLACE OF DEATH 117th & Burley Ave.

Name of Company or person involved in death_____

In Auto and Wagon cases name owner_____

and driver_____

Held to Grand Jury on what charge_____

RECOMMENDATION_____

_____

SPECIAL

In Transportation and Vehicle Accidents check the following items

At Crossing_____	Passenger Train__
Not at Crossing___	Freight Train____
Yards_____	Engine Alone_____
Shops_____	Employe_____
Barns_____	Passenger_____
Station_____	Trespasser_____
On Elevated_____	Pedestrian_____
On Surface_____	In Other Vehicle__
In Subway_____	_____

In Elevator Cases

Freight Elevator__	In Street_____
Passenger Elevator_____	In Home_____
	In Office_____
	In Factory_____
	In Hotel_____
	In Saloon_____
	In Garage_____
	In Shop_____

_____Deputy Coroner.

118 10M 1-37

89562—38—pt. 15–d——3

EXHIBIT 3428–A

118 Form 19A 5M 1-37 280473

FRANK J. WALSH, CORONER OF COOK COUNTY

DOCTOR'S STATEMENT BLANK

#43 of June

At an inquest upon the body of OTIS JONES, held_____19__at Cook County Morgue, County of Cook, State of Illinois, personally appeared J. J. Kearns, who, being sworn according to law, deposes and says; my name is J. J. Kearns, I reside at Chicago, Ill., and am by occupation, a Coroner's Physician of Cook County, and that:

I have to-day (6/9/37) performed a postmortem examination on the dead body of OTIS JONES, identified to me by the records of the Cook County Morgue and E. Lundgren, Morgue Clerk. External examination reveals a medium developed white male, 33 years of age, 5'10'' tall, weighing 145 pounds, scalp hair is brown, eyes blue, pupils dilated. There is a contraction scar in the lateral chest wall between the level of the 3rd to 10th ribs, on the left side. There is a recent surgical incision transversely across the spine of the 5th thoracic vertebra. There is a bullet wound in the back at the level of the spine of the 5th thoracic vertebra 3 cm. to the right of the midline, entered the back causing perforating fracture of the spine and laminae of the 5th thoracic vertebra with laceration of the spinal cord (and was removed during operation at Burnside Hospital). The spinal cord between the level of the 3rd to 6th thoracic vertebra was replaced by hemorrhage consisting of fluid and soft clots. Examination of the remainder of the organs of the trunk revealed bilateral focal and confluent bronchopneumonia, cloudy swelling of the myocardium, liver and kidneys, septic softening of the spleen and cord bladder.

In my opinion death of OTIS JONES was the result of bullet wound of the spinal cord.

J. J. KEARNS, M. D.

EXHIBIT 3428–B

Form 42

FRANK J. WALSH, CORONER OF COOK COUNTY

Do not attach this sheet to the file

HISTORY OF CASE FOR STATISTICAL PURPOSES

(Number Killed _____)
(Their File Nos. _____)
Name: Otis A. Jones.
Address: 13211 Buffalo Ave.
Age: 48–6–4. Sex: Male.
Married, Single, etc.: Married.
Color: White.
Birthplace: Unknown, Indiana.
How long in U. S.: Life.
How long in City: 2 months.
Birthplace of Father: Unknown.
Birthplace of Mother: Unknown.
Religion _____
Housing Conditions _____

File No._____
Date of Inquest: June 8–15, 1937.
Date of Death: June 8, 1937.
Date of Accident: May 30, 1937.
Hour: 4:30 p. m.
Mental Condition: Good.
Physical Condition: Good.
Sight: Good.
Hearing: Good.
Crippled_____
Deformed_____
Height_____
Weight_____
Education_____
Illiterate_____
Common School_____
High School_____
College or University_____
Not Known_____

Occupation, Present: Iron Worker. Industry_____
Employed by whom: Fruit Growers Express.
Past Occupation_____ Industry_____

Wages or Salary Due_____
Amt. Life Insurance (payable to estate): none.
Value Personal Property: none.
Value Real Estate: none.

Number of Dependents: 3.
If deceased is mother, number of children left_____
Ages of Dependents: 44–20–14.

CAUSE OF DEATH and whether accidental, wilful or undetermined: Bullet wound of the spinal cord.
CAUSE OF ACCIDENT OR CATASTROPHE_____
PLACE OF ACCIDENT: Street No. 116th St. & Burley Ave. (Prairie).
If outside city, name place _____
PLACE OF DEATH: Burnside Hospital.
Name of Company or person involved in death_____
In Auto and Wagon cases name owner_____
and driver_____
Held to Grand Jury on what charge_____
RECOMMENDATION _____

SPECIAL

In Transportation and Vehicle Accidents check the following items

At Crossing_____
Not at Crossing___
Yards_____
Shops_____
Barns_____
Station_____
On Elevated_____
On Surface_____
In Subway_____

Passenger Train__
Freight Train____
Engine Alone____
Employe_____
Passenger_____
Trespasser_____
Pedestrian_____
In Other Vehicle_

In Elevator Cases

Freight Elevator__
Passenger Elevator

In Street_____
In Home_____
In Office_____
In Factory_____
In Hotel_____
In Saloon_____
In Garage_____
In Shop_____

118 10M 1-37.

_____ Deputy Coroner.

EXHIBIT 3429–A

118 Form 19A 5M 1-37 286473

FRANK J. WALSH, CORONER OF COOK COUNTY

DOCTOR'S STATEMENT BLANK

#142 of May

At an inquest upon the body of SAM. R. POPOVICH, held ----------, 19--, at Cook County Morgue, County of Cook, State of Illinois, personally appeared J. J. Kearns, who being sworn according to law, deposes and says; my name is J. J. Kearns, I reside at Chicago, Ill., and am by occupation, a Coroner's Physician of Cook County, and that:

I have to-day (5/31/37) performed a postmortem examination on the dead body of Sam. R. Popovich, according to the records of the Cook County Morgue and 20th District Police. External examination reveals a well developed white male, about 50 years of age, 5'10" tall, weighing 185 pounds, scalp hair is brown streaked with gray, eyes brown, pupils dilated the right being larger than the left. The eyelids of both eyes were swollen and discolored purple red. There was a superficial abrasion of the skin 5 x 1 cm. across the midline of the forehead. There is a bullet wound of entrance in the head 12 cm. above the tip of the mastoid process on the right side. This bullet entered the head causing perforating fracture of the underlying parietal bone, perforating laceration of the underlying parieto-frontal lobes of the right cerebral hemisphere, bursting fracture of the parieto-temporo-frontal bones, leaving thru an opening 1 x. 5 cm. in the forehead 4 cm. above the supra-orbital ridge 1½ cm. to the right of the midline. There were linear stellate cuts, one of which measured 8 cm. long, parallel to the saggital suture line in the scalp 2 cm. to the right of the midline in the parietal area, the other 1 x 0.3 cm. in the scalp over the parieto-frontal area 2 cm. to the right of the midline, separated from the first cut by a bridge of skin and subcutaneous tissue 0.5 cm. wide, which exposed the underlying bursting fracture. There was an extensive extra-dural, subdural and subarachnoid hemorrhage over the right cerebral hemisphere. The remainder of the brain was pale and soft. Examination of the organs of the trunk revealed hyperemia and edema of the lungs and hemorrhagic softening of the myocardium, liver, kidneys and spleen.

In my opinion death of SAM. R. POPOVICH was the result of bullet wound of the head.

J. J. KEARNS, M. D.

EXHIBIT 3429–B

Form 42

FRANK J. WALSH, CORONER OF COOK COUNTY

Do Not Attach This Sheet to the File

HISTORY OF CASE FOR STATISTICAL PURPOSES

(Number Killed)----------) File No.------
(Their File Nos----------) Date of Inquest: May 31–June 1–15, 1937.
Name: Sam R. Popovich.
Address: 3604 Deadar, Indiana Harbor.
Age: About 45. Sex: Male.
Married, Single, etc.: Single.
Color: White.
Birthplace: Unknown, Jugo Slavia.
How long in U. S.: 29 years.
How long in City: Indiana Harbor, 5 years.
Birthplace of Father: Jugo Slavia.
Birthplace of Mother: Unknown.
Religion----------
Housing Conditions----------

Date of Death: May 30, 1937.
Date of Accident: May 30, 1937.
Hour: 4:30 P. M.
Mental Condition: Good.
Physical Condition: Good.
Sight: Good.
Hearing: Good.
Crippled----------
Deformed----------
Height----------
Weight----------
Education----------
Illiterate----------
Common School----------
High School----------
College or University----------
Not Known----------

Occupation, Present: Laborer. Industry----------
Employed by whom: Inland Steel Mill.
Past Occupation----------Industry----------
Wages or Salary Due----------
Amt. Life Insurance (payable to estate) yes.
Value Personal Property: no.
Value Real Estate: no.

Number of Dependents: none.
If deceased is mother, number of children left----------
Ages of Dependents----------

Cause of death and whether accidental, wilful or undetermined: Bullet wound of the head.
Cause of accident or catastrophe----------
Place of accident: Street No. 116th St. & Burley Ave.
If outside city, name place----------
Place of death: Prairie, 117th and Burley Ave.
Name of company or person involved in death----------
In Auto and Wagon cases name owner----------
and driver----------
Held to Grand Jury on what charge----------
Recommendation----------

SPECIAL

In Transportation and Vehicle Accidents check the following items

At Crossing------ Passenger Train--
Not at Crossing--- Freight Train----
Yards---------- Engine Alone-----
Shops---------- Employee--------
Barns---------- Passenger--------
Station---------- Trespasser-------
On Elevated------ Pedestrian-------
On Surface------- In Other Vehicle-
In Subway-------

In Elevator Cases

Freight Elevator---- In Street------
Passenger Elevator-- In Home------
In Office------
In Factory----
In Hotel------
In Saloon-----
In Garage-----
In Shop------

----------Deputy Coroner.

118 10M 1-37.

EXHIBIT 3430–A

118 Form 19A 5M 1-37 286473.

FRANK J. WALSH, CORONER OF COOK COUNTY

#139 of May DOCTOR'S STATEMENT BLANK

At an inquest upon the body of KENNETH REED, held ----------, 19--, at Cook County Morgue, County of Cook, State of Illinois, personally appeared J. J. Kearns, who being sworn according to law, deposes and says; my name is J. J. Kearns; I reside at Chicago, Ill., and am by occupation, a Coroner's Physician of Cook County, and that:

I have to-day (5/31/37) performed a postmortem examination on the dead body of Kenneth Reed, identified to me by the records of the Cook County Morgue, and Wife, Josephine. External examination reveals a medium developed white male, 23 years of age, 5'7" tall, weighing 140 pounds, scalp hair is brown, eyes brown, pupils dilated. #1—Thru and thru bullet wound of the upper end of the left forearm, entering in the antero-lateral aspect, passing thru the subcutaneous tissues leaving thru an opening in the midline of the left cubital fossa. #2—Bullet wound of entrance in the anterior chest wall over the 3rd rib, 1 cm. to the right of the midline. This bullet passed thru the subcutaneous soft tissues leaving thru an opening in the 4th interspace anterior axillary line on the right side. #3—Bullet wound of entrance in the posterior axillary line in the 10th intercoastal space on the left side. This bullet entered the chest causing perforating laccration of the diaphragm, spleen, stomach, gastro-colic omentum, left and right lobes of the liver and 6th intercostal space and was found (38 calibre lead bullet) under the skin over the 6th intercostal space anterior axillary line on the right side. There was about 100 cc. of clotted and fluid blood in both pleural cavities and about two liters of clotted and fluid blood in the abdominal cavity. Examination of the remainder of the organs of the trunk revealed anemia and edema of the lungs, hemorrhagic softening of the myocardium, liver, kidneys and spleen.

In my opinion death of KENNETH REED was the result of bullet wound of the abdomen.

J. J. KEARNS, M. D.

NOTE.—One 38 calibre lead bullet was recovered.

EXHIBIT 3430–B

Form 42

FRANK J. WALSH, CORONER OF COOK COUNTY

Do Not Attach This Sheet to the File

HISTORY OF CASE FOR STATISTICAL PURPOSES

(Number Killed----------) File No------
(Their File Nos----------)
Name: Kenneth Reed.
Address: 3921 Deal St. Indiana.
Age: 23-0-8. Sex: Male.
Married, Single, etc.: Married.
Color: White.
Birthplace: Unknown, Iowa.
How long in U. S.: 23 years.
How long in City: 2 years.
Birthplace of Father: Iowa.
Birthplace of Mother: Unknown.
Religion----------
Housing Conditions----------

Date of Inquest May 31 & June 1–15, 1937.
Date of Death: May 30, 1937.
Date of Accident: May 30, 1937.
Hour: 4:30 P. M.
Mental Condition: Good.
Physical Condition: Good.
Sight: Good.
Hearing: Good.
Crippled----------
Deformed----------
Height----------
Weight----------
Education----------
Illiterate----------
Common School----------
High School----------
College or University----------
Not Known----------

Occupation, Present: Line Man. Industry.
Employed by whom: Steel Mills.
Past Occupation---------- Industry----------
Wages or Salary Due----------
Amt. Life Insurance (payable to estate): yes.
Value Personal Property: no.
Value Real Estate: no.

Number of Dependents: wife and 2 children.
If deceased is mother, number of children left----------
Ages of Dependents: 21–19 mo., 4 weeks.

CAUSE OF DEATH and whether accidental, wilful or undetermined Bullet wound of the abdomen.
CAUSE OF ACCIDENT OR CATASTROPHE----------
PLACE OF ACCIDENT: Street No., 116th & Burley Ave (Prairie).
If outside city, name place----------
PLACE OF DEATH: Burnside Hospital.
Name of Company or person involved in death----------
In Auto and Wagon cases name owner----------
and driver----------
Held to Grand Jury on what charge----------
RECOMMENDATION----------

SPECIAL

In Transportation and Vehicle Accidents check the following items:

At Crossing------ Passenger Train--
Not at Crossing--- Freight Train-----
Yards---------- Engine Alone-----
Shops---------- Employe---------
Barns---------- Passenger--------
Station---------- Trespasser-------
On Elevated----- Pedestrian-------
On Surface------ In Other Vehicle--
In Subway-------

In Elevator Cases

Freight Elevator--
Passenger Elevator

In Street---------
In Home---------
In Office---------
In Factory--------
In Hotel---------
In Saloon---------
In Garage---------
In Shop----------

----------Deputy Coroner.

118 10M 1-37.

EXHIBIT 3431–A

118 Form 19A 5M-37 286473

FRANK J. WALSH, CORONER OF COOK COUNTY

DOCTOR'S STATEMENT BLANK

#146 of May

At an inquest upon the body of JOE ROTHMUNE[1] held ----------, 19-- at Cook County Morgue. County of Cook, State of Illinois, personally appeared J. J. Kearns, who being sworn according to law, deposes and says; my name is J. J. Kearns, I reside at Chicago, Ill., and am by occupation, a Coroner's Physician of Cook County, and that:

I have to-day (5/31/37) performed a postmortem examination on the dead body of JOE ROTHMUNE, identified to me by the records of the Cook County Morgue and Officer Ridel, Star #3570 of the 24th District Police. External examination reveals a medium developed white male, 40 years of age, 5'6" tall, weighing 150 pounds, scalp hair is brown streaked with gray, eyes blue, pupils dilated. There is an abrasion of the skin 1 x 1 cm. over the mastoid bone 3 cm. above the tip of the madtoid, on the right side. There is a recent right rectus surgical incision in the anterior abdominal wall with a gutta percha drain in the lower angle. There is a bullet wound of entrance in the back at the level of the 4th lumbar vertebra 1 cm. to the right of the midline. This bullet entered the abdomen causing perforating laceration of the psoas muscle, parietal peritoneum, first portion of the duodenum and right lobe of the liver (and was removed by the Surgeon at the Bridewell hospital from the anterior abdominal wall 2" to the right and 2" below the umbilicus). The abdominal cavity contained about 200 cc. of clotted and fluid blood. There was an extensive retro-parieto-peritoneal hematoma between the diaphragm and the ileo-pectoneal line on the right side. Examination of the remainder of the organs of the trunk revealed hyperemia and edema of the lungs, cloudy swelling of the myocardium, liver, kidneys and spleen.

In my opinion death of JOE ROTHMUNE was the result of bullet wound of the abdomen.

J. J. KEARNS, M. D.

[1] Properly "Joseph Rothmund."

EXHIBIT 3431–B

FRANK J. WALSH, CORONER OF COOK COUNTY

Form 42

Do Not Attach This Sheet to the File

HISTORY OF CASE FOR STATISTICAL PURPOSES

(Number Killed----------) File No.------
(Their File Nos.----------)
Name: Joseph Rothmund.
Address: 2857 W. Belmont Ave.
Age: 48–3–13. Sex: Male.
Married, Single, etc.: Married.
Color: White.
Birthplace: Bayern, Germany.
How long in U. S.: 33 years.
How long in City: 33 years.
Birthplace of Father: Unknown.
Birthplace of Mother: Germany.
Religion----------
Housing Conditions----------

Date of Inquest: May 31 & June 1–15, 1937.
Date of Death: May 31, 1937.
Date of Accident: May 30, 1937.
Hour: 4:30 P. M.
Mental Condition: Good.
Physical Condition: Good.
Sight: Good.
Hearing: Good.
Crippled----------
Deformed----------
Height----------
Weight----------
Education----------
Illiterate----------
Common School----------
High School----------
College or University----------
Not known----------

Occupation, Present: Laborer. Industry----------
Employed by whom: W. P. A.
Past Occupation. Industry----------
Wages or Salary Due----------
Amt. Life Insurance (payable to estate): Yes.
Value Personal Property: No.
Value Real Estate: No.

Number of Dependents: Wife and 3 children.
If deceased is mother, number of children left----------
Ages of Dependents: 45–24–22–18 years.

CAUSE OF DEATH and whether accidental, wilful or undetermined: Bullet wound of the abdomen.
CAUSE OF ACCIDENT OR CATASTROPHE----------
PLACE OF ACCIDENT: Street No. 116th St. & Burley Ave.
If outside city, name place----------
PLACE OF DEATH: Bridewell Hospital.
Name of Company or person involved in death----------
In Auto and Wagon cases name owner----------
and driver----------
Held to Grand Jury on what charge----------
RECOMMENDATION----------

SPECIAL

In Transportation and Vehicle Accidents check the following items:

At Crossing-----
Not at Crossing---
Yards----------
Shops----------
Barns----------
Station----------

On Elevated-----
On Surface------
In Subway-------

Passenger Train--
Freight train-----
Engine Alone-----

Employee--------
Passenger--------
Trespasser-------
Pedestrian-------
In Other Vehicle--

In Elevator Cases

Freight Elevator--
Passenger Elevator

In Street---------
In Home----------
In Office---------
In Factory--------
In Hotel----------
In Saloon---------
In Garage---------
In Shop----------

----------Deputy Coroner

118 10M 1-37

EXHIBIT 3432–A

118 Form 19A 5M 1-37 286473

FRANK J. WALSH, CORONER OF COOK COUNTY

#6 of June

DOCTOR'S STATEMENT BLANK

At an inquest upon the body of ANTHONY TAGLIORI, held 19 at Cook County Morgue, County of Cook, State of Illinois, personally appeared J. J. Kearns, who being sworn according to law, deposes and says; my name is J. J. Kearns, I reside at Chicago, Ill., and am by occupation, a Coroner's Physician of Cook County, and that:

I have to-day (6/2/37) performed a postmortem examination on the dead body of ANTHONY TAGLIORI, identified to me by the records of the Cook County Morgue, 9th District Police and E. Lundgren, Morgue Clerk. External examination reveals a well developed white male, 26 years of age, 5'8" tall, weighing 175 pounds, scalp hair is brown, eyes hazel, pupils dilated. There is dusky red discoloration of the skin with subcutaneous emphysema in the scrotum, thighs, trunk and neck. There is a recent right rectus surgical incision in the anterior abdominal wall, closed with skin clips. There is a bullet wound of entrance in the left buttock at the level of the coccyx 10 cm. from the midline. This bullet passed upward thru the soft tissues and iliac bone, causing thru and thru perforating laceration of the urinary bladder and terminal ileum, perforating fracture of the right iliac bone and was found (38 calibre lead bullet) in the soft tissues opposite the greater trochanter, medial aspect, of the right thigh. The abdomen contained about 100 cc. of blood stained fluid with a uriniferous odor. The small bowel 15 cm. from the ileo-cecal junction had been surgically sutured for a distance of 5 cm. There was a saucerizing perforation 1½ x 1 cm. in the posterior wall of the urinary bladder near the fundus. Examination of the remainder of the organs of the trunk revealed hyperemia and edema of the lungs, cloudy swelling of the myocardium, liver, kidneys and septic softening of the spleen.

In my opinion death of ANTHONY TAGLIORI was the result of bullet wound of the abdomen.

J. J. KEARNS, M. D.

Note: One 38 calibre lead bullet was recovered.

EXHIBIT 3432–B

FRANK J. WALSH, CORONER OF COOK COUNTY

Do Not Attach This Sheet to the File

HISTORY OF CASE FOR STATISTICAL PURPOSES

File No _____

(Number Killed _____)	Date of Inquest June 2–15, 1937.
(Their File Nos. _____)	Date of Death: June 1, 1937.
Name: Anthony Taglieri.	Date of Accident: May 30, 1937.
Address: 615 E. 74th St.	Hour: 4:30 p. m.
Age: 26–10–24. Sex: Male.	Mental Condition: Good.
Married, Single, etc.: Married.	Physical Condition: Good.
Color: White.	Sight: Good.
Birthplace: Chicago, Illinois.	Hearing: Good.
How long in U. S.: Life.	Crippled_____
How long in City: Life.	Deformed_____
Birthplace of Father: Italy.	Height_____
Birthplace of Mother: Illinois.	Weight_____
Religion_____	Education _____
Housing Conditions_____	Illiterate _____
Occupation, Present: Furnace Man. Industry.	Common School_____
	High School_____
Employed by whom: Republic Steel Co.	College or University_____
Past Occupation_____ Industry.	Not Known_____
Wages or Salary Due_____	Number of Dependent: 3.
Amt. Life Insuarnce (payable to estate): Yes.	If deceased is mother, number of children left _____
Value Personal Property: No.	Ages of Dependents: 27–8–2 years.
Value Real Estate: No.	

CAUSE OF DEATH and whether accidental, wilful or undertermined: Bullet wound of the abdomen.
CAUSE OF ACCIDENT OR CATASTROPHE_____
PLACE OF ACCIDENT: Street No.: 116th & Burley Ave. (Prairie). If outside city, name place_____
PLACE OF DEATH: South Chicago Hospital.
Name of Company or person involved in death_____
In Auto and Wagon cases name owner_____
and driver_____
Held to Grand Jury on what charge_____
RECOMMENDATION_____

SPECIAL

In Transportation and Vehicle Accidents check the following items:

At Crossing ____	Passenger Train____	
Not at Crossing_	Freight Train_____	
Yards_____	Engine Alone_____	
Shops_____	Employe_____	
Barns_____	Passenger_____	
Station_____	Trespasser_____	
On Elevated____	Pedestrian_____	
On Surface_____	In Other Vehicle___	
In Subway_____		

In Elevator Cases

Freight Elevator__	In Street_____
Passenger Elevator	In Home_____
	In Office_____
	In Factory_____
	In Hotel_____
	In Saloon _____
	In Garage_____
	In Shop_____

_____ Deputy Coroner

118 10M 1-37.

EXHIBIT 3433–A

83 Form 19A 10M 4-35 286473

FRANK J. WALSH, CORONER OF COOK COUNTY

DOCTOR'S STATEMENT BLANK

At an inquest upon the body OF LEE TISDALE held June 19, 1937 at County of Cook, State of Illinois, personally appeared Matthew J. Kiley, M. D., who being sworn according to law, deposes and says; my name is Matthew J. Kiley, M. D., I reside at Chicago, Ill., and am by occupation, a Coroner's Physician of Cook County, and that:

I have this day performed an autopsy on the dead body of Lee Tisdale lying at St. Lukes Hospital, identified to me by the hospital records.

The body is that of a 50 year old colored male black hair, brown eyes, 5′ 8″ in length and weighing 130 pounds.

There is a draining sinus in skin on anteriomedial aspect of the right thigh at junction of middle & lower thirds from which suculent gray-brown material is oozing, cellulitis of rt. thigh about a comminuted fracture of the right femur, recently partially healed wound on posterior surface of lower rt. thigh, marked cloudy bleeding of myocardium, liver & kidneys, recent infarcts of both kidneys, foreign bodies in deep tissues of rt. thigh (metal) Hypostatic broncho-pneumonia of the right lower lobe, hematoria of scalp to left of occip. protuberance, septicemia (strep. hemolyticus cultured). Lues.

In my opinion the death of Lee Tisdale was the result of septicemia from infected bullet wound of the right thigh.

MATTHEW J. KILEY, M. D.

EXHIBIT 3433–B

FRANK J. WALSH, CORONER OF COOK COUNTY

Form 42

Do Not Attach This Sheet to the File

HISTORY OF CASE FOR STATISTICAL PURPOSES

(Number Killed_____) File No_____
(Their File Nos_____)
Name: Lee Tisdale.
Address: 5624 So. State St.
Age: about 50. Sex: Male.
Married, Single, etc.: Married.
Color: Black.
Birthplace: Williamsborough, South Carolina.
How long in U. S.: Life.
How long in City: About 15 years.
Birthplace of Father: North Carolina.
Birthplace of Mother: North Carolina.
Religion_____
Housing Conditions_____

Date of Inquest: June 19–July 14, 1937.
Date of Death: June 19, 1937.
Date of Accident: May 30, 1937.
Hour: 4:30 p. m.
Mental Condition: Good.
Physical Condition: Good.
Sight: Good.
Hearing: Good.
Crippled_____
Deformed_____
Height_____
Weight_____
Education_____
Illiterate_____
Common School_____
High School_____
College or University_____
Not Known_____

Occupation, Present: Laborer. Industry.
Employed by whom: Youngstown Sheet and Tube Co.
Past Occupation. Industry.
Wages or Salary Due_____
Amt. Lift Insurance (payable to estate): Yes.
Value Personal Property: No.
Value Real Estate: No.

Number of Dependents: Wife.
If deceased is mother, number of children left.
Ages of dependents: About 51 yrs.

CAUSE OF DEATH and whether accidental, wilful, or undetermined: Septicemia from infected bullet would of the right thigh.
CAUSE OF ACCIDENT OR CATASTROPHE_____
PLACE OF ACCIDENT; Street No.: 116th & Burley Ave. (Prairie).
If outside city, name place_____
PLACE OF DEATH: St. Lukes Hospital.
Name of Company or person involved in death_____
In Auto and Wagon cases name owner_____
and driver_____
Held to Grand Jury on what charge_____
RECOMMENDATION_____

SPECIAL

In Transportation and Vehicle Accident check the following items:

At Crossing_____
Not at Crossing_____
Yards_____
Shops_____
Barns_____
Station_____
On Elevated_____
On Surface_____
In Subway_____

Passenger Train_____
Freight Train_____
Engine Alone_____
Employee_____
Passenger_____
Trespasser_____
Pedestrian_____
In Other Vehicle_____

In Elevator Cases

Freight Elevator_____
Passenger Elevator

In Street_____
In Home_____
In Office_____
In Factory_____
In Hotel_____
In Saloon_____
In Garage_____
In Shop_____

_____ Deputy Coroner

118 10M 1-37.

MEDICAL RECORDS—NONFATAL CASES

EXHIBIT 3434

JACKSON PARK HOSPITAL,
7531 Stony Island, Chicago, Ill.

May 30th, 1937 — 5:45 P. M. — Republic Steel Mills
MR. JOHN MORRELL — Age 25
10645 Green Bay Avenue

GUN SHOT INNER ASPECT OF RIGHT THIGH—FIRST AID

Patient walked into Emergency Room stated he was shot in the leg by a Policeman at 113th and Burley during a strike battle at the Republic Steel Mills. E. Aale, R. N. present. Dr. W. M. Sherin present. Inner aspect of right thigh cleansed with peroxide. Tincture of merthiokate applied. Probe inserted into wound, could not locate bullet. Advised to have X-Ray taken and to have tetanus antitoxin. Release and consent sheet signed. Walked out accompanied by police. (Sterile gauze bandage applied to wound.)
Attending Physician Dr. W. M. Sherin.
Intern Dr. Gunn.
Nurse N. Johnson.

I certify that this is true copy of the Emergency Room record of the Jackson Park Hospital.

ETHEL M. MAHONY,
Record Librarian.

EXHIBIT 3435

Chesterfield {0096 0097 0016

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT

DR. W. R. SCHUSSLER

9435 Langley Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

1 Injured Name Mr. Frank Skultety Add. 10636 Mackinaw Ave.
Employer Graver Tank Co. Add. Tod Ave. Chicago
Age 22 Nationality American Height 5′ 7″ Weight 175
Check No. 39.
Occupation Crane Operator Social Single
2 First Service Rendered by Dr. W. R. Schussler Add. 9435 Langley Ave.
3 Treated at Home No Hospital Yes Name of Hospital Burnside Hospital
Entered Hospital May 30, 1937 Discharged June 7, 1937
4 Nature of Injury or Disease Bullet entered about 6″ to the right and slightly above the umbilicus passing toward the center through the abdominal walls to a point about 4½″ to the left and slightly above the umbilicus Bullet carrying foreign particle which was disposed about 1″ to the left of the umbilicus resulting in an abscess which was opened and drained June 26, 1937. The abscess is now draining and subject is progressing nicely.
5 Prognosis: Good if no complications arise.
6 Previous Injury or Disability None
Entered Hospital Second time, June 22, '37 Not discharged
7 Subjects Statement as to Cause of Injury Was shot at riot at 118th & Burley Ave. May 30, 1937 during the riot at the Republic Steel Mills.
8 Total Disability From May 30, 1937 To about 60 days after date.
Is Permanent Disability likely to result?----------
9 Partial Disability From May 30, 1937
10 What other Sickness or Injury has Attributed toward present Injury? None
May resume occupation on or about----------
Date of Accident May 30, 1937 Date of Examination May 30, 1937
11 Treatment First Aid-Surgical Dressings
Anti-tetanus
X-Ray
Examining Physician Sign Here W. R. Schussler M. D.

EXHIBIT 3436

Chesterfield {0096 0097 0016

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT

DR. W. R. SCHUSSLER

9435 Langley Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

1 Injured Name Peter MrKonjich Add. 9828 Commercial Ave. S. Chicago
Employer Youngstown Sheet & Tube Add. Indiana Harbor
Age 41 Nationality Croation Height 5′ 8″ Weight 196
Check No. 804.
Occupation Laborer Social Wife—1 child
2 First Service Rendered by Dr. W. R. Schussler Add. 9435 Langley Ave.
3 Treated at Home No Hospital Yes Name of Hospital Burnside Hospital Assn.
Entered Hospital May 30, 1937 Discharged June 7, 1937
4 Nature of Injury or Disease Penetrating gunshot wound of the left forearm. The bullet penetrating the soft parts and the radius at a central point, passing from in front to the rear through the left forearm shattering the radius in the center.
5 Prognosis Good
6 Previous Injury or Disability None
7 Subjects Statement as to Cause of Injury Was shot at riot at 118th & Burley Ave. May 30, 1937 during the riot at the Republic Steel Mills.
8 Total Disability From May 30, 1937 To 60 days after date
Is Permanent Disability likely to result? Not likely
9 Partial Disability From----------To----------
10 What other Sickness or Injury has Attributed toward present Injury? None
May resume occupation on or about----------
Date of Accident May 30, 1937 Date of Examination May 30, 1937
11 Treatment Anti-tetanus serum—First Aid
Surgical Dressings
Hospitalized—X-Ray
Examining Physician Sign Here W. R. Schussler, M. D.

EXHIBIT 3437

Chesterfield {0096 0097 0016

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT

DR. W. R. SCHUSSLER

9435 Langley Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

1 Injured Name Nicholas Levrich Add. 10434 Ave. N.—S. Chicago
Employer School Boy Add----------
Age 11 Nationality American Height 4′ 8″ Weight 84 Check No----
Occupation School boy Social Single
2 First Service Rendered by Dr. W. R. Schussler Add. 9435 Langley Ave.
3 Treated at Home No Hospital Yes Name of Hospital Burnside Hospital
Entered Hospital May 30, 1937 Discharged June 8, 1937
4 Nature of Injury or Disease Compound fracture of left osculsis. Bullet entered the heel of the left foot fracturing the lower and posterior portion of the Oscalcis
5 Prognosis Can not state at present
6 Previous Injury or Disability None
7 Subjects Statement as to Cause of Injury Was shot at riot at 118th & Burley Ave. May 30, 1937 during the riot at the Republic Steel Mills.
8 Total Disability From May 30, 1937 To July 15, 1937
Is Permanent Disability likely to result? Possible
9 Partial Disability From May 30, 1937

10 What other Sickness or Injury has Attributed toward present Injury? None
May resume occupation on or about
Date of Accident May 30, '37 4:30 P. M. Date of Examination May 30, 1937
11 Treatment First aid
Surgical dressings
Anti-tetanus serum
X-ray.
Examining Physician Sign Here W. R. Schussler M. D.

EXHIBIT 3438

[Letterhead of City of Chicago]

CITY OF CHICAGO,
Chicago, June 28th, 1937.

EDWARD J. DENEMARK,
Supt., House of Correction,
2800 So. California Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Re: Joseph Nemuth

DEAR SIR: The one, Joseph Nemuth was brought to the House of Correction Hospital by the 12th district police at 5:10 P. M. on 5–30–37 and was discharged at 11:00 A. M. on 6–1–37.

He was suffering with a through and through gunshot wound of the left leg and a contusion of the left ear. No evidence of a fracture was present.

Yours very truly,

CHARLES MRAZEK, M. D.

CM:BV

EXHIBIT 3439

[Letterhead of City of Chicago]

CITY OF CHICAGO,
Chicago, June 28th, 1937.

EDWARD J. DENEMARK
Supt., House of Correction,
2800 So. California Ave. Chicago, Illinois

Re: Victor Anderson

DEAR SIR: The one, Victor Anderson was brought to the House of Correction Hospital by the 20th District Police at 5:45 P. M. on 5–30–37 and discharged on 6–3–37 at 3:00 P. M.

He was suffering with a through and through gunshot wound of the left knee. X-Ray film revealed an incomplete fracture of the medial condyle of the femur. The fracture passes into the joint through the intercondylar fossa with 90% normal apposition and alignment.

Yours very truly,

CHARLES MRAZEK, M. D.

CM:BV

POLICE ACCIDENT REPORTS

Form TB42 20M 12-36

EXHIBIT 3440

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE, CHICAGO

ACCIDENT REPORT 9TH DISTRICT

Date of report, 5–30–37.
Date of accident, 5–30–37; time 6:30 p. m.

Name, Anderson, Hending;[1] address, 7944 Manistee Ave.; age, 38; sex, M; Nativity, Amer.; occupation, steel worker; married or single, M.
Place of occurrence: 118th & Burley Ave.
Nature and extent of injuries: Gunshot wound in abdomen.
Taken to So. Chgo. Hosp. by citizen.
Reporting officer: Henry, #2587.
Who was notified?

GIVE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IF VEHICLE WAS INVOLVED

Vehicle 1. Make and type: License No.: Direction of travel:

	Age	Sex
Name and address of driver		
Name and address of owner		

IF ANY OTHER VEHICLE WAS INVOLVED

Vehicle 2. Make and type License No.: Direction of travel:

	Age	Sex
Name and address of driver		
Name and address of owner		

Cause (description) of accident: Shot during riot at Republic Steel.

Names of witnesses	Addresses	Phone No.
1.		
2.		
3.		

Commanding officer: Thos. Kilroy; per McGrath, Sergt.
Coroner's verdict

[1] Properly, Hilding Anderson.

[On reverse side of printed form]

Type of vehicles involved	Vehicle 1	Vehicle 2
Check (X) in column 1 or 2 whatever applies		
1. Private passenger car		
2. Truck or commercial		
3. Taxicab		
4. Motorbus		
5. Motorcycle		
6. Bicycle		
7. Street car or elevated		
8. Horse drawn vehicle		
9. Railroad		
10. Other vehicle		
What was driver doing?		
Check one item (X) for each driver		
0. Driving properly		
1. Exceeding speed limit		
2. On wrong side of road		
3. Did not have right-of-way		
4. Cutting in		
5. Skidding		
6. Passing standing street car		
7. Improper turn		
8. Passing on wrong side		
9. Failed to signal		
10. Backing		
11. Cutting left corner		
12. Disregarded signal		
13. Through street—fail stop		
14. Drove off roadway		
15. Drove through safety zone		
16. Car parked or standing still		
17. Avoiding pedestrian or vehicle		
18. Inattentive		
19. Drive asleep		
Condition of vehicle		
0. In apparent good condition		
1. Brakes defective		
2. Steering mechanism defective		
3. Other defects		
4. Glaring headlights		
5. One or more headlights out		
6. Tail-light out or obscured		
7. Headlights dim		
8. No chains—on wet and slippery road		
9. Puncture or blowout		

What was the pedestrian doing?	X
Leave blank if inquired was a passenger or driver	
1. Waiting for, or getting on or off street car on safety zone	
2. Same, no safety zone	
3. Getting on or off other vehicle	
4. Crossing at intersection with signal	
5. Crossing at intersection against signal	
6. Crossing at intersection—no signal	
7. On safety isle	
8. Adult in street—not at crossing	
9. Child under 15 in street—not at crossing	
10. At work in roadway	
11. Hitching on vehicle	
12. Not on roadway	
13. In alley	
14. Playing in street	

Condition of motorist	No. 1	No. 2
1. Motorist had physical defect		
2. Had been drinking		
8. Condition motorist normal		
10. Condition motorist unknown		
Condition of pedestrian		
3. Had been drinking		
4. Pedestrian had physical defect		
5. Pedestrian was confused		
6. Pedestrian's view obstructed		
7. Condition pedestrian normal		
9. Condition pedestrian unknown		

Road condition	X
0. Road in good condition	
1. Defect in roadway	
2. Road under repair	
3. Obstruction not lighted	
Road surface	
4. Dry surface	
5. Wet surface	
6. Muddy surface	
7. Snowy surface	
8. Icy surface	
Weather conditions	
1. Clear	
2. Cloudy	
3. Fog or mist	
4. Rain	
5. Snow	
Light conditions	
6. Daylight	
7. Dusk	
8. Artificial light good	
9. Artificial light poor	
10. Darkness	
Railroad crossing	
1. Gates not down	
2. Guarded crossing	
3. Unguarded crossing	
4. Car ran through gates	
5. Driver disregarded signal	
6. Watchman not on duty	
7. Signal not given	

State how call was received

How many were injured in this accident?

Arrested

Additional remarks

Motor vehicle should always be entered and checked as vehicle No. 1.

EXHIBIT 3441

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE, CHICAGO

ACCIDENT REPORT, 9TH DISTRICT

Date of report, 5–30–37.

Date of accident, 5–30–37; time, 5 p. m.
Name, Anderson, Victor; address, 9919 Ewing Ave.; age, 44; nativity, Swede; occupation, none; sex, M; married or single, S.
Place of occurrence, 117th & Burley Ave.
Nature and extent of injuries: Bullet wound left knee.
Taken to Bridewell Hosp. by 20th Dist. wagon.
Reporting officer: Austin Mullaney, #4057.
Who was notified?

GIVE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IF VEHICLE WAS INVOLVED

Vehicle 1. Make and type: License No. Direction of travel:

	Age	Sex
Name and address of driver		
Name and address of owner		

IF ANY OTHER VEHICLE WAS INVOLVED

Vehicle 2. Make and type: License No.: Direction of travel:

	Age	Sex
Name and address of driver		
Name and address of owner		

Cause (description) of accident: Gunshot wound received during riot at 117th & Burley Ave.

Names of witnesses	Addresses	Phone No.
1.		
2.		
3.		

Commanding officer: Thos. Kilroy; per McGrath, sergt.
Coroner's verdict

(Reverse side of printed form clear)

Exhibit 3442

Department of Police, Chicago

Accident report, 9th District

Date of report, 5-30-37.

Date of accident, 5-30-37; time, 7:10 p. m.
Name, Bandura, Jos.; address, 8911 Escanoba Ave.; age, 40; sex, M.; married or single, S.; nativity, Amer.; occupation, lab.
Place of occurrence: 117th & Burley Ave.
Nature and extent of injuries: Gunshot wound left leg.
Taken to Burnside Hosp. by unknown.
Reporting officer: Baer, #7124.
Who was notified? ---

Give Following Information if Vehicle Was Involved

Vehicle 1. Make and type: License No.: Direction of travel:

	Age	Sex
Name and address of driver		
Name and address of owner		

If Any Other Vehicle Was Involved

Vehicle 2. Make and type: License No: Direction of travel:

	Age	Sex
Name and address of driver		
Name and address of owner		

Cause (description) of accident: Injured during riot at Republic Steel, 116th & Burley Ave.

Names of witnesses	Addresses	Phone No.
1.		
2.		
3.		

Commanding officer: Thos. Kilroy; per McGrath, sergt.
Coroner's verdict ---

(Reverse side of printed form clear)

Exhibit 3443

Department of Police, Chicago

Accident report 9th District

Date of report, 5-28-37.

Date of accident, 5-28-37; time, 6:30 p. m.
Name: Bauer, John; address, 9651 Ave. M.; age, 26; sex, M.; nativity, Amer.; occupation, laborer; married or single, M.
Place of occurrence: 117th & Green Bay Ave.
Nature and extent of injuries: Cut on finger on left hand.
Taken to So. Chgo. Hosp. by John Brooke, 919 E. 78th St.
Reporting officer: John Prescott, #7072.
Who was notified? ---

Give Following Information if Vehicle Was Involved

Vehicle 1. Make and type: License No.: Direction of travel:

	Age	Sex
Name and address of driver		
Name and address of owner		

If Any Other Vehicle Was Involved

Vehicle 2. Make and type: License No.: Direction of travel:

	Age	Sex
Name and address of driver		
Name and address of owner		

Cause (description) of accident: While fighting with police at mob disturbance, fell causing above injury.

Names of witnesses	Addresses	Phone No.
1.		
2.		
3.		

Commanding officer: Thos. Kilroy; per J. McGrath, sergt.
Coroner's verdict ---

(Reverse side of printed form clear)

EXHIBIT 3444

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE, CHICAGO

ACCIDENT REPORT 9TH DISTRICT

Date of report, 5-30-37.

Date of accident, 5-30-37; time, 6:30 p. m.
Name, Biscan, Clarence[1]; address, 9804 Ave. L.; age, 23; sex, M.; nativity, Amer.; occupation, lab.; married or single, S.
Place of occurrence: 117th & Burley Ave.
Nature and extent of injuries: Gunshot wound above ankle on right leg.
Taken to So. Chgo. Hosp. by citizen.
Reporting officer_____
Who was notified?_____

GIVE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IF VEHICLE WAS INVOLVED

Vehicle 1. Make and type: License No.: Direction of travel:

	Age	Sex
Name and address of driver		
Name and address of owner		

IF ANY OTHER VEHICLE WAS INVOLVED

Vehicle 2. Make and type: License No.: Direction of travel:

	Age	Sex
Name and address of driver		
Name and address of owner		

Cause (description) of accident: Shot during riot in vicinity of 117th & Burley Ave.

Names of witnesses	Addresses	Phone No.
1.		
2.		
3.		

Commanding officer: Thos. Kilroy; per McGrath, sergt.
Coroner's verdict_____

(Reverse side of printed form clear)

[1] Exhibit 3422, p. 6754, lists Clarence Biscan as one of 16 "prisoners held at 8th District" police station.

EXHIBIT 3445

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE, CHICAGO

ACCIDENT REPORT 11TH DISTRICT

Date of report, 5-30-37.

Date of accident, 5-30-37; time, 4:30 p. m.
Name, Blumquist, Russell; age, 35; address, 9543 Ave. L; sex, M; nativity, ———; occupation, lab.; married or single. M.
Place of occurrence, 117th & Burley Ave.
Nature and extent of injuries: Bruised on head, hand & back.
Taken to Burnside Hosp. by unknown person.
Reporting officer_____
Who was notified?_____

GIVE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IF VEHICLE WAS INVOLVED

Vehicle 1. Make and type: License No.: Direction of travel:

	Age	Sex
Name and address of driver		
Name and address of owner		

IF ANY OTHER VEHICLE WAS INVOLVED

Vehicle 2: Make and type: License No.: Direction of travel:

	Age	Sex
Name and address of driver		
Name and address of owner		

Cause (description) of accident: Participant in riot at 117th & Burley Ave.

Names of witnesses	Addresses	Phone No.
1.		
2.		
3.		

Commanding officer: Wm. L. Stapleton; per Wragg, sergt.
Corner's verdict_____

(Reverse side of printed form clear)

EXHIBIT 3446

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE, CHICAGO

ACCIDENT REPORT 9TH DISTRICT

Date of report, 5-30-37.

Date of accident, 5-30-37; time, 6:30 a. m.
Name, Bononte, Emil; address, 956 E. 76th St.; age, 35; sex, M; nativity, Amer.; occupation, chipper; married or single, M.
Place of occurrence: 116th & Burley Ave.
Nature and extent of injuries: Gunshot wound right arm.
Taken to Jackson Park Hosp. by citizen.
Reporting officer: Howard Doyle, 10th dist.
Who was notified?

GIVE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IF VEHICLE WAS INVOLVED

Vehicle 1. Make and type: License No.: Direction of travel:

	Age	Sex
Name and address of driver		
Name and address of owner		

IF ANY OTHER VEHICLE WAS INVOLVED

Vehicle 2. Make and type: License No.: Direction of travel:

	Age	Sex
Name and address of driver		
Name and address of owner		

Cause (description) of accident: Shot during riot at Republic Steel, 116th & Burley Ave.

Names of witnesses	Addresses	Phone No.
1.		
2.		
3.		

Commanding officer: Thos. Kilroy; per McGrath, sergt.
Coroner's verdict

(Reverse side of printed form clear)

EXHIBIT 3447

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE, CHICAGO

ACCIDENT REPORT, 9TH DISTRICT

Date of report, 5-30-37.

Date of accident, 5-30-37; time, ———.
Name, Brazell, Tillie; address, 3257 W. Adams St.; age, 21; sex, Fem.; nativity, Amer.; occupation, steel worker; married or single, S.
Place of occurrence: 118th & Burley Ave.
Nature and extent of injuries: Gunshot wound on right leg. Injuries about head.
Taken to So. Chgo. Hosp. by citizen.
Reporting officer: Henry, #2587.
Who was notified?

GIVE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IF VEHICLE WAS INVOLVED

Vehicle 1. Make and type: License no.: Direction of travel:

	Age	Sex
Name and address of driver		
Name and address of owner		

IF ANY OTHER VEHICLE WAS INVOLVED

Vehicle 2. Make and type: License no.: Direction of travel:

	Age	Sex
Name and address of driver		
Name and address of owner		

Cause (description) of accident: Shot during riot in vicinity of 118th & Burley Ave.

Names of witnesses	Addresses	Phone No.
1.		
2.		
3.		

Commanding officer: Thos. Kilroy; per McGrath, sergt.
Coroner's verdict

(Reverse side of printed form clear)

EXHIBIT 3448

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE, CHICAGO

ACCIDENT REPORT, 9TH DISTRICT

Date of report, 5/31/37.

Date of accident, 5–30–37; time, 5:10 p. m.
Name, Bruno, Carmine; address, 7704 Avalon Ave.: age, 39; sex, M: nativity, Amer.; occupation, lab.; married or single, M.
Place of occurrence: Prairie 500 feet north of 117th & Burley Ave.
Nature and extent of injuries: Laceration of scalp.
Taken to Bridewell Hosp. by 12th dist. wagon.
Reporting officer: Gregerson & Berry, 12th dist.
Who was notified?

GIVE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IF VEHICLE WAS INVOLVED

Vehicle 1. Make and type: License no.: Direction of travel:

	Age	Sex
Name and address of driver		
Name and address of owner		

IF ANY OTHER VEHICLE WAS INVOLVED

Vehicle 2. Make and type: License no.: Direction of travel:

	Age	Sex
Name and address of driver		
Name and address of owner		

Cause (description) of accident: Injured during riot at above location.

Names of witnesses	Addresses	Phone No.
1.		
2.		
3.		

Commanding officer: Thos. Kilroy; per McGrath, sergt.
Coroner's verdict

(Reverse side of printed form clear)

EXHIBIT 3449

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE, CHICAGO

ACCIDENT REPORT 9TH DISTRICT

Date of report, 5–30–37.

Date of accident, 5–30–37; time, 6:30 p. m.
Name, Cicero, Carmella; address, 815 E. 76th St.; age, 57; sex, M; nativity, Am.; occupation, chipper; married or single, M.
Place of occurrence: 116th & Burley Ave.
Nature and extent of injuries: Tear gas.
Taken to Jackson Park Hosp. by citizen.
Reporting officer: Howard Doyle, #462.
Who was notified?

GIVE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IF VEHICLE WAS INVOLVED

Vehicle 1: Make and type: License No.: Direction of travel:

	Age	Sex
Name and address of driver		
Name and address of owner		

IF ANY OTHER VEHICLE WAS INVOLVED

Vehicle 2. Make and type: License No.: Direction of travel:

	Age	Sex
Name and address of driver		
Name and address of owner		

Cause (description) of accident: Injured by tear gas during riot at 116th & Burley Ave.

Names of witnesses	Addresses	Phone No.
1.		
2.		
3.		

Commanding officer: Thos. Kilroy; per McGrath.
Coroner's verdict

(Reverse side of printed form clear)

EXHIBIT 3450

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE, CHICAGO

ACCIDENT REPORT, 9TH DISTRICT

Date of report, 5–31–37.

Date of accident, 5–30–37; time, 5:10 p. m.
Name, Causey, Alfred; address, 7050 Arizona Ave., Hammond, Ind.; age, 48; sex, M; nativity, Amer.; occupation, laborer; married or single, M.
Place of occurrence: Prairie 500 feet north of 117th & Burley Ave.
Nature and extent of injuries: Dead.
Taken to Cook County Morgue by 12th dist. wagon.
Reporting officer: Gregersen, Berry, 12th dist.
Who was notified?

GIVE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IF VEHICLE WAS INVOLVED

Vehicle 1. Make and type: License No.: Direction of travel:

	Age	Sex
Name and address of driver		
Name and address of owner		

IF ANY OTHER VEHICLE WAS INVOLVED

Vehicle 2: Make and type: License No.: Direction of travel:

	Age	Sex
Name and address of driver		
Name and address of owner		

Cause (description) of accident: Shot during riot at Republic Steel.

Names of witnesses	Addresses	Phone No.
1.		
2.		
3.		

Commanding officer: Thos. Kilroy; per J. Cannon, sergt.
Coroner's verdict

(Reverse side of printed form clear)

EXHIBIT 3451

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE, CHICAGO

ACCIDENT REPORT 9TH DISTRICT

Date of report, 5–30–37.

Date of accident, 5–30–37; time, 6:30 p. m.
Name, Colando, Mike; address, 3267 E. 92nd St.; age, 48; sex, M.; nativity, Amer.; occupation, lab.; married or single, M.
Place of occurrence: 116th and Burley Ave.
Nature and extent of injuries: Struck with club back of head.
Taken to Jackson Pk. Hosp. by citizen.
Reporting officer: Howard Doyle, 10th dist.
Who was notified?

GIVE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IF VEHICLE WAS INVOLVED

Vehicle 1. Make and type: License No.: Direction of travel:

	Age	Sex
Name and address of driver		
Name and address of owner		

IF ANY OTHER VEHICLE WAS INVOLVED

Vehicle 2. Make and type: License No.: Direction of travel:

	Age	Sex
Name and address of driver		
Name and address of owner		

Cause (description) of accident: Injured during riot at Republic Steel, 116th and Burley Ave.

Names of witnesses	Addresses	Phone No.
1.		
2.		
3.		

Commanding officer: Thos. Kilroy; per McGrath, sergt.
Coroner's verdict

(Reverse side of printed form is clear)

EXHIBIT 3452

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE, CHICAGO

ACCIDENT REPORT 9TH DISTRICT

Date of report, 5–30–37.

Date of accident, 5–30–37; time, 7:10 p. m.
Name, Czarnecki, Edward; address, 5006 Reading Ave., East Chgo., Ind.; age, 30; sex, M.; nativity, Amer.; occupation, lab.; married or single, S.
Place of occurrence: 117th and Burley Ave.
Nature and extent of injuries: Gunshot wound above right knee.
Taken to Burnside Hosp. by citizen.
Reporting officer: J. Mulqueen, #2430.
Who was notified? ----------

GIVE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IF VEHICLE WAS INVOLVED

Vehicle 1. Make and type: License No.: Direction of travel:

	Age	Sex
Name and address of driver----------		
Name and address of owner----------		

IF ANY OTHER VEHICLE WAS INVOLVED

Vehicle 2. Make and type: License No.: Direction of travel:

	Age	Sex
Name and address of driver----------		
Name and address of owner----------		

Cause (description) of accident: Injured during riot at Republic Steel Co., 116th and Burley Ave.

Names of witnesses	Addresses	Phone No.
1. ----------		
2. ----------		
3. ----------		

Commanding officer: Thos. Kilroy; per McGrath, sergt.
Coroner's verdict ----------

(Reverse side of printed form clear)

EXHIBIT 3453

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE, CHICAGO

ACCIDENT REPORT 9TH DISTRICT

Date of report, 5–30–37.

Date of accident, 5–30–37; time, 5:10 p. m.
Name, Dolic, Michael; address 9018 Buffalo Ave.; age, 56; sex, M.; nativity, Amer.; occupation, lab.; married or single, M.
Place of occurrence: Prairie 500 ft. north of 117th St.
Nature and extent of injuries: Gunshot wounds left buttock & left groin.
Taken to Bridewell Hosp. by 12th dist. wagon.
Reporting officers: Gregerson & Berry, 12th dist.
Who was notified? ----------

GIVE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IF VEHICLE WAS INVOLVED

Vehicle 1. Make and type: License No.: Direction of travel:

	Age	Sex
Name and address of driver----------		
Name and address of owner----------		

IF ANY OTHER VEHICLE WAS INVOLVED

Vehicle 2. Make and type: License No.: Direction of travel:

	Age	Sex
Name and address of driver----------		
Name and address of owner----------		

Cause (description) of accident: Shot during riot at above location.

Names of witnesses	Addresses	Phone No.
1. ----------		
2. ----------		
3. ----------		

Commanding officer: Thos. Kilroy; per J. Cannon, sergt.
Coroner's verdict ----------

(Reverse side of printed form clear)

EXHIBIT 3454

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE, CHICAGO

ACCIDENT REPORT 9TH DISTRICT

Date of report, 5–31–37.

Date of accident, 5–30–37; time, 4:30 p. m.
Name, Tucker, Paul; address unknown; age, 34; sex, M.; nativity Amer.; occupation, lab.; married or single, M.
Place of occurrence; 117th & Burley Ave.
Nature and extent of injuries: Gunshot wound thru pelvis, bowels, & bladder.
Taken to Burnside Hosp. by citizen.
Reporting officer: Ptlmn. T. Charles, #2754.
Who was notified? ----------

GIVE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IF VEHICLE WAS INVOLVED

Vehicle 1. Make and type: License No.: Direction of travel:

	Age	Sex
Name and address of driver----------		
Name and address of owner----------		

IF ANY OTHER VEHICLE WAS INVOLVED

Vehicle 2. Make and type: License No.: Direction of travel:

	Age	Sex
Name and address of driver----------		
Name and address of owner----------		

Cause (description) of accident: Shot during riot at Republic Steel Co.

Names of witnesses	Addresses	Phone No.
1. ----------		
2. ----------		
3. ----------		

Commanding officer: Thos. Kilroy; per J. Cannon, sergt.
Coroner's verdict ----------

(Reverse side of printed form clear)

EXHIBIT 3455

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE, CHICAGO

ACCIDENT REPORT 9TH DISTRICT

Date of report, 5–30–37.

Date of accident, 5–30–37; time 6:30 p. m.
Name, Eugine, Raymond; address, 3108 Block Ave., East Chgo., Ind.; age, 43; sex, M.; nativity, Amer.; occupation, lab.; married or single, M.
Place of occurrence: 118th & Burley Ave.
Nature and extent of injuries: Gunshot wounds in left thigh.
Taken to So. Chgo. Hosp. by citizen.
Reporting officer: H. Henry, #2587.
Who was notified? ----------

GIVE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IF VEHICLE WAS INVOLVED

Vehicle 1. Make and type: License No.: Direction of travel:

	Age	Sex
Name and address of driver----------		
Name and address of owner----------		

IF ANY OTHER VEHICLE WAS INVOLVED

Vehicle 2. Make and type: License No.: Direction of travel:

	Age	Sex
Name and address of driver----------		
Name and address of owner----------		

Cause (description) of accident: Shot during riot at Republic Steel.

Names of witnesses	Addresses	Phone No.
1. ----------		
2. ----------		
3. ----------		

Commanding officer: Thos. Kilroy; per M. McGrath, sergt.
Coroner's verdict ----------

(Reverse side of printed form clear)

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EXHIBIT 3456

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE, CHICAGO

ACCIDENT REPORT 9TH DISTRICT

Date of report, 5–31–37.

Date of accident, 5–30–37; time, 5:10 p. m.
Name, Francisco, Leo; address 10012 Commercial Ave.; age, 17; sex, M.; nativity, Amer.; occupation, none; married or single, S.
Place of occurrence: Prairie, 500 feet north of 117th & Burley Ave.
Nature and extent of injuries: Gunshot wounds right and left hips and bladder.
Taken to Bridewell Hosp. by 12th dist. wagon.
Reporting officers: Gregerson & Berry, 12th dist.
Who was notified? ----------

GIVE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IF VEHICLE WAS INVOLVED

Vehicle 1. Make and type: License No.: Direction of travel:

	Age	Sex
Name and address of driver----------		
Name and address of owner----------		

IF ANY OTHER VEHICLE WAS INVOLVED

Vehicle 2. Make and type: License No.: Direction of travel:

	Age	Sex
Name and address of driver----------		
Name and address of owner----------		

Cause (description) of accident: Shot during riot, at above location.

Names of witnesses	Addresses	Phone No.
1. ----------		
2. ----------		
3. ----------		

Commanding officer: Thos. Kilroy; per J. Cannon, sergt.
Coroner's verdict ----------

(Reverse side of printed form clear)

EXHIBIT 3457

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE, CHICAGO

ACCIDENT REPORT 9TH DISTRICT

Date of report, 5–30–37.

Date of accident, 5–30–37; time, 5:45 p. m.
Name, Gallardo, Deofilo; address, 2251 W. 12th St.; age, 36; sex, M.; nativity, Amer.; occupation, painter; married or single, S.
Place of occurrence: 117th & Green Bay Ave.
Nature and extent of injuries: Abrasion of head, possible skull fracture.
Taken to So. Shore Hosp. by 9th dist. patrol.
Reporting officer: T. Ladd, #7419.
Who was notified? ----------

GIVE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IF VEHICLE WAS INVOLVED

Vehicle 1. Make and type: License No.: Direction of travel:

	Age	Sex
Name and address of driver----------		
Name and address of owner----------		

IF ANY OTHER VEHICLE WAS INVOLVED

Vehicle 2. Make and type: License No.: Direction of travel:

	Age	Sex
Name and address of driver----------		
Name and address of owner----------		

Cause (description) of accident: Injured during riot at Republic Steel Co., 116th & Burley Ave.

Names of witnesses	Addresses	Phone No.
1. ----------		
2. ----------		
3. ----------		

Commanding officer: Thos. Kilroy; per McGrath, sergt.
Coroner's verdict ----------

(Reverse side of printed form clear)

Exhibit 3458

Department of Police, Chicago

Accident report 9th district

Date of report, 5/30/37.

Date of accident, 5/30/37; time, 7:10 p. m.
Name, Guitierrez, Joe; address, 3232 Woodlin St., East Chgo., Ind.; age, 31; sex, M.; nativity, Mex.; occupation, lab.; married or single, M.
Place of occurrence: 117th & Burley Ave.
Nature and extent of injuries: Bruised about the head and back.
Taken to Burnside Hosp. by citizen.
Reporting officers: Ptlmn. Bear & Devane.
Who was notified?

Give Following Information if Vehicle Was Involved

Vehicle 1. Make and type: License No.: Direction of travel:

	Age	Sex
Name and address of driver		
Name and address of owner		

If Any Other Vehicle Was Involved

Vehicle 2. Make and type: License No.: Direction of travel:

	Age	Sex
Name and address of driver		
Name and address of owner		

Cause (description) of accident: While participating in a riot at 117th & Burley Ave., received above injuries.

Names of witnesses	Addresses	Phone No.
1.		
2.		
3.		

Commanding officer: Thos. Kilroy; per J. Cannon, sergt.
Coroner's verdict

(Reverse side of printed form clear)

Exhibit 3459

Department of Police, Chicago

Accident report 9th district

Date of report, 5-30-37.

Date of accident, 5-30-37; time, 5:00 p. m.
Name, Guzinan, Mack; address, 8927 Commercial Ave.; age, 26; sex, M.; nativity, Amer.; occupation, lab.; married or single, M.
Place of occurrence: 117th & Burley Ave.
Nature and extent of injuries: Bruised left shoulder.
Taken to So. Chgo. Hosp. by wagon #2.
Reporting officer: Chas. Bingamon, #1809.
Who was notified?

Give Following Information if Vehicle Was Involved

Vehicle 1. Make and type: License no.: Direction of travel:

	Age	Sex
Name and address of driver		
Name and address of owner		

If Any Other Vehicle Was Involved

Vehicle 2. Make and type: License no.: Direction of travel:

	Age	Sex
Name and address of driver		
Name and address of owner		

Cause (description) of accident: Injured during riot at 117th & Burley Ave.

Names of witnesses	Addresses	Phone no.
1.		
2.		
3.		

Commanding officer: Thos. Kilroy; per McGrath, sergt.
Coroner's verdict

(Reverse side of printed form clear)

EXHIBIT 3460

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE, CHICAGO

ACCIDENT REPORT 9TH DISTRICT

Date of report, 5–31–37.

Date of accident, 5–30–37; time, 4:30 p. m.
Name, Handly, Earl; address, 3307 Michigan Av., Ind. Harbor, Ind.; age, 40; sex, M.; nativity, American; occupation, carpenter; married or single, M.
Place of occurrence: 117th & Burley Av.
Nature and extent of injuries: Laceration on head, skull fracture; died 10:30 p. m., 5–30–37.
Taken to Burnside Hosp. by unknown person.
Reporting officer: Ptlm. Charles, star #2754.
Who was notified?

GIVE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IF VEHICLE WAS INVOLVED

Vehicle 1. Make and type: License no.: Direction of travel:

	Age	Sex
Name and address of driver		
Name and address of owner		

IF ANY OTHER VEHICLE WAS INVOLVED

Vehicle 2. Make and type: License No.: Direction of travel:

	Age	Sex
Name and address of driver		
Name and address of owner		

Cause (description) of accident: Injured during riot at 117th & Burley Ave.; removed to County Morgue by 20th Dist. Wagon; Ptlm. Wm. Lukazewski, B of I notified.

Names of witnesses	Addresses	Phone no.
1.		
2.		
3.		

Commanding officer: Thos. Kilroy; per J. Cannon.
Coroner's verdict

(Reverse side of printed form clear)

EXHIBIT 3461

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE, CHICAGO

ACCIDENT REPORT 9TH DISTRICT

Date of report, 5–30–37.

Date of accident, 5–30–37; time, 5:00 p. m.
Name, Harper, Harry; address, 3110 W. 38th St.; age, 30; sex, M; nativity, Amer.; occupation, boiler maker; married or single, M.
Place of occurrence: 116th & Burley Ave.
Nature and extent of injuries: Supposed to be shot in both eyes.
Taken to Bridewell Hosp. by 20th dist. wagon.
Reporting officer: Austin Mullaney, #4067.
Who was notified?

GIVE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IF VEHICLE WAS INVOLVED

Vehicle 1. Make and type: License no.: Direction of travel:

	Age	Sex
Name and address of driver		
Name and address of owner		

IF ANY OTHER VEHICLE WAS INVOLVED

Vehicle 2. Make and type: License no.: Direction of travel:

	Age	Sex
Name and address of driver		
Name and address of owner		

Cause (description) of accident: Gunshot wounds received during riot at 116th & Burley Ave.

Names of witnesses	Addresses	Phone no.
1.		
2.		
3.		

Commanding officer: Thos. Kilroy; per, McGrath, sergt.
Coroner's verdict

(Reverse side of printed form clear)

EXHIBIT 3462

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE, CHICAGO

ACCIDENT REPORT 11TH DISTRICT

Date of report, 5-30-37.

Date of accident, 5-30-37; time, 4:30 p. m.
Name, Hensley, Jos.; address, unknown; age, 31; sex, M; nativity, Amer.; occupation, millwright; married or single, S.
Place of occurrence: 117th & Burley Ave.
Nature and extent of injuries: Gunshot wound on back of head.
Taken to Burnshide Hosp. by citizen.
Reporting officer_____
Who was notified?_____

GIVE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IF VEHICLE WAS INVOLVED

Vehicle 1. Make and type: License no.: Direction of travel:

	Age	Sex
Name and address of driver		
Name and address of owner		

IF ANY OTHER VEHICLE WAS INVOLVED

Vehicle 2. Make and type: License no.: Direction of travel:

	Age	Sex
Name and address of driver		
Name and address of owner		

Cause (description) of accident: Participatant in riot at 117th & Burley Ave.

Names of witnesses	Addresses	Phone no.
1.		
2.		
3.		

Commanding officer: Wm. L. Stapleton; per, Wragg, sergt.
Coroner's verdict_____

(Reverse side of printed form clear)

EXHIBIT 3463

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE, CHICAGO

ACCIDENT REPORT 9TH DISTRICT

Date of report, 5/31/37.

Date of accident, 5-30-37; time, 4:30 p. m.
Name, Hickey, Jos.; address, 2838 E. 81st St.; age, 27; sex, M.; nativity, Amer.; occupation, table operator; married or single, M.
Place of occurrence: 117th & Burley Ave.
Nature and extent of injuries: Laceration on head, bruised on body.
Taken to Burnside Hosp. by citizen.
Reporting officers: Sergt. Anderson, #481; Ptlmn. Charles, #2754.
Who was notified?_____

GIVE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IF VEHICLE WAS INVOLVED

Vehicle 1. Make and type: License No.: Direction of travel:

	Age	Sex
Name and address of driver		
Name and address of owner		

IF ANY OTHER VEHICLE WAS INVOLVE D

Vehicle 2. Make and type: License No.: Direction of travel:

	Age	Sex
Name and address of driver		
Name and address of owner		

Cause (description) of accident: Injured during riot at 117th & Burley Ave.

Names of witnesses	Addresses	Phone No.
1.		
2.		
3.		

Commanding officer: Thos. Kilroy; per J. Cannon, sergt.
Coroner's verdict_____

(Reverse side of printed form clear)

EXHIBIT 3464

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE, CHICAGO

ACCIDENT REPORT 9TH DISTRICT

Date of report, 5-30-37.

Date of accident, 5-30-37; time, 7:10 p. m.
Name, Isidrio, Daniel; address, 3314 Watling Av., Ind. Harbor, Ind.; age, 36; sex, M.; nativity, American; occupation, laborer; married or single, S.
Place of occurrence: 117th & Burley.
Nature and extent of injuries: Bruised about the head.
Taken to Burnside Hosp. by unknown person.
Reporting officers: Ptlmn. Baer & Durrane.
Who was notified?

GIVE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IF VEHICLE WAS INVOLVED

Vehicle 1. Make and type: License No.: Direction of travel:

	Age	Sex
Name and address of driver		
Name and address of owner		

IF ANY OTHER VEHICLE WAS INVOLVED

Vehicle 2. Make and type: License No.: Direction of travel:

	Age	Sex
Name and address of driver		
Name and address of owner		

Cause (description) of accident: Injured during riot at 117th & Burley Ave.

Names of witnesses	Addresses	Phone No.
1.		
2.		
3.		

Commanding officer: Thos. Kilroy; per J. Cannon.
Coroner's verdict

(Reverse side of printed form clear)

EXHIBIT 3465

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE, CHICAGO

ACCIDENT REPORT 9TH DISTRICT

Date of report, 5-31-37.

Date of accident, 5-30-37, time 4:40 p. m.
Name, Joncs, Otis; address, 13211 Buffalo Av.; age, 43; sex, M.; nativity, American; occupation, Laborer; married or single, M.
Place of occurrence: 117th & Burley.
Nature and extent of injuries: Gunshot wound left side of spine.
Taken to Burnside Hosp. by unknown person.
Reporting officer: J. Mulquein, star #2430.
Who was notified?

GIVE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IF VEHICLE WAS INVOLVED

Vehicle 1. Make and type: License No.: Direction of travel:

	Age	Sex
Name and address of owner		
Name and address of owner		

IF ANY OTHER VEHICLE WAS INVOLVED

Vehicle 2. Make and type: License No.: Direction of travel:

	Age	Sex
Name and address of driver		
Name and address of owner		

Cause (description) of accident: Shot during riot at 117th & Burley Av.

Names of witnesses	Addresses	Phone No.
1.		
2.		
3.		

Commanding officer: Thos. Kilroy; per John Cannon.
Coroner's verdict

(Reverse side of printed form clear)

EXHIBIT 3466

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE, CHICAGO

ACCIDENT REPORT 11TH DISTRICT

Date of report, 5-30-37.

Date of accident, 5-30-37; time, 7:10 p. m.
Name, Jugovich, John; address, 3925 Catalpost, East Chicago, Ind.; age, 32; sex, M.; nativity, American; occupation, laborer; married or single, unknown.
Place of occurrence, 117th & Burley.
Nature and extent of injuries: Gunshot wound left thigh.
Taken to Burnside Hosp. by unknown person.
Reporting officers: Ptlmn. Baer & Durrane.
Who was notified? ----------

GIVE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IF VEHICLE WAS INVOLVED

Vehicle 1. Make and type: License No.: Direction of travel:

	Age	Sex
Name and address of driver----------		
Name and address of owner----------		

IF ANY OTHER VEHICLE WAS INVOLVED

Vehicle 2. Make and type: License No.: Direction of travel:

	Age	Sex
Name and address of driver----------		
Name and address of owner----------		

Cause (description) of accident: Shot during riot at 117th & Burley Av.

Names of witnesses	Addresses	Phone No.
1. ----------		
2. ----------		
3. ----------		

Commanding officer: Thos. Kilroy; per John Cannon.
Coroner's verdict ----------

(Reverse side of printed form clear)

EXHIBIT 3467

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE, CHICAGO

ACCIDENT REPORT, 15TH DISTRICT

Date of report, 5-30-37.

Date of accident, 5-30-37; time, 5 p. m.
Name, Kocolowski, John; address, 9235 University Ave.; age, 46; sex, M; nativity, American; occupation, car man; married or single, M.
Place of occurrence: 117th & Green Bay Ave.
Nature and extent of injuries: Abrasion on head.
Taken to South Shore Hosp. by 9th dist. patrol.
Reporting officer: T. Laddel, #7419.
Who was notified?----------

GIVE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IF VEHICLE WAS INVOLVED

Vehicle 1. Make and type: License no.: Direction of travel:

	Age	Sex
Name and address of driver----------		
Name and address of owner----------		

IF ANY OTHER VEHICLE WAS INVOLVED

Vehicle 2. Make and type: License no.: Direction of travel:

	Age	Sex
Name and address of driver----------		
Name and address of owner----------		

Cause (description) of accident: Injured during riot at Republic Steel Co., 116th & Burley Ave.

Names of witnesses	Addresses	Phone no.
1. ----------		
2. ----------		
3. ----------		

Commanding officer: Thos. Kilroy; per, McGrath.
Coroner's verdict ----------

(Reverse side of printed form clear)

EXHIBIT 3468

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE, CHICAGO

ACCIDENT REPORT, 11TH DISTRICT

Date or report, 5–30–37.

Date of accident, 5–30–37; time 4:30 p. m.
Name, Konjich, Pete; address, 9828 Commercial Ave.; age 41; sex, M; nativity unknown; occupation, laborer; married or single, M.
Place of occurrence: 117th & Burley.
Nature and extent of injuries: Gunshot wound on left forearm.
Taken to Burnside Hosp. by unknown person.
Reporting officer: Charles, #2754.
Who was notified?

GIVE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IF VEHICLE WAS INVOLVED

Vehicle 1. Make and type: License no.: Direction of travel

	Age	Sex
Name and address of driver		
Name and address of owner		

IF ANY OTHER VEHICLE WAS INVOLVED

Vehicle 2. Make and type: License no.: Direction of travel:

	Age	Sex
Name and address of driver		
Name and address of owner		

Cause (description) of accident: Participant in riot at 117th & Burley Ave.

Names of witnesses	Addresses	Phone no.
1.		
2.		
3.		

Commanding officer: William L. Stapleton; per, Wragg.
Coroner's verdict

(Reverse side of printed form clear)

EXHIBIT 3469

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE, CHICAGO

ACCIDENT REPORT 9TH DISTRICT

Date of report, 5–30–37.

Date of accident, 5–30–37; time, 5:40 p. m.
Name, Koosis, Joe; address, 3801 Pulaski St., Indiana Harbor, Ind.; age, 30; sex, M; nativity, American; occupation, laborer; married or single, M.
Place of occurrence, 115th & Ave. O.
Nature and extent of injuries: Contused laceration over occiput—skull fracture.
Taken to South Shore Hosp. by 9th dist. pat.
Reporting officer: F. Gallagher, #1868.
Who was notified?

GIVE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IF VEHICLE WAS INVOLVED

Vehicle 1. Make and type: License No.: Direction of travel:

	Age	Sex
Name and address of driver		
Name and address of owner		

IF ANY OTHER VEHICLE WAS INVOLVED

Vehicle 2. Make and type: License No.: Direction of travel:

	Age	Sex
Name and address of driver		
Name and address of owner		

Cause (description) of accident: Injured in riot at 115th & Ave. O.

Names of witnesses	Addresses	Phone No.
1.		
2.		
3.		

Commanding officer: Thos. Kilroy; per J. McGrath.
Coroner's verdict

(Reverse side of printed form clear)

EXHIBIT 3470

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE, CHICAGO

ACCIDENT REPORT 9TH DISTRICT

Date of report, 5–30–37.

Date of accident, 5–30–37; time, 5:40 p. m.
Name, Kruyk, Nick; address, 3028 E. 96th St.; age, 40; sex, M; nativity, American; occupation, crane oper.; married or single, M.
Place of occurrence: 117th & Burley.
Nature and extent of injuries: Bullet wound on head.
Taken to South Shore Hosp. by citizen.
Reporting officer: F. Gallagher, #1868.
Who was notified? ----------

GIVE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IF VEHICLE WAS INVOLVED

Vehicle 1. Make and type: License No.: Direction of travel:

	Age	Sex
Name and address of driver		
Name and address of owner		

IF ANY OTHER VEHICLE WAS INVOLVED

Vehicle 2. Make and type: License No.: Direction of travel:

	Age	Sex
Name and address of driver		
Name and address of owner		

Cause (description) of accident: Injured during riot at Republic Steel Co., 116th & Burley Av.

Names of witnesses	Addresses	Phone No.
1.		
2.		
3.		

Commanding officer: Thos. Kilroy; per McGrath.
Coroner's verdict----------

(Reverse side of printed form clear)

EXHIBIT 3471

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE, CHICAGO

ACCIDENT REPORT, 9TH DISTRICT

Date of report, 5–30–37.

Date of accident, 5–30–37; time, 5:40 p. m.
Name, Laskowski, Stanley; address, 5028 Regan, East Chicago, Ind.; age, 45; sex, M.; nativity, American; occupation, machinist; married or single, unknown.
Place of occurrence: 117th & Green Bay Av.
Nature and extent of injuries: Fracture of left elbow—abrasion of head—possible skull fracture.
Taken to South Shore Hosp. by 9th dist.
Reporting officer: T. Ladd, #7419.
Who was notified?----------

GIVE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IF VEHICLE WAS INVOLVED

Vehicle 1. Make and type: License no.: Direction of travel:

	Age	Sex
Name and address of driver		
Name and address of owner		

IF ANY OTHER VEHICLE WAS INVOLVED

Vehicle 2. Make and type: License no.: Direction of travel:

	Age	Sex
Name and address of driver		
Name and address of owner		

Cause (description) of accident: Injured during riot at Republic Steel Co., 116th & Burley Av.

Names of witnesses	Addresses	Phone no.
1.		
2.		
3.		

Commanding officer: Thos. Kilroy; per McGrath.
Coroner's verdict----------

(Reverse side of printed form clear)

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EXHIBIT 3472

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE, CHICAGO

ACCIDENT REPORT, 9TH DISTRICT

Date of report, 5–30–37.

Date of accident, 5–30–37; time, 5:30 p. m.
Name, Leder, Ada; address, 2000 Roosevelt Rd.; age, 26; sex, F.; nativity, American; occupation, agitator; married or single, M.
Place of occurrence: 117th & Ave. O.
Nature and extent of injuries: Bruised on left leg.
Taken to South Shore Hosp. by Sqd. #113.
Reporting officers: Mullin & Johnson.
Who was notified?

GIVE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IF VEHICLE WAS INVOLVED

Vehicle 1. Make and type: License no.: Direction of travel:

	Age	Sex
Name and address of driver		
Name and address of owner		

IF ANY OTHER VEHICLE WAS INVOLVED

Vehicle 2. Make and type: License no. : Direction of travel:

	Age	Sex
Name and address of driver		
Name and address of owner		

Cause (description) of accident: Injured during riot in vicinity of 117th & Ave. O.

Names of witnesses	Addresses	Phone no.
1.		
2.		
3.		

Commanding officer: T. Kilroy; per Mcgrath.
Coroner's verdict

(Reverse side of printed form clear)

EXHIBIT 3473

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE, CHICAGO

ACCIDENT REPORT, 11TH DISTRICT

Date of report, 5–30–37. 19

Date of accident, 5–30–37; time, 4:30 p. m.
Name, Leurich, Nicholas; age, 11; address, 10934 Ave. N.; sex, M.; nativity, American; occupation, schoolboy; married or single, unknown.
Place of occurrence: 117th & Burley.
Nature and extent of injuries: Gunshot wound in left ankle.
Taken to Burnside Hosp. by unknown.
Reporting officer: Charles, #2754.
Who was notified?

GIVE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IF VEHICLE WAS INVOLVED

Vehicle 1. Make and type: License No.: Direction of travel:

	Age	Sex
Name and address of driver		
Name and address of owner		

IF ANY OTHER VEHICLE WAS INVOLVED

Vehicle 2. Make and type: License No.: Direction of travel:

	Age	Sex
Name and address of driver		
Name and address of owner		

Cause (description) of accident: Participant in riot at 117th & Burley.

Names of witnesses	Addresses	Phone No.
1.		
2.		
3.		

Commanding officer: William Stapleton; per Wragg.
Coroner's verdict

(Reverse side of printed form clear)

EXHIBIT 3474

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE, CHICAGO

ACCIDENT REPORT, 9TH DISTRICT

Date of report, 5–30–37. 19

Date of accident, 5–30–37; time 6:30 p. m.
Name, Lotito, John; address 9800 Commercial Av.; age, 23 yrs.; sex, M.; nativity, American; occupation, steel worker; married or single, M.
Place of occurrence: 116th & Burley.
Nature and extent of injuries: Gunshot wound on right leg below knee—laceration of scalp.
Taken to South Chicago Hosp. by citizen.
Reporting officer: J. Cowley, #5288.
Who was notified?

GIVE FOLLOWING INFORMITION IF VEHICLE WAS INVOLVED

Vehicle 1. Make and type: License No.: Direction of travel:

	Age	Sex
Name and address of driver		
Name and address of owner		

IF ANY OTHER VEHICLE WAS INVOLVED

Vehicle 2. Make and type: License No.: Direction of travel:

	Age	Sex
Name and address of driver		
Name and address of owner		

Cause (description) of accident: Injured during riot at Republic Steel Co., 116th & Burley Av.

Names of witnesses	Addresses	Phone No.
1.		
2.		
3.		

Commanding officer: T. Kilroy; per McGrath.
Coroner's verdict

(Reverse side of printed form clear)

EXHIBIT 3475

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE, CHICAGO

ACCIDENT REPORT 9TH DISTRICT

Date of report, 5–31–37.

Date of accident, 5–30–37; time 4:30 p. m.
Name, Lunk, Max; address, 3936 Pulaski St., Indiana Harbor, Ind.; age, 26; sex, M.; nativity, American; occupation, laborer; married or single, S.
Place of occurrence: 117th & Burley Av.
Nature and extent of injuries: Laceration on head.
Taken to Burnside Hospital by unknown person.
Reporting officer: Ptlmn. Thos. Charles, #2754.
Who were notified?

GIVE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IF VEHICLE WAS INVOLVED

Vehicle 1. Make and type: License No.: Direction of travel:

	Age	Sex
Name and address of driver		
Name and address of owner		

IF ANY OTHER VEHICLE WAS INVOLVED

Vehicle 2. Make and type: License No.: Direction of travel:

	Age	Sex
Name and address of driver		
Name and address of owner		

Cause (description) of accident: Injured during riot at 117th & Burley Av.

Names of witnesses	Addresses	Phone No.
1.		
2.		
3.		

Commanding officer: Thos. Kilroy; per J. Cannon.
Coroner's verdict

(Reverse side of printed form clear)

EXHIBIT 3476

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE, CHICAGO

ACCIDENT REPORT 9TH DISTRICT

Date of report, 5–31–37.

Date of accident, 5–30–37; time 5:10 p. m.
Name, McShane, Hugh; address, 3802 Euclid Av., Indiana Harbor, Ind.; age 35; sex, M.; nativity, American; occupation, laborer; married or single, S.
Place of occurance: Prairie—500′ North of 117th & Burley Av.
Nature and extent of injuries: Laceration of scalp.
Taken to Burnside Hospital by 12th dist. wagon.
Reporting officers: Greguson & Berry, 12th dist.
Who was notified?

GIVE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IF VEHICLE WAS INVOLVED

Vehicle 1. Make and type: License No.: Direction of travel:

	Age	Sex
Name and address of driver		
Name and address of owner		

IF ANY OTHER VEHICLE WAS INVOLVED

Vehicle 2. Make and type: License No.: Direction of travel:

	Age	Sex
Name and address of driver		
Name and address of owner		

Cause (description) of accident: Injured during riot at above location.

Names of witnesses	Addresses	Phone No.
1.		
2.		
3.		

Commanding officer: Thos. Kilroy; per J. Cannon.
Coroner's verdict

(Reverse side of printed form clear)

EXHIBIT 3477

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE, CHICAGO

ACCIDENT REPORT 9TH DISTRICT

Date of report, 5–30–37.

Date of accident, 5–30–37; time 7:10 p. m.
Name, Markovich, Peter; address, 9828 Commercial Av.; age, 41; sex, M; nativity, American; occupation, laborer; married or single, M.
Place of occurrence: 117th & Burley Av.
Nature and extent of injuries: Gunshot wound on left forearm.
Taken to Burnside Hosp. by unknown person.
Reporting officer: Ptlmn. Jos Mulqueen, star #2430.
Who was notified?

GIVE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IF VEHICLE WAS INVOLVED

Vehicle 1. Make and type: License No.: Direction of travel:

	Age	Sex
Name and address of driver		
Name and address of owner		

IF ANY OTHER VEHICLE WAS INVOLVED

Vehicle 2. Make and type: License No.: Direction of travel:

	Age	Sex
Name and address of driver		
Name and address of owner		

Cause (description) of accident: Shot during riot at 117th & Burley Av.

Names of witnesses	Addresses	Phone No.
1.		
2.		
3.		

Commanding officer: Thos. Kilroy; per John Cannon.
Coroner's verdict

(Reverse side of printed form clear)

EXHIBIT 3478

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE, CHICAGO

ACCIDENT REPORT 9TH DISTRICT

Date of report, 5–30–37

Date of accident, 5–30–37, time, 5:30 p. m.
Name, Mervis, John; address, 2714 E. 96th St.; age, 32; sex, M; nativity, American; occupation, lab.; married or single, M.
Place of occurrence: 118th & Burley Av.
Nature and extent of injuries: Head injury.
Taken to South Chicago Hosp. by citizen.
Reporting officer: H. Henry, #2587.
Who was notified? ---

GIVE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IF VEHICLE WAS INVOLVED

Vehicle 1. Make and type: License No.: Direction of travel:

	Age	Sex
Name and address of driver		
Name and address of owner		

IF ANY OTHER VEHICLE WAS INVOLVED

Vehicle 2. Make and type: License No.: Direction of travel:

	Age	Sex
Name and address of driver		
Name and address of owner		

Cause (description) of accident: Injured during riot at 118th & Burley Av.

Names of witnesses	Addresses	Phone No.
1.		
2.		
3.		

Commanding officer: Thos. Kilroy; per McGrath.
Coroner's verdict---

(Reverse side of printed form clear)

EXHIBIT 3479

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE, CHICAGO

ACCIDENT REPORT, 9TH DISTRICT

Date of report, 5–30–37.

Date of accident, 5–30–37; time, 6:30 p. m.
Name, Missina, Charles; address 7136 Greenwood; age, 45; sex, M; nativity American; occupation, laborer; married or single, M.
Place of occurrence: 116th & Burley.
Nature and extent of injuries: Two lacerations on scalp.
Taken to Jackson Pk. Hosp. by citizen.
Reporting officer: H. Doyle, #462.
Who was notified?---

GIVE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IF VEHICLE WAS INVOLVED

Vehicle 1. Make and type: License No.: Direction of travel:

	Age	Sex
Name and address of driver		
Name and address of owner		

IF ANY OTHER VEHICLE WAS INVOLVED

Vehicle 2. Make and type: License No.: Direction of travel:

	Age	Sex
Name and address of driver		
Name and address of owner		

Cause (description) of accident: Injured during riot at 116th & Burley Ave.

Names of witnesses	Addresses	Phone No.
1.		
2.		
3.		

Commanding officer: T. Kilroy; per McGrath.
Coroner's verdict---

(Reverse side of printed form clear)

EXHIBIT 3480

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE, CHICAGO

ACCIDENT REPORT, 9TH DISTRICT

Date of report, 5–30–37.

Date of accident, 5–30–37; time, 6:30 p. m.
Name, Mesina, Joseph; address, 7654 Greenwood Ave.; age, 21; sex, M; nativity American; occupation, mason helper; married or single, M.
Place of occurrence: 116th & Burley Ave.
Nature and extent of injuries: Gunshot wound in left leg.
Taken to Jackson Park Hosp. by citizen.
Reporting officer: Howard Doyle, 10th dist.
Who was notified?

GIVE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IF VEHICLE WAS INVOLVED

Vehicle 1. Make and type: License No.: Direction of travel:

	Age	Sex
Name and address of driver		
Name and address of owner		

IF ANY OTHER VEHICLE WAS INVOLVED

Vehicle 2. Make and type: License No.: Direction of travel:

	Age	Sex
Name and address of driver		
Name and address of owner		

Cause (description) of accident: Shot during riot at Republic Steel Co., 116th & Burley Ave.

Names of witnesses	Addresses	Phone No.
1.		
2.		
3.		

Commanding officer: Thos. Kilroy; per McGrath.
Coroner's verdict

(Reverse side of printed form clear)

EXHIBIT 3481

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE, CHICAGO

ACCIDENT REPORT 9TH DISTRICT

Date of report, 5–30–37.

Date of accident, 5–30–37; time, 5:30 p. m.
Name, Miles, Walter; address, 13110 Brandon Av.; age, 51; sex, M.; nativity, American; occupation, steel worker; married or single, M.
Place of occurrence: 117th & Burley.
Nature and extent of injuries: Laceration of scalp.
Taken to South Chicago Hosp. by citizen.
Reporting officer: J. Dowley, #5238.
Who was notified?

GIVE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IF VEHICLE WAS INVOLVED

Vehicle 1. Make and type: License no.: Direction of travel:

	Age	Sex
Name and address of driver		
Name and address of owner		

IF ANY OTHER VEHICLE WAS INVOLVED

Vehicle 2. Make and type: License no.: Direction of travel:

	Age	Sex
Name and address of driver		
Name and address of owner		

Cause (description) of accident: Injured during riot in vicinity of 117th & Burley Av.

Names of witnesses	Addresses	Phone no.
1.		
2.		
3.		

Commanding officer: T. Kilroy; per McGrath.
Coroner's verdict

(Reverse side of printed form clear)

EXHIBIT 3482

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE, CHICAGO

ACCIDENT REPORT 9TH DISTRICT

Date of report, 5-28-37.

Date of accident, 5-28-37; time, 6:20 p. m.
Name, Mitchess, Ben; address, 2111 Broadway, East Chgo., Ind.; age, 33; sex, M.; nativity, Am.; occupation, machinist; married or single, S.
Place of occurrence: 117th & Buffalo Ave.
Nature and extent of injuries: Contusion right kidney region and right hip.
Taken to So. Chgo. Hosp. by 12th dist. wagon.
Reporting officer: R. Gregerson, #3056.
Who was notified?

GIVE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IF VEHICLE WAS INVOLVED

Vehicle 1. Make and type: License no.: Direction of travel:

	Age	Sex
Name and address of driver		
Name and address of owner		

IF ANY OTHER VEHICLE WAS INVOLVED

Vehicle 2. Make and type: License no.: Direction of travel:

	Age	Sex
Name and address of driver		
Name and address of owner		

Cause (description) of accident: Injured during a disturbance.

Names of witnesses	Addresses	Phone no.
1.		
2.		
3.		

Commanding officer: Thos. Kilroy; per McGrath, sergt.
Coroner's verdict

(Reverse side of printed form clear)

EXHIBIT 3483

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE, CHICAGO

ACCIDENT REPORT, 9TH DISTRICT

Date of report, 5-30-37.

Date of accident, 5-30-37; time, 6:30 p. m.
Name, Morrell, John; address, 10645 Greenbay Av.; age, 25; sex, M; nativity, American; occupation, crane man; married or single, unknown.
Place of occurrence: 116th & Burley.
Nature and extent of injuries: Gunshot wound in right thigh.
Taken to Jackson Pk. Hosp. by citizen.
Reporting officer: H. Doyle, #462.
Who was notified?

GIVE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IF VEHICLE WAS INVOLVED

Vehicle 1. Make and type: License no.: Direction of travel:

	Age	Sex
Name and address of driver		
Name and address of owner		

IF ANY OTHER VEHICLE WAS INVOLVED

Vehicle 2. Make and type: License no.: Direction of travel:

	Age	Sex
Name and address of driver		
Name and address of owner		

Cause (description) of accident: Injured during riot at Republic Steel Co., 116th & Burley Av.

Names of witnesses	Addresses	Phone no.
1.		
2.		
3.		

Commanding officer: T. Kilroy; per McGrath.
Coroner's verdict

(Reverse side of printed form clear)

EXHIBIT 3484

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE, CHICAGO

ACCIDENT REPORT, 9TH DISTRICT

Date of report, 5-31-37.

Date of accident, 5-30-37; time 4:30 p. m.
Name, Moreno, Phelbert; address, 3231 Michigan St., Indiana Harbor, Ind.; age, 37; sex, M; nativity, Mexican; occupation, laborer; married or single, M.
Place of occurrence: 117th & Burley Av.
Nature and extent of injuries: Bruises on hands.
Taken to Burnside Hosp. by unknown person.
Reporting officers: Ptlmn Schmidt, #5830; J. Mulqueen, #2430.
Who was notified?

GIVE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IF VEHICLE WAS INVOLVED

Vehicle 1. Make and type: License no.: Direction of travel:

	Age	Sex
Name and address of driver		
Name and address of owner		

IF ANY OTHER VEHICLE WAS INVOLVED

Vehicle 2. Make and type: License no.: Direction of travel:

	Age	Sex
Name and address of driver		
Name and address of owner		

Cause (description) of accident: Injured during riot at 117th & Burley Ave.

Names of witnesses	Addresses	Phone no.
1.		
2.		
3.		

Commanding officer: Thos. Kilroy; per J. Cannon.
Coroner's verdict

(Reverse side of printed form clear)

EXHIBIT 3485

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE, CHICAGO

ACCIDENT REPORT, 9TH DISTRICT

Date of report, 5-28-37.

Date of accident, 5-28-37; time, 6:30 p. m.
Name, Moricic, Nado; address, 11759 Burley Ave.; age, 52; sex, M; nativity, Pole; occupation, laborer; married or single, S.
Place of occurrence: 117th & Buffalo Ave.
Nature and extent of injuries: Two scalp lacerations.
Taken to So. Chgo. Hosp. by 12th dist. wagon.
Reporting officer: R. Gregerson, #3056.
Who was notified?

GIVE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IF VEHICLE WAS INVOLVED

Vehicle 1. Make and type: License No.: Direction of travel:

	Age	Sex
Name and address of driver		
Name and address of owner		

IF ANY OTHER VEHICLE WAS INVOLVED

Vehicle 2. Make and type: License No.: Direction of travel:

	Age	Sex
Name and address of driver		
Name and address of owner		

Cause (description) of accident: Injured during a disturbance.

Names of witnesses	Addresses	Phone No.
1.		
2.		
3.		

Commanding officer: Thos. Kilroy; per McGrath, sergt.
Coroner's verdict

(Reverse side of printed form clear)

EXHIBIT 3486

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE, CHICAGO

ACCIDENT REPORT, 9TH DISTRICT

Date of report, 5-30-37.

Date of accident, 5-30-37; time, unknown.
Name, Nelson, Catherine; address, 10805 Ewing Ave.; age, 52; sex, F; nativity, American; occupation, housewife; married or single, M.
Place of occurrence: 118th & Burley.
Nature and extent of injuries: Gunshot wound in left leg.
Taken to South Chicago Hosp. by citizen.
Reporting officer: H. Henry, #2587.
Who was notified?

GIVE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IF VEHICLE WAS INVOLVED

Vehicle 1. Make and type: License No.: Direction of travel:

	Age	Sex
Name and address of driver		
Name and address of owner		

IF ANY OTHER VEHICLE WAS INVOLVED

Vehicle 2. Make and type: License No.: Direction of travel:

	Age	Sex
Name and address of driver		
Name and address of owner		

Cause (description) of accident: Shot during riot in vicinity of 118th & Burley.

Names of witnesses	Addresses	Phone No.
1.		
2.		
3.		

Commanding officer: T. Kilroy; per McGrath.
Coroner's verdict

(Reverse side of printed form clear)

EXHIBIT 3487

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE, CHICAGO

ACCIDENT REPORT 9TH DISTRICT

Date of report, 5-31-37.

Date of accident, 5-30-37; time, 5:10 p. m.
Name, Nemeth, Joseph; address, 3506 Elm St., Indiana Harbor, Ind.; age, 23; sex, M; nativity, American; occupation, laborer; married or single, S.
Place of occurrence: Prairie—500' North of 117th & Burley Av.
Nature and extent of injuries: Gunshot wound left upper leg—contusion of scalp.
Taken to Bridewell Hosp. by 12th dist. wagon.
Reporting officer: Gregerson & Berry, 12th dist.
Who was notified?

GIVE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IF VEHICLE WAS INVOLVED

Vehicle 1. Make and type: License No.: Direction of travel:

	Age	Sex
Name and address of driver		
Name and address of owner		

IF ANY OTHER VEHICLE WAS INVOLVED

Vehicle 2. Make and type: License No.: Direction of travel:

	Age	Sex
Name and address of driver		
Name and address of owner		

Cause (description) of accident: Shot and injured during riot at 117th & Burley.

Namer of witnesses	Addresses	Phone No.
1.		
2.		
3.		

Commanding officer: Thos. Kilroy; per J. Cannon.
Coroner's verdict

(Reverse side of printed form clear)

89562—38—pt. 15-d——7

EXHIBIT 3488

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE, CHICAGO

ACCIDENT REPORT 9TH DISTRICT

Date of report, 5–30–37.

Date of accident, 5–30–37; time, 5 p. m.
Name, Papovich, Sam; address, 3604 Deodan St., Indiana Harbor, Ind.; sex, M.; nativity, American; occupation, laborer; married or single, M.
Place of occurrence: 116th & Burley Av.
Nature and extent of injuries: Dead; bullet wound in left thigh.
Taken to County Morgue, by 20th dist. wagon.
Reporting officer: Austin Mulloney, #4067.
Who was notified?

GIVE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IF VEHICLE WAS INVOLVED

Vehicle 1. Make and type: License No.: Direction of travel:

	Age	Sex
Name and address of driver		
Name and address of owner		

IF ANY OTHER VEHICLE WAS INVOLVED

Vehicle 2. Make and type: License No.: Direction of travel:

	Age	Sex
Name and address of driver		
Name and address of owner		

Cause (description) of accident: Shot during riot at 116th & Burley.

Names of witnesses	Addresses	Phone No.
1.		
2.		
3.		

Commanding officer: Thos. Kilroy; per McGrath.
Coroner's verdict

(Reverse side of printed form clear)

EXHIBIT 3489

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE, CHICAGO

ACCIDENT REPORT 9TH DISTRICT

Date of report, 5–31–37.

Date of accident, 5–30–37; time, 4:30 p. m.
Name, Patchim, Clyde; address, 4331 Euclid Av., East Chicago, Ind.; age, 34; sex, M; nativity, American; occupation, steel worker; married or single, M.
Place of occurrence: 117th & Burley.
Nature and extent of injuries: Gunshot wound right thigh.
Taken to Burnside Hosp. by unknown person.
Reporting officers: Ptlm. Carney, #6150; J. Mulqueen, #2430.
Who was notified?

GIVE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IF VEHICLE WAS INVOLVED

Vehicle 1. Make and type: License No.: Direction of travel:

	Age	Sex
Name and address of driver		
Name and address of owner		

IF ANY OTHER VEHICLE WAS INVOLVED

Vehicle 2. Make and type: License No.: Direction of travel:

	Age	Sex
Name and address of driver		
Name and address of owner		

Cause (description) of accident: Shot during riot at 117th & Burley Av.

Names of witnesses	Addresses	Phone No.
1.		
2.		
3.		

Commanding officer: Thos. Kilroy; per J. Cannon.
Coroner's verdict

(Reverse side of printed form clear)

EXHIBIT 3490

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE, CHICAGO

ACCIDENT REPORT 9TH DISTRICT

Date of report, 5-31-37.

Date of accident, 5-30-37; time, 5 p. m.
Name, Kenneth Reed; address, 3921 Deal Ave., Indiana Harbor, Ind.; age, 23; sex. M.; nativity, Am.; occupation, laborer; married or single, unknown.
Place of occurrence: 117th St. & Burley Ave.
Nature and extent of injuries: Laceration on head.
Taken to Burnside Hosp. by unknown person.
Reporting officer _____
Who was notified? _____

GIVE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IF VEHICLE WAS INVOLVED

Vehicle 1. Make and type: License No.: Direction of travel:

	Age	Sex
Name and address of driver		
Name and address of owner		

IF ANY OTHER VEHICLE WAS INVOLVED

Vehicle 2. Make and type: License No.: Direction of travel:

	Age	Sex
Name and address of driver		
Name and address of owner		

Cause (description) of accident: Injured during riot at 117th St. & Burley Ave.

Names of witnesses	Addresses	Phone No.
1.		
2.		
3.		

Commanding officer: Thos. Kilroy; per J. Cannon.
Coroner's verdict _____

(Reverse side of printed form clear)

EXHIBIT 3491

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE, CHICAGO

ACCIDENT REPORT 9TH DISTRICT

Date of report, 5-30-37.

Date of accident, 5-30-37; time, 6:30 p. m.
Name, Emil Ricio; address, 9804 Ave. L; age, 24; sex, M.; nativity, Am.; occupation, agitator; married or single, M.
Place of occurrence: Unknown.
Nature and extent of injuries: Gunshot wound below right shoulder.
Taken to So. Chicago Hosp. by unknown.
Reporting officer _____
Who was notified? _____

GIVE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IF VEHICLE WAS INVOLVED

Vehicle 1. Make and type: License No.: Direction of travel:

	Age	Sex
Name and address of driver		
Name and address of owner		

IF ANY OTHER VEHICLE WAS INVOLVED

Vehicle 2. Make and type: License No.: Direction of travel:

	Age	Sex
Name and address of driver		
Name and address of owner		

Cause (description) of accident: Shot during riot at 117th St. & Burley Ave.

Names of witnesses	Addresses	Phone No.
1.		
2.		
3.		

Commanding officer _____
Coroner's verdict _____

(Reverse side of printed form clear)

EXHIBIT 3492

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE, CHICAGO

ACCIDENT REPORT 9TH DISTRICT

Date of report, 5–31–37.

Date of accident, 5–30–37; time, 5 p. m.
Name, Joseph Rothmand;[1] address, 2857 Belmont Ave.; age, 40; sex, M.; nativity, Am.; occupation, none; married or single, M.
Place of occurrence: 117th St. & Burley Ave.
Nature and extent of injuries: Gunshot wound thru the back.
Taken to Bridewell Hosp. by 12th dist. wagon.
Reporting officer
Who was notified?

GIVE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IF VEHICLE WAS INVOLVED

Vehicle 1. Make and type: License No.: Direction of travel:

	Age	Sex
Name and address of driver		
Name and address of owner		

IF ANY OTHER VEHICLE WAS INVOLVED

Vehicle 2. Make and type: License No.: Direction of travel:

	Age	Sex
Name and address of driver		
Name and address of owner		

Cause (description) of accident: Shot during riot at 117th St. & Burley Ave.; died at Bridewell Hospital, 5–31–37.

Names of witnesses	Addresses	Phone No.
1.		
2.		
3.		

Commanding officer: Thos. Kilroy; per J. Cannon.
Coroner's verdict

(Reverse side of printed form clear)

[1] Properly, Rothmund.

EXHIBIT 3493

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE, CHICAGO

ACCIDENT REPORT 9TH DISTRICT

Date of report, 5–30–37.

Date of accident 5–30–37, time, 6:30 p. m.
Name, Jas. C. Row; address, 4405 Sheffield Ave., Hammond, Ind.; age, 28; sex, M; nativity, Am.; occupation, steel operator; married or single, M.
Place of occurrence, 116th St. & Burley Ave.
Nature and extent of injuries: Contusion of left mastoid, abrasion of head.
Taken to Jackson Pk. Hosp. by citizen.
Reporting officer: Howard Doyle, #462.
Who was notified?

GIVE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IF VEHICLE WAS INVOLVED

Vehicle 1. Make and type: License No.: Direction of travel:

	Age	Sex
Name and address of driver		
Name and address of owner		

IF ANY OTHER VEHICLE WAS INVOLVED

Vehicle 2. Make and type: License No.: Direction of travel:

	Age	Sex
Name and address of driver		
Name and address of owner		

Cause (description) of accident: Injured during riot at 116th St. & Burley Ave.

Names of witnesses	Addresses	Phone No.
1.		
2.		
3.		

Commanding officer: Thos. Kilroy; per McGrath.
Coroner's verdict

(Reverse side of printed form clear)

EXHIBIT 3494

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE, CHICAGO

ACCIDENT REPORT 9TH DISTRICT

Date of report, 5–30–37.

Date of accident, 5–30–37; time, 5:45 p. m.
Name, Lewis Sclenik; address, 9733 Ave. "L"; age, 35; sex, M; nativity, Am.; occupation, lab.; married or single, M.
Place of occurrence: 118th & Burley Ave.
Nature and extent of injuries: Laceration of scalp, bruised right arm.
Taken to So. Chicago Hosp. by 5th dist.
Reporting officer: C. Binghman, 1809.
Who was notified? ---

GIVE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IF VEHICLE WAS INVOLVED

Vehicle 1. Make and type: License No.: Direction of travel:

	Age	Sex
Name and address of driver		
Name and address of owner		

IF ANY OTHER VEHICLE WAS INVOLVED

Vehicle 2. Make and type: License No.: Direction of travel:

	Age	Sex
Name and address of driver		
Name and address of owner		

Cause (description) of accident: Injured during riot at 116th & Burley Ave.

Names of witnesses	Addresses	Phone No.
1.		
2.		
3.		

Commanding officer: Thos. Kilroy; per McGrath.
Coroner's verdict ---

(Reverse side of printed form clear)

EXHIBIT 3495

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE, CHICAGO

ACCIDENT REPORT 9TH DISTRICT

Date of report, 5–30–37.

Date of accident, 5–30–37; time, 6:30 p. m.
Name, Peter Simich; age, 30; address, 13240 Burley Ave.; sex, M.; nativity, Am.; occupation, lab.; married or single, M.
Place of occurrence, 116th & Burley Ave.
Nature and extent of injuries: Head injury & tear gas.
Taken to Jackson Pk. Hosp. by citizen.
Reporting officer: Howard Doyle.
Who was notified? ---

GIVE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IF VEHICLE WAS INVOLVED

Vehicle 1. Make and type: License No.: Direction of travel:

	Age	Sex
Name and address of driver		
Name and address of owner		

IF ANY OTHER VEHICLE WAS INVOLVED

Vehicle 2. Make and type: License No.: Direction of travel:

	Age	Sex
Name and address of driver		
Name and address of owner		

Cause (description) of accident: Injured during riot at 116th & Burley Ave.

Names of witnesses	Addresses	Phone No.
1.		
2.		
3.		

Commanding officer: Thos. Kilroy; per McGrath.
Coroner's verdict ---

(Reverse side of printed form clear)

EXHIBIT 3496

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE, CHICAGO

ACCIDENT REPORT 9TH DISTRICT

Date of report, 5-31-37.

Date of accident, 5-30-37; time, 4:30 p. m.
Name, Frank Skultety; age, 22; address, 10630 Mackinaw Ave.; sex, M.; nativity, Am.; occupation, crane man; married or single, S.
Place of occurrence: 117th & Burley Ave.
Nature and extent of injuries: Two gunshot wounds in abdomen.
Taken to Burnside Hosp. by patrol wagon.
Reporting officer: Ptlm. J. Charles, #2754.
Who was notified?

GIVE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IF VEHICLE WAS INVOLVED

Vehicle 1. Make and type: License No.: Direction of travel:

	Age	Sex
Name and address of driver		
Name and address of owner		

IF ANY OTHER VEHICLE WAS INVOLVED

Vehicle 2. Make and type: License No.: Direction of travel:

	Age	Sex
Name and address of driver		
Name and address of owner		

Cause (description) of accident: Shot during riot at 117th & Burley

Names of witnesses	Addresses	Phone No.
1.		
2.		
3.		

Commanding officer: Thos. Kilroy; per J. Cannon.
Coroner's verdict

(Reverse side of printed form clear)

EXHIBIT 3497

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE, CHICAGO

ACCIDENT REPORT 9TH DISTRICT

Date of report, 5-30-37.

Date of accident, 5-30-37, time, 6:30 p. m.
Name, Wm. Stanko; address, 13348 Buffalo Ave.; age, 47; sex, M; nativity, Am.; occupation, striker; married or single, M.
Place of occurrence, 116 & Burley Ave.
Nature and extent of injuries: Gunshot wound on arch & toes of left foot.
Taken to So. Chicago Hosp. by citizen.
Reporting officer: H. Doyle, #462.
Who was notified?

GIVE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IF VEHICLE WAS INVOLVED

Vehicle 1. Make and type: License No.: Direction of travel:

	Age	Sex
Name and address of driver		
Name and address of owner		

IF ANY OTHER VEHICLE WAS INVOLVED

Vehicle 2. Make and type: License No.: Direction of travel:

	Age	Sex
Name and address of driver		
Name and address of owner		

Cause (description) of accident: Shot during riot at 116th & Burley.

Names of witnesses	Addresses	Phone No.
1.		
2.		
3.		

Commanding officer: Thos. Kilroy; per McGrath.
Coroner's verdict

(Reverse side of printed form clear)

EXHIBIT 3498

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE, CHICAGO

ACCIDENT REPORT 9TH DISTRICT

Date of report, 5–31–37.

Date of accident, 5–30–37; time, 6 p. m.
Name, Frank Stenken, address 10435 Ave. J, age, 21; sex, M; nativity, Am.; occupation, lab.; married or single, S.
Place of occurrence: 117th & Burley Ave.
Nature and extent of injuries: Gunshot wound in right leg.
Taken to Burnside Hosp. by unknown.
Reporting officer
Who was notified?

GIVE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IF VEHICLE WAS INVOLVED

Vehicle 1. Make and type: License No.: Direction of travel:

	Age	Sex
Name and address of driver		
Name and address of owner		

IF ANY OTHER VEHICLE WAS INVOLVED

Vehicle 2. Make and type: License No.: Direction of travel:

	Age	Sex
Name and address of driver		
Name and address of owner		

Cause (description) of accident: Shot during riot at 117th & Burley Ave.

Names of witnesses	Addresses	Phone No.
1.		
2.		
3.		

Commanding officer: Thos. Kilroy; per J. Cannon.
Coroner's verdict

(Reverse side of printed form clear)

EXHIBIT 3499

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE, CHICAGO

ACCIDENT REPORT, 9TH DISTRICT

Date of report, 6–1–37.

Date of accident, 5–30–37; time 5 p. m.
Name, Anthony Tagliori; address, 615 E. 74th St.; age, 26; sex, M.; nativity, Italian; occupation, laborer; married or single, M.
Place of occurrence, 116th St. & Burley Ave.
Nature and extent of injuries: Gunshot wound thru bowel; dead.
Taken to So. Chicago Hosp. by unknown.
Reporting officer
Who was notified?

GIVE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IF VEHICLE WAS INVOLVED

Vehicle 1. Make and type: License no.: Direction of travel:

	Age	Sex
Name and address of driver		
Name and address of owner		

IF ANY OTHER VEHICLE WAS INVOLVED

Vehicle 2. Make and type: License no.: Direction of travel

	Age	Sex
Name and address of driver		
Name and address of owner		

Cause (description) of accident: Gunshot wound received during riot at 116th St. & Burley Ave.

Names of witnesses	Addresses	Phone no.
1.		
2.		
3.		

Commanding officer: Thos. Kilroy; per McGrath.
Coroner's verdict

(Reverse side of printed form clear)

Exhibit 3500

Department of Police, Chicago

Accident report, 9th district

Date of report, 5–31–37.

Date of accident, 5–30–37; time, 5:10 p. m.
Name, Lee, Tisdale; address, 5624 State St.; age, 50; sex, M.; nativity, Am.; occupation, Lab.; married or single, M.
Place of occurrence: 117th & Burley Ave.
Nature and extent of injuries: Gunshot wound left lower leg, right thigh, & broken femur.
Taken to Bridewell Hosp. by 12th dist.
Reporting officers: Greusen & Berry.
Who was notified?

Give Following Information if Vehicle Was Involved

Vehicle 1. Make and type: License no.: Direction of travel:

	Age	Sex
Name and address of driver		
Name and address of owner		

If Any Other Vehicle Was Involved

Vehicle 2. Make and type: License no.: Direction of travel:

	Age	Sex
Name and address of driver		
Name and address of owner		

Cause (description) of accident: Shot during riot at above.

Names of witnesses	Addresses	Phone no.
1.		
2.		
3.		

Commanding officer: Thos. Kilroy; per J. Cannon.
Coroner's verdict

(Reverse side of printed form clear)

Exhibit 3501

Department of Police, Chicago

Accident report, 9th district

Date of report, 5–30–37.

Date of accident, 5–30–37; time, 5:40 p. m.
Name, Doe, Mary (refused to give any information); address, unknown; sex, F.; nativity, Amer.; occupation, married or single, M.
Place of occurrence: 116th & Burley Ave.
Nature and extent of injuries: Scalp wound on upper left side of forehead.
Taken to Burnside Hosp. by 11th dist. wagon.
Reporting officer: F. Gallagher, #1868.
Who was notified?

Give Following Information if Vehicle was Involved

Vehicle 1. Make and type: License no.: Direction of travel:

	Age	Sex
Name and address of driver		
Name and address of owner		

If any Other Vehicle was Involved

Vehicle 2. Make and type: License No.: Direction of travel:

	Age	Sex
Name and address of driver		
Name and address of owner		

Cause (description) of accident: Injured during riot at Republic Steel Co., 116th & Burley Ave.

Names of witnesses	Addresses	Phone No.
1.		
2.		
3.		

Commanding officer: Thos. Kilroy; per McGrath.
Coroner's verdict

(Reverse side of printed form clear)

EXHIBIT 3502

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE, CHICAGO

ACCIDENT REPORT 9TH DISTRICT

Date of report, 5-30-37.

Date of accident, 5-30-37; time, 7:10 p. m.
Name, Doe, Mary; address, unknown; age, 32; sex, ———; nativity, Amer.; occupation, housewife; married or single, M.
Place of occurrence: 117th & Burley Ave.
Nature and extent of injuries: Scalp wound on left side of forehead.
Taken to Burnside Hosp. by unknown.
Reporting officer: See 4456.
Who was notified?

GIVE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IF VEHICLE WAS INVOLVED

Vehicle 1. Make and type: License No.: Direction of travel:

	Age	Sex
Name and address of driver		
Name and address of owner		

IF ANY OTHER VEHICLE WAS INVOLVED

Vehicle 2. Make and type: License No.: Direction of travel:

	Age	Sex
Name and address of driver		
Name and address of owner		

Cause (description) of accident; injured during riot at Republic Steel, 116th & Burley Ave.

Names of witnesses	Addresses	Phone no.
1.		
2.		
3.		

Commanding officer: Thos. Kilroy; per McGrath.
Coroner's verdict

(Reverse side of printed form clear)

EXHIBIT 3503

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE, CHICAGO

ACCIDENT REPORT 11TH DISTRICT

Date of report, 5-30-37.

Date of accident, 5-30-37; time, 4:30 p. m.
Name, Doe, Mary; address, unknown; age, 32; sex, F.; nativity, Mex.; occupation, housewife; married or single, M.
Place of occurrence: 117th & Burley Ave.
Nature and extent of injuries: Laceration on side of forehead.
Take to Burnside Hosp. by unknown.
Reporting officers: Burke & Charles, 11th dist.
Who was notified?

GIVE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IF VEHICLE WAS INVOLVED

Vehicle 1. Make and type: License No.: Direction of travel:

	Age	Sex
Name and address of driver		
Name and address of owner		

IF ANY OTHER VEHICLE WAS INVOLVED

Vehicle 2. Make and type: License No.: Direction of travel:

	Age	Sex
Name and address of driver		
Name and address of owner		

Cause (description) of accident: Participant in riot at 117th & Burley Ave.

Names of witnesses	Addresses	Phone No.
1.		
2.		
3.		

Commanding officer: Wm. L. Stapleton; per Wragg.
Coroner's verdict

(Reverse side of printed form clear)

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EXHIBIT 3504

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE, CHICAGO

ACCIDENT REPORT 9TH DISTRICT

Date of report, 5-30-37.

Date of accident, 5-30-37; time, 5 p. m.
Name, James Wunk; address, 13044 Houston Ave.; age, 48; sex, M.; nativity, Am.; occupation, hooker; married or single, M.
Place of occurrence: 117th St. & Burley Ave.
Nature and extent of injuries: Gunshot wound in right side.
Taken to Burneside Hosp. by unknown person.
Reporting officers: Sgt. Anderson, #481; Ptlm. Charles, #2754.
Who was notified?

GIVE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IF VEHICLE WAS INVOLVED

Vehicle 1. Make and type: License No.: Direction of travel:

	Age	Sex
Name and address of driver		
Name and address of owner		

IF ANY OTHER VEHICLE WAS INVOLVED

Vehicle 2. Make and type: License: Direction of travel:

	Age	Sex
Name and address of driver		
Name and address of owner		

Cause (description) of accident: Shot during riot at 116th St. & Burley Ave.

Names of witnesses	Addresses	Phone No.
1.		
2.		
3.		

Commanding officer: Thos. Kilroy; per J. Cannon.
Coroner's verdict

(Reverse side of printed form clear)

PURCHASE OF MUNITIONS BY REPUBLIC STEEL CORPORATION

EXHIBIT 3505

ADDITIONAL PURCHASES OF TEAR AND SICKENING GAS AND GAS EQUIPMENT BY REPUBLIC STEEL CORPORATION, YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO, FROM FEDERAL LABORATORIES, INC., JUNE 1937 [1]

Shipped to—	
Youngstown, Ohio, June 15, 1937	203. 63
Youngstown, Ohio, June 22, 1937	393. 36
For Warren, Ohio, June 23, 1937	1, 080. 00
Do	1, 485. 00
Do	2, 376. 00
Total	5, 537. 99

[1] See also exhibits 1343-A-1343-Q, pt. 14, pp. 5014-5022.

EXHIBIT 3506

INVOICE

FEDERAL LABORATORIES, INC.

PROTECTION ENGINEERING

General Offices & Factory
185 Forty-first St.
Pittsburgh, Pa., U. S. A.

Shipped To: Republic Steel Corporation, Youngstown, Ohio
Sold to:
Shipped Via:
Terms:

Date: June 15, 1937
Our Order No. 34307
Invoice No. 33142
Your Order No.
Date Shipped: 6/14/37
Agent: Baxter
F. O. B.

Item	Quantity	Description of Articles	Unit Price	Amount
1	125	.12 gauge tear gas cartridges	$1. 50	$187. 50
2	12	M-29 billy cartridges, CN	1. 50	18. 00
				205. 50
		10 percent discount on item no. 1		18. 75
				186. 75
		10 percent excise tax on item no. 1		16. 88
				203. 63

EXHIBIT 3507

INVOICE

FEDERAL LABORATORIES, INC.,

PROTECTION ENGINEERING

General Offices & Factory
185 Forty-First St.
Pittsburgh, Pa., U. S. A.

Shipped to: Republic Steel Corp., Youngstown, Ohio

Sold to:

Shipped Via:
Terms: 30 Days

Date: June 22, 1937
Our Order No. 34388
Invoice No. 33200
Your Order No.
Date Shipped:
Agent: Baxter

Item	Quantity	Description of Articles	Unit Price	Amount
1	12	M-39 billies	22.50	270.00
2	72	M-39 billy cartridges, CN	1.50	108.00
3	12	Maces	2.00	24.00
				402.00
		Less 5 percent on 1 and 2		18.90
				383.10
		10 percent excise tax on item no. 2		10.26
				393.36

EXHIBIT 3508

INVOICE

FEDERAL LABORATORIES, INC.

PROTECTION ENGINEERING

General Offices & Factory
185 Forty-First St.
Pittsburgh, Pa., U. S. A.

Shipped to:

Sold to: Republic Steel Corp., Youngstown, Ohio

Shipped via:
Terms: 30 Days

Date: June 23, 1937
Our Order No. 34437
Invoice No. 33226
Your Order No.
Date Shipped:
Agent: Baxter
F. o. b.

Item	Quantity	Description of Articles	Unit Price	Amount
1	100	Grenades, Jumbo Spedeheat, DM 113M	12.00	1,200.00
		Less 10 percent discount		120.00
				1080.00
		For Warren, Ohio		

EXHIBIT 3509

INVOICE

FEDERAL LABORATORIES, INC.

PROTECTION ENGINEERING

General Offices & Factory
185 Forty-First St.
Pittsburgh, Pa., U. S. A.

Shipped to:

Sold to: Republic Steel Corp., Youngstown, Ohio

Shipped via:
Terms:

Date: June 23, 1937
Our Order No. 34387
Invoice No. 33223
Your Order No.
Date Shipped:

Agent: Baxter
F. o. b.

Item	Quantity	Description of articles	Unit price	Amount
1	200	1½-inch caliber long-range projectiles, CN	$7.50	$1,500.00
		Less 10 percent discount		150.00
				1,350.00
		10 percent excise tax		135.00
				1,485.00

EXHIBIT 3510

INVOICE

FEDERAL LABORATORIES, INC.

PROTECTION ENGINEERING

General Offices and Factory
185 Forty-first St.,
Pittsburgh, Pa., U. S. A.

Shipped to: Republic Steel Corp., Youngstown, Ohio.

Sold To:

Shipped via:
Terms: 30 Days

Date: June 23, 1937
Our Order No. 34428
Invoice No. 33225
Your Order No.
Date Shipped:
Agent: Baxter
F. o. b.

Item	Quantity	Description of articles	Unit price	Amount
1	300	1½-inch caliber long-range projectiles, DM	8.00	2,400.00
		Less 10 percent discount		240.00
				2,160.00
		10 percent excise tax		216.00
				2,376.00
		For Warren, Ohio		

DOCUMENTS SUBMITTED BY THE CITY OF CHICAGO

EXHIBIT 3511

EDWARD J. KELLY
Mayor

BARNET HODES
Corporation Counsel

CITY OF CHICAGO

DEPARTMENT OF LAW

511 City Hall—Telephone Randolph 8000

JULY 22, 1937.

Honorable JAMES HAMILTON LEWIS,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: According to press reports the sub-committee of the Committee on Education and Labor submitted a report to the United States Senate relative to the memorial day riot at South Chicago, Illinois, wherein various charges are made against the police department.

If the press reports are correct, this report was made before all the evidence was in. The sub-committee had requested the police department to forward certain documentary evidence which the police department is assembling, together with certain other evidence of impartial observers.

According to the press reports, the police were accused of "excessive force and careless indifference to human life and suffering." These are serious charges to be made by a deliberate body and such a report in the spirit of fair play should not have been made until all the evidence had been adduced and all the parties in interest having been given their day in court. This is a code which is expected of all sportsmen.

The sub-committee asked for information concerning several men who, from the pictures, it appeared carried clubs other than regulation clubs. We have the verified statements of witnesses, both from the police department and impartial observers, that axehandles and pickhandles were carried by members of the rioters while the police were armed solely with regulation batons which are very light clubs, with the exception of three or four plain-clothes men who carried no regulation club, but upon marching out to meet the mob, picked up the first available stick that could be found. After the battle started police officers batons were broken and knocked from their hands and in a few instances they picked up a club which was discarded by the mob or that was wrested from the hands of members of the mob in the ensuing struggle. Isolated incidents like these have been stressed by the subcommittee.

Evidently to support the charge of careless indifference to the wounded they refer to the fact that only five patrol wagons were available to care for the injured. However, the police did not expect that a riot of this kind would result. They had all the patrol wagons that were available from the districts surrounding the vicinity of the riot. These patrol wagons could make several trips to nearby hospitals before additional wagons could be secured from remote districts.

What the sub-committee fails to take into account is that the police had a legal right to be where they were; that under the law a policeman is not required to withdraw but may stand his ground; on the contrary it was the duty of the mob to disperse when ordered to do so.

The witnesses who appeared before the sub-committee, on behalf of the rioters, have attempted to exonerate the members of the mob while condemning the police. It was their contention that the sole purpose of the gathering of the mob was to peacefully picket the plant of the Republic Steel Co. in spite of the fact that the mob numbered by conservative estimates over 2,000 and that the said mob was armed with clubs, slingshots, iron bars and in at least several instances with fire arms.

From a description of the instruments carried by the rioters considerable preparation had been made in fashioning them; for example, there were clubs with razor blades and meathooks nailed to them. They also had improvised ambulances and a First Aid Station to take care of any of their members who might be wounded in the affray which they evidently expected. They also had doctors on the ground. This testimony is not seriously contradicted.

The rioters' witnesses under sympathetic questioning by the sub-committee claim they were in a holiday spirit and were not armed although pictures of the press show the contrary. No opportunity was afforded the police to cross-examine witnesses for the rioters. The police were not given the privilege of volunteering favorable testimony.

We also have in our possession a secret report made to the general staff, by a representative of the National Guard of this state who had an observer present at the meeting that preceded this riot, a copy of which report I am forwarding to you, together with a letter of General Keehn which is self explanatory.[1] The National Guard observer took pictures of rioters while they were being addressed by speakers, who while careful in the use of language so that the actual words might not be deemed seditious or illegal, the gestures, mannerisms and inflections of voices were so staged that they were calculated to be inflammatory and did, in fact, arouse the passions of many of the listeners. These pictures also portrayed rioters marching out from their headquarters to meet the police so armed with murderous weapons yet the witnesses for the rioters contended their object was peaceful picketing. These pictures and report are vital to the defense of the police against the unwarranted accusations which were made against them. However, it is not advisable that men who are engaged in subversive activities against the government should be apprised of the source of this report as the efforts of the military authorities would in the future be seriously impeded.

We are, therefore, asking the good office of yourself and Senator Dietrich to see that this evidence is presented to the Committee or the Senate in such a manner that the source of the same will not be revealed to the general public.

The Coroner's Jury of Cook County, a tribunal charged by law with fixing the responsibility and the cause of death, made an exhaustive investigation and held the police justified in the matter.

Editorials published in the Daily News and Tribune,[2] copies of which I am enclosing, very well state the position of the police of the City of Chicago and the people of this city who are behind them.

The evidence shows that the constitutional guarantee of free speech or the right of assembly has not been interfered with by the police. The constitution does not guarantee to anyone the right to assemble or the right to speak on the private property of another, nor does it give them the right to use public property for this purpose as such a use might be inconsistent with the purposes for which the property was intended. There are numerous federal and state decisions on this point. Neither the right to picket nor the provisions of the Wagner Act or other federal statutes have in any way been violated. On the day of the riot approximately forty pickets were patrolling in front of the gate of the Republic Steel Co. plant. When the police marched out to meet the rioters these men were still picketing and continued to do so during the riot and were still patrolling the premises of the Republic Steel Co. after the riot was over. At no time was there any trouble with pickets; on the contrary, the relationship between the pickets and the police were amicable.

We know that you are interested in defending the good reputation of six thousand members of the Police Department of the City of Chicago. Every opportunity should be afforded the police to present evidence, to abstract the testimony after same is printed and to file a brief before this matter is finally disposed of by the Senate. Report of the Coroner's Jury should also be filed which will not be available for ten days.

We are also forwarding under separate cover other documentary evidence viz., statements of rioters taken by police and affidavits of other witnesses, which we desire to have you present to the Committee or the Senate for this evidence is relevant and material.

We respectfully call your attention to affidavits filed by us on July 1st before the Senate Committee and marked by the Senate reporter "Exhibits 1370 to 1395, inclusive"; also the additional affidavits of police officers, newspaper pictures and sections of the Illinois statutes which were filed before the Committee on Post Office and Post Roads on June 24, 1937 and appear in the record printed for use of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads on pages 262 to 281, inclusive.

The Civil Liberties Committee was to consider the evidence presented to the Post Offices and Post Roads Committee.

Thanking you for your assistance in this matter, I am

Yours very truly,

WILLIAM V. DALY,
Assistant Corporation Counsel.

WVD: EO

[1] See exhibits 3512–3513, pp. 6850–6859.
[2] See exhibits 3563–3567, pp. 6931–6935.

EXHIBIT 3512

HEADQUARTERS THIRTY-THIRD DIVISION

OFFICE OF THE COMMANDING GENERAL

208 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Illinois

JULY 9, 1937.

Honorable JAMES HAMILTON LEWIS,
Honorable WILLIAM H. DIETERICH,
United States Senators from Illinois,
Washington, D. C.

GENTLEMEN: I am advised by Mr. William V. Daly, of the Corporation Counsel's office, who has been in Washington on the hearings relative to the Republic strike, that the City is especially desirous of having a copy of a report made by a representative of the National Guard under our Plan for handling domestic disturbances by the National Guard. This report and photographs attached thereto give facts as our observer saw and heard them.

The reporter was directed to make an impartial report in accordance with the provisions of our Plan so that National Guard officers, in the event they were called to support local authorities, would have the benefits of the preliminary survey of facts and conditions to better prepare them to perform their duties.

I enclose herewith a copy of our "Emergency Plan for Domestic Disturbances." I call your attention to the introduction over my signature, which gives a brief analysis of the purposes. I also call your attention to the General Instructions printed on pages 5 and 6, and particularly page 6 under the caption "Procedure in the Event of Disorders or Disasters," which authorizes "The necessary travel to confer with the local authorities, and to make a personal reconnaissance and estimate of the situation. An immediate report, preferably by telephone, will be made to The Adjutant General, to their immediate superior and to these headquarters, (meaning Division Headquarters.)"

"Commanders performing this duty will receive the pay of their grades together with the necessary travel and living expenses.

"(b) Detailed instructions governing the actual employment of troops will be found in Part II of this Emergency Plan.

* * * * * * *

"5. Reports.

"(a) Commanders reporting on duty under the Emergency Plan will render telegraphic or telephonic reports to the Source of their order, giving the time of their arrival at the scene of the disturbance or calamity, together with the address of their newly established headquarters. Similar reports, giving the strength and time of arrival of troop units, will be made.

"(b) A preliminary report of the situation, and reports of special incidents, will be submitted by telephone, telegraph or mail, as seems advisable under the circumstances, to the immediate superior, or to The Adjutant General if acting directly under his orders. In the latter case, the immediate superior and the Division Commander will be furnished a similar report."

This gives the authority for the survey.

You can appreciate if it is generally understood that these reports and photographs are to become public property, it will undoubtedly interfere with, if not completely destroy any further use of this Plan, which has proven very effective, and has been used in many instances, and in most instances has resulted in preliminary conferences which avoided threatened strikes and other disorders.

It is with the understanding, therefore, that this information is sent you for the good of public service, but as confidential data from this source, which may be used, however, in such manner as you see fit. to promote a correct understanding of the situation, so long as investigators and the National Guard are kept out of the picture.

Naturally we are all anxious to do anything we can to correct any misunderstandings and to serve the general public.

This report is what we call "A Report of Survey." The Plan itself, outlining the action to be taken, follows of course in the event of a call for troops.

Sincerely yours,
ROY D. KEEHN.

Enclosures.

EXHIBIT 3513

STEEL STRIKE, MAY–JUNE 1937, SOUTH CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

[Confidential Military Report]

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, *May 31, 1937.*

Subject: Steel strike observer's report for May 29 and 30, 1937
To:

In accordance with Special Order No. 1, dated May 29, 1937 and verbal additions thereto, I am transmitting herewith my report as observer covering Saturday, May 29, and Sunday, May 30, 1937. This report consists of the following:

1. Three pages of preliminary survey of South Chicago district.
2. Six pages of descriptions covering the mass meeting and riot of May 30.
3. Thirty-six photographs.
4. Miscellaneous pamphlets.

———.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, *Saturday, June 5, 1937.*

Subject: Steel Strike Observer's Report for period May 31,–June 5, 1937, inclusive.
To:

In accordance with Special Order No. 1 dated May 29, 1937, and verbal additions thereto, I am transmitting herewith my second and final report as observer covering tour of duty from May 29th to June 5th, inclusive. This report consists of the following:

1–11 pages of the preliminary survey of South Chicago District immediately following riot on May 30th, and closing with tour of duty ending June 5th by Special Order No. 2, dated June 5th.

2 Attached circulars, photographs, printed matter, newspaper clippings.

———.

PRELIMINARY SURVEY OF SOUTH CHICAGO DISTRICT STEEL STRIKE MAY AND JUNE 1937

In addition to orders received from the White Plan,[1] this observer was instructed to make the preliminary survey without disclosing his identity as a National Guard Officer. In view of the police lines, picket lines, company police lines and pickets, and CIO organizers found at the strike headquarters and CIO headquarters and various meeting places, it became necessary that the observer be admitted through the various lines by the assumption that he was an independent writer covering the strike situation. When writers and reporters were not permitted to attend strike meetings, the observer was accepted as a sympathizer or spectator. Under this plan the following information and facts were obtained. Evidence confirming these observations are attached in the form of photographs, printed matter and newspaper clippings:

The following South Chicago plants are closed:
Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company
The Republic Steel Company at 79 & Stony Island

Likewise, the following Indiana Harbor, Indiana plants are closed:
Inland Steel Company
Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company of Indiana Harbor

All of these plants were being picketed by pickets with placards reading:
"We demand collecting bargaining
"In Union there is strength
"Organized steel workers under the Wagner Act don't scab
"We demand collective bargaining with a union contract under the CIO"
"Support the strike"

and many others.

All the above plants were completely shut down and well protected by City police patrolling the fence lines.

[1] This plan was not supplied to the committee.

THE REPUBLIC STEEL PLANT AT 118TH AND BURLEY WAS IN FULL OPERATION

This plant is bounded by the west by the Calumet River, which is navigable. On the south by adjoining factory and high fence; on the east by a high fence with a single gate in the center, which is the main and only entrance to the plant. The northern boundary is not fenced due to slack piles and the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks entering the plant. This plant is completely surrounded by swamp-land excepting ground directly opposite the gate, which has 12 frame buildings, 4 of which are taverns. The taverns are closed.

TROOPS

If troops are to be moved to this district, it will be advisable to come in from the South, which is west of the river; then east on 130th street; then north to the main entrance. The only other route will be from the north by way of Avenue "O", which runs north and south from 106th street. This northern route would necessitate travel through the congested South Chicago district. Another route would be by use of the Calumet River, which is navigable.

The Republic Steel Company has ample docking facilities.

This plant normally employs 2300 men. There are now 1400 men in the plant, working in regular eight-hour shifts and living in the plant; 100 are colored. They work in three shifts.

On Wednesday, May 26th, about 20 men started demonstration in the plant and marched out shouting "The strike is on—follow us." Everybody out." About 300 followed them and many of the incoming shifts failed to report for work, so that on Wednesday evening, at 11 P. M. there were approximately 1400 employees in the shop and 900 failed to report.

The observer was informed that the Wagner Act is being lived up to, and the only question, or apparent causes for this walkout was the written agreement. The minimum wage is 62½¢ an hour. Of the 1,400 employees in the plant, about 20 are the company's own police department. No extra outside help was being used; all men working were regular employees and were working 40 hours a week. These 1,400 men are being housed in the new wire mill warehouse. Quarters are comfortable. They are sleeping on folding cots and blankets and are fed by commissary or restaurant. The men are allowed to select their own food and the canteens are always open for extra food and supplies for the men. There is a doctor and two nurses in attendance. The morale of the men was very good; they have entertainment, amateur shows, etc., with musical instruments.

The plant is operating 80% capacity. There are about 200 Chicago police inside the gates of this plant. The police department was called by Mr. Hyland, the plant manager. Families and visitors of the men in the plant are permitted to visit the workers in the plant at the gatehouse. Some men reported to work after strike was called. One worker swam the river during the night in order to return to his job.

RIOT ON MAY 30, 1937, NEAR THE REPUBLIC STEEL COMPANY PLANT, 118TH AND BURLEY AVENUE, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

At 3:00 P. M. on May 30, 1937 there was a CIO meeting at Sam's Place which is a combination tavern and picnic ground. Approximately 2,500 persons attended. The meeting was conducted by a tall blond-haired young man, whose first name is "JOE." This meeting place was known as the strike headquarters. This was also a first-aid station, where persons injured in the first clash with the police during this strike were cared for. A Dr. Jacques was in charge. Several private automobiles were marked "First Aid Car Strike Headquarters."

MASS MEETING

The speakers were speaking from an open truck. Mr. "JOE" after explaining the strike situation and that the police had stopped their peaceful picketing, and announced details of the progress of the strike, then introduced a Mr. Krzycki who is a CIO organizer from the Textile Industry in Pennsylvania.

STATEMENTS MADE TO THE PUBLIC BY MR. KRZYCKI

I have come from the battlefields of the East to join you in the front line trenches here at the Republic. Pointing to the smoking stacks of the Republic, he said "They are burning tar paper there and not working; we know there are only 200 men in there." He referred to the smoking stacks by telling the story of the general who defeated his enemy by marching a few men up and down the paraphet. Shaking his fists and refering to Mr. Hyland he frequently repeated "You can't fool us; this is 1937—not 1880—and things are different now, and the day of such things as this is past."

The conductor of the meeting, Mr. "JOE," then proposed a resolution which he had prepared with many "Whereases," which he proposed they send to Governor Horner, asking him to remove the Chicago police from the Republic Steel Company Plant. He also introduced a resolution for the La Follette Commission. Both resolutions were later posted on the bulletin board. The resolutions were unanimously passed. At this time a man in the audience interrupted several times with the statement, "I move we march on to the Republic picket line."

The next speaker was Mr. Fontecchio, CIO organizer of this district.

STATEMENTS MADE BY MR. FONTECCHIO

A few months ago I urged you to vote the straight Democratic ticket. I did not know at that time there were so many rats in the Democratic Party. Nor did I know that the biggest rats of all were right here in Chicago in the form of Kelly and Courtney. There is no strike in Indiana Harbor; it's a picnic; it's too bad Rooney isn't Mayor of Chicago instead of Kelly; this situation could not happen. He then told of the conversation between himself, Mayor Rooney and the Inland Steel officials, whereby the agreement was reached to permit 400 workers to man the coke-ovens of the Indiana Harbor plants to safeguard the city gas supply.

He closed his speech saying "March on to Republic and tell those men working in there to come out; the strike is over, we have won."

EVIDENCE OF PREARRANGED PLAN FOR RIOT

During Mr. Fontecchio's speech, men whom I had seen the night before while visiting the Indiana Harbor picket lines were carrying clubs and going through the crowd in two files. The leader of each saying "All Indiana Harbor men fall in." These men would fall in and the single column would make its way through the crowd. The observer was asked if he were from Indiana Harbor; if so, to get in line.

At this time, two American flags were brought to the platform. Likewise the group of men being gathered as mentioned above, were led from the group and were forming in a column of fours and sixes on the road. It was then announced from the platform that these two American flags would be at the head of the column and everyone should fall in behind in the march on Republic. The bearers of the two flags then took their positions at the head of the column and many of the audience joined the group already in formation on the road. Many men turned back at this point. They had all shouted in passing the resolutions and were now told to get in the column. Those who did not have clubs in their hands, were somewhat surprised at the seriousness of this meeting and some moved away to their cars and their wives standing nearby.

While this column was forming, which was over a block long, many private cars were moved into the field across which the paraders marched. In the previous clash with the police the marchers had gone straight down the road to the plant. This time they formed and started the very same way, but suddenly the head of the column turned right into the field and started across. It is exactly one-half mile from this point to the point where the clash with the police occurred.

This observer proceeded across the field with the head of the column. This field is swamp-land, with the exception of the roadway through the center and the baseball diamond which is half way across the field. Halfway across this field, near the baseball diamond, this observer found a man issuing rocks; the rocks were of flag-stone and were of almost uniform size and had been recently placed there in a pile. As the men passed they were urged to take one. Those carrying clubs in one hand then carried a rock in the other hand, excepting those carrying placards, some of which were nailed on to clubs; baseball bats and bowling pins were also carried. Two young men were wearing football helmets.

On the far corner of this field the police were lined up, apparently in a double rank. After the head of the marchers' column passed the center of the field, there were shouts of "spread out." With that those in the rear ran up on the right of the flag bearers, and when in some semblance of a line, they halted. Likewise, the flag-bearers and leaders halted. It appeared at this time that they would not go any further. Several leaders, one in particular who was a short heavy-set, dark complected Italian stepped between the two flags and urged "Come on; they won't hurt you this time; don't be afraid." And the line moved forward a second time.

The observer, expecting the police would use tear gas and knowing it would be carried to his right, moved to the extreme left of this line of marchers. The line of marchers halted a second time and were required to come back to the road due to the swamp, making the group smaller but more compact, with many people in the rear. At this time practically all spectators who attended the mass meeting were in this field. Women were carrying children and complete families were following. Near the head of the column a group of young women marching and carrying sticks and clubs started up a marching song which the observer did not recognize.

The police line did not move or advance but awaited the approach of the marchers. By this time the marchers had reached the police line, the marchers calling police vile names and referring to them as Kelly's Irish rats. Suddenly men in rear of those in conversation with the police started throwing stones overhead, many falling short of the police line and dropping among the paraders. Immediately following that, about 200 rounds were fired by the police. Many of the police in the second rank were firing overhead and those in the front rank were clubbing the paraders who were likewise clubbing and throwing stones. A few police in the front ranks were firing low into the legs of the crowd.

This observer saw a boy shot down on his right. As the boy was picked up by two other paraders, the observer asked his name and found him to be "Nick Levich." The injured bay stated his name was Nick Levish, that he was eleven years old, and asked this observer to tell his father.

At this point the paraders were running, falling through the swamp on either side of this road, some choking from tear gas, others bleeding from head wounds, women were screaming, men were shouting. By this time automobiles from the strike headquarters, bearing First Aid signs on the wind-shields, dashed into the field bringing back the wounded and dying. While the paraders were running back through this half mile field, the first patrol wagon from the police line was making its way into South Chicago and had to come within a block of this field in so doing. A group of men still choking from the tear gas, some who were injured, dashed across the field and said "Let's get that naddy wagon." The police patrol by a narrow margin escaped this group, with the result that the stones and clubs hurled at it missed their mark. The policemen on the rear step of this patrol wagon were in great danger and required to duck and dodge the stones hurled.

REMARKS MADE BY PARADERS AFTER BEING FORCED BACK BY THE POLICE

"We can't lick them without guns; the only way to get the dirty scabs out of that plant is to burn down the homes of a couple of them so that their families will be out in the street; then they'll come out." "I wish I knew where one of these policemen lived; I'd find his wife and kill her." "Look at the policeman standing on top of the building in the Republic plant; I bet they have machine guns there."

This observer estimated there were approximately 2,000 people in the field at the time the first stones were hurled. The number of men actually engaged in battle with the police is estimated by this observer as 500.

At 6 P. M., this observer proceeded to the Republic Steel plant for the purpose of determining how many police were in this riot and what the casualties were. 200 police were used with 20 injured, two of which were broken arms and one a serious skull injury. The men standing on the buildings of the Republic Steel Company were not policemen with machine guns, but were workers watching the riot.

This observer reported to the executive officer the above happenings at 5:20 P. M., who in turn forwarded the information to the proper channels. At 9:00 P. M., this observer was ordered to report the above happenings to Governor personally, which was done.

PRELIMINARY SURVEY SOUTH CHICAGO STEEL STRIKE MAY AND JUNE 1937

SITUATION IN INDIANA HARBOR, INDIANA

CIO Headquarters and the steel workers strike headquarters are on the third floor of a building on Grand Boulevard, near Broadway. A visit to this office and conversation with CIO leaders there resulted in the following information:

Mr. Fontecchio is the district organizer and the highest authority of the CIO in this region. He is not a local man and originated from coal mining districts of other states. The CIO organization is made up as follows: District or industry organizers who are assisted by the following who are generally local men:

Field Organizers
Lodge Presidents
Lodge Secretaries
Strategy Committee
Picket Committee
Picket Captains and
Pickets

MR. DEWEY MOORE is a CIO field organizer, formerly an employee of the Inland Steel Pland and was discharged for soliciting CIO membership during working hours. The day he was discharged he signed up 40 men; that was about a month ago and he has been organizing ever since. He stated that his job after the strike was settled in their favor would be a permanent one with the union in the capacity of an arbitrator. He said Mr. Fontecchio will be his superior.

MR. MAIHOFER is an employee of the Inland Steel Company and is president of the Inland Lodge No. 2 (the CIO union now being formed in the steel industries are called lodges.) Mr. Maihofer claimed he had 3,000 Inland Steel employees in his lodge, that the initiation fee is three dollars, and monthly dues one dollar. Dues were being collected and receipts given by four women clerks, two of whom were colored. The men are given a button for the month for which their dues are paid, likewise a card. The president of the lodge does not have jurisdiction over the funds. All money is remitted to CIO headquarters general fund. The lodge presidents do not know exactly how many members there are in the lodge of which they are president. When asked to explain this unusual fact, only an evasive answer was given, explaining that so many new members were coming in that it was impossible to keep track of them.

MR. WILLIAM THOMAS is president of the Inland lodge No. 1 that claimed a membership of 8,000 employees. His information was similar to that of Mr. Maihofer.

There are 12,000 employees of the Inland Steel Company, which leaves approximately one thousand not members of either of the CIO lodges of that plant. When asked if that were true, both men indefinitely answered "That's about right."

Many of the pickets, organizers, lodge members, etc., were wearing old buttons which indicated to this observer that they had not paid their dues for the last two or three months. The CIO headquarters in Indiana Harbor, Indiana, as yet have not had any request for financial aid or support from their members. They do furnish from a general fund sandwiches and coffee without charge to their members on duty in the picket lines. The Women's Auxiliary of each lodge is organized and serve in the kitchens, and conduct considerable activity in form of meetings, participation in parades, and as paraders in picket lines.

The Wagner Labor Act is being complied with according to the statements of CIO organizers at the picket lines in front of the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company's Indiana Harbor plant. The only issue or cause of the strike is collective bargaining with a signed agreement.

When asked if they preferred a one year or five year agreement, the field organizers said they were demanding a one year agreement in preference to a five year, their reason being that a one year agreement with collective bargaining would permit them to raise wages every year in the case living expenses should go up. When asked what would be their action if living expenses were reduced, they said their demand for wages would demand the same as the previous year. All organizers answered this question in a like

manner and all disapproved of the five year agreement. When asked what their next step would be after accomplishing their present mission, the reply was "raise wages and improve working conditions." Mr. Maihofer referred to examples of favoritism in the Inland Steel Plant where foremen would give preference to personal friends in filling the desirable jobs.

INDIANA HARBOR, INDIANA CITY AGREEMENT

Mr. Fontecchio, Mayor Rooney of Indiana Harbor, and representatives of the Inland Steel Company, after the first strike threat, met in the Mayor's office and according to Mr. Fontecchio's statement the Mayor first told him the strike could not be called in the Inland Steel plant as well as the Youngstown Sheet and Tube plant, inasmuch as those two plants together through their coke-oven process, furnished the city with its gas supply. Mr. Fontecchio claims that this was an attempt by the Mayor to cooperate with the Steel Company officials in preventing the strike. Mr. Fontecchio's reply was "we'll leave 400 men in the plant to tend the coke-ovens and supply the city with gas, and call the strike anyhow, which was eventually agreed on and done.

PEACEFUL PICKETING IN INDIANA

The picketing of the plants in Indiana is different from the picketing in Illinois plants. To illustrate: pickets in front of the gates in the Indiana Steel plants are in large numbers, say approximately 200 at a gate. The pickets walk in a circle and are continually moving. Inside the circle spectators, sympathizers and strikers are dancing to music furnished by their members or from radios connected to public buildings. In the company police gate-house were company police, city police, CIO organizers and pickets, all mingling, visiting, playing cards and apparently enjoying one another's company. The general atmosphere being that the strike was really called by CIO organizers in Youngstown, Ohio, and would be settled there with the steel officials there and that the actions of persons involved in this local strike were by direction of their superiors on both sides from Youngstown. A large number of pickets are permitted to parade in front of the gates in Indiana, whereas at the Illinois plants only 6 or 8 pickets at a time are permitted. Many of the less-informed strikers and CIO members feel that the cause of the small number of pickets on duty in Illinois, as compared to the number permitted in Indiana, is due to police restrictions and that the Indiana pickets should help the South Chicago pickets to increase their number at the Illinois plants.

INTERVIEW WITH MR. DARROW, EMPLOYMENT MANAGER OF THE INLAND STEEL COMPANY

This man has had experience through fifteen (15) strikes. He claims this to be the most serious and the most unusual. It is difficult for him to understand the logic of points at issue. He stated that the employees are represented by their own various committees in the plant unions, which handle grievances and adjustments of employees on an arbitration basis with plant officials at frequent intervals, and that the only connection the company has with their company union is in the nature of a secretary for purpose of record and accounting of funds, that they collect from their members. He further stated that all his boys who have signed up with the CIO he knows intimately and that the majority of them are fine workmen, and that he regrets the outside influence that apparently has caused them to seek reorganization of their labor affiliations.

He further stated that this plant, the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company, in his opinion, has done more for its workmen, especially during the recent depression than they could possibly have obtained through any organization or lodge affiliations.

VIOLENCE AT PICKET LINES IN INDIANA HARBOR

The only violence observed in the Indiana plants was one incident where two freight cars were being moved into the plant and the pickets thought they were bringing in workmen or storing up supplies. Pickets stopped the train and four people were injured, none seriously. It was later discovered that

the supplies were authorized for the supply of the coke ovens in operation for the gas supply.

A few nights later some activity was noted of shouting and running at the No. 1 Indiana Harbor gate. When an automobile-load of CIO officials drove into the Inland plant grounds, a mob of pickets ran after them shouting and on discovering the error returned to their peacefuly picketing.

The above explanation of conditions in Indiana Harbor had not changed since the first day of the strike. There is no apparent ill-feeling between workers and the steel mills other than their demands for the issues in question and claims of individuals demanding eventual higher wages and better living conditions. The City police in small numbers are guarding the plant property in addition to the Company police. Pickets are more wide-spread in the Indiana plants than in the Illinois plants. They are even picketing the rivers and lake fronts around the Indiana plants by the use of row boats, likewise all railroad gates are picketed. All picket lines are maintained 24 hours a day and operate in shifts.

MASS MEETING WASHINGTON PARK, MONDAY, MAY 31, 1937

The leading speakers were Messrs. Fontecchio and Van Bitner. The wounded Indiana Harbor men, who took part in the Republic Steel riot of yesterday, had place of honor on the speaker's platform. Bandaged heads and hands were proudly shown by individuals in the crowd, indicating their participation in the riot of yesterday.

STATEMENTS OF MR. FONTECCHIO AT THIS MEETING

In contrast to violent accusations and arousing remarks made yesterday in South Chicago prior to the riot, this man opened the meeting by requiring the audience to uncover and bow for one minute in silent prayer for the fallen heroes of the battle for labor at the Republic Steel plant yesterday. Mr. Fontecchio was brief and very subdued in his remarks.

STATEMENTS OF MR. VAN BITNER

With right hand raised, I pledge my life to my union, my country, my God. I further pledge those who fell in the bloody battle of yesterday have not died in vain and that the Chicago police and those responsible for the murder of these people will be dealt with and punished as murderers. The crowd listening, approximately 3000, cheered heartily his statement. Mr. Van Bitner's speech was one of comparing the death of these people to the crucification and national leaders who have been persecuted for their activities on behalf of the laboring people.

It is their plan to honor these dead each year on Decoration Day, eventually becoming a Labor Day celebration.

STATEMENTS MADE BY MR. VAN BITNER TO VARIOUS JUNIOR OFFICERS OF THE CIO ON THE PICKET LINE, IN FRONT OF THE REPUBLIC STEEL COMPANY PLANT, SOUTH CHICAGO, JUNE 1, 1937, 6 P. M.

There were 6 pickets on duty he said, "You will have to get more men to picket this line." He was then informed by one of his junior aides that men were on the way, that they were having trouble getting them. He was then asked by a man from strike headquarters, "When will you have the paraders out of jail?" He replied, "We will have them all out on bond tomorrow." This was Mr. Van Bitner's first appearance in the Republic Steel plant picket line.

He was then asked about the riot. He said he told Governor Horner at the last meeting with them that if he had known they had any intention of crashing through the police line he would have armed them with something more than sticks and stones. He stated further, no demonstration was planned for tonight and he doubted that there would be any before the mass funeral on Thursday afternoon, being held for those killed in the riot.

One of the strike leaders stated to Mr. Van Bitner, the reason there were so few pickets on duty at the Republic plant was because so many of the men were reporting for blood transfusions for the injured.

At 6:30 P. M., this observer reported the statements made by Mr. Van Bitner regarding the increasing the picket line strength, etc., to his executive officer.

The observer then was ordered to report this information to the Division Commander, who in turn ordered him to report at once to Governor Horner personally. The Govenor ordered the observer to contact Commissioner Allman or Captain Pendergast at once. This report of picket increase, men out on bond, and other statements of Mr. Van Bitner were deemed of importance, in view of the recent report given the authorities including the Governor, that 125 truck loads of pickets were enroute from Indiana Harbor, headed for the Republic Steel picket line. These statements of Mr. Van Bitner and the observed evidence corrected this report. The increase in number of pickets at the Republic Steel Company plant was authorized from 8 to 25 by agreement, and it was these additional pickets that were apparently mentioned in this previous report. The increase pickets were 25 instead of 125 truck loads of pickets. The first report of the 125 truck loads was not made by this observer.

MASS FUNERAL OF THREE VICTIMS OF RIOT FROM SOUTH CHICAGO, THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1937

The funeral was without unusual occurrence. CIO leaders were the principal speakers. Crowd estimated at 5,000; spectators were from other Labor organizations, many from American League Against Fascism and many other Labor organizations.

During the riot of Sunday and at this funeral, a group of young persons were observed to wearing a badge, not familiar to this observer. It was a ribbon about 2 inches wide, 3 inches long of red, white and blue. On top of the ribbon was an official seal marked on white paper with a perforation stamp similar to a Notary Public Seal. These young people were extremely active in all demonstrations and activities. Many were selling The Daily Worker.

The funeral of Mr. Reed, one of the marchers killed in the riot, was held Wednesday, June 2d, in Indiana Harbor. No demonstration and it was poorly attended. Fifteen persons escorted the body to the train for burial in the East.

CRITICISM OF THE PRESS

As the result of the newspaper publicity given the riot and the strike in general by the Hearst papers, Chicago Tribune, Daily Times, and Calumet Worker, there is a concerted action against these publications. Very few are being sold in South Chicago and every other statement concerning the strike and riot is one of criticism of these papers. Mr. Hearst and Colonel McCormick were severely criticized and threatened along with Mayor Kelly, Courtney, Allman and other police officials.

Telegrams of sympathy and support from other CIO lodges over the country, including one from Monroe, Michigan, signed by L. L. McDonald, were posted on the wall in CIO Headquarters.

CIO WITNESSES BEING INTERVIEWED

Witnesses for the CIO in connection with the riot were being interviewed at intervals in private session at the Exchange Hotel, 92nd & Commercial Avenue. All witnesses were ordered to report for questioning.

CONDITIONS AT REPUBLIC STEEL PLANT THURSDAY NIGHT, JUNE 3D

The pickets in front of the Republic Steel plant are now walking in a circle as is done in Indiana. The number of pickets have been increased from 8 to 25. Police lines have been removed from 106th & Greenbay Avenue. Police guard has been placed at Power Transformer Station, one-half mile south of Republic Steel plant. Police detailed inside Republic Plant gates have been increased to approximately 400. The workers in the plant are well, somewhat lower in morale than at the first day of the strike. Approximately 100 men have returned since the riot. Two men have left the plant due to illness in their family. Production is still estimated at 80%.

Visitors of the men in the plant are appearing in greater numbers.

A soldier in uniform was observed and questioned. He is an enlisted man from the Infantry at Fort Sheridan. When the strike was called, he came home on three-day leave in uniform. His parents and brothers work in the Republic Plant and live in one of the homes directly opposite the Republic gate. The strikers on first seeing him thought him a National Guardsman and were displeased and disagreeable about his being there in uniform. Two days later, when it had become known he was in the Regular Army, instead of the Guard, they accepted him. His explanation of this in attitude was, "They won't bother the U. S. Government."

SETTLEMENT MEETINGS

No settlement meetings have been held between the local CIO and the plant management. The plant manager, Mr. Hyland, is in frequent communication with Cleveland Company headquarters. Settlement, if and when reached, will be made in Cleveland. No overtures of settlement to or from the CIO organization or other labor organization have been made.

In discussion with several workers out on strike, when asked if they felt that the proceedings and riot at Republic plant had helped or hindered their progress, all claimed they felt they had lost a great deal of ground as of the result. All workers on strike have a few days' pay due them. All closed plants as well as the Republic Steel plant, which is operating, have arranged to pay the men on strike as well as those working in the Republic plant.

SITUATION AS OF MIDNIGHT, SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1937

Situation is unchanged at all plants, CIO headquarters and strike headquarters. The men in the Republic Steel Company plant at 118th and Burley, are in fine spirits and, as a whole, greatly surprised and some displeased at the city action in the stated intention of ordering them out of the plant as unfit for sleeping quarters. Many of the men stated the living quarters are completely satisfactory and, in some cases, better than they are accustomed to. Likewise, the food is satisfactory and ample. No sickness has been reported and more men are returning to work.

STATEMENTS MADE BY WORKMEN IN THE PLANT

"Isn't there any city ordinance that tells a man he can work when he wants to?" "If the city makes us stop sleeping in the warehouse, we will sleep in our cars parked in the plant." Some men have been going to their homes and returning every day without mishap.

Many more visitors are calling at the gatehouse than were the first days of the strike.

SITUATION AT STRIKE HEADQUARTERS AND CIO HEADQUARTERS IN SOUTH CHICAGO, MIDNIGHT, SATURDAY, JUNE 5TH

Very little activity; three men doing clerical work at the strike headquarters and five at CIO headquarters, Eagles Hall, in South Chicago. The next mass meeting is planned for Tuesday, June 8th. Lodge meetings are held frequently and on hourly notice to its members. The "Mr. Joe" referred to in previous reports, has since been identified by this observer as Mr. Joe Weber. Indications are that the management of the Republic Steel plant intends to resist the city order to vacate the plant of its men with legal action.

This observer was relieved from duty as of midnight, Saturday, June 5th.

EXHIBIT 3514

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
County of Cook, ss:

AFFIDAVIT

Ernest R. Snyder being first duly sworn upon his oath deposes and says that: He is the Assistant Superintendent of the Wesley Memorial Hospital located at 2449 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois; that he is the custodian of the records of the hospital and that according to the records Dr. Lawrence Jacques was appointed an assistant to the surgical staff of the hospital on January 1, 1928, and that he continued as an assistant on the hospital staff until December 31, 1933.

Affiant further says that Dr. Lawrence Jacques while an assistant on the staff at Wesley Memorial Hospital received no salary from the Hospital.

Affiant further says that Dr. Lawrence Jacques has not been connected with the Wesley Memorial Hospital since December 31, 1933.

ERNEST W. R. SNYDER.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28th day of July, A. D. 1937.

[SEAL] W. C. BURGESS, *Notary Public.*

EXHIBIT 3515

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
County of Cook, ss:

AFFIDAVIT

JOHN H. RYAN, being first duly sworn deposes and says that:

He is a lieutenant in the department of police of the city of Chicago; that he was detailed to duty at the Republic Steel Corporation plant at 118th street and Burley avenue, Chicago, Illinois, from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M. on May 27, 28, 29 and 30; that on May 27 and 28, approximately twenty pickets bearing signs of the C. I. O. patrolled the vicinity of the main gate of the Republic Steel Corporation through which all employes enter and leave and there was no interference with these pickets; that on Saturday and Sunday, May 30, the plant was picketed by approximately 40 men; that these men were picketing the plant at the time we received word that a mob was advancing on the plant. These men continued to picket when we marched over to meet the advancing mob. They were there during the melee and were still picketing when we marched after the mob had withdrawn. At no time was there any trouble between the men who were acting as pickets and the police officers. I knew some of the pickets personally and they called me by name; others of them would wave. Our relations with the pickets were friendly. Upon receiving word of the advance mob at 4 P. M., I lined up my platoon and ordered them to present batons. I walked along the line of the platoon inspecting batons and ordered them to return batons; all the batons carried by me platoons were regulation ones. On the morning of May 30, 1937 I held a revolver inspection; each men of my platoon was armed with a 38 calibre regulation revolver, either Colt or Smith & Wesson make. This is a procedure we follow at roll call; the ammunition is inspected at revolver practice which takes place monthly. The men purchase their own ammunition which is supposed to be 38 lead bullets. The men, according to regulation, are to carry two extra rounds of ammunition. Some of these batons were lighter in shades than others; the latest issues of batons are natural wood color. None of my platoon carried any club other than the regulation baton. However, I noticed a number of the mob carrying pickax handles.

On May 31, 1937 a man who claimed to be a C. I. O. organizer by the name of Orstrosky, came to the plant. He addressed Lieutenant Moran and myself asking why he could not have more pickets; I asked him how many he wanted; he said fifty. I told him to count how many there were; there were approximately fifty then; I counted at least 47; I said, "how is that?" He said, "O. K." Orstrosky said "Can we have as many as we want"? I said "YES". I then asked him what happened with your leaders yesterday, and he stated that it was mismanaged.

At no time did I give any order to police officers under my command to fire a revolver.

JOHN H. RYAN.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16th day of July, A. D. 1937.

[SEAL] EDWARD SULLIVAN, *Notary Public*

STATEMENTS FROM POLICE DEPARTMENT

[Copies of statements taken by police from persons arrested in riot. Originals in possession of Commissioner of Police.

WM. V. DALY,
Assistant Corporation Counsel.]

EXHIBIT 3516

8th Dist. MAY 30, 1937.

Statement of Hugh McShane made to Lieutenant Thomas O'Donnell, 3rd District, in the 8th District Police Station at 11:30 P. M. May 30th, 1937, typewritten by Steno. Frank Hagedorn, 12th Dist.

Q. What is your name, address, and occupation?—A. Hugh McShane, 3802 Euclid Ave., Indiana Harber, Ind., Platform man in the Yougstown Sheet and Tube Company in Indiana Harber, Ind.

Q. It is my duty to inform you that you need not make a statement unless you wish to, and that any statement you may make will be used against you at some future court hearing—knowing this do you wish to make a statement?—A. Yes.

Q. Where were you this afternoon?—A. At Sam's Place.

Q. What were you doing there?—A. I was there listening to the meeting.

Q. What brought you there?—A. We got told to go there from Indiana Harbor at a C. I. O. meeting there.

Q. Who was the principal speaker?—A. I don't know.

Q. Did you know any of the speakers?—A. A fellow by the name of Bill Anderson.

Q. What did he say regarding the strikers at the Republic Steel & Iron Works, or about the March or Parade?—A. I didn't hear.

Q. Who, if anybody told the marchers where to march?—A. Someone there from the Inland Steel and from the Youngstown Sheet and Tube; The man from the Inland Steel said all men from Inland Steel to get in one bunch; and the men from the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Co., put all his men in one bunch; and a man from the Republic Iron and Steel had his men in a bunch. We were to march and picket at the plant.

Q. Did you see anybody with sticks or clubs?—A. Yes, at Sam's and on the way towards the Republic Iron and Steel Works. At Sam's there was about 25 or more men with sticks.

Q. Did you see anybody throwing stones?—A. Yes, but I did not know their names.

Q. What do you means by a stone?—A. O, about two inches thick and might weigh about a half-pound.

Q. Was there any known lead at the front of the line of march?—A. There might have been but I don't know.

Q. What time did you arrive at the meeting?—A. The meeting started about 4:30 this afternoon; I got there about two o'clock.

Q. What time did the march to the Republic Steel and Iron commence?—A. I imagine about 5 o'clock.

Q. How many people were there at Sam's Place at 2:00 o'clock when you arrived there?—A. I should guess there were about two hundred and fifty.

Q. How many were in the parade, about 4:30 P. M.?—A. About 1,500.

(Signed) HUGH MCSHANE.

(Signed) THOMAS O'DONNELL.

EXHIBIT 3517

Statement taken from Jack Kocolowski, 9235 University Avenue, 10 p. m., May 30th, 1937, in the South Chicago Police Station, 89th & Exchange Avenue by Lieutenant M. Wall, 20th District and written by Secretary Hanley Hallen, 11th District.

Q. What is your name, address, and telephone number.—A. Jack Kocolowski, 9235 University, no phone.

Q. What is your age.—A. 46 years old.

Q. Married.—A. Yes, four children.

Q. What is your occupation.—A. Carman for the Illinois Central Railroad. Worked for I. C. about 18 years.

Q. Are you working now.—A. No, sir. Last time I worked for I. C. was

about six years ago. I worked for North American Car Company about two years. Burnside Steel Foundry for three months. I worked for Naylor Pipe Co. about three weeks. I worked for Calumet Ship Yards for five weeks. That was about four months ago. That is the last job I had.

Q. What time did you arrive at scene of disorder or trouble.—A. About three o'clock.

Q. What time did you attend the meeting at 113th & Greenbay Avenue.—A. I was not there. I swear to God I did not attend.

Q. Was you in the parade.—A. No, sir.

Q. How did you get out to the parade.—A. Street car.

Q. Anybody with you.—A. Myself.

Q. Tell us what you saw and what occurred.—A. About three o'clock I was standing on the sidewalk about a block away from the Republic Steel Company plant. The people in the parade had stopped. Bricks and stones were thrown at the police officers. People in the parade had banners with clubs attached.

Q. Did you hear some shots fired.—A. Yes, sir, but I don't know who fired them.

Q. What else did you see at the riot.—A. Nothing else. Somebody hit me on the head and knocked me out. When I came to I found myself in a patrol wagon. I was taken to a hospital for first aid treatment. Then taken to Bridewell for an examination and then brought to South Chicago Police Station.

Q. Do you belong to the C. I. O.—A. No, sir.

Q. What were you doing there.—A. I was just looking, thats all.

Q. Are you a citizen.—A. First papers. I have been in this country since 1907.

Q. Is there anything else you can tell us about this trouble.—A. No.

Q. If at any future time you are asked the same questions will your answers be the same.—A. Yes.

Q. Why.—A. It is the truth.

Q. After reading this statement will you sign it.—A. Yes.

(Signed) JACK KOCOLOWSKI.

(Signed) MAURICE J. WALL.
(Signed) HANLEY HALLEN.

EXHIBIT 3518

Statement of Jack Sekulich, 64 years, 2208 Broadway, Indiana Harbor, Ind., taken in the South Chicago Police Station, 8:15 P. M., May 30th, 1937. relative to the riot the Republic Steel Co., same date. Taken by Segt. W. J. Ryan, 6th District, present Lieut. M. Wall, 20th District and Ptlmn. Thos. Flynn, 8th District.

Q. State your name, age, address and phone number?—A. Jack Sekulich, 64 years, 2208 Broadway, Indiana Harbor, Ind., no phone.

Q. What is your occupation and by whom are you employed?—A. Construction Laborer, Inland Steel Co., Indiana Harbor, Ind.

Q. How long have you been employed there?—A. Five years.

Q. Are you working at the present time?—A. No, a strike was called May 26th, 1937.

Q. What time were you notified to attend the meeting?—A. This morning, May 30th, 1937, about fifteen minutes to twelve I was told to go to the parade.

Q. Who notified you to go to the meeting or parade?—A. A big man in Indiana Harbor.

Q. Where did he say the parade was going to start from?—A. We were to meet the parade at 112th and Green Bay Ave.

Q. What time did you get to 112th and Green Bay Ave?—A. About 2:00 P. M.

Q. Who was the leader of the parade?—A. I don't know.

Q. What was discussed at the meeting before the parade?—A. He told us to go to the meeting and parade for the people there.

Q. Did you see anyone in the parade carrying any clubs?—A. No, some of them were carrying sticks, with some paper signs on them.

Q. What happened at the riot at the Republic Steel Co.?—A. There were a bunch of kids in the parade we met at 112th and Green Bay Ave. and they started to throw stones at the police and then the fight started after that. The chief with uniform like yours (Meaning Lieut. M. Wall) told them please not to fight and everything would be alright. Then the fight started and I got

hurt, shot in the leg right leg, and was hit on head and afterward was taken to South Chicago Hospital and given first aid.

Q. Can you read and write the English language?—A. No, I cannot.

(Signed) (His X Mark).

Witnesses:
WM. J. RYAN.
THOMAS FLYNN.

EXHIBIT 3519

Statement of Joe Kussos, 3801 Paulowski Avenue, Indiana Harbor, 9:30 p. m. May 30th, 1937 in the South Chicago Police Station by Lieutenant M. Wall, 20th District and written by Secretary Hanley Hallen, 11th District.

Q. What is your name and address.—A. Joe Kussos, 3801 Paulowski Avenue, Indiana Harbor.

Q. How old are you.—A. 38 years old.

Q. Married.—A. Yes. My wife is in the old country. I came to this country in 1913.

Q. Are you a citizen.—A. I have my first papers. I was born in Russia.

Q. Are you working at the present time.—A. Monday was my last day at Youngstown. I am on strike.

Q. What time did you arrive at the scene of the trouble.—A. About three o'clock I did not just the exact time.

Q. What time did you attend the meeting.—A. Eleven o'clock this morning we had a meeting at Victory Hall in Indiana Harbor. About one o'clock we came out of the hall and a Captain of C. I. O. drove us in his auto to the big Meeting close to the Mill in South Chicago.

Q. What time did you attend meeting.—A. It was about 2 p. m. May 30th, 1937.

Q. Who called the meeting.—A. I do not know. I was picked up by the Captain of the C. I. O.

Q. What was Captain's name that drove you to meeting.—A. I do not know.

Q. What was said at the meeting.—A. Some big speakers talked.

Q. What was there names.—A. I do not know their names.

Q. What did he say.—A. He said we will all parade over to the mill.

Q. Did somebody give you a club with a banner on it.—A. Yes, I got a club, with a banner on it.

Q. How many banner clubs altogether.—A. There were lots of them. I never counted them. About fifty I think.

Q. How many were in the parade.—A. About three thousand.

Q. You parade did you not.—A. Yes, I carried a banner in the parade. We paraded to the Republic Steel mill. We stopped and some of the young men started throwing bricks and they were flying in the air. We then were a little afraid and we all started to sing and then somebody started throwing bricks again.

Q. Where were you in the line of parade.—A. In the back, about fifty feet from the front.

Q. What happened then.—A. I smelled gas. I got hit and fell down. Then a police officer picked me up when I came to and brought me to a hospital for treatment. Then they brought me to the Police Station. I had a bump on the back of my head on right side.

Q. Is there anything else you can tell us.—A. No.

Q. If at any future time you are asked the same questions will you answers be the same.—A. Yes just about.

Q. Why.—A. Because it is the truth.

Q. After reading this statement will you sign it.—A. Yes.

(Signed) JOE KUSSOS.

(Signed) MAURICE J. WALL.
(Signed) HANLEY HALLEN.

EXHIBIT 3520

8th District. CHICAGO, *May 30, 1937.*

Statement of Teofilo Gallardo, made in the 8th District of Police Station at 9:37 p. m. May 30th, 1937, typewritten by Stenographer Carl H. Bergstrom, 10th District, made to Patrolman Martin Keenan, 8th District.

Q. What is your name, address, and occupation.—Teofilo Gallardo, 2251 W. Roosevelt Road.

Q. Where are you employed?—A. I am part owner of the Continental Printing Publishing Co., and I am also employed by the El National Mexican Newspaper Co., published in Mexico, as a reporter.

Q. Are you married or single?—A. Single.

Q. Are you a Citizen of the United States?—A. No.

Q. Do you know where you are now?—A. Yes, the South Chicago Police Station.

Q. Do you know why you are here?—A. I was arrested at the Republic Steel Company.

Q. Why were you arrested?—A. After I was struck on the head by somebody I was picked up and put in the patrol wagon.

Q. Did you attend a C. I. O. meeting at Sans Place, 113th & Greenbay Avenue.—A. Yes, as a reporter.

Q. What time were you there?—A. I was there about 2:45 p. m.

Q. What occurred at the meeting?—A. I heard some speakers and after the meeting was over the crowd formed a parade for the purpose of picketing the Republic Steel Plant.

Q. Were you in the parade?—A. No, I was not.

Q. Did you witness the trouble between the Police and the paraders?—A. For a while.

Q. Did you see any of the paraders carrying clubs and stones?—A. I saw some big sticks with signs attached to them and I saw them throwing stones.

Q. Did any of the paraders have any guns?—A. Not that I know of.

Q. Do you know how many of them were carrying clubs?—A. I saw about two hundred of them.

Q. Did you know any of them carrying clubs?—A. I don't know any of those who were in the parade.

Q. When the parade was stopped by the police tell us what happened?—A. I was about thirty feet from the head of the parade when they were stopped. The police started to spread around them and the crowd started to spread too. I heard some shots being fired some stones thrown and the police and paraders started fighting after that I was knocked unconscious and don't remember anything after that.

Q. Did you see any of the paraders throw any stones or use their clubs?—A. After the fight started, yes.

Q. Do you know who these paraders were who threw stones and used their clubs?—A. No.

Q. Who knocked you down?—A. I dont know.

Q. Is there anything else you can tell us about this riot?—A. Thats all I know.

Q. Were you instructed to attend this meeting today?—A. No.

Q. How did you happen to be present at this meeting?—A. I went to take some pictures and write a story for a newspaper for which I work.

Q. Do you belong to the C. I. O.—A. No.

Q. Did the leaders or speakers at the meeting give any instructions to the paraders as to what they were to do?—A. They told the workers to stick together until they won a contract with the company.

Q. This statement is of your own free will?—A. Yes.

Q. It is free and voluntary, without any threats and promises of immunity?—A. Yes.

Q. Can you read English language?—A. Yes.

Q. All you told us here is the truth and if you were asked these questions at some future date would your answers be the same?—A. Yes.

Q. Why?—A. Because they are the facts.

Q. When on reading this statement will you sign it?—A. Yes.

(Signed) TEOFILO GALLARDO.

(Signed) MARTIN KEENAN.
(Signed) CARL H. BERGSTROM.

EXHIBIT 3521

(Copy) MAY 30, 1937.

10th District.

Statement of Pete Simich, 13240 Burley Av., no phone; relative to injuries received on May 30th, 1937, at 117th st. and Burley Av. at about 5:00 p. m. Statement taken at the 10th district station at about 9.15 P. M. May 30th, 1937 by Patrolman G. S. Lynch.

Present: Lieut. Leo Carr, 10th Dist. Ptlmn. Wm. Creighton, 10th Dist.

Q. What is your name, address and telephone number?—A. Pete Simich, 13240 Burley Av. No phone.

Q. What is your age?—A. 30 years old.

Q. Married or single?—A. Married and have two children. 7 years and 5 years.

Q. What is your occupation?—A. Shearman at the 10 inch mill of the Repblic Steel Co., 118th st. and Burley Av.

Q. Are you a member of any union?—A. Yes, the C. I. O.

Q. Tell in your own way just what took place today at 117th st. and Burley Av.?—A. I attended a meeting of the C. I. O. at 113th st. and Greenbay Av. this afternoon about 3 p. m.

Q. What transpired at the meeting?—A. Well, the way I understood the matter somebody in the crowd suggested that everybody march to the plant of the Republic Steel Co., at 118th st. and Burley Av. The speaker then asked the crowd how many were in favor of this and the majority were in favor of it and so everybody started to walk toward the plant. When we got to 117th St. we were stopped by the police. I was standing with the crowd about 20 feet or more from the front and then I heard some noise and some shooting and I turned around and tried to run but the crowd was so thick I could not get away and I fell and got hit on the head and then I got a dose of tear gar and I got up and limped away, and about a block away some citizen in a car picked me up and brought me to the Jackson Park Hospital where I was given first aid, and then the police came and brought me to the station.

Q. Where were you struck?—A. On the back of the head.

Q. Did you see who struck you?—A. Yes, it was a police officer in uniform, but I could not see his face.

Q. Is there anything else you can tell of this affair?—A. No. that is all I know of the matter.

Q. Can you read and write?—A. Yes.

Q. Will you sign this statement?—A. Yes.

(Signed) PETE SIMICH.

EXHIBIT 3522

8th District CHICAGO, *May 30, 1937.*

Statement of Carmine, Bruno, 7704 Avalon Avenue, made to Lieutenant Thomas Donnelly, 3rd District, in the 8th District Police Station at 9:45 P. M., May 30th, 1937, typewritten by Stenographer Frank A. Hagedorn, 12th Dist.

Q. What is your name, address and occupation?—A. Carmin Bruno, 7704 Avalon Avenue, Crane-man, Republic Steel & Iron Company, 79th & South Chicago Avenue.

Q. Are you married or single?—A. Married.

Q. How long have you worked at the Republic Iron & Steel Co.?—A. Since 1922.

Q. Where were you this afternoon?—A. Down at 118th St. and Burley Ave.

Q. What time did you get there?—A. About 3:30 P. M.

Q. Where was the meeting?—A. At Sam's Place.

Q. Where is Sam's Place?—A. About three or four blocks from the plant.

Q. Did you hear anyone talk at the meeting?—A. Yes.

Q. What did they say?—A. They said we will march out to the plant.

Q. Tell us what took place in Sam's Hall.—A. They said to march out and try to go in the steel plant of the Republic Steel & Iron Works.

Q. Who said that?—A. A man from Detroit was at the meeting and said let's march out there. I can't say it.

Q. What took place?—A. There were about two thousand people and we started march over to Republic Steel & Iron Works and when we got there I was about in middle and those in front push back and I fall down.
Q. How much do you weigh?—A. About 225 pounds.
Q. What then?—A. We were going to go in plant but we no get in.
Q. Is this the first parade you walked in?—A. Yes.
Q. Do you know of any other parades of these workers?—A. Yes, one other one.
Q. How did you expect to get in the Republic Iron & Steel plant?—A. The first one to push in and then we follow and try to get men out.
Q. Did you have any stick or carry any stones?—A. Not me.
Q. How did you happen to get the bruises on your head?
A. I was in the middle of the march and when front ones got push back I fall down and I was hit by a policeman when I get up. Some shots were fired and I fall down on ground again; then I get up and policeman pushed me and hit me.
Q. Did you see policemen shoot with their revolvers?—A. No, I hear shots fired.
Q. What then?—A. Police put me in patrol and bring me to a hospital.
Q. Anything else.—A. Nothing.
Q. Is this statement true?—A. Yes, it is the truth.
Q. Is this statement made free and voluntary and without any promises of reward or immunity or any other inducement whatsoever?—A. Yes.
Q. Will you sign this statement?—A. Yes.

(Signed) CARMINE BRUNO.

(Signed) THOMAS J. O'DONNELL.

EXHIBIT 3523

8th District

CHICAGO, *May 30, 1937.*

Statement of John Sorak, made in the 8th District Police Station at 9:40 P. M. May 30th, 1937, typewritten by Stenographer Carl H. Bergstrom, 10th District., Made to Patrolman Martin Keenan, 8th Dist.

Q. What is your name, address and occupation?—A. John Sorak, 8813 Buffalo Ave., Youngstown Sheet and Tube Co.
Q. What is your age?—A. 44 years.
Q. Are you married or single?—A. Married.
Q. Where are you employed at the present time?—A. I am not employed now, I am on strike from the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Co.
Q. Are you a citizen?—A. Yes.
Q. How long are you a citizen?—A. Since 1918.
Q. Do you know where you are now?—A. Yes, South Chicago Police Station.
Q. Do you know why you are here?—A. Yes, I am in for marching in front of the Republic Steel Plant.
Q. Did you attend the meeting at Sam's Place, 113th and Green Bay?—A. Yes.
Q. What time were you there?—A. I was there at 3 O'Clock and the speaking was over at 4 O'Clock.
Q. What occurred at the meeting?—A. I was too far away from the speakers and couldn't hear what they were saying.
Q. Who was the leader?—A. Joe Esposito.
Q. When the meeting was over who ordered the parade?—A. Everybody, I believe.
Q. What was said?—A. We were to march up to the front of the plant.
Q. Where were you in the parade when you were stopped by the police?—A. I was about the middle.
Q. Did you have any clubs or stones in your hands?—A. No, I did not.
Q. Did you see any of the other marchers have clubs or stones?—A. Yes there were some of them having clubs and stones.
Q. Do you know who they were?—A. No, I don't.
Q. About how many had clubs and stones?—A. There were so many I could not count them.
Q. Did you see any of the marchers with guns?—A. No sir.
Q. They could have them without you knowing it?—A. Yes, maybe they had but I didn't see them.
Q. When the parade was stopped by the police just tell us in your own words what happened?—A. I heard some shots fired, when the men started

to run back they knocked me down, there was a man lying on the ground and I helped pick him up, then I was arrested.
Q. Did you see any of the paraders throw and clubs or stones or use their clubs?—A. Yes, I seen some but I don't know who there are.
Q. Just what were they doing?—A. I cannot tell you, I got knocked down.
Q. Who knocked you down?—A. It must have been one of the paraders, they were running back.
Q. Is that all you can tell us of the riot?—A. That's all I can say.
Q. Were you instructed to attend the meeting today?—A. Yes, by the C. I. O. by the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Co.
Q. Were you told what to do at the meeting?—A. No sir.
Q. This statement is of you own free will?—A. Yes sir.
Q. It is free and voluntary, without any threats or promises of immunity?—A. Yes.
Q. Can you read the English language?—A. Yes, sir.
Q. All you told us here is the truth and if you were asked these questions at some future date would your answers be the same?—A. Yes, sir.
Q. Why?—A. Because this is the truth.
Q. When on reading this statement will you sign it?—A. Yes.

(Signed) JOHN SORAK.

(Signed)
MARTIN KEENAN.
CARL H. BERGSTROM.

EXHIBIT 3524

Statement of Clarence Biscan, 23 yrs. 9804 Avenue L, Soc. Chicago 6565 Taken in the South Chicago Police Station, about 9.30 p. m. May 30th, 1937, relative to riot at the Republic Steel Co., 118th and Burley Av. about 3:00 p. m. May 30th, 1937. Taken by Sergt. Wm. J. Ryan, 6th District. Present Ptlmn, Thos. Flynn, 8th District.

Q. State your name, age, address, and phone number.—A. Clarence Biscan, 23 yrs. 9804 Ave L. So. Chicago 6565.
Q. What is your occupation and by whom are you employed?—A. Boat laborer at the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Co.
Q. How long have you been employed there?—A. Since April 22d, 1937.
Q. Are you working at the present time?—A. No.
Q. Why Not?—A. I am out on strike.
Q. Were you notitfied to appear at a meeting today?—A. Yes.
Q. Who notitfied you to be at this meeting?—A. At a meeting Friday, May 28, 1937, at Eagles Hall, 9235 Houston Av. we were told to go to a meeting at 113th and Green Bay Av. by the man who spoke at Eagles Hall. I do not know his name. I went to the meeting at 113th and Green Bay Av. and there was told by a speaker there to attend a big meeting at the same place 113th and Green Bay Av. on Sunday, May 30th, 1937 at 2.30 P. M. I attended this meeting on Sunday.
Q. What was discussed at the meeting on Sunday?—A. I don't know.
Q. Who was the leader or speaker at the meeting today?—A. I don't know.
Q. At what time did the parade start from there to go to the Republic Steel Co.'s plant?—A. About 4.30 p. m.
Q. How many were in that parade?—A. About 5,000 people.
Q. Did you carry a club in that parade?—A. No.
Q. Did you see anyone with a club in the parade at any time?—A. Yes, I seen lots of them.
Q. When did you first notice anyone with clubs in the parade?—A. I noticed them at the time of the meeting at Sam's place, 113th and Green Bay Av.
Q. Now tell in your own way just what happened after you paraded away from the meeting place?—A. From 113th and Green Bay Av. we cut southwest across the field west of Green Bay Av. I was in about the middle part of the parade and when I got to about three-fourths of the way to where the police were the riot started. I seen all the men from in front of me running back and I started to run back too, and while running I was shot in the right ankle. After arriving back at the meeting place I went to the first aid room in Sam's place and they put peroxide

on my ankle and I helped to take two other men to the hospital for first aid and also received first aid there myself. I was arrested at the hospital.

Q. Were you aware of the fact that there was a first-aid station in Sam's Place, before the parade started for the Republic Steel Co.'s plant?—A. Yes.

Q. How did you know there was a first-aid station there?—A. There was a sign on the outside of the building.

Q. Do you know what purpose that first aid station was placed there for?—No.

Q. Didn't anybody tell you it was there and the purpose of it?—A. No.

Q. Were you, at any time, given any instructions what to do during the parade?—A. No.

Q. Are you a member of the C.I.O.?—A. Yes.

Q. Have you a membership card?—A. Yes, but I have not got it with me.

Q. Do you belong to any other organizations?—A. No.

Q. Can you read and write the English language?—A. Yes.

Q. If, after reading this statement, you are satisfied that it is the same as you have told it to us, will you sign this statement?—A. Yes.

(Signed) CLARENCE BISCAN.

Witnesses:
WM. J. RYAN.
THOMAS FLYNN.

EXHIBIT 3525

[Copy]

8th District.

CHICAGO, *May 30, 1937.*

Statement of Ada Leder, made in the 8th District Police Station at 7:15 P. M., May 30th, 1937, typewritten by Steno. Frank A. Hagedorn, 12th Dist., Made to Patrolman Martin Keenan, 8th District.

Q. What is your name, address, and occupation?—A. Ada Leder, 2000 W. Roosevelt Road, Office Worker.

Q. What is your age?—A. 22.

Q. Are you married or single?—A. Married.

Q. Where are you employed at the present time?—A. I am unemployed now.

Q. What was your last place of occupation?—A. In New York.

Q. Do you know where you are now?—A. South Chicago Police Station.

Q. Do you know why you are here?—A. Yes.

Q. Why are you here?—A. I was just standing on Burley Ave. between 117th and 118th Streets.

Q. Are you acquainted around 118th and Burley Ave.?—A. No, I'm not.

Q. How long have you lived in Chicago?—A. Five years.

Q. How did you get out to 118th and Burley Ave.?—A. Private car.

Q. Whose car?—A. A friend of my husband's.

Q. Do you know his name?—A. Mr. Irving Block, whose address I do not know.

Q. What time did you arrive at South Chicago?—A. About 2:30 P. M. this afternoon I was out at a C. I. O. meeting held out on Green Bay Avenue.

Q. Have you ever been arrested before?—A. No.

Q. Are you a member of the C. I. O.?—A. No; my husband is.

Q. What is the occupation of your husband?—A. My husband is employed by the Republic Iron & Steel Co. in the ovens.

Q. Was this meeting planned or did you go out there by accident?—A. No, we planned to go out there.

Q. How long has your husband been employed by the Republic Iron & Steel Co.—A. O, about five years.

Q. What time was the C. I. O. Meeting over?—A. I was seated in somebody else's car around 118th and Burley Ave.

Q. Was there a parade formed after the C. I. O. meeting.—A. Yes.

Q. Were you in the parade?—A. Yes I was.

Q. How far did you parade?—A. They were quite scattered—about three thousand people—we paraded several blocks.

Q. Where was the parade bound for?—A. Bound for the plant of the Republic Iron & Steel plant.

Q. What were the paraders going to accomplish at the Republic Iron & Steel plant?—A. They wanted to walk through the plant and get the boys to come out of the plant.

Q. What were these C. I. O. workers carrying?—A. Signs nailed to sticks.

Q. What was written on the signs?—A. "According to the Wagner Act the strikers were entitled to collective bargaining"—"Don't scab on your brother".

Q. Was the parade peaceful?—A. Yes.

Q. Did the paraders enter the plant?—A. No.

Q. Why didn't they enter?—A. The police were standing near the plant and stopped them.

Q. Where were you in the parade?—A. About the center.

Q. What happened? Tell us in your own way.—A. I was in the middle of the parade toward the right hand side and I noticed people were running, falling down to the ground; I heard some shots; I stood, I didn't want to fall down because I am five months pregnant. Then I got hit across the buttocks and then I realized that if I did not throw myself on the ground I would be badly hurt. One of the police was very nice; he said don't hit her; I did not want to lie on the ground because I was afraid I might be trampled on. The same police officer took me aside and said you stay with me and then I was put in a patrol wagon and sent to the South Chicago Police Station.

Q. I notice you have a bandage on right ring finger—did that injury occur while in the parade this afternoon out at the Republic Iron & Steel plant?—A. That happened about five months ago, I ran a nail in it.

Q. Does your finger bother you now?—A. Yes it does; I have been having medical attention for it.

Q. Did you notice anyone in your ranks throw any missiles at the police?—A. No.

Q. Did anyone in your ranks stones or clubs in their hands?—A. Yes, they had some stones, but they did not have any clubs.

Q. Did you have any stones?—A. Yes, I had a little stone, but I did not use it.

Q. Was your husband in the parade?—A. Yes.

Q. Is there anything else you want to say in this statement?—A. Yes, there is. I was standing with a group of girls "Solidarity Forever".

Q. What happened then?—A. When we were singing the riot took place.

Q. Do you belong to any Communistic organization?—A. No.

Q. Do you attend any Communistic meetings?—A. No, I don't, but I read radical literature.

Q. Do you belong to any organization interested in labor unions?—A. No, I don't, but I belong to the Women's Auxiliary of the C. I. O.

CORONER'S VERDICT

EXHIBIT 3526

JULY 1937.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, *County of Cook, ss.*

173090 CORONER'S VERDICT 231 #6 OF JUNE

An Inquisition was taken for the People of the State of Illinois, at Cook County Morgue, and in the City of Chicago, in said County of Cook, Criminal Court Building, on the 13-14-15-16-19-20 days of June-July, A. D. 1937, before me, FRANK J. WALSH, Coroner, in and for said County, upon view of the body of ANTHONY TAGLIERI then and there lying dead upon the oaths of six good and lawful men of the said County, who, being duly sworn to inquire on the part of the People of the State of Illinois into all circumstances attending the death of said dead body and how and what manner, and by whom or what, and when and where the said dead body came to its death, do say, upon their oaths, as aforesaid, that the said dead body now or then lying dead at Cook County Morgue, in said City of Chicago, County of Cook, State of Illinois, came to its death on the 1st day of June, A. D. 1937, in the South Chicago Hospital from a bullet wound of the abdomen, caused when the deceased was struck by a bullet fired from a gun held in the hand of an unknown police officer during a riot that started when a large body of strikers and strike sympathizers, numbering approximately 1500 to 2000 persons, many of whom were carrying clubs or missiles, attempted to force their way through a police line,

apparently intending to enter the plant of The Republic Steel Corporation, located in South Chicago, Illinois. This occurrence took place on May 30, 1937, about 4:30 p. m.

From the testimony presented we, the jury, believe this occurrence to be justifiable homicide.

In testimony whereof, the said Coroner, and the jury of this inquest have hereunto set their hands the day and year aforesaid.

HENRY VALA, *Foreman.*
T. BAILEY.
IRVING DAVIS.
JAMES KEANE.
F. BROWN.
CHAS. RICKLEFS.
FRANK J. WALSH, *Coroner.*
By JAMES J. WHALEN, *Deputy.*

Age 26–10–24 years.

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
County of Cook, ss.

I, FRANK J. WALSH, Coroner of Cook County, in the State aforesaid Do Hereby Certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the verdict in the matter of the Inquest held on the body of Anthony Taglieri, deceased, which was rendered on the 20 day of July, A. D. 1937, as appears from the Records of my office.

Witness my hand and seal at Chicago, in said County, this 23 day of July A. D. 1937.

FRANK J. WALSH, *Coroner.* [SEAL].

No. 231. Inquest No. 173090. On the Body of Anthony Taglieri, June 15, July 14–15 16 19 20, 1937.

Deputy coroner—note:—PRINT the name of deceased above. DO NOT write it.

No coroner's fee collected.

Exhibit 3527

JULY 1937.

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
County of Cook, ss.

173087

CORONER'S VERDICT 228 #142 OF MAY

An Inquisition was taken for the People of the State of Illinois, at Cook County Morgue and in the City of Chicago, in said County of Cook, Criminal Court Building on the 31 day of May, 15 day of June, 14–15–16–19–20 days of July, A. D. 1937, before me, FRANK J. WALSH, Coroner, in and for said County, upon view of the body of SAM R. POPOVICH then and there lying dead upon the oaths of six good and lawful men of the said County, who, being duly sworn to inquire on the part of the People of the State of Illinois into all circumstances attending the death of said dead body and how and what manner, and by whom or what, and when and where the said dead body came to its death, do say, upon their oaths, as aforesaid, that the said dead body now or then lying dead at Cook County Morgue, in said City of Chicago, County of Cook, State of Illinois, came to its death on the 30th day of May, A. D. 1937, in a prairie located at 117th and Burley Avenue, from bullet wound of the head, caused when the deceased was struck by a bullet fired from a gun held in the hand of an unknown police officer during a riot that started when a large body of strikers and strike sympathizers, numbering approximately 1500 to 2000 persons, many of whom were carrying clubs or missiles, attempted to force their way through a police line, apparently intending to enter the plant of The Republic Steel Corporation, located in South Chicago, Illinois. This occurrence took place on May 30, 1937, about 4:30 p. m.

From the testimony presented we, the jury, believe this occurrence to be justifiable homicide.

In testimony whereof, the said Coroner, and the jury of this inquest have hereunto set their hands the day and year aforesaid.

HENRY VALA, *Foreman.*
T. BAILEY.
IRVING DAVIS.
JAMES KEANE.
F. BROWN.
CHAS. RICKLEFS.
FRANK J. WALSH, *Coroner,*
By JAMES J. WHALEN, *Deputy.*

Age about 45 years.

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
County of Cook, ss.

I, FRANK J. WALSH, Coroner of Cook County, in the State aforesaid Do Hereby Certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the verdict in the matter of the Inquest held on the body of Sam R. Popovich deceased, which was rendered on the 20 day of July, A. D. 1937, as appears from the Records of my office.

Witness my hand and seal at Chicago, in said County, this 23 day of July A. D. 1937.

FRANK J. WALSH, *Coroner.* [SEAL].

No. 228. Inquest No. 173087. On the Body of Sam R. Popovich, May 31 June 15 July 14 15 16 19 20, 1937.

Deputy coroner—note:—PRINT the name of deceased above. DO NOT write it.

No coroner's fee collected.

EXHIBIT 3528

JULY 1937.

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
County of Cook, ss.

173087

CORONER'S VERDICT 219 #73 OF JUNE.

An Inquisition was taken for the People of the State of Illinois, at Criminal Court Building, in the City of Chicago, in said County of Cook, on the 14–15–16–19–20 days of July, A. D. 1937 before me, FRANK J. WALSH, Coroner, in and for said County, upon view of the body of Leo Francisco then and there lying dead upon the oaths of six good and lawful men of the said County, who, being duly sworn to inquire on the part of the People of the State of Illinois into all circumstances attending the death of said dead body and how and what manner, and by whom or what, and when and where the said dead body came to its death, do say, upon their oaths, as aforesaid, that the said dead body now or then lying dead at Cook County Morgue, in said City of Chicago, County of Cook, State of Illinois, came to its death on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1937, in the Jackson Park Hospital from a thru and thru bullet wound of the abdomen, caused when the deceased was struck by a bullet fired from a gun held in the hand of an unknown police officer during a riot that started when a large body of strikers and strike sympathizers, numbering approximately 1500 to 2000 persons, many of whom were carrying clubs or missiles, attempted to force their way through a police line, apparently intending to enter the plant of The Republic Steel Corporation, located in South Chicago, Illinois. This occurrence took place on May 30, 1937, about 4:30 p. m.

From the testimony presented we, the jury, believe this occurrence to be justifiable homicide.

In testimony whereof, the said Coroner, and the jury of this inquest have hereunto set their hands the day and year aforesaid.

HENRY VALA, *Foreman.*
T. BAILEY.
IRVING DAVIS.
JAMES KEANE.
F. BROWN.
CHAS. RICKLEFS.
FRANK J. WALSH, *Coroner,*
By JAMES J. WHALEN, *Deputy.*

Age 17—1—28 years.

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
County of Cook, ss:

I, FRANK J. WALSH, Coroner of Cook County, in the State aforesaid Do Hereby Certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the verdict in the matter of the Inquest held on the body of Leo Francisco, deceased, which was rendered on the 20 day of July, A. D. 1937, as appears from the Records of my office.

Witness my hand and seal at Chicago, in said County, this 23 day of July, A. D. 1937.

FRANK J. WALSH, *Coroner.* [SEAL]

No. 219. Inquest No. 173078. On the Body of Leo Francisco July 14, 15, 16, 19, 20, 1937.

Deputy coroner—note.—PRINT the name of deceased above. DO NOT write it.

No coroner's fee collected.

EXHIBIT 3529

JULY 1937.

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
County of Cook, ss:

173088 CORONER'S VERDICT 229

An Inquisition was taken for the People of the State of Illinois, Cook County Morgue and at The Criminal Court Building in the City of Chicago Ill. in said County of Cook, on the 31–15–14–15–16–19–20 day of May, June and July, A. D. 1937 before me, FRANK J. WALSH, Coroner, in and for said County, upon view of the body of Kenneth Reed then and there lying dead upon the oaths of six good and lawful men of the said County, who, being duly sworn to inquire on the part of the People of the State of Illinois into all circumstances attending the death of said dead body and how and what manner, and by whom or what, and when and where the said dead body came to its death, do say, upon their oaths, as aforesaid, that the said dead body now or then lying dead at The Cook County Morgue in said City of Chicago County of Cook, State of Illinois, came to its death on the 30th day of May A. D. 1937, In The Burnside Hospital from a bullet wound of the abdomen, caused when the deceased was struck by a bullet fired from a gun held in the hand of an unknown police officer during a riot that started when a large body of strikers and strike sympathizers, numbering approximately 1500 to 2000 persons, many of whom were carrying clubs or missiles attempted to force their way through a police line apparently intending to enter the plant of The Republic Steel Corporation located in South Chicago, Illinois. This occurrence took place on May 30, 1937 about 4:30 P. M.

From the testimony presented we the jury believe this occurrence to be justifiable homicide.

In testimony whereof, the said Coroner, and the jury of this inquest have hereunto set their hands the day and year aforesaid.

HENRY VALA, *Foreman*
T. BAILEY
IRVING DAVIS
JAMES KEANE
F. BROWN
CHAS. RICKLEFS
FRANK J. WALSH, *Coroner*
By JAMES J. WHALEN, *Deputy*

Age 23–0–8 years.

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
County of Cook, ss.

I, FRANK J. WALSH, Coroner of Cook County, in the State aforesaid Do Hereby Certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the verdict in the matter of the Inquest held on the body of Kenneth Reed deceased, which was rendered on the 20th day of July, A. D. 1937, as appears from the Records of my office.

Witness my hand and seal at Chicago, in said County, this 23 day of July, A. D. 1937.

FRANK J. WALSH, *Coroner* [SEAL].

No. 229. Inquest No. 173088. On the Body of Kenneth Reed May 31 June 15 July 15 1617 1920, 1930.

Deputy coroner—note.—PRINT the name of deceased above. DO NOT write it.

No coroner's fee collected.

EXHIBIT 3530

JULY 1937.

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
County of Cook, ss.

173089 CORONER'S VERDICT 230

An Inquisition was taken for the People of the State of Illinois, at Cook County Morgue in the City of Chicago in said County of Cook, on the 31–15–141516 19–20 day of May June & July, A. D. 1937 before me, FRANK J. WALSH, Coroner, in and for said County, upon view of the body of Joseph Rothmund then and there lying dead upon the oaths of six good and lawful men of the said County, who, being duly sworn to inquire on the part of the People of the State of Illinois into all circumstances attending the death of said dead body and how and what manner, and by whom or what, and when and where the said dead body came to its death, do say, upon their oaths, as aforesaid, that the said dead body now or then lying dead at Cook County Morgue in said City of Chicago County of Cook, State of Illinois, came to its death on the 31st day of May, A. D. 1937, In The Bridewell Hospital from a bullet wound of the abdomen caused when the deceased was struck by a bullet fired from a gun held in the hand of an unknown police officer during a riot that started when a large body of strikers and strike sympathizers, numbering approximately 1500 to 2000 persons, many of whom were carrying clubs or missiles attempted to force their way through a police line apparently intending to enter the plant of The Republic Steel Corporation located in South Chicago, Ill. This occurrence took place on May 30, 1937 about 4:30 P. M.

From the testimony presented we the jury believe this occurrence to be justifiable homicide.

In testimony whereof, the said Coroner, and the jury of this inquest have hereunto set their hands the day and year aforesaid.

HENRY VALA, *Foreman*
T. BAILEY.
IRVING DAVIS.
JAMES KEANE.
F. BROWN.
CHAS. RICKLEFS.
FRANK J. WALSH, *Coroner.*
By JAMES J. WHALEN, *Deputy.*

Age 48–3–13 years.

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
County of Cook, ss:

I, FRANK J. WALSH, Coroner of Cook County, in the State aforesaid Do Hereby Certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the verdict in the matter of the Inquest held on the body of R. Joseph Rothmund, deceased, which was rendered on the 20 day of July, A. D., 1937, as appears from the Records of my office.

Witness my hand and seal at Chicago, in said County, this 23 day of July, A. D., 1937.

FRANK J. WALSH, *Coroner.* [SEAL.]

No. 230. Inquest No. 173089. On the Body of R. Joseph Rothmund, May 31, June 15, July 14–15–16–19–20, 1937.

Deputy coroner—note. PRINT the name of deceased above. DO NOT write it.

No coroner's fee collected.

EXHIBIT 3531

JULY 1937.

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
County of Cook, ss:

173079 CORONER'S VERDICT 220

An inquisition was taken for the People of the State of Illinois, at Cook County Morgue and in the City of Chicago Criminal Ct. Bldg. in said County of Cook, on the 31–15–14–15–16–19–20 day of May June July, A. D. 1937, before me, Frank J. Walsh, Coroner, in and for said County, upon view of the body of Earl J. Handley then and there lying dead upon the oaths of six good and lawful men of the said County, who, being duly sworn to inquire on the part of the People of the State of Illinois into all circumstances attending the death of said dead body and how and what manner, and by whom or what, and when and where the said dead body came to its death, do say, upon their oaths, as aforesaid, that the said dead body now or then lying dead at Cook County Morgue in said City of Chicago, County of Cook, State of Illinois, came to its death on the 30 day of May, A. D. 1937, in the vicinity of The Republic Steel Corporation Plant at South Chicago from a thru and thru bullet wound of the right thigh caused when the deceased was struck by a bullet fired from a gun held in the hand of an unknown police officer during a riot that started when a large body of strikers and strike sympathizers, numbering approximately 1500 to 2000 persons, many of whom were carrying clubs or missels attempted to force their way through the police line, apparently intending to enter the plant of the Republic Steel Corporation located in South Chicago, Ill. This occurrence took place on May 30th, 1937 about 4.30 pm.

From the testimony presented we the jury believe this occurrence to be justifiable homicide.

In testimony whereof, the said Coroner, and the jury of this inquest have hereunto set their hands the day and year aforesaid.

HENRY VALA, *Foreman.*
T. BAILEY,
IRVING DAVIS,
JAMES KEANE,
F. BROWN,
CHAS. RICKLEFS,
FRANK J. WALSH, *Coroner.*
By JAMES J. WHALEN, *Deputy.*

Age 37–3–20 years.

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
County of Cook, ss:

I, FRANK J. WALSH, Coroner at Cook County, in the State aforesaid Do Hereby Certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the verdict in the matter of the Inquest held on the body of Earl J. Handley, deceased, which was rendered on the 20 day of July, A. D. 1937, as appears from the Records of my office.

Witness my hand and seal at Chicago, in said County, this 23 day of July A. D. 1937.

FRANK J. WALSH, *Coroner.* [SEAL]

No. 220. Inquest No. 173079. On the Body of Earl J. Handley, May 3, June 15, July 14–15–16–19–20, 1937.

Deputy Coroner—Note.—PRINT the name of deceased above. DO NOT write it.

No coroner's fee collected.

EXHIBIT 3532

JULY 1937.

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
County of Cook, ss:

173091 CORONER'S VERDICT 232

An Inquisition was taken for the People of the State of Illinois, at Cook County Morgue and in the City of Chicago Criminal Ct. Bldg., in said County of Cook, on the 15–14–15–16–19–20 day of June A. D. 1937 before me, FRANK J. WALSH, Coroner, in and for said County, upon view of the body of Lee Tisdale (Col.) then and there lying dead upon the oaths of six good and lawful men of the said County, who, being duly sworn to inquire on the part of the People of the State of Illinois into all circumstances attending the death of said dead body and how and what manner and by whom or what, and when and where the said dead body came to its death, do say, upon their oaths, as aforesaid, that the said dead body now or then lying dead at Cook County Morgue in said City of Chicago, County of Cook, State of Illinois, came to its death on the 19th day of June, A. D., 1937. In St. Lukes Hospital from septecemia infected bullet wound of the right thigh caused when the deceased was struck by a bullet fired from a gun held in the hand of an unknown police officer during a riot that started when a large body of strikers and strike sympathizers numbering about 1500 to 2000 persons, many of whom were carrying clubs or missiles attempted to force their way through a police line, apparently intending to enter the plant of the Republic Steel Corporation in South Chicago, Ill. This occurrence took place on May 30, 1937 about 4:30 pm.

From the testimony presented we the jury believe this occurrence to be justifiable homicide.

In testimony whereof, the said Coroner, and the jury of this inquest have hereunto set their hands the day and year aforesaid.

HENRY VALA, *Foreman.*
T. BAILEY,
IRVING DAVIS,
JAMES KEANE,
F. BROWN,
CHAS. RICKLEFS,
FRANK J. WALSH, *Coroner.*
By JAMES J. WHALEN, *Deputy.*

Age Abt. 50 years.

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
County of Cook, ss.

I, FRANK J. WALSH, Coroner of Cook County, in the State aforesaid Do Hereby Certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the verdict in the matter of the Inquest held on the body of Lee Tisdale deceased, which was rendered on the 20th day of July, A. D. 1937, as appears from the Records of my office.

Witness my hand and seal at Chicago, in said County, this 23rd day of July A. D. 1937.

FRANK J. WALSH, *Coroner.* [SEAL].

No. 232. Inquest No. 173091. On the body of Lee Tisdale June 15 July 14 15 16 19 20, 1937.

Deputy coroner—note.—PRINT the name of deceased above. DO NOT write it.

No coroner's fee collected.

EXHIBIT 3533

JULY 1937.

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
County of Cook, ss.

173075 CORONER'S VERDICT 216

An Inquisition was taken for the People of the State of Illinois, at Cook County Morgue and in the City of Chicago Criminal Court Bldg. in said County of Cook, on the 15—14 15 16 19 20 day of June and July A. D. 1937 before me, FRANK J. WALSH, Coroner, in and for said County, upon view of the body of Hilding Anderson then and there lying dead upon the oaths of six good and lawful men of the said County, who being duly sworn to inquire on the part of the People of the State of Illinois into all circumstances attending the death of said dead body and how and what manner, and by whom or what, and when and where the said dead body came to its death, do say, upon their oaths, as aforesaid, that the said dead body now or then lying dead at Cook County Morgue in the City of Chicago County of Cook, State of Illinois, came to its death on the 3rd day of June A. D. 1937, In The South Chicago Hospital from a bullet wound of the abdomen caused when the deceased was

struck by a bullet fired from a gun held in the hand of an unknown police officer during a riot that started when a large body of strikers and strike sympathizers numbering about 1500 to 2000 persons, many of whom were carrying clubs and missiles attempted to force their way through a police line apparently intending to enter the plant of The Republic Steel Corporation located at South Chicago Ill. This occurrence took place on May 30 1937 about 4.30 Pm.

From the testimony presented we the jury believe this occurrence to be justifiable homicide.

In testimony whereof, the said Coroner, and the jury of this inquest have hereunto set their hands the day and year aforesaid.

HENRY VOLA, *Foreman.*
T. BAILEY.
IRVING DAVIS.
JAMES KEANE.
F. BROWN.
CHAS. RICKLEFS.
FRANK J. WALSH, *Coroner,*
By JAMES J. WHALEN, *Deputy.*

Age 27 years.

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
County of Cook, ss.

I, FRANK J. WALSH, Coroner of Cook County, in the State aforesaid Do Hereby Certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the verdict in the matter of the Inquest held on the body of Hilding Anderson deceased, which was rendered on the 20 day of July, A. D. 1937, as appears from the Records of my office.

Witness my hand and seal at Chicago, in said County, this 23 day of July A. D. 1937.

FRANK J. WALSH, *Coroner.* [SEAL].

No. 216. Inquest No. 173075. On the Body of Hilding Anderson June 15 July 14 15 16 19 20, 1937.

Deputy Coroner—Note.—PRINT the name of deceased above. Do NOT write it. No coroner's fee collected.

EXHIBIT 3534

JULY 1937.

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
County of Cook, ss.

173080 CORONER'S VERDICT 221 CRIMINAL CT. BLDG.

An Inquisition was taken for the People of the State of Illinois, at Cook County Morgue in the City of Chicago in said County of Cook, on the 15—1 15 16 19 20 day of June and July A. D. 1937 before me, FRANK J. WALSH, Coroner, in and for said County, (upon view of the body of Otis A. Jones, then and there lying dead upon the oaths of six good and lawful men of the said County, who, being duly sworn to inquire on the part of the People of the State of Illinois into all circumstances attending the death of said dead body and how and what manner, and by whom or what, and when and where the said dead body came to its death, do say, upon their oaths, as aforesaid, that the said dead body now or then lying dead at Cook County Morgue in said City of Chicago County of Cook, State of Illinois, came to its death on the 8th day of June, A. D. 1937, In the Burnside Hospital from a bullet wound of the spinal cord caused when the deceased was struck by a bullet fired from a gun held in the hand of an unknown police officer during a riot that started when a large body of strikers and strike sympathizers numbering about 1500 to 2000 persons many of whom were carrying clubs and missiles attempted to force their way through a police line apparently intending to enter the plant of the Republic Steel Corporation located at South Chicago Ill. This occurrence took place on the 30th day of May 1937 about 4:30 PM.

From the testimony presented we the jury believe this occurrence to be justifiable homicide.

In testimony whereof, the said Coroner, and the jury of this inquest have hereunto set their hands the day and year aforesaid.

HENRY VOLA, *Foreman.*
T. BAILEY.
IRVING DAVIS.
JAMES KEANE.
F. BROWN.
CHAS. RICKLEFS.
FRANK J. WALSH, *Coroner,*
By JAMES J. WHATEN, *Deputy.*

Age 48 years.

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
County of Cook, ss.

I, FRANK J. WALSH, Coroner of Cook County, in the State aforesaid Do Hereby Certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the verdict in the matter of the Inquest held on the body of Otis A. Jones, deceased, which was rendered on the 20 day of July, A. D. 1937, as appears from the Records of my office.

Witness my hand and seal at Chicago, in said County, this 23 day of July A. D. 1937.

FRANK J. WALSH, *Coroner* [SEAL].

No. 221. Inquest No. 173080. On the Body of Otis A. Jones, July 14, 15, 16, 19, 20, June 18, 1937.

Deputy coroner—note.—PRINT the name of deceased above. Do NOT write it. No coroner's fee collected.

EXHIBIT 3535

JULY 1937.

173077 CORONER'S VERDICT 218 #140 OF MAY

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
County of Cook, ss.

An Inquisition was taken for the People of the State of Illinois, at Cook County Morgue, Criminal Court Building, in the City of Chicago, in the said County of Cook, on the 31–15–14–15–16–19–20 days of May–June and July, A. D. 1937, before me, FRANK J. WALSH, Coroner, in and for said County, upon view of the body of Alfred Causey then and there lying dead upon the oaths of six good and lawful men of the said County, who, being duly sworn to inquire on the part of the People of the State of Illinois into all circumstances attending the death of said dead body and how and what manner, and by whom or what, and when and where the said dead body came to its death, do say upon their oaths, as aforesaid, that the said dead body now or then lying dead at Cook County Morgue, in said City of Chicago, County of Cook, State of Illinois, came to its death on the 30th day of May, A. D. 1937, in a prairie located at 117th and Burley Avenue, from bullet wounds of the chest and abdomen, caused when deceased was struck by bullets fired from guns held in the hands of unknown police officers during a riot that started when a large body of strikers and strike sympathizers, numbering approximately 1500 to 2000 persons, many of whom were carrying clubs or missiles, attempted to force their way through a police line, apparently intending to enter the plant of The Republic Steel Corporation, located in South Chicago, Illinois. This occurrence took place on May 30, 1937, about 4:30 p. m.

From the testimony presented we, the jury, believe this occurrence to be justifiable homicide.

In testimony whereof, the said Coroner, and the jury of this inquest have hereunto set their hands the day and year aforesaid.

HENRY VALA, *Foreman.*
T, BAILEY,
IRVING DAVIS.
JAMES KEANE.
F. BROWN.
CHAS. RICKLEFS.
FRANK J. WALSH, *Coroner.*
By JAMES J. WHALEN, *Deputy.*

Age 43–3–30 years.

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
County of Cook, ss.

I, FRANK J. WALSH, Coroner of Cook County, in the State aforesaid Do Hereby Certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the verdict in the matter of the Inquest held on the body of Alfred Causey, deceased, which was rendered on the 20 day of July, A. D. 1937, as appears from the Records of my office.

Witness my hand and seal at Chicago, in said County, this 23 day of July, A. D. 1937.

FRANK J. WALSH, *Coroner* [SEAL].

No. 218. Inquest No. 173077. On the Body of Alfred Causey, May 31, June 15, July 14, 15, 16, 19, 20, 1937.

Deputy coroner—note.—PRINT the name of deceased above. Do NOT write it. No coroner's fees collected.

EXHIBIT 3536

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
County of Cook, ss.

AFFIDAVIT

MICHAEL F. TOOHEY, being first duly sworn upon his oath deposes and says that he is a police officer of the City of Chicago, assigned to the Industrial Squad and has been so assigned for a period of nine years; that part of his duties as a police officer is to know and recognize all Communists, anarchists and persons working towards any subversive movement in or about the City of Chicago, and that upon viewing a picture[1] herewith attached to this affidavit identified the person indicated by an arrow drawn in ink upon the picture as one Jack Spiegel, alias Jack Roseland, a Communist actively engaged in Communistic subversive movements in the Chicago area for the last seven years, having been arrested a number of times to my knowledge and having been filed on September 17, 1932, for participating in a Communistic riot at North Avenue and Fairfield Street, in the City of Chicago, County of Cook and State of Illinois.

MICHAEL F. TOOHEY.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of July, A. D. 1937.

[SEAL] LOUIS L. VOLIN, *Notary Public.*

EXHIBIT 3537

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
County of Cook, ss:

AFFIDAVIT

HARRY SCHOLZ, being first duly sworn upon his oath deposes and says that he is a police officer of the City of Chicago assigned to the Industrial Squad and has been so assigned for a period of nine years; that part of his duties as a police officer is to know and recognize all Communists, anarchists and persons working towards any subversive movement in or about the City of Chicago, and that upon viewing a picture herewith attached to this affidavit identified the person indicated by an arrow drawn in ink upon the picture as one Jack Spiegel, alias Jack Roseland, a Communist actively engaged in Communistic subversive movements in the Chicago area for the last seven years, having been arrested a number of times to my knowledge and having been fined on September 17, 1932, for participating in a Communistic riot at North Avenue and Fairfield Street, in the City of Chicago, County of Cook and State of Illinois.

HARRY SCHOLZ.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of July, A. D. 1937.

[SEAL] LOUIS T. VOLIN, *Notary Public.*

[1] Held in committee files.

EXHIBIT 3538

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
County of Cook, ss:

AFFIDAVIT[1]

MICHAEL F. TOOHEY, being first duly sworn upon his oath deposes and says that he is a police officer of the City of Chicago assigned to the Industrial Squad and has been so assigned for a period of nine years; that part of his duties as a police officer is to know and recognize all Communists, anarchists and persons working towards any subversive movement in or about the City of Chicago, and that upon viewing a picture[2] herewith attached to this affidavit identified the person indicated by an arrow drawn in ink upon the picture as Lupe Marshall, a Communist actively engaged in Communistic subversive movements and an instructor for the Young Communists' League.

MICHAEL F. TOOHEY.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of July, A. D. 1937.

[SEAL] LOUIS T. VOLIN, *Notary Public.*

EXHIBIT 3539

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
County of Cook, ss:

AFFIDAVIT[3]

HARRY SCHOLZ, being first duly sworn upon his oath deposes and says that he is a police officer of the City of Chicago, assigned to the Industrial Squad and has been so assigned for a period of nine years; that part of his duties as a police officer is to know and recognize all Communists, anarchists and persons working towards any subversive movement in or about the City of Chicago, and that upon viewing a picture herewith attached to this affidavit identified the person indicated by an arrow drawn in ink upon the picture as Lupe Marshall,[4] a Communist actively engaged in Communistic subversive movements and an instructor for the Young Communists' League.

HARRY SCHOLZ.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of July, A. D. 1937.

[SEAL] LOUIS T. VOLIN, *Notary Public.*

[1] See also exhibit 3536, p. 6878.
[2] Held in committee files.
[3] See also exhibit 3537, p. 6878.
[4] The person indicated is not Lupe Marshall. See exhibit 3569, p. 6937.

EXHIBIT 3540

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
County of Cook, ss:

AFFIDAVIT [1]

MICHAEL F. TOOHEY being first duly sworn upon his oath deposes and says that is a police officer of the City of Chicago assigned to the Industrial Squad and has been so assigned for a period of nine years. That part of his duties as a police officer is to know and recognize all Communists, anarchists, and persons working towards any subversive movement in or about the City of Chicago, and that upon viewing a picture [2] herewith attached to this affidavit identified the speaker in the picture indicated by an arrow on the picture as one Nicholas Fontacchio, a well known Communist and labor agitator.

MICHAEL F. TOOHEY.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of July, A. D. 1937.
[SEAL] LOUIS T. VOLIN, *Notary Public.*

EXHIBIT 3541

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
County of Cook, ss:

AFFIDAVIT [3]

HARRY SCHOLZ, being first duly sworn upon his oath deposes and says that he is a police officer of the City of Chicago assigned to the Industrial Squad and has been so assigned for a period of nine years; that part of his duties as a police officer is to know and recognize all Communists, anarchists and persons working towards any subversive movement in or about the City of Chicago, and that upon viewing a picture herewith attached to this affidavit identified the speaker in the picture indicated by an arrow on the picture as one Nicholas Fontacchio, a well known Communist and labor agitator.

HARRY SCHOLZ.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of July, A. D. 1937.
[SEAL] LOUIS T. VOLIN, *Notary Public.*

EXHIBIT 3542

EDWARD J. KELLY
Mayor

BARNET HODES
Corporation Counsel

CITY OF CHICAGO

DEPARTMENT OF LAW

511 City Hall—Telephone Randolph 8000

JULY 23, 1937.

HON. JAMES HAMILTON LEWIS,
United States Senator from Illinois.

DEAR SENATOR: Enclosed are pictures taken by state military authorities together with three affidavits of police officers to which are attached pictures of persons identified by them as being engaged in subversive activities.

Other pictures and documents which we wish presented either to the Committee or the Senate itself are enclosed in separate folders.

Yours very truly,

WILLIAM V. DALY.

[1] See also exhibits 3536, 3538, pp. 6878, 6879.
[2] Held in committee files.
[3] See also exhibits 3537, 3539, pp. 6878, 6879.

EXHIBIT 3543

EDWARD J. KELLY
Mayor

BARNET HODES
Corporation Counsel

CITY OF CHICAGO

DEPARTMENT OF LAW

511 City Hall—Telephone Randolph 8000

JULY 23, 1937.

Honorable JAMES HAMILTON LEWIS,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: Enclosed find copies of testimony adduced before the Coroner of Cook County, inquiring into the Memorial Day riot. The testimony was given by two impartial witnesses and the Coroner's Physician, at which hearing all parties were represented and permitted to participate in the examination of witnesses.

This testimony flatly contradicts the testimony offered before the Senate Committee by witnesses for the rioters.

It is my earnest desire that this be included as a part of the record offered by the Committee on Labor of the Senate.

The original of this testimony will be incorporated as an original record of the Coroner's Office when the same is fully completed.

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM V. DALY,
Assistant Corporation Counsel.

wvd–mc.

TESTIMONY BEFORE COOK COUNTY CORONER RE THE MEMORIAL DAY INCIDENT

EXHIBIT 3544

JERRY J. KEARNS, called as a witness, being first duly sworn, was examined by Deputy Coroner Whalen, and testified as follows:

Q. What is your full name?—A. Jerry J. Kearns.

Q. And your home address?—A. 3432 Jackson Boulevard, Chicago.

Q. What is your profession?—A. Physician and surgeon and pathologist for the Coroner of Cook County.

Q. How long have you been a pathologist for the Coroner of Cook County?—A. Since December, 1928.

Q. About how many bodies will you post, on an average, in a year's time?—A. We average about nine hundred per year.

Q. And have you posted on that average ever since you have been with the Coroner?—A. Approximately, yes.

Q. And what percentage of these cases, would you say, Doctor, would be cases involving bullet wounds?—A. From three to five percent over the period of a year.

The DEPUTY. Any questions you want to ask him?

The CORONER. No.

The DEPUTY. I am going to ask you, Doctor, to tell the jury in the case of Sam Popovich, in posting the body, just what you found there as to the entrance of the bullet wounds, and their exit, and anything material.

A. Wonder, Mr. Coroner, if this would make it a little easier to be understood, if we divided these cases, or separated these cases into three groups, thus using the lay term, because after all we are talking to lay people, and we want to make ourselves understood as easily as possible. Using the lay terms, front, back and side. Now, would it make it easier to understand if I should describe those, say, for example, that occurred from the front, then those that occurred from the side, and finally those that occurred from behind, or the back? Whichever way you like.

The CORONER. I think you had better describe them in laymen's terms, and using the terms front, back and side.

A. Yes. Well, now, you mentioned Sam Popovich. I will not go into the matter of identification, because there is no question about that, and I doubt

that it is necessary to describe all of the pathology that occurred. It is probably enough to say where the bullets entered, and the course it took, and where it was—where it either left the body, or where it was removed.

Now, in the case of Popovich, Sam Popovich. Sam Popovich was shot at a point twelve centimeters above the tip of the mastoid process on the right side. Now, that distance is twelve centimeters. There are two and a half centimeters per inch. The bullet entered the parietal bone. Now, the parietal bone is on the side of the head. It entered the parietal bone, and it left in the frontal bone, on the right side, so that roughly, or exactly the course of the bullet was in this position (illustrating).

The DEPUTY. Q. Were there any other—did Popovich have any other bullet wounds, other than this?—A. No, no other bullet wound. He had in addition lacerations in his scalp, linear cuts, which I described as parallel to the sagital sutures or midline, and one in front of this linear cut, about in this position [indicating], and one across the forehead, especially over the right eye. Now, these cuts, when we fixed the bones that had been fractured, together, these cuts corresponded to the lines of the fractures. We knew that to be a fact, for the reason that the inner surface of the scalp was more lacerated than the outer surface, indicating that when the bullet hit the parietal bone it resulted in an explosive effect of being transmitted to the bone on that side, blowing out the bones on the right side of the head, and lacerating the scalp.

Q. Doctor, would you say that those lacerations could have been caused by external violence, by some implement?—A. For the reason that I mentioned, the inside, when we fitted it together, the inside indicated that the cut came from the inside.

The DEPUTY. Any questions, gentlemen?

The CORONER. Just one question:

Q. Using laymen's terms, Doctor, would you say that this man was shot in the back, in the front, towards the side, or where?—A. This man was shot in the side and the back. Here [illustrating] for example. Not here [illustrating]. This [indicating] I am accepting as the back. The parietal bone is on the side.

Mr. LEWIS. Q. Did the bullet enter from the rear of the head?—A. The rear? The bullet entered from the rear and to the side.

Q. And it traveled forward through the head toward the frontal bone?—A. Correct.

Q. Then it was traveling from the back to the front as it went through?—A. And at the side, because it came out——

Q. Well, it traveled from the back to the front?—A. Right.

Q. And it was on the right side of the head?—A. That is right.

Q. It passed through the lobe of the brain?—A. It passed through the temporal and frontal lobes of the brain.

Q. That produced the death of this man?—A. That is right.

Mr. LEWIS. That is all.

Mr. COGHLAN. Q. Doctor, in your report, your written post mortem report, you state, do you not, that the lacerations of the head were caused by the general bursting of the bone from the interior, is that true?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you ever have occasion to discuss this particular victim with Dr. Jacques?—A. No.

Q. Is there anything in your report that would cause Dr. Jacques to conclude that the lacerations of the scalp were the result of internal violence, instead of the internal bursting violence that you have described?—A. Nothing that I know of.

Mr. COGHLAN. That is all.

Mr. MEYERS. Q. As a matter of fact, did you give in your report what you believe was the cause of these lacerations?—A. Those are the causes.

Q. No, I am asking you, do you give it in your report?—A. I believe it is in the report.

Q. Would you look in your report and show us just where you say that?—A. Now, about these cuts I mentioned. There were linear stellate cuts—and so on—which exposed the underlying bursting fracture.

Q. All right, Doctor, now did you also describe in detail the fractures that you say you found on the inside?—A. The what?

Q. Or the form of the laceration in there?—A. Well, this, I should say, was indicative of what I have said, in not so many words, but it would take obviously several pages——

Q. In other words, you did not say it as explicitly as you might have?—A. In other words, I said that the fractures were exposed by these cuts.

Q. Now, I want to ask you this question, Doctor: Is it possible that if a man were clubbed on the head three times, let's say, with a good big policeman's club, that the underlying fractures would be exposed?—A. Yes.

Mr. MEYERS. That is all.

The WITNESS. That is possible.

Mr. NAPOLI. Q. But, Doctor, is it possible that they would correspond with the fracture in the bone?—A. Not just as in this instance.

Q. Therefore, it is your opinion that the fractures or the lacerations on the scalp were caused by the explosion of those particular bones?—A. That is right.

Q. Due to that bullet wound?—A. That is right.

Mr. NAPOLI. That is all.

Mr. BENTALL. Q. Were there many lines of fracture there?—A. Yes.

Q. Multiple lines of fracture?—A. Yes, multiple lines of fracture.

Q. What did that indicate?—A. That indicated the bursting effect of this bullet, the explosive effect.

Q. Now, supposing there had been a blow on the top of the head, would that have had the same effect?—A. No, sir, you would have abrasions.

Q. What effect would that have?—A. We would have had abrasions adjacent to the laceration on the outside.

Q. Now, what kind of a bullet or gun would you say was used to blow that man's brain off, as you say?—A. Well, that I could not say. All I could say is that the wound of entrance was such as a bullet would make, and the path through the brain was such as a bullet would make.

Q. An ordinary bullet of a pistol?—A. An ordinary pistol bullet, yes. We see that following self-inflicted wounds, and we see that following this sort of thing.

Q. That the whole brain is blown off by the bullet?—A. The explosive action, by the heat that is generated.

Q. By one bullet?—A. The heat that is generated, plus the velocity and caliber of the bullet.

Q. The heat, you mean, because of the velocity of the bullet?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How far away would the instrument be, or the revolver have to be, in order to produce this effect?—A. I cannot say how far away, other than that we know that there were no burns, so I should say it was more than two feet. Closer than that I cannot say. In the absence of burnishing, or burning, the pistol was at a distance of more than two feet.

Q. Now, if it should become apparent, Doctor, that this man Popovich received at least three blows, violent blows over his head with an instrument, with a heavy stick, prior to the firing of that gun, would that be—prior to the entry of that bullet, that you speak of, would that in any way, shape or manner change your decision?—A. There was no evidence that such occurred.

Q. I means, supposing there was such evidence, that he received such blows.—A. All I can say is what I saw.

Q. I understand, but assume—— A. I don't want to assume. I am here telling facts.

Mr. BENTALL. Q. Now, I want you to tell the truth. You would still stick to the same conclusion you have made?

Mr. NAPOLI. We object to that question. It does not mean anything, Mr. Coroner.

The WITNESS. It does not mean anything.

Mr. NAPOLI. I cannot understand that question, and I don't think anybody else here can.

Mr. BENTALL. I understand you don't understand it. I did not expect you to.

Mr. NAPOLI. If the reporter will read it again you will not understand it yourself, counsel.

The WITNESS. I answered the question according to the facts, and the assumptions I am not interested in, Mr. Coroner.

Mr. BENTALL. The doctor has answered it the best he knows how.

Mr. LEWIS. Probably.

The DEPUTY. Q. Doctor, in this case Popovich could have turned his head when he was struck by that bullet, could he not?

Mr. MEYERS. That is an assumption which the doctor could not answer.

The CORONER. I am afraid it is, too.

Mr. MEYERS. Which he said he could not answer.

The DEPUTY. Q. Can you testify then, and we will word it this way, as to what direction Popovich was going when he was struck by that bullet?

The WITNESS. Yes, I would say he was going toward and parallel to the direction the shot was fired.

The DEPUTY. Any other questions?

Mr. BAKER. Q. Can you judge the caliber of the bullet from the diameter of the wound?—A. No, I cannot in this instance.

Q. Can you judge the velocity of the bullet?—A. Not any more than to say it was a high-powered bullet.

Q. A high-powered bullet?—A. To go through both bones.

Q. By high-powered, what do you mean?—A. Sufficiently powerful to carry it through two bones.

Q. Could you tell the nature or the kind of bullet that caused such a wound as that? Was it a clean cut wound or jagged wound?—A. Of course, I cannot tell the kind of bullet that caused this wound because I did not see the bullet. I can tell what kind of bullet would cause a similar wound.

Q. Exactly. Answer that, then.—A. Thirty-eight caliber, or forty-five.

Q. Lead or steel-jacketed?—A. Either.

The CORONER. If that is all, we will go to the next.

Mr. MEYERS. I guess that is all.

The DEPUTY. In the case of Kenneth Reed.

A. Well, now, this other man, Alfred Causey. Alfred Causey had a bullet wound just across the upper part of his forearm, which, upon flexing or bending the forearm corresponded to a wound in the front of the chest, in the sixth interspace. The nipple is in the fourth interspace. Now, this bullet passed downward, and came out at a point corresponding to the wound of entrance in the back at the side, anterio laterally in front, postero-laterally behind. Now, another wound entered below the margin of the ribs, below the costal arch in the anterior axiallary line, and came out in this position [indicating]. Two bullets caused these three wounds. One in this direction and one in that direction [indicating], across. Across from the front to the back, and one in the abdomen, and one in the fore arm and the chest, from the front to the back. The one in the abdomen was the fatal wound. In addition to this he had a wound in his thigh. The wound entered at this point of the thigh [indicating], and left just at this point of the thigh [indicating], so that the course of the bullet in the thigh was also in this direction [indicating].

Mr. BENTALL. Four bullets then, struck by four bullets?

A. Struck by three bullets. This bullet was similar to this, and then this one [indicating], and then the one here [indicating], and one in the thigh, three bullets. Now, he had in addition three cuts in his head. Two in this position, over the parietal-temporal area, and over the temporal area parallel to the saggital suture, and one at right angles to the saggital suture, over the parietal area. The latter wound measured five by 0.3 centimeters, and the other two measured 3 by 1 centimeter. These exposed underlying calvarium, the bone, the underlying bones, and we have a different picture from before. The bones were not fractured, nor was the brain injured.

The CORONER. Doctor, in layman's terms, where was this man shot?

A. This man was shot in the left forearm, in the left chest, in the abdomen from the left to the right, front to back, and in the right thigh, front medial to back.

Mr. BENTALL. Q. Then he was clubbed in the head?—A. Well, ——

Q. Was he?—A. How do I know whether he was clubbed on the head or not. I am telling you what I found. Not what I think.

Q. That is what you found, you found the lacerations on his head?—A. Yes.

Q. What caused his death, Doctor?—A. Bullet wound of the abdomen.

Mr. MEYERS. Q. The lacerations of the head that you found could have been caused by what type of instrument, Doctor?—A. Might have been caused by a blunt instrument.

Q. Like a policeman's club might have been?—A. Well, a blunt instrument.

Q. Isn't a policeman's club a blunt instrument, Doctor?—A. Now, I am not qualified to say whether a policeman's club is blunt.

Q. Aren't you really very evasive on that, Doctor?—A. Is this blunt [illustrating]?

Mr. COGHLAN. I object to that question, Mr. Coroner. I don't think the doctor is here to surmise. It serves no purpose, and it answers no question for this jury.

Mr. MEYERS. All right, let's get a question the doctor will be able to answer, or will answer, anyway.

Q. That fatal wound, in what direction would you say that one came from?—A. That one came from over here [indicating].

Q. From the side, you would say?—A. From the side, came across.

Q. Across that way [indicating]?—A. Yes.

Mr. MEYERS. That is all.

The DEPUTY. Q. Doctor, you say that these wounds might have been caused by a blunt instrument. Could he have received the same wounds by falling?—A. I would say about that, that his scalp was struck by a blunt instrument, whether it was a club or a brick, I could not say. All I can say, it was struck by a blunt instrument, clubs—bricks——

The DEPUTY. Any other questions in this case of Causey?

Mr. LEWIS. No.

Mr. COGHLAN. One question I would like to ask the doctor.

Q. The bullet wound of the leg, Doctor, that you have described——A. Of the thigh.

Q. Of the thigh, what do you think would be the position of the leg at the time?—A. The position of the leg, the leg would be bent on the thigh, in this position [indicating].

Q. The bullet entered at what point?—A. The bullet entered at the junction of the middle and lower thirds, posterior medial aspect, and left in the middle of the thigh, just below the wound of entrance, as I remember, two centimeters below the wound of entrance.

Q. So accordingly that the bullet came from the——A. That bullet came from over there, too [indicating].

Q. From a diagonal front position?—A. That is right.

Q. And what would the position of the bullet indicate as to action of the individual at the time received?—A. The individual was in motion, as far as I can tell, at least, the leg was raised.

Q. And that is in the direction of the person who fired upon him, or away from him?—A. Well, now, here is the individual over here [indicating], and the victim is going in that direction [indicating].

Mr. COGHLAN. That is all.

Mr. BENTALL. Q. Gong away?

The WITNESS. What say?

Q. The direction was going away, the victim was going away?—A. Well, he was going towards him. Here is the course of the bullet, and he is going that direction [indicating].

Mr. MEYERS. Q. In other words, going past the person holding the gun?—A. Going past him?

Q. Going past him?—A. Going toward him, you see.

Q. Going towards him?—A. Yes, towards him.

Mr. LEWIS. Q. At what angle, Doctor?—A. What angle? That is as good as I can make it.

Q. You have indicated. Now, what angle have you indicated?—A. I would say thirty-five degrees or forty-five degrees.

Mr. BAKER. Q. The further the victim progressed, the closer he would come to the man holding the gun, according to your theory?—A. That is right.

Q. So that ultimately he would collide with the man?—A. Oh, well, ultimately—I could not say about that.

Q. If they both continued in the same direction?—A. If they both continued in the same direction, they would probably not collide, because this man would be coming a further distance.

Q. All right.—A. That is an ordinary problem in physics. They don't meet.

Q. You are not a physicist? A. I am not a physicist, no.

The DEPUTY. Any other questions, gentlemen?

Mr. LEWIS. That is all.

The DEPUTY. Is there another case along this line?—A. Now, Kenneth Reed. Kenneth Reed, in reconstructing the situation, Kenneth Reed was similarly shot across the forearm at the upper end, and also across the chest, so the position would be like this [indicating]. It entered over the third, to emerge over the fourth, coming from the left. Now, he had a bullet wound which entered in the tenth intercostal space on the right side, and left in the sixth interspace in front, so that the course of the bullet was in this direction [indicating].

Mr. LEWIS. When you say "this direction", we cannot get that in this record. Describe it to us.—A. The bullet went from behind forward—behind and to the side, forward, and to the side and upward, from left to right.

The DEPUTY. Q. How do you arrive, Doctor, at the fact, as I believe you stated before, that the same bullet caused the arm wound and the chest

wound?—A. Because of just this: these matched exactly [indicating]. The arm in this position [indicating], and the chest. Two bullets, three wounds.

Mr. NAPOLI. Q. Now, the person who fired that shot would be approximately in the same position as in the previous case?—A. Yes, the person would be off over here [indicating].

Mr. LEWIS. Q. How would the bullet come, from the back to the front, Doctor?—A. In this course, and then you see this bullet turned him around and he got one here [indicating] then, so here he is after he got this [indicating].

Q. That is assuming that the first wound—can you assume which wound was inflicted first?—A. Yes, this one.

Q. What wound?—A. This one.

Q. Why are you assuming that?—A. For the reason that neither of these are fatal wounds [illustrating], and this one [illustrating] is a fatal wound.

Q. A man could not be shot after he is fatally wounded, is that your theory?—A. And keep on going?

Q. Well, did he keep on going?—A. He apparently did.

Q. What evidence is there that he kept on going?—A. Because of the two bullets, the course of the two bullets.

Q. In what way does that prove anything about that, Doctor?—A. Well, I can make it clearer to you than that.

Mr. MEYERS. It is an assumption.

Mr. LEWIS. Q. Well, isn't that just an assumption that might just as well be assumed otherwise, an assumption of facts that might be assumed to the contrary?—A. Well, it is probably presumptive of the facts.

Q. It is just presumptive?—A. Strongly presumptive.

Q. Why strongly presumptive?—A. For the reason that this was not a fatal wound [indicating], and this is [indicating].

Q. Now, is a man always fatally wounded first? Does a fatal wound always have to come first, Doctor?—A. Not necessarily, no.

Q. Assuming that a number of policemen were firing shots into the ranks of these strikers, isn't it true that he might have been shot twice at the same time by different men?—A. That is possible.

Q. You never assumed that, did you?—A. I have assumed that, but I do not care much about that sort of assumption when I can assume this [indicating], or when I can get this.

Mr. MEYERS. It is kind of bad for the police to assume that.

Mr. NAPOLI. Don't you ever keep quiet, Meyers?

Mr. MEYERS. Never.

Mr. NAPOLI. When Mr. Lewis is examining a witness, even?

Mr. MEYERS. He doesn't object.

Mr. LEWIS. Q. The course of the bullet was from the back, the course of the fatal bullet was from the back to the forward part of the body?—A. It was back, in the side, to forward and in front.

Mr. LEWIS. That is all.

The CORONER. Q. Doctor, will you again explain to the jury in layman's terms, where these three bullets entered, whether front, side or back?—A. Three wounds, but two bullets. Now, this one, for example, across this part of the forearm [indicating], and the chest, just as I have presented it. The second bullet, third wound, in the tenth interspace at this point of the side and back, and the side and front [indicating]. Now, where was the individual in relation to the line of fire? Just in that plane [indicating].

Mr. LEWIS. Q. Now, then, just a moment, Doctor. You are now holding the ruler at such an angle that a bullet going through the body at that angle would go from the front to the back, is that right?—A. That is right.

Q. Is that the course of the bullet?—A. Not the course, after the change in position.

Q. Now, Doctor, assume there was no change of position.—A. Yes.

Q. Where was the man standing that fired that shot?—A. The man in that instance would be back over here [indicating], in relation to me.

Mr. LEWIS. That is all.—A. In relation to me.

Mr. MEYERS. Q. In other words, indicating to the left of and to the rear of the victim?—A. At the side, and to the rear.

Mr. MEYERS. That is all.—A. To the side and to the rear, to the left, to the rear, to the left, to the side and to the rear.

Mr. BAKER. That fatal wound was caused by another high-powered bullet, was it?—A. Well, it was sufficiently powerful to go through.

The CORONER. Q. Well, Doctor, were any of the wounds of these bullets you speak of inflicted in the back of this man?—A. Of this particular individual?

Q. Yes?—A. Kenneth Reed, no wounds in the back.

Mr. LEWIS. Q. Now, then, Doctor, you want to say that this was not in the back?—A. Yes.

Q. It was to the rear of the left side, wasn't it?—A. Right.

Q. The only question is a question of what is the back, isn't it, upon which we can discuss?—A. I started by defining the terms front, back and side.

Q. And this was to the rear of the left side?—A. It was to the rear and the left side.

Mr. LEWIS. That is all.

The CORONER. Are we ready for the next one?—A. Now, Hilding Anderson. Hilding Anderson, the bullet entered just above the inguinal canal, or ligament, twelve centimeters to the right, and emerged on the opposite side, over the crest of the ilium, twelve centimeters to the left, so that that bullet was from the right to the left, across the abdomen, just in this position, right and left across the abdomen [indicating].

Mr. BENTALL. Q. Entering from what side?—A. Right.

The DEPUTY. Q. Would you say he was shot from the side or rear?—A. He was shot from the side, in front.

Mr. LEWIS. Q. Now, Doctor, when you say side in front, do you mean the man that fired that shot that entered the body, just as you have described it, was standing in front of the victim?—A. Side and front. Here is the course of the bullet [indicating].

Q. How much front?—A. Well, now, how much is front?

Q. How much in front of him was he standing?—A. Well, that I cannot tell you.

Q. Why?—A. He may not have been standing in front of him at all, if he had the pistol out here [indicating]. So we are getting into conjectures here. That is all I can say, is that the bullet entered in the anterior abdominal wall, and emerged in the anterior abdominal wall.

Q. Penetrating what organs?—A. I did not suppose you wanted that. I can give it to you. The cecum, superior lateral aspect of the sigmoid colon, the superior posterior wall of the urinary bladder.

Q. Well, it entered the right side and went out the left side?—A. Yes, in front, as compared with the back.

Mr. BENTALL. Yes.

Mr. MEYERS. That is all so far as we are concerned.

Mr. LEWIS. That is all; no questions.

Mr. COGHLAN. No questions.

The WITNESS. Now, Earl Handley. Earl Handley's bullet went in his right thigh, at this point, the junction of the middle and upper thirds, and came out—now, this is the back and side [indicating], and came out front, and inside at the junction of the middle and lower thirds. In other words, that is the course of the bullet [illustrating]. And in flexing or bending the leg on the thigh, we have a straight line in that position, so I say that bullet entered from the side and back, and left from the side—or from the inner side and front.

Mr. LEWIS. Q. And in what position was the leg?—A. I would say it was in that position [illustrating].

Q. Is that about right angles?—A. About right angles, yes, sir.

Mr. BENTALL. Q. In the process of walking or running, is that it?—A. Well, in motion.

Q. In motion?—A. In motion, from the side here [illustrating].

Q. Ordinarily speaking, you would say he was shot from behind?—A. I would say he was shot from the side and behind.

Q. And behind?—A. I think, to be exact about it, side and behind. If it were behind, we would expect the bullet to come out from in front, unless it hit one of the—it hit the bone of the thigh.

The DEPUTY. Any questions, gentlemen?

Mr. LEWIS. I think that is all.

Mr. MEYERS. Q. Doctor, just a minute. Just one question. What did this man die of?—A. This man died of hemorrhage following laceration, extensive laceration of the femoral artery, and femoral vein.

Q. Do you have any idea, Doctor, how soon after he was shot that this man died?—A. I do not have any idea.

Mr. BENTALL. Q. Could he have been saved?—A. I cannot tell you.

Mr. MEYERS. Q. Well, isn't it the kind of wound, Doctor, that if a tourniquet had been applied properly, and he had been given proper medical attention immedately after the wound, that he could have been saved?—A. Not necessarily. It might be a fatal wound.

Q. What do you mean might have been fatal?—A. Well, infection, or at least loss of the upper extremity.

Q. There was no infection?—A. You asked me if he could. Now, I am introducing the possibilities that have come in my experience.

Q. I am introducing facts. There was no infection here?—A. No, that is right.

Q. As a result of it, it was not a fatal wound for that reason?—A. It was not a fatal wound from the fact of infection, yes.

Q. Now, you say it was due to hemorrhage. In ordinary cases of hemorrhage, if you apply a tourniquet, his life could have been saved, and the hemorrhage could have been stopped?—A. Not necessarily his life could have been saved, I cannot say that.

Q. Well, what could you say, then?—A. I can say if a tourniquet were applied subsequently he might—subsequently he would lose his right upper extremity, because of the extensive injury to these large blood vessels, and that as a result of this, death might occur.

Q. But as a matter of fact, haven't legs and lives been saved where tourniquets have been applied?—A. Not with such an injury as this.

Q. Not with such an injury?—A. No, not with such an injury as the main vessels of the lower extremity being extensively lacerated, no more nourishment, gangrene.

Q. All right, we will get into a medical discussion some other time.—A. All right. Now, Anthony Taglieri. Anthony Taglieri had three gaping wounds, one in the mid line of his abdominal wall, and one on the side, and one parallel to the ligament across the upper part of the thigh, the inguinal ligament. Now, a foul-smelling purulent——

Mr. MEYERS. Are you sure that is Taglieri?

Mr. LEWIS. I think you are describing Francisco. I do not want to confuse you.

The WITNESS. All right, Taglieri.

Mr. MEYERS. Go ahead with Francisco. You have started him.—A. All right, we will go ahead with Francisco.

Now, about these three wounds, Leo Francisco. These three gaping wounds, one in the midline, and one at the side, and the one below the inguinal ligament. A foul smelling purulent material escaped from those wounds. Now, at the left of the mid-line, and just above the inguinal ligament, was a soft scar, one-half centimeter in diameter, such as we find in bullet wounds of entrance. That would be here [illustrating]. When I opened the abdomen, considerable pus escaped.

In dissecting down, we found that the urinary bladder, and the channel from the kidney to the urinary bladder on the left side were lacerated. In addition, the pelvic bone, that is the large bone in the back, was comminuted in the direction from front to back. There was a wound one and one-half centimeters in its largest diameter in the left buttock, at a point twelve centimeters to the left of the mid line at the level of the coccyx.

Mr. LEWIS. Q. Doctor, this wound in front that you have described as a scar was what you thought was the point of entrance of the bullet?—A. Yes.

Q. There had been incisions in the front of the abdomen?—A. On the right side.

Q. You don't know whether or not that bullet entered from that point of one of those incisions, or that incision on the right side, do you?—A. I would say from the injury to the bladder, and the injury to the ureter, and the injury to the pelvis, that bullet entered on the left side.

Q. There had been some destruction of the force of this bullet by other operative surgery before the deceased came to your attention?—A. Yes.

Q. Just what that operative surgery was, you don't know?—A. Yes, they sutured the bladder and put in drains.

Q. Do you know anything of the abscess that was drained through there?—A. Oh, yes, this must have been an abscess down here—no, on the right side, along here [illustrating]. These two cuts were abscesses. These were draining abscesses.

Q. Now then, would the attending surgeon be in a better position to know the condition that existed there before he operated than you would from your post examination?—A. I doubt it, because the attending surgeon cannot take the liberty we can take. He cannot make the[1]

Q. If there was an opening made on the right side to drain that abscess, the attending surgeon would know that, wouldn't he?—A. He should.

Q. Did you find that condition?—A. Yes, there were two openings, one in the middle, and one on the right side.

Q. If that opening went through the point of entrance of the bullet wound, would you have found that on your post?—A. Not necessarily. That is why I described this as such as a bullet would make. I did not say it was a bullet wound of entrance. I said it was such that a bullet wound of entrance would make, but the urinary bladder, the pelvis, the comminution of the pelvic bone in its back part indicated that the bullet came from the front to the back.

Q. Well, would a bullet, taking that course, have damaged the ureter?—A. The bullet coming from the front to the back, it would.

Q. If it came from the right side, could it?—A. If it came from the left side?

Q. Could it have?—A. Well, it could.

Mr. BAKER. Q. Did the bullet emerge from the body?—A. It emerged. There was a wound of exit in the buttock, in the back, at the level of the coccyx, twelve centimeters from the mid line. The wound of entrance, that is to say, as much as we could say, the man lived sixteen days. He died on June 15th. Considerable healing had taken place. For that reason, we could not say that this was absolute, but we could say that it was such as a bullet wound of entrance would make, and that is what we did say, and then after following the change that had occurred in the front to the back direction, it was our opinion that that was the course of the bullet.

Mr. LEWIS. You disregarded entirely——

Mr. COGHLAN. Just a minute, please. The doctor turned to the jury to say something to them, and you interrupted him.

Mr. LEWIS. I thought he had finished.

Q. Did you have anything further to say, Doctor, on that?—A. That is all.

Q. You then absolutely disregarded any pathology you found on the right side?—A. Oh, no.

Q. As has been described as being the possible point of entry of the bullet?—A. No. I did not disregard the pathology. In fact. I told you about the pus.

Q. I mean on the right side?—A. Yes, I told you about the gaping cuts.

Q. Well, you eliminated that then as a possible point of entry of the bullet into the body?—A. Yes, that was my opinion that this one looked more like——

Q. Did you not take into consideration any of the history of this case up to the time of death before you received the body?—A. No, sir.

Mr. LEWIS. That is all.

Mr. COGHLAN. Q. Doctor, will you again state for counsel's sake what you found when you followed through from the point of entrance of that bullet?

Mr. LEWIS. Now, if the court please, he says again, state for my sake.

Mr. COGHLAN. Q. On what you base your opinion it was the point of entrance.

Mr. LEWIS. It does not make any difference whether I know anything about it. It is just for the Coroner and the jury. He is trying to be fair again.

The WITNESS. Shall I——

The CORONER. Q. Well, Doctor, were any of the shots fired into this man into the back?—A. There was no evidence of wounds entering the back.

Mr. NAPOLI. Either on the right or left, Doctor?

A. Either on the right or left side.

The DEPUTY. Q. Doctor, you started on the case of Taglieri.—A. Taglieri. Now, Taglieri was shot in the left buttock at a point at the left of the coccyx; that is the small bone at the base of the vertebral column, ten centimeters to the left of the midline, and entered here [indicating]. I found the bullet below the groin in front of the lesser trochanter of the femur, and on the right side, so the course of the bullet was like that, from the side behind to the side in front [illustrating]. In other words, the bullet came—if I was standing in this position, the bullet would come from that direction [indicating].

Mr. LEWIS. Q. Would that be from in front or behind you?—A. It is behind and to the side, behind to the side.

Mr. MEYERS. Q. To the left side?—A. To the left side.

Q. How many centimeters would you say—did you find the bullet?—A. Ten centimeters to the left of the midline at the level of the coccyx.

Mr. MEYERS. That is all.

Mr. LEWIS. That is all.

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[1] This is the way the document supplied the committee reads.

Mr. BAER. Q. Where is that bullet?—A. That bullet, Lieutenant Wilimovsky has the bullet.

Mr. BENTALL. Lieutenant who?

A. Wilimovsky, the ballistician for the Coroner. Now, Otis Jones. What was that? Was there another question?

Mr. MEYERS. That is all.

The WITNESS. Now, Otis Jones. Otis Jones' bullet fractured the spine and laminae of the fifth thoracic vertebra. The bullet entered three centimeters to the right of the midline of the back and passed across fracturing the spine in the transverse process here from right to left, behind. This bullet was removed by Dr. Shusler at the Burnside Hospital.

Mr. BAKER. Q. Where is that bullet?

The CORONER. That is in the possession of the Coroner's office.

Mr. MEYERS. Doctor, I think that is a little bit obscure because you had to show it on yourself. Will you use some one as a model?

A. I would use you, if you like. I would like to. This is the right side, and the left side of the back. Now, the angle of the shoulder blade is in the seventh interspace, so we come up to about this point [indicating], and the bullet entered three centimeters to the right of the midline. There was a surgical incision made by Dr. Shusler across the spine. When opened, I found the laminae of the spine fractured and hemorrhage at the left of the midline. From that, I concluded that the bullet passed across like this [illustrating].

Mr. LEWIS. Q. Now, Doctor, you indicated passing from about the middle of the right shoulder toward the spine and onto the left shoulder?—A. Right.

Q. Now, what tissues were injured?—A. The soft tissues over the spine and the laminae of the fifth thoracic vertebra, the spine and laminae.

Q. Did you take any history of this case, or consult with Dr. Shusler, the operating surgeon?—A. No, sir.

Q. Now, you assumed that the bullet followed the course of the incision or the incision followed the course of the bullet?—A. No, I assumed from finding hemorrhage on the opposite side with laceration of the soft tissues similar to the hemorrhage, and laceration of the soft tissues on the right side and in between the fractured spine, that what happened is that the bullet came across in this fashion [illustrating].

Q. Is that the only way you can explain the pathology you found, Doctor?—A. That is the only way I could explain this pathology.

Mr. BAKER. Q. Is that also a high-powered bullet?—A. That I could not be sure about.

Mr. MEYERS. Q. Doctor, was the cord injured?—A. The cord was injured from the level of the third segment to the sixth, and hemorrhage in the cord.

Q. Doctor, that is still a little vague. I would like to have you show what you mean by the third segment to the sixth.—A. The fracture occurred at the fifth. The fracture occurred at the fifth. Seventh. Here is the fifth [illustrating].

Q. All right.—A. Now, the segment between the spine of the third thoracic and the sixth thoracic.

Q. What would cause such an injury to the cord?—A. Well, when this was fractured off, the laminae of the transverse process had also lacerated the dorsal vein and artery of the spinal cord.

Q. Now, Doctor, do you consider that your pathology is more authoritative as to the actual position in which the bullet was found in the body than the findings, the actual findings of the attending surgeon or the operating surgeon?—A. I would say it is, because they were not able to expose the laminae or the transverse process of this vertebra. In other words, they made an incision across and looked in, and said it was this [indicating], but I took it out and examined it.

Q. You mean you took the bullet out?—A. I took the cord out.

Q. Suppose they took the bullet out?—A. Yes.

Q. Wouldn't that give them a pretty good idea of the position of the bullet as it entered the body?—A. I should think it would. However accurate it might be, I could not be sure.

Mr. BAKER. That is all we want to know.

Mr. LEWIS. Q. He was shot in the back, was he?—A. He was shot from the side and in the back.

Q. The bullet traveled from toward his back and through. If it had gone on through, traveling that direction?—A. How about Rothman. I did not get Rothman. Excuse me.

Q. I say the bullet traveling from the back of his body toward the front of his body?—A. Not from what I could determine.

Q. Where was the man standing that fired that shot with reference to being in front or behind him?—A. I would say he would be to the side and a little to the back.

Q. He would be to the back, then, Doctor. Just the degree of backness, is that what we are quarreling about?—A. Yes, that is right.

Mr. LEWIS. That is all.

The DEPUTY. Now, Rothman.

A. Rothman was shot in the back. The bullet entered at the level of the spine of the fourth lumbar vertebra.

Mr. MEYERS. You had better lift your coat up, Doctor. We cannot see at all.

A. All right. I will get a good chance to take it off. And it was removed by Dr. Hess of the Bridewell Hospital in this position [illustrating]. So this bullet went from behind forward, from behind forward, from the back to the front. I guess that is all.

The DEPUTY. Any questions on Rothman?

Mr. BLAKLEY. Tisdale?

A. I did not have Tisdale.

The DEPUTY. Q. Is Dr. Kiley here?—A. He is not here.

The DEPUTY. Are there any other questions you want to ask Dr. Kearns, gentlemen?

Mr. COGHLAN. Doctor, in summarizing these nine posts concerning which you have testified about, how many of those were shot in the back?

A. I would say two in the back, two in the front, three from the right side and two from the left side.

Mr. COGHLAN. That is all, Doctor.

Mr. LEWIS. Q. And those from the right side and left side were from the rear of the right and left side?—A. Rear? No. How about Anderson? That is not rear.

Mr. MYERS. Q. Well, how many, then, Doctor?—A. Hilding Anderson, front.

Q. So you consider that the bullet wound Hilding Anderson got, that went right through the abdomen, that went in from the right side and come out the left side as a front wound, is that right? He was shot in the front?

Mr. COGHLAN. He said the side, counsel. Why dont you listen?

Mr. MEYERS. Q. The side?—A. Yes, the side.

Mr. LEWIS. Q. That would leave six then that were shot from the rear, either in the side or in the back?—A. Well——

Q. From behind forward?—A. Well, how about Alfred Causey?

Q. What do you say about it?—A. Yes; that is what I am reminding you of.

Mr. COGHLAN. Q. Two front, two back and five from the side. He stated in the front on the side.—A. Was that back?

Mr. MEYERS. Q. That was not the fatal wound?—A. Yes, from the side.

Q. But he did get a fatal wound from the back and from the side?—A. Yes, from the back and side.

Q. That was the fatal wound?—A. Yes.

Q. From the back and side?—A. Back and side.

Mr. MEYERS. That is all.

Mr. BAKER. Q. The bullet that was removed from Rothmond, where is that?—A. The bullet from Rothmond, Lieutenant Wilimovsky has the bullet. It was removed by Dr. Hess at the Bridewell Hospital.

Mr. MEYERS. Q. Now, will you answer this question as nearly direct as you can, Doctor: Those that you say were shot from the side, what we want to know, how many were shot from the side and from the back?—A. From the side and back?

Mr. LEWIS. Yes; where the bullet ranged forward through the body.

Mr. MEYERS. Yes.

A. Well, we will name them. Handley, side and back. Then, No. 2——

Mr. BENTALL. Read.

A. Kenneth Read, shot front and side and side and back.

Mr. MEYERS. Q. We are talking about the fatal bullet wounds?—A. We must talk about shots.

Mr. COGHLAN. Let us have them all. Why not be fair?

Mr. LEWIS. Let us all be fair.

Mr. COGHLAN. Why does he ask about the side and rear?

Mr. MEYERS. You know exactly why.

Mr. BENTALL. Poppovitch, Doctor?

A. Popovitch and Alfred Causey.

Mr. BENTALL. Yes.
A. Front and side and back and side at the left.
Mr. MEYERS. Who else?
The DEPUTY. Taglieri?
A. Taglieri, left buttock, back and side to the right side, right thigh, front.
Mr. BENTALL. Q. Jones from back to side?—A. Jones, back and side, back and side.
Mr. MEYERS. And Rothman from the back?
A. Rothman from the back.
Q. That is about seven?—A. No, that is not seven back, that is what you said.
Q. That is seven including back?—A. But not back.
Q. But back and side?—A. Back and side. Five back and side, two back.
Mr. BENTALL. Q. Five back and side and two from the back?—A. Yes.
Q. That makes seven?—A. That makes nine altogether. We had nine cases, but not seven in the back.
Q. Then only one from side to side?—A. One from side to side.
Q. Then one from——
Mr. LEWIS. One forward to back?
Mr. BENTALL. Yes.
The DEPUTY. Are there any further questions, gentlemen?
Mr. MEYERS. Just one thing further.
Q. When you say that a person was not shot in the back, you mean that he was not shot perpendicularly in the back?—A. Right in the anatomical structure or lay structure known as the back.
Q. Directly perpendicular to the back?—A. To the back.
Q. To the plane of his back?—A. Right.
Mr. MEYERS. That is all, Doctor.
The CORONER. Now, if we are through with those nine, I am going to ask Dr. Kearns, in the absence of Dr. Kiley, to read his report and give his interpretation of that report.
A. Now, Dr. Kiley's report, there was a draining sinus in the anterior medial aspect of the right thigh at the junction of the middle and lower thirds, and anterior medial aspect. Then, of course, an extensive fracture with extensive infection and a healed wound in the posterior surface of the thigh. Now, basing my opinion on this sinus as compared with the wound in the back of the thigh, which was partly healed, I would say that Lee Tisdale has been shot from the front and inner side, in this position [indicating]. Now, in addition to that, he had a recent laceration of the scalp, and a hematoma in the base of the nail of the index finger of the right hand. And scars of the skin on the legs. Obviously, the bullet wound of the thigh was the cause of death, I should say.
Mr. BLAKEY. Q. Where did the bullet come out, would you say, Doctor?—A. From this description, it came out—it went in the anteriomedial junction of the middle thirds and came out posteriorly [illustrating].
Q. It shattered the femur during its flight?—A. Yes, coming from this direction and passing in that direction [illustrating], here in the position that I am assuming with the leg up.
Q. Ordinarily, Doctor, that is not a fatal wound, is it?—A. It was in this instance.
Q. Assuming that the patient received immediate attention, medical attention?—A. It is a fatal wound. I cannot say more than that.
Q. Does your record there show how long Leo Tisdale remained at the Bridewell Hospital?—A. I do not have the record. I am quoting from another record.
Q. That is what I am asking you, from another record.—A. He entered St. Luke's Hospital on June 15th.
Q. That is four days before he died?—A. He died June 19th.
Q. He was shot on May 30th?—A. May 30th.
Q. So it is true he stayed at the Bridewell Hospital fifteen days. Does the record show there what treatment, if any, was given to him at the Bridewell?—A. No, sir.
Q. Well, do you know, Doctor, that he received no treatment at all at the Bridewell?—A. I don't know anything about that.
Q. You don't know that?—A. No, sir.
Mr. BLAKEY. That is all.
The DEPUTY. Any questions, Mr. Coghlan?
Mr. COGHLAN. No. No questions.

The CORONER. Q. Then in your opinion, this man was not shot in the back?—A. This man was shot in the front.
Mr. MEYERS. Q. And the side?—A. And the side.
The CORONER. All right.
Mr. MEYERS. Just a minute.
Q. He was in motion, is that correct, Doctor?—A. I would say so.
Mr. MEYERS. All right, that is all.
Mr. COGHLAN. Coming to or going away from, Doctor?
A. Coming to.
Mr. COGHLAN. That is all.
Mr. BLAKEY. Coming to where?
Mr. BENTALL. To his death.
The DEPUTY. Is Officer Oakes here?
The CORONER. We will have a recess for two or three minutes before this witness goes on to give the reporters a little rest.
(Witness excused.)

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
County of Cook, ss:

E. E. Wenger, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is a court reporter with offices located at Rom 1132, 30 North La Salle street, Chicago, Illinois, and has been for over twenty five years last past; that on July 14th 1937, and days following, he was employed by the Coroner of Cook County, Illinois, to take down in shorthand and transcribe the minutes of the proceedings had at the inquest held upon the bodies of

ALFRED CAUSEY	LEO FRANCISCO
OTIS JONES	SAM POPOVICH
HILDING ANDERSON	EARL HANDLEY
LEE TISDALE	ANTHONY TAGLIERI,
KENNETH REED, and	JOSEPH ROTHMUND,

That JERRY J. KEARNS, was called as a witness and testified under oath at said inquest before the Coroner, and that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the testimony given by said witness, and is a true and correct statement of all proceedings, including all questions and remarks by the Coroner and Counsel, during the taking of the testimony of said witness.

E. WENGER.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23rd day of July, A. D. 1937.
[SEAL] MARTIN J. HOGAN, *Notary Public.*

Q. Have you any interest in this matter, either on behalf of the strikers or the police department?—A. No, sir, I have not. My job is just to get pictures and I have no interest in either side.
Mr. COGHLAN. That is all.
The CORONER. You are not prejudiced in any way?
The WITNESS. No, I am not prejudiced either way.
The CORONER. Any other questions?
(No response.)
The CORONER. All right, Mr. Linde, that is all, you may go.
(Witness excused.)
The DEPUTY. Is Jean Carey here?
JEAN CARLETON CAREY, called as a witness, having been first duly sworn, was examined by Deputy Coroner Whalen, and testified as follows:
Q. What is your name?—A. Jean Carleton Carey.
Q. What is your home address?—A. Parkway Hotel.
Q. Where is that located?—A. 2100 Lincoln Park West.
Q. Your occupation?—A. I am through school now. I haven't any occupation.
Q. You mean you graduated from school?—A. Yes, sir.
Q. What school did you attend?—A. Francis Parker School.
Q. How old are you?—A. Nineteen.
Q. Were you at the scene of this occurrence?—A. Yes, sir, I was.
Q. What took you out there on that date?—A. Well, I was in the classroom one day and our history class room teacher announced that he was going out

there, would we like to go, and I said, yes, I would go with him. So we went out there with the teacher from school.

Q. Were there others besides you went?—A. There were two teachers and the teachers' wives and four girls and a boy.

Q. What are the teachers' names?—A. Mr. Mitchell and a Mr. Meyer, and Ruth and Hugh Brandstetter and Robert Stange, and Billy Borders and myself.

Q. What do these teachers teach there at school?—A. Mr. Mitchell teaches history and English, and Mr. Meyers teaches German.

Q. Was this the only time you were out there?—A. I was there Saturday and Sunday.

Q. When this party was formed to go out there, was that a party of observation, or anything to do with classwork, or a kind of sight-seeing party?—A. I don't know why they went out. I went out of curiosity.

Q. Did you know any of the men working at the steel plant?—A. Oh, no.

Q. Did you know anyone involved in this occurrence, either on the police side or on the side of those striking, or on the side of the strikers?—A. I knew a police officer.

Q. What time did you arrive out there on the day of the shooting?—A. Oh, about one thirty.

Q. And how long were you there before the actual shooting and the melee took place?—A. Well, I was there from one thirty on.

Q. About how long was that before the actual conflict took place? Were you there an hour or two hours, or was it going on when you arrived?—A. Oh, no, they didn't start the shooting until later.

Q. About what time?—A. Around four thirty.

Q. What did you do from the time you arrived there until the time of the shooting?—Did you talk with any of the police or strikers, or did you listen to any of the speeches?—A. Yes, we went inside the place. First, they would not let us in, and one of the ladies in the place gave us a card. She was a teacher's flee, and saw we got in the headquarters. And we just sat around and listened. I didn't do anything. Then they asked me if I wanted to help them, and I said yes, I would help, and I passed out water.

Q. And what time was that you were passing out the water?—A. Around two thirty.

Q. Now, were speeches going on?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you hear the speeches?—A. Well, I did not hear very much of it. I stayed in doors while that was going on.

Q. What were the speeches about?—A. Well, there was a man Krzyski. He was talking about the bosses down at the steel mill. I didn't really understand what he was talking about, but he was talking about how the bigger they were the harder they would fall.

Q. How long did he talk?—A. Oh, about three quarters of an hour, I think. I am not sure.

Q. Did he say anything regarding them organizing to march into the steel plant?—A. I could not really say.

Q. What else do you remember of hearing him say, other than the talk about the bosses?—A. Well, he said they were being unfair, and they wanted their contract signed.

Q. Did he seem to be agitating the men to do any particular thing on that afternoon?—A. Oh, yes.

Q. All right, what was that?—A. He kept saying they had a right to be at the mill, and they had a right to picket.

Q. Did he ask them what to do about it?—A. He said, "Are you going to stand by and let them keep you back? And everybody said no.

Q. After he got through talking, was there any final remarks as to what they were going to do to keep from being stood back?—A. I did not hear that. I was inside. I just went over to the window several times and listened, and that is all I heard when I went and listened.

Q. Who else talked besides Krzyski?—A. That is all I heard, mostly. There was a girl singing, leading the singing.

Q. How many were in there at the time?—A. Inside?

Q. Where the speaking was going on?—A. The speaking was outside in the driveway.

Q. How many were there?—A. Oh, several hundred, I should imagine.

Q. Did you observe any arms or clubs or anything in the hands of anybody?—A. I did, inside.

The CORONER. In the hall?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What did you see?—A. I went back in and I sat down inside the hall.

Q. What did you see in the hall?—A. There was a man on one side of the room, and there was another man on the other. One man was from Youngstown, and the other man was from Indiana Harbor, and they formed—the men from these plants formed on either side of the room, and they passed out these picket signs, and formed in lines.

Q. What else did they pass out?—A. Well, I saw men with clubs and baseball bats and iron pipes and hose, and I saw three guns.

Q. You saw three guns?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was this, inside the hall?—A. In the hall.

Q. Or where the speech making was?—A. Inside the hall.

Q. Now, this school you say you attended, is this a public school?—A. No, it is a private school.

Q. Where is that located?—A. On Webster Avenue.

Q. Webster and what other?—A. About 2150 Lincoln Park West.

Q. Now, these teachers and these pupils that went with you, did they have any particular interest in this strike?—A. Well, I don't know. This German teacher's wife was the head of the American Student Union at the University of Chicago.

Q. Did they ever discuss Communism with you?—A. No, but there was a general feeling in the school that this teacher, Mr. Mitchell,—I didn't know very much about Mr. Meyers, because I did not take German, but I always felt that he was a Communist. I don't know why.

Q. Mr. Mitchell was a Communist?—A. Yes.

Q. Did he talk that frequently?—A. No, not exactly, but he gave the feeling, I mean he made you feel as if he was.

Q. Why would you feel that way? What did he ever say or do that would cause you to have that feeling towards him?—A. He was very much interested in Labor movements, and he had Mr. Patterson come and talk at the school on steel and about strikes and things.

Q. What Mr. Patterson?—A. The one sitting down there [indicating]. I don't know what his first name is.

Q. What was he connected with?—A. Connected with the strike.

Q. Is he a Labor leader?—A. Yes, I think so.

Q. But you were of the opinion that this——A. This Mr. Mitchell, he was put out of the Latin school, Boys' Latin School.

Q. For what?—A. For teaching Communism.

Q. Oh, he was?—A. Or spreading that feeling. He is an officer of the American Federation of Labor, or Chicago Federation of Labor, I think, downtown.

Q. Did you feel when you were going to this strike, you were going there, being invited there because you believed that the older people in the crowd were interested in Communism?—A. I think so; otherwise I can't see any reason for their going out there, if they were not interested in it. I went just because I was curious.

Q. And you were invited by whom?—A. We were not exactly invited. Mr. Mitchell just announced he was going, and would anyone else like to go.

Q. And those that were interested went?—A. Yes.

Q. And those that were curious went?—A. Yes.

Q. Was the strike situation discussed by this party, these students and teachers, either on the way out there or while they were there?—A. They seemed to feel that the strikers were right.

Q. What did they have to say about it? What sort of discussion was it?—A. For awhile I was of the opinion that perhaps the strikers were right. I mean, we had a feeling at school that the men, that people did have a right to strike. That is, the way he talked, and I used to go home and tell mother that I thought the strikers were right, and everything, until I went out there, and they seemed to talk that way.

The CORONER. I don't think anybody will claim they did not have a right to strike. I think that is admitted by everybody, but what we are trying to find out is, what method they were going to use during the strike.

Mr. COGHLAN. I might say, Mr. Coroner, that these jurors cannot hear this witness.

The CORONER. Just a little louder when you answer, please.

The WITNESS. Yes, sir.

Q. How did you go out? In automobiles?—A. We went out on the train until we got to Kinsington, and we were going to walk then, until we found it was too far away, and they called a taxi and we went out in the taxi.

Q. All the way out on the train and during the taxi ride out there, was there any discussion of communism, or how the strike should be fought, or how the strike should be won, or anything of that sort?—A. I don't think they knew anything about that, I mean about those affairs, on the way out. They were just going to see why they were striking, and what was happening.

Q. Did they take any part in it?—A. What do you mean?

Q. Were they in the crowd when the trouble started?—A. Some of them were, yes.

Q. Some of the people you were with?—A. Yes. We left before the trouble started. I mean, we left about five o'clock. Four thirty or five.

Q. Where were you when you passed out this water? Who were you passing the water out too?—A. There is a bar, a very long bar in the place.

Q. Was this a saloon?—A. It is Sam's tavern.

Q. Yes?—A. And I was standing behind the bar, passing out water to the people that were in the crowd, the strikers.

The DEPUTY. Q. Did you do that of your own accord?—A. They asked me to do it, and I could not very well refuse.

The CORONER. Who asked you to do it?

A. Mrs. Meyers did.

Q. Did she pass out water?—A. Yes.

Q. She passed out water, too?—A. Yes.

Q. They served nothing but water?—A. Nothing but water.

Q. Now, did you march from this place of the meeting to the steel mills where the trouble occurred?—A. Well, I was along when we did that. You see, the thing was when we went out there on Saturday, we got through the police lines because I had said that I knew somebody, and they let us up to the front doors of the mill, and we talked to the strikers. And we asked them why they were striking, and they told us they would not talk to us, that we should go back to strike headquarters. So we got through the police lines again, and we went back to strike headquarters, which was Sam's Place, and we began talking to the strikers there. And Mr. Meyers had a union card, or something, and he talked to this man and they discovered they had a mutual friend, so he asked this man if he would come talk to us, so he came over and talked to us, and we asked him a lot of questions, and they seemed to be talking about all the things the police officers were doing, and how wrong they were, so I said I would not believe it because I have known a lot of policemen, and I have a lot of faith in policemen, and I said, "Whoever is right can get through." and they said "All right. You try to get through." I said, "If I am right I can get through." So they put a sign on me, and three or four more people that were with us, and we marched down there and tried to get through the police lines, and they would not let us through, so we went back again to strike headquarters, and we went home that day. That was Saturday, and two people stayed out there overnight.

Q. Did you see any of this trouble when the shots were fired or the bricks or clubs were thrown?—A. No we left before that.

Q. You did not see any of that?—A. No, they were organizing, getting ready to march, and we left. We left just before that.

Q. What was said? Who was doing the organizing? What man was in charge of it?—A. I don't know who they were.

Q. What was said about the organization of the march? What were they told to do, and what was said?—A. Not very much was said. Just the man from Youngstown and the men from Indiana Harbor inside were calling out names and asking the people to please line up, and them they were passing out placards.

Q. When they got them lined up, did they give them any orders?—A. I did not hear that.

Q. Did you see them march?—A. We saw them starting to march, and then we left.

Q. How did they march, did they march in fours or twos?—A. Just all in a bunch.

Q. Just in a crowd?—A. With the men carrying the flags and banners, and the people up in front.

Q. Was there any noise?—A. There was a lot of talking.

Q. Singing?—A. Yes.

Q. Shouting?—A. Not exactly.

Q. Any boisterousness that you saw?—A. No, I think they were all pretty mad, I imagine.

Q. They were mad?—A. Yes.

The DEPUTY. How did you know this man you say was Krzycki?

A. Krzycki?

Q. How do you know he was Krzycki?—A. Well, I was talking to a lady, I don't know whether she was Mrs. Koch or not. She said, "Do you see that man out there?" And I said, "Yes". And she said, "He has come all the way from Maine to talk to us today". And I says, "Who is he?" And she said, "Oh, he is Krzycki." But that did not mean anything to me.

Q. Did she tell you what his official position was?—A. She said he was something in the S. W. O. C.

Q. Did he mention anything that was going on in other parts of the country, other than right there?—A. He said they were planning strikes. I cannot remember where the places were now, at Youngstown or Hudson or Holland Steel mills. Anyhow, he said they were planning strikes in the other mills, and pretty soon they would have everything all tied up.

Q. Did you hear him give these marchers any instructions about where they were going to march to, or what they were going to do when they formed their marching lines?—A. No, I didn't hear that.

Q. Did you talk to anyone who told you, as you saw them marching away there, as to where they were going to march to, or what they were going to do?—A. They were going to try to get to the mill and get inside the mill and get the men out, I imagine.

Q. How do you know that?—A. They had been talking around the place that they wanted to get the men out, that the policemen were holding the men in the mills.

Q. Were they going to do anything to the men that were in the mills working?—A. I don't know that.

The CORONER. How were they going to get them out? Were they going to drive them out, or ask them to get out, or plead with them, or chase them out? A. I don't know. They all seemed to think if they got out there and went down there, they could get them out by force.

Q. By force?—A. Yes. When I was sitting inside the tavern—I don't know very much about strikes, or why they strike, or anything, but I noticed that their signs said, "Peaceful Picketing," so I could not understand. I asked Mr. Koch, I said, "You carry signs indicating peaceful picketing." And I said, "This does not seem to me as if you plan to do any peaceful picketing." I mean, I was looking at all the baseball bats that these signs were fastened on to. He said, "Oh, if the cops get tough with us, we will get tough with them."

The DEPUTY. Q. Do you belong to any organization, yourself?—A. Well, I did join the American Student Union, but I haven't been to any of the meetings, or anything. I mean, that was an organization we had in school.

Q. Do your parents employ labor?—A. No.

Q. Have you any feeling one way or the other in this matter?—A. Well, no, but I don't think that as far as I feel, that the police were unjustified.

Q. When you went to the place that this melee finally was held, did you go there with an open mind, just to observe the thing, to find out who was right?—A. You see, these people that I went with, they do have communistic tendencies. I don't understand all about it, but they are always fighting against Capitalism and things. Not that they are communists at heart, but they are always fighting for the strikers.

Q. I mean you, yourself, how did you feel before you went out there?—A. Oh, they tried to make me see the point, that the police officers were wrong, and they had no right to stop them from doing what they wanted to do, and I wouldn't listen to them. And I said I would find out for myself. And that is the reason I went out there, and that is the reason I put on that picket sign, because I wanted to see whether they were doing what was right or not.

The CORONER. Q. What did the police officers say to you when you appeared at the mills with the sign?—A. They made me quite mad. They didn't seem to know what they were talking about, at least this officer we talked to. At first he said we couldn't go in there. I don't know who he was. And then he said we could picket if we went in one by one. Then I asked him if I could quote him on the things he was saying, or if I could have his number. He said no, he would rather not be quoted. He said they had an agreement with the strikers that, I think, it was only sixteen could picket. So I did not see any sense in getting into any more trouble, so we went back to the strike headquarters.

Q. Did I understand you to say that the police were justified or unjustified?—A. I think they were justified.

Q. In their actions?—A. Because I mean, certainly if these men wanted to picket peacefully they did not have to carry all these guns and lead pipes and things.

Q. You saw them with pipes?—A. Yes, sir, I did.

Q. And sticks and stones?—A. And they had pieces of trees, and they had a broom handle that was sharpened to a point. And things like that. I mean, I didn't understand all that.

Q. Was there a large number of these weapons?—A. I should say most of the people had the weapons.

Q. How many people were there at that time?—A. Several hundred people.

Q. And most of them had these weapons?—A. Yes.

The CORONER. Mr. State's Attorney?

Mr. COGHLAN. Q. Miss Carey, was Mr. Mitchell teaching you any subject the last term of school?—A. Yes.

Q. What subject did he teach you?—A. Well, history, all about labor and social studies.

Q. He was primarily teaching social studies at the Parker School, was he?—A. Yes.

Q. Now, do you know where Mr. Mitchell is at the present time?—A. Well, Tuesday after school closed, Mr. Mitchell went to Russia.

Q. Do you know whether he is there at the present time?—A. I think he is.

Q. Do you know the reason for which he was let out of the Boys' Latin School?—A. Well, I heard through several people he had been let out because he taught Communism and had communistic tendencies.

Q. How long ago was it that George Patterson came to your school and gave a talk?—A. Well, we were studying the steel strikes. I think it was after Christmas.

Q. That would be the early part of this year, would it?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And that is the George Patterson who is an organizer for the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know whether George Patterson is a member of the Communist party?—A. I do not, no.

Q. Now, then, after you went down to the strike area in South Chicago, did you see George Patterson in the vicinity there?—A. Well, we were serving water and this boy that was standing next to me from school, he said, "Oh, I have seen that man before". And I said, "I have, too". And it bothered me for a long time as to who he was. And I asked who he was, and they said he was Mr. Patterson. And I asked him, "Didn't you come to speak at school on steel mills?" And he said, "Yes".

Q. He told you that he had?—A. Yes.

Q. That is the same George Patterson, then?—A. Yes.

Q. Now, when you went there Saturday, Mrs. Meyers stayed at Sam's place overnight, did she not?—A. She and another girl, yes.

Q. Is that Miss Brandstetter?—A. Miss Brandstetter, yes.

Q. Both of them stayed at Sam's Place overnight?—A. Yes.

Q. When you arrived there on Sunday morning, the day of the riot, did you see both of them there?—A. Yes, I did.

Q. Were you allowed admission into Sam's place immediately upon your arrival?—A. No, we were not.

Q. What happened then?—A. I tried to get into the door and some men said, "You can't go in there." And I said, "I was here yesterday and I am all right. I would not do anything." And he said, "You can't get in." And Mrs. Meyers came to the door and she said, "That is all right. Let them in." So we went in and they gave us a card.

Q. Were you given a card at that time?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, is this the card that you were given at that time?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you signed your name at that time, Jean Webster, is that correct?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You did not want to disclose your correct name?—A. That is right.

Mr. NAPOLI. May I read the card in the record, Mr. Coroner?

The CORONER. Yes.

Mr. NAPOLI (reading): This is to certify that Jean Webster may enter headquarters. Signed by Jean Webster and also signed by Emil C. Koch, Chairman of Strike Committee. It also bears the seal of Lodge No. 1033 of the Amalgamated Organization.

Q. How many persons did you see in Sam's Place that were armed with clubs and different weapons?—A. Well, as I said——

The DEPUTY. I think that she testified that almost all of them.

Mr. NAPOLI. All right. I will withdraw that. That is all.

The DEPUTY. Any of you gentlemen care to question the witness?

Mr. BENTALL. Yes, I want to examine this witness and ask her just a few questions.

Mr. COGHLAN. May I ask in advance now if counsel can't agree on how many of them are going to cross examine her?

Mr. BENTALL. Well, I will be very, very brief.

The CORONER. If they are not brief, we will make different arrangements.

Mr. COGHLAN. I will depend on you, Mr. Coroner, to do that.

Mr. BENTALL. Yes, stop me.

Q. Have you spoken to anybody about this matter?

The CORONER. Mr. Counsel, I do not believe the jury can hear you.

Mr. BENTALL. That is right.

Q. Have you spoken to anybody about this matter before you took the witness stand?—A. Well, I was out at a friend of mine's house, and I did meet Mr. Napoli and two other police officers, and I spoke to them about it. I just told them what I had seen.

Q. You spoke to them about this incident?—A. Yes, sir.

The CORONER. Pardon me just a minute. Did you meet Mr. Napoli and the two police officers together—did you talk to the three of them at one time?—A. Well, the thing was, I had told this police officer who was a friend of mine about the thing, and he asked me if I would speak to the Assistant State's Attorney, and I said I would, that I didn't feel one way or the other towards anybody, but if I could help anybody in any way, I would.

The CORONER. All right. Go ahead, Mr. Bentall.

Mr. BENTALL. Q. You are going to school there?—A. I graduated this year.

Q. And Mr. Mitchell was your teacher?—A. Yes.

Q. Mitchell was a member of the American Federation of Labor?—A. Well, I know he was something down in the Chicago Federation of Labor.

Q. The Chicago Federation of Labor?—A. Because we went to several of their meetings that they held.

Q. Do you consider that a communist organization, more or less?—A. Well, I don't know very much about it. Well, I think so, yes.

Q. Yes, you think it is. And then, of course, you were very suspicious about Mr. Mitchell because he went to Russia, he must have communistic leanings?—A. Well, I didn't say anything——

Q. He must have communistic leanings?—A. I don't know why he went to Russia, but I imagine he went over——

Q. Did you hear that United States Senator Lewis went to Russia, too?—A. I don't know anything about him.

Q. Do you think he has communistic leanings?—A. I think he has, yes.

The CORONER. You mean Senator Lewis, United States Senator Lewis?—A. John L. Lewis.

Mr. BENTALL. You heard what she said.

The CORONER. No no: United States Senator Lewis.

Mr. BENTALL. He is not United States Senator. She is confused a little bit about that.—A. I don't know anything about the other Mr. Lewis.

Q. J. Hamilton Lewis, our United States Senator?—A. I don't know anything about him.

Q. He went to Russia and you know he hasn't any communistic leanings, don't you?—A. I don't know anything about him at all. I am sorry I didn't hear what you said.

Q. Now, there were both men and women and children at that meeting that you saw there?—A. Yes, there were.

Q. You didn't stop to see them go down to the factory?—A. No, I did not. They were just in the road outside of the tavern when we left.

Q. But you went down there, yourself?—A. I had on Saturday before, yes.

Q. And you carried a sign?—A. Yes, I did.

Q. And that was put on a stick, was it?—A. No, the sign was around my neck on a string.

Q. Just tied around your neck?—A. Yes.

Q. And the police stopped you the minute they saw you had a sign?—A. Well, I had an idea they knew who we were, because we had got through the police lines before, and they were wondering why we came back again, and they stopped us.

Q. Anyhow they stopped you?—A. Yes, sir.
Q. And do you know what you had on that sign that you were carrying around your neck?—A. Oh, I do not think I do. Something about peaceful picketing, and supporting the C. I. O.
Q. Yes, and as far as you can recall now, that is about the substance of the writing or the printed matter on the signs out there that you saw?—A. Yes.
Q. You saw nothing on the signs that advocated any violence?—A. I could not say.
Q. Some of those signs were nailed on sticks, were they?—A. Yes, they were.
Q. And those are the sticks and clubs that you have reference to?—A. Yes, sir, they were.
Q. So that everybody was carrying sticks and clubs that started down there?
Mr. COGHLAN. I object to that, to the leading manner of the questions.
Mr. BAKER. You called it cross examination a minute ago, and now you call it leading.
The CORONER. Just a minute, let's get it straightened out.
Q. Were all the sticks and clubs you referred to attached to signs?—A. No, some of them were not.
Mr. BENTALL. Q. Most of them were that you referred to, were attached to signs?—A. Well, there was about an equal number.
Q. You have told the Coroner and Coroner's jury here practically all that you heard, as far as you can remember?—A. I think so, yes, sir.
Q. At the hall?—A. Yes, sir.
Q. And as far as you have recited here, if I am correct, nobody advocated any violence at that meeting, if I understand you correctly?—A. Well, they had said if the cops get tough with us, we will get tough with them.
Q. Yes, of course, if the cops got tough with them, they would get tough with the cops; you would, wouldn't you, and so would I?
Mr. NAPOLI. We object to any such question at this time being put to the young lady.
Mr. BENTALL. But aside from that you do not recall anything?
A. Well, I mean, if they were going down, why would they have all those bats and everything, if they had not expected nothing, or to be stopped?
Q. I mean, about what they said——
Mr. NAPOLI. Please don't interrupt the witness. Let her answer.
Mr. BENTALL. I am asking about what they said, and then she has explained to the Coroner about the sticks and bats.
The CORONER. Just let her answer the question. Put a question.
Mr. BENTALL. Oh, I think I am through now, Mr. Coroner, so you go right ahead.
The WITNESS. Who is he?
The CORONER. He is an attorney for the C. I. O.
Q. When the strikers or this crowd that was assembled said to you, "if the cops get tough with us we will get tough with them", what did you infer from that? Did you infer they would refuse to submit authority?
Mr. LEWIS. I submit that you misunderstood the witness on that question.
The CORONER. If I did, I am trying to understand her.
Mr. LEWIS. She said that one man said that, in the building; not the crowd.
The CORONER. No, I didn't say that he said it to the crowd.
Mr. LEWIS. I beg your pardon.
The CORONER. I said that somebody in the crowd said it to her.
Q. What did you infer from that remark, that they were going to fight the police, and would not submit to arrest?—A. No, the reason I asked if they advocated peaceful picketing, why didn't they stick to it, was because I saw all this stack of wood and lead pipes and things, and I could not understand, if they wanted peaceful picketing, why they should go down there with all those things.
Q. But what you understood from what was told to you, or said to you by either one or more individuals, was that they were not going to be arrested by the police, that they would use violence before they would submit to it?—A. That is what it indicated to me, yes.
The CORONER. All right. That is all. That is what I was trying to straighten out.
The DEPUTY. Gentlemen, any questions?
Mr. MEYERS. I would like to ask a couple of questions.
Q. Who was the police officer that you knew, what was his name?
The CORONER. You mean the police officer at the strike, or the police officer in Chicago?

Mr. MEYERS. Why, the one who asked you to come to his home, and saw you?
The WITNESS. A. Sergeant Jenner.
Q. And Sergeant Jenner is assigned to strike duty out at South Chicago?—A. I didn't know that he was.
Q. But he is, isn't he; you know that?—A. I found out later that he was; yes.
Q. Do you know his son?—A. Yes, I do.
Q. And you are a good friend of his son, aren't you?—A. Yes, I am.
Q. And did Sergeant Jenner's son belong to your class over at Parker?—A. No, he didn't.
Q. When did you first talk to Sergeant Jenner's son about this visit out to the Republic Steel Company?—A. I don't see that that has anything to do with it.
Mr. MEYERS. Wait a minute. You just answer the question.
The CORONER. Answer the question.—A. He knew I was going, and he didn't want me to go.
Mr. MEYERS. Q. He didn't?—A. No, sir.
Q. You went there first, when, on Saturday, you told the Coroner's jury, didn't you?—A. Yes, I did.
Q. On Saturday, there was a young man by the name of Robert Stange with you, wasn't there?—A. Yes, there was.
Q. And Robert Stange is also a student of that class?—A. Yes.
Q. That Mitchell is teacher of?—A. Yes.
Q. You went down there on Saturday to the picket line with Robert Stange, that is, you tried to get through the picket line?—A. Robert Stange and I and several other people.
Q. And you were kind of spokesman for the people when the police stopped you, that is, you were doing all the talking to the police officers?—A. Yes, sir.
Q. You were very indignant at the fact that they stopped you from going through the picket line?—A. Yes, I was.
Q. And you did not think they were doing the right thing?—A. From what I understood from the men down there.
Q. I mean, you did not feel they were——
Mr. COGHLAN. Just a minute, let her answer you.—A. This man that went down with us to the picket line was the one that talked to us before, he led me to understand that they were right, the strikers were. That is, I did not known anything about it.
Mr. MEYERS. I am asking you about what you actually felt about them not letting you through the picket line.
Mr. NAPOLI. I think counsel should let her answer the question.
Mr. MEYERS. Oh, sit down, Mr. State's Attorney.
Mr. NAPOLI. I don't have to sit down for you or anybody else.
The CORONER. If you will ask her a question, she will answer.
Mr. MEYERS. That is what I am trying to do.
The WITNESS. If you let me finish——
Q. I am asking you one thing, and that is, you felt they were not doing the right thing by not letting you through the picket line?—A. From what I understood from the man that went down with us, after he talked to me, I understood that.
Q. When you went down on Saturday, you were going to do peaceful picketing, weren't you?—A. I was.
Q. And you were carrying a banner that was wrapped around you?—A. I was.
Q. And that said something about peaceful picketing, is that correct?—A. Yes.
The CORONER. She said yes.—A. So far as I remember, it was.
The CORONER. She answered that before at least three times.
Mr. MEYERS. When did you first talk to Sergeant Jenner about this incident after Memorial Day?—A. Well, I went out to his home on Monday.
Q. You mean a week?—A. No, the next day.
Q. The very next day?—A. Yes.
Q. Why did you go to his home?—A. I went out to see his wife.
Q. Then you saw the sergeant there?—A. Yes, I did.
Q. And you had a good talk with him about this, didn't you?—A. Yes.
The DEPUTY. Just a minute, please ask her questions. You are telling her.
Mr. MEYERS. Q. Well, did you have a talk with him about this case?—A. I did, yes.

Q. Of the incident?—A. Yes.
Q. Did you tell him everything you saw?—A. No, I didn't. At that time, I was arguing for the strikers.
Q. You were. You really felt at that time, on Monday, that the strikers were still right?—A. No, I did not feel that they were right.
Q. But you were arguing for them, anyway?—A. Well, in a way, and in a way I was not.
Q. Then when did you see Sergeant Jenner again after Monday?—A. I did not see him after that.
Q. Who did you see, I mean, did you see the State's Attorney after that?—A. That is quite a long while afterwards.
Q. Did you go voluntarily to the State's Attorney's office?—A. Yes, sir.
Q. They did not serve a subpoena on you, did they?
(No response.)
Q. Answer the question.
Mr. NAPOLI. We will stipulate that there was no subpoena served.
Mr. MEYERS. All right, you did not have to get a subpoena to go over there.
Q. Then you told your story, is that correct?—A. Yes, sir.
Q. Did you talk to Sergeant Jenner as to what you should say to the State's Attorney when you went there?—A. Nobody has to tell me what to say.
Q. I mean, did you?—A. No, sir, I did not.
Q. Just answer the question.—A. No, I did not.
Q. Now, at the time you talked to Sergeant Jenner, did you change your mind about the strikers?—A. No, sir, I did not.
Q. But at the time you went to see the State's Attorney, did you change your mind about the strikers?—A. No, I did not.
Q. You were still friendly to the strikers?—A. I was friendly to anybody. I just said what I saw.
Q. Did anybody suggest to you, Sergeant Jenner or anybody else, that your testimony was going to be very material, as to the action of the Coroner's jury may take?—A. No, nobody said anything like that to me at all.
Q. Did you appreciate that yourself, that your testimony was important?
The CORONER. Well, of course——
Mr. MEYERS. Q. Well, did you understand it yourself?
The DEPUTY. Just a minute.
A. I said I would be of any help to anybody I could.
Mr. MEYERS. Q. To the Police Department?—A. No, no difference on either side. The other side could come and ask me to help them.
Q. So you were friendly to the Police Department because they came to you?—A. Yes.
Mr. MEYERS. All right, that is all.
The CORONER. I want to ask a question:
Q. You state you were friendly to the Police Department. Were you unfriendly to the other side?—A. No, I was just the same to either side.
Q. You were neutral?—A. Yes, sir.
The CORONER. Are there any other questions by counsel?
Mr. BENTALL. All right, you have finished?
The CORONER. Yes.
Mr. NAPOLI. Just a few questions.
Q. Does Mrs. Meyers attend the University of Chicago?—A. She does, yes.
Q. And her husband does, also, does he?—A. I am not sure, I think he attends some classes there, yes.
Q. And any other persons in your group, either on Saturday or Sunday, do they attend the University of Chicago?—A. There was one girl that I know of.
Q. What was her name?—A. Ann Borders.
Q. She also attends the University of Chicago, does she?—A. Yes, she does.
Q. Was she with you on Sunday?—A. She was out there when I got there on Sunday.
Mr. NAPOLI. That is all.
The CORONER. Thank you.
(Witness excused.)
JOHN PUSLIS, called as a witness, having been first duly sworn, was examined by Deputy Coroner Whalen, and testified as follows:
Q. What is your full name?—A. John Puslis.
Q. Where do you live?—A. 2553 West Sixty-ninth Street.

Q. Your occupation?—A. Dark room printer.
Q. Who do you work for?—A. Associated Press.
Q. How long have you been with them?—A. Two years.
Q. Were you at the scene of this occurrence on Memorial Day?—A. Yes, I was.
Q. What time did you arrive there?—A. About eleven.

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
County of Cook, ss:

E. E. Wenger, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is a court reporter with offices located at Room 1132, 30 North La Salle street, Chicago, Illinois, and has been for over twenty five years last past: That on July 14th, 1937, and days following, he was employed by the Coroner of Cook County, Illinois, to take down in shorthand and transcribe the minutes of the proceedings had the inquest held upon the bodies of

ALFRED CAUSEY	SAM POPOVICH
LEO FRANCISCO	LEE TISDALE
HILDING ANDERSON	ANTHONY TAGLIERI
EARL HANDLEY	KENNETH REED and
OTIS JONES	JOSEPH ROTHMUND

That Jean Carleton Garey was called as a witness, and testified under oath at said inquest before the Coroner, and that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the testimony given by said witness, and it is a true and correct statement of all proceedings had, including all questions and remarks by the Coroner and counsel, during the taking of the testimony of said witness.

E. E. WENGER.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23rd day of July, A. D. 1937.
[SEAL] MARTIN J. HOGAN,
Notary Public.

WALLACE RAYMOND NELSON, called as a witness, having been duly sworn, was examined by Deputy Coroner Whalen, and testified as follows:
Q. What is your full name?—A. Wallace Raymond Nelson.
The CORONER. Now, speak up, now, so that they can hear you. This is the jury here, and here are the attorneys.
The DEPUTY. Q. Where do you live?—A. 11645 Burley Avenue.
Q. What is your occupation?—A. I go to school.
Q. How old are you?—A. Seventeen.
Q. What school do you go to?—A. Tilden Tech.
Q. Is your father employed at the Republic Steel, or any of the steel plants?—A. Yes, but that don't matter.
Mr. LEWIS. I did not understand.
The CORONER. He said yes, but that did not matter.
The DEPUTY. Q. Was he out on strike at the Republic Steel plant?—A. No.
Q. Was he on the inside of the plant?—A. Yes.
Q. How long has he worked for the Republic Steel plant?—A. About twenty years, I guess.
Q. Have you any other brothers or relatives working for the Republic Steel?—A. No.
Q. How did you—were you out to this plant on Memorial day?—A. Yes, I live right there, right near by.
Q. Were you over around Sam's Place, where the marching took place?—A. No, I was not. I was right by the scene of the riot.
Q. How far were you away from where the police and the strikers met?—A. About ten yards.
Q. Tell these men in your own words just what you saw there.—A. Well, the march started from Sam's Place, about—there was over a thousand there, I guess, and they came came down the prairie there, chanting "C. I. O.", and they got about three-fourths of the way down the prairie, and a couple of hundred of them started to go over towards the plant. Then the police officers spread out, and they had to come up to the ranks. When they got up to the police, the police were waiting for them there.

When they got up to the ranks, the captain, I guess it was, he came out there and held his hands up and told them to go back. He was talking there, and he was met with bricks, and they were throwing a lot of bricks from the rear, and they hit the police in the back, and the police were dodging them as best they could.

Then there was two shots fired. I don't know where they came from, then the riot started. And they started swinging these big heavy signs, signs with the clubs on. They were swinging them at the police officers there, and they were dodging as best they could. Then they—after a while, I saw the strikers start to retreat, and they would retreat a while, then they would stop again and want a little more.

The CORONER. Q. What do you mean by wanting a little more?—A. Well, they wanted to fight, I guess, the way they acted.

Q. Did you see anything excepting bricks thrown?—A. Well, they had big clubs, and then signs with clubs on them, and some of them had pipes.

Q. What kind of pipes?—A. Well, I saw some about an inch pipe.

Q. You mean iron pipe?—A. Yes, regular iron pipe about three feet long.

Q. Did you see any of them strike the police officers with these clubs?—A. Yes, I saw one officer take a pipe away from one of these fellows.

Q. You did?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you see any of the strikers struck by the policemen?—A. Yes.

Q. What did they strike them with?—A. With their clubs.

Q. With their clubs?—A. Yes.

Q. You say first you heard two shots? A. Yes.

Q. Where did the two shots come from?—A. Well, I guess—I could not tell.

Q. Well, were they from the police officers' side, or from the strikers' side?—A. I would not know definitely. There was a mob there, and you could not definitely tell.

Q. You could not tell which side it came from?—A. No, you could not exactly tell.

Q. Well, after these two shots were fired, did you hear more shots fired?—A. Yes, then the police fired in the air and the ground, the way it looked to me, but I did not know exactly.

Q. Did you see anybody fall down when the shots were fired by the police?—A. No.

Q. You did not?—A. They were lying down from the clubs.

Q. They were lying down because they were knocked down with clubs?—A. Yes. They came up with their clubs, and they got hit with the police—the police got them, then.

Q. Did you see any of the strikers that were bleeding?—A. Yes, I saw a few there bleeding.

Q. Did you see any policemen there bleeding?—A. Yes, one of them got hit with a brick in his face, and one side of his face was bleeding, all bloody.

The CORONER. All right, Mr. Coghlan.

Mr. COGHLAN. Pardon me just a minute, if you will.

Tre DEPUTY. While you are waiting there, now, I want to ask him——

Mr. COGHLAN. Oh, all right.

Mr. NAPOLI. He wants to ask a question.

Mr. COGHLAN. All right.

The DEPUTY. Q. Have you talked to your father about this matter?—A. Oh, I did later, a little, but he was in there. I did not talk to him. He was in there a couple of weeks after that.

Q. After the riot was all over?—A. Oh, no; a few days, rather, not weeks, but that did not mean anything. I have got a lot of friends inside and outside.

Q. Were any of these men that were on strike friends of yours?—A. Yes, several of them were friends.

Q. Were you stationed with the marchers, back of the marchers, or back of the police officers, or right on the line where they met?—A. I was right in back of the police officers.

Q. About how far back?—A. About thirty feet.

Q. Did you see any of the police officers actually shoot any of the strikers?—A. One of them that his club was broken, and a couple of fellows came up to him with those two-by-fours, and he shot one of them, I suppose, I would not know exactly, I guess in the leg.

Q. Did you see any police officers on the ground shooting from a position on their back, or sitting position?—A. Yes, there was some knocked down. They did not shoot anyone, they just shot, though.

The DEPUTY. Mr. Coghlan?

Mr. COGHLAN. Q. Will you show the Coroner and the members of the jury how you observed the police captain or lieutenant that stepped out to talk to these strikers when they first approached?—A. Well, he just came out there and held his hands up.

Q. Show us how he held his hands up.—A. He just held them up like that [illustrating].

Q. He told them to go back, did he?—A. Yes, he told them to go back. He had to stop them there.

Q. Did you hear any shouts or cries from the strikers' group?—A. Well, they were booing, and like that.

Q. What was the next thing that you observed?—A. Well, bricks started flying, then, and lumps of concrete.

Q. Now, you are well acquainted, are you not, Mr. Nelson, with that field in which the fight took place?—A. Yes, we have got a garden right there.

Q. And your garden is located at what part of the—in what part of the field?—A. It is just right west of where the battle was.

Q. Now, have you had occasion in the few weeks or months before, a couple of months before this battle, to go—to walk through that field?—A. Yes, I would go through there about every day when I would go to the garden.

Q. Will you just describe the field to the Coroner and members of the jury, as to whether or not it is bare or green growth, or full of waste material, or just how is it laid out.—A. Well, it is all short stubble grass, it was then, but now it is all grown up, since then. It was about three inches high at the time.

Q. It was three inches high?—A. About that.

Q. Was there any waste material thrown around in the field before this fight on Sunday, such as clubs, rocks, or bricks, or concrete, and so on?—A. No, there was a little bit of stuff, but that is half imbedded in the ground and worn down. That is still lying around there.

Q. Now, after this fight was over, did you observe the police in the act of collecting up any of the clubs, or rocks, and so on?—A. Yes, they picked up some of the loose clubs and bricks there that were lying out in the open there.

Q. What did they do with them?—A. They put them on a pile there, then they took them away in a wagon, later on.

Q. Later they took them away in a wagon?—A. Yes.

Q. How large a pile did you see of clubs and rocks that were gathered by the police at that time?—A. It was about a foot high, and about four or five feet around.

Q. So that they just threw it there in one central place. Indicate with your hand how high that pile was.—A. Oh, it was about that high [indicating].

Q. Now, did all the strikers that you saw in the battle drop their clubs, or did some of them carry them away?—A. Oh, a lot of them ran back down in the prairie, they took them with them.

Q. They took their clubs with them?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You say that the strikers stopped and turned back to the police. Will you explain their actions in that regard, what you observed?—A. Well, they were retreating, then they stopped, and started to sort of come back. When the police got there again, why, a few of them started swinging, but then they went.

Q. A few of who started swinging?—A. The strikers.

Q. Swinging at whom?—A. The police.

Q. Did the police make a second attack, or did they return?—A. Well, they made a sort of attack, but chased them. They did not——

Q. But there was no fighting, no used clubs on the part of the police?—A. Not then, there was not, exactly.

Q. Then what did the police do, did they return to 116th Place?—A. After they were way down in the prairie there, why, they came back.

Q. Now, Wallace, you observed trouble on Friday night, did you not?—A. Yes, they had a little fight there then.

Q. All right, will you tell the Coroner and the members of the jury what you saw on Friday night?—A. On Friday night, they came marching down 117th street, and there was some police on Green Bay there. There was only about six of them, I guess, and they met the strikers, and then they walked ahead of the strikers, and they got up to Buffalo—between Buffalo and Burley there, and the reserve police came out, about thirty of them, I guess. Then they waited for the strikers, and told them to go back. Then a few of them started swinging, the strikers there, and one of them had a flag, and the flag pole got broken in half. Then the police chased them down to Green Bay.

Q. What, if anything, did the man with the flag pole do with it that caused it to be broken in half?—A. He swung it once there, but I did not see whether he hit anyone or not.

Q. He swung it at whom?—A. The police. That is all there was there to swing at.

Q. And after that, did the police use their clubs, also?—A. Yes, they used it on some of them fellows that swung.

Q. How many injured policemen did you see that Friday night?—A. Oh, there was three of them there.

Q. Did they walk away, or were they carried away by the other police in squad cars?—A. Well, them three, they took them in the squad car up towards the mill. One of them had a broken arm, or something wrong with his arm, anyway.

Q. On that Friday night, did any of the strikers throw rocks at the police?—A. Yes, there was a few rocks thrown, not very many, four or five, I guess.

Q. How many men were in the strikers' lines or column on that Friday night?—A. I don't know, about four hundred or five hundred, I guess.

Q. How many police officers lined up across the street to stop and repel them?—A. About thirty-five, between thirty and forty, I guess, somewhere in there.

Q. Now, did you hear any shouts from the strikers to the effect they were going to come back and fight them their way later?—A. No, they just swore, and called the police all kinds of names.

Q. Where were they when you last saw them?—A. Oh, they were over—just before Green Bay Avenue there, in that prairie.

Q. How far did you see these first six police officers march with them, or at the head of the column?—A. I saw them about two blocks, I guess, or a block and a half.

Q. So that these six police officers marched with them that distance?—A. Yes, sir; they marched ahead of them.

Q. How far were the strikers from the gate of the plant when the platoon of thirty officers came out and spread across the street?—A. Oh, about—it was a block north, and about a quarter of a block east.

Q. Did the men—did you hear any of the men say where they were going, or what they were going to do when they approached the police lines?—A. No.

Mr. COGHLAN. That is all.

Mr. LEWIS. Did they say where they were going, or what they were going to do?—A. Well, they carried one sign there, and the sign said they were coming in and get them out. They carried one sign that said, "Come out".

Q. Come on out?—A. — "or we will be in", something like that .

Q. Now, as a matter of fact, that sign was just a placard bearing an invitation to the men in the mill to come out and help win the strike, wasn't it?—A. Well, how could they see it?

Q. Well, was it, or not? I am asking you. You saw it.

The CORONER. Q. Do you know what they meant by the sign?—A. No. It was, "Come on out or we will be in and get you out", or something. I don't know what they meant by it.

Mr. LEWIS. Q. You live how far from the gate of the Republic Steel Company plant?—A. About a block and a half, or a block and three-eighths.

Q. Were you at home most of the time after the strike began, until this trouble happened?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You were in and around and about the police lines there quite a bit?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you ever see any policemen in the plant of the Republic Steel Company before Friday, the 28th?—A. Before the riot, you mean?

Q. Yes?—A. Yes, there was some around there.

Q. Where did the police make their headquarters during the time that they would be at the plant, and on duty there?—A. Well, they had them around the fence, all around there. I guess they had some reserves inside. I don't know positively that.

Q. Where did they have their headquarters? Did they have their headquarters there?—A. They had headquarters on every corner.

Q. As a matter of fact, they had headquarters inside of the gates of the Republic Steel Company's plant there, didn't they?—A. I don't know if you would call it headquarters inside.

Q. Well, what would you call it?—A. Well, that is where they stayed.

Q. Is that where the captains stayed?—A. The captain, he walked around by all those outside a lot. He went up there.

Q. You mean, he stayed outside?—A. He was outside part of the time, walking.

Q. Where was he when he was not outside there with the men?—A. I don't know. I did not follow him around. I could not watch where he went.

Q. As a matter of fact, you know that the headquarters were inside of the gate, and that that was the captain's headquarters, and you just do not want to say it, is that right?

Mr. NAPOLI. Now, we submit, Mr. Coroner, he has answered the question.

Mr. LEWIS. No, he has not answered the question. He is evasive.

Mr. NAPOLI. He certainly has answered it. He said he does not know what you call it.

Mr. LEWIS. He won't call it anything.

The DEPUTY. Just a minute.

Mr. NAPOLI. He told you he saw some police officers around there at time.

A. I don't know if the headquarters were in there or not, for sure. How do I know? I was not in there.

Mr. LEWIS. Q. How close to being in there were you?—A. On that street there.

Q. On this street right in front of there?—A. Yes.

Q. You stood along there in front of that gate, didn't you?—A. Not when the riot was.

Q. Well, you have stood there?—A. Sure, I have stood there.

Q. And you have observed the police going in and out, and walking around that building inside, have you?—A. Yes, they went in there.

Q. You have seen Captain Mooney go in there?—A. Yes, I have seen him go in there.

Q. If the riot had occurred at almost any time during the day, on any of the days, you would have seen it, wouldn't you?—A. Sure.

Mr. NAPOLI. We object to that question.

Mr. LEWIS. I want to see how comes he was there.

The CORONER. He has answered. If he was there, he would have seen it, certainly. If he was not there, he could not have seen it.

A. I would have heard it. They came right down the road there.

Mr. LEWIS. Q. How long did you wait for this occurrence to happen on Sunday before it did happen? How long did you wait there at the place you were?—A. I was there over an hour.

Q. How many police officers were there for that period of time?—A. Well, they were not there before. They came marching when the marchers came marching.

Q. All right. How far did the police march before they got there?—A. Oh, I guess they marched from down the street there. Some of them came in cars and parked their cars there.

Q. A distance of how far?—A. Over a block, I guess, I don't know.

Q. You don't know how far it was?—A. The policemen, you mean, that came marching?

Q. Yes?—A. Well, they marched down the street there.

Q. They marched from the Republic plant down the street, too, didn't they?—A. I did not see that. I was standing there watching that bunch down there by the headquarters.

Q. Were you reporting back to the police what you saw?—A. No.

Q. You did not go down to headquarters and hear what was said?—A. (Not on Sunday, I did not.

Q. Well, did you on Friday?—A. No, but I was down——

Q. On Saturday?—A. No.

Q. When did you——A. I was down there at the beginning of the strike.

Q. What time were you there?—A. Oh, for about three or four days after the strike out there, I was there.

Q. Were you there for three or four days after the strike, on each day?—A. No, I was there after—three days after the strike was out there, I was there. I went through there a lot.

Q. When you say you went through there, what do you mean by that?—A. Walked through there.

Q. Well, walked through Sam's Place?

The CORONER. Q. You mean you walked through the headquarters, or through the street?—A. Through the headquarters. There is a path that goes right

alongside there, through all them men there. I was over there one day when they were standing over there on the road, on Avenue "O". They were stopping trucks. I was over there then.

Mr. LEWIS. Q. How many shots did the police fire?—A. Well, there was just a mess of shots there for an instant.

Q. Did they point their guns at the crowd?—A. They pointed them up in the air, and down. I don't know where they were shooting.

Q. Now, then, you want to tell this Coroner's jury that the only shots you know of being fired there in that mess of shots were fired in the air and in the ground?—A. I don't know where they were fired.

Q. Immediately the shots were fired, did you see people fall?—A. No, I did not see—I never seen them. I saw them fall from the clubs, but not from the shots. There was a mess there, you could not tell about that.

Q. Is it your opinion that the shots were coming from the police ranks?—A. Yes. I don't know, you could not tell.

Q. I am asking you if it is your opinion.

Mr. COGHLAN. Just don't cut him off.

Mr. LEWIS. Well, go ahead, talk as much as you want to.

Mr. COGHLAN. You have got a boy here. He is at a disadvantage. He has not the same acquaintance with the proceedings that you have.

Mr. LEWIS. Have you anything further to say?

A. There was a mess of shots. You could not tell whether they came from this side or that side.

Q. You think probably they came from the strikers' side?—A. I don't know, I could not tell.

Q. Do you feel like they did?—A. I don't know.

Mr. COGHLAN. I object to what he feels like. The boy is trying to be fair with you.

The CORONER. I asked him the question when I questioned him. He said he did not know what side they came from.

Mr. LEWIS. That was the two shots.

Mr. COGHLAN. You asked him what he feels like.

Mr. LEWIS. What do you think about it, then?

Mr. NAPOLI. We object to what he thinks about it.

The CORONER. Yes; don't answer that question. What he thinks don't mean anything.

Mr. LEWIS. Q. You are in sympathy with the strikers, I presume?—A. Why, sure; why not?

Q. Your father is in sympathy with them?—A. I don't know what he is.

Q. What is he doing about it?—A. He is doing nothing about it.

Mr. NAPOLI. We object to what his father is doing about it.

The CORONER. He said he did not know.

Mr. LEWIS. Q. Is your father still working?—A. Yes.

Q. Did he stop working when the strike was called?—A. No; hardly any of the rest of them did, so why should he?

Q. Now, who asked you who else stopped work besides your father?

The CORONER. Will you repeat that, Mr. Lewis?

Mr. LEWIS. I asked him if he was in sympathy with the strikers. I only asked him about his father, and he volunteers——

The CORONER. Let me ask you a question:

Q. Did your father talk to you about this strike after the Memorial day riot—A. No; he did not know nothing about it.

Q. Did your father tell you what to testify to here today?—A. No; he did not tell me nothing to testify.

The CORONER. All right.

Mr. LEWIS. Q. Did you talk to your father about what you knew about it?—A. I told him about it, but that was all.

Q. Now, just where were you standing when this riot started?—A. I was standing on the porch, and down below the porch there about thirty feet away.

Q. What house?—A. On the corner house there—Port's house.

Q. Who lives there?—A. Port; Ernest Port.

Q. Whose porch?

The CORONER. Ernest Port.

Mr. LEWIS. He said porch before, and I thought he said porch now.

Mr. NAPOLI. It is Port's porch, counsel.

Mr. LEWIS. Q. What size house is it, as to stories, is it one or two?—A. Two.

Q. Does Port live upstairs or downstairs?—A. No; he lives downstairs. Somebody by the name of Fleming lives upstairs.

Q. Are there any saloons out there?—A. Yes; there is about six of them, I guess, or five.

Q. They were open during this Sunday, were they not?—A. They were closed.

Q. Well, people were going in and getting drinks, weren't they—A. Not that I seen; they closed them all. They closed them all the day the strike started.

Q. They closed which door?—A. They closed the front door that I know of. I don't know.

Mr. LEWIS. That is all.

Mr. MEYERS. Q. Did you get to know some of the police around there?—A. No. I never hung around with them hardly at all.

Q. I mean, did you get to know any of them?—A. No.

Mr. COGHLAN. Will you keep your voice up, Nelson, please?

The CORONER. A little louder.

A. No. I don't know any of them.

Mr. MEYERS. Q. Did you happen to walk or stoll by any groups of police and listen to them, or stop and listen to them talk?—A. No, I watched them play ball, and that is about all.

Q. Did you play ball with them?—A. No, sir.

Q. You did not play catch or anything with them?—A. No, sir.

Q. Your father stayed in the plant how long after the strike broke out?—A. Oh, jeez, I don't know, over a week, way over a week, I guess.

Q. When he would come inside of the plant, that is, after he came out and went home, and then would go back, did he go by himself?—A. Sure.

Q. Did he have any police escort?—A. No.

Q. There was a picket line while he was going in and out of the plant, after he started coming out of the plant; is that right?—A. Sure, there was.

Q. And he went by himself, just walked in and walked out, without being molested, is that right?—A. Yes, sure. All these fellows did.

Q. They all did that?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, did you ever at any time when you went over to Sam's Place, come back with any reports to any of the police, and tell them about it?—A. No, I never said anything to them.

Q. You never played the part of a stool pigeon, did you?—A. No.

Q. You would not do that, would you?—A. No, would you?

Q. You do not like being the son of a scab, do you?

The CORONER. Now, just a minute, wait a minute.

The WITNESS. Do you?

Mr. MEYERS. I don't know. I don't, no.

The DEPUTY. Wait a minute, now, that is going a little bit too far.

Mr. MEYERS. Just a moment, will you? Listen to their police force here with their intelligent boos. I wish you would tell them how to say it in a more cultured way.

Mr. COGHLAN. They cannot learn it from you. They cannot learn sportsmanship from you when you are picking on a seventeen year old lad, because you think the father should be among the strikers.

Mr. MEYERS. No, I am not picking on him. I am asking him if he is proud to be the son of a scab.

The CORONER. Wait a minute. That has not anything to do with the murder of these ten men, whether his father is a scab or not.

Mr. MEYERS. That is really wonderful, coming from the Coroner at this stage of the game, after two days wasted trying to get at it in the inquest.

The CORONER. You are not going to insult any witness while I sit here.

Mr. MEYERS. Q. You were on the porch when you saw these things going on, is that right?—A. I was on the porch, and then down below.

Q. And then down below?—A. Yes.

Q. When you went down below, did you go to the rear of the ranks of the police?—A. No, I was at the rear of the ranks all the time.

Q. Did you hear——A. The police were over there.

Q. What I mean is, how far were you from the rear of the ranks of the police?

The DEPUTY. He said thirty feet.

Mr. COGHLAN. He said thirty feet.

A. Thirty feet, I told you ten times.

Mr. MEYERS. Q. That is the nearest you got to the rear of the ranks, is that right, of the police department?—A. Oh, well, I might have been nearer.

Q. You might have been nearer than thirty feet, so that any suggestion of thirty feet don't mean anything right now, is that right?

The CORONER. He said about thirty feet. Now, what is the use of harping on it?

Mr. MEYERS. He said he might have been nearer.
The CORONER. He might have been. He might have been twenty-five feet.
The DEPUTY. What are you trying to prove? He has been over everything, Mr. Lewis.
Mr. MEYERS. I want to prove one thing, and I will get to the point very quickly.
Q. Now, you say there was a lot of noise around there, is that correct?—A. There was, yes.
Q. Was there any silent periods?—A. There was while the captain was talking there.
Q. There was? Did you hear the captain talking at that point?—A. I heard him start to talk.
Q. Did you hear what he said?—A. Yes, he told them to go back.
Q. Is that all you heard him say?—A. Then he could not hardly say much more.
Q. Did you hear any bullets whizzing by your ears?—A. No, I was up on the—I could not hear nothing.
Q. You could not?—A. No.
Q. Then, when the trouble started, did you get up on the porch?—A. I was up there before it started.
Q. Then you never got up there again?—A. I was up there before it started, and I was up there while it was going on.
Q. All right.—A. Then I came down a little later on.
Q. I see. Where did you go when you came down?—A. I came and watched them. I went down and started to walk down——
Q. You followed the police, the rear of the police, is that right?—A. I followed them up to where they were putting them in the wagon.
Q. You mingled among the police at that point, is that correct?
Mr. NAPOLI. That is what he said, counsel.
Mr. MEYERS. Wait a minute, let him say it, not you.
A. Well, I told you.
Q. What did you tell me?—A. I was there.
Q. You mingled with the police, is that what you told me?—A. No, I did not mingle with them, I just watched them.
Q. You were close to them, is that right?—A. Yes.
The DEPUTY. So what? Let us get going here.
Mr. MEYERS. Q. Did you help pick any clubs up?—A. No, I did not.
Q. You did not pick any rocks up for the police?—A. No, sir.
Q. You did not help straighten up any piles for them, or anything like that?—A. No, sir.
Q. Did you help pick up any wounded?—A. No.
Q. When you were on the porch, or off the porch, how far did you see the police go down into that field in a north direction?—A. Well, about a block and a half.
Q. About a block and a half from the original line, is that correct?—A. Yes.
Q. Did you see the police clubbing people then?—A. I could not see what they were doing down there a block and a half.
Q. You could not?—A. No, sir.
Q. You did not see any clubbing at all there then, is that right?
The CORONER. He said he did not.
A. Not down there. In the beginning there was clubbing, yes.
Mr. MEYERS. Q. Did you see any police clubbing people while their backs were turned to the police?—A. No, I saw them fighting.
Q. How many fights did you actually see going on over there?—A. Two
Q. Two fights?—A. One that Friday, and one on Memorial day.
Q. I am talking about how many police did you actually see fighting with people?—A. Oh, jeez, how do I know? I was not going over there counting them all. You could not tell.
Mr. MEYERS If is most remarkable how this appeals to the humor of these police officers. You know their intelligence really knocks me down.
The CORONER. For your information it was the news paper men here, and the photographers.
Mr. MEYERS. I heard some police officers over there. You see that fighting really pleases most of these police officers. You can image the spirit in which they approached the strikers in a laughing mood to kill them.
Mr. NAPOLI. That is a pretty speech.
Mr. MEYERS. You bet it is a pretty speech. That is what hurts all your men.
The CORONER. Now, Mr. Lewis questions them by the hour, and there is no uprising, but the minute you start you sarcasm——

Mr. MEYERS. Making these people laugh.
The CORONER. No, your sarcasm and your insults roils the witness.
Mr. MEYERS. And makes them laugh.
The CORONER. And sometimes I laugh at it, too.
The DEPUTY. It is really funny.
Mr. MEYERS. Yes, it is really funny.
The DEPUTY. Any other questions?
Mr. COGHLAN. Q. Mr. Nelson, you did not expect that you would be insulted here today because your father continued working?
Mr. LEWIS. I object to that.
The CORONER. Just forget that he was insulated.
Mr. COGHLAN. Q. Did you have any idea that your father was the only one that remained in the plant?—A. Just about the whole plant remained after the first day it was claimed. There were only just a few hundred out there in the picket line.
Q. How many children in your father's family, how many brothers and sisters have you?—A. I have got two brothers.
Q. There are other men in the neighborhood there that remained at work?—A. Yes, there are several.
Mr. COGHLAN. That is all.
Mr. MEYERS. Q. Did you go inside of the plant at all?—A. No.
Q. How many men do you know were in the plant?—A. Well, there was——
Q. How many men, do you know, were in the plant?
Mr. COGHLAN. Please give him an opportunity to answer.
The CORONER. Maybe he can answer this way:
Q. How many did you see come out of the plant at any one time?—A. Well, in the morning, when the seven o'clock shift goes in there, there is a line over there sometimes three blocks long.
Q. Did you see that line go in and out during the strike?—A. Yes.
Mr. MEYERS. You did? You say you saw a line of automobiles, at the time the strike broke out, going in and out?
A. Not at the time, a few days after.
Q. How many days after?—A. Oh, say over a week.
Q. When the Pullman cars were in the place?—A. Sure, some of them never even stayed in there at all.
Q. Even during the first days, is that right?—A. The first day, they could not get out with that picket line around there.
Q. How big was that picket line?—A. Oh, about three hundred, I suppose.
Q. That was what day?—A. That was the day the strike was called.
Q. That was what day, do you remember?
Mr. NAPOLI. We will stipulate it was Wednesday, May 26th, counsel.
The WITNESS. Wednesday, May 26th.
Mr. MEYERS. Q. How many were there on Thursday?—A. Thursday, there was not so many.
Q. How many?—A. They were down there at headquarters. I don't know how many were there.
Q. Were there six?—A. No——
The CORONER. He said he did not know how many there were. How could he say there were six?
Mr. MEYERS. Well, were there three hundred?
A. No.
Q. How many?
The CORONER. Don't answer that.
Mr. MEYERS. If he knows?
The CORONER. He said he did not know.
Mr. MEYERS. Q. Is that what you still say?
The WITNESS. A. Well, I don't know exactly how many there was. I cannot tell. They are sitting in machines down there.
Q. There are pickets that sit in machines, is that right?—A. Yes, there was.
Mr. MEYERS. That is all.
The DEPUTY. That is all, Nelson.
(Witness excused.)

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
County of Cook, ss:

E. E. Wenger, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is a court reporter with offices located at Room 1132, 30 North La Salle street, Chicago, Illinois, and has been for over twenty five years last past; that on July 14, 1937, and days following, he was employed by the Coroner of Cook County, Illinois, to take down in shorthand and transcribe the minutes of the proceedings had at the inquest held upon the bodies of

ALFRED CAUSEY	LEO FRANCISCO
HILDING ANDERSON	EARL HANDLEY
OTIS JONES	SAM POPOVICH
LEE TISDALE	ANTHONY TAGLIERI
KENNETH REED, and	JOSEPH ROTHMUND,

That Wallace Raymond Nelson was called as a witness and testified under oath at said inquest before the Coroner, and that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the testimony given by said witness, and is a true and correct statement of all proceedings, including all questions and remarks by the Coroner and Counsel during the taking of the testimony of said witness.

E. E. WENGER.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 23rd day of July, A. D. 1937.

[SEAL]

MARTIN J. HOGAN,
Notary Public.

EXHIBIT 3545

EDWARD J. KELLY
Mayor

BARNET HODES
Corporation Counsel

CITY OF CHICAGO
DEPARTMENT OF LAW
511 City Hall—Telephone Randolph 8000

JULY 23, 1937.

Honorable JAMES HAMILTON LEWIS,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Enclosed are pictures taken by the Bureau of Identification of the Chicago Police Department of some of the weapons either taken from or discarded by the rioters during the affray on memorial day in South Chicago, Illinois; also certain affidavits including the affidavits of impartial observers such as Everett C. Parker, News Commentator on Radio Station WWAE, Hammond, Indiana; Harold A. Revoir, Cameraman of the Chicago Tribune; Edward J. Kennedy, Reporter of Chicago Tribune and Clyde James, Good Humor employee, who were and depict what they saw during and immediately preceding the riot; also affidavits of Dr. W. R. Schussler, President Burnside Hospital, Chicago, Illinois and M. E. Finsky, Staff Physician for South Chicago Community Hospital, whose statements flatly contradict the testimony of Meyer Levin and other witnesses for the rioters who testified that the police interfered in their efforts to care for the wounded in these hospitals.

Also the affidavits of Lieutenants Lennon, Moran, Stevens and Healy of the Chicago Police Department concerning the charge that the police were armed with pickhandles and weapons other than regulation batons. They also relate the non-interference with picketing at the plant.

Also an affidavit showing that the title to the property where the affray took place is vested in the Republic Steel Corporation and the verdicts of the Coroner's Jury in the case of ten deaths which resulted from the riot.

Also enclosed are editorials of the Chicago Daily News, Chicago Evening American, Chicago Daily Tribune and Chicago Daily Times, which editorials I believe reflect the attitude of the people of this city.

It is our earnest wish that this evidence and the other evidence forwarded to you be presented either to the Committee or the Senate as your judgment dictates.

Thanking you for your courtesy in this matter, I am

Yours very truly,

WILLIAM V. DALY,
Assistant Corporation Counsel.

WVD:EO
Encl.

EXHIBIT 3546

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
County of Cook, ss:

Everett C. Parker, being first duly sworn, upon his oath deposes and says:

That as part of my work as a news commentator using the facilities of Station WWAE, Hammond, Indiana, on the 30th day of May, 1937, I arrived at Sam's Place, which was being used at the time as S. W. O. C. strike headquarters. I parked my car and walked over to the open air meeting place at the side of the building. A small crowd had gathered there, numbering about four hundred or five hundred people, and I asked two or three people when the meeting which I understood was called for 2:30 would start. I was told by a member of the crowd who was standing at the door of strike headquarters that the meeting would probably get under way in the next ten or fifteen minutes. I returned to my car and drove to the South Chicago plant of the Republic Steel Corporation and spent the next few minutes at the Republic Steel Corporation's plant where I saw details of policemen stationed on or near the steel company's property. I also saw six or eight pickets walking up and down in front of the entrance to the Republic Steel Company's plant. I then returned to my car and drove back to Sam's Place. The meeting there was just getting under way as I arrived, and I joined the crowd which was surrounding the speakers' platform. I would estimate the crowd there at that time to be between two thousand and twenty-five hundred. There was a group of speakers upon a truck upon which had been placed a microphone of a public address system. The loud speaker of the public address system was attached to the roof of Sam's Place. A man whom I did not know was speaking from the truck at this time. Later, I was told that this speaker was Joe Weber. This speaker was reading a bulletin which instructed the strikers of the hours of picketing at the Republic plant. When the speaker had finished reading the bulletin, he introduced Leo Kryziki who, in turn, started to speak. I did not pay close attention to Leo Kryziki's speech as I was moving about in the crowd. The day before, in Indiana Harbor, various persons had told me that there would be a demonstration and march at the Republic plant on the following day, May 30th. Therefore, I was interested in the general temper and the makeup of the crowd. I noticed that the crowd was made up of approximately two-thirds men and one-third women and children. The crowd was orderly at that time and seemed to be in holiday mood; they laughed at jokes told by the speaker, and applauded mention of the names of President Roosevelt and John L. Lewis. I saw a few of the men in the crowd who were then carrying pieces of limbs of trees, pick handles and other sticks.

At the end of Kryziki's address, Nicholas Fontecchio was introduced as a speaker. As he started to speak, I left the crowd, walked across Avenue "O" and telephoned my station from a house on the east side of Avenue "O." I then returned to the meeting and stood around for a few minutes and then got into my car and drove back to the plant of the Republic Steel Corporation.

I parked my car upon arrival and walked up to the police detail stationed at 118th Street and Green Bay Avenue. The situation at the plant at that time was practically the same as when I had visited it earlier in the afternoon. The pickets continued walking up and down before the plant gate, the police were lounging around in informal groups at their stations. A few minutes later, I noticed the strikers forming on Green Bay Avenue at Sam's Place. At this time, I was standing on Green Bay Avenue at 118th Street where I had a clear view of the strikers forming for their march. In the meantime, I had presented my press credentials to a police officer and had been allowed to pass. The strikers then began to march down Green Bay Avenue toward the Republic Steel Corporation's plant in rough column formation.

At this time, the group of policemen where I was standing began to put on their coats and get ready to form. Within a few seconds, two patrol wagons appeared from the direction of the Republic Steel Company's plant and stopped on the road. Soon afterwards, a platoon of police rounded the corner onto 118th Street, from the direction of the Republic Steel Company's plant. In the meantime, the strikers had started to march along Green Bay Avenue in the direction of the Republic Steel Company's plant. The next move by the police was to place two patrol wagons side by side on 118th Street, just below Green Bay Avenue, blocking the road. I walked behind the patrol wagons and climbed upon a low shed to obtain a better view of the marching strikers. I stood on the shed until I had gotten a good idea of the formation of the strikers'

column, and then I jumped down and ran back along 118th Street to a telephone in a saloon near the Republic Plant. I telephoned my station the story that the strikers had started to march toward the Republic plant, and then returned to 118th Street. When I got back to 118th Street, I noticed that the strikers' column had left Green Bay Avenue and that they were marching diagonally across the field immediately to the west of the Avenue and toward the Republic Plant. A police line was forming in a rough crescent shape in front of and to the west of a row of houses located immediately north of 118th Street at the point where that street turns south. By that time, the srikers had begun to spread out until they were marching in a rough V-shaped formation. At their head, were two men marching approximately twenty-five or thirty feet in front of the main body of the crowd of strikers. I noticed that the marchers would reach the police line at a point near the left flank, so I walked over to that spot. I stood immediately behind the police line as the leaders of the marching strikers approached the first officers. The strikers stopped to talk to a commanding officer of the police. I walked up to the back of the police line and saw that I could not hear what was being said, and so I turned and walked to the last house in the row of houses mentioned previously. I walked upon the porch of this house, it being the nearest house to the police and the strikers' line. I got upon the porch which was high enough for me to see perfectly both the strikers and the police lines.

I saw some of the strikers who were then carrying clubs of various sort, including pieces of limbs of trees, pick handles, pieces of pipe, and one with a gear shift rod(s).

A few seconds after I reached the porch, a shower of stones was hurled from a point to the left of and half way back in the strikers' ranks. Some of the stones so hurled landed in the police ranks directly before me. Two tear gas bombs were thrown and landed in the strikers' ranks and exploded, one to the right and one to the left of the commanding officer of the police who was at that time addressing the strikers. At the points where the tear gas exploded, the strikers began to retreat. At this moment, I heard the report of a shot fired and saw a puff of smoke which came from the ranks of the strikers at about the point from which the stones were being thrown.

Immediately after the shot was fired from the strikers' ranks, firing broke out from toward the left flank of the police lines and then came up the line from left to right along the line. I could both hear and see police officers firing. At one time, I saw one police officer firing into the ranks of the strikers, and I saw several firing into the air. The crowd had started to back away, and then they broke into complete rout. Immediately in front of the commanding officer of police, a large number of strikers fell or threw themselves to the ground; others ran back in the direction from which they had come, pursued by police officers with clubs.

The police firing stopped after approximately ten or fifteen seconds, and the police continued to pursue the fleeing strikers, hitting them with clubs. The general mass of the strikers retreated about a block and appeared to be attempting to reform their ranks. However, at this time, the police line marched forward in good order and the strikers then continued their retreat toward Sam's Place before the police line got near them.

In the meantime, several automobiles came out from the direction of Sam's Place. These cars stopped and men in these cars jumped out who were wearing crude Red Cross armbands. These men began picking up wounded strikers. In the meantime, the police behind the police lines were also picking up the wounded strikers and carrying them to the patrol wagons which had been located at the right flanks of the police lines. At the same time, other police officers were arresting unwounded persons who had been in the strike crowd and who had fallen to the ground or were slow in getting away. Other police officers were scouring the field, picking up various weapons which they brought back and deposited in a box near the patrol wagons.

Shortly thereafter, I left the scene of the riot to telephone in my story, and I again noticed that the pickets I had seen walking in front of the Republic Steel Company's plant were still there, walking back and forth.

EVERETT C. PARKER.

Subscribed and sworn to by Everett C. Parker, before me, the undersigned authority, on this the 13th day of July, A. D. 1937.

[SEAL] JANET C. MURPHY,
Notary Public in and for the County of Cook and State of Illinois.

EXHIBIT 3547

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
County of Cook, ss:

AFFIDAVIT

HAROLD A. REVOIR, being first duly sworn, deposes and says:

I am a camera man for the Chicago Tribune.

On Sunday, May 30, 1937, I was assigned to duty in the vicinity of the Republic Steel Corporation Plant at South Chicago, Illinois.

I arrived in this vicinity, in the vicinity of this plant, at 9:30 A. M. I stayed around the plant until approximately 2:00 P. M., and at this time there were pickets patroling in front of the main gate of the Republic Steel Company plant.

I went down to the vicinity of 113th Street, and Green Bay Avenue, known as Sam's Place. This place was formerly a tavern, and was being used as a strike headquarters, by the C. I. O. and its adherents. There was a mass meeting scheduled to be called at 3;00 P. M. At 3:00 P. M., a large crowd had gathered on the premises, approximately eight hundred around the speaker's platform. The speaker's platform was the back of a truck open on all sides, without a top, on which was located a microphone, which carried the voices through amplifiers on the roof of Sam's Place for approximately two blocks.

In addition to the eight hundred who were gathered around the speaker's platform, I would judge there were approximately four hundred more sitting in cars, in the shade of the trees, listening to the speakers through the loudspeaker system.

The speakers spoke about wages, etc. The speakers condemned capitalism, and stated that the bosses had too many privileges, and that they should have to work like the laboring man. Toward the end of the meeting a speaker advocated a demonstration in front of the plant.

While the words of the speakers were phrased so that in cold type they would not seem inflammatory, the gestures of the speakers and the inflection of their voices had a tendency so to do. It was apparent to an observer that the crowd's emotions and passions were being stimulated by these speeches.

During the speeches a member of the crowd listening to the speech came up to me, where I was standing a little bit in back of the crowd with my camera in my hand. Then one of the strikers walked up to me, and he had a large club in his hand that he had been whittling the end of, so it would fit more snugly in his hand. He told me, "You will get a lot of action pictures today." And he was swinging his club there in his hand ,and he said, "You will see a lot of action today." Then he walked away.

Then another fellow walked up to me, and he had an iron club, or an iron pipe in his hand that was hollow, and he said, "We are really going to town this afternoon." He said they were going to march on the plant.

This was even before the speakers had announced that they would march on the plant.

In addition to these two men, I saw fellows standing in the crowd with wooden clubs in their hands, listening to the speakers.

At about 4:45 they assembled at Green Bay Avenue, right at Sam's Place, which is a public highway. They had picket signs, and a man with an American flag was standing at the head of the line, and then somebody gave the order to march, and they marched as far as 114th, it was the next corner anyway, and they cut, diagonally, going southwest across the field. As they cut diagonally southwest across the big field, they marched better than half way across the field, about three-quarters of the way across the field, when the police started from the other end, they marched out to meet them, they fell into a formation. They met them at three or four hundred feet from 117th and Burley. The plant is on Burley. Of course, where they actually were is between Burley and Green Bay Avenue. They were approximately four hundred feet from 117th Street when they both stopped, the police and the strikers.

At this point, whoever the spokesman was for the strikers, argued that they wanted to march peacefully in front of the plant, to show their strength, and said they had the right to march peacefully in front of the plant, and then the police told them to go back, that they couldn't go any further. The police said, "You will have to go back. We won't let you go any farther. Let's be peaceful about it. You turn around and go back." And the spokesman for the strikers argued that they had the right to march peacefully in front of the

plant without interference from the police. The police spokesman said, "You haven't, you will have to go back. We don't want any trouble with you fellows".

While they were arguing, some rocks from perhaps thirty or forty feet back of the line of the strikers came hurtling over toward the front of the line where the police were. And then while I was standing there, an officer right near us yelled, "Duck," that some rocks were coming over.

Prior to the rocks coming over there was one striker who stood about ten feet from me who had a big rock in his hand, and an officer who stood right next to me walked over to him and said, "Give me that rock." The striker said, "No, you won't get this rock", and then he held it in back of him. Then the officer said, "Now, come on, give me that rock." And this fellow said, "No, you won't get this rock."

Then immediately after that the rocks came hurtling over, and somebody yelled, "Duck", that some rocks were coming over.

I seen a number of clubs in the hands of the strikers. They came over there, they didn't come in formation like soldiers would. I seen several clubs in the strikers' hands, and they were waving them[1] ~~back and forth, not waving them up and down, but they were waving them back and forth, as if they wanted to get the weight of them.~~

~~I spoke to this fellow with the rock right in the front line, that the officers had the words with, and the next thing I heard was,~~ "Let them have it."

The trouble was precipitated by the throwing of rocks. I did not see any of those who had spoken at the meeting in the ranks of the mob.

After the police drove them back about three or four hundred feet, the mob then attempted to reassemble its lines, whereupon the police reassembled their lines. The mob then made no further attempt to advance toward the plant,' ~~and both the mob and police withdrew.~~

After the trouble was over the police gathered various weapons from the field.

I walked across this field immediately before the trouble started, and at that time I did not see any weapons strewn about there, but I did see members of the mob drop weapons on the field.

I was impartial, as far as the actual picture was concerned. I made the pictures for the action of them. I do not know what events precipitated the particular actions portrayed in the photographs, or what precipitated the particular actions. Neither does the picture show, where a man is being struck, the degree of force which is used, nor where a man is apparently insensible on the ground is this necessarily the case, as he may still be capable of aggressive action.

HAROLD REVOIR.

Signed and sworn to before me this 16 day of July, A. D. 1937.
[SEAL] EDWARD SULLIVAN,
Notary Public.

[1] The words reproduced with a line through them so appeared in the affidavit.

EXHIBIT 3548

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
County of Cook, ss:

EDWIN J. KENNEDY, being first duly sworn, upon his oath deposes and says:

My name is Edwin J. Kennedy; I am a reporter for the Chicago Tribune, Chicago, Illinois. On the 30th day of May, 1937, as a part of my duties for my employer, I was assigned to cover the strike situation in the South Chicago district, at the Republic Steel Corporation's plant, and also the Youngstown plant in South Chicago. As there was no trouble around the Youngstown plant, I spent most of my time getting news at the Republic plant at 117th and Burley Avenue. I had an assignment to cover the mass meeting at Sam's Place, 11417 Green Bay Ave., which was scheduled for 3 o'clock that day. This was an office assignment on information that had been given to my office previously that such a meeting would be held there. I arrived at Sam's Place after the meeting had started and was being addressed by Leo Kryzcki. He was giving the usual talk as to the progress of labor and the strides that they had made in the east, and declared that the organization, as a whole, was making much progress. He then began to denounce Girdler, the Chairman

of the Republic Steel Corporation, and the other independent steel companies' heads, and pointed out that the C. I. O. had obtained a contract with the United States Steel Company, and in referring to the independent steel companies' heads, he declared, "These little steel barons are trying to impede the forward march of the C. I. O." He referred to the last presidential election and declared that the people elected their candidate and that the C. I. O. was on the march.

The next speaker was Nicholas Fontecchio. His speech was somewhat similar to that of Kryzcki but he denounced the public officials for refusing to allow the C. I. O. to picket the plant as they saw fit. He then went on to state; "You people elected President Roosevelt and he is in office to serve you people." He stated further; "Here we have the Republic Steel Corporation and Girdler violating the Wagner law, and the police department protecting law violators. These officers have no right to protect law violators, and they wont stop us from picketing the plant." He wound up his speech by saying that the C. I. O. was on the march. While he was making his talk, several persons went around through the throng and stated; "All of you fellows from Inland and Youngstown step to one side." In about ten minutes, they had about two or three hundred lined up on Green Bay Avenue, a public highway in the City of Chicago, in front of Sam's Place, and these people were seen carrying clubs, iron bars, bricks and slingshots. These slingshots were made of a piece of leather about three or four inches square with two strings of approximately the same length, one of such strings being attached to the opposite ends of the piece of leather—each of such strings being about ten or twelve inches in length—and the other ends of the strings were held in the hand so that when the leather was folded up it held an iron bolt or a stone for throwing. The slings that I saw contained iron bolts, and were so constructed that when swung through the air and one end of one of the strings released from the hand, it would hurl the missile from the leather portion of the sling through the air with great velocity. I saw several of these men practising swinging these slingshots. They lined up four abreast[1] there in company formation. When Fontecchio had completed his talk Joe Weber got on the stand to conclude the meeting. It looked like there would be trouble when these fellows were being lined up,[2] making remarks referring to their weapons. A number said that[3] it would be too bad for the copper that got in front of them. Other remarks were about their going through the police lines and going[4] right into the plant—that they would run those scabs out of there.[5] Two photographers had been assigned to the plant by my office; one at the scene and the other a block or two away. I left to get in touch with him to tell him where he could work in cooperation with the other Tribune photographer who was at Sam's Place and who said that he would go over with the marchers as they marched along the street. I did not wait for the finish of Weber's talk as I wanted to get to the telephone and call the office. I did call my office and told them all that had transpired up to that time, suggesting that the reporter who was assigned to the steel strike in the East Chicago, Ind., district and who was only a few minutes away come to the plant. When I finished the telephone conversation with the office and went out into the street, I was informed that the throng was marching through the prairie, so I hurried on to 116th Place and Burley Avenue. I saw a group of about one thousand marching in company formation through the prairie. The police were lining up in the prairie to block their march, and within several minutes between 150 and 200 policemen had formed a crescent-shaped line in the prairie in front of the marchers. I then got on a porch of a building which overlooked the prairie and from which I could see nearly everything that occurred. When the marchers reached the police line, I saw Captain Kilroy raise his club in the air and begin a conversation with the leaders in the line of the strikers' march. He was not more than about one hundred feet distant from the porch on which I was standing, and while I couldn't hear all of his conversation, I heard him shout to the marchers that they were assembling in violation of law and they should disperse in the name of the State of Illinois and the City of Chicago. Then he began to plead with them that it was the

[1] The words "and while they were being annoyed" were drawn through at this point. The second from the last word in this sentence originally was "for."
[2] The words "as they were" were stricken through.
[3] The four words at the beginning of this sentence were written in over "that", which was stricken out.
[4] This word was written in over "that they would go", which were stricken through.
[5] The words "It looked like there was going to be a lot of trouble, and" were stricken through.

duty of the police there to protect life and property and it would be better for everybody if they would just forget about their plans and return. The marchers were stopped in front of the police line for more than two or three minutes while Kilroy was pleading with them, and for awhile it appeared as though he had convinced them that they ought to return. During this time, the marchers were chanting, "C. I. O., let's go; C. I. O., let's go." Then there was a shower of missiles from about the middle of the ranks probably about twenty-five feet behind the front lines of the marchers. Bricks and numerous missiles were seen flying through the air, possibly a couple of hundred of them. Those in the rear ranks of the marchers began to shout, "Let's go!" and started pushing those in the front lines of the marchers against the police line. Some of the marchers were seen raising their clubs, as they were being pushed toward the police line. Then I heard two shots fired. When I heard the shots, I was looking along the police line to see how the policemen were conducting themselves. I did not see any smoke from any revolver along the police line, and I looked immediately to the ranks of the marchers, but I did not see any smoke there. The revolver reports sounded as though they came from the middle of the ranks of the marchers. A few moments later, I saw the police throwing tear gas and there was a general commotion in the line while the gas was being thrown. I then heard about two hundred shots fired. I saw probably fifteen or twenty policemen firing in the air. Following this, the ranks of the marchers broke and they began to retreat. Quite a few, however, were lying on the ground, and the police pursued the retreating marchers with their clubs. A number of the marchers stumbled over others, trying to get away. As the police began to sweep through the prairie, they used their clubs to strike several of the men who were lying on the ground, and it was discovered that many of them were playing "possum" because after they were hit by the clubs of the police, they jumped up and ran away. I went out on the prairie to look at a number of these men who were lying on the ground to see how badly they had been injured, whether they had been shot or just stung by the clubs and I saw a number were shot. I then went to the telephone to give my office the story, as we were on a deadline. In the meantime, the second reporter who was sent from East Chicago, arrived on the scene, and I left and he took over the assignment.

EDWIN J. KENNEDY.

Subscribed and sworn to by Edwin J. Kennedy before me, the undersigned authority, on this the 17th day of July, A. D. 1937.

[SEAL] MARGARET M. SMITH,
Notary Public.

EXHIBIT 3549

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
County of Cook, ss:

AFFIDAVIT

CLYDE JAMES, being first duly sworn, deposes and says:

That he is nineteen years of age. That on Sunday, May 30, 1937, at or about the hour of 3 P. M., he appeared in the vicinity of 113th and Green Bay Avenue, South Chicago, Illinois, selling ice cream. That in this vicinity were the premises formerly used as a roadhouse or a tavern, known as Sam's Place.

At the side of the hall was a truck which was open on all sides, and from the rear of this truck, speakers were addressing a crowd of approximately 1,500 people. Many of the people sat in their automobiles listening to the speakers over an amplifier system: there was a microphone right on the truck.

After the speaking went on for a while, the people listening begin to get worked up and started to yell for action: shouting, among other things, "Less words and more action! We want action!" Some of the members of the crowd carried clubs and tree limbs. They also tore down a fence by Sam's Place and the men took portions of the wood to use as clubs. Later on, before the march started, a man handed out some two-by-fours, two-by-twos and other pieces of wood. Some of this wood was to be used for carrying cards of the CIO, and the man handing out the material told them to break off the bottoms and use them for clubs. Also a man, a member of the crowd of strikers or sympathizers, said to another man, "I have my gat loaded," and patted his right rear pants pocket with his hand.

There were a lot of cars bearing Indiana license plates there. I heard one man state to another, "You fellows from Indiana cannot be so tough; they are putting us Chicago fellows in the front lines."

After the speaking was over, the people were told to assemble and they did so on Green Bay Avenue, a public street, in front of Sam's Place. The people got out of the automobiles and also got in the line of march. About eight hundred were in the line of march but others walked to the side of them, spread out and walked on the sides of the column of marchers. They started to march towards the Republic Steel Plant. I pulled my truck out in the middle of the street and stood on top of it. I saw them going across the field, but did not follow them. They started to spread out and run towards the Republic Steel Plant.

Later, I heard a shot and I drove away my truck.

CLYDE JAMES.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of July, A. D. 1937.

[SEAL] MARY LOUISE HARTZELL

EXHIBIT 3550

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
County of Cook, ss:

AFFIDAVIT

Dr. W. R. Schussler, being first duly sworn upon his oath deposes and says:

That he is president of the Burnside Hospital, Chicago, Illinois; that he has been a practicing physician and surgeon in the State of Illinois for forty seven years, that he was formerly a surgeon at the Cook County Hospital, that he is at the present time and has been for a number of years the surgeon for the Wabash Railroad, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and the Illinois Central Railroad, that he is an ex-member of the Illinois State Board of Health and is also Chief Surgeon at the Burnside Hospital and surgeon for the Chicago Surface Lines, Chicago, Illinois.

Affiant further says that he was the attending physician and surgeon for about eighteen persons who were injured in the vicinity of the Republic Steel Company during riot on May 30th, 1937. I was assisted by six physicians who gave first aid and immediate necessary attention to all of the injured who were brought to the Burnside Hospital. I was in direct charge of all who were brought to the Burnside Hospital and supervised treatment of all; every case that was treated at the Burnside Hospital received prompt and efficient attention. Special nurses were employed for all cases where lives were in danger on account of injuries.

Affiant further states that the Burnside Hospital is adequately equipped to care for such emergencies and was adequately equipped to care for all patients who were treated here as a result of the riot on May 30th, 1937. No call, emergency or otherwise, was issued to strike headquarters for assistance or temporary orderlies on Sunday May 30th, 1937; if such assistance was needed it would have been made to a proper agency who would immediately supply the demand.

Affiant further states that no request for blood donors was made on Sunday, May 30th, 1937 but that a day or two later, as a precautionary measure, blood donors were requested; that on their arrival at the hospital they were given immediate access to the premises by the police stationed here.

Affiant further states that all police officers at the hospital during this period were exceedingly courteous and on Sunday, May 30th, 1937 permitted clergymen and priests to visit the injured.

Affiant further states that at no time were blood transfusions made for the injured patients; that the call was a precautionary measure only.

Affiant further states that of the eighteen cases of injured subjects treated at the Burnside Hospital, three were ambulatory, and the records of the hospital, together with his recollection of those treated show the following facts:

Patient Patchen, gunshot wound—side—right thigh.
" Jones, " " shot from back.
" Jos. Hickey—gunshot wound, shot from front—head wound.
" Stenkey, gunshot wound, shot from right side, 3½ inches above knee.
" Mikonzick, gunshot wound left forearm from front.
" Luna, gunshot scalp wound—shot from front.
" Tucker, shot from side, into side.
" Morrieno, gunshot wound of scalp—
" Wonk, shot from side.
" Skultety, shot from side.
" Nicholas Levich, boy, shot in heel; shot from the side.
" Bandura, bruise of the left theigh.
" Hensley, scalp wound, left frontal wound.
" Jugovich, Jos., shot in left theigh from the side.
" Czunilki, shot in theigh from the front.

Affiant further says that a few days after the riot some woman who stated she was but was unable to identify herself as an investigator for the C. I. O. visited the hospital in an effort to interview all patients injured as a result of the riot. The hospital excluded her so as not to interfere with the orderly administrative and medical care of all patients.

Dr. Jacques, affiant further states, was asked to remain away from the hospital because of an unauthorized visit and examinations of a patient injured in the riot, which he had made at an earlier time.

Dr. W. R. SCHUSSLER

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th Day of July, A. D. 1937.

[SEAL] ABEL DEHAAN,
Notary Public.

EXHIBIT 3551

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
County of Cook, ss:

AFFIDAVIT

Dr. M. E. Finsky being first duly sworn upon his oath deposes and says that he is a staff physician of the South Chicago Community Hospital; that he has been a practicing physician and surgeon in the state of Illinois for thirteen, years; that he was present at the South Chicago Community Hospital when the persons who were injured in the vicinity of the Republic Steel Company on May 30th, 1937 were admitted to the South Chicago Community Hospital; and that he was in complete charge of all the patients and that he was assisted by Dr. L. H. Turek.

Affiant further says that on May 30th, 1937 after the injured patients were brought in a call was sent out by the hospital for blood donors. Friends and relatives of the injured who were outside the hospital immediately volunteered. The blood donors were immediately admitted to the hospital, typed, and prepared without delay for transfusion to the injured patient. There was no interference by the police.

Affiant further says that were ample facilities and complete hospital personal and service to care for all the injured patients brought to the South Chicago Community Hospital. At no time was there an emergency call issued for extra help to care for the injured patients to strike headquarters or any other agency. The hospital had sufficient surgeons for those that needed surgery: and sufficient medical men and nurses to care for those not so seriously injured.

Affiant further says that the police at no time stopped persons from entering the hospital who were needed to care for the patients or to aid in comforting them. That clergymen and priests were permitted to visit the patients and police did not interfere with them.

M. E. FINSKY, M. D.

Subscribed and Sworn to Before me this thirteenth day of July 1937 AD.

[SEAL] HARRY H. PITZELE,
Notary Public.

EXHIBIT 3552

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
County of Cook, ss:

AFFIDAVIT

JOHN J. LENNON being first duly sworn deposes and says:

That he is a lieutenant in the police department of the City of Chicago; that on Saturday, May 29 and May 30 I was detailed to the premises of the Republic Steel Corporation plant; I reported there on Saturday at 3:45 P. M. At this time there were approximately forty pickets patroling in front of the men at 118th and Burley avenue, Chicago, Illinois. These men remaind there until 12 midnight Saturday. During this time the pickets were patroling the premises, and were not interfered with by the police. I again reported to the Republic Steel Corporation plant on Sunday, May 30 at 2:45 P.M. I commanded the detail of the outside post men which was inspected by Walter Healy at 2:45 P.M. I was present during the time he inspected the platoons and revolvers and each man carried only the regular baton and the regulation 38 caliber either Colt or Smith & Wesson revolver; the ammunition is only inspected at monthly revolver practice. The ammunition is not inspected either after or before the affray and it is therefore impossible to accurately determine how much ammunition was expended. I saw no man carrying a pick handle or a handle of a pickax prior to and during the affray and subsequent to it. Approximately forty men constantly picketed the plant. There was no interference by the police with any of these pickets.

JOHN J. LENNON

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16th July, A.D. 1937.

[SEAL] EDWARD SULLIVAN
Notary Public

At no time did I give any order to police officers under my command to fire a revolver.

JOHN J. LENNON

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16th day of July, A.D. 1937.

[SEAL] EDWARD SULLIVAN
Notary Public

EXHIBIT 3553

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
County of Cook, ss:

AFFIDAVIT

BARTHOLOMEW J. MORAN, being first duly sworn deposes and says:

He is a lieutenant in the Department of Police of the City of Chicago; that he was detailed for duty at the Republic Steel Corporation plant at 118th Street and Burley Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, on May 26 from seven p. m. until one a. m., on May 27 from eight a. m. to four p. m., on May 28 from eight a. m. to twelve midnight, on May 29 from eight a. m. to four p. m., on May 30 from eight a. m. to twelve midnight.

On May 27 and 28 there was approximately twenty to twenty-five pickets bearing signs of the CIO patroling the vicinity of the main gate of the Republic Steel Corporation through which all employees enter and leave and at no time was there any interference with those pickets.

That on Saturday and Sunday May 29 and 30 the plant was picketed by approximately thirty-five or forty men; that these men were picketing the plant at the time we received word that a mob was advancing on the plant. We went out to the riot and when we came back these same pickets were on duty in front of the plant. At no time was there any trouble between these pickets, on any day, with the police, to my knowledge.

At four o'clock we had orders from Supervisor Mooney to have our platoon fall in. I gave orders to the second platoon, of which I was in charge, to fall in, and the men were inspected, and they all had the regular police batons. We then proceeded to 117th Street and Green Bay Avenue. Lieutenant Stevens' platoon had preceded mine to 117th and Green Bay Avenue. My platoon was just west of Lieutenant Stevens' platoon. Lieutenant Ryan's platoon was

stationed at 117th and Burley Avenue. We were not sure which way the rioters were going to approach the plant. We stood there for a short while and when it was definitely decided that they were coming in over Burley Avenue Lieutenant Ryan's platoon advanced into the prairie on Burley Avenue and the second platoon, of which I was in charge, was given orders to follow Lieutenant Ryan's platoon in on the prairie. When we arrived in on the prairie Licutenant Ryan and his platoon had the rioters stopped.

We started in to go to the left of Lieutenant Ryan's platoon when I got an order from Supervisor Mooney to go over to the right of Lieutenant Ryan's platoon. We gave the proper order and brought the platoon over to the right. I was then given an order by Supervisor Mooney, who had been talking to the rioters telling them that they were doing an unlawful act and to disperse. When they refused to disperse Supervisor Mooney gave me the above order to get a wagon. I turned around and walked back so that I could holler to the wagon crew, which had stopped back some distance, to come up to the police line. The wagon came up to the police line. There had been rocks and stones thrown at the police. We were continually ducking the stones.

I talked to Supervisor Mooney for a few seconds. There was a great volley of rocks and stones. All the policemen were ducking. Then Captain Mooney had given me an order to have one of the policemen to throw some tear gas bombs into the ranks of the strikers. I had selected Officer Kirby of the 16th District to handle the bombs and it was decided that we take them over to the eastern side of the police lines so that the bombs would be thrown in the proper direction.

When we got over there I told Kirby to throw the bombs. He did. The crowd on the right started to retreat. Previous to this I had heard two shots fired and they came from the direction of the strikers. Shortly after the bombs were thrown the police and the strikers clashed. It was a free-for-all fight for just a few seconds. I gave the police officers around me orders to arrest the members of the mob and also instructions to help pick up those that were laying on the ground and those that were wounded to be taken to the hospital. At no time did I give any order to police officers under my command to fire revolvers.

On the morning of May 30, 1937, and on all previous days I held an inspection of my platoon. Each man of that platoon had a service revolver which was a 38-caliber regulation, either a Colt or a Smith & Wesson. They each had two extra rounds of ammunition, which is a police rule. They furnished their own ammunition. I did not inspect the revolvers after the riot and I cannot determine the amount of ammunition expended.

BARTHOLOMEW J. MORAN.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23 day of July, A. D. 1937.

[SEAL] EDWARD SULLIVAN, *Notary Public.*

EXHIBIT 3554

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
County of Cook, ss:

AFFIDAVIT

FRANK STEVENS being first duly sworn deposes and says:

That he is a lieutenant in the department of police in the City of Chicago; that he was assigned to duty in the vicinity of the Republic Steel Corporation plant at 118th and Burley avenue, Chicago, Illinois, from 8 to 4 P. M. on May 27, 28, 29 and 30; that on Thursday and Friday there were approximately twenty pickets patroling in front of the premises of the Republic Steel Corporation main gate wearing signs of the C. I. O., bearing such reading, among other things, "Don't be a scab"—"we are on strike." These pickets were not interfered with at any time during my tour of duty.

On Saturday, May 29 and Sunday, May 30 the plant was picketed by approximately forty men. Supervisor Mooney informed me on Saturday, May 29, that they were permitted to have as many pickets as they wanted. These pickets were not interfered with at any time. On the contrary, there was a friendly

relationship between the pickets and the police. It was not uncommon for the pickets to wave at us.

On Sunday, May 30, at about 4:10 P. M., I received word that a mob was marching toward the plant; about approximately 40 pickets were then patroling the premises in a peaceful manner. They were there when we marched beyond the picket line to the field where the fight took place and remained there during the trouble; they were still there when we marched back after the affray was over. These pickets voluntarily confined themselves to the immediate vicinity of the main gate of the plant through which all employes come and leave. Most of their patroling was done on Burley Avenue, a narrow street. The police, however, at no time restricted the territory over which they peacefully picketed.

On Sunday, May 30, about the hour of 4:10 P. M., I received word that the mob was approaching the plant; I ordered my platoon to fall in and then ordered them to withdraw batons. I followed along the line of the platoon and noticed the men carried the regulation batons. At 7:45 A. M. on Sunday, May 30, I conducted a roll call and inspection of batons and revolvers; each man carrying a regulation baton and a regulation 38 caliber revolver, either Colt or Smith & Wesson make. I did not inspect ammunition but each man according to regulation is supposed to carry 38 caliber lead bullets and in addition to the load should carry two extra rounds. The men purchase their own ammunition and not having inspected the ammunition either before or after the affray, it is impossible to accurately determine the amount of ammunition expended; ammunition is usually inspected at monthly revolver practice.

At no time did I give any order to police officers under my command to fire a revolver.

FRANK STEVENS.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16th day of July, A. D. 1937.

[SEAL] EDWARD SULLIVAN, *Notary Public.*

EXHIBIT 3555

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
County of Cook, ss:

AFFIDAVIT

WALTER HEALY, being first duly sworn deposes and says that:

He is a licutenant of the police department of the city of Chicago; that he was assigned to duty at 4 P. M. to midnight in the vicinity of the Republic Steel Corporation plant at 118th street and Burley Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, on Thursday May 27, 28, 29 and 30, 1937; that during all of this time the pickets were wearing placards on their backs and chests and were constantly patrolling in the immediate vicinity of the plant of the Republic Steel Corporation; that on Friday evening, May 28, the police officers, some of whom were arrested demonstrators who were disturbing the peace, unlawfully assembled and inciting to riot; that the pickets were peaceful and not disturbed or interfered with by the police; that on Saturday, May 29, at or about 5 P. M., I received a call from a man who stated his name was Riff and wanted to know why a car load of pickets was stopped by the police about two blocks away—117th street and Green Bay Avenue. These persons approached the Republic Steel Corporation plant in an automobile and having no identification marks or credentials to show they were pickets, I sent a squad to 117th and Green Bay Avenue to tell the police to permit them to approach the plant. Prior to this telephone call there were approximately 40 pickets patrolling the premises peacefully and undisturbed by the police.

On Sunday, May 30, 1937, about the hour of 4 P. M., I received notice that a huge mob was approaching the plant carrying clubs and various other implements. At the time I received this notice the Republic Steel plant was picketed by approximately forty men; these pickets were not interfered with and when the police marched out to halt the mob these pickets remained at their posts and after the melee was over these men were still picketing the Republic Steel Corporation plant having remained there during the entire affray. At no time did the police interfer with the pickets.

I received orders from Supervisor Mooney on May 29, 1937, that they were permitted to have as many pickets as they wanted as long as they were peace-

ful. These men confined themselves to a small area in front of the main gate which is the only entrance used by employees entering and leaving the plant. However, as to how wide an area the pickets might cover has never been restricted by the police.

Upon receiving notice a little after 4 P. M. that the mob was advancing toward the plant, I ordered my platoon to fall in and to draw batons. I walked along the line of the platoon inspecting batons. Each man carried a regulation baton and no other club. At 2:45 P. M. on this date, as is customary at roll call I inspected batons at which time I also inspected revolvers. Each man carried a 38 calibre regulation police revolver manufactured either by Colt or Smith & Wesson Co. The men, according to regulations, carried 38 calibre lead bullets. The ammunition, however, was not inspected at this time. Inspection of ammunition usually takes place at monthly revolver practice; neither did I inspect weapons after the affray was over. As the men purchase their own ammunition, it would be impossible to accurately determine how much ammunition was expended.

WALTER F. HEALY.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14th day of July, A. D. 1937.

[SEAL] MARGARET M. SMITH, *Notary Public.*

EXHIBIT 3556

STATE OF ILLINOIS, *County of Cook, ss:*

Howard C. Brodman, being first duly sworn, deposes and says:

That he is the Superintendent of Maps, in charge of the Bureau of Maps and Plats, Department of Public Works of the City of Chicago;

That the said Bureau is charged with the responsibility of keeping all of the map records of the City of Chicago, showing lots, blocks, public streets and alleys in said City of Chicago;

That he has examined the tract indices in the Office of the Recorder of Deeds of Cook County, Illinois, which show the owners of all property in Cook County, and from said records he finds that the title to the following described property is in The Republic Steel Corporation:

Between a line 200 feet south of the south line of east 114th Street, and a line 300 feet north of the north line of East 117th Street, running west from the west line of South Avenue "O", to the right-of-way of the South Chicago and Southern Railroad (Calumet River Railway).

That South Greenbay Avenue is a public highway running north of East 114th Street.

HOWARD C. BRODMAN.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 23rd day of July, A. D. 1937.

EDWARD SULLIVAN.
Notary Public, Cook County, Illinois.

EXHIBIT 3557

JULY 27, 1937.

Enclosed are affidavits of George Duncan Bauman, Reporter for the Chicago Herald-Examiner, who was present at the memorial day riot and gives details concerning the weapons and other riotous conduct of the mob.

Affidavit of Dr. Irving S. Cutter, Dean of the Northwestern Medical Faculty. This affidavit contradicts the testimony of Dr. Jacques who testified before the Senate Committee on behalf of the rioters as to his experience.

Affidavit of Dr. Herman Smith, Superintendent of Michael Reese Hospital, which affidavit also contradicts the testimony of Dr. Jacques.

Affidavit of Dennis H. Parkerson, police officer, alleging that three of the important witnesses for the rioters before the sub-committee were contributors to the "DAILY WORKER", the Central Organ of the Communist Party U. S. A., which party is a section of communist international.

The above documents we desire to have introduced in evidence before the Senate.

For your own information, we are enclosing photostatic copy of certain pages of a magazine entitled "THE FIGHT", which purports to report the meeting in the Cosmos Club in Washington, February, 1936, at which time it is alleged arrangements were proposed for conducting the inquiry now being held by the Civil Liberties Committee.

Also editorials of the Chicago Tribune of last Sunday and photostatic copy of letter of the Superintendent of the Better Government Association.

EXHIBIT 3558

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
County of Cook, ss:

GEORGE DUNCAN BAUMAN, having been first duly sworn, made the following statements under oath:

That I am a reporter employed by the Chicago Herald and Examiner, a daily and Sunday newspaper published in Chicago, Illinois, of general circulation;

That as a part of my assignment he covered the Memorial Day riot in the vicinity of the Republic Steel Corporation plant in South Chicago, Illinois;

That I arrived at this place approximately 8:00 o'clock, a. m. on May 30, 1937, at which time I saw approximately 20 pickets carrying or wearing placards of the C I O, parading to and fro, in front of the main gate at 118th and Burley Avenue;

I heard statements that a march would be made to the plant. About 2:45 o'clock, p. m. approximately one thousand people assembled in the vicinity of 11335 Greenbay Avenue, where was located a former tavern known as "Sam's Place", which was used as a headquarters for the strikers; there was an open motor truck on which was stationed a microphone, and from which truck speakers were addressing the crowd; while the words I heard used by the speakers were not, in themselves, inflammatory, their gestures and voice inflections were so used as to have a tendency to stimulate the emotions of the listeners;

On Greenbay Avenue, between 113th and 114th Street, were assembled four lines of men, approximately 25 in each line; these men while within hearing distance of the speakers voices on the amplifiers, apparently paid no attention to what was said by the speakers; the alignment of these men at this place apparently was pre-arranged and they were following definite orders and had a definite purpose of their own; because of the temper of the people I thought that trouble might ensue; I went among these men and asked them where they were from; one of the leaders said they were from Youngstown and Inland Steel locals of the CIO.

I talked to approximately a dozen of the men and was given the same information. Finally, one of the leaders told me to "Get the Hell out of there." This man, from his appearance, I judge to be a Mexican. These men, approximately 100 in number, were all armed, with clubs, iron pipe, pieces of tree limns, automobile gear-shift levers, and before the march began some were also given signs fastened to two-by-fours, which two-by-fours made a formidable weapon. These men acted as the advance guard for the marchers who fell in line behind them. The advance guard marched to 114th Street and waited while the rest of the marchers fell in line behind them. The entire body then proceeded across the field in the direction of the Republic Steel plant.

The police were lined up in a single line between the plant and the last house north on Burley Avenue, as the strikers advanced toward the police line about 200 yards north of the police line the strikers began to surge outward, but the police line out-flanked the strikers, and the strikers resumed their marching line; then the advance guard of the strikers reached the police line and Captain Mooney and Captain Kilroy who were within 25 or 30 feet of each other. The thin police line then was called in by Captain Mooney to a centralized location on a dirt path which was a continuation of Burley Avenue, and cut diagonally across the field which the strikers had crossed, to Sam's Place.

At this point Captain Mooney addressed the marchers, telling them, in the name of the People of the State of Illinois, to disperse; that they were violating the law. At this time I saw the Mexican who was the leader of the

advance guard swinging a club and at times had the club upraised, which club had fastened to it a meat hook, similar to hooks used in meat markets to hang meat up. Mooney said to the Mexican "You put that meat hook down"; the Mexican said "I'll put it down all right, I'll put it down on your skull."

One of the policemen shouted to me "Look out!" He gave me a shove; I looked up and saw clubs and sticks and bricks flying through the air like a flock of birds. Some of these bricks and missles were thrown so high in the air and came from such a long distance back of the front ranks of the marchers, that it was impossible for them to have been thrown by hand, and must have been catapulted. Most of these missiles fell on the ranks of the police, while a few fell on the front ranks of the marchers; the aim, however, in most instances were true. The shower of missiles constituted a regular barrage.

After the shower of missiles had subsided, the police attempted to push the mob back; and the mob pushed into the police, and the fight started; then clubs were swung both by the mob and the police. Shots were fired.

It is my opinion that if the police did not act in the manner in which they did, the mob would have overpowered the police. The mob was so numerous and their temper of such nature that they could have easily overwhelmed the police if they were not repulsed. I counted the police just before the affray and there were less than 200 lined up; but after the affray started reserves were brought up, making 250 to 300 policemen.

GEORGE DUNCAN BAUMAN.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 26th day of July, A. D. 1937.

EDWARD SULLIVAN,
Notary Public for Cook County, Illinois.

EXHIBIT 3559–A

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
County of Cook, ss:

AFFIDAVIT

Irving S. Cutter, being first duly sworn upon his oath deposes and says that he is the Dean of the Medical Faculty of Northwestern University of Evanston and Chicago, Illinois, and that he has been Dean of said Faculty since 1925.

Affiant further says that Dr. Lawrence Jacques was appointed an instructor in Surgery in 1927 and so continued until 1930 when he was appointed Associate in Surgery and so continued until 1933. On an after July 1, 1933, the said Lawrence Jacques has not been connected with the Faculty of said Northwestern University in any capacity whatsoever.

Affiant further says that the duties of said Dr. Lawrence Jacques, while connected with the Medical School of Northwestern University were to see patients in the Dispensary, none of whom required hospital care and all of whom presented minor surgical problems in diagnosis and treatment. No emergency cases were handled by the said Dr. Lawrence Jacques and to the best of his knowledge, and belief, no gun shot wounds.

Affiant further says that Dr. Lawrence Jacques' teaching duties were confined to instruction of students in the out-patient or Dispensary Department where the total expended, including attention to students and clinic did not exceed four hours in any one week.

Affiant further says that at no time was the said Lawrence Jacques promoted to professorial rank and that his highest academic status in the Faculty was that of Associate.

Affiant further says that the said Lawrence Jacques was not on the pay-roll of the University—in fact no monies were paid to him by Northwestern University for his services of any character whatsoever.

IRVING S. CUTTER, M. D.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27th day of July, A. D. 1937.

[SEAL] W. C. BURGESS, *Notary Public.*

EXHIBIT 3559–B [1]

GENERAL HOSPITAL
DR. KARL A. MEYER, Medical Supt.
DR. R. T. VAUGHAN, Asst. Warden.
DR. OLE C. NELSON, Asst. Warden.

TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL

CHILDREN'S GENERAL HOSPITAL

TELEPHONE SEELEY 8500

PSYCHOPATHIC HOSPITAL
DR. E. J. GERTY
County Physician and Superintendent

CONTAGIOUS HOSPITAL

MATERNITY HOSPITAL

SOCIAL SERVICE BUREAU

COOK COUNTY HOSPITAL
Harrison, Wood, Lincoln and Polk Sts.
Chicago

CLAYTON F. SMITH
President Board County Commissioners

MICHAEL ZIMMER, WARDEN

AUGUST 2ND, 1937.

To Whom This Concerns:

This certifies that Dr. Lawrence Jacques served an internship at this hospital for a period of eighteen months, ending January 1st, 1924.

During this service Dr. Jacques did not perform any operations for gunshot wounds of the abdomen.

No interne is allowed to do any independent operating in the Cook County Hospital. During this period he assisted the attending surgeons in their work and as far as our records show, he assisted in one gunshot wound of the abdomen.

Dr. Jacques also served as associate attending man on surgery on the service of Dr. Marshall Davison, attending surgeon. I have had our records checked and find he did not do any operating during this period for gunshot wounds of any type. This position was more or less of a teaching position for the University and the hospital did not consider him of sufficient experience to do independent operating.

Yours truly,

KARL A. MEYER, M. D.,
Medical Superintendent.

EXHIBIT 3560

MICHAEL REESE HOSPITAL

Affiliated with the Jewish Charities of Chicago

TWENTY-NINTH STREET AND ELLIS AVENUE

CHICAGO

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
County of Cook, ss:

AFFIDAVIT

Dr. Herman Smith, being first duly sworn upon his oath, deposes and says that he makes this affidavit at the request of the Commissioner of Police in the City of Chicago:

That he is the Superintendent of the Michael Reese Hospital, Chicago, Illinois;

That as such Superintendent, he has custody of the records of the Hospital, and that according to the records of the Hospital, Dr. Lawrence Jacques was

[1] This statement was submitted to the committee by Assistant Corporation Counsel William V. Daly on Jan. 27, 1938, together with a transcript of the questioning of John Sorak and Carmine Bruno by the police of the 8th District Police Station on May 30, 1937, the affidavit of Walter Healy, dated July 14, 1937, and a stenographic report of the testimony taken at the trial of those arrested and charged with unlawful assembly, growing out of the Memorial Day Incident. These four documents have been previously submitted to the committee and appear in this appendix as exhibits 3522, 3523, 3555, and 3570–A, on pp. 6865, 6866, 6923, and 6940.

appointed Adjunct Surgeon on November 24th, 1931 and was continued on service until November 21st, 1933 when he resigned.

Affiant further says that during this period when Dr. Lawrence Jacques was connected with the Michael Reese Hospital as Adjunct Surgeon he received no salary or remuneration whatsoever from the Hospital.

Affiant further says that Dr. Lawrence Jacques is not on the Staff at this time nor has been since November 21st, 1933.

HERMAN SMITH.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27th day of July, 1937.

[SEAL] W. C. BURGESS, *Notary Public.*

EXHIBIT 3561

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
County of Cook, ss:

Dennis H. Parkerson, a police officer of the city of Chicago, assigned to the office of the Commissioner of Police, being first duly sworn deposes and says that:

George Patterson, Meyer Levin and Frank W. McCulloch were witnesses on behalf of the rioters before the subcommittee of the Committee on Education and Labor presided over by Senator Lafollette on July 2, 1937, were contributors to the "DAILY WORKER", which paper is self designated the Central Organ, Communist Party U. S. A. (Section of communist international).

DENNIS H. PARKERSON.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th day of July, A. D. 1937.

[SEAL] EDWARD SULLIVAN, *Notary Public.*

EXHIBIT 3562

THE SPY

Have you a little fink in your home or shop? A Washington correspondent tells us what the LaFollette Committee has uncovered—By Henry Zon.

THE FIGHT

It may be that this Administration will go down in the history books as the Administration of investigations. In its span of four years it has investigated banking practices, lobbying, railroad finance, the munitions industry, the American Telephone and Telegraph Co., and public utilities.

Perhaps the most important investigation will be recorded as the LaFollette investigation of the violations of civil liberties and interference with the right of labor to organize. It will be noted, perhaps with amusement, that at this stage civil liberties in the United States had fallen into such a state of disrepair that it was necessary for a Senatorial committee to investigate to find out what happened to them and to discover, if possible, who was responsible for their disappearance.

REVIVING THE BILL OF RIGHTS

This investigation may assume historical importance because it is serving to awaken the interest of the American people in a phase of the Constitution that the Supreme Court rarely touches upon, those ten amendments guaranteeing to all citizens certain civil rights. It is telling to millions what only thousands knew, that behind the denial and abrogation of civil rights is the mailed fist of corporate might. It is also serving as a tribute to the growing strength and solidarity of American labor, for it shows that labor has been able to make important gains despite the army of labor spies and strike breakers mustered by industry.

The investigation was born in the Cosmos Club in Washington one February evening in 1936. Present at the meeting were some 15 people, including John L. Lewis, Gardner Jackson, of the American Civil Liberties Union, Dorothy Detzer, of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, Senator Robert LaFollette, now chairman of the sub-committee on education and labor conducting the inquiry, and other liberals and socially minded people.

Some of those present were concerned with the plight of the share-cropper in the South. They had watched the growing reign of terror instituted by the planters in an effort to maintain a dying plantation system and they saw their efforts at organizing share-croppers into the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union thwarted by systematic terrorism.

EVIDENCE JUSTIFIES INVESTIGATION

Sentiment in Washington had been aroused by the visit of Eugene Poulnot and Sam Rogers, victims of the Tampa flogging in which Joseph Shoemaker was murdered. The munitions inquiry was drawing to a close and had provided valuable material regarding the manufacture of armaments by Federal Laboratories of Pittsburgh for use in industrial warfare.

From the discussion there was evolved the idea of a Senatorial investigation of the violations of civil liberties. Senator LaFollette agreed to go to bat for it and the lobbyists represented agreed to throw the weight of their organizations toward securing necessary appropriations and authorizations.

The resolution was introduced and preliminary hearings were held on April 10th and for a few days following. During the preliminary hearings much evidence of a general nature was introduced showing the great armies of spies and strike breakers maintained by industrial corporations. Several steel workers testified regarding the hiring of themselves as labor spies for various agencies. Portions of Edward Levinson's book, *I Break Strikes*, a story of Pearl Bergoff and his operations, were read into the record. Prominent persons in the world of labor testified regarding the necessity for such an investigation.

As the 74th Congress came to a close, the LaFollette resolution lagged in the Senate committee on audit and control. Under the spur of letters and lobbying the resolution came out, providing $15,000 for the work of investigating the disappearance of civil liberties in various sections of the United States.

SPIES DUCK

In the months that followed the committee was organized, borrowing generously from the old munitions investigating staff, the National Labor Relations Board, and various government agencies including the Works Progress Administration.

Hearings began on August 21st, 1936, with the Railway Audit and Inspection Company, a labor-spy and strike-breaking outfit, as the first subject of inquiry. Four officials of the company refused to appear, first pleading sickness, though at the moment they were swigging Scotch-and-sodas in a hotel room within a stone's throw of the Capitol, then appearing in court to contest the validity of the subpoenas.

They were represented, as were many who followed them, by a Liberty League attorney, one Leonard Weinberg of Baltimore, Maryland. But despite Mr. Weinberg's police court eloquence, the four, L. Douglas Rice, W. W. Groves, W. B. Groves, and J. C. Boyer, were indicted by a grand jury for contempt and are now at liberty on $1,000 bail.

As the hearing proceeded, without the benefit of their presence, it was shown that the company, in an effort to evade subpoenas for documents, had hastily torn letters and records and thrown them into wastebaskets. A dramatic tale was then told by committee investigators of working at night, piecing the scraps together, like a picture puzzle, into a story of labor espionage.

Through a series of witnesses, including the unforgettable Chowderhead Cohen and his friend Jerry Cooper (who proudly wore a Landon sunflower throughout the entire hearing), the committee developed a story of labor espionage and strike breaking that was startling.

It was shown how Railway Audit and Inspection "hooked" spies for its service by picking upon some down-and-outer who needed money immediately to keep himself and his family alive. It was shown, through the frank testimony of the assembled thugs, how the street car company of New Orleans, as an instance, was robbed by strike breakers of more than the amount necessary

to give the employees the decent wages and conditions for which they were striking.

IMPLEMENTS OF INDUSTRIAL WARFARE

The story was told of electrifying fences in Milwaukee to discourage picketing and how one picket was killed. In Milwaukee, at the Wisconsin Power & Light Co. plant, live steam was attached to boilers and 700 strike breakers, recruited by the Bergoff agency, were armed with pickax handles.

After Railway Audit and Inspection and National Corporation Service, the committee turned to Lake Erie Chemical and Manville Manufacturing Co. It heard of the rivalry between the companies for sales of tear gas and of the profits made from industrial warfare. If we heard how coal operators in Pennsylvania planned to place gas at the entrances to mines being worked by bootleg miners and how gas salesmen rode with San Francisco police during the maritime strike of 1934.

PINKERTON MORALS

The Pinkerton Agency, dean of all the labor spies, filled other days with testimony. Joseph Littlejohn, superintendent of the Atlanta, Ga., Pinkerton office, gave the clue to Pinkerton ideology when he was asked, "Do you not regard, and do you not so characterize, activity on the part of workers to organize themselves into independent unions as communistic activity?" and he replied, "Well, it is radical until we find out different, sir."

The Pinkertons had previously insisted they were a high grade agency, uninterested in labor activities. So high grade was the agency, according to Mr. Asher Rossetter, vice-president, that it would not handle divorce cases because of the moral issue. Its morals did prevent its agent, Littlejohn, from writing that he had been told by E. E. LeMay, assistant to the president of U. S. Steel Corporation's subsidiary, Tennessee Coal and Iron Co., that "Blaine Owen, an active communist," was "taken on a fishing trip and worked on three or four times a day" after which he left town.

When Mr. LeMay and his brother officials appeared, they denied hearing of Blaine Owen. In their bland manner, assisted by Mr. Borden Burr, a member of the Liberty League's lawyer's committee, they denied everything. From their testimony the Tennessee Coal and Iron Co. was pictured as a great benevolent institution carefully guarding the welfare of its workers. So pleased were LeMay, Burr, and their cohorts that they refused to accept the customary witness fee from the committee.

It was when subsequent testimony by Jack Barton, Joseph Gelders and James McClung was introduced that another picture of Alabama justice was presented. Barton told of his hounding by T.C.I. officials. Gelders told of his beatings for his efforts on behalf of Barton and other political prisoners.

ALABAMA JUSTICE

McClung, an investigator for Gov. Bibb Graves of Alabama, told of his certainty of the identity of the Gelders assailants and explained that the reason grand juries failed to indict them was that "T.C.I. owns 'bout fifteen-sixteenths of that country round there." McClung also told how roads, over which a column of miners was marching to organize a mine, were dynamited and men shot from ambushed machine guns.

LeMay and his crew will return later to explain in more detail the forms of T.C.I. benevolence in Alabama.

From T.C.I. the LaFollette trail led to the employers' own strike-busting agency, the National Metal Trades Association. It was shown how the N.M.T.A. operates with even less scruples than the Bergoffs and similar gangs. It was shown how it blacklists union men, how it seeks to incite violence in order to bring in the National Guard for, says its "commissioner," Homer D. Sayre, "It's easier to open a plant if the National Guard is there."

AUTO'S SPY SYSTEM

The N.M.T.A., numbering among its clients the Chrysler Corporation, supplies its members with strike breakers and spies. It takes over the conduct of a strike and excommunicates any member who dares to sign an agreement with a union. It maintains a long list of stool pigeons, whose names have been made public, and recruits strike breakers as needed.

Corporations Auxiliary followed the N.M.T.A. and the LaFollette trail led into the automobile industry. It was shown that Chrysler within the past two years and ten months has spent over a quarter of a million dollars of stockholders' money for spies. It was shown that General Motors is a good client of Corporations Auxiliary as well as of Railway Audit and Inspection, the Pinkertons ($167,000 in one year) and another local agency.

Throughout the course of its inquiries the committee has made available to the unions names of spies uncovered, and many a spy in the auto industry has had his trousers soundly kicked and been escorted out of town, as a result.

In one instance the United Auto Workers had one of their men working as a spy for the Pinkertons. The executive council of the union wrote the spy's reports and through them were able to get a foreman, hostile to the union, fired. They merely explained that the foreman's seeming hostility was really a cloak for his underlying friendliness.

BLACK LEGION TIE-UP

As it makes its way into the auto industry the La Follette committee gradually swims into deeper water, for in the industry are represented America's mightiest moguls. Evidence is in the committee's possession of the relationship between Harry Bennett, picturesque Ford secret service head who sits at a desk with two loaded pistols, and the Black Legion. Other stories are known to the investigators waiting to tell the story and it is promised that they will tell tales unequalled in American industrial history.

Now the La Follette committee is out of funds. Even its penny-pinching could not stretch the $15,000 inexhaustibly. A resolution asking for $50,000 more has been introduced and lobbyists are gathered on Capitol Hill to block the appropriation.

A sample of the lobbying was given by Edwin C. Hill in a broadcast over the NBC chain on the Realsilk hour. The Hearst hireling interviewed, for the benefit of the radio audience, an official of the Pinkerton Detective Agency who recited, as he had before the La Follette committee, the noble aspirations and intention of the Pinkertons. It was not mentioned that Realsilk uses Railway Audit and Inspection for its union-busting.

FUTURE OF CIVIL LIBERTIES

So far the La Follette committee has avoided pressing the high officials regarding methods they use in fighting unions, just as it has stuck to the union problem rather than the broader one of civil liberties in general. Its motivation is the fear of being cut off at the source of revenue, a favorite hamstringing device for investigations that become altogether too embarrassing.

The La Follette committee is not concerned with the theory of civil rights. It merely sees as part of the U. S. Constitution specific guarantees of certain civil privileges granted all citizens, irrespective of race, creed or color and pursues the question of what happens to those rights in the operation of our industrial system. It is the committee's function to furnish the facts upon which to build the theory of civil liberties in our present day economy. In the defense against Fascism the committee performs an invaluable task and the longer it takes the du Ponts and Morgans to realize the fact, the better the chances for the committee to continue unhampered its job in the interest of civil liberties.

EXHIBIT 3563

[From the Chicago Sunday Tribune, Sunday, July 25, 1937]

PROPAGANDA FOR INSURRECTION

The finding of the La Follette committee which had pretended to investigate the Memorial day riot in South Chicago will disappoint simpletons who expected the committee to throw light on what happened and why. The report will disappoint, also, whoever was naïve enough to believe the committee would seek impartially to fix responsibility for the riot.

A fake finding has followed a fake inquiry. The committee found precisely what it set out to find: that the police of Chicago are brutes and that the armed attack on them and the Republic mill was a Sunday school picnic.

The content of the report can be dismissed as beneath notice. That a prejudiced committee was in being, that it conducted the kind of inquiry which was held, that it reported as it did when it did, are the facts which deserve study and emphasis.

The committee has repeatedly performed services of the highest value to the cause of insurrection in this country. For months it has been a principal organ for C. I. O. propaganda. What the committee has done to forward the Lewis uprising constitutes one of the largest returns he has received from the half million dollar contribution to the 1936 campaign fund.

First among the overt acts intended to overthrow the republic was the promotion of sit-down strikes. Needless to say, this use of revolutionary tactics was wholly illegal, as even Mme. Perkins now concedes. Needless to say, also, such strikes constituted a direct infringement of the civil liberties of factory workers and factory owners. These invasions did not trouble the so-called civil liberties committee. The committee served, instead, as a publicity agency for the party of revolt.

With this help the revoluntionary movement began to make progress. Bombs were hurled. Violence flared at many points throughout the country. The insurrectionists seized Lansing, the capital of Michigan, and ruled it for a day from the steps of the capitol itself. The movement of the mails in some of the strike centers was halted and the contents of the mails were censored by C. I. O. agents. When the steel strike was about to collapse, Mme. Perkins, as secretary of labor, pleaded with the governor of Ohio to kidnap the managers of the steel mills and hold them under illegal subpenas until they surrendered.

Finally, the communist flyers were sent to this country as if to demonstrate the striking power of Russia's military forces and the sympathy which the bolsheviks have for the revolutionary movement in this country. Leading members of the La Follette committee attended a reception in honor of the Russian adventurers. It was a meeting of two powerful agencies of revolutionary propaganda.

Confronted in his day by a similar chain of events evidencing a conspiracy against the people of the United States, Abraham Lincoln used a striking metaphor. "When we see a lot of framed timbers", he said, "different portions of which we know have been gotten out at different times and places and by different workmen * * * and when we see these timbers joined together and see they exactly make the frame of a house or mill, all the tenons and mortises exactly, adapted to their respective places and not a piece too many or too few—not omitting ever scaffolding— * * * in such a case we find it impossible not to believe that * * * all [the workmen] understood one another from the beginning and all worked upon a common plan or draft drawn up before the first blow was struck."

The timbers of the 1937 conspiracy fit with precision. The La Follette report was published immediately after the coroner's jury in Chicago had found that the police were blameless. They had done nothing to provoke the fight. They had acted in self-defense only after many of them had been wounded. The insurrectionists want the victims of the riot as martyrs. The La Follette report was timed to confuse public opinion as to the happenings in South Chicago. It was timed, also, to distract attention from the revolutionary aims of the C. I. O. just at the moment when the nation is awakening to them.

The La Follette report has received the uncritical publication which careless and timid editors give to all such incendiary utterances from Washington. It is to be hoped that the public is shrewd enough to see the real objective of the report and avoid the destruction planned for free government and free institutions.

EXHIBIT 3564

[From the Chicago Daily News, Wednesday, July 21, 1937]

THE RIOT VERDICT

It is to be hoped that the verdict of justifiable homicide brought by a coroner's jury will end the attempt to make Memorial day martyrs of the rioters killed in a clash with the police at South Chicago.

The affair was certainly deplorable. But who brought it on? The police did not march on the mob. It was the mob which marched on the police.

Nevertheless, we have a good deal of sympathy for many of the rioters. They had been misled. They had been incited by ignorant or malicious leaders to believe the police were denying them rights which in fact they could not claim. They were duped—and exalted.

But with the police we have sympathy, too. An effort has been made by agitators, and even by a senate committee, to smear them. They have even been called murderers, because they used firearms on an attacking mob which outnumbered them ten to one. The truth is that the record of the Chicago police in handling crowds or marches of disgruntled citizens in the last six or seven years is exceptionally good. There has been a minimum of violence. But when the police are attacked, with the odds heavily against them, what are they to do? Bow their heads? Submit? Who that has ever seen a mob in action will counsel that?

Senator Wagner should restudy the provisions of his famous law to see whether it does not make nonstriking wage earners guilty of treason who proclaim their right to work.

[From the Chicago Daily Tribune, Thursday, July 22, 1937]

EXHIBIT 3565

THE VINDICATION OF THE POLICE

A Cook county coroner's jury has investigated the riot at the South Chicago plant of the Republic Steel company on May 30, has heard all the testimony that be given or would be given, has gone over the evidence, and its verdict as to the deaths is justifiable homicide.

The police, whose line was attacked by rioters with clubs, meet choppers, boat hooks, and missiles, were acting in the line of duty when they repulsed the mob and prevented the rioters from reaching the mill and the workers who were being protected within the plant.

Two entirely prejudiced investigations of the Chicago police were held in Washington by senatorial committees, the most prejudiced of which was Senator La Follette's curious committee on civil liberties. There every attempt was made to convict the police on charges of attacking innocent Sunday marchers without provocation. A moving picture in which the attack on the police was not shown was approved and released and the still picture of the Associated Press showing the police protecting themselves against missiles and being knocked down and kicked by armed men was not contained in the release.

So far as the official defenders of the C. I. O. have been able to carry out their purposes, they have given the country an entirely false impression of what took place. It has been calculated to demonstrate that the rioters were innocent, law-abiding people and that the police were brutally assaulting these citizens without any excuse. Testimony at the corner's inquest reveals the truth. Part of it was given by the policemen who were injured, some by bystanders, some by supporters of the rioters, and the rest by newsreel men, A. P. photographers, and reporters.

The defense of the police migh well rest upon one statement. It was made by Dr. Lawrence Jacques, appearing for the C. I. O., who said that arrangements for a first-aid station for the rioters had been made several days before the march on the police line guarding the employes in the plant.

When Coroner Walsh asked Dr. Jacques why the first-aid station had been set up near the scene, the surgeon replied that it was no state secret that in the course of strikes people are injured. "There was no reason to think that no one would be injured in this one."

The only way anybody could have been injured May 30, either in the police line or in the body of rioters, was for the armed insurgents to attempt to break the line and force their way through to the plant in an effort to get at the men. The still pictures taken when the mob make the attack show the police dodging the bricks and bolts, clubs and edged weapons before they made their counterattack to drive the mob back.

The march has been represented as a perfectly innocent demonstration. The setting up of the first-aid station indicates what the rioters expected and the picture of the attack shows what they did. The testimony given at the inquest

completely sustains the charges against the rioters and justifies the prosecution of the men arrested as its instigators. That prosecution will come later.

The verdict of the coroner's jury recognizes the fact that many of the people injured may have been misled by the agitators who organized the attack, gave it its fighting nucleus, and precipitated the fighting in which 26 policemen were injured and required hospital care. These policemen could not have been the victims of a Sunday school parade.

At one hearing by the coroner and his jury, three of the police who were knocked down and beaten told of their experiences and related how they were compelled to defend themselves not only to hold the line but to save their lives. Patrolman Casey testified that he was attacked by a man with a large meat hook fastened on a pole. Patrolman Oakes said he was knocked down by a blow in the back and kicked several times, and saw a man with a pick handle just about to finish him off when Officer Higgins knocked the assailant down with his fist. Oakes afterwards shot to protect himself. Policeman Hooley testified that he fired after a rioter had knocked his night stick from his hand with a club and told him to step aside "or I'll bat your brains out."

The Paramount News Photographer, whose imperfect and incomplete reel has been released without showing the preliminary attack, testified that the riot undoubtedly was caused by the rocks and other missiles thrown by the insurgents. He admits that he was not in a position to take the picture of that; consequently it is missing from the news reel as released.

There has been an attempt to show that as the rioters approached the police line the previous Friday they were attacked without provocation, and for that reason the rioters were justified in carrying weapons themselves when they repeated their march on the plant the following Sunday.

A young high school boy appearing as a witness said he had seen the Friday encounter and that the demonstrators had thrown rocks and wielded clubs on the police then. The boy, Wallace Nelson, happens to be the son of one of the employes remaining in the plant. The record of the inquest will show that Attorney Ben Meyers, counsel for the C. I. O., asked the boy, "Are you proud to be the son of a scab?"

All of the convincing evidence produced to show that the police fought back against an inflamed mob need not be repeated here. The verdict will be a justification of the police in the minds of people prepared to admit the truth. The unfortunate affair could not have occurred if the rioters had kept within the law and if they had not intended to provoke just what happened.

The police records show that a number of known communists were among the leaders, and in this connection it is sufficient to repeat the remarks of Gov. Frank Murphy of Michigan when he said:

"Communists deliberately created disorders as in the Lansing labor holiday, the Consumers' Power company strike, and in some phases of the sitdowns. They not only sought disorders but they sought bloodshed. They wanted bloodshed and they tried to draw us into a fight."

EXHIBIT 3566

[From the Daily Times, Chicago, Thursday, July 22, 1937]

VERDICT ON THE RIOT

A coroner's jury has investigated the 10 deaths in the Memorial day riot at the South Chicago plant of Republic Steel. Its verdict upholds the police action as "justifiable homicide."

The finding is that the deceased were killed by unknown policemen in a riot precipitated by 1,500 to 2,000 strikers and sympathizers, many carrying clubs and missiles, who attempted to force their way through the police line, apparently to enter the plant.

This closes the second inquiry. The first was conducted by Senators La Follette and Thomas. The senate committee has printed testimony taken in Washington but as yet has announced no findings.

A third public airing is promised when charges of criminal conspiracy are prosecuted against 64 of the marchers. There will be more testimony if these cases reach juries. An assistant state's attorney has said that CIO leaders supervised the arming of the mob and planned and incited a violent attack on the police. The coroner's jury, by its use of the word "apparently," seems not so sure of that.

Attorneys for the marchers produced no witnesses at the inquest. Senators La Follette and Thomas heard several such witnesses who charged police brutality. The senators, as well as the coroner's jury, saw the Paramount news reel which obviously did not catch the seconds of action which provoked the shooting by the police.

At the inquest police and outside witnesses, including press and movie camera men, swore the strikers were the aggressors, with one or two shots, clubs and stones.

Under all the circumstances, there was only one verdict to be expected from the coroner's jury. All human experience with mob action—and a crowd becomes a mob sometimes when its portion of orderly members aren't aware of the transition—follows the pattern of the events at South Chicago. Confusion about motives, methods, incidents and outcome abounds in every post-mortem investigation. Community safety and order would rest on shaky foundations unless every doubt were decided in behalf of the community's police force. This the coroner's jury has done.

In this case there was a controversy between a corporation and some of its workers. The workers, under the Wagner act, could have called upon the National Labor Relations Board for an election to initiate collective bargaining. The workers didn't take that peaceful step. Their justification was that the employing corporation had announced it was dead set against signing a contract.

The Wagner act opened the way to the Supreme court, highest tribunal in the land. The strike strategy led to the tribunal of violence.

It is said on the one hand that the marchers were engaged in a peaceful enterprise of petition to have pickets placed near the plant. It is claimed on the other that there was no petition, but demand, backed by numbers and implements of force, even if they were casual. Peaceful petition contemplates the presentment of a cause without appearance and occasion of coercion and disorder.

The incitements of a field meeting on a hot day between police and unauthorized or volunteer spokesmen whose passion may bring on shooting or brick-throwing prove the fatuity of our system for handling industrial disagreements. The dead can't be brought to life, but democracy must be so shocked at what happened as to insure itself against another such occurrence.

Congress should rebuild the Wagner act to insure more co-operative responsibilities by both employers and workers. Industrial and labor leaders should reshape their attitudes toward public duty and personal responsibility.

Chicago, as all large cities, should have a specially trained corps of police for strike and riot duty.

President Cleveland's proclamation on the railroad disturbances of 1893 contained this phrase: "Troops employed against such a riotous mob will act with all the moderation and forbearance consistent with the accomplishment of the desired end, ..." It's a good phrase for police to keep in mind, difficult though it may be if they are attacked.

EXHIBIT 3567

[From the Chicago Evening American, July 22, 1937]

FIRST CALM STUDY OF THE STEEL STRIKE TRAGEDY—A CORONER'S JURY MAKES IT, ABSOLVES POLICE

A coroner's jury has absolved the Chicago police of blame in the tragic Memorial Day steel strike fighting.

The jury's verdict finds that the killing of ten strikers was justifiable homicide. It holds that the occasion for that fatal flareup was an attempt made by "a large body of strikers and strike sympathizers, numbering approximately 1,500 to 2,000 persons, many of whom were carrying clubs and missiles," to "force their way through a police line." Thus the jury rejects the charge that the police started the fighting by making an unprovoked attack on a band of peaceful marchers.

In the nationwide controversy roused by this bitter tragedy, the verdict of this coroner's jury is the first calm, judicially considered pronouncement.

The coroner's inquest was in session for days. The coroner called, and the jury heard, witnesses convinced that the police were to blame, others equally sure the police were blameless, still others who testified, with no apparent prejudice for either side, to simple facts as they saw them.

Both the police and the steel strikers were represented by attorneys. Testimony was taken with due regard for the legal rules of evidence.

Much of the bitter accusation against the police has been based on action shown in a MOTION PICTURE OF A PART OF THE FIGHTING.

The coroner's jury saw that motion picture. It also heard testimony revealing that the camera that made the picture was not working when the acts that precipitated the conflict were in progress; the cameraman was changing his lens. The motion picture was not a COMPLETE record of the tragedy, therefore the jury did not accept it as a DEPENDABLY ACCURATE record of it.

In the jury's verdict the public is given, for the first time, a conclusion regarding the circumstances of the tragedy that is based on a cool examination of the facts rather than on prejudice and fury. The verdict should have the effect, therefore, of allaying passions and quieting controversy.

The Chicago police—all in the department, from top to bottom—feel that they were justified in doing what they did to uphold law and order.

EXHIBIT 3568

CHARLES E. COLEMAN, *Chairman*
E. J. DAVIS, *Superintendent.*
HOMER C. DAWSON, *Secretary*
JOHN RUDIN, *Treasurer*
Executive Committee.—Charles E. Coleman, Chairman, John R. Robertson, Secretary, Homer C. Dawson, Henry O. Larson, John Rudin, A. G. Shaver.
Directors.—Arthur Barnhart, Homer C. Boblitt, Melbourne P. Boynton, Charles E. Coleman, H. C. Dawson, J. H. Delacy, Frank F. Harris, H. C. Hoover, C. W. Howe, Edwin C. Johnson, Henry O. Larson, George Melberger, Andrew Nilson, Joshua Oden, John R. Robertson, John Rudin, A. C. Shaver, Frank E. Short, A. Turley Stevenson, C. G. Wallenius, Herbert L. Willett, John R. Muir, Field Secretary, E. C. Arthur, Court Observer.

In its fifteenth year

BETTER GOVERNMENT ASSOCIATION

343 SO. DEARBORN STREET, SUITE 906

Telephone Harrison 3172

CHICAGO, *July 23, 1937.*

Captain JOHN C. PRENDERGAST,
Chief of the Uniformed Force, Department of Police, City of Chicago.

DEAR CAPTAIN: Again we are writing concerning the steel strike riot, and wish to congratulate you and the force upon what appears to us the justice and good sense of the Coroner's Jury.

We condemn the report of the Senate Committee as being un-American and without elemental common-sense.

Sincerely yours,

BETTER GOVERNMENT ASSOCIATION,
By E. J. DAVIS, *Superintendent.*

EJD:RW
C. C. To Senator R. M. LaFollette, Jr., Chairman, Senate Committee on Civil Affairs.

"The object of this association is to enlist the potential vote in Chicago and Cook County, regardless of party affiliation for better government: To promote respect for law; to aid in the election of honest and efficient public officials and after their election to mobilize public opinion for their support in the performance of their duties."—From the constitution and by laws of the association.

EXHIBIT 3569

AUGUST 17, 1937.

Hon. J. HAMILTON LEWIS,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: The documents forwarded to this subcommittee under cover of your letter of July 29, 1937, relative to this subcommittee's investigation of the Memorial Day incidents in South Chicago, have now received the careful consideration of this subcommittee.

The subcommittee finds most of this material of sufficient value for inclusion in its record. There follows below an itemization of the documents received by the subcommittee from you, with appropriate comments. If you have available any further evidence in connection with this matter, you will further deepen our obligation to you by calling it to our attention.

1. Letter from William V. Daly, assistant corporation counsel of the city of Chicago, to the Honorable James Hamilton Lewis, dated July 22, 1937.

This letter, setting forth the position of the city of Chicago with regard to the investigation and summarizing the effect of the documents forwarded to you by Mr. Daly, will be printed in the record. The report of the subcommittee concerning the Memorial Day incident shows that requests for assistance and evidence were made to the police authorities of the city of Chicago as soon as the investigation was undertaken, and that these requests were repeated during the hearings on July 2, 1937. The subcommittee's report was issued on July 22. The delay of the police authorities in responding to the subcommittee's requests is, of course, regrettable. It should be noted that most important of the subcommittee's as yet unfulfilled requests is that for the written reports or statements made by patrolmen immediately after the Memorial Day incident. Requests for these statements were made to the police authorities in Chicago and later made to Mr. Daly when he appeared before the subcommittee. This request was embodied in the letter from the subcommittee to Commissioner Allman, dated July 7, 1937. To date these statements have not been received. Mr. Daly, in a letter of August 5, 1937, to this committee states that these statements are in the possession of the State's attorney for use in the prosecution of marchers engaged in the Memorial Day incident. Such other material as was requested from Commissioner Allman and Mr. Daly and received will be printed in the committee's record.

2. Letter from William V. Daly, assistant corporation counsel, to Hon. James Hamilton Lewis, enclosing a certified copy of the testimony given before the coroner's jury in Chicago by Jerry J. Kearns, pathologist for the coroner of Cook County; Jean Carlton Carey; and Wallace Raymond Nelson. The letter and the transcript of the testimony will be printed in full in the record.

3. Letter from William V. Daly, assistant corporation counsel, to Hon. James Hamilton Lewis, dated July 23, 1937, enclosing pictures taken by State military authorities, together with three affidavits of police officers identifying persons in the pictures.

The affidavits are made out by Officers Michael F. Toohey and Harry Scholz, assigned to the industrial squad. In the attached pictures they identify Nicholas Fontecchio, district organizer for the Steel Workers Organizing Committee in the Calumet area, addressing the crowd at Sam's Place; Jack Spiegel; and Lupe Marshall. It should be noted that the identification of Lupe Marshall is incorrect.

Mrs. Marshall appeared before this subcommittee and identified herself in a number of photographs introduced in evidence. Mrs. Marshall does not in any way resemble the person designated in the officer's affidavits. These photographs will be retained in the subcommittee's files and the affidavits will be printed in full in the record, with appropriate comment.

4. An unsigned memorandum dated July 27, 1937, enclosing affidavits of George Duncan Bauman, reporter for the Chicago Herald-Examiner; Dr. Irving S. Cutter, dean of the Northwestern Medical faculty; Dr. Herman Smith, superintendent of Michael Reese Hospital; Dennis H. Parkerson, police officer; photostatic copy of an article concerning this subcommittee in a magazine entitled "The Fight"; clippings of editorials from the Chicago papers; and a photostatic copy of a letter to Capt. John C. Prendergast from the superintendent of the Better Government Association of Chicago, dated July 23, 1937. In this connection, an affidavit of Earnest R. Snyder, assistant superintendent of the Wesley Memorial Hospital, should also be considered. All of this mate-

rial, with the exception of the press clippings and the photostatic copy of the article in the magazine, The Fight, will be printed in the record.

The unsigned memorandum above mentioned states that the affidavit of Dr. Irving S. Cutter, dean of the Northwestern Medical faculty, "contradicts the testimony of Dr. Jacques, who testified before the Senate committee on behalf of the rioters as to his experience." After examining these affidavits, the subcommittee fails to see how they in any way impeach the testimony of Dr. Jacques or reflect upon his professional reputation. In giving his professional qualifications as an expert medical witness, Dr. Jacques testified that he "taught in the department of surgery at Northwestern University for about 8 years."

Dr. Cutter's affidavit states that Dr. Jacques served as instructor in surgery and later as associate in surgery from 1927 until July 1, 1933, a period of 6 years instead of 8. This error of 2 years' time does not impair Dr. Jacques' testimony. Dr. Cutter's affidavit states: "The affiant further says that the duties of said Dr. Lawrence Jacques while connected with the medical school of the Northwestern University were to see patients in the dispensary, none of whom required hospital care and all of whom presented minor surgical problems in diagnosis and treatment. No emergency cases were handled by the said Dr. Lawrence Jacques and, to the best of his knowledge and belief, no gunshot wounds." Unless compared with Dr. Jacques' testimony this paragraph appears to reflect upon the testimonial qualifications of Dr. Jacques and the veracity of his statements concerning his own professional experience. Dr. Jacques testified that he received his experience in the treatment of gunshot wounds not in the dispensary at the Northwestern University but as an interne in the Cook County Hospital from 1931 to 1933 (pp. 4988–4989). There is thus no conflict between the affidavit and Dr. Jacques' testimony on this point. The subcommittee would not feel required to make this comment on Dr. Cutter's affidavit were it not for the fact that, whatever the intentions of the affiant, the affidavit and the manner in which it was submitted have the effect of reflecting upon Dr. Jacques' professional character.

The affidavit of Dr. Herman Smith, superintendent of the Michael Reese Hospital, and the affidavit of Dr. Ernest R. Snyder, assistant superintendent of the Wesley Memorial Hospital, dated July 28, 1937, corroborate Dr. Jacques' testimony concerning his professional experience.

The affidavit of Dennis H. Parkerson, the police officer assigned to the office of the commissioner of police in Chicago, states that three witnesses who appeared before this subcommittee were "contributors" to the newspaper the Daily Worker. It does not appear from the affidavit on what the affiant based his conclusions, or what is meant by the word "contributors." This affidavit will be printed in the record.

5. Letter from William V. Daly, assistant corporation counsel, to the Honorable J. Hamilton Lewis, dated July 23, 1937, enclosing pictures taken by the Chicago Police Department of weapons taken from or discarded by citizens involved in the Memorial Day incident, and affidavits of the following persons: Everett C. Parker, news commentator on radio station WWAE, Hammond, Ind.; Harold A. Revoir, cameraman for the Chicago Tribune; Edwin J. Kennedy, reporter for the Chicago Tribune; Clyde James; Dr. W. R. Schussler, president of the Burnside Hospital, Chicago, Ill.; Dr. M. E. Finsky, staff physician of the South Chicago Community Hospital; the following lieutenants on the Chicago police force—John J. Lennon, Bartholomew J. Moran, Frank Stevens, Walter Healy, John H. Ryan; and an affidavit of Howard C. Brodman, superintendent of maps in the Department of Public Works of the City of Chicago.

The photographs showing clubs, pipes, stones, and other implements are not accompanied by affidavits or other certification showing that they were in fact taken by the Chicago Police Department of weapons actually picked up at the scene of the incident. This defect in authentication is probably an oversight. Similar photographs of these weapons have been reproduced in the transcript of the testimony taken before the Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads under Senate Resolution No. 140. This subcommittee at its hearings had the opportunity of seeing the clubs and other implements collected by the police. The photographs submitted to you by Mr. Daly will be retained in the files of the subcommittee. The affidavits forwarded by Mr. Daly will be printed in full in the record. None of these affidavits bears a date earlier than July 12, nearly a month and a half after the event. The affidavits of Lieutenants Lennon, Moran, Healy, and Ryan have already been received from Commissioner Allman and printed in the record. In this connection, it must be noted that the text of a number of these affidavits bears deletions or cancelations which have not been initialed or acknowledged. In printing the affidavits, these irregularities in form will be indicated by running a line through the canceled or deleted portions. It will thus be possible to read the affidavits as originally made while noting the subsequent uninitialed alterations. Many of these alterations appear to have been made for grammatical purposes, but in some cases the sense is materially affected.

Mr. Brodman's affidavit seems to have indicated the scene of the encounter between police and the marchers took place on property belonging to the Republic Steel Corporation. The subcommittee, however, does not understand the submission of this affidavit to indicate that the police department has in any way modified its legal position with regard to the Memorial Day incident. At the time of the encounter the police did not take the position that they were repelling a trespass to private property but rather that they were dispersing an unlawful assembly.

6. Copies of statements taken by the police from persons arrested in the riot.

These statements are mentioned in Mr. Daly's letter to the Honorable J. Hamilton Lewis, dated July 22, 1937. They are 10 brief statements in question-and-answer form taken at various Chicago police stations on the evening of May 30, 1937. These statements will be printed in full in the record.

7. Photostatic copy of the coroner's verdict in the cases of 10 persons dying as a result of the Memorial Day encounter. These verdicts will be printed in full in the record.

8. Confidential military reports under date of May 31 and June 5, 1937, together with photographs taken by a military observer during the occurrences of May 30, 1937, in South Chicago.

The reports are accompanied by a letter from Roy D. Keehn, of the office of the commanding general of the Illinois National Guard to Hon. J. Hamilton Lewis under date of July 9, 1937. In this letter General Keehn states that the reports were made by a representative of the National Guard in accordance with the National Guard's "emergency plan for domestic disturbances." General Keehn further states that a copy of the plan is being forwarded with the report. No copy of the plan has come into the possession of the subcommittee.

From the reports themselves it appears that the writer was acting as an observer without disclosing his identity or his connection with the National Guard. It appears that he visited the Committee for Industrial Organization offices and interviewed Committee for Industrial Organization officials under the guise of an independent writer or sympathizer. The report appears to have been rendered to the observer's superior officers in the National Guard.

The observer comments on the different methods of handling the problem of picketing in South Chicago and Indiana Harbor. In Indiana Harbor, according to the observer's account, there was no restriction on the number of pickets and the picket lines were generally peaceful. Such a comparison by an official observer between two similar strike situations, and the police methods involved, bears out the committee's conclusions as set forth in its report. For these reasons the subcommittee feel that these confidential military reports should be printed in full in the record. The photographs will be retained in the files of the subcommittee.

Mr. Daly, in his letter of July 22, 1937, requests that the source and purpose of these reports be withheld from the public. His words are as follows: "* * * However, it is not advisable that men who are engaged in subversive activities against the Government should be apprised of the source of this report, as the efforts of the military authorities would be seriously impeded in the future. We are, therefore, asking the good office of yourself and Senator Dieterich to see that this evidence is presented to the committee or the Senate in such a manner that the source of the same will not be revealed to the general public."

It is obvious that no evidence can be introduced before this subcommittee or printed in the public record unless it is properly authenticated and its source disclosed. Without such authentication any evidence would be not only inadmissible but valueless. It is, therefore, entirely impossible to comply with Mr. Daly's request that the source of this evidence be concealed.

It is difficult for the subcommittee to understand the assertion in Mr. Daly's letter, quoted above, that making the source of this information available to the public will impede future efforts of the National Guard of Illinois to maintain the public peace. It cannot be the position of the National Guard in Illinois that the disclosure of its activities to the public which it is charged

with protecting will in any measure diminish its prestige or arouse the sentiment of that public against it. Those engaged in public service welcome public scrutiny, and the subcommittee is confident that the authorities of the State of Illinois will agree that no valid objections can be interposed to the demand of public interest in making known all the facts and circumstances surrounding the Memorial Day incident in South Chicago.

With kind personal regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE, JR.,
Chairman, Subcommittee of the Committee on Education and Labor, Under Senate Resolution No. 266.

TRANSCRIPT OF TRIAL IN CHICAGO MUNICIPAL COURT GROWING OUT OF THE MEMORIAL DAY INCIDENT

EXHIBIT 3570–A

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
County of Cook, City of Chicago, ss:

IN THE MUNICIPAL COURT OF CHICAGO

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS *vs.* GEORGE PATTERSON, ET AL.

Nos. 1531052 to 1531114, inclusive

STENOGRAPHIC REPORT of the testimony taken and the proceedings had on the trial of the above entitled cases, before the Honorable Joseph A. Graber, one of the judges of said court, without a jury, on Monday, December 20, 1937.

APPEARANCES: HONORABLE THOMAS J. COURTNEY, STATE'S ATTORNEY, By Mr. Mal J. Coghlan, Assistant State's Attorney, and Mr. Alexander J. Napoli, Assistant State's Attorney, appeared on behalf of the People. Mr. T. G. Lewis appeared on behalf of the Defendants.

Mr. COGHLAN. The State's Attorney's motion in this case, if your Honor please, is for leave to file complaints against these defendants, charging them with unlawful assembly under the laws of the State of Illinois.

The COURT. Any objection?

Mr. LEWIS. No objection.

The COURT. All right.

Mr. COGHLAN. I am advised by Mr. Thurlow Lewis, counsel representing these defendants, that there is a disposition on the part of the defendants to plead guilty to the charge of unlawful assembly.

Mr. LEWIS. There is an understanding to that effect, your Honor.

Mr. COGHLAN. I then request, your Honor, that each individual's name be called and that he individually plead to the complaint, so that our record may be clear.

The COURT. All right. Frank Stenken.

FRANK STENKEN. Here.

The COURT. You are charged here with unlawful assembly. What is your plea, guilty or not guilty?

FRANK STENKEN. Guilty.

The COURT. Dan Hecimovich?

DAN HECIMOVICH. Right here.

The COURT. You are charged with unlawful assembly. What is your plea, guilty or not guilty?

DAN HECIMOVICH. Guilty.

The COURT. Joseph Hensley.

Mr. LEWIS. Not here.

The COURT. George Zwok.

GEORGE ZWOK. Here.

The COURT. You are charged with unlawful assembly. What is your plea, guilty or not guilty?

GEORGE ZWOK. Guilty.

The COURT. James Wunk. You are charged here with unlawful assembly. What is your plea, guilty or not guilty?

JAMES WUNK. Guilty.

Mr. LEWIS. Guilty.

The COURT. Joseph Weber.

JOSEPH WEBER. Here.

The COURT. You are charged with unlawful assembly. What is your plea, guilty or not guilty?

JOSEPH WEBER. Guilty.

The COURT. William Vedovik.

Mr. LEWIS. Here he is.

The COURT. You are charged with unlawful assembly. Are you guilty or not guilty?

WILLIAM VEDOVIK. Guilty.

The COURT. John Telik.

JOHN TELIK. Here.

The COURT. You are charged with unlawful assembly. Are you guilty or not guilty?

JOHN TELIK. Guilty.

The COURT. Is William Stanko here?

WILLIAM STANKO. Here.

The COURT. You are charged with unlawful assembly. What is your plea, guilty or not guilty?

WILLIAM STANKO. Guilty.

The COURT. George Starchovich. You are charged with unlawful assembly. Are you guilty or not guilty?

A VOICE. He cannot hear.

GEORGE STARCHOVICH. Guilty.

The COURT. John Sorak.

JOHN SORAK. Here.

The COURT. You are charged with unlawful assembly. Are you guilty or not guilty?

JOHN SORAK. Guilty.

The COURT. Frank Skultery.

FRANK SKULTERY. Here.

The COURT. You are charged with unlawful assembly. Are you guilty or not guilty?

FRANK SKULTERY. Guilty.

The COURT. Pete Simich.

PETE SIMICH. Here.

The COURT. You are charged with unlawful assembly. Are you guilty or not guilty?

PETE SIMICH. Guilty.

The COURT. Louis Selenik.

LOUIS SELENIK. Here.

The COURT. You are charged with unlawful assembly. Are you guilty or not guilty?

LOUIS SELENIK. Guilty.

The COURT. John Sekulich.

JOHN SEKULICH. Here.

The COURT. You are charged with unlawful assembly. Are you guilty or not guilty?

JOHN SEKULICH. Guilty.

The COURT. Ceser Scarmella.

CESER SCARMELLA. Here.

The COURT. You are charged with unlawful assembly. Are you guilty or not guilty?

CESER SCARMELLA. Guilty.

The COURT. Emil Riccio.

EMIL RICCIO. Here.

The COURT. You are charged with unlawful assembly. Are you guilty or not guilty?

EMIL RICCIO. Guilty.

The COURT. James Row.

JAMES ROW. Here.

The COURT. You are charged with unlawful assembly. Are you guilty or not guilty?

JAMES ROW. Guilty.

The COURT. Clyde Patchins.
CLYDE PATCHINS. Here.
The COURT. You are charged with unlawful assembly. What is your plea, guilty or not guilty?
CLYDE PATCHINS. Guilty.
The COURT. George Patterson.
GEORGE PATTERSON. Here.
The COURT. You are charged with unlawful assembly. What is your plea, guilty or not guilty?
GEORGE PATTERSON. Guilty.
The COURT. Joseph Nemeth.
JOSEPH NEMETH. Here.
The COURT. You are charged with unlawful assembly. What is your plea, guilty or not guilty?
JOSEPH NEMETH. Guilty.
The COURT. Carl Nelson.
CARL NELSON. Here.
The COURT. You are charged with unlawful assembly. What is your plea, guilty or not guilty?
CARL NELSON. Guilty.
The COURT. John Morrel.
JOHN MORREL. Here.
The COURT. You are charged with unlawful assembly. What is your plea, guilty or not guilty?
JOHN MORREL. Guilty.
The COURT. Hugh McShane.
A VOICE. He is not here.
Mr. LEWIS. Not here.
The COURT. John Doe alias Lupe Marshall. Step up here. Are you Lupe Marshall?
LUPE MARSHALL. Yes.
The COURT. You are charged with unlawful assembly. What is your plea, guilty or not guilty?
LUPE MARSHALL. Guilty.
The COURT. John Mires.
JOHN MIRES. Here.
The COURT. What is your plea? The charge is unlawful assembly.
JOHN MIRES. Guilty.
The COURT. Walter Miles.
WALTER MILES. Here.
The COURT. You are charged with unlawful assembly. What is your plea, guilty or not guilty?
WALTER MILES. Guilty.
The COURT. Joseph Messina.
JOSEPH MESSINA. Here.
The COURT. You are charged with unlawful assembly. What is your plea, guilty or not guilty?
JOSEPH MESSINA. Guilty.
The COURT. Charles Messina.
CHARLES MESSINA. Here.
The COURT. You are charged with unlawful assembly. What is your plea, guilty or not guilty?
CHARLES MESSINA. Guilty.
The COURT. Pete Markovich.
PETE MARKOVICH. Here.
The COURT. You are charged with unlawful assembly. What is your plea, guilty or not guilty?
PETE MARKOVICH. Guilty.
The COURT. Phillip Morengo.
PHILLIP MORENGO. Here.
The COURT. You are charged with unlawful assembly. What is your plea, guilty or not guilty?
PHILLIP MORENGO. Guilty.
The COURT. Max Luna.
MAX LUNA. Here.
The COURT. You are charged with unlawful assembly. What is your plea, guilty or not guilty?
MAX LUNA. Guilty.

The COURT. John Latito.
JOHN LATITO. Here.
The COURT. You are charged with unlawful assembly. What is your plea, guilty or not guilty?
JOHN LATITO. Guilty.
The COURT. Mike Levich.
MIKE LEVICH. Here.
The COURT. You are charged with unlawful assembly. What is your plea, guilty or not guilty?
MIKE LEVICH. Guilty.
The COURT. Nicholas Lenvich.
Mr. LEWIS. Not here.
Mr. COGHLAN. The State will DWP as to that one, if the Court please. That person is a minor.
The COURT. Ada Leder.
ADA LEDER. Here.
The COURT. You are charged with unlawful assembly. What is your plea, guilty or not guilty?
ADA LEDER. Guilty.
A VOICE. She has a little baby.
The COURT. Stanley Laskowski.
STANLEY LASKOWSKI. Here.
The COURT. You are charged with unlawful assembly. What is your plea, guilty or not guilty?
STANLEY LASKOWSKI. Guilty.
The COURT. Nick Kruga.
NICK KRUGA. Here.
The COURT. You are charged with unlawful assembly. What is your plea, guilty or not guilty?
NICK KRUGA. Guilty.
The COURT. Joe Koosis.
JOE KOOSIS. Here.
The COURT. You are charged with unlawful assembly. What is your plea, guilty or not guilty?
JOE KOOSIS. Guilty.
The COURT. Mike Kolember.
MIKE KOLEMBER. Here.
The COURT. You are charged with unlawful assembly. What is your plea, guilty or not guilty?
MIKE KOLEMBER. Guilty.
The COURT. Jake Kocoloski.
JAKE KOCOLOSKI. Here.
The COURT. You are charged with unlawful assembly. What is your plea, guilty or not guilty?
JAKE KOCOLOSKI. Guilty.
The COURT. John Jugovich.
JOHN JUGOVICH. Here.
The COURT. You are charged with unlawful assembly. What is your plea, guilty or not guilty?
JOHN JUGOVICH. Guilty.
Mr. COGHLAN. Ask leave to amend the name to John.
The COURT. Leave to amend by striking out Joseph and inserting John. Joshua Johnson.
JOSHUA JOHNSON. Here.
The COURT. What is your plea to the charge of unlawful assembly?
JOSHUA JOHNSON. Guilty.
The COURT. Ben Mitchess.
A VOICE. Never heard of that.
Mr. COGHLAN. The State will DWP as to that.
The COURT. Noto Maricic.
A VOICE. He is not here.
Mr. COGHLAN. We will ask the Court for an ex parte disposition by and through their counsel after the call is completed.
The COURT. Joseph Bandura.
JOSEPH BANDURA. Here.
The COURT. What is your plea? What do you plead to the charge of unlawful assembly, guilty or not guilty?
JOSEPH BANDURA. Guilty.

The COURT. Arthur Bender. Is Bender here?
A VOICE. He is here.
ARTHUR BENDER. Guilty.
The COURT. Clarence Biscan.
CLARENCE BISCAN. Here.
The COURT. You are charged with unlawful assembly. What is your plea, guilty or not guilty?
CLARENCE BISCAN. Guilty.
The COURT. Russell Blumquist.
RUSSELL BLUMQUIST. Here.
The COURT. You are charged with unlawful assembly. What is your plea, guilty or not guilty?
RUSSELL BLUMQUIST. Guilty.
The COURT. Ameleo Bonont.
AMELEO BONONT. Here.
The COURT. You are charged with unlawful assembly. What is your plea, guilty or not guilty?
AMELEO BONONT. Guilty.
The COURT. Carmine Bruno.
CARMINE BRUNO. Here.
The COURT. You are charged with unlawful assembly. What is your plea, guilty or not guilty?
CARMINE BRUNO. Guilty.
The COURT. Ed Czarnecki.
A VOICE. He is not here.
The COURT. Mike Dolic.
A. VOICE. Not here.
The COURT. Arthur Dorfy.
A VOICE. Not here.
The COURT. Paul Druker.
PAUL DRUKER. Here.
The COURT. You are charged with unlawful assembly. What is your plea, guilty or not guilty?
PAUL DRUKER. Guilty.
The COURT. Teofilo Gallard.
TEOFILO GALLARD. Here.
The COURT. You are charged with unlawful assembly. What is your plea, guilty or not guilty?
TEOFILO GALLARD. Guilty.
The COURT. Joseph Guitierrez.
JOSEPH GUITIERREZ. Here.
The COURT. You are charged with unlawful assembly. What is your plea, guilty or not guilty?
JOSEPH GUITIERREZ. Guilty.
The COURT. Max Guzman.
MAX GUZMAN. Here.
The COURT. You are charged with unlawful assembly. What is your plea, guilty or not guilty?
MAX GUZMAN. Guilty.
The COURT. Ray Hardin.
RAY HARDIN. Here.
The COURT. You are charged with unlawful assembly. What is your plea, guilty or not guilty?
RAY HARDIN. Guilty.
The COURT. Harry Harper. Are you Harry Harper?
HARRY HARPER. Yes, sir.
The COURT. You are charged with unlawful assembly. What is your plea, guilty or not guilty?
HARRY HARPER. Guilty.
The COURT. William Hess.
A VOICE. No reply.
The COURT. Joseph Hickey.
JOSEPH HICKEY. Here.
The COURT. You are charged with unlawful assembly. What is your plea, guilty or not guilty?
JOSEPH HICKEY. Guilty.

The COURT. Daniel Isidrio.
DANIEL ISIDRIO. Here.
The COURT. You are charged with unlawful assembly. What is your plea, guilty or not guilty?
DANIEL ISIDRIO. Guilty.
Mr. COUGHLAN. Stipulate, if the Court please, by and between counsel for the defense, these defendants and the State of Illinois, that if the witnesses were called to testify at this time before the Court under oath they would testify that on, to wit, the 30th day of May, 1937, in that territory bounded by 113th Street, 118th Street, Green Bay Avenue and Burley Avenue, all of which said streets are located in the City of Chicago aforesaid, each defendant individually and in association with Joseph Weber and George Patterson and other divers persons unknown, numbering in excess of one thousand, divers of which said persons were then and there possessed and armed with sticks, clubs and stones and other dangerous and deadly weapons, that they did unlawfully and riotously assemble together for the purpose of disturbing the public peace, and that each defendant so assembled did refuse to disburse upon being desired and commanded to do so by James L. Mooney, a police officer of the City of Chicago and ex officio an officer of the State of Illinois, and that as a result of said assembly there was a violation of the law, to wit, and breach of the peace, and that said breach of the peace was the result of an attempt on the part of said individuals to pass through a police line or within the bounds hereinbefore described. The said riot took place as a result of which divers persons were slain and injured, and that that would be the evidence as to each and every of the defendants who have here appeared and pleaded.

It is further stipulated that all of which took place in the City of Chicago, County of Cook and State of Illinois.

Is that true, Mr. Thurlow Lewis, that would be the stipulated evidence?

Mr. LEWIS. Yes.

Mr. COGHLAN. Accordingly, if your Honor will permit the State to make a recommendation as to the penalty, as to all of those men who are employed by the various steel industries in the southern section or rather the Calumet region, which will be more specifically designated later, the State would recommend a fine of one dollar and one dollar costs. As to those who were not directly connected and employed by said steel industries, the State will recommend a fine of ten dollars and two dollars costs, and their names are Teofilio Gallard.

The COURT. Have you the sheet and line number on this? Teofilio Gallard, I have him.

Mr. COGHLAN. Ada Leder.

The COURT. Ada Leder. Here it is. Yes.

Mr. COGHLAN. Lupe Marshall.

The COURT. Lupe Marshall.

Mr. COGHLAN. I am sorry I cannot call out the sheet and line to your Honor, but they were written differently than the original sheet. George Patterson.

The COURT. I have him.

Mr. COGHLAN. And Joseph Weber, who I believe is about line 7 or 8 on sheet 1.

The COURT. Joseph Weber.

Mr. COGHLAN. Did I give the name of Joshua Johnson?

The COURT. No, you did not. Is that all?

Mr. COGHLAN. Yes, your Honor. As to each and every of the other defendants the State's recommendation would be one dollar fine and one dollar cost on their technical please of guilty.

The State feels that in view of the fact that they are laboring men, some measurement of consideration should be granted them.

The COURT. The Court recognizes the fact, Mr. Coghlan, you have been more or less living with this case for a long time. The Court also recognizes the fact that your reputation as a prosecutor in this town for a good many years is such that no Court hesitates to take your recommendation after your investigation of the entire matter, unfortunate matter. Of course, all I know about it is what I read in the newspapers. I think the recommendation with reference to the working men is a very good one.

Mr. COGHLAN. Thank you, Judge.

The COURT. Those individuals are mislead by agitators and people whose program is very, very vicious, and causes a great deal of untold hardship.

I suppose the day is coming, it is not here yet, but it is fast approaching when these men with lots of money will realize that the money that they have is a

sacred trust and that that trust should be beneficial to the men whose sweat and whose toil helped them to amass those fortunes, so they should benefit from it in this, that at least they will pay decent living wages and hours of labor which would enable them to have recreation and decent living conditions. Until capitalists begin to recognize that fact, that they have large fortunes which they are entitled to, but that they got to use those fortunes in a way to help those who have helped them amass them. I think that principle was enunciated over 46 or 47 years ago by one of the greatest men that the world has ever seen. Pope Leo XIII in his encylical, "Rerum Novarum." At that time he startled the world with it. We are coming to that situation when capital on its part will realize its relation to labor and labor in turn will sit down and calmly discuss their problems. We will then probably get some where along the line of social justice and the laboring man in his relations to capital. That has been the court's attitude right along. A situation of this kind will bring both sides to a realization of what their duties are to each other.

Mr. COGHLAN. I dare say, your Honor, that that day was a sad day for the history of Illinois as well as the City of Chicago. So far as the State's Attorney is concerned and the members of his staff, we are bound by law to investigate, and, according to the impartiality of our investigation, to prosecute if there is a violation of the criminal law. So we found our duty in this case. We had no choice. It was up to us to bring all to the attention of justice.

The COURT. It was a most unfortunate situation, and it was, as you say, a very sad day for the City of Chicago and the State of Illinois, but my own idea with reference to that, if it is worth anything, is that the Mayor of the City of Chicago recognized his full duty in sending the police out there to protect property. That was his sworn duty and he had no recourse. He did the thing that his oath of office required of him to do and the police officers were there. Many of them I have known for many years. Many of them appeared before me on many many occasions. I know they were only actuated by one thing and that was to do their duty. I believe they did it in this instance.

I believe that disposes of all the cases except—have you the fines?

Mr. LEWIS. Yes, sir; they may be discharged.

Mr. COGHLAN. As to the other defendants.

The COURT. Which defendants, those who did not appear?

Mr. COGHLAN. Yes. Counsel has authority and does represent them ex parte.

The COURT. A finding of a dollar and a dollar in those cases.

Mr. NAPOLI. The state makes a motion to nolle pros the other charges of conspiracy, your Honor.

The COURT. All right, the charges of conspiracy will be nolled.

Mr. COGHLAN. Mr. Lewis states he will answer to the Clerk for any fines appearing by the order of court, and accordingly appearing for the persons here named in this case, we think they may be granted permission to leave.

The COURT. All of the defendants may leave except——

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
County of Cook, ss:

C. H. Isaacson, being first duly sworn, on oath says that he is a court reporter doing business in the City of Chicago, Illinois; that he reported in shorthand the proceedings had at the trials of the foregoing cases, and that the foregoing is a true and correct transcript of his shorthand notes so taken as aforesaid, and contains all the proceedings had and testimony given at said trials.

C. H. ISAACSON.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of January, A. D. 1938.

[SEAL] ANTON JIRACEK, *Notary Public.*

EXHIBIT 3570–B

[City of Chicago seal]
EDWARD J. KELLY
Mayor
BARNET HODES
Corporation Counsel

CITY OF CHICAGO

DEPARTMENT OF LAW

511 City Hall

Telephone Randolph 8000

JANUARY 25, 1938.

Mr. ROBERT WOHLFORTH,
Secretary, Subcommittee Education and Labor,
Under Senate Resolution 266,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I have secured a transcript of the trial proceedings of the defendants who participated in the Memorial Day affray, which I am forwarding to you under separate cover, together with the signed statements made by several of the demonstrators to the police; letter of Dr. Karl Meyer, Medical Superintendent, Cook County Hospital and affidavit of Lieutenant Walter Healy, Chicago Police Department.

The statements, letter and affidavit, through inadvertence, were not forwarded to you with the other material filed with the Committee.

Yours very truly,

WILLIAM V. DALY,
Assistant Corporation Counsel.

Approved:

J. G.
BARNET HODES,
Corporation Counsel.

WVD: EO.

EXHIBIT 3570–C

[Copy]

FEBRUARY 2, 1938.

Mr. WILLIAM V. DALY
Assistant Corporation Counsel,
City of Chicago, 511 City Hall, Chicago, Illinois.

DEAR MR. DALY: We are in receipt of your letter of January 25th and five documents sent under separate cover, for which we thank you.

Three of these five documents, the questioning of John Srak and Carmin Bruno, and the affidavit of Walter Healy, were submitted to the Committee some months ago. A fourth, the transcript of the trial proceedings, was forwarded by Mr. Coghlan several weeks ago.

We have not yet received an answer to one of the most important requests, repeatedly made of responsible officials of the City of Chicago, namely, the written reports or statements made by policemen immediately after the Memorial Day incident to their superiors. These reports or statements were requested by Senator La Follette during the hearings and were promised at that time.

Please advise me if and when I may expect them. All of these data will be included in the printed record of the Committee's hearings.

Yours very truly,

ROBERT WOHLFORTH,
Secretary, Subcommittee of the Committee on Education and Labor Under S. R. 266.

FEDERAL LABORATORIES, INC.[1]

SALES STATISTICS

EXHIBIT 3571

Sales of tear and sickening gas and gas equipment by Federal Laboratories, Inc., during steel strike, May and June 1937[2]

Republic Steel Corporation and subsidiaries	$49, 439. 87
Bethlehem Steel Co. and subsidiaries	27, 435. 31
Municipalities in area affected by steel strike	34, 278. 00
	111, 153. 18
* * * * * * *	*
Republic Steel Corporation:	
Cleveland, Ohio, June 7	8, 748. 60
Youngstown, Ohio, June 1-23	4, 613. 81
Warren, Ohio, June 1–23	6, 533. 82
Canton, Ohio, June 1	2, 489. 12
South Chicago, Ill., May 29	2, 767. 42
Buffalo, N. Y., June 1	2, 129. 06
Republic, total	27, 281. 83
Union Drawn Steel Co.:	
Chicago, Ill., June 2	2, 081. 20
Massillon, Ohio, June 1	1, 847. 66
Beaver Falls, Pa., June 1	1, 352. 66
Truscon Steel Co.:	
Cleveland, Ohio, June 1	2, 749. 22
Youngstown, Ohio, June 1	2, 868. 02
Corrigan McKinney Co., Cleveland, Ohio, June 1	2, 953. 32
Steel & Tubes, Inc., Cleveland, Ohio, June 1	2, 791. 32
Upson Co., Cleveland, Ohio, June 1	2, 884. 22
Niles Steel Products Co., Niles, Ohio, June 1	2, 630. 42
Republic and subsidiaries, total	49, 439. 87
Bethlehem Steel Co., Bethlehem, Pa., June 17–21	26, 209. 00
Bethlehem Steel Co., McClintic-Marshall division, Pittsburgh, Pa	1, 226. 31
Bethlehem and subsidiaries, total	27, 435. 31
Mahoning County, Youngstown, Ohio, May 25–June 22	12, 445. 89
City police department, Youngstown, Ohio, June 12–23	8, 470. 76
Trumbull County, Warren, Ohio, June 7–12	2, 850. 40
City police department, Warren, Ohio, June 12–20	440. 50
Stark County, Canton, Ohio, June 14	1, 484. 60
Mayor D. J. Shields, Johnstown, Pa., June 14	6, 306. 53
City police department:	
Beaver Falls, Pa., June 27	485. 40
Elyria, Ohio, May 29	625. 80
Struthers, Ohio, June 21	178. 20
East Chicago, Ind., June 4	989. 92

[1] Hearings on Federal Laboratories, Inc., of Pittsburgh, Pa., were held on Thursday and Friday, Mar. 4 and 5, 1937. Testimony was taken from Bailey H. Barker, G. Oberdick, Harry E. Rau, and John W. Young, officers and employees of the corporation, Thomas A. O'Leary, a former employee, Ester Lee Groover of Lanett, Ala., (who testified concerning events during a strike at the West Point Manufacturing Co.), and Robert Wohlforth, secretary of the committee.

This testimony and exhibits pertinent thereto appear in pt. 7, pp. 2407–2508 and 2597–2727.

[2] For invoices covering these sales see exhibits 1343-A–1343-Q, pt. 14, pp. 5014–5022, and exhibits 3669–3707, pp. 7065–7091, pt. 15-D.

EXHIBIT 3572

List of sales of tear and sickening gas and gas equipment by the Federal Laboratories, Inc., from January 1933 to March 1937 [1]

This is a selected list of larger sales of gas, exclusive of sales to the Federal Government. It includes the sales of the Federal Laboratories, Inc., listed in exhibits 191 (pt. 2, pp. 566–587) and 810 (pt. 7, pp. 2604–2607).

[Total, $730,899.48]

Location	Receiver	Date	Amount
ALABAMA			$27,142.30
Anniston	Swann Chemical Co	12-22-33	74.90
Do	do	5-27-35	95.70
Birmingham	Alabama Fuel & Iron Co	3-29-34	46.20
Do	do	3-30-34	257.40
Do	do	4-13-34	22.50
Do	do	4-18-34	33.00
Do	do	4-20-34	66.00
Do	Alabama Mills, Inc	7-19-34	64.00
Do	do	8- 7-34	376.00
Do	do	9-13-34	1,124.40
Do	do	9-13-34	1,267.80
Do	Alabama National Guard	10-29-35	1,336.99
Do	do	11- 6-35	656.29
Do	do	5- 6-36	830.67
Do	do	8- 8-36	648.67
Do	City of Birmingham	12- 2-33	140.85
Do	do	8- 7-34	376.00
Do	do	9-13-34	1,146.00
Do	do	9-18-34	276.00
Do	do	4-26-35	305.41
Do	do	8-25-35	291.90
Do	The Birmingham News	1-13-33	29.50
Do	Brink's Inc	2-21-36	78.10
Do	Brookside-Pratt Mining Co	7-30-35	50.00
Do	do	7-30-35	306.60
Do	Connors Steel Co	6-13-34	157.25
Do	De Bardeleben Coal Co	3- 8-34	70.20
Do	do	4-13-34	120.00
Do	do	9-13-34	148.50
Do	Gulf States Steel Co	5-14-34	228.00
Do	Hardie-Tynes Manufacturing Co	8-24-33	25.50
Do	Jefferson County	4-17-34	134.85
Do	do		134.71
Do	do	3-19-35	106.10
Do	National Cement Co	1-27-33	34.00
Do	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co., (shipped to Flat Top, Ala.)	1-30-34	27.00
Do	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co., (shipped to North Birmingham, Ala.)	1-30-34	27.00
Do	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co., (shipped to Blossburg, Ala.)	1-30-34	27.00
Do	Republic Steel Co	3-12-34	582.84
Do	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co	1-30-34	27.00
Do	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co., shipped to Sloss, Ala.	1-30-34	27.00
Do	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co., shipped to Lewisburg, Ala.	1-30-34	27.00
Do	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co	4- 6-34	135.00
Do	Southern Natural Gas Co., Inc	4-24-34	99.00
Do	do	4-24-34	159.30
Do	do	10-31-35	60.28
Do	Stith Coal Co	4-16-34	76.80
Do	Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. R. Co	10-6-33	66.80
Do	do	1-15-34	186.30
Do	do	4-18-34	1,199.00
Do	do	5- 2-34	99.90
Do	do	5- 3-34	92.40
Do	do	5- 5-34	102.30
Do	do	5-10-34	54.90
Do	do	5-10-34	109.80
Do	do	3-14-35	222.60
Do	do	3-27-35	88.50
Decatur	City of Decatur	7-27-34	868.50
Elmore County		9-14-34	1,266.00
Fairfield	City of Fairfield	5- 1-34	120.88
Do	do	5- 2-34	120.00
Do	do	5- 2-34	15.53
Do	do	8-22-36	98.19

[1] See also exhibits 3774, 3785, 3786 and 3786-A, pp. 7231-7232, 7241, 7242 and 7243.

List of sales of tear and sickening gas and gas equipment by the Federal Laboratories, Inc., from January 1933 to March 1937—Continued

Location	Receiver	Date	Amount
ALABAMA—Continued.			
Florence	Gardiner-Warring Co., Inc	6-29-34	$32.40
Gadsden	City of Gadsden	5-31-34	140.86
Do	do	6-18-36	568.60
Huntsville	H. C. Blakemore, chief of police, (billed to Hutchens Co., Huntsville, Ala.).	9-13-33	129.94
Do	Mr. H. C. Blakmore, chief of police, (billed to the Hutchens Co., Huntsville, Ala.).	7-19-34	190.95
Do	Jones-Baugh Cotton Co., (billed to Fletcher Mills, Inc., Huntsville, Ala.).	8-10-34	316.12
Do	do	8-10-34	578.10
Do	Lincoln Mills of Alabama	7-24-34	583.40
Do	do	7-24-34	199.24
Do	do	7-27-34	420.40
Do	Sheriff B. F. Giles, Madison County (billed to the Hutchens Co., Huntsville, Ala.).	8-30-33	360.50
Do	Madison County	7-25-36	209.87
Jasper	City of Jasper	6-8 -34	31.50
Lanett	City of Lanett	2- 8-37	418.72
Leeds	Alabama Fuel & Iron Co	4-19-34	33.00
Mobile	Sergeant Convy, Mobile Police	1-12-34	32.80
Opelika	Pepperell Mfg. Co	9-17-34	264.00
Piedmont	City of Piedmont	1-12-35	46.00
Do	Standard Coosa Thatcher Co	12-4-34	26.00
Roanoke	City of Roanoke	9- 6-34	37.57
Do	do	9- 7-34	97.80
Do	do	9-13-34	195.00
Do	Wehadkee Yarn Mill	9-12-34	19.80
Siluria	W. F. Fallon, deputy sheriff	7-24-34	100.80
Talladega	Samoset Cotton Mills	9- 4-34	63.74
Do	do	9-14-34	39.00
Do	Clyde Smith	8- 9-34	151.60
Do	City of Talladega	9-24-34	48.00
Do	Bemis Bros. Bag Co	9-24-34	163.15
Do	Sam Burns, sheriff elect, Talladega (sold to Bemis Bros. Bag Co., Talladega, Ala.).	9- 5-34	841.95
Do	Sheriff Sam Burns, Talladega County	9-12-34	23.10
Do	Sam Burns, sheriff elect, Talladega County.	9-24-34	1,086.80
Tallassee	Tallassee Mill Co	9-14-34	1,330.80
Tuscaloosa	Gulf States Paper Corporation	11-21-33	54.90
Do	do	7-19-34	159.45
Do	City of Tuscaloosa	1-23-33	59.63
ARIZONA			3,329.00
Bisbee	City of Bisbee	5-20-34	69.50
Do	Cochise County	7-19-34	114.07
Do	Phelps Dodge Mercantile Co	8-30-34	414.00
Clifton	Town of Clifton	12-15-34	32.18
Do	Greenlee County	7-31-34	64.11
Do	do	10- 3-34	64.11
Do	do	11-15-34	32.18
Globe	Gila County	3- 3-34	95.49
Holbrook	Navajo County	7- 6-35	88.75
Do	do	10- 1-35	22.50
Jerome	City of Jerome	7-26-34	31.20
Kingman	Central Commercial Co	7-10-35	33.50
Nogales	Bracker Stores, Inc	10- 8-34	172.85
Phoenix	Maricopa County	1-30-34	108.44
Do	do	1-22-35	83.74
Do	Palace Hardware & Arms Co	6-17-35	153.00
Do	do	6-30-36	72.67
Do	City of Phoenix	8-23-35	173.19
Do	Mr. N. R. Slosson	5- 8-33	31.00
Do	The O. S. Stapley Co	2-28-35	214.00
Do	do	10-10-34	590.40
Prescott	City of Prescott	7-26-34	16.88
Do	Yavapai County	8-19-35	121.49
Safford	Graham County	9- 7-35	91.27
Do	Town of Safford	8-17-35	64.19
Do	do	1-23-36	31.50
Tucson	Pima County	8- 7-34	60.21
Do	do	10- 6-34	121.85
Do	do	9-30-35	27.70
Do	City of Tucson	3- 3-34	31.04
Winslow	City of Winslow	7- 8-35	101.99

List of sales of tear and sickening gas and gas equipment by the Federal Laboratories, Inc., from January 1933 to March 1937—Continued

Location	Receiver	Date	Amount
			$301.14
ARKANSAS			
Conway	Faulkner County	1-24-35	28.59
Little Rock	Arkansas State Police	5-14-35	182.85
Do	do	7-18-35	36.62
Do	City of Little Rock	1-15-34	23.08
Do	Chapman & Dewey Lumber Co	3-16-35	30.00
Marked Tree			70,603.80
CALIFORNIA			
Alhambra	City of Alhambra	10-19-33	54.39
Arcadia	Police Department, Arcadia, Calif. (billed to Los Angeles Turf Club).	12-27-34	18.28
Auburn	Placer County	10- 8-35	9.00
Do	do	10-11-35	60.48
Avon	Associated Oil Co	4-24-35	327.73
Bakersfield	City of Bakersfield	10-29-36	234.36
Do	Kern County	1-10-34	25.35
Do	County of Kern	11-11-35	61.50
Bell	City of Bell	4- 9-35	25.85
Berkeley	City of Berkeley	7-21-34	1,116.95
Do	do	1-14-36	361.00
Do	do	11-30-36	162.00
Beverly Hills	City of Beverly Hills	5- 5-34	19.07
Do	do	8- 8-35	70.20
Do	do	7-23-36	91.80
Do	do	8- 8-36	29.16
Do	do	12-18-35	551.04
Do	E. L. Cord	1-10-36	761.64
Do	do	11-27-33	398.05
Do	Clyde T. Ewing, care of John Barrymore Estate.	12-11-33	43.12
Do	do	12-30-33	59.96
Brawley	City of Brawley	1-17-34	153.63
Do	do	2-16-35	140.68
Do	do	11-19-36	79.88
Do	do	6- 2-36	94.00
Burbank	City of Burbank	10-29-34	45.15
Chico	City of Chico	7-21-34	62.89
Coronado	Chief of Police	4-30-36	120.00
Culver City	Police Department	8-26-35	21.06
Do	City of Culver City	12-12-33	53.50
Do	Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Studios	3-26-34	34.34
Do	do	9-27-36	105.94
Do	do	7-25-34	85.05
Dinuba	City of Dinuba	9- 8-36	11.00
Do	Police Department	2-21-35	64.50
El Centro	Captain Oswald, California Highway Patrol, El Centro, Calif. (billed to Imperial County).	1-17-34	50.16
Do	City of El Centro	1-17-34	156.75
Do	do	2-21-35	102.23
Do	El Centro Police Department, El Centro, Calif. (billed to Chas. Freedman).	2-21-35	42.30
Do	El Centro Police Department, El Centro, Calif. (billed to H. P. Garin Co.).	2-20-35	260.45
Do	do	2-21-35	102.23
Do	El Centro Police Department, El Centro, Calif. (billed to Hall Packing Co.)	1-17-34	196.46
Do	Imperial County	2-19-35	77.40
Do	County of Imperial	2-21-35	102.23
Do	Hugh L. Keating, constable, Imperial County, El Centro, Calif. (billed to Golden Valley Produce Co.)	2-21-35	10.75
Do	Hugh L. Keating, county constable	2-21-35	147.00
Do	Imperial County	3-14-35	129.00
Do	County of Imperial	12- 5-36	155.52
Do	do	1-14-35	51.00
El Monte	Pacific R. H. Chemical Corporation, El Monte, Calif. (billed to E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del).	5-29-34	293.61
El Segundo	City of El Segundo	4-18-35	64.50
Do	do	4-24-35	4.30
Do	do	6- 5-35	222.47
Eureka	Dolbeer & Carson Lumber Co	6- 3-35	314.44
Do	City of Eureka	7-12-35	27.35
Do	Eureka Stevedoring Co	6- 5-35	664.95
Do	do	6- 5-35	1,248.02
Do	Hammond Lumber Co	6-10-35	6.00
Do	do		

List of sales of tear and sickening gas and gas equipment by the Federal Laboratories, Inc., from January 1933 to March 1937—Continued

Location	Receiver	Date	Amount
CALIFORNIA—Continued.			
Eureka	Holmes-Eureka Lumber Co	6- 5-35	$144.95
Do	Humboldt County	6- 5-35	594.00
Do	do	6- 5-35	292.50
Do	do	6- 3-35	241.88
Do	do	6- 5-35	153.00
Do	do	6- 5-35	1,101.50
Fairfield	Solano County	8-14-34	42.00
Fillmore	City of Fillmore	1-12-34	30.87
Fullerton	City of Fullerton	6- 7-34	37.87
Do	do	7-15-36	564.00
Grass Valley	Idaho Md. Mines Corporation	1-25-36	81.00
Hayward	City of Hayward	7-21-34	204.75
Do	do	7-31-34	117.20
Huntington Park	City of Huntington Park	4-10-34	15.58
Inglewood	City of Inglewood	12-4-34	19.35
Do	do	5-11-36	162.00
Do	do	9-23-36	142.56
Do	Northrop Corporation	2-3-34	31.50
Do	do	4-3-34	31.50
Do	do	3-29-35	68.05
Do	do	11-30-36	48.60
Do	do	2-25-37	97.20
Jackson	Amador County	4-22-35	194.58
Do	do	5- 2-35	149.43
Do	do	6-3-35	1,194.00
King City	City of King City	9-25-36	365.90
Long Beach	City of Long Beach	5-31-34	118.43
Do	do	8-19-36	64.80
Los Angeles	City of Los Angeles	2- 7-33	120.00
Do	do	10-16-33	231.72
Do	do	6-18-34	283.27
Do	do	7-16-34	1,000.00
Do	do	6-10-35	304.00
Do	do	5-18-36	1,058.63
Do	do	9-28-36	724.46
Do	do	11- 7-36	2,892.74
Do	do	2-25-37	91.64
Do	Los Angeles Police Department (billed to Los Angeles Ry. Co., Los Angeles, Calif.).	11-30-34	430.00
Do	Los Angeles County	9-21-33	84.00
Do	do	12-13-33	72.00
Do	do	1- 9-34	75.25
Do	do	3- 9-34	868.00
Do	do	3-14-34	51.40
Do	do	3-24-34	58.84
Do	do	4-16-34	199.89
Do	do	4-18-34	25.50
Do	do	7-24-34	37.82
Do	do	3-18-35	53.75
Do	do	3-20-35	617.45
Do	do	11- 1-35	53.47
Do	do	2-24-36	315.00
Do	Los Angeles Railway Corporation	11-28-34	1,287.99
Do	Paramount Productions, Inc	11-22-34	70.50
Do	do	10-29-36	16.00
Madera	Madera County	12-12-35	101.00
Manhattan Beach	City of Manhattan Beach	12-23-36	17.70
Martinez	Contra Costa County	10-24-35	96.08
Marysville	City of Marysville	4-24-34	24.24
Do	do	7-21-34	81.90
Do	do	6- 5-36	96.00
Do	Yuba County	1-10-34	50.55
Maywood	City of Maywood	4- 9-35	21.50
Montebello	City of Montebello	11-28-33	157.48
Monterey	City of Monterey	7-21-34	252.00
Do	do	7-25-34	42.00
Do	do	8- 7-34	84.00
Napa	City of Napa	1-23-35	188.04
Do	Napa County	8-14-34	15.75
Newport Beach	City of Newport Beach	11- 9-35	20.16
Oakland	Alameda County	7-16-34	310.33
Do	do	7-18-34	405.68
Do	do	8-24-34	189.52
Do	do	9- 4-34	401.62

Balance.

List of sales of tear and sickening gas and gas equipment by the Federal Laboratories, Inc., from January 1933 to March 1937—Continued

Location	Receiver	Date	Amount
CALIFORNIA—Continued.			
Oakland	City of Oakland	7- 7-34	$282.50
Do	do	8- 7-34	582.76
Do	do	11- 7-36	426.60
Orange	City of Orange	5-19-34	11.53
Do	do	11- 1-35	36.62
Do	do	7-13-36	24.00
Do	do	7-15-36	306.72
Do	do	10-31-33	40.51
Oxnard	City of Oxnard	7-18-34	40.00
Do	do	7-27-34	105.16
Do	do	4- 3-36	39.50
Do	do	6-17-35	17.93
Monterey County	Pajaro Township	12- 5-34	106.55
Petaluma	City of Petaluma	7-16-34	8.10
Piedmont	City of Piedmont	12- 7-34	87.20
Redding	City of Redding	12-18-34	85.58
Do	do	12-18-34	109.80
Do	do	6-8 -36	486.00
Do	do	1-17-34	100.35
Riverside	Riverside County	11- 3-36	115.65
Do	City of Riverside	7-14-36	1,467.19
Sacramento	California Highway Patrol	1-24-34	78.88
Do	Sacramento County	1-24-35	28.34
Do	Sgt. Perry C. Gamble, police department	1-24-35	100.00
Do	City of Sacramento	1-24-35	444.00
Do	do	9-30-33	40.12
Do	County of Sacramento	7- 9-36	32.96
Do	do	9- 4-36	180.00
Salinas	City of Salinas	9-26-36	10,268.70
Do	do	9- 4-36	120.00
Do	Monterey County	6- 6-35	18.00
Samoa	Hammond Lumber Co	5-14-34	114.97
San Bernardino	San Bernardino County	6-15-36	264.00
Do	do	7-10-37	20.34
Do	City of San Bernardino	6-15-36	270.86
Do	County of San Bernardino	10-16-35	179.28
San Buenaventura [1]	City of San Buenaventura	12- 3-36	176.28
San Diego	San Diego County	3-21-35	25.80
San Fernando	City of San Fernando	4- 3-36	28.00
Do	do	6-29-36	30.00
Do	do	7-11-34	136.98
San Francisco	American-Hawaiian Steamship Co	7-21-34	542.20
Do	do	10-30-36	20.82
Do	do	10-31-36	19.44
Do	do	7-11-34	281.63
Do	Associated Terminals Co	7-21-34	51.47
Do	Ralph Hill, Hotel Mayflower	6-20-34	62.00
Do	Red River Lumber Co	7- -34	13,809.12
Do	City of San Francisco (not paid by city of San Francisco).		
Do	San Francisco Printing Co	2-11-35	503.00
Do	do	2-11-35	367.70
Do	Schirmer Stevedoring Co	7-16-34	135.00
San Leandro	City of San Leandro	7-21-34	100.80
San Luis Obispo	San Luis Obispo County	10-16-35	114.00
San Pedro	C. J. Hendry Co	7-21-34	19.61
San Pedro	Marine Service Bureau	5-19-34	28.33
Do	G. C. Cable, Marine Service Bureau	10-15-34	29.00
Do	Marine Service Bureau, attention Mr. Edw. Nichols.	4- 5-35	1,187.85
Do	F. J. McGowen	5-19-34	28.33
San Rafael	Marin County	4-29-35	50.00
Do	do	6-19-36	159.50
Do	do	10-12-36	109.04
Do	City of San Rafael	6-13-34	13.19
Santa Ana	Orange County	1-11-34	710.09
Do	do	8- 1-35	210.60
Do	do	8- 1-35	143.10
Do	do	5-23-36	7.56
Do	City of Santa Ana	10-26-33	11.66
Do	do	9-24-35	69.93
Do	do	1-10-36	9.00
Do	do	3-11-33	154.75
Santa Barbara	City of Santa Barbara	4-25-34	106.03
Do	County of Santa Barbara	12- 5-33	159.50
Santa Monica	Douglas Aircraft Co	3-26-34	20.04
Do	City of Santa Monica	3-27-34	75.34
Do	do	3-27-34	26.24
Do	do	3-27-34	26.24

[1] Not listed in Postal Guide.

List of sales of tear and sickening gas and gas equipment by the Federal Laboratories, Inc., from January 1933 to March 1937—Continued

Location	Receiver	Date	Amount
CALIFORNIA—Continued.			
Santa Monica	City of Santa Monica	6-29-36	$84.00
Do	do	6-29-36	38.50
Do	Southern Counties Gas Co. of California	5- 8-33	26.50
Santa Paula	City of Santa Paula	5- 4-35	140.00
Do	do	4- 3-36	12.50
Scotia	Pacific Lumber Co	6- 5-35	297.32
Signal Hill	City of Signal Hill	4- 3-34	38.54
Do	do	7-16-34	43.87
South Gate	City of South Gate	2-28-33	49.40
Do	do	2-13-34	49.58
Do	do	8-19-36	16.80
Stockton	City of Stockton	7-21-34	163.80
Do	do	8- 7-34	63.00
Do	do	5- 6-35	635.33
Torrence	City of Torrence	6-16-34	9.43
Tulare	City of Tulare	2-18-37	41.89
Tustin	City of Tustin	7-15-36	132.00
Upland	City of Upland	1-28-36	23.00
Ventura	City of Ventura	7-21-34	12.76
Vernon, Calif	Cornelius Bros, Ltd	11-27-33	159.29
Do	Luer Packing Co	11-27-33	195.68
Do	Tovrea Packing Co	11-27-33	110.75
Do	Union Packing Co	11-27-33	110.75
Visalia	California State Highway Patrol	6-20-34	31.52
Watsonville	City of Watsonville	8-31-36	60.00
Do	do	9- 4-36	7.50
Do	do	9-23-36	403.92
Westwood	Red River Lumber Co	5- 4-34	13.86
Do	do	6-20-34	62.00
Wilmington, Calif	City of Wilmington (Capt. William Hynes).	5-24-34	78.93
Do	City of Wilmington	5-31-34	94.55
Do	Capt. Wm. Hynes, strike detail	7-21-34	168.36
Do	do	7-21-34	95.33
Do	do	7-21-34	603.21
Do	do	7-21-34	209.10
Woodland	County of Yolo	3- 6-37	504.91
Yreka	Siskiyou County	7-25-34	252.00
Yuba City	Sutter County	2-28-34	154.40
Do	City of Yuba City	6-21-34	65.84
			8,905.56
COLORADO			
Alamosa	City of Alamosa	12-22-33	62.66
Arapahoe County		5-17-34	20.00
Colorado Springs	City of Colorado Springs	5-31-33	170.22
Do	do	4-19-34	305.45
Craig	Moffat County	10-15-35	63.81
Denver	Mr. H. W. Bennett	6-28-34	24.15
Do	Benjamin Briscoe	5-31-34	86.55
Do	Colorado State adjutant general	9-27-35	164.00
Do	City and County of Denver	5- 2-34	379.75
Do	do	6- 8-34	19.26
Do	City of Denver	10-31-34	40.50
Do	City and County of Denver	12-11-34	1,440.00
Do	do	2- 5-35	1,313.55
Do	do	4- 3-35	1,413.52
Do	The Great Western Sugar Co	4-16-34	171.30
Do	do	12-11-34	1,602.44
Englewood	City of Englewood	11-20-34	60.94
Do	do	9-11-35	131.10
Fort Collins	Larimer County	5-31-34	16.73
Do	do	10-31-34	149.71
Greeley	Weld County	4- 1-35	167.50
Johnstown	City of Johnstown	11- 4-33	54.74
Lafayette	City of Lafayette	9-27-34	161.56
Do	Town and County of Lafayette	7-14-36	26.40
Lamar	Prowers County	12- 4-34	54.97
Littleton	Arapahoe County	5-31-33	70.94
Do	do	6-10-34	20.78
Longmont	City of Longmont	10-19-33	122.64
Do	do	2-28-35	21.48
Do	do	2-29-37	56.19
Louviers	E. I. DuPont de Nemours & Co. (billed to E. I. DuPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.).	11-14-34	54.94
Pueblo	Pueblo County	9-26-35	93.36
Steamboat Springs	Routt County	2-26-35	218.08
Do	do	10-14-35	27.31
Do	City of Steamboat Springs	10-24-35	64.03
Sterling	City of Sterling	2-26-34	54.00

List of sales of tear and sickening gas and gas equipment by the Federal Laboratories, Inc., from January 1933 to March 1937—Continued

Location	Receiver	Date	Amount
CONNECTICUT			$2,228.95
Ansonia	City of Ansonia	2- 7-35	132.98
Bristol	City of Bristol	1-31-33	128.00
Do	do	10-16-36	140.31
Hartford	City of Hartford	6-12-34	283.41
Middletown	City of Middletown	6-15-34	58.95
New London	Captain Babcock, police department	10- 5-33	89.50
Do	New London County	9-28-33	543.83
Norwich	City of Norwich	5-22-35	132.78
Pine Orchard	Franklin Farrel, Jr	8-30-34	262.00
Stamford	City of Stamford	6-13-35	98.93
Thomaston	Town of Thomaston	6- 7-34	27.44
Thompson	Anastase A. Vonsiatsky	2- 6-34	71.00
Do	do	9-17-34	142.50
Do	do	1-17-36	50.50
Willimantic	City of Willimantic	3-11-36	66.82
			684.14
DELAWARE			
Dover	Kent County	12-26-33	78.40
Wilmington	Delaware State police	9-14-35	455.31
Do	E. I. Du Pont (billed to Remington Arms Co., Inc., Bridgeport, Conn.).	10-26-34	102.00
Do	E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Co., Edgemoor, Del., (billed to E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Co., Edgemoor, Del.).	11- 6-34	24.43
Do	Dr. R. L. Hill, Atlas Powder Co	4-17-34	24.00
			2,843.00
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			
Washington	The Evening Star Newspaper Co	10-14-36	33.80
Do	Fries, Beall and Sharp Co	6-26-35	317.70
Do	Potomac Electric Power Co	3-30-33	471.60
Do	Pennsylvania Central Air Lines	11-28-36	25.50
Do	E. H. Pitcher	8-14-35	450.30
Do	Metropolitan Police Department	2-24-33	180.99
Do	do	9- 6-33	201.10
Do	do	5-12-34	332.01
Do	do	5-31-34	330.00
Do	do	6-20-35	500.00
			4,864.60
FLORIDA			
Auburndale	Adams Packing Co	12-26-33	264.00
Bartow	L. C. Johnson	1-17-34	120.00
Do	Polk County	12-27-33	55.65
Do	do	12-30-33	171.99
Do	do	1-15-34	157.50
Camp Foster	Adjutant General of Florida	7- 9-34	232.50
Clearwater	City of Clearwater	9-30-33	18.48
Daytona Beach	Dunn Bros. Hardware Co	3-24-33	49.00
Frostproof	Florida Fruit Canners	12-26-33	322.14
Do	do	1- 6-34	5.28
Do	H. C. Sullivan	12-26-33	196.50
Haines City	City manager	12-23-33	63.00
Do	Polk County	12-27-33	138.00
Jacksonville	Duval County	11- 7-33	81.04
Do	City of Jacksonville	12-28-34	406.90
Do	Jacksonville Ginter Box Co	11- 2-36	32.40
Lakeland	City of Lakeland	4-17-34	38.50
Lake Wales	Lake Wales Citrus Growers Association	12-28-33	39.60
Miami Beach	City of Miami Beach	1-31-33	153.00
Orlando	Orange County	12-21-33	157.66
Do	do	12-27-33	64.91
Do	do	1-10-34	54.57
Palm Beach	Edw. Riley Bradley, Beach Club	1-18-33	69.00
Do	do	1-30-36	18.00
St. Augustine	State of Florida, State Arsenal	8-31-35	1,464.32
Do	City of St. Augustine	3-27-35	148.36
Sanford	City of Sanford	8- 7-34	16.00
Do	do	9- 5-35	30.75
Do	Sanford Furniture Co	10-24-33	18.00
Tampa	General Motors Parade of Progress (billed to General Motors Corporation, New York City).	3-12-36	40.50
Do	City of Tampa	9- 6-35	184.27
Tavares	Lake County	6- 1-35	26.30
Winter Park	City of Winter Park	10-26-33	16.48

List of sales of tear and sickening gas and gas equipment by the Federal Laboratories, Inc., from January 1933 to March 1937—Continued

Location	Receiver	Date	Amount
GEORGIA			$19,396.70
Aragon	Aragon Mills	9- 4-34	36.00
Athens	City of Athens	3-18-35	63.00
Atlanta	City of Atlanta	3- 8-34	38.00
Do	do	6-29-34	60.81
Do	do	9-14-34	540.00
Do	Chief of police (billed to town of Porterdale, Porterdale, Ga.).	9-17-34	486.00
Do	City of Atlanta	12-12-35	6.00
Do	do	12-17-35	37.55
Do	Beck & Gregg Hardware Co. (for Bibb Manufacturing Co., Macon, Ga.).	9-13-34	240.00
Do	Beck & Gregg Hardware Co	9-13-34	60.00
Do	Brink's, Inc. (invoiced to Brink's, Inc., Chicago, Ill.).	2- 7-36	39.05
Do	Chevrolet Motor Co	4-12-35	45.00
Do	Cotton Manufacturers Association	9-14-34	125.40
Do	Exposition Cotton Mills	9- 4-34	82.40
Do	Fulton Bag & Cotton Mill	8-30-34	120.00
Do	do	9-15-34	96.51
Do	Georgia National Guard	1- 1-36	820.80
Do	do	3- 4-36	68.20
Do	Railway Audit & Inspection Co	9- 4-34	20.00
Do	do	9- 4-34	90.00
Augusta	King Manufacturing Co	10-26-33	121.20
Do	do	9- 6-34	60.00
Do	Richmond County	11- 3-33	277.79
Do	do	1-25-34	45.53
Do	City of Augusta	6-13-34	215.44
Butler	Taylor County	9-10-34	41.27
Calhoun	Echota Cotton Mills	9- 4-34	267.23
Do	do	9-13-34	212.50
Cartersville	Bartow County	8-31-34	32.08
Do	do	9- 7-34	48.68
Do	do	9-10-34	88.00
Do	do	9-20-34	813.78
Do	City of Cartersville	9- 7-34	32.62
Do	do	9- 7-34	360.00
Do	do	9-10-34	120.00
Do	do	9-20-34	360.00
Do	Goodyear Mills	9- 7-34	362.69
Do	Goodyear Clearwater Mills	9-10-34	120.63
Do	do	9-20-34	364.48
Cedartown	City of Cedartown	9- 6-34	241.89
Clarkdale	Clarke Thread Co. of Georgia	9-13-34	306.81
Do	do	9-27-34	59.93
Columbus	Town of Bibb City	9-15-34	403.12
Do	do	9-17-34	271.13
Do	City of Columbus	9-13-34	172.00
Do	do	9-13-34	112.74
Dalton	City of Dalton	7- 7-34	72.18
Gainesville	Palmour Hardware Co	9-13-34	252.00
Griffin	Georgia Kincaid Mills	9- 7-34	30.64
Do	do	9-13-34	530.30
Do	do	10-12-34	36.50
Do	City of Griffin	5- 1-34	137.50
Do	do	9-13-34	67.75
Do	do	5- 6-35	9.00
Jefferson	Jackson County	9-14-34	192.00
LaGrange	City of LaGrange	9-13-34	266.90
Do	do	9-13-34	172.16
Do	Troupe County	10-20-33	9.46
Lindale	Brittain Bros. Co	1-15-36	3.00
Lithonia	City of Lithonia	5-15-34	41.50
Macon	Bibb County	9-15-34	402.00
Do	do	9-17-34	146.18
Do	do	9-13-34	182.18
Do	do	9-14-34	224.24
Do	do	9-17-34	398.52
Manchester	City of Manchester	9- 5-34	12.97
Marietta	City of Marietta	9-14-34	101.30
Millen	Jenkins County	6-12-34	25.50
Do	City of Millen	6- 8-34	10.00
Newnan	Coweta County	12-27-33	87.00
Do	do	1- 4-34	45.50
Payne	Payne City	9-13-34	175.15

List of sales of tear and sickening gas and gas equipment by the Federal Laboratories, Inc., from January 1933 to March 1937—Continued

Location	Receiver	Date	Amount
GEORGIA—Continued.			
Porterdale	Bibb Manufacturing Co	9-19-34	$435.28
Do	Town of Porterdale (invoice to Bibb Mfg. Co., Macon, Ga.).	9-13-34	689.84
Do	Town of Porterdale	9-17-34	145.68
Rockmart	City of Rockmart	9- 5-34	100.55
Do	do	9-10-34	61.25
Rome	Floyd County	9- 7-34	225.36
Do	City of Rome	12-13-34	120.00
Do	do	11-27-34	97.87
Do	do	2- 4-35	347.59
Savannah	do	11-13-35	194.40
Thomaston	Rome Stove & Range Co	1-30-34	182.00
Do	City of Savannah	8- 7-34	128.60
Do	Martha Mills	9- 4-34	493.30
Do	do	9-13-34	592.80
	Martha Mills (invoice mailed to: T. B. Echols, personal).	7-19-34	27.00
Do	City of Thomaston	9-13-34	978.35
Do	Thomaston Cotton Mills	9-15-34	220.12
Do	do	9- 6-34	618.71
Trion	Trion Co	1-30-34	67.70
Valdosta	Lowndes County	3-19-35	34.50
West Point	City of West Point	3- 5-36	9.47
Do	do	8-29-34	29.60
Do	(R. W. Jennings, personal, c/o West Point Mfg. Co.).	9-13-34	607.95
Do	West Point Mfg. Co	9-13-34	126.90
Do	do	9-15-34	121.10
Do	do	9-17-34	420.00
Do	do	5-23-34	49.00
Winder	City of Winder	7-19-34	27.00
Zebulon	Pike County	7-19-34	27.00
Do	do		904.18
IDAHO			
American Falls	Power County	7-17-33	137.17
Boise	Ada County	7-19-33	31.22
Do	State of Idaho, Department of Law Enforcement.	7-19-33	39.00
Idaho Falls	C. L. Eddy, chairman, Idaho Peace Officers Assn.	6-19-34	430.69
Pocatello	Bannock County	7- 8-33	228.60
Rupert	Minidoka County	9-20-33	37.50
			35,317.70
ILLINOIS			
Beardstown	City of Beardstown	2-26-34	146.53
Belleville	St. Clair County	1-19-35	143.00
Do	do	5- 1-36	122.00
Calumet City	City of Calumet City	7-19-34	15.30
Cambridge	Henry County	11- 8-35	144.00
Canton	City of Canton	5-16-34	25.97
Carlyle	Clinton County	4-27-36	119.90
Do	do	4-29-36	16.00
Carroll County	Carroll County	3-15-35	211.98
Charleston	Coles County	5- 7-34	51.63
Chicago	Cash sale to unknown purchaser	3- 3-37	475.20
Do	J. S. Bache Co	5-31-33	43.00
Do	Brink's, Inc	4-19-34	39.05
Do	do	4-19-34	117.15
Do	do	5- 9-34	160.60
Do	do	1- 7-36	24.50
Do	do	3- 9-37	402.60
Do	Cook County	6-15-34	4,493.84
Do	Illinois Steel Co	6-15-34	4,747.94
Do	do	6-16-34	2,495.70
Do	do	6-18-34	792.45
Do	do	6-19-34	668.25
Do	do	6-20-34	1,092.75
Do	LaSalle Steel Co	9-12-33	51.00
Do	National Tea Co	10-17-35	60.00
Do	Red Top Milk Co	3-10-37	132.35
Do	Spiegel, Inc	3-10-37	228.00
Do	do	10-26-35	25.50
Do	J. J. Stepanek	3- 7-33	182.40
Do	Western Electric Co., Inc	1- 8-34	151.09
Clinton	De Witt County	11-30-34	324.00
Chicago Heights	City of Chicago Heights	11-16-34	108.00
Cicero	City of Cicero	11-20-34	192.00
Do	Town of Cicero		

List of sales of tear and sickening gas and gas equipment by the Federal Laboratories, Inc., from January 1933 to March 1937—Continued

Location	Receiver	Date	Amount
ILLINOIS—Continued.			
Decatur	City of Decatur	11- 2-33	$50.69
Do	do	4- 7-34	139.02
Do	do	12- 7-36	48.06
Des Plaines	City of Des Plaines	1-24-33	291.00
Do	Crowcroft Carting Co	1-31-33	129.00
Dixon	City of Dixon	9-18-34	322.00
Do	Lee County	10-13-34	107.49
East St. Louis	Knapp-Monarch Co. (shipped to Mr. Vincent P. King, Belleville, Ill.	3-14-34	132.00
Edwardsville	Madison County	5- 2-36	54.00
Elmhurst	City of Elmhurst	12-26-34	108.00
Eureka	Woodford County	10- 6-36	24.60
Evanston	City of Evanston	3-12-35	100.00
Do	do	6-29-35	144.46
Freeport	Stephenson County	5-20-35	100.00
Do	do	6- 6-35	12.00
Do	do	6-19-35	874.50
Galena	Jo Daviess County	8-28-34	114.68
Galesburg	City of Galesburg	6-16-34	16.55
Hennepin	Putnam County	1-28-35	209.00
Do	do	7-15-35	3.00
Herrin	John Marlow, deputy sheriff	3-10-36	45.00
Do	Deputy sheriff	3-10-36	54.00
Harrisburg	City of Harrisburg	2-24-36	68.00
Highland	City of Highland	9-13-34	20.00
Do	do	9-29-34	20.40
Hoopeston	City of Hoopeston	6-13-34	21.46
Do	do	7- 5-35	303.00
Joliet	City of Joliet	4-21-33	131.20
Do	Will County	5-23-34	14.01
Do	do	12-5-36	197.00
Knoxville	City of Knoxville	7-16-36	31.97
Lacon	Marshall County	8- 7-34	111.63
La Salle	City of La Salle	7-27-35	60.86
Lawrenceville	American Glycerin Co. (billed to American Glycerin Co., Tulsa, Okla.).	2-14-34	10.00
Do	du Pont de Nemours & Co	4-30-36	12.00
Do	do	7-30-36	12.00
Lombard	City of Lombard	8-20-34	20.00
Macomb	City of Macomb	4-21-34	27.47
Do	McDonough County	3-24-34	84.94
Marion	Williamson County	12-12-35	179.76
Monmouth	City of Monmouth	8- 4-34	7.20
Do	do	8-14-34	7.84
Do	do	6- 5-36	257.82
Do	do	7-14-36	4.00
Morrison	Whiteside County	7-31-36	384.00
Do	do	8- 6-36	737.35
Mt. Carroll	Carroll County	3-16-35	201.49
North Chicago	City of North Chicago	12-26-33	36.00
Ottawa	La Salle County	4-21-33	169.28
Do	do	5-25-34	386.34
Do	do	2-20-35	59.50
Do	do	1-18-37	72.84
Pekin	American Commercial Alcohol Corporation.	8-16-34	16.40
Do	American Brewing Co	5-29-34	763.10
Do	do	6- 2-34	145.01
Pekin	City of Pekin	5-31-34	111.89
Do	do	1-30-36	72.00
Do	Tazewell County	7-30-34	894.00
Do	do	1-30-36	1,029.70
Do	do	2- 3-36	339.30
Peoria	City of Peoria	12-12-33	258.02
Petersburg	Menard County	5-27-36	226.50
Pontiac	Livingston County	4-21-33	147.23
Do	do	9-27-33	147.23
Princeton	Bureau County	4-20-33	243.68
Do	do	1-12-37	389.55
Princeton	City of Princeton	6-10-35	32.08
Do	do	11-19-35	30.60
Riverdale	City of Riverdale	11- 8-34	1,150.00
Do	do	11-23-34	90.48
Robinson	American Glycerin Co. (billed to American Glycerine Co., Winchester, Ky.).	12-26-33	20.00
Do	du Pont de Nemours & Co	4-16-36	12.00

List of sales of tear and sickening gas and gas equipment by the Federal Laboratories, Inc., from January 1933 to March 1937—Continued

Location	Receiver	Date	Amount
ILLINOIS—Continued.			
Springfield	Fishmans' Sporting Goods Co	10-31-33	$80.00
Do	do	12-21-33	72.94
Do	State of Illinois	7-12-34	499.98
Do	Sangamon County	11- 2-33	80.94
Do	Sangamo Electric Co	10-31-34	130.50
Streator	City of Streator	9-26-34	96.92
Do	do	9- 5-34	60.00
Sullivan	Moultrie County	5-18-34	147.10
Sycamore	DeKalb County	12-20-33	133.12
Taylorville	Mrs. F. D. Franklin, personal, Hopper Paper Co.	8- 4-34	6.00
Do	City of Taylorville	7- 2-35	22.47
Vandalia	Fayette County	3-22-34	46.14
Watseka	Iroquois County	7- 7-34	181.52
Waukegan	Johns-Manville, Inc	8- 6-34	343.20
Do	Lake County	2-25-37	588.81
Do	do	3-10-37	945.20
Do	City of Waukegan	2-22-37	193.36
Do	do	2-24-37	199.90
West Frankfort	City of West Frankfort	3-13-36	43.00
Do	do	3-13-36	43.87
Wilmette	Village of Wilmette	5-31-35	123.21
Do	do	8-24-35	237.50
Wood River	City of Wood River	3-14-34	139.03
			15,174.64
INDIANA			
Albany	City of New Albany	1-10-36	504.00
Alexandria	City of Alexandria	10- 9-35	120.81
Do	Alexandria Metal Products Co	10-30-35	120.00
Anderson	City of Anderson	10- 7-35	60.74
Do	Madison County	3-15-33	80.79
Do	do	3-21-33	156.93
Do	do	10- 5-35	60.00
Angola	Steuben County	8-11-33	90.79
Bedford	Lawrence County	5- 4-33	55.25
Bloomington	Monroe County	4-17-33	52.63
Brookville	Franklin County	1- 9-35	75.68
Brownstown	Jackson County	5-13-33	49.63
Columbus	Bartholomew County	4-17-33	52.60
Connersville	City of Connersville	11- 2-35	44.08
Crawfordsville	City of Crawfordsville	2-19-36	185.25
Do	Montgomery County	3-18-33	38.58
Crown Point	Lake County	1-31-33	122.96
Decatur	Adams County	10- 9-35	164.00
East Chicago	E. I. du Pont De Nemours & Co	11-12-36	18.00
Do	City of East Chicago	9-24-36	45.00
Do	do	10-24-36	60.79
Do	do	11-21-36	197.93
Do	do	12-15-36	140.00
Do	Grasselli Chemical Co., Inc	11-23-34	162.79
Elwood	City of Elwood	3-13-33	174.95
Evansville	Vanderburgh County	5-25-33	308.30
Do	do	1-13-36	50.10
Do	do	1-15-36	44.13
Fort Wayne	Allen County	6- 6-35	79.87
Frankfort	Clinton County	12- 7-33	165.56
Gary	American Sheet & Tin Plate Co. (billed to American Sheet & Tin Plate Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.).	6-15-34	821.90
Do	American Sheet & Tin Plate Co	6-13-34	784.00
Do	City of Gary	6-29-34	446.00
Goshen	Elkhart County	12-30-33	98.77
Do	City of Goshen	9-26-34	100.83
Hammond	Brink's, Inc	2-15-34	39.05
Huntington	Huntington County	1-19-33	76.81
Do	do	2-29-36	86.00
Indianapolis	State of Indiana, State police	5- 4-36	470.40
Do	do	5- 4-36	470.40
Do	do	5- 4-36	470.40
Do	do	7-24-36	343.75
Do	City of Indianapolis	5-25-36	496.71
Do	Marion County	4- 3-33	204.26
Do	Marion County (billed to Chevrolet Commercial Body, division General Motors Corporation).	7-12-35	672.46
Do	Marion County	9-25-35	143.55
Jeffersonville	City of Jeffersonville	1-15-36	575.00
Do	do	2-24-36	240.00

List of sales of tear and sickening gas and gas equipment by the Federal Laboratories, Inc., from January 1933 to March 1937—Continued

Location	Receiver	Date	Amount
INDIANA—Continued.			
Knox	Starke County	3-16-36	$107.50
Kokoma	City of Kokoma	3-15-33	58.73
La Fayette	City of La Fayette	2-23-33	44.67
Do	Tippecanoe County	3-19-34	225.70
Lagrange	Lagrange County	8-11-33	98.89
La Porte	City of La Porte	10-31-33	82.29
Lawrenceburg	City of Lawrenceburg	4- 1-35	98.50
Do	Joseph E. Seagram & Sons., Inc	10-31-34	203.40
Marion	Grant County	2-15-34	68.74
Do	do	1-17-35	111.00
Do	City of Marion	1-12-37	103.41
Martinsville	Morgan County	3-11-33	85.23
New Albany	City of New Albany	1-10-36	504.00
Do	do	1-18-36	128.50
New Castle	Henry County	2-28-33	59.72
Do	City of New Castle	11-20-33	73.10
Do	do	4-10-36	22.50
Plymouth	Marshall County	9-30-33	130.00
Rensselaer	Jasper County	2-16-35	111.50
Richmond	Wayne County	6- 9-34	76.69
Rushville	City of Rushville	4- 3-33	59.45
South Bend	Bendix Products Co	12-15-33	120.00
Do	do	2- 5-53	229.47
Do	do	5-28-35	36.00
Do	St. Joseph County	1-31-33	295.38
Do	do	3-30-35	208.32
Do	do	3-31-35	120.62
Terre Haute	Deep Vein Coal Co	6-15-35	60.79
Do	The Grasselli Chemical Co. (billed to the Grasselli Chemical Co., Cleveland, Ohio).	12-24-34	108.00
Do	City of Terre Haute	9-14-35	240.00
Do	Vigo County	1- 3-35	202.25
Do	do	12-11-36	89.82
Valparaiso	Porter County	2- 7-33	89.79
Do	do	3-28-36	64.50
Vincennes	Knox County	2- 8-35	224.81
Warsaw	Kosciusko County	4-10-34	154.23
Do	do	12- 9-36	93.59
Whiting	City of Whiting	12-15-36	111.47
Winchester	Randolph County	1- 3-35	119.65
			3,147.28
IOWA			
Ames	City of Ames	10-24-36	30.00
Bettendorf	Frank Wallace	11-20-33	25.50
Do	do	11-20-33	102.00
Burlington	City of Burlington	7-12-34	56.91
Cedar Rapids	City of Cedar Rapids	8-30-35	136.50
Do	Linn County	8-24-35	180.00
Clinton	Clinton County	2-13-33	60.83
Danbury	City of Danbury	8-24-34	6.10
Davenport	Brink's, Inc. (billed to Brink's, Inc., Chicago, Ill.).	4-16-35	39.05
Do	D. D. Palmer, care of Palmer School of Chiropractic.	3-22-34	51.00
Do	Scott County	3-18-33	116.97
Denison	Crawford County	3-15-33	30.73
Do	do	1- 6-37	13.67
Do	do	1- 6-37	134.85
Des Moines	Polk County	8-26-33	290.02
Emmetsburg	Palo Alto County	3-29-33	47.95
Dubuque	City of Dubuque	2-18-35	32.59
Iowa City	Johnson County	6- 7-34	47.51
Do	City of Iowa City	10-30-33	24.57
Jefferson	Green County	3- 4-37	20.00
Keokuk	City of Keokuk	5-29-36	240.00
Manning	City of Manning	8- 8-35	32.01
Marengo	Iowa County	5-31-35	20.65
Do	do	6-15-35	25.98
Marshalltown	City of Marshalltown	12-21-35	50.00
Muscatine	Muscatine County	6- 9-33	85.11
Ottumwa	John Morrell & Co	8-14-34	711.40
Primghar	O'Brien County	4-25-33	86.85
Sigourney	Keokuk County	2-12-35	27.48
Sioux City	Department of Public Safety	4-24-34	87.01
Do	Woodbury County	9-13-33	140.92
Do	do	4-11-34	121.29
West Union	Fayette County	2-24-33	71.83

List of sales of tear and sickening gas and gas equipment by the Federal Laboratories, Inc., from January 1933 to March 1937—Continued

Location	Receiver	Date	Amount
KANSAS			$3,083.58
Baxter Springs	City of Baxter Springs	7-12-35	65.50
Do	Frank L. Brewster	5- 8-33	89.00
Cimarron	Gray County	9- 4-35	18.00
Coffeyville	E. H. Hess	9-30-35	25.80
Columbus	Cherokee County	7-12-35	40.00
El Dorado	City of El Dorado	6-29-33	170.95
Emporia	City of Emporia	5-22-34	84.00
Do	do	3- 9-37	38.79
Fort Scott	Bourbon County	7-17-33	51.54
Do	do	9-30-35	113.73
Do	do	1-20-36	119.00
Garden City	City of Garden City	9-11-35	98.47
Hutchison	City of Hutchison	5-25-33	107.75
Do	do	11-14-33	45.00
Do	do	6- 9-34	10.00
Do	T. J. Payne (billed to American Glycerin Co., Tulsa, Okla.).	1-10-34	10.55
Do	Reno County	5-23-34	12.47
Do	do	6-10-34	71.12
Iola	City of Iola	10-23-33	85.23
Kansas City	City of Kansas City	8- 7-35	84.53
Do	Wyandotte County	4-18-35	99.81
Do	do	10-14-35	40.00
Liberal	City of Liberal	4-11-36	42.00
Do	do	4-11-36	152.23
Madison	American Glycerin Co. (billed to American Glycerin Co., Tulsa, Okla.).	8-14-34	10.55
Pittsburg	Pittsburg Midway Coal Co	7-10-35	88.00
Salina	City of Salina	8-31-33	139.50
Topeka	State of Kansas	7-19-33	145.45
Do	do	4-30-36	112.20
Do	Shawnee County	3-26-34	42.65
Do	City of Topeka	7-22-35	24.54
Do	do	10-14-35	6.00
Do	do	12-14-35	55.00
Wamego	City of Wamego	5-20-36	83.21
Washington	Washington County	7-27-34	20.00
Wellington	Sumner County	4-27-34	230.76
Wichita	Kansas Gas & Electric Co	4-27-34	39.60
Do	City of Wichita	8-30-33	141.02
Do	do	4-23-34	180.00
Winfield	Cowley County	4-26-34	89.63
KENTUCKY			5,845.82
Bellevue	City of Bellevue	5-10-33	30.48
Bevier	Rogers Brothers Coal Co	12- 5-35	9.43
Brookside	Harlan Collieries	10- 4-35	206.60
Carrollton	Carroll County	12- 4-35	260.49
Clifton	Village of Clifton	11-25-33	63.60
Clospint	Clover Splint Coal Co	10- 4-35	60.00
Coalgood	Mary Helen Coal Corporation	10- 3-35	60.00
Crofton	Williams Coal Co	10-24-33	136.00
Do	do	10-25-33	139.00
Cynthiana	City of Cynthiana	3-21-34	31.93
Danville	Police department	1-19-34	86.17
Dawson Springs	Dawson Daylight Coal Co	8-22-33	82.50
Do	do	10-31-35	49.50
Dayton	City of Dayton	5-18-34	74.68
Falmouth	Pendleton County	1-12-34	181.32
Ft. Thomas	City of Ft. Thomas	8-25-33	54.50
Frankfort	City of Frankfort	8-24-34	156.81
Do	W. A. Gaines & Co	10-24-35	85.50
Do	do	10-25-35	113.10
Do	State of Kentucky	5-12-36	240.00
Do	do	7-13-36	348.46
Do	National Distillers Products Corporation	5-23-36	85.50
Gatliff	Gatliff Coal Co	11- 6-35	96.00
Do	do	11- 9-35	157.50
Glasgow	City of Glasgow	5- 4-34	63.66
Greenville	Rogers Bros. Coal Co	10- 5-33	27.00
Harlan	Harlan County	9-24-35	216.71
Harrodsburg	City of Harrodsburg	3-12-34	63.65
Lexington	Mr. Harkness Edwards	1- 9-33	52.00
Louisville	City of Louisville	1-19-34	212.93
Do	do	6-26-34	187.17
Do	Capt. Earle B. Williams	6- 7-34	54.00

List of sales of tear and sickening gas and gas equipment by the Federal Laboratories, Inc., from January 1933 to March 1937—Continued

Location	Receiver	Date	Amount
KENTUCKY—Continued.			
Ludlow	Village of Ludlow	10-23-33	$39.50
Lynch	United States Coal & Coke Co. (billed to H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.).	7-21-33	130.70
Do	do	7-31-33	120.00
Do	United States Coal & Coke Co. (billed to United States Coal & Coke Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.).	8-29-33	424.18
Do	do	10-19-33	50.35
Madisonville	Reineske Coal Mining Co	10- 5-33	27.00
Mannington	Williams Coal Co	11- 2-35	88.00
Do	do	11- 5-35	101.00
Maysville	Mason County	9-18-34	31.94
Do	do	3-22-35	214.94
Morton's Gap	Hart Coal Corporation	10- 5-33	253.00
Newport	City of Newport	7-12-33	78.83
Do	do	1- 5-35	16.00
Do	do	2-13-35	72.70
Do	do	2-22-35	25.50
Owensboro	City of Owensboro	6-26-35	18.00
Paducah	City of Paducah	12- 2-33	253.57
Do	Paducah Coca-Cola Bottling Co	6- 8-34	27.00
Do	Mr. Cliff Shemwell	5-31-34	109.95
Williamsburg	Mahah Jellico Coal Co	11- 9-35	33.00
Do	Whitley County	9- 9-35	18.47
Yancey	Harlan Fuel Co., Inc	8- 2-35	26.00
LOUISIANA			12,643.82
Amite	Tangipahoa Parish	10-17-33	104.85
Baton Rouge	East Baton Rouge Parish	10-19-33	163.74
Do	do	6-27-36	110.70
Do	do	7- 9-36	113.99
Do	do	7-13-36	22.50
Bogalusa	Mr. Chas. W. Goodyear, Jr., care of Great South Lumber Co. (billed to Mr. Bradley Goodyear, Springfield Center, N. Y.).	8- 7-33	60.00
Convent	St. James Parish	10-16-33	40.00
Coushatta	Red River Parish	6-24-35	85.05
Donaldsonville	Ascension Parish	10-20-33	254.39
Franklinton	Washington Parish	11- 3-33	61.11
Gretna	Jefferson Parish	9-13-33	6.00
Do	do	8-13-33	121.36
Do	do	9-30-33	133.50
Houma	Terrebonne Parish	11-11-33	254.52
Jennings	Jefferson Davis Parish	11-29-33	175.07
Do	do	2-26-35	35.24
Lake Charles	Calcasieu Parish	4-30-34	200.02
Do	do	5- 2-34	38.18
Do	Lake Charles Harbor and terminal district	10-19-35	948.00
Natchitoches	Natchitoches Parish	10-23-36	115.50
New Iberia	City of New Iberia	11-21-33	32.02
Do	Iberia Parish	11-28-33	201.03
Do	do	8-25-34	7.19
New Orleans	Louisiana National Guard	6-26-35	27.53
Do	State of Louisiana	9-12-35	2,068.10
Do	do	9-14-35	90.00
Do	do	9-11-35	3,118.00
Do	do	9-17-35	360.00
Do	City of New Orleans	8- 2-34	1,390.88
Do	Sam Gurvich, New Orleans Private Patrol Service, Inc.	10-10-35	79.20
Do	do	11-25-36	26.40
Do	Railway Audit & Inspection Co	8-11-33	18.00
Do	do	9-14-33	18.00
Do	do	12- 2-33	38.40
Do	do	6- 2-34	2.24
Do	do	1-29-35	834.00
Plaquemine	Iberville Parish	11- 7-33	67.03
Ruston	Lincoln Parish	5-14-35	92.75
Shreveport	Caddo Parish	6-12-34	348.76
Do	do	8-25-36	94.05
Do	do	8-22-36	66.50
Do	do	9- 4-36	32.04
Do	City of Shreveport	8-19-33	354.46
Thibodaux	Parish of Lafourche	10-25-33	254.52

List of sales of tear and sickening gas and gas equipment by the Federal Laboratories, Inc., from January 1933 to March 1937—Continued

Location	Receiver	Date	Amount
MAINE			$3,697.48
Alfred	York County	2-16-33	42.60
Auburn	Androscoggin County	1-23-33	78.90
Do	do	7- 9-35	20.58
Do	do	1-28-37	185.92
Augusta	City of Augusta	9- 8-34	311.57
Do	do	9-11-34	33.33
Do	Kennebec County	9-22-34	8.45
Do	do	2-29-36	49.19
Do	Maine State police	9-21-34	672.00
Do	State of Maine	9-26-34	464.00
Do		12-29-33	85.25
Bar Harbor	Town of Bar Harbor	12-19-34	276.61
Belfast	City of Belfast	9-17-34	60.89
Brunswick	City of Brunswick	9-21-34	25.75
Do	Town of Brunswick	5- 5-36	45.44
Houlton	Town of Houlton	9-25-34	40.00
Dover-Foxcroft	County of Piscataquis	12-31-36	113.90
Lewiston	City of Lewiston	10-20-36	27.48
Oakland	Town of Oakland	3-18-35	54.61
Portland	Cumberland County	9-28-34	90.00
Do	City of Portland	1-10-35	91.46
Do	City of Portland	11- 6-35	54.50
Rockland	Knox County	10- 1-34	123.00
Saco	City of Saco	1-23-33	220.62
Skowhegan	Somerset County	2-28-33	220.62
Do	do	9-14-34	27.48
South Berwick	City of South Berwick	2-28-33	129.13
South Paris	Oxford County	1-28-37	77.64
Do	do	2-13-36	22.50
Waldo County		4-17-34	10.45
Waldoboro	Lincoln County	5-12-36	35.61
Waterville	City of Waterville		
			3,362.03
MARYLAND			
Baltimore	Asia Baking Co	2- 9-34	31.50
Do	Baltimore Police Department	11-29-33	237.08
Do	City of Baltimore	1- 3-35	396.00
Do	do	8-21-35	274.91
Do	Maryland State police	8- 2-35	770.00
Do	do	9- 3-36	203.40
Do	Standard Lime & Stone Co	6-22-35	216.00
Do	County of Dorchester	6-10-35	16.04
Cambridge	City of Cumberland	1-31-34	22.92
Cumberland	do	8-26-36	252.00
Do	do	8-26-36	637.20
Do	Victory Fireworks & Specialty Co	11-26-34	66.00
Elkton	City of Frostburg	9-18-34	7.50
Frostburg	City of Hagerstown	5-15-34	18.39
Hagerstown	do	9-19-34	140.05
Do	W. D. Patton	11- 4-35	25.50
McHenry	Wicomico County	12-22-33	35.54
Salisbury	Bethlehem Steel Co. (billed to Bethlehem Steel Co., Bethlehem, Pa.).	8-20-35	12.00
Sparrows Point			
			18,871.78
MASSACHUSETTS			
Andover, Mass	Town of Andover	9-26-34	15.50
Arlington	Financial Transportation Co., Inc	4- 6-34	140.80
Boston	City of Boston	4- 2-34	287.05
Do	do	2-16-35	134.16
Do	do	11-25-35	3,000.00
Do	do	5-16-36	832.96
Do	do	8- 7-36	1,420.00
Do	do	8-31-36	5,865.80
Do	do	8-31-36	1,552.00
Do	Brink's Express Co	2-13-34	107.25
Do	Iver Johnson Sporting Goods Co	3-31-34	112.67
Do	Bayward Warren	9-28-34	51.59
Do	Mason-Neilan Regulator Co	7-31-34	25.50
Do	Robert Parkinson	7-31-34	25.50
Dorchester, Boston	City of Brookline	5-31-34	125.11
Bourne	Guernsey County	9-25-35	31.91
Brookline	Everett Motor Sales	3-12-36	75.89
Cambridge	City of Fall River	1- 9-33	218.28
Everett	do	9-17-34	868.70
Fall River	Skelly Detective Service, Inc	2- 9-34	24.40
Do	Haverhill Police Department	1-31-34	234.01
Do	Police department	1-18-37	552.00
Haverhill			
Hopedale			

List of sales of tear and sickening gas and gas equipment by the Federal Laboratories, Inc., from January 1933 to March 1937—Continued

Location	Receiver	Date	Amount
MASSACHUSETTS—Continued.			
Lowell	City of Lowell	8-18-36	$403.38
Malden	City of Malden	1- 6-34	155.50
Needham	Town of Needham	2-13-34	112.50
New Bedford	City of New Bedford	2-13-33	149.62
Do	do	8-31-34	53.30
Do	do	9-17-34	262.55
North Adams	Northern Berkshire Co	9- 4-34	4.40
Northampton	Hampshire County	3-24-34	42.62
Northbridge	City of Northbridge	1-23-36	120.00
Orange	City of Orange (billed to Merit Shoe Co., Orange, Mass.)	11-25-33	20.00
Do	do	1-15-34	30.83
Quincy	City of Quincy	12-28-33	464.50
Do	do	6-20-36	12.00
Salem	B. A. Hunneman, care of Parker Brothers, Inc.	3-34-34	27.45
Winchester	Town of Winchester	8- 8-35	36.50
Somerset	City of Somerset	11-30-34	59.86
Somerville	Ford Motor Co. (billed to Ford Motor Co., Dearborn, Mich.)	10- 8-35	146.31
Springfield	Sangamo Electric Co	10-30-34	130.50
Do	City of Springfield	1-10-35	75.00
Stoughton	H. W. Denison	9-21-34	25.50
Watertown	Town of Watertown	5- 7-34	205.37
West Newton	City of Newton	4- 3-34	266.91
Westwood	Hosiah H. Child	7-31-34	25.50
Weymouth	Town of Weymouth	5- 8-35	20.62
Winchester	City of Winchester	8- 8-35	36.00
Do	do	8- 3-36	25.50
Worcester	Norton Co	3-16-33	6.00
Do	do	6-27-35	102.00
Do	City of Worcester	9-17-34	160.50
			51,075.16
MICHIGAN			
Ann Arbor	City of Ann Arbor	4- 9-34	88.12
Coldwater	Branch County	12- 8-33	24.50
Dearborn	City of Dearborn	6- 2-33	144.00
Do	do	1-30-37	404.94
Do	Ford Motor Co	10- 8-35	146.28
Do	do	7-25-36	51.00
Detroit	Ace Tool & Die Co	11- 6-33	30.00
Do	Briggs Manufacturing Co. (for Mack Plant, Mich.).	2-20-33	200.00
Do	Briggs Manufacturing Co. (for Highland Park Plant, Detroit, Mich.).	2-28-33	120.00
Do	Briggs Manufacturing Co. (for Mack plant).	3-17-33	684.00
Do	Bundy Tubing Co	3-21-34	90.00
Do	Chevrolet Motor Car Co., Gear & Axle Plant.	4-13-35	629.40
Do	do	5- 9-35	2,242.00
Do	do	5-11-35	6,874.80
Do	do	5-20-35	78.00
Do	Mr. A. Marshall (Chevrolet Motor Car Co.).	5-21-36	523.66
Do	Chevrolet Motor Co	2- 1-37	6,238.80
Do	Frederick Coleman & Son	11- 7-33	139.60
Do	Davis Tool Co	11- 3-33	30.00
Do	Detroit Body Die Co	4-24-34	30.00
Do	City of Detroit	2-18-33	482.62
Do	do	3-14-33	1,547.20
Do	do	4-15-35	594.00
Do	do	5-11-35	6,547.20
Do	do	6-29-35	380.00
Do	do	7-10-35	332.50
Do	do	11-19-35	360.00
Do	do	4-22-36	534.00
Do	do	9-29-36	418.00
Do	do	10-12-36	533.52
Do	do	12-23-36	523.85
Do	do	1-27-37	376.20
Do	Detroit Edison Co	2-14-35	23.50
Do	Excello Tool Co	11- 3-33	76.50
Do	Hamilton Drive Away Service	8-20-34	54.00
Do	Hudson Motor Car Co	2- 7-33	499.21
Do	do	12-30-33	110.00
Do	do	3-26-34	120.00
Do	do	12- 6-35	138.00
Do	do	12-26-35	18.00

List of sales of tear and sickening gas and gas equipment by the Federal Laboratories Inc., from January 1933 to March 1937—Continued

Location	Receiver	Date	Amount
MICHIGAN—Continued.			
Detroit	Ideal Secret Service Co	8- 8-33	$30.80
Do	Koestlin Tool & Die Co	11- 3-33	150.00
Do	F. Jos. Lamb Co	11- 6-33	60.00
Do	Midland Steel Co	11- 6-33	128.00
Do	Motor City Tool Co	4-27-34	30.00
Do	National Production Co	4-30-34	87.00
Do	Superior Tool Co	4-27-34	60.00
Do	Wayne County	6-16-33	367.37
Do	do	6-22-33	32.41
Do	do	5- 4-34	363.12
Do	do	6- 9-34	10.00
Do	Wolverine Tool Co	10-23-35	25.80
East Lansing	State of Michigan	6-12-33	100.00
Do	State of Michigan, Department of Public Safety.	7-17-33	1,090.00
Ecorse	Village of Ecorse	10-28-36	50.72
Do	do	1-18-37	1,540.34
Do	Great Lakes Steel Corporation	3-21-34	295.20
Do	do	5-15-34	12.00
Flat Rock	City of Flat Rock	7- 5-33	86.24
Flint	A. C. Spark Plug Co	5-14-35	736.40
Do	Buick Motor Co	5-20-35	681.10
Do	Chevrolet Motor Car Co	3-21-34	941.20
Do	do	5-14-35	100.00
Do	Fisher Body Co	5-14-35	1,320.20
Do	City of Flint	1-31-33	1,096.20
Do	do	2-28-33	432.00
Do	do	5-20-35	225.00
Do	do	5-20-35	94.00
Do	do	11-28-36	1,539.34
Do	do	1- 8-37	178.31
Do	do	1-13-37	18.00
Do	do	1-16-37	470.25
Do	do	1-16-37	280.00
Do	do	1-16-37	540.00
Do	Genesee County	1- 8-37	234.60
Do	do	1-16-37	662.57
Grand Rapids	City of Grand Rapids	2- 9-34	154.17
Hamtramck	City of Hamtramck	3-23-34	120.00
Highland Park	City of Highland Park	2-15-33	295.23
Holland	City of Holland	8-15-36	53.39
Do	do	9- 4-36	20.55
Iron Mountain	Dickinson County	1-19-33	126.21
Do	do	11-14-34	54.00
Jackson	Michigan State Police	5-31-34	63.33
Do	Sparks Withington Co	5-11-34	112.50
Lake City	Missaukee County	9-13-34	5.43
Lansing	Olds Motor Works	7-12-34	99.60
Manistique	Schoolcraft County	3- 3-37	24.98
Monroe	Newton Steel	4-24-35	2,085.20
Do	do	4-24-35	133.20
Munising	Alger County	8-18-33	58.00
Pontiac	Pontiac Motor Car Co	3-23-34	120.00
Do	Oakland County	3-23-34	54.00
Port Huron	St. Clair County	5-25-33	105.35
Do	do	1-11-37	205.24
Saginaw	Chevrolet-Grey Iron Foundry	12-31-36	473.60
St. Joseph	City of St. Joseph	6- 8-34	49.64
Sault Ste. Marie	Chippewa County	9-10-34	155.97
			12,900.90
MINNESOTA			
Aitkin	Aitkin County	3-31-35	26.13
Albert Lea	Freeborn County	5-25-34	85.03
Austin	George A. Hormel & Co	5-30-35	657.75
Do	Mower County	5- 3-35	146.13
Do	do	5-10-35	91.50
Bemidji	Beltrami County	6-24-33	148.74
Blue-Earth	County of Faribault	5-15-35	49.46
Duluth	Corsica Iron Co	3-30-34	384.00
Do	City of Duluth	2-21-34	36.67
Do	do	4-30-34	100.13
Do	do	7-31-34	445.51
Do	do	7-31-34	60.00
Do	Mr. J. B. Michlea (billed to H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.).	2-20-34	3,391.08
Do	Northwestern Fuel Co	9-18-35	17.60
Do	St. Louis County	2-17-34	102.00
Do	do	9-20-35	161.00
Do	do	9-20-35	18.43

List of sales of tear and sickening gas and gas equipment by the Federal Laboratories, Inc., from January 1933 to March 1937—Continued

Location	Receiver	Date	Amount
MINNESOTA—Continued.			
Faribault	City of Faribault	5-15-35	$21.46
Do	do	5-15-35	16.50
Do	Rice County	2-28-35	207.78
Glenwood	County of Pope	9-12-33	56.36
Hibbing	County of St. Louis	9- 2-36	57.08
Jackson	Jackson County	3-23-35	24.61
Litchfield	Meeker County	11- 9-33	35.00
Little Falls	City of Little Falls	9-26-34	54.55
Mankato	City of Mankato	4-10-34	104.72
Do	do	1- 8-35	77.30
Do	do	3- 3-37	22.00
Minneapolis	Flour City Ornamental Iron Co	9- 9-35	759.05
Do	Hennepin County	4- 9-34	135.29
Do	do	7-24-34	180.00
Do	G. B. Lee (Federal Laboratories, agent)	7-21-34	1,380.00
Do	City of Minneapolis	4-16-34	380.88
Do	do	8-15-35	100.00
Do	do	9-14-35	750.00
Do	do	9-14-35	276.00
Do	do	9-18-35	216.00
Do	do	1-17-36	150.00
Newport	Cudahy Packing Co	5-23-34	82.50
New Ulm	City of New Ulm	6-13-36	24.00
Owatonna	City of Owatonna	3-28-35	80.50
Do	Steele County	3-27-35	80.50
Do	do	3-28-35	147.00
Red Wing	City of Red Wing	6- 6-35	41.50
St. Paul	Cudahy Packing Co	11-22-33	104.80
Do	do	11-23-33	244.40
St. Peter	Nicollet County	1- 8-35	32.12
Sauk Center	City of Sauk Center	9-30-33	85.14
Sleepy Eye	City of Sleepy Eye	6-20-35	20.59
South Hibbing	Lidholm Bros. (billed to Kelley-How-Thomson Co., Duluth, Minn.).	7-25-33	42.00
South St. Paul	City of South St. Paul	5-25-33	87.30
Do	Armour & Co	11-17-33	264.00
Do	Swift & Co	11-17-33	262.40
Do	do	11-20-33	18.00
Stillwater	Washington County	6-22-34	17.00
Virginia	St. Louis County	2-22-36	67.50
Do	City of Virginia	2-21-34	72.98
Windom	Cottonwood County	5-15-35	13.93
Do	City of Windom	5-15-35	40.97
Willmar	Kandiyohi County	5-13-33	48.73
Do	City of Willmar	9-12-33	97.30
			339.27
MISSISSIPPI			
Bay St. Louis	Hancock County	9-12-36	126.68
Do	do	9-14-36	20.00
Do	do	9-21-36	19.32
Biloxi	City of Biloxi	5- 2-36	20.00
Greenville	City of Greenville	3-27-34	46.78
Grenada	City of Grenada	4-27-35	48.30
Philadelphia	Neshoba County	4-30-34	17.98
Vicksburg	Warren County	5-16-34	40.51
			1,900.18
MISSOURI			
Boonville	City of Boonville	7-12-34	7.20
Carrollton	Carroll County	7- 8-33	57.58
Hannibal	City of Hannibal	6-26-34	18.44
Jefferson City	State of Missouri	5- 7-36	9.00
Joplin	Eagle Picher Lead Co	6-12-35	121.26
Do	City of Joplin	8-21-34	47.81
Kansas City	City of Kansas City	10-19-33	50.86
Do	do	7-26-34	165.50
Do	National Steel Products Co	6-30-33	31.90
Do	do	5- 2-34	83.40
Kirkwood	City of Kirkwood	1- 9-35	117.00
Mexico	Audrain County	5-25-34	50.72
Platte City	Platte County	7-31-33	85.18
Richmond	W. G. Calvert (invoiced to Dr. W. G. Calvert, New York City, N. Y.).	6- 9-36	75.00
Do	W. J. Calvert	9-29-36	336.60
Do	Ray County	9-21-33	85.15
Richmond Heights	City of Richmond Heights	11-30-36	169.59
St. Louis	Chevrolet Motor Co	11-11-35	20.00
Do	City of St. Louis	11-30-34	270.00
Springfield	City of Springfield	8-21-34	18.61
Webster Groves	City of Webster Groves	6- 3-34	79.38

List of sales of tear and sickening gas and gas equipment by the Federal Laboratories, Inc., from January 1933 to March 1937—Continued

Location	Receiver	Date	Amount
MONTANA			$2,323.45
Anaconda	City of Anaconda	7- 3-35	107.14
Do	do	7-25-36	28.99
Big Timber	City of Big Timber	11-28-33	29.63
Do	Sweet Grass County	6-14-34	16.78
Billings	City of Billings	11-28-33	102.98
Do	Yellowstone County	7-17-35	42.90
Butte	City of Butte	7-22-36	295.81
Do	Montana Hardware Co	7-23-34	74.94
Conrad	Pondera County	2-13-36	327.30
Glasgow	City of Glasgow	6- 6-35	18.00
Great Falls	Cascade County	11-14-33	69.13
Do	do	11-14-33	149.63
Do	City of Great Falls	4-24-34	121.92
Helena	City of Helena	11- 7-33	52.82
Do	Lewis & Clark County	7- 6-35	32.41
Do	Montana State Liquor Board	1- 7-36	156.00
Laurel	City of Laurel	8-21-34	131.98
Lewistown	Fergus County	7-16-35	137.42
Do	City of Lewistown	7-16-35	113.00
Livingston	Park County	11-29-33	57.36
Nashua	City of Nashua	8-24-34	15.20
Red Lodge	Carson County	7-31-36	27.13
Shelby	County of Toole	2-24-36	160.00
Superior	County of Mineral	6-26-36	54.98
			4,495.65
NEBRASKA			
Alliance	Newberry's Hardware Co	10- 9-34	71.80
Do	do	10-11-34	49.00
Burwell	Garfield County	6-27-35	25.60
Columbus	Platte County	2-19-35	39.69
Fairbury	Welsh & Moore Hardware Co	9-16-35	28.80
Fremont	Dodge County	3-28-35	30.74
Gering	Great Western Sugar Co	9-17-34	3.30
Grand Island	City of Grand Island	9-13-34	100.00
Hastings	City of Hastings	7-31-34	232.65
Kearney	City of Kearney	10-30-34	25.68
Lincoln	City of Lincoln	5-23-34	27.62
Do	do	4-28-36	57.00
Do	State of Nebraska	9- 5-34	45.00
Do	do	5- 2-35	65.76
Do	do	5- 3-35	222.00
Do	do	9-30-35	81.03
Do	do	9-10-35	25.70
North Platte	Lincoln County	7- 8-35	2,613.52
Omaha	City of Omaha	7-11-35	724.75
Do	do	8- 9-34	26.01
Seward	Seward County		217.28
NEVADA			
Dayton	Lyon County	7-17-35	21.54
Elko	Elko County	2- 2-37	195.74
			2,563.12
NEW HAMPSHIRE			
Berlin	Coos County	4-20-35	63.69
Concord	City of Concord	2-17-33	128.69
Do	State of New Hampshire	7-13-35	27.47
Do	do	7-24-35	488.00
Do	do	10- 5-35	27.47
Dover	City of Dover	3-15-34	247.38
Do	do	6- 9-34	48.00
Franklin	City of Franklin	9-10-34	18.00
Hillsboro	City of Hillsboro	9-14-34	181.50
Keene	City of Keene	6-28-34	145.01
Do	do	9-15-34	63.86
Laconia	City of Laconia	1- 5-35	140.71
Manchester	City of Manchester	12-19-34	422.54
Pittsfield	City of Pittsfield	9-17-34	74.00
Portsmouth	Rockingham County	8-16-33	101.02
Rochester	City of Rochester	3-15-34	265.78
Do	do	6- 9-34	48.00
Tilton	A. S. Brown Manufacturing Co	4-21-36	72.00

List of sales of tear and sickening gas and gas equipment by the Federal Laboratories, Inc., from January 1933 to March 1937—Continued

Location	Receiver	Date	Amount
NEW JERSEY			$18,849.94
	Jersey Trucking Co	12-27-34	60.00
Atlantic City	City of Atlantic City	5-11-35	740.00
Do	do	6-11-35	25.50
Bayonne	American Radiator Co	12-16-33	558.60
Do	do	12-19-33	50.40
Belvidere	Warren County	9- 7-34	171.70
Do	do	11- 2-34	150.00
Do	do	11- 6-34	221.91
Bloomfield	Town of Bloomfield	3- 9-35	210.74
Do	City of Bloomfield	2-19-37	174.70
Bogota	City of Bogota	1-18-36	30.54
Bridgeton	City of Bridgeton	5- 7-34	39.94
Do	do	7-16-34	120.00
Do	do	7-31-34	96.00
Do	do	5- 5-35	790.00
Do	do	6- 6-35	118.00
Do	do	6-22-35	48.00
Do	do	8- 3-34	96.00
Bridgeton	Cumberland County	6- 5-35	821.20
Do	Deerfield Packing Corporation	6- 6-35	48.00
Do	do	6-22-35	118.00
Do	do	7-10-34	110.00
Do	Seabrook Farms	7-14-34	339.00
Do	do	7-14-34	49.50
Do	do	3-31-34	181.04
Camden	City of Camden	3-14-33	109.00
Do	New York Shipbuilding Co	12-30-33	166.25
Do	New York Shipbuilding Corporation	3-22-34	36.55
Cliffside	City of Cliffside	5-18-36	63.00
Carteret	United States Metals Refining Co	10- 4-34	36.54
Cliffside	Borough of Cliffside Park	2-26-35	30.56
Cresskill	Borough of Cresskill	11-28-34	110.00
East Rutherford	City of East Rutherford	3-31-34	120.89
Elizabeth	City of Elizabeth	2-22-35	273.55
Do	do	3- 5-35	211.26
Do	County of Union	9- 6-35	54.60
Do	do	10-23-34	384.00
Fair Lawn	Borough of Fair Lawn	12- 7-34	119.68
Fairview	City of Fairview	5-11-34	60.00
Franklin	Borough of Franklin	12-10-34	120.00
Grasselli	Grasselli Chemical Co	2-26-35	30.56
Guttenberg	Town of Guttenberg	10- 8-34	105.35
Hackensack	Bergen County	10-16-34	214.24
Do	do	1-10-35	214.24
Do	do	2-22-37	763.19
Harrison	City of Harrison	10-24-33	511.00
Hawthorne	Borough of Hawthorne	10-10-34	524.53
Irvington	City of Irvington	10-17-34	96.00
Do	do	10- 5-34	27.43
Jersey City	Hudson County	4-30-35	405.00
Do	City of Jersey City	6-26-35	313.16
Do	do	12- 5-34	22.43
Do	New Jersey National Guard	8-29-34	43.50
Kearny	Congoleum-Nairn, Inc	7-17-34	252.00
Do	Hudson County	10-26-34	39.60
Little Falls	Beattie Manufacturing Co	9-28-34	84.81
Maywood	City of Maywood	6-13-35	22.93
Millburn	City of Millburn	8- 3-34	96.00
Millville	City of Millville	2-16-35	163.22
Montclair	City of Montclair	9- 7-33	60.77
Morristown	City of Morristown	9-10-36	217.00
Mount Holly	Burlington County	11-29-33	39.00
Newark	L. Bamberger & Co	10- 2-34	394.80
Do	Bergoff Detective Agency	11-23-34	51.70
Do	Krebs Pigment & Color Corporation	3-20-35	286.72
Do	City of Newark	3-25-35	300.00
Do	do	5- 1-35	285.00
Do	do	5- 4-35	230.38
Do	do	7-27-35	375.43
Do	do	7-27-35	78.00
Do	do	3- 9-37	937.64
New Brunswick	E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Co. (billed to E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.).	11- 6-34	24.43
Parlin	Du Pont Film Manufacturing Corporation (billed to Du Pont Film Manufacturing Corporation, New York City, N. Y.).	4- 9-35	27.43

List of sales of tear and sickening gas and gas equipment by the Federal Laboratories, Inc., from January 1933 to March 1937—Continued

Location	Receiver	Date	Amount
NEW JERSEY—Continued.			
Paterson	City of Paterson	9–26–34	$238.45
Do	Paterson Evening News	5–10–34	18.00
Do	do	6–18–34	12.00
Do	do	6–25–34	12.00
Do	do	9–26–34	18.00
Do	Radiance Piece Dye Works	10–30–34	254.10
Do	Victory Dyeing & Finishing Co	10–30–34	35.50
Perth Amboy	E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Co. (billed to E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.).	1–19–35	27.00
Do	City of Perth Amboy	10–26–35	301.00
Phillipsburg	City of Phillipsburg	3– 5–37	84.00
Pitman	Borough of Pitman	10–10–33	92.91
Plainfield	City of Plainfield	4–27–35	21.48
Princeton	Township of Princeton	7– 8–35	27.00
Ridgewood	City of Ridgewood	7– 1–35	174.10
Rutherford	City of Rutherford	12–22–34	200.37
Salem	Salem County	2–15–34	52.18
Secaucus	Town of Secaucus	10–23–33	80.79
Do	City of Secaucus	3–13–36	177.64
Teaneck	Township of Teaneck	9–21–34	24.50
Toms River	Ocean County	2– 8–34	56.66
Trenton	Essex Rubber Co	11–23–33	302.40
Do	do	11–27–33	12.00
Do	Hamilton Township	12–29–34	139.50
Do	C. V. Hill & Co	12–11–33	120.30
Do	State of New Jersey	1–19–33	364.80
Do	City of Trenton	12–29–33	120.97
Do	do	6– 6–36	120.00
Union City	City of Union City	6– 5–34	60.00
Vineland	Landis Township	8–15–34	154.50
Do	Borough of Vineland	7–31–34	185.91
Washington	Town of Washington	10–15–35	21.80
Do	do	10–19–35	87.50
Westfield	City of Westfield	10–15–35	63.76
West Long Branch	Borough of West Long Branch	9–30–33	65.00
Do	West Long Branch	10–10–33	75.00
West New York	Mr. Leo Babchin	8– 4–34	6.80
Do	City of West New York	11–21–35	191.38
Do	do	12–31–35	225.00
Woodbury	Gloucester County	7–27–34	105.00
NEW MEXICO			3,648.12
Albuquerque	Bernalillo County	1–29–35	50.31
Artesia	City of Artesia	10–19–34	32.13
Carlsbad	City of Carlsbad	10–19–34	48.53
Do	Eddy County	1–10–34	24.84
Cerrillos	Albuquerque & Cerrillos Coal Co	2–15–36	40.00
Clovis	City of Clovis	5–18–34	59.60
Do	do	6– 9–34	10.00
Deming	Luna County	2– 9–34	41.40
Estancia	Torrance County	1–27–34	25.84
Gallup	McKinley County	3–19–35	36.50
Do	do	5–10–35	113.99
Hatch	Town of Hatch	7–12–35	41.47
Lordsburg	Hidalgo County	9–24–34	133.70
Do	Village of Lordsburg	1–17–35	64.49
Los Lunas	Valencia County	5–29–35	81.35
New Hobbs	Town of New Hobbs	4– 1–35	30.00
Pecos	Raymon F. Vigil	4–17–35	30.00
Raton	Colfax County	2– 9–35	128.37
Roswell	Chaves County	5–16–34	182.46
Do	City of Roswell	1–12–34	135.06
Santa Fe	New Mexico Motor Patrol	1–31–34	342.00
Do	do	8– 6–34	22.50
Do	do	9–25–34	264.37
Do	do	2– 5–35	96.73
Do	New Mexico National Guard	2– 5–35	78.37
Do	New Mexico State Police	4–10–35	721.35
Do	do	4–19–35	36.00
Do	do	6– 6–35	93.50
Do	do	2–12–36	169.50
Do	do	2–25–36	34.00
Do	do	7–18–36	76.12
Do	City of Santa Fe	8– 7–34	12.55
Silver City	Grant County	4–25–33	52.99
Springer	City of Springer	8–19–35	32.10
Tererro	American Metal Co. of New Mexico	2–19–36	306.00

List of sales of tear and sickening gas and gas equipment by the Federal Laboratories, Inc., from January 1933 to March 1937—Continued

Location	Receiver	Date	Amount
NEW YORK			$35,993.60
Albany	City of Albany	4–24–35	177.55
Do	do	6–18–36	132.00
Do	Albany County	8–10–33	220.51
Alexandria Bay	City of Alexandria Bay	10–16–34	37.00
Amsterdam	City of Amsterdam	4–27–34	253.59
Auburn	Cayuga County	4–17–34	13.46
Babylon, Long Island	New York State troopers	3–29–33	249.24
Ballston Spa	Saratoga County	8–11–33	189.89
Batavia	New York State, Division of State Police	1–31–33	249.09
Do	do	5–31–33	249.03
Do	New York State troopers	8–11–33	259.22
Bath	Steuben County	3–24–36	72.00
Beacon	City of Beacon	9–13–33	144.93
Belmont	Allegany County	9–27–33	72.66
Binghamton	City of Binghamton	9–13–35	187.19
Do	Broome County	6–24–33	75.89
Do	do	8– 8–33	72.74
Brooklyn	City of Brooklyn	9–10–35	515.34
Buffalo	County of Erie	12– 8–33	50.00
Do	do	4–28–34	54.11
Do	Weber's Uniforms, Inc	5– 6–35	29.02
Do	do	11–13–35	25.87
Do	R. Workman (for Bethlehem Mines)	10–14–33	60.00
Canton	St. Lawrence County	4–21–34	30.01
Do	do	6–22–34	9.45
Do	do	7–28–34	133.05
Celoron	Village of Celoron	5– 9–34	10.89
Cortland	City of Cortland	11–28–34	105.81
Do	Cortland County	6–17–35	50.00
East Aurora	Village of East Aurora	8–31–33	43.47
East View	Westchester County	10–16–35	33.56
Do	do	6–19–36	66.68
Elmira	Chemung County	8–11–33	60.66
Do	City of Elmira	6–25–35	231.21
Endicott	Village of Endicott	8–16–33	49.41
Floral Park, Long Island	A. W Hanna	5–23–34	17.85
Geneseo	Livingston County	8– 7–33	72.60
Geneva	City of Geneva	9–14–36	88.35
Gloversville	Fulton County	11–23–33	120.91
Do	City of Gloversville	11–29–33	240.00
Goshen	Orange County	8–11–33	64.68
Do	do	1–31–35	217.35
Glens Falls	City of Glens Falls	5–23–35	130.80
Harrison	City of Harrison	11–20–34	303.53
Do	do	1–10–35	303.53
Hawthorne	New York State, Division of State Police	5–12–33	249.31
Herkimer	City of Herkimer	12–11–34	270.32
Do	Herkimer County	5–29–36	242.30
Do	do	6– 6–36	3,148.21
Do	do	9–17–34	105.00
Hornell	City of Hornell	9–20–34	40.54
Do	do	4–18–36	139.82
Huntington, Long Island	City of Huntington	7–24–33	99.87
Ilion	Village of Ilion	11–12–34	107.36
Do	Remington Arms Co., Inc. (billed to Remington Arms Co., Inc., Bridgeport, Conn.).	11– 9–34	77.16
Ithaca	Tompkins County	8– 8–33	113.14
Do	do	8–10–33	152.68
Jamestown	City of Jamestown	5–15–34	111.55
Do	do	12– 6–34	198.67
Johnson City	Endicott-Johnson fire prevention department.	9–14–36	700.00
Johnstown	City of Johnstown	11–25–33	54.74
Do	Karg Bros	10–16–33	148.14
Kingston	City of Kingston	7–27–34	96.82
Do	Ulster County	12– 9–33	175.22
Do	do	3–18–35	90.77
Lockport	Niagara County	6– 2–36	55.07
Do	Madison County	8– 7–33	72.00
Malone	New York State, Division of State Police	5–12–33	249.38
Do	New York State troopers	8–11–33	229.56
Mineola, Long Island	Nassau County	3– 7–33	331.11
Mount Kisco	William A. M. Burden	7–27–34	25.50
Newburgh	E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Co. (billed to E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.).	11– 6–34	153.82

List of sales of tear and sickening gas and gas equipment by the Federal Laboratories, Inc., from January 1933 to March 1937—Continued

Location	Receiver	Date	Amount
NEW YORK—Continued.			
Newburgh	City of Newburgh	3-27-36	$72.00
Do	Orange County	1-31-35	96.83
New Rochelle	Chas. E. Anderson	10-10-34	15.50
New York City	Amtorg Trading Co	4-28-33	339.43
Do	Brink's, Inc	9-26-34	82.47
Do	W. J. Calvert	6-12-36	67.50
Do	Cities Service Oil Co	8-22-36	150.00
Do	do	11- 3-36	37.50
Do	Duplan Silk Corporation	4- 9-34	54.00
Do	Jos. S. Finch Co	11- 6-33	461.25
Do	The Frick Collection	12- 2-35	398.00
Do	Greenleaf & Crosby	7-18-36	27.00
Do	do	7-29-36	20.08
Do	Gulf Refining Co	2-19-35	54.00
Do	Heath Steele American Metal Co	6-12-36	31.50
Do	E. H. Pardo, Herrn, Waldorf Astoria Hotel (invoice to Wm. L. Van Allen, Newton Square, Pa.).	2-13-36	9.00
Do	John J. Horan & Co	9-18-34	60.00
Do	do	9-18-34	2.25
Do	A. S. Marques	3-13-35	2,375.00
Do	News Syndicate Co	2-21-34	315.90
Do	The News, c/o Receiving clerk	7- 7-36	36.00
Do	City of New York	9-21-35	428.37
Do	do	9-21-35	220.00
Do	do	11-29-35	102.83
Do	do	12-21-35	275.00
Do	do	10-24-36	760.00
Do	New York National Guards	5-10-33	192.12
Do	Kenneth M. Hill	8-24-34	107.50
Do	Park Central Hotel	2-13-34	260.70
Do	Maj. C. A. Phelan	11-10-34	402.00
Do	Royal T. Riggs	12- 5-34	51.62
Do	Rockefeller Center, Inc	12-10-36	147.00
Do	Jacob Ruppert	10- 6-34	154.80
Do	U. S. Trucking Corporation	10- 2-34	455.40
Do	do	5-14-35	60.00
Do	do	1-26-37	118.80
Niagara Falls	E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. (billed to E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.).	11-27-34	81.62
Do	R. & H. Chemicals Dept. (billed to E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.).	10-31-36	9.00
Norwich	City of Norwich	3-31-35	84.81
Ogdensburg	City of Ogdensburg	3-15-33	124.00
Do	do	10-25-34	48.64
Do	Sgt. T. A. O'Leary, personal	11-20-34	32.40
Do	Walter P. Gilbert, personal	11-20-34	34.90
Oneida	New York State, Division of State Police	1-31-33	249.38
Do	do	5-31-33	249.20
Do	do	8-11-33	530.60
Do	do	8-11-33	199.19
Do	do	4- 6-36	180.00
Owego	Tioga County	9-12-34	51.00
Plattsburg	City of Plattsburg	7-11-33	173.64
Pocantico Hills	Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr	8-31-33	449.40
Port Jervis	City of Port Jervis	6-23-36	263.48
Poughkeepsie	Duchess County	11-30-34	72.20
Do	do	12-12-33	166.26
Rensselaer	City of Rensselaer	11- 6-34	18.00
Riverhead, L. I	Suffolk County	9- 8-36	322.90
Rochester	Monroe County	1-21-37	66.72
Do	City of Rochester	4-30-34	96.69
Do	do	5-14-35	45.54
Do	do	6-12-34	360.00
Rome	City of Rome	9-21-34	106.17
Roslyn, L. I	Mr. E. F. Hutton	11-13-33	40.00
Saratoga Springs	City of Saratoga Springs	6-13-35	112.07
Schenectady	City of Schenectady	4-18-35	100.92
Do	do	8-14-36	104.50
Shelter Island Heights	Maxwell Tausek	8-22-35	31.50
Sidney	New York State, Division of State Police	3-20-33	249.24
Do	do	8-7-33	241.46
Do	do	8-11-33	1,171.54
Do	do	8-11-33	711.00
Springfield Center	Bradley Goodyear	11-13-35	25.50
Syracuse	City of Syracuse	10-19-33	120.93
Do	do	5-29-36	120.00

List of sales of tear and sickening gas and gas equipment by the Federal Laboratories, Inc., from January 1933 to March 1937—Continued

Location	Receiver	Date	Amount
NEW YORK—Continued.			
Syracuse	Weinstein Bros	8-10-33	$228.00
Do	do	8-10-33	1,347.34
Do	do	8-10-33	663.34
Do	do	8-10-33	507.00
Do	do	8-14-33	852.00
Tarrytown	City of Tarrytown	5-8-36	282.00
Troy	New York State troopers	3-29-33	498.48
Do	do	6-30-33	498.17
Do	do	8-30-33	670.88
Do	New York State Department of Public Safety.	8-29-33	99.00
Tupper Lake	Village of Tupper Lake	9-9-35	40.98
Utica	City of Utica	9-18-34	627.23
Do	Oneida County	9-20-34	337.82
Warsaw	Wyoming County	8-8-33	181.13
Watertown	Jefferson County	8-16-34	133.02
White Plains	Westchester County	2-17-33	145.00
Yonkers	City of Yonkers	4-13-36	228.87
			16,238.81
NORTH CAROLINA			
Albermarle	City of Albermarle	8-10-34	255.35
Asheboro	City of Asheboro	9-14-34	100.00
Asheville	City of Asheville	3-26-34	97.50
Do	Biltmore Industries	6-15-34	40.50
Do	Buncombe County	5-30-34	26.08
Do	do	8-27-34	997.67
Do	do	8-29-34	100.00
Do	Frank Messer	11-18-35	40.00
Beaufort County	County	3-8-34	330.00
Belmont	Town of Belmont	9-10-34	120.00
Burlington	Burlington Mills	9-11-34	42.77
Do	do	10-8-34	123.67
Canton	Town of Canton	9-26-35	179.00
Charlotte	City of Charlotte	3-21-34	153.24
Do	Hotel Charlotte	9-3-37	51.60
Do	Nebel Knitting Co., Inc	8-18-34	6.00
Do	do	9-14-34	30.49
Do	Scandinavia Bolting Co	6-29-34	4.40
Concord	Cabarrus County	9-10-34	120.00
Do	do	9-15-34	1,272.00
Do	do	9-19-34	264.00
Durham	City of Durham	9-3-36	311.38
Edenton	Town of Edenton	4-26-34	111.50
Elizabeth City	Elizabeth City Hosiery Co	4-2-36	212.70
Do	do	4-10-36	167.70
Do	Pasquotank County	3-31-34	191.71
Fayetteville	City of Fayetteville	8-8-34	225.47
Gastonia	Gaston County	9-19-34	192.00
Do	do	1-8-35	100.00
Do	do	1-11-35	282.14
Do	Manville-Jenkes Co	9-19-34	259.20
Goldsboro	City of Goldsboro	9-22-34	85.68
Graham	Alamance County	8-29-34	58.94
Do	do	9-11-34	41.14
Do	do	9-14-34	168.32
Greensboro	City of Greensboro	7-27-34	83.32
Do	do	9-14-34	158.00
Do	Guilford County	6-13-34	264.13
Do	Mock, Judson, Voehringer Co., Inc	7-23-34	104.85
Do	do	7-27-34	147.84
Do	do	9-18-34	60.00
Do	Proximity Manufacturing Co	9-25-34	456.00
Henderson	Henderson County	9- 7-34	218.50
Hendersonville, N. C	City of Hendersonville	10-14-35	169.00
Hickory	Catawba County	9- 6-34	36.00
Do	City of Hickory	9- 7-34	36.48
Do	do	9-10-34	292.00
Hillsboro	Orange County	9-17-34	44.65
Kannapolis	Cannon Mills Co	9-19-34	237.60
Do	do	8-29-34	169.60
Do	do	9-15-34	1,272.00
Kings Mountain	Park Yarn Mills Co	9-13-34	240.00
Kinston	City of Kinston	11-23-35	199.50
Leaksville	Town of Leaksville	9-11-34	121.04
Lexington	City of Lexington	9-25-34	100.50
Lincolnton	Town of Lincolnton	6-12-34	176.31
Do	City of Lincolnton	6-15-34	65.88

List of sales of tear and sickening gas and gas equipment by the Federal Laboratories, Inc., from January 1933 to March 1937—Continued

Location	Receiver	Date	Amount
NORTH CAROLINA—Continued.			
Lumberton	Robeson County	9-10-36	$42.61
Marshall	Town of Marshall	3-24-34	108.28
Maiden	Town of Maiden	6-21-35	18.00
Mount Airy	Town of Mount Airy	-34	50.00
Do	do	8-30-34	4.68
Do	City of Mount Airy	9-11-34	81.77
Do	Town of Mount Airy	1-11-35	22.50
North Wilkesboro	Wilkes County	8-30-34	4.00
Raleigh	North Carolina State Highway Commission.	7-28-33	97.98
Do	do	9-19-33	190.06
Do	State Highway and Public Works commission.	9-11-34	96.93
Do	State of North Carolina	9-14-34	237.60
Do	North Carolina National Guard	9-19-34	216.00
Do	State of North Carolina	5-11-35	66.82
Do	City of Raleigh	9-14-35	147.13
Do	do	9-15-34	90.88
Roanoke Rapids	City of Roanoke Rapids	8-31-34	286.76
Rocky Mount	City of Rocky Mount	9-13-34	105.99
Do	do	7-11-35	27.58
Salisbury	Rowan County	2-10-34	68.34
Do	City of Salisbury	2-10-34	57.78
Sanford	City of Sanford	9-10-34	120.00
Statesville	Iredell County	6-25-34	279.23
Do	Town of Statesville	6-25-34	215.31
Do	do	6-25-34	18.00
Tarboro	Edgecombe County	2-24-34	99.00
Do	do	2-24-34	32.52
Do	Town of Tarboro	3-16-34	265.12
Do	do	4-13-35	37.99
Do	do	3-25-36	12.00
Do	do	10-15-36	39.16
Valdese	Pilot Full Fashion Mill	9-10-34	248.00
Washington	Beaufort County	3- 9-34	331.88
Wilmington	New Hanover County	3- 6-34	182.84
Wilson	City of Wilson	7-30-34	283.29
Do	Town of Wilson	9-15-34	334.86
Do	City of Wilson	9-20-34	15.44
Winston-Salem	Forsyth County	6-25-34	266.13
Do	do	7-16-34	12.00
			228.44
NORTH DAKOTA			
Bismarck	State of North Dakota	9- 9-35	51.50
Dickinson	City of Dickinson	9-30-33	35.88
Fargo	City of Fargo	9-13-33	85.33
Do	do	1-29-35	36.70
Valley City	Barnes County	9-19-33	39.03
			98,401.40
OHIO			
Akron	Brink's, Inc	2-24-36	78.10
Do	Firestone Tire & Rubber Co	9-11-34	20.00
Do	Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co	5- 9-34	302.08
Do	do	9-20-34	572.06
Do	Summit County	3-10-36	1,408.00
Do	Summit County (paid by Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.)	3-16-36	7,551.40
Do	Summit County	1-21-37	1,379.20
Do	Sun Oil Co	4-30-34	242.70
Alliance	City of Alliance	6- 6-34	48.00
Do	do	10-19-34	24.00
Ashtabula	City of Ashtabula	5-18-34	54.00
Athens	Town of Athens	9-19-34	76.80
Barberton	F. H. Bellows (purchasing agent, Ohio Insulating Co.).	1-22-35	319.20
Do	F. H. Bellows	11-18-35	514.78
Do	do	11-21-35	2,890.80
Do	do	11-22-35	792.00
Do	Columbia Chemical Co	12-14-35	1,172.10
Do	Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co	3-10-36	8.80
Bellaire	City of Bellaire	5- 7-36	45.00
Bowling Green	Wood County	2-24-33	108.70
Do	do	2- 8-35	382.45

List of sales of tear and sickening gas and gas equipment by the Federal Laboratories, Inc., from January 1933 to March 1937—Continued

Location	Receiver	Date	Amount
OHIO—Continued.			
Bradner	American Glycerin Division	8-14-36	$12.00
Bryan	Williams County	8-10-35	55.35
Do	do	3- 3-37	145.00
Canton	Republic Steel Co	4-30-34	45.20
Do	Stark County	6- 8-34	192.95
Do	Timken Roller Bearing Co	6- 1-34	721.50
Cambridge	Guernsey County	9-28-35	22.90
Campbell	City of Campbell	9-25-35	31.20
Celina	Mercer County	7-27-35	150.00
Do	Mersman Bros. Corporation	7-27-35	52.80
Do	do	7-27-35	515.65
Chardon	Geauga County	3-12-34	246.75
Cincinnati	Village of Arlington Heights	11-14-33	31.93
Do	Cartage Distilling Corporation	11-16-33	181.20
Do	City of Cincinnati	3- 9-35	12.43
Do	do	4-16-35	287.69
Do	Cal Crim Detective Bureau	3-20-34	44.40
Do	W. & A. Gilbey, Ltd. (billed to W. & A. Gilbey, Ltd. New York).	5-31-35	63.00
Do	Village of Glendale	10-11-35	33.66
Do	Hamilton County	2-28-33	54.58
Do	City of Lockland	9-30-33	52.12
Do	National Distillers Products Corporation	4- 8-36	85.50
Do	City of St. Bernard	8-16-33	56.14
Cleveland	Aluminum Co. of America	3-12-34	261.20
Do	Chas. Brass & Copper Co	4-25-34	31.50
Do	City of Cleveland	3- 6-34	466.00
Do	do	11- 1-35	480.00
Do	do	9-18-35	150.00
Do	Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co	3- 4-33	455.90
Do	do	4- 4-34	274.40
Do	do	2-28-35	875.00
Do	Cuyahoga County	7- 8-36	2,420.75
Do	do	1-21-37	356.40
Do	East Ohio Gas Co	3- 9-33	59.90
Do	Fisher Body Co	5-18-34	294.60
Do	General Electric Co	8-27-35	25.50
Do	Grasselli Chemical Co	11-16-34	108.59
Do	Otis Steel Co	5-29-35	14.44
Do	Packard Electric Division of General Motors Corporation.	10-18-35	57.10
Do	City of Shaker Heights	3-23-36	30.00
Do	Standard Oil Co	5-18-34	31.50
Do	Steel Tube Co	11-12-35	154.71
Do	Sun Oil Co	4-25-34	705.60
Do	University Heights police department	4-11-34	43.45
Do	John C. Virden Co	10-30-35	54.10
Do	Willard Storage Battery Co	3- 5-35	22.50
Do	do	3- 5-35	9.30
Do	Yellow Cab Co	5- 9-34	54.00
Do	do	5-31-34	463.00
Cleveland Heights	City of Cleveland Heights	6-21-35	28.45
Do	do	1-21-37	60.50
Columbus	City of Columbus	4-19-33	78.00
Do	do	11- 9-33	125.76
Do	Franklin County	3-23-35	217.00
Do	do	4-20-35	75.00
Do	Colonel Lawlor, Quartermaster General's office.	5-24-34	1,440.00
Do	Lt. Col. E. P. Lawlor, Office of Assistant Quartermaster General.	5-26-34	3,345.90
Dayton	Brink's Inc	4-16-35	39.05
Do	Montgomery County	1- 9-33	96.00
Do	do	2-27-35	140.00
Do	do	2-28-35	245.34
Do	do	8-11-36	8.00
Do	City of Oakwood	3- 3-34	140.42
Defiance	Defiance County	2-28-33	97.70
Do	do	6-18-36	86.45
Findlay	City of Findlay	11- 7-33	142.01
Do	do	7-31-34	182.58
Fostoria	City of Fostoria	5-24-35	327.65
Fremont	City of Fremont	5-28-35	50.00
Do	Sandusky County	4-26-34	54.53
Garfield Heights	City of Garfield Heights	6-18-35	320.00
Galion	City of Galion	8-14-34	31.89
Hamilton	Butler County	1-21-36	80.00
Do	E. H. Frechtling Co	2-28-33	32.00

List of sales of tear and sickening gas and gas equipment by the Federal Laboratories, Inc., from January 1933 to March 1937—Continued

Location	Receiver	Date	Amount
OHIO—Continued.			
Jefferson	Ashtabula County	5-14-34	$14.38
Do	do	5-18-34	456.50
King Mills	Peters Cartridge Co	11-15-34	51.60
Lancaster	City of Lancaster	8-31-33	142.25
Do	do	6-15-34	280.85
Lebanon	Warren County	12-10-35	160.00
Lima	Allen County	2-27-37	471.90
Do	City of Lima	11- 7-33	60.73
Do	do	2- 3-34	68.97
Do	do	2- 3-34	78.00
Do	do	3- 1-37	419.80
Do	do	9-27-34	168.00
Lisbon	Columbiana County	3-22-35	18.39
Lorain	City of Lorain	10- 3-34	111.43
Do	National Tube Co. (billed to National Tube Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.).	10-11-33	990.00
Do	do	10-17-33	398.00
Do	do	5-26-34	9.00
Massillon	Union Drawn Steel Co	10- 6-36	27.00
Maumee	Village of Maumee	6- 4-34	115.50
McDonald	City of McDonald	6-29-34	50.00
Middletown	City of Middletown	10- 9-33	261.00
Mingo Junction	City of Mingo Junction	4- 5-35	60.00
Mount Vernon	Knox County	4-14-33	54.50
Napoleon	Henry County	6-13-34	33.47
New Philadelphia	City of New Philadelphia	9-19-34	38.50
Do	Tuscarawas County	11-16-34	27.39
Niles	Grasselli Chemical Co	5- 5-34	201.72
Ottawa Hills	City of Ottawa Hills	5-28-35	60.72
Norwood	City of Norwood	8-19-36	372.50
Do	Remington-Rand Co	7-20-34	103.73
Oxford	City of Oxford	8- 4-36	150.60
Perrysburg	S. O. Richardson, Jr	8- 4-36	141.00
Perrysville	City of Perrysville	10-31-33	28.98
Portsmouth	City of Portsmouth	3-11-35	108.66
Do	do	5-29-36	705.60
Do	Scioto County	6-26-36	48.00
Do	do	6-26-36	619.50
Do	do	8-12-35	153.00
Do	Wheeling Steel Corporation	12-31-35	96.00
Rocky River	City of Rocky River	5- 6-35	333.50
Sandusky	Erie County	10-31-33	31.93
Sharonville	Village of Sharonville	10-31-33	31.95
Silverton	City of Silverton	3-18-33	101.00
Springfield	Clark County	10-24-35	105.87
Do	City of Springfield	10-26-35	805.20
Do	Springfield Metallic Casket Co	10-28-35	136.80
Do	do	4-11-35	71.25
Steubenville	C. R. Day Office Equipment Co	10- 9-33	22.50
Do	Jefferson County	9-30-33	37.27
Do	Steubenville Police Department	10-14-33	54.00
Do	City of Steubenville	10-19-33	45.00
Do	do	2- 8-37	103.79
Do	Jefferson County	1-13-33	45.49
Tiffin	Seneca County	5- 5-34	101.27
Do	City of Tiffin	6- 6-34	718.20
Toledo	Electric Auto Lite Co	5-23-34	2,967.17
Do	do	5-28-34	501.60
Do	do	6- 5-34	963.20
Do	Bunting Brass & Bronze Co	10-17-33	113.02
Do	do	5-25-34	144.00
Do	do	5-26-34	633.60
Do	do	6- 8-34	144.00
Do	do	2-27-35	111.00
Do	Bunting Brass and Bronze Co. (billed to Driggs Dairy Co., Toledo, Ohio).	2-27-35	279.30
Do	Interlake Iron Corporation	6- 8-34	642.11
Do	do	6- 8-34	334.85
Do	do	6- 8-34	662.81
Do	Lucas County	1- 9-33	124.82
Do	do	7-28-33	153.00
Do	do	4-17-35	674.00
Do	do	8-14-36	698.40
Do	Phillip Dezlldiss Co	5-25-34	394.50
Do	City of Toledo	6-30-32	384.00
Do	do	6- 1-34	1,367.50
Do	do	1-12-35	288.00
Do	do	4-16-35	30.60
Toronto	Kaul Clay Manufacturing Co	4- 3-33	39.54
Troy	Miami County		

List of sales of tear and sickening gas and gas equipment by the Federal Laboratories, Inc., from January 1933 to March 1937—Continued

Location	Receiver	Date	Amount
OHIO—Continued.			
Warren	Packard Electric Co	10-15-35	$57.10
Do	Trumbull County	10-19-33	100.00
Do	City of Warren	6-15-34	160.36
Wilmington	Clinton County	7-24-35	118.50
Do	do	7-24-35	103.50
Wooster	City of Wooster	5-15-34	40.50
Youngstown	Carnegie Steel Co. (billed to Carnegie Steel Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.)	2-24-33	80.50
Do	do	3-18-33	28.00
Do	do	11-3-34	60.00
Do	Carnegie Steel Co	6- 5-34	1,244.00
Do	Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation, (invoiced to Carnegie-Illnois Steel Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pa.).	2-14-36	18.00
Do	Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation (invoiced to Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pa).	4-15-36	28.00
Do	Peck Dairy	9-25-35	27.00
Do	Mahoning County	1-31-33	215.30
Do	do	1-31-33	109.02
Do	do	7-11-33	239.00
Do	do	6-30-36	20.00
Do	do	7- 2-36	22.50
Do	Republic Steel Co	8-30-33	348.00
Do	do	10-24-33	1,965.45
Do	do	11-13-33	222.00
Do	do	3-30-34	128.55
Do	do	6- 6-34	8,489.20
Do	do	6-16-34	641.25
Do	do	6-16-34	641.25
Do	do	6-16-34	142.98
Do	do	5-10-35	62.70
Do	do	5-28-35	1,498.80
Do	do	5-28-35	4,600.00
Do	do	5-31-35	3,009.60
Do	Southern Hills County Club	7- 8-36	32.40
Do	Cliff Evans, Steel Tube, Inc	5- 6-35	1,199.87
Do	Tech Food Products Co	9-25-35	27.00
Do	City of Youngstown	2- 9-33	121.00
Do	do	3- 4-33	156.00
Do	do	12-29-33	72.00
Do	do	3-19-35	60.00
Do	do	3-10-36	78.90
Do	Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co	2-24-33	330.00
Do	do	6- 4-33	6,045.00
Do	do	10-10-33	198.00
Do	do	10-13-33	939.60
Do	do	10-28-33	200.00
Do	do	6- 6-34	6,027.00
Do	do	6-11-34	30.00
Do	do	11-30-34	35.00
Zanesville	American Rolling Mill Co	8-16-33	108.00
			10,779.41
OKLAHOMA			
Ardmore	City of Ardmore	7-24-34	81.18
Arnett	Ellis County	3-23-35	85.31
Bristow	City of Bristow	2-24-34	124.98
Cheyenne	Roger Mills County	3-23-35	26.06
Claremore	Rogers County	7-24-33	93.33
Cushing	City of Cushing	12-18-33	70.08
Duncan	City of Duncan	10-10-33	94.57
Frederick	City of Frederick	8-29-34	18.00
McAlester	McAlester Fuel Co	9-12-35	9.00
Miami	Admiralty Zinc Co	6-12-35	71.50
Do	Commerce Mining & Royalty Co	5-28-35	432.00
Do	do	6- 3-35	296.70
Do	do	7- 3-35	780.80
Do	George Coleman, Jr	9-12-35	27.00
Do	Empire District Electric Co	6-24-35	182.00
Do	City of Miami	3-12-34	127.36
Do	do	1-14-35	15.55
Do	do	5-29-35	85.00
Do	Ottawa County	7- 3-35	182.49
Do	do	7- 9-35	99.00
Do	Woodchuck mine	6-27-35	30.00
Muskogee	City of Muskogee	11-17-34	145.73

List of sales of tear and sickening gas and gas equipment by the Federal Laboratories, Inc., from January 1933 to March 1937—Continued

Location	Receiver	Date	Amount
OKLAHOMA—Continued.			
Oklahoma City	City of Oklahoma City	8-10-33	$141.58
Do	do	10-28-33	22.50
Do	do	6- 2-34	371.26
Do	do	6- 8-34	408.27
Do	do	4-12-35	72.67
Do	do	6- 5-35	184.27
Do	do	9-13-35	37.46
Do	do	1- 9-36	120.00
Do	Oklahoma County	6- 6-34	1,777.50
Do	do	8-23-34	18.00
Do	State Bureau of Criminal Identification	11-21-33	21.68
Do	State Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation.	4-12-35	17.20
Do	State Tax Commission	7- 9-35	81.92
Do	State Highway Department	7- 9-35	81.00
Do	State Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation.	7- 9-35	44.00
Do	do	7- 9-35	506.20
Do	State Bureau of Investigation	6-25-36	243.28
Do	Wilson & Co	6- 3-34	285.00
Okmulgee	City of Okmulgee	12-13-33	47.77
Picher	Connell Hotel, F. W. Evans	6-19-35	54.00
Do	do	6-25-35	50.00
Do	Peru-Laclede Syndicate, Inc	6-24-35	62.00
Do	do	7- 9-35	55.00
Ponca City	Kay County (Continental Oil Co.)	8- 3-34	2,263.30
Do	Ponca City	8-14-33	65.38
Sayre	Beckham County	5- 2-34	9.51
Stillwater	Payne County	10-16-34	40.77
Tulsa	American Glycerin Co	5- 3-34	10.00
Do	do	6-27-34	10.00
Do	do	8-14-34	10.00
Do	City of Tulsa	6-26-34	13.50
Do	do	11- 2-36	170.23
Do	do	1- 9-37	166.95
Do	Tulsa County	9-20-35	153.25
Waurika	Jefferson County	11-21-33	85.42
			1,352.21
OREGON			
Albany	Linn County	10-19-33	47.46
Astoria	City of Astoria	5-20-35	48.38
Do	do	5-24-35	47.25
Do	Clatsop County	5-24-35	47.25
Do	do	5-27-35	64.35
Do	do	5-29-35	137.97
Bend	City of Bend	4-23-36	51.00
Do	Deschutes County	12- 2-35	77.48
Chiloquin	City of Chiloquin	11- 9-35	32.45
Dallas	Polk County	8-19-35	55.34
The Dalles	Wasco County	7-29-35	26.28
Grants Pass	Josephine County	8-18-34	27.45
Hillsboro	Washington County	6- 3-35	52.83
Do	do	6- 1-35	51.50
Hood River	Hood River County	7-23-35	72.34
Klamath Falls	City of Klamath Falls	8-21-34	143.61
Do	Klamath County	9- 7-34	74.25
Roseburg	Douglas County	4-26-35	63.00
St. Helens	Columbia County	7-13-35	74.00
Do	do	7-13-35	75.22
Do	City of St. Helens	11- 2-37	27.79
Seaside	City of Seaside	7-13-35	55.01
			139,442.37
PENNSYLVANIA			
Aliquippa	Borough of Aliquippa	4-24-33	40.42
Do	do	9-30-33	239.00
Do	do	10- 9-33	108.00
Do	do	10- 9-33	90.00
Allentown	City of Allentown	10-23-33	99.85
Do	do	10-31-33	27.00
Do	Police Department	11- 9-33	20.00
Do	Lehigh County	10-25-33	48.00
Do	do	9-21-34	85.50
Ambridge	American Bridge Co	8-18-33	29.50
Do	do	10- 4-33	632.00
Do	do	10- 9-33	660.20
Do	do	10-16-33	600.00

List of sales of tear and sickening gas and gas equipment by the Federal Laboratories, Inc., from January 1933 to March 1937—Continued

Location	Receiver	Date	Amount
PENNSYLVANIA—Continued.			
Ambridge	Central Tube Co. (billed to Central Tube Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.).	10- 9-33	$887.75
Do	Central Tube Co	10- 9-33	905.60
Do	do	10-10-33	357.60
Do	do	10-10-33	534.60
Do	do	10-11-33	206.25
Do	do	10-11-33	495.00
Do	National Electric Products Co	10- 9-33	490.80
Do	H. H. Robertson Co	10-10-33	390.40
Do	Wyckoff Drawn Steel Co. (billed to Wyckoff Drawn Steel, Pittsburgh, Pa.).	10-10-33	564.00
Do	do	10-10-33	142.80
Do	do	10-10-33	657.60
Ashland	Borough of Ashland	11- 9-34	56.60
Avalon	Borough of Avalon	1-20-36	25.00
Do	do	7- 9-36	25.50
Beaver	Borough of Beaver	4-18-33	138.00
Do	Beaver County	10- 6-33	1,262.00
Do	do	10- 6-33	2,032.50
Do	do	10- 6-33	288.00
Beaver Falls	City of Beaver Falls	4-18-33	121.00
Bellefonte	Centre County	3-31-35	129.27
Bellevue	Borough of Bellevue	9-30-35	25.50
Berwyn	W. Stanley Stokes	2-13-34	31.50
Bessemer	Carnegie Steel Co., Edgar Thomson Works.	9- 9-35	50.00
Bethlehem	City of Bethlehem	9-15-34	511.00
Do	do	9-17-34	40.50
Do	do	9-17-34	1,265.00
Do	do	1-15-35	180.00
Do	do	3-14-35	1,020.00
Do	Earl H. Gier	12- 7-34	180.00
Blairsville	Borough of Blairsville	4-25-33	24.35
Do	do	5-18-35	40.36
Bloomsburg	City of Bloomsburg	9-10-34	68.50
Do	do	9-10-34	360.00
Do	do	9-13-34	9.00
Do	Bloomsburg Silk Mills	9-10-34	120.00
Do	do	9-11-34	196.09
Do	Bloomsburg Silk Co	9-29-34	48.00
Do	Columbia County	9-10-34	25.00
Do	Magee Carpet Co	9-13-34	60.00
Do	do	9-20-34	22.50
Do	do	9-24-34	87.60
Boyertown	Borough of Boyertown (billed to Fashion Hosiery Mills Boyertown, Pa.).	12-22-36	195.73
Brackenridge	Allegheny Steel Co	7-24-36	690.80
Do	Borough of Brackenridge	10-16-34	37.80
Braddock	Carnegie Steel Co	6- 6-34	758.00
Do	Carnegie Steel Co., (billed to Carnegie Steel Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.).	9-30-33	240.00
Do	North Braddock	3-15-33	48.00
Bridgeport	James Lees & Sons Co	9-10-34	108.00
Do	do	9-13-34	69.70
Do	do	9-25-34	120.00
Do	do	10- 5-34	76.26
Do	do	10- 6-34	1,032.50
Bridgeville	Vanadium Corporation of America	12- 6-35	28.00
Bristol	Borough of Bristol	3-21-33	151.94
Brownsville	Harry Cain, sergeant of police, Allison Mine (billed to W. J. Rainey Coal Co., Uniontown, Pa.).	5-25-33	105.90
Butler	American Rolling Mill Co	8-15-33	171.00
Canonsburg	Borough of Canonsburg	8- 3-33	25.89
Do	National Mining Co. (billed to National Mining Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.).	6-12-33	96.00
Do	do	7-20-33	120.00
Do	do	8-18-34	25.37
Do	National Mining Co. (billed to H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.).	7-21-33	130.70
Do	Police department (billed to National Mining Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.).	9-18-34	5.37
Carbon County	County	3-19-34	264.50
Carnegie	McClintic Marshall Co. (billed to Bethlehem Steel Corporation, Bethlehem, Pa.).	4-29-33	6.00
Do	Sam Viviano Macaroni Manufacturing Co., Inc.	10-15-35	109.80

List of sales of tear and sickening gas and gas equipment by the Federal Laboratories Inc., from January 1933 to March 1937—Continued

Location	Receiver	Date	Amount
PENNSYLVANIA—Continued.			
Catasauqua	Borough of Catasuaqua	11-11-35	$108.70
Catawissa	Borough of Catawissa	9-13-34	30.00
Do	Catawissa Garage	9-13-34	6.00
Chambersburg	Blue Ridge Woolen Co	9-10-34	32.40
Do	Borough of Chambersburg	9-10-34	20.00
Do	Chambersburg Weaving Co	9-18-34	32.40
Do	Franklin County	9-15-34	41.50
Cheltenham	Robert Pinkerton	9-12-34	24.00
Do	Constable Robert Pinkerton	3- 1-37	43.20
Chester	City of Chester	12-14-36	210.00
Do	Sun Shipbuilding Co	12-12-36	570.12
Do	do	12-12-36	687.80
Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia	Henry A. Berwind, Jr	2-21-34	102.60
Do	Persifor Frazer, III	7-14-34	30.00
Clairton	Carnegie Steel Co. (billed to Carnegie Steel Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.).	9-30-33	524.70
Do	do	9-30-33	1,242.40
Coaldale	Borough of Coaldale	2-10-34	135.95
Collingdale	Borough of Collingdale	3-30-33	174.50
Do	do	11-13-36	42.30
Corry	City of Corry	6-22-34	19.89
Danville	Borough of Danville	9-10-34	55.50
Do	Keystone Textile, Inc	9-13-34	20.00
Delaware County	County	9-24-34	389.50
Devon	Mr. Barnes (billed to John Hampton Barnes, Philadelphia, Pa.).	2-16-34	76.50
Do	Francis M. Stifler	1-12-35	76.50
Do	John T. Windrim	2-21-34	76.50
Do	Henry N. Woolman, Jr	5- 7-34	25.50
Donora	Borough of Donora	10- 9-33	271.00
Dunmore	Borough of Dunmore	4- 4-34	66.60
Do	Pittston Co	10-20-34	153.00
Duquesne	Carnegie Steel Co	6- 5-34	732.00
Do	Carnegie Steel Co. (billed to Carnegie Steel Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.).	10- 6-33	663.40
Do	Borough of Duquesne (billed to Carnegie Steel Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.).	10-10-33	432.00
Easton	City of Easton	1-12-34	104.83
Do	do	9-20-34	88.00
Do	Northampton County	12- 8-34	60.72
Do	do	8-26-36	149.47
Do	do	8-28-36	259.24
Do	Northampton County Detective Bureau	1-18-34	28.94
East Pittsburgh	Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co.	3-24-33	207.50
Ebensburg	Cambria County	4-26-33	62.33
Edgewood	City of Edgewood	1-13-36	34.00
Ellsworth	Bethlehem Mines Corporation	7-31-33	319.80
Ellwood City	Ellwood City Borough	10- 9-33	225.00
Do	National Tube Co. (billed to National Tube Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.).	10-10-33	894.00
Do	do	10- 9-33	194.70
Do	do	10-13-33	6.00
Do	do	10- 2-34	55.00
Erie	Perry Iron Co. (billed to Interlake Iron Corporation, Toledo, Ohio).	6- 9-34	333.84
Etna	Borough of Etna	10- 9-33	235.00
Do	do	6-18-34	18.45
Farrell	Carnegie Steel Co. (billed to Carnegie Steel Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.).	10- 9-33	439.52
Finleyville	H. O. Mayer	4-17-34	8.20
Ford City	Borough of Ford City	1-21-35	234.72
Do	do	1-26-35	96.53
Forty Fort	City of Forty Fort	9-19-34	18.46
Franklin	City of Franklin	2-23-37	30.00
Freeland	Borough of Freeland	4-24-33	43.98
Gettysburg	Borough of Gettysburg	8-16-34	18.00
Glenolden	City of Glenolden	11-23-35	31.00
Glen Riddle	Sam D. Riddle	7-20-34	150.00
Greensburg	Westmoreland County	10-11-33	301.50
Do	do	10-23-33	68.03
Gwynedd Valley	T. F. Dixon Wainwright	8-14-34	27.00
Hanover	Borough of Hanover	9-10-34	12.00
Do	Hanover Shoe Manufacturing Co	7-26-34	252.90
Do	do	9-10-34	118.80
Harmarville	Harmarville Mine (billed to Wheeling Steel Corporation, Wheeling, W. Va.).	5-24-33	120.00
Harrisburg	Pennsylvania State Police	1-27-34	285.00
Haverford	H. G. Lloyd, Jr	8-15-34	25.50

List of sales of tear and sickening gas and gas equipment by the Federal Laboratories, Inc., from January 1933 to March 1937—Continued

Location	Receiver	Date	Amount
PENNSYLVANIA—Continued.			
Hercules	Hercules Cement Corporation	9- 8-36	$25.50
Hollidaysburg	Blair County	9-24-34	7.00
Homestead	Carnegie Steel Co. (billed to Carnegie Steel Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.).	4-18-33	96.00
Do	Carnegie Steel Co	6- 7-34	732.00
Huntingdon	Borough of Huntingdon	9-19-34	126.56
Do	do	9-24-34	179.50
Do	do	9-24-34	53.50
Do	Huntingdon County	5- 8-34	12.00
Do	do	9-24-34	30.00
Indiana	Indiana County	4-13-33	131.80
Do	do	3-23-35	96.54
Do	City of Indiana	5- 8-33	30.41
Do	Mahoning Supply Co	9-30-33	60.00
Irwin	Westmoreland Coal Co	4-13-33	96.00
Ithan	Thomas Newhall	8-14-34	25.50
Jeddo	Jeddo-Highland Coal Co	12-26-33	348.00
Do	do	4-11-36	180.00
Johnstown	Bethlehem Steel Co	9-30-33	240.00
Do	do	9-30-33	1,471.80
Do	Brink's Express Co	11- 2-34	35.20
Do	City of Johnstown	1- 9-33	113.71
Do	do	6- 8-36	51.00
Do	Lorain Steel Co	8- 3-33	48.00
Do	do	9-30-33	180.00
Do	do	10-10-33	908.40
Do	do	6-18-34	100.19
Do	do	6-20-34	19.80
Do	do	9-30-35	40.53
Kane	Kane Borough School Board	9-28-35	24.00
Kittanning	Armstrong County	1-21-35	248.30
Do	Borough of Kittanning	1- 9-33	119.18
Lancaster	Appel & Weber	6-27-34	12.00
Lansford	Borough of Lansford	12-19-33	30.82
Latrobe	Latrobe Borough	10-11-33	122.00
Do	Latrobe Electric Steel Co	10-11-33	119.80
Do	do	4-30-34	342.00
Leetsdale	Bethlehem Steel Corporation (billed to Bethlehem Steel Corporation, Bethlehem, Pa.).	8-17-36	211.25
Lehighton	Borough of Lehighton	9-14-34	24.00
Do	do	8-30-34	24.00
Lewistown	Borough of Lewistown	4-20-34	139.50
Do	Mifflin County	4-18-34	219.54
Do	The Viscose Co	4-18-34	231.28
Lock Haven	City of Lock Haven	9- 8-34	297.00
Lukens	Lukens Garment Co	3-23-35	32.40
Mauch Chunk	Carbon County	3-22-34	265.79
McKeesport	Columbia Radiator Co	4-13-34	10.80
Do	do	2- 7-36	30.00
Do	do	2- 8-36	118.00
Do	do	3-10-36	50.00
Do	do	2-10-36	100.00
Do	do	2-12-36	60.00
Do	City of McKeesport	6-13-34	96.53
Do	do	9- 4-34	132.00
Do	do	9- 7-34	174.00
Do	do	6-26-36	239.40
Do	do	6-24-36	106.00
Do	National Tube Co. (billed to National Tube Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.).	7-24-33	15.00
Do	do	9-30-33	783.00
Do	do	10- 4-34	60.90
Do	do	10- 9-33	513.60
McKees Rocks	Borough of McKees Rocks	8- 8-36	145.20
Meadville	City of Meadville	4-25-36	30.00
Media	Delaware County	2-13-33	120.83
Do	do	10- 2-34	403.00
Do	Walter G. Leaver	10- 5-36	54.00
Mercer Station	Sharon Coal & Limestone Co. (billed to Sharon Coal & Limestone Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.).	9-29-34	10.38
Midland	Borough of Midland	4-18-33	38.39
Do	do	10- 9-33	76.00
Do	do	10- 9-33	64.00
Do	Pittsburgh Crucible Steel Co	10-10-33	196.00
Millvale	City of Millvale	6-23-34	9.00
Milton	Borough of Milton	5-15-34	54.55
Do	do	12-11-35	3.00

List of sales of tear and sickening gas and gas equipment by the Federal Laboratories, Inc., from January 1933 to March 1937—Continued

Location	Receiver	Date	Amount
PENNSYLVANIA—Continued.			
Monaca	Borough of Monaca	4-20-33	$48.50
Monessen	City of Monessen	10- 6-33	45.00
Do	Page Steel & Wire Co	10-10-33	60.00
Do	Pittsburgh Steel Co	6- 6-34	496.50
Monongahela	G. A. Gibson Detective Agency	5- 9-35	1.85
Do	do	11-20-35	24.00
Montoursville	Borough of Montoursville	19-19-34	140.29
Munhall	Borough of Munhall	4-14-33	30.00
Nanticoke	William J. Burgoon (billed to M. A. Hanna Co., Nanticoke, Pa.).	3-15-33	144.12
Do	H. J. Burgoon	10-25-33	129.00
Do	Susquehanna Collieries, W. F. Burgoon (billed to M. A. Hanna Co., Nanticoke, Pa.).	5-14-35	37.80
Natrona	Allegheny Steel Co	10- 9-33	717.40
Nemacolin	Buckeye Coal Co. (billed to Buckeye Coal Co., Youngstown, Ohio).	7-31-33	647.00
Do	do	7-31-33	366.00
Do	Buckeye Coal Co	12- 4-33	650.60
New Castle	Johnson Bronze Co	4-30-34	230.27
Do	do	6- 5-34	627.15
Do	City of New Castle	10- 7-33	87.00
Do	do	10-10-32	644.00
Do	do	10-10-33	45.00
Do	do	6- 4-34	228.50
Do	do	10- 6-33	60.00
Do	Lawrence County	10-10-33	1,140.00
Do	do	9- 5-33	37.50
New Kensington	Aluminum Co. of America (billed to Aluminum Co. of America, Pittsburgh, Pa.).		
Do	Aluminum Co. of America	3- 5-34	240.00
Do	do	9- 4-34	80.00
Do	City of New Kensington	3- 6-35	299.00
New Oxford	New Oxford Shoe Co	9- 8-34	254.60
New Salem	H. C. Frick Coal & Coke Co. (billed to H. C. Frick Coal & Coke Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.).	7-21-33	261.70
Do	do	7-31-33	26.40
Do	do	7-31-33	1,943.40
Newton Square	Van Allen, Wm. L	2-14-36	25.50
Norristown	Montgomery County	8-21-33	396.50
Do	Borough of Norristown	10- 3-36	174.58
Oakmont	Borough of Oakmont	3-16-35	259.50
Do	William B. Scaife & Co	10-10-33	159.40
Oil City	City of Oil City	4-10-36	24.00
Paoli	Donald B. Barrows	2-13-34	57.30
Do	Jos. B. Ryan	2-13-34	37.50
Do	Tredyffrin Township	11- 8-34	63.00
Philadelphia	Atlantic Elevator Co	6-26-34	25.50
Do	Atlantic Refining Co	3-15-33	60.00
Do	do	9-13-34	127.50
Do	do	3-23-35	485.40
Do	do	3-29-35	81.00
Do	do	6-22-35	85.50
Do	do	6-20-36	75.90
Do	do	8- 6-36	108.75
Do	The Barclay	4- 6-35	25.50
Do	Charles J. Berwind	3-12-34	102.60
Do	Bornot, Inc	3- 3-34	153.00
Do	do	3- 3-34	326.30
Do	do	3- 7-34	162.00
Do	Collins & Arkman Corporation	9-25-34	79.50
Do	Commercial Garage, Inc	8-30-35	25.50
Do	Continental Distilling Corporation	4-19-35	487.50
Do	do	8-30-35	178.50
Do	do	4-21-36	54.00
Do	John Dickey, Jr	6-27-36	6.00
Do	Drexel & Co	2-15-35	25.50
Do	Edward Mitchell Edwards	6-30-34	25.50
Do	Everlastik Knitting Mills	9-21-34	18.00
Do	do	9-25-34	6.00
Do	Fidelity Building Corporation	5-14-34	25.50
Do	Fletcher Works	7-22-35	25.50
Do	Robert H. Foerderer, Inc	12-18-35	223.50
Do	Frank & Seder	11-24-36	54.00
Do	Grasselli Chemical Co	11- 9-34	27.43
Do	J. A. Harris, III	6-30-34	25.50
Do	John M. Hays	5-29-36	25.50
Do	Hepburn & Van Lear	11-24-36	54.00
Do	Hercules Cement Corporation	9- 8-36	25.50

List of sales of tear and sickening gas and gas equipment by the Federal Laboratories, Inc., from January 1933 to March 1937—Continued

Location	Receiver	Date	Amount
PENNSYLVANIA—Continued.			
Philadelphia	Insurance Co. of North America	7-17-35	$76.50
Do	Keebler Weyl Baking Co	12-24-34	51.00
Do	E. B. Leisenring	3- 3-34	51.00
Do	J. B. Lippincott Co	4- 9-34	25.50
Do	Stacy E. Lloyd, Jr	3-19-34	51.80
Do	Harry S. Mesirov	12-24-34	51.00
Do	Mitchel & Peirson	2-21-34	69.00
Do	E. H. Molthan	4- 9-34	27.00
Do	R. Lester Moore	6-26-35	25.50
Do	Moore & White	6-30-34	25.50
Do	De. Hubley R. Owen	4-16-34	26.50
Do	Hotel Pennsylvania	3- 8-35	25.50
Do	The Pennsylvania Co	6-26-35	26.40
Do	The Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co	6-24-35	175.50
Do	Pennsylvania Range Boiler Co	4-30-34	25.50
Do	Philadelphia Brewing Co	6-20-36	54.45
Do	Philadelphia Electric Co	3-29-35	408.00
Do	Harold Pitcairn	4-25-35	52.50
Do	Benjamin Rush	6-28-35	76.50
Do	W. B. Saunders Co	4- 9-34	27.00
Do	Theodore C. Sheaffer	3- 3-34	25.50
Do	Daniel J. Shern	9-13-34	25.50
Do	S. K. F. Industries	4-10-34	72.00
Do	Strawbridge & Clothier	4-25-34	82.50
Do	do	10-23-36	51.00
Do	do	11-18-36	127.50
Do	Sun Oil Co., Marcus Hook	8-19-36	198.00
Do	William H. Taylor	12-29-34	54.00
Do	The Chas. E. Tull Co	7-24-34	60.15
Do	do	7-24-34	16.00
Do	Wm. H. Wanamaker	6-15-34	25.50
Do	Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co.	5-26-33	30.00
Do	Westmoreland Coal Co	3- 3-34	76.50
Do	Whiting Paper Co	6-15-34	24.00
Do	The Wiltshire Realty Co	12-29-34	51.00
Phoenixville	Borough of Phoenixville	6-22-35	30.52
Pitcairn	Borough of Pitcairn	3-23-33	62.50
Pittsburgh	Cash sale to unknown purchaser	10- 3-36	104.40
Do	A. E. Allcroft	3- 6-35	1,270.50
Do	Allegheny County	4-29-33	120.00
Do	do	10-13-33	204.00
Do	Allegheny County	11-25-33	100.00
Do	do	4-30-34	153.00
Do	do	5-10-34	92.00
Do	do	6-15-34	3,261.00
Do	do	6-19-34	4,431.60
Do	do	6-20-34	75.00
Do	do	6-21-34	150.00
Do	do	6-30-34	9.35
Do	do	7- 2-34	1,230.00
Do	do	3-18-35	66.85
Do	do	5-25-35	480.00
Do	do	8-18-36	1,031.40
Do	do	8-18-36	570.00
Do	do	8-19-36	1,130.90
Do	do	9- 8-36	14.00
Do	Aluminum Co. of America	9-30-33	60.00
Do	do	8- 3-34	160.40
Do	do	1-29-35	24.00
Do	American Sheet & Tin Plate Co	10- 9-33	30.00
Do	do	10- 9-33	799.20
Do	do	6-15-34	821.90
Do	do	6-15-34	1,461.00
Do	do	6-12-34	1,256.60
Do	Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co	4-12-33	28.00
Do	do	12-10-34	240.00
Do	Alden H. Baum	2-10-37	377.40
Do	Bethlehem Steel Co	12- 3-35	6.00
Do	Harry Black, Star Commissary Employment Co.	12- 7-35	4.50
Do	do	8-12-36	16.20
Do	Harry Black	8-26-36	240.00
Do	Boggs & Buhl, Inc	4-10-36	112.00
Do	A. M. Byers Co	1-27-33	76.76
Do	do	10- 9-33	953.80
Do	Carnegie Institute of Technology	3- 9-33	58.00

List of sales of tear and sickening gas and gas equipment by the Federal Laboratories, Inc., from January 1933 to March 1937—Continued

Location	Receiver	Date	Amount
PENNSYLVANIA—Continued.			
Pittsburgh	Carnegie Steel Co	11-21-33	$72.00
Do	do	6- 7-34	751.20
Do	do	6- 7-34	639.26
Do	do	6- 7-34	265.63
Do	do	6- 7-34	1,297.24
Do	do	6- 7-34	810.80
Do	do	6- 7-34	751.20
Do	do	6-12-34	38.54
Do	Mr. John Elkins Knable, Carnegie Steel Co.	6-28-34	24.15
Do	do	4-15-35	24.15
Do	Central Industrial Service Co	4-26-34	353.70
Do	do	9-18-34	360.00
Do	Mr. Henry Chalfont	3- 6-33	65.50
Do	Crescent Brick Co., Pittsburgh, Penna	12- 7-34	60.00
Do	do	12- 8-34	60.00
Do	Mr. Dalzell, Grant Bldg	9-22-34	51.00
Do	Davison Coal & Coke Co	10-10-33	60.00
Do	Dravo Contracting Co	8-29-33	60.00
Do	Falk & Co	10- 9-33	91.50
Do	H. C. Frick Coal & Coke Co	7-31-33	798.00
Do	do	8-12-33	1,824.90
Do	do	8- 7-33	1,584.00
Do	do	10- 9-33	485.00
Do	do	6- 7-34	410.40
Do	H. C. Frick Coal & Coke Co	7-31-35	1,064.00
Do	Gulf Refining Co	3-15-34	149.00
Do	Haller Baking Co	4-24-36	108.00
Do	do	4-27-36	45.00
Do	do	5-21-36	99.00
Do	J. T. & A. Hamilton Co	7-28-34	26.20
Do	Hannon Transfer Co	12-10-34	25.80
Do	Harrison-Shields	12-10-34	25.50
Do	Harwick Coal & Coke Co	6-26-33	15.55
Do	Mr. J. A. Herman	2-23-33	30.81
Do	Hope Natural Gas Co	7-20-36	32.85
Do	Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation	9-28-33	545.80
Do	do	10- 9-33	310.20
Do	do	5-26-34	1,926.60
Do	do	5-31-34	1,326.17
Do	do	6-18-35	447.00
Do	J. Kenny Transfer Co	12-10-34	25.80
Do	Keystone Box Co	6-22-34	85.00
Do	John Klans	9-15-36	24.00
Do	Horace H. Lemon	10- 4-35	35.00
Do	Liberty Powder Co	6-12-34	556.57
Do	McClintic Marshall Corporation	10- 9-33	257.70
Do	do	10- 7-33	327.00
Do	Mr. Albert McMillen, care of Alex. Laughlin Co.	3- 9-33	67.00
Do	Moreland Coke Co	5-12-34	6.00
Do	Mr. P. H. Musser, Rieck-McJunkin	5- 3-35	44.50
Do	National Tube Co	3-15-33	34.50
Do	do	10-11-33	20.00
Do	do	6-15-34	105.60
Do	do	5-13-35	3,865.45
Do	do	6- 4-35	2,310.30
Do	The Neville Co	8-26-35	51.60
Do	C. A. Painter, Jr	11-23-35	28.50
Do	Pennsylvania National Guard	3-21-36	210.00
Do	Pennsylvania Railroad	8-14-33	149.65
Do	do	8-31-33	51.00
Do	do	8-31-33	108.00
Do	do	10-10-33	370.40
Do	do	5-11-34	109.50
Do	do	6- 6-34	1,313.55
Do	do	3-31-35	30.00
Do	do	3-31-35	525.60
Do	City of Pittsburgh	11-25-33	250.50
Do	do	4-30-34	211.00
Do	do	6-20-34	377.50
Do	Pittsburgh Coal Co	6-21-33	128.03
Do	Pittsburgh Press	5- 2-34	24.00
Do	Pittsburgh Steel Co	6- 7-34	502.90
Do	do	5-22-34	542.90
Do	Railway Audit & Inspection Co	1-31-34	112.50
Do	do	2- 6-34	5.40
Do	do	2-14-34	16.80

List of sales of tear and sickening gas and gas equipment by the Federal Laboratories, Inc., from January 1933 to March 1937—Continued

Location	Receiver	Date	Amount
PENNSYLVANIA—Continued.			
Pittsburgh	Railway Audit & Inspection Co	2-17-34	$39.90
Do	do	3-27-34	234.00
Do	do	4-25-35	26.35
Do	W. W. Groves, Railway Audit & Inspection Co.	9-10-35	97.70
Do	Richter & Co	3-28-33	117.50
Do	do	1- 9-34	25.50
Do	Wm. B. Scaife & Sons Co	11-30-35	207.10
Do	do	12- 6-35	15.00
Do	Shannopin Coal Co	7-27-33	135.95
Do	Spang Chalfant & Co	10-10-33	1,378.70
Do	do	10-10-33	128.80
Do	do	10-10-33	1,848.40
Do	do	10-10-33	1,453.75
Do	do	10-10-33	417.60
Do	do	10-30-36	54.10
Do	Standard Steel Spring Co	10-27-36	400.00
Do	G. E. Sutter	2-18-33	56.56
Do	Swift & Co	9-13-34	27.00
Do	Union Collieries Co	8- 7-33	45.10
Do	Union Railroad Co	10- 7-33	18.00
Do	do	10- 7-33	360.00
Do	do	10- 7-33	300.00
Do	do	10- 7-33	480.00
Do	do	10-10-33	742.80
Do	U. S. Coal & Coke Co	1-15-35	576.00
Do	Vesta Coal Co	7-27-33	198.90
Do	Vulcan Detinning	10-10-33	81.80
Do	Oswald Werner & Sons Co	9-25-33	29.50
Do	West Leechburg Steel Co	6-13-34	449.40
Pottsville	City of Pottsville	3-29-34	162.40
Do	do	6- 9-34	16.00
Radnor	Mrs. John T. Dorrance	4- 9-34	132.50
Do	do	12-24-34	49.50
Do	John P. Hollingsworth	2-21-34	51.00
Rankin	Bethlehem Steel Corporation (invoiced to Bethlehem Steel Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pa.).	4- 9-36	142.50
Reading	Berks County	10-20-36	282.63
Do	do	10-20-36	54.44
Do	Berkshire Knitting Mills	8- 7-33	61.50
Do	Textile Machine Works	8- 7-33	169.20
Do	do	7-19-34	42.30
Do	do	12-17-36	18.00
Ridley Park	Chester Pike Police Chiefs Association	9-15-36	205.50
Ridgway	Borough of Ridgway	4-23-34	12.71
Rosemont	W. L. Colket	2-13-34	31.50
Scottdale	H. C. Frick Coal & Coke Co. (billed to H. C. Frick Coal & Coke Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.).	6-12-33	96.00
Do	Frick Coal & Coke Co. (billed to Frick Coal & Coke Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.).	6-22-33	120.00
Do	H. C. Frick Coal & Coke Co. (billed to H. C. Frick Coal & Coke Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.).	7-19-33	308.27
Scranton	Hudson Coal Co	10-31-33	240.61
Do	do	10-10-33	277.85
Do	do	10-31-33	181.16
Do	Lackawanna County	11-10-33	207.71
Do	Penn Anthracite Coal Co	10-13-33	152.11
Do	do	10-18-33	60.00
Do	do	11-10-33	181.16
Do	Penn Anthracite Mining Co	9- 4-34	240.00
Do	Pittston Co	11-11-33	228.00
Selinsgrove	David Silks, Inc	9-15-34	6.00
Sewickley	Borough of Sewickley Heights	11-13-35	72.00
Sharon	Sharon Steel Hoop Co	10-10-33	315.60
Do	do	10-10-33	74.25
Do	do	6-13-34	337.80
Sharon Hill	City of Sharon Hill	9-26-34	36.43
Do	do	1-23-36	31.50
Shippensburg	Peerless Furniture Co	3-23-35	31.50
Smethport	McKean County	3-21-33	96.60
Somerset	Somerset County	9-30-33	228.76
Do	do	11-19-34	102.57
Springdale	Borough of Springdale	2-28-36	100.20
Sunbury	City of Sunbury	9-10-34	60.00
Swissvale	Union Switch & Signal Co	8- 3-36	46.90

List of sales of tear and sickening gas and gas equipment by the Federal Laboratories, Inc., from January 1933 to March 1937—Continued

Location	Receiver	Date	Amount
PENNSYLVANIA—Continued.			
Sygan	National Mining Co. (billed to National Mining Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.).	6-22-33	$60.00
Do	do	10-10-33	50.00
Tamaqua	City of Tamaqua	8- 7-33	48.54
Do	Borough of Tamaqua	3- 7-34	190.04
Union City	Union City Borough	12-26-33	29.60
Uniontown	Fayette County	4-17-33	96.00
Do	do	11- 2-33	2,603.40
Vandergrift	Borough of Vandergrift	6-15-34	443.00
Villa Nova	Geo. McFadden	6-30-34	52.00
Warren	Warren County	6-21-34	32.00
Do	do	4-11-36	45.01
Washington	Tygart Valley Glass Co	7-27-33	93.00
Do	Washington County	7-31-33	398.26
Do	do	10-10-33	450.00
Wayne	Mosley-Ballard, Inc	5-14-34	24.00
Do	Radnor Township	5-16-34	301.62
Do	do	6- 9-34	10.00
Waynesburg	County of Greene	8-17-36	197.61
Wellsboro	Tioga County, detective	4- 9-36	60.00
Do	do	4-16-36	40.00
West Chester	Borough of West Chester	1-14-35	80.96
West Homestead	City of West Homestead	4-29-36	4.00
West Pittsburgh	Garland Manufacturing Co	5-31-34	9.00
West Reading	Borough of Western Reading	10- 3-36	325.06
Do	do	3- 4-37	190.52
Wilkes-Barre	American Stores Co	1-17-34	1,236.30
Do	do	2- 3-34	427.50
Do	Lehigh Valley Coal Co	6-30-36	1,030.50
Do	Luzerne County	11-17-33	219.97
Do	do	9-26-34	120.83
Do	Stevens Coal Co	3- 4-35	547.09
Wilkinsburg	Borough of Wilkinsburg	3-28-33	60.00
Williamsport	Lycoming County	8-23-34	182.50
Do	do	8-24-34	143.27
Do	do	8-30-34	134.62
Do	do	9-17-34	78.63
Do	National Dyeing & Printing Co	9- 8-34	183.21
Do	do	9-10-34	18.00
Do	National Silk Dyeing & Printing Co	9-17-34	123.14
Do	City of Williamsport	9-13-34	63.55
Do	do	9-14-34	63.58
Do	Borough of South Williamsport	9-20-34	31.90
Windber	City of Windber	10-10-33	40.44
Wyomissing	Borough of Wyomissing	10- 6-36	132.83
Do	do	3- 4-37	236.50
York	Mr. Charles I. Laucks	4-26-33	40.12
Youngwood	Mr. John A. Robertshaw	2-23-33	37.37
RHODE ISLAND			22,588.28
Bristol	Collins & Airkman Corporation	9-12-34	54.00
Do	Herreshoff Manufacturing Co	7-28-34	25.50
Do	do	8- 4-34	54.00
Do	Mount Hope Bridge Corporation	7-28-34	26.50
Coventry	Town of Coventry	9-21-34	144.00
Lincoln	Rhode Island State Police	6- 8-36	450.00
Newport	Robert D. L. Gardner	7-27-34	26.50
Do	C. Oliver O'Donnell	8-14-34	51.00
Do	Verner Reed	9-11-34	51.00
Do	Archibald Van Beuren	8-14-34	51.00
Do	William H. Vanderbilt	7-27-34	156.00
North Smithfield	Town of North Smithfield	10-31-34	228.00
Pawtucket	Joseph L. Kelley	7-31-34	3.80
Providence	Brink's, Inc	2- 4-36	79.23
Do	A. W. Lewis	10-16-34	51.00
Do	City of Providence	3-22-33	289.69
Do	do	3-27-34	60.81
Do	do	8-27-34	121.02
Do	do	8-30-34	301.87
Do	do	8-31-34	240.00
Do	do	9- 7-34	382.49
Do	do	9-13-34	275.24
Do	do	9-14-34	4,156.91
Do	State of Rhode Island National Guard	9-15-34	1,488.00
Do	do	9-15-34	915.00
Do	do	9-15-34	2,832.00
Do	do	9-21-34	4,243.20
Do	do	9-21-34	480.00
Do	do	9-21-34	513.00

List of sales of tear and sickening gas and gas equipment by the Federal Laboratories, Inc., from January 1933 to March 1937—Continued

Location	Receiver	Date	Amount
RHODE ISLAND—Continued.			
Providence	State of Rhode Island, Department of State Police.	8-21-34	$301.61
Do	do	9-15-34	525.00
Do	do	9-15-34	505.00
Do	do	9-15-34	180.00
Do	Howard Sturges	1-24-35	49.50
Slatersville	Town of Slatersville	9-15-34	240.00
Wakefield	M. P. Homans	8-15-34	25.50
Do	Arthur H. W. Lewis	8-15-34	99.00
Do	do	8-15-34	49.50
Warren	Town of Warren	9-15-34	120.00
West Warwick	Interlaken Mills	9-14-34	19.80
Do	City of West Warwick	3- 9-37	133.10
Woonsocket	City of Woonsocket	2- 3-34	105.94
Do	do	3-27-34	30.57
Do	do	9-15-34	684.00
Do	do	9-17-34	1,760.00
SOUTH CAROLINA			1,713.38
Anderson	City of Anderson	8-21-34	18.56
Bennettsville	City of Bennettsville	4-21-34	32.01
Camden	Hermitage Cotton Mills	10-13-34	45.11
Central	Town of Central	9-12-34	18.00
Charleston	City of Charleston	8-20-33	48.70
Do	Charleston County	4-30-34	31.50
Cheraw	City of Cheraw	8-24-34	16.54
Chester	Springs Cotton Mills	9-10-34	128.00
Columbia	City of Columbia	9-17-34	18.56
Do	State of South Carolina	8-31-33	54.56
Easley	City of Easley	9- 6-34	163.00
Fountain Inn	Woodside Cotton Mills	9-22-34	20.25
Gaffney	Cherokee County	12-14-33	73.20
Greenville	Greenville County	10-30-34	205.95
Do	do	8-12-35	55.83
Do	City of Greenwood	9-15-34	162.97
Do	Town of Greenwood	6- 4-36	44.00
Do	Greenwood Cotton Mills	9-27-34	126.30
Kingstree	Williamsburg County	6-13-34	16.60
Newberry	Newberry County	6-15-34	97.83
Simpsonville	Woodside Cotton Mills	9-22-34	20.29
Spartanburg	Crescent Mfg. Co	9-11-34	15.84
Do	Spartanburg County	6-15-34	22.44
Taylors	Southern Bleachery, Inc	9-20-34	13.20
Union	Union County	9-28-36	244.34
Ware Shoals	Ware Shoals Mfg. Co	6-29-34	19.80
SOUTH DAKOTA			2,979.37
Aberdeen	Brown County	1-15-35	100.31
Alexandria	Hanson County	3-19-35	27.00
Belle Fourche	City of Belle Fourche	7-26-34	32.08
Britton	Marshall County	3-21-34	64.86
Canton	City of Canton	11- 3-34	54.77
De Smet	Kingsbury County	4-17-35	10.00
Mitchell	Davison County	7-24-33	65.88
Rapid City	City of Rapid City	7-31-34	201.58
Sioux Falls	John Morrell Co	6-22-34	225.54
Do	do	6-27-34	138.60
Do	do	7-10-34	72.00
Do	City of Sioux Falls	1-27-34	40.63
Do	do	10- 8-35	22.00
Do	do	4-11-36	188.00
Do	do	4-13-36	1,540.04
Do	do	4-17-36	135.00
Sturgis	City of Sturgis	9-18-34	26.08
Yankton	Yankton County	6-16-33	35.00
TENNESSEE			6,27.05
Alcoa	City of Alcoa	6-23-34	211.65
Bristol	City of Bristol	8-24-34	115.00
Chattanooga	City of Chattanooga	9-14-34	96.00
Do	Mills & Lupton Supply Co	12-18-34	40.00
Cleveland	City of Cleveland	8-21-34	411.16
Elizabethton	B. P. Curtiss, American Glanztoff Corporation.	12-10-33	935.00
Do	do	1-27-34	80.00
Greenville	City of Greenville	3-30-34	54.69

List of sales of tear and sickening gas and gas equipment by the Federal Laboratories, Inc., from January 1933 to March 1937—Continued

Location	Receiver	Date	Amount
TENNESSEE—Continued.			
Harriman	Roane Co	1-25-34	$103.00
Do	do	2- 9-34	120.00
Do	do	2-13-34	49.00
Do	do	2-28-35	192.00
Jefferson City	Jefferson City	10- 5-34	28.97
Johnson City	City of Johnson City	3-31-34	295.29
Jonesboro	Washington County	2-15-35	72.72
Kingsport	Sullivan County	9-12-34	7.50
Do	City of Kingsport	9-15-34	115.20
Do	Sullivan County	9-15-34	109.80
Knoxville	H. M. Davis	11- 9-36	44.00
Do	City of Knoxville	4- 9-34	145.12
Memphis	Fox-Pelletier International Detective Agency, Inc.	2-20-36	7.70
Do	H. D. Minor, Illinois Central System	5- 3-34	15.00
Do	City of Memphis	3-23-36	449.41
Do	Shelby Co	3-26-36	186.00
Nashville	Fentress Coal & Coke Co	10-28-35	224.70
Do	M. M. Whitaker	9-10-34	87.30
Do	Nashville Coal Co	11- 7-35	166.50
Do	J. O. Potter	10-18-35	235.95
Do	Werthan Bag Corporation	11- 5-34	872.40
Newbern	Eugene H. Hilliard	6-28-34	10.40
Rockwood	Rockwood Hosiery Mills	4-14-36	442.00
Shelbyville	Town of Shelbyville	9-13-34	18.48
Do	City of Shelbyville	3- 7-36	328.11
			7,914.96
TEXAS			
Abilene	City of Abilene	2-27-34	85.45
Amarillo	Potter County	4-28-34	30.81
Austin	City of Austin	10-16-33	91.63
Beaumont	Jefferson County	10-11-35	57.13
Big Spring	City of Big Spring	4-14-36	40.90
Borger	City of Borger	5-31-34	132.60
Breckenridge	American Glycerin Co	6-29-36	12.00
Bryan	City of Bryan	2-23-34	92.88
Cisco	American Glycerin Co	1-10-34	10.62
Cleburne	City of Cleburne	8- 7-34	34.80
Conroe	Montgomery County	12- 1-33	111.00
Corpus Christi	County of Corpus Christi	7-27-35	27.20
Dallas	Capt. T. R. Garretson	11-20-33	52.50
Do	City of Dallas	1-15-35	636.00
Do	Dallas County	3-15-33	121.58
Eastland	City of Eastland	2-26-35	58.38
El Paso	City of El Paso	2-29-36	179.17
Do	El Paso County	4-12-34	133.47
Do	do	7-23-35	33.94
Do	do	8- 5-35	89.65
Do	El Paso Electric Co	3-12-36	167.36
Do	do	3-13-36	50.00
Do	do	3-14-36	60.00
Do	do	3-16-36	75.50
Do	Jay L. Harman	3-14-36	54.00
Do	Don Thompson, Inc	2-22-35	27.00
Fort Worth	City of Fort Worth	9-13-33	97.50
Do	do	4- 2-34	54.00
Do	Wolf & Klar	8-29-33	137.74
Do	do	10-16-33	127.50
Do	do	10-18-33	102.00
Do	do	3-27-34	117.00
Houston	City of Houston	4- 3-33	62.00
Do	do	4-18-33	62.00
Do	do	7-17-33	229.87
Do	Police department	12-31-36	268.65
Do	Republic Oil Refining Co	6-14-35	85.50
Midland	Midland County	4-11-34	129.64
Mineral Wells	City of Mineral Wells	1-10-34	24.73
Orange	City of Orange	11-23-35	63.00
Plainview	City of Plainview	10-30-34	30.94
Port Arthur	Great Lakes Coal & Coke Co	11-29-35	20.00
Do	Gulf Refining Co	11-15-35	1,181.47
Do	Texas Co	10-26-35	1,521.00
Do	do	10-28-35	115.50
Richmond	Fort Bend County	4-10-35	133.05
San Antonio	City of San Antonio	5-23-34	210.87
Stanton	American Glycerin Co	6-22-36	12.00
Stratford	City of Stratford	12-14-34	47.25

List of sales of tear and sickening gas and gas equipment by the Federal Laboratories, Inc., from January 1933 to March 1937—Continued

Location	Receiver	Date	Amount
TEXAS—Continued.			
Sweetwater	City of Sweetwater	3- 5-35	$227.38
Texas City	Republic Oil Refining Co	12-10-35	130.50
Victoria	Victoria County	7-17-34	76.80
Waco	McLennan County	3-24-33	34.57
Do	do	4-16-34	146.93
			1,415.48
UTAH			
Ogden City	Weber County	1- 8-36	62.62
Do	do	1-23-36	9.39
Do	do	4-14-36	54.85
Provo	Utah County	3- 4-33	123.00
Salt Lake City	Morning Milk Co	12-22-36	54.85
Do	City of Salt Lake City	1-29-35	158.63
Do	Salt Lake County	1-19-33	204.93
Do	do	12-20-33	68.85
Do	State of Utah	9-19-33	24.59
Do	do	8-16-34	525.00
Do	do	12-15-36	158.77
			495.98
VERMONT			
Burlington	City of Burlington	10- 1-34	78.00
Do	do	10- 6-36	149.49
Montpelier	City of Montpelier	8- 5-36	16.08
Do	Lawrence C. Jones, attorney general	4-10-33	82.86
Do	Washington County	4-26-33	105.97
Do	do	4-29-33	27.58
St. Johnsbury	Village of St. Johnsbury	9- 8-36	34.00
West Rutland	Marble Co	6- 9-36	2.00
			2,382.92
VIRGINIA			
Alexandria	City of Alexandria	5-12-33	140.37
Appalachia	Central Supply Co	8-16-33	120.00
Bristol	City of Bristol	11-24-34	99.99
Charlottesville	City of Charlottesville	3-31-34	140.42
Do	do	3- 6-37	115.50
Covington	Town of Covington	1-18-34	63.09
Do	Alleghany County	8-28-34	72.75
Do	do	8-31-34	108.79
Danville	Dan River Cotton Mills	3-31-34	85.50
Do	City of Danville	6-22-35	59.72
Fredericksburg	City of Fredericksburg	7-18-35	192.34
Harrisonburg	City of Harrisonburg	2-20-34	206.00
Hopewell	City of Hopewell	12- 5-33	28.51
Do	do	7- 9-34	30.58
Do	do	5- 6-35	20.55
Luray	Town of Luray	3- 7-35	10.40
Do	Page County	4- 4-35	104.33
Newport News	Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Co. (billed to Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Co., New York, N. Y.).	12-16-35	175.20
Petersburg	City of Petersburg	8- 7-34	101.89
Richmond	Brink's, Inc	6-15-36	39.05
Roanoke	James E. Hill	1-31-34	27.00
Do	City of Roanoke	2-21-34	120.98
Do	do	7- 7-34	120.91
Salem	Town of Salem	3-15-35	51.64
Staunton	Augusta County	6- 7-34	27.41
Waynesboro	Du Pont Rayon Co. (billed to E. I. du Pont de Nemours, Wilmington, Del.).	11-12-34	57.00
Do	Town of Waynesboro	11-21-33	63.00
			4,786.16
WASHINGTON			
Asotin	Asotin County	5-14-35	31.20
Astoria	City of Astoria	5-24-35	67.50
Centralia	City of Centralia	10-26-33	31.22
Davenport	Lincoln County	5-14-35	23.53
Du Pont	E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. (billed to E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. Wilmington, Del.).	11-14-34	82.52
Longview	Long-Bell Lumber Sales Corporation	7- 9-35	61.20
Do	do	7-10-35	165.90
Do	Long-Bell Lumber Sales Corporation, purchasing department.	7-18-35	39.60

List of sales of tear and sickening gas and gas equipment by the Federal Laboratories, Inc., from January 1933 to March 1937—Continued

Location	Receiver	Date	Amount
WASHINGTON—Continued.			
Seattle	American Mail Line, Ltd	6-29-36	$25.50
Do	King County	3-25-35	176.00
Do	do	3-26-35	128.50
Do	do	3-26-35	382.55
Do	Sanderson Safety Supply Co	5-31-34	182.40
Do	City of Seattle, paid by chamber of commerce.	7-18-34	312.00
Do	do	7-19-34	750.00
Do	do	7-20-34	848.00
Do	do	7-20-34	217.50
Tacoma	Emergency Citizens' League, chamber of commerce.	7- 6-34	384.00
Do	City of Tacoma, paid by Tacoma chamber of commerce.	6-27-34	588.00
Vancouver	City of Vancouver	1-13-36	257.89
Yakima	City of Yakima	8-31-33	31.15
			15,629.52
WEST VIRGINIA			
Belle	E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co	6-13-35	76.50
Do	E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. (billed to E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.).	9-27-36	81.00
Charleston	Kanawha County	10-20-34	90.73
Do	State of West Virginia	12-18-36	372.82
Davis	do	5-23-35	121.00
Fairmont	Consolidation Coal Co	4-18-34	59.40
Do	Federal Coal & Coke Co. (invoice to Federal Coal & Coke Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.).	7-28-33	56.00
Do	do	8- 8-33	433.66
Do	Koppers Coal & Transportation Co	4-10-35	9.38
Do	Marion County	5- 8-33	99.60
Do	do	5-10-33	90.00
Fayetteville	Fayette County	7-24-33	30.44
Do	do	10-31-35	33.50
Gary	United States Coal & Coke Co. (billed to H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.).	7-21-33	130.70
Do	United States Coal & Coke Co. (billed to H. C. Frick Coal & Coke Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.).	7-31-33	228.00
Do	United States Coal & Coke Co. (billed to United States Coal & Coke Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.).	8-22-33	503.18
Do	do	10-12-33	50.35
Hollidays Cove	City of Hollidays Cove	10-19-33	60.00
Martinsburg	City of Martinsburg	3-28-36	70.50
Do	West Virginia State police	6-16-34	150.00
Morgantown	Monongalia County	5-26-33	45.43
New Cumberland	Hancock County	4-24-33	53.39
Do	do	10- 9-33	60.00
Do	do	10-23-33	24.43
New Martinsville	Wetzel County	1-25-35	31.89
Parkersburg	Ames Baldwin Wyoming Co	7-24-34	500.00
Do	do	8- 6-34	105.60
Price Hill	Price Hill Colliery Co	9- 5-33	13.10
Weirton	Weirton Improvement Co	1-31-34	856.20
Do	Weirton Steel Co. (invoiced as "Special services rendered").	10-12-33	360.00
Do	do	10-12-33	1,506.70
Do	do	10-12-33	61.01
Do	do	10-12-33	60.00
Do	do	10-12-33	480.00
Do	do	10-12-33	516.45
Do	do	10-12-33	457.50
Do	do	10-12-33	187.79
Do	do	10-12-33	360.00
Do	do	10-13-33	782.00
Do	do	10-14-33	36.00
Do	do	10-17-33	55.30
Do	do	12-21-33	328.50
Do	do	4-25-34	64.85
Do	Weirton Steel Co., Weirton, W. Va. (invoice to F. M. Hesse, Pittsburgh, Pa.).	5-25-34	913.59
Do	do	5-25-34	842.40
Do	do	5-29-34	746.25
Do	do	6- 8-34	702.00
Do	do	6- 9-34	771.18

List of sales of tear and sickening gas and gas equipment by the Federal Laboratories, Inc., from January 1933 to March 1937—Continued

Location	Receiver	Date	Amount
WEST VIRGINIA—Continued.			
Weirton	Weirton Steel Co., Weirton, W. Va. (invoice to F. M. Hesse, Pittsburgh, Pa.).	6-11-34	$1,222.00
Do	do	6-14-34	31.95
Do	do	6-14-34	436.50
Wheeling	Consumers Mining Co	8- 7-33	120.00
Do	Wheeling Steel Corporation	10- 6-33	12.37
Do	do	10-24-34	18.38
			19,498.26
WISCONSIN			
Beloit	City of Beloit	11- 7-33	46.38
Brown County	Brown County	5-10-34	680.00
Chippewa Falls	Chippewa County	6-17-35	120.00
Darlington	Lafayette County	3- 5-37	52.30
Eau Claire	City of Eau Claire	3-23-33	86.98
Do	Police department	11- 7-33	54.91
Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac County	3-31-33	62.84
Germantown	Badger Milk Products Co	3-16-33	20.00
Green Bay	Brown County	5-18-34	181.40
Hurley	Iron County	8- 7-34	162.70
Do	do	5-15-35	72.83
Janesville	Chevrolet Motor Car Co	2-22-35	721.00
Do	City of Janesville	8- 7-33	44.64
Jefferson	Jefferson County	3-15-33	49.80
Juneau	Dodge County	5-15-33	416.86
Kenosha	Allen A. Co	9-24-34	188.88
Kohler	Frank G. Brotz	7-17-34	1,069.60
Do	do	7-23-34	773.10
Do	Village of Kohler	6-30-34	16.46
Do	do	7- 3-34	60.00
Do	do	8- 1-34	1,200.00
Do	do	8- 1-34	1,336.50
Do	do	8- 4-34	400.00
Do	do	8- 9-34	162.50
Do	do	8- 9-34	615.00
Do	do	8-13-34	270.00
Ladysmith	Rush County	9- 5-34	20.17
La Crosse	La Crosse County	3-14-35	28.57
Madison	City of Madison	5- 5-34	92.44
Do	do	5- 9-36	30.61
Do	State of Wisconsin	5-16-33	516.75
Do	do	4-18-35	75.88
Do	do	5-22-36	89.72
Manitowoc	City of Manitowoc	4-26-33	24.59
Do	White House Milk Co. (billed to Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Chicago, Ill.).	2-28-33	175.03
Do	White House Milk Co	5- 4-33	60.80
Merrill	Lincoln County	5- 4-33	41.65
Milwaukee	City of Milwaukee	5-20-33	228.00
Do	do	4-28-34	60.00
Do	do	4-28-34	205.75
Do	do	5-16-34	24.00
Do	do	7- 3-34	450.00
Do	do	10- 3-34	176.46
Do	Milwaukee County	5-19-33	60.00
Do	do	11- 7-33	122.00
Do	do	7- 3-34	264.00
Do	do	7- 3-34	288.00
Do	Milwaukee Electric Railway & Light Co	12- 2-33	100.00
Do	do	6-25-34	1,290.00
Do	Village of Shorewood	6-26-34	18.43
Do	do	6-29-34	30.00
Phillips	Price County	6- 9-34	104.45
Racine	Horlocks M M Corporation	7-10-34	120.00
Do	do	8-13-34	51.60
Do	City of Racine	1-14-35	357.26
Do	do	1-25-35	100.00
Do	Racine County	5-13-33	36.45
Do	do	11- 6-33	905.04
Rice Lake	City of Rice Lake	8- 4-35	9.46
Sheboygan	Sheboygan County	10-30-33	100.00
Do	do	8- 6-34	1,128.00
Do	do	8- 6-34	15.00
Superior	Douglas County	12-12-33	73.04
Watertown	City of Watertown	8-10-35	193.99
Do	do	8-15-35	441.59

List of sales of tear and sickening gas and gas equipment by the Federal Laboratories, Inc., from January 1933 to March 1937—Continued

Location	Receiver	Date	Amount
WISCONSIN—Continued.			
Waukesha	Waukesha County	5-16-33	$252.49
Do	do	5-17-33	250.80
Do	do	5-19-33	245.10
Do	do	11- 4-33	264.00
Do	do	11- 7-33	152.00
Do	City of Wausau	5-16-34	196.43
West Bend	Washington County	2-24-33	38.03
Whitehall	Trempealeau County	5-11-33	120.00
			2,128.21
WYOMING			
Casper	City of Casper	10- 9-34	225.54
Do	Natrona County	3-31-34	223.17
Do	do	7-18-34	562.70
Do	do	11- 6-34	867.00
Do	do	11-19-34	36.00
Cheyenne	Laramie County	7-18-36	60.00
Laramie	Albany County	9-12-34	32.28
Green River	Sweetwater County	6-12-33	121.52

EXHIBIT 3573

Total domestic sales of Federal Laboratories, Inc., by months, 1934–36, compiled from sales ledgers of the company

	Amount
1934	
January	$21,665.95
February	29,707.68
March	45,908.62
April	60,721.65
May	71,345.33
June	120,712.83
July	80,847.54
August	47,448.02
September	113,748.53
October	33,889.49
November	21,017.17
December	18,519.19
Total	665,531.99
1935	
January	26,691.36
February	27,461.75
March	45,232.11
April	49,584.00
May	64,411.43
June	39,739.32
July	29,359.53
August	$23,326.57
September	38,397.99
October	41,179.20
November	49,749.57
December	69,237.01
Total	504,369.84
1936	
January	17,959.65
February	19,839.44
March	40,470.67
April	32,024.68
May	37,122.45
June	50,885.02
July	44,613.46
August	41,758.09
September	36,134.32
October	27,268.14
November	30,515.54
December	52,779.13
Total	431,370.59

LOS ANGELES, CALIF., STREET CAR STRIKE—PRIVATE COMPANY PAID FOR GAS SHIPPED TO POLICE [1]

EXHIBIT 3574

NOVEMBER 19, 1934.

Mr. B. H. BARKER,[2]
185 Forty-First St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

MY DEAR MR. BARKER: Arrived in San Francisco this morning after spending a very interesting week in Los Angeles. Was surprised to learn from Willard Forsythe that Myron Guerney had left for Washington, D. C. last Wednesday to accept a position in the Department of Justice. Of course I am most happy for his sake, but I certainly will miss him.

I enclose a letter from the Sheriff's office of Los Angeles County, which is the end of the Keith-Scott machine gun story. Please have the gun delivered to the Sheriff's office care of Captain Brooks and charge the cost of the compensator to my account. I certainly am glad that we have cleaned this up at last.

Upon my arrival in Los Angeles last week, Jimmy [3] and I started in to find out as much as we could about the prospective car-strike. He obtained an interview with the vice-president of the Los Angeles Railway, who in turn introduced him to the man in charge of protection of the company's property. They said they anticipated trouble and asked us to make recommendations accordingly. In view of the past situation of receiving orders and not being able to secure permits, I immediately went to the Sheriff's office and they agreed to approve any permits that we might need and were very much pleased with the idea of the Railway Company buying their own equipment. This left the Los Angeles Police Department, under Chief Davis, who, according to Donald, during the recent trouble turned down all permits, and as I told you before you left Los Angeles all equipment purchased from us by private companies had been donated to the Los Angeles Police Department. However, I was determined to break down the resistance that has been detrimental to us during the past year. I called on Chief Davis—fortified with the following ammunition: the knowledge of his fight against Communism and the fact that he likes to shoot. After talking to him some twenty minutes on these two subjects, I found that I had accomplished my purpose and shifted the conservation to training of his men in gas and machine gun equipment and the fact that I wanted to sell equipment to the Los Angeles Railway Company. Imagine my surprise when he said that he would not only be glad to approve the permits but would detail his Captain Hinds to confer with them and make recommendations that would help our cause. He asked me to come the day after Thanksgiving and give a talk and demonstration to all his assembled commissioned officers on our equipment. He further promised that in the future that in any way he could be of service to us, we were to call upon him. I feel that this is almost as important a victory as the San Francisco affair, as it means absolutely clear sailing as far as sales work in Southern California is concerned.

I anticipate that the strike will break sometime this week and will keep you posted on the situation. Jimmy has everything well in hand and I think we can count on a fine piece of business.

Jimmy has been doing well for himself by selling a riot gun to Paramount Studios, lining up a nice sale with a bank which will be consummated today, and from a call he and I made on the Chief of Police of Pasadena I believe will net another nice sale for him. I will write a letter tomorrow to Mr. Young, giving him the final dope on the South American situation and will send a copy to you.

The situation with Donald is practically cleared up and I expect a letter from Loren Myers giving me the final details shortly.

Will write you tomorrow giving you my immediate plans as to car, office, etc.

Best regards,

J. M. ROUSH.[4]

JMR:AZ
Encl.

[1] See also exhibit 3581–3590, pp. 6999–7008.
[2] Vice president of Federal Laboratories. See testimony in pt. 7, pp. 2416 ff, 2433 ff, 2437, 2440, 2449 ff, 2456 ff, 2470 ff, 2475, 2479, 2483 ff, 2504 ff.
[3] George F. (Jimmy) Cake, Federal Laboratories salesman.
[4] Joseph M. Roush, Federal Laboratories salesman. See exhibits 3708 and 3712, pp. 7092–7100 and 7111–7184.

EXHIBIT 3575

[Copy]

NOVEMBER 23, 1934.

Mr. GEO. F. CAKE,
c/o Metropolitan Warehouse, 1350 E. 6th Street, Los Angeles, Calif.

DEAR JIMMIE: Thanks for your very splendid November 17th report. The order you sent in has been placed for immediate attention—I imagine it has already been shipped. Half of the commission involved in your 25% and, will be made out and sent you immediately, as we are opening up an account to handle direct such business as you send in, and I am sure we will function nicely, as far as you and Joe are concerned.

I had hoped maybe today, to pick up your order from Los Angeles Railway. I am sure you will let no effort on your part be spared, to bring this to a head.

We are sending you, under separate cover, 150 of the new Federal gas folders, and some Federal stationery, 100 sheets, which will, I hope, carry you along while you are getting under headway. In writing the plant, I would suggest using plain paper, rather than the Federal stationery, as it is much less expensive, and you will want this for your direct contacts with people, when you have to write them. We have just sent Joe 200 of the Red Network books—that's an awful lot of them, and inasmuch as he will get them at the lowest possible cost, I am suggesting that you pick one up from his shipment. Our supply here has been practically exhausted. We are possibly going to buy some more soon. However, Joe's supply should be with him long before we can get some in to ship you. If you can't get it this way, advise us.

I hope to have the Beverly Hills situation in hand. I have written you again on it today, everything we can possibly do, has been given you, they should certainly buy the R. C. A. Victor equipment, and you are just going to have to hang on there until you are literally kicked out, or they eventually give you the order.

Will you kindly have Joe specify where he wants the Meilink Delayed Lock Safe shipped? I don't want to send two out to the West Coast, but certainly will send one as soon as you tell me what you want out there, and where you want it delivered. With this information in our hands, and Joe's official order, we will proceed.

Yours very truly,

FEDERAL LABORATORIES, INC.,
——— ———, *Vice President.*

B. H. BARKER: H
c c for Roush

EXHIBIT 3576

DECEMBER 6, 1934.

Mr. C. S. MORRILL,
Chief, Division of Criminal Identification and Investigations,
Sacramento, Calif.

DEAR MR. MORRILL: Enclosed, please find application for tear gas permit from one Arthur N. Sweet, Auburn, Calif.

Until I have a reply from you on this matter I will withhold delivery of Tear Gas Protect-O Pen to the above party.

As you know, the Los Angeles Police Dep't. is using tear gas during the present street car strike with fine results. However, a question has arisen in my mind which I would like you to answer for me. Two gas orders have been placed with me by the local street railway company, but delivery in both instances was made to the police dep't. At no time have any members or employees of the car company had in their possession any tear gas. Therefore, I assumed it would not be necessary for the car company to take out a permit. Is my assumption correct?

In order that your records will be correct, I will give you my new address. It is: 1471 Reeves Street, Los Angeles, California. Phone: OXford 2941.

With Best wishes, I remain,

Very truly yours,

GEO. F. CAKE.

P. S. I should have mentioned that the above address is my residence and not the office.

G. F. C.

EXHIBIT 3577

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

DEPARTMENT OF PENOLOGY

DIVISION OF CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION AND INVESTIGATION

C. S. Morrill, chief of division

SACRAMENTO, *December 18, 1934.*

GEORGE F. CAKE,
1350 East Sixth Street, Los Angeles, Calijornia.

DEAR SIR: We are enclosing a tear gas permit for Arthur N. Sweet, of Auburn, California.

As long as actual delivery of tear gas supplies is made to a police department or sheriff's office for use in general preservation of the public peace, we do not believe that it is improper for a private corporation to supply the funds with which payment is made.

A permit application of Harry A. Jackson of the National Broadcasting Company was forwarded to this office with a notation from the sheriff's office that there would be no endorsement by the sheriff. Therefore, his application cannot be considered.

Very truly yours,

C. S. MORRILL, *Chief of Division.*

FAK:GN
Encl.

EXHIBIT 3578

[Copy]

DEC. 8, 1934.

DEAR JOE:[1] Please excuse the long delay in writing you, but so many things have taken up all my spare time that I have simply found it impossible to write. However, I will try and make up for it by telling you all the news in one letter. Here goes.

First look at the enclosed clipping from the Daily News. Isn't it a pip? Please note that Art is the villain in the story. They tried to get in touch with me for a couple of days, but I was out, so missed them. Please note the prices quoted. They certainly balled that up. Here's how they got on to the fact that the car company was paying the bills and also how they obtained the prices. They called Art up and asked him how much gas was. They told him they were the Daily News and Art figuring they might be going to have some labor trouble answered their questions. They asked for the price of the Jumbo Grenade and also the Short Range Shell. Art answered all their questions. It was a dumb thing for him to do, especially to the Daily News, but he thought he was doing the right thing alright. They also got his name and initials. How they verified the fact that the car company was paying the bill was by asking Art if this was the same make gas that the car company bought for the use of the police dep't. Art answered it was. So they had all they wanted to know.

I believe it would be better from now on if Art only quoted police dep'ts and none others. I shall tell him this tomorrow. Of course, I can't see just what the hell difference it does make if the fact that the car company is paying the bill is known. But you know that Manchester Boddy of the News is Communistic in thought. Chief Davis gave me all the dope on him yesterday. He also is a leader in the Civil Liberties Union. So of course he would play the use of gas up in as unfavorable a light as possible.

I saw Chief Davis as soon after I saw this article as I could. He was plenty peeved at the News and wants me to see the editors of both the Times and Examiner about an editorial giving the true facts of how gas is the modern way to combat mobs and saves injuries, etc. Davis is quite sold on gas, and especially

[1] Joseph M. Roush, Federal Laboratories salesman.

Federal. He also gave me a list of prominent citizens he wanted me to see about this article in the News. President of the Merchants and Manufacturers Ass'n., secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, and a couple of others. He said they are all back of him 100% in the use of gas in the downtown areas when necessary. I am to see them tomorrow. These contacts will all help, especially when at the instigation of the chief.

The worst of the whole thing is that I had my third order all set to go through the car company when that same day this article appeared. Of course, it blocked my order from that angle, but Cap't. Hilf told me to see the chief right away and gave me to understand that the chief would order some at once. I saw the chief and he told me to have Inspector Gifford make out a requisition on what was needed and he would put it through. I did, and this is what I have coming: 48 only Jumbo grenades, 42 Short Range Shells and 14 extra bouchons. It seems they have some small standard grenades left over from the longshoreman's strike, but have lost the bouchons. I am going to sell them 14 of the bouchons taken off the Jumbo's when I replaced them with the quick-firing bouchons. I don't know the price of them, but the factory can price them on the invoice. The whole order will amount to about $712.00 plus the price of the bouchons. It should total about $735.00 including taxes and all. The chief has put his request before the city council already and I expect I will get their order about Monday or Tuesday. So, I won't lose the order after all.

I obtained a small order from Inglewood for 12 only 12 ga. shot-gun shells. I still have a good chance of disposing of a Tommie there. I have a demonstration coming up soon.

The radio inquiry from Calexico was not so hot. They wanted something for around $150.00! Said they were quoted that by a local man. When they found out that our set would run about $1400.00 they almost fainted. However, I saw the chief too, and also went over to Mexicali and saw what they call the commadante. He couldn't speak English, so we had an interpreter. I left him catalogues, etc. The earliest way to get up to El Centro from there was by Train at 3 o'clock. As I was all through by 11:30 I had to wait all that time. In El Centro I saw Chief Oswalt, his brother Cap't. Oswalt of the Highway Patrol and the present sheriff. They have a new sheriff coming in so could do nothing with the county now. However, I will have to get back down there in a couple of weeks. Chief Oswalt is going to need some things, as will the chief at Brawley. Cap't. Oswalt said he would have the new sheriff stock up on gas as soon as he gets in as this year the Highway Patrol are going to leave it up to the sheriff more than last year. What I believe would be the thing for me to do is to put on a little demonstration and have all those valley towns represented. In this way I will be able to get to them all at once. I think I will do this as soon as possible.

I had expressed to you yesterday 30 Red Network books. I also delivered to the Jr. Chamber of Commerce, as per the chief's request 150 of the same books. He will receive them through the above mentioned organization.

Cap't. Hossack told me that MacCarty was in and told him that Lake Erie Company was getting an injunction out against Federal on the new instantaneous bouchon. Hossack told him that he didn't care what they did and made MacCarty take those gas guns away with him. He also told MacCarty that they were going to use Federal Gas in the future. Much to MacCarty's chagrin.

My stock here at present is alright, I guess. The monthly inventory has not as yet come out, and when it does will have a copy sent you. On checking some mail I hadn't opened I find the report there. I am enclosing it. I am also enclosing some other mail received by me at the warehouse.

I received a call from Inspector Hawtrey yesterday and he said that he wanted the gas demonstration to be given at the pistol range Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock. He has called all departments the chief wanted represented and the date is definite. I see no reason why I can't make it a successful affair. If you are going to be here at that time anyway so much the better, but believe I can do a good job. Not that I wouldn't prefer to have you here, but I hate to see you lose the time and go to so much travelling expense. If you have any suggestions you believe I should have get them to me before Tuesday morning.

Have you a car yet? I see where the new Plymouth is out and it is pretty snazzy looking.

What did you find out about my golf clubs? If you haven't seen about them, will you do so and let me know as I would hate to lose about $150.00 worth of clubs for only $10.00.

Have seen Loren, but he doesn't seem to have much on his mind. I get in there as often as I can. The other day there was a mob on the corner of 8th and Hill on which they used gas. Loren got to see it all out his window. A lot of the gas got into the May Co., raising hell with the customers and clerks.

Well Joe, guess this just about covers all I can think of at the present time. I will write oftener from now on. Are you still at the Durant?

Give my regards to Lt. Rich Willard and Pete, Sgt. and Mrs. MacInerney.

Lots o' luck to yourself,

(Signed) JIM.[1]

SALES REPORT

EXHIBIT 3579

LOS ANGELES, CALIF., *May 15, 1934.*

FEDERAL LABORATORIES INC. REPORT

STATE HOSPITAL, MENDOCINO, CALIF.

Mendocino is the State Hospital for the ciminally insane in California. Received an order for six Standard Grenades and one DM Gas Mask. This resulted from a circular letter to all of the State Institutions, including Hospitals, Prisons and Reform Schools.

AIRPLANE MANUFACTURERS

I contacted several of the airplane companies who built planes for the Government with the idea of selling them armor plate for the cockpits of the fighting planes. Their general attitude seems to be that at the present time armor plate is too heavy, especially plate that would stop the new .50 Caliber machine gun bullet. They all have stopped putting plate on their planes. Until some new light, metal with the resistant qualities of the present heavy metal, is found, this angle of the business is at a stand still.

SAFE PROTECTOR

I have made arrangements with a local safe company to handle the Safe Protector for us on a sub-agency basis, in Southern California. I checked with the local police department and found that there are only about twenty competative installations in the City of Los Angeles. We are uncertain how the market will be, but any sale will be better than we are doing with this line at the present time. No stock is intended to be kept on hand on this item until the market warrants it, if any. All order will be direct to the Company.

ARMORED CAR—MAE WEST

Well I am still working on this job, but the chances of an order seem to be slipping. Now the Cadillac people are holding up the deal until a V–16 Caddallic Town Car arrives from the factory. I have been in contact with the Caddallic people also and saw the file of correspondence regarding the armoring of their car at Detroit. Their estimate was $7800 plus the cost of the car. This price put the cost of the completed car out of line as far as Cadallic is concerned if they do the amor plate. We will know something definite when the car gets here. It was shipped from Detroit on the 12th of May. I haven't given up hope yet. Maybe if Mae decides not to have the car protected, she will order a bullet proof vest and have herself armored. It wouldn't be any fun anyway, taking the measurements of an automobile.

[1] George F. (Jimmy) Cake, Federal Laboratories salesman.

SAN BERNARDINO SHERIFF'S OFFICE

If you will recall, in my last report I told you of the shooting of two escaped convicts by the San Bernardino Sheriff's men using rifles, and I was afraid that this would kill the idea of getting Thompsons. Well the reverse was the case, as the Sheriff placed an order for three more Thompsons and accessories, as well as a Riot Gun and some Long Range Shells. He told me that he was very disappointed that the men did not have the Thompson at the time of the shooting, as he knew that the chase would not have lasted the four miles that it did and his men would not have been exposed to the gun fire of the criminals.

MONTEBELLO POLICE DEPARTMENT

Put on a Thompson demonstration for the Mayor, several of the Council and the Chief of Police. There is a good possibility for the purchase of a gun in this year's budget. They already have our gas equipment.

CITY OF ORANGE POLICE DEPARTMENT

The less said about this situation the better, as far as I am concerned. Several of the Companies are going to take the matter of permits up with the Police Commission, but I doubt if they will get very far, as the Commission works pretty close to what the Police Department thinks is best.

This new attitude of the Police Department in refusing to allow permits to any private company, puts the market for our gas on a very limited basis. I understand that San Francisco is also anti-gas minded. This leaves our two main markets in a bad way.

With the next legislature in March 1935, it is almost certain that we will have State Police in California and we are hoping that they will have the say as to permits, because they are very gas-minded and Federal gas-minded as well.

This, of course, does not ease the pain caused me when I had to pick up about $500 of materials already delivered and turn down about $1000 of orders in the offing.

What ever you do keep fighting the legislation against gas in the other States. The idea of the legislation is all right, but when the authorities get tough and go to extremes for no reason what so ever, when legitimate purchasers are seeking to protect their own property, then the idea is all wrong. I could go on with our troubles in this matter for hours but I won't bother you with anymore until the next time.

STRIKE DETAIL—WILMINGTON

Captain Hynes of the Red Squad, Los Angeles Police Department, is in charge of affairs at the Harbor. He placed a small order, on the side, with us and promises us more if things get too bad down there. The harbor companies gave him the money to pay for the equipment when they couldn't buy it for themselves. I have a feeling that we did not get all that was coming to us, but you can't say anything because it would kill the future business, if any.

DONALD J. WRIGHT.[1]

P. S.: I forgot to mention that the training of the Department of Justice men will go ahead on regular schedule now that the Gettle kidnapping is over and the Robles kidnapping is about to be over. Plenty of action while it lasted and the offer of our services was greatly appreciated by the men in the local office. I was on call 24 hours a day while the investigation was going on, in case additional equipment was needed.

[1] Federal Laboratories salesman.

PREPARING FOR STRIKES

EXHIBIT 3580

To J. M. Roush. MARCH 18.

Subject: San Diego Vest Order. Mr. Fish, Merchants and Mfg's. Assn.

DEAR JOE: I am enclosing a copy of an air-mailed letter from Mr. Barker to me relative to the San Diego vest order. It is self explanatory. I am also attaching my reply to Mr. Barker to-gether with a copy to you. Will you please forward my reply on via air-mail?

Of course you will agree with my letter that I am justified in going ahead on the affair just as if I hadn't heard from Mr. Barker. San Diego are just fishing around and in so doing wrote Darley.

I am again writing the purchasing agent and hope to have a reply from him soon. When it is received, I will forward it's contents on to you.

I do hope the vest we make for Darley is the same both in price and construction to ours. It would be fatal if they quoted them a lower price on the same article. I can not find a vest like ours in Darley's cataloge.

Please note that your copies of letters I write will be green. I hope that matches your color scheme.

* * * * * * *

I contacted Mr. Fish to-day and spent about an hour in his office talking on all subjects relative to the use of our equipment in labor troubles here. He is a valueable man to know as he had complete charge of the strike here last summer. He says there will be nothing doing here for two weeks as far as the need for gas goes. He will work with us and be glad to let us supply whatever equipment is used in case of trouble. He also mentioned the coming strike among the garment workers in a few days and said there are several strikes scheduled for this year in this vicinity. Hurrah. He has my phone number and all the dope. I am to keep in contact with him and in case of any violence to see him at once. All in all, this should prove a very valuable contact.

Hope you had a good trip up and will find business left over for you.

Best regards,

From JIM.[1]

Div.

PAYMENT BY PRIVATE CORPORATIONS AND ASSOCIATIONS FOR MUNITIONS DELIVERED TO LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES[2]

EXHIBIT 3581–A

AFFIDAVIT OF ADOLPH WARSHAL

STATE OF WASHINGTON,
County of King, ss:

Adolph Warshal, being first duly sworn on oath, deposes and says that he is the employee of J. Warshal & Sons, 1000 First Avenue, Seattle, Washington, charged with the handling of sales of Federal Laboratories, Inc. materials except mail order sales; that J. Warshal and Sons were appointed as agent of the Federal Laboratories, Inc., of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, on or about August, 1933, and have been acting in that capacity ever since; that there were shipped on June 27, 1934, via express collect, the items enumerated on Federal Laboratories, Inc. Invoice 21739, dated June 29, 1934, Order No. 23388, and marked "Sold to City of Tacoma, Tacoma, Washington, Attn. Chief of Police Harold P. Bird"; that he received a purchase order and accompanying affidavit from the City of Tacoma covering these items, that this purchase order and affidavit were forwarded to Federal Laboratories, Inc.; that many items were ordered and subsequently paid

[1] George F. (Jimmy) Cake, Federal Laboratories salesman.
[2] See also pt. 7, pp. 2450–2456 for testimony regarding this practice and exhibit 3574, p. 6993.

for by the Tacoma Emergency Citizens' League, but delivered to the City of Tacoma, and as this particular order was billed by Federal Laboratories, Inc., affiant has no way of knowing whether it was paid for by the City of Tacoma, Washington, or the Tacoma Emergency Citizens' League.

Affiant further states that certain material was delivered by J. Warshal and Sons to the Seattle Police Department, enumerated on delivery receipts dated July 18, 1934, signed, "Received for the Seattle Police Department" by Capt. J. Warren Smith; dated July 19, 1934, signed, "Received for the Seattle Police Department" by H. H. Sebenich; dated July 20, 1934, signed "The above received for the Seattle Police Department" by H. H. Sebenich; dated July 20, 1934, signed, "Received for the Seattle Police Department the following" by Ray E. Manchu and dated July 20, 1934, signed, "The above received for the Seattle Police Department, July 20, 1934. Received on consignment. To be paid for if used." By H. H. Sebenich; and certain material was delivered to the sheriff's Office, King County, Washington, shown on delivery receipts dated July 10, 1934, signed, "Received July 10, 1934" by W. B. Coffey; and dated July 18, 1934, signed, "OK, Claude G. Bannick, Sheriff, by W. B. Coffey, Deputy" and "Received", by N. A. Chigme; that no purchase orders were received from the City of Seattle or the County of King, Washington, covering Federal Laboratories, Inc. or J. Warshal & Sons invoices or delivery receipts for the above mentioned material; that the above mentioned material delivered in July, 1934, was ordered by the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, or one of its various committees, but was delivered to the Seattle Police Department and signed for by members of that Department, or was delivered to the Sheriff's Office, King County, and signed for by members of the Sheriff's Office. The material delivered on consignment in this manner was paid for by the Chamber of Commerce, Seattle, or by the Committee of 500, Seattle, Washington, if used.

ADOLPH WARSHAL.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of February, 1937.

[SEAL]

J. B. L. HICKERSON,
Notary Public in and for the State, of Washington residing at Seattle.

My commission expires March 26, 1939.

EXHIBIT 3581–B

FEDERAL LABORATORIES, INC.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Sold to City of Tacoma Tacoma, Wash.
(Attn: Chief of Police, Harold P. Bird)

fy
Inv. No. 21739
Date June 29th, 1934
Our order no. 23388
Your order no.
Agent: Warshal.
Via Express Collect

Terms: net. Shipped: June 27th

2	Model 28A C Thompson Submachine Guns #10446-10331	225.00 ea.	450.00
26	Type XX Magazines	3.00 "	78.00
2	Type L Magazines	21.00 "	42.00
6	Type XVIII Magazines	3.00 "	18.00
			588.00

(Notation: Pd. Aug. 3/34)
(Memo on Back of Invoice: 588.00 Base, 12/½%; 73.50 Withheld until acc't pd.; 73.50 total.)

EXHIBIT 3581–C

JULY 18, 1934.

Received for the Seattle Police Department:

6 only CN–CM Grenades @ $12.00			$72.00
#16731	#16496		
16441	16705		
16275	16786		
24 only Jumbo Tear Grenades @ $10.00			240.00
			$312.00
#17777	#17648	#17714	
17491	17644	17954	
21843	17521		
21841	17683		
17660	17461		
17697	18960		
17471	17580		
17517	17692		
17535	17635		
17480	17495		
17696	18077		

(Signed) Capt. J. WARREN SMITH

EXHIBIT 3581–D

JULY 19, 1934.

Received for the Seattle Police Department 75 Jumbo Grenades @ $10.00, $750.00.

#17672	17490	17646	17579	17512	21819	17574
17520	17707	17506	17601	17844	17807	17513
17505	17616	17561	17709	17630	17603	17828
17768	17926	17541	21835	17586	17587	17553
17497	17613	17682	17504	17479	18070	15924
17669	17546	17532	17594	17581	17484	19209
17487	17678	17617	21896	21868	17673	19153
18043	17568	17590	17702	17470	17689	18192
17502	17605	———	17522	19182	17609	19328
17618	17686	17582	17538	18098	21838	
17874	17725	17804	17566	17691	17552	

(Signed) H. H. SEBENICH.

EXHIBIT 3581–E

JULY 20, 1934.

1 Riot Gun in Case, #417	$67.50
14 Long Range Projectiles @ 7.50	105.00
10 Short range Projectiles @ 4.50	45.00
	217.50

The above received for the Seattle Police Department.

(Signed) H. H. SEBENICH.

EXHIBIT 3581–F

JULY 20, 1934.

Received for the Seattle Police Department the following:

3 new 12 power Mohrson Prismatic Binoculars in cases @ $27.50	82. 50
1 used 10 power Bausch & Lomb Prismatic Binoculars in case—U. S. Navy @ $22.50	22. 50
	$105. 00

(Signed) RAY E. MANCHU.

EXHIBIT 3581–G

106 Standard Grenades @ $8.00 ---------- $848. 00

The above delivered to the Seattle Police Department, July 20, 1934.

#7535	8280	8258	8163	8160
8155	8143	8120	8134	8256
8205	2117	8239	8121	7182
8093	8080	8172	8226	8187
8245	8147	7094	8213	8153
8169	7240	8146	8253	8236
8142	8203	8119	7551	7113
8192	8267	8109	7218	8238
8122	8103	7561	7263	8084
8150	8270	8118	8097	7172
8391	8123	8184	7558	
8151	8195	8260	8250	
8108	8124	8101	7566	
8242	8132	8274	8177	
7167	8113	8251	8216	
8145	8232	7166	8271	
8255	7148	8278	8098	
8141	8266	7129	8214	
7228	8152	8279	8159	
8154	8244	8282	8248	
8190	8155	8259	8083	
8102	8400	8116	7536	
8162	8129	8210	8148	
8127	8198	8105	8209	

106 Standard Grenades @ $8. 00 ---------- $848. 00

The above received for the Seattle Police Department, July 20, 1934.
Received on consignment. To be paid for if used.

(Signed) H. H. SEBENITH.

EXHIBIT 3581–H

Delivered to Sheriff's Office King County:

18 only Sprays, @ $5.00 ---------- $90. 00

Received July 10, 1934.

(Signed) W. B. COFFEY.

EXHIBIT 3581–I

JULY 18, 1934

Received for Sheriff's Office, King County, Washington

7 only Model 97 Shotguns, to order, @ $32.75 ---------- $229. 25

#87939	#878591
864325	838284
864933	839204
	863621

O. K.

CLAUDE G. BANNICK, Sheriff.
By W. B. COFFEY, Deputy.

Received.
N. A. CHIGME.

EXHIBIT 3582

AFFIDAVIT OF E. J. EAGEN

STATE OF WASHINGTON,
County of King, ss:

E. J. Eagen, being first duly sworn on oath, deposes and says that he is the duly authorized investigator for the U. S. Senate Subcommittee of the Committee on Education and Labor, under S. R. 266; that affiant with the assistance of John Roberts, Assistant Controller of the City of Tacoma, Washington, inspected the books and records of the City of Tacoma, and found that there was no purchase order or authorization by the City of Tacoma for the invoice of the Federal Laboratories, Inc., numbered 21739, and reading as follows:

[Invoice]

FEDERAL LABORATORIES, INC.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Sold to City of Tacoma,
Tacoma, Wash.

(Attn: Chief of Police,
Harold P. Bird)

fy
Inv. no. 21739
Date June 29, 1934
Our order no. 23388
Your order no.
Agent, Warshal

Terms: net. Shipped: June 27th Via Express Collect

2 Model 28AC Thompson Submachine Guns, #10446–10331, 225.00 ea	450. 00
26 Type XX Magazines, 3.00 ea	78. 00
2 Type L Magazines, 21.00 ea	42. 00
6 Type XVIII Magazines, 3.00 ea	18. 00
	588. 00

Notation: Pd. Aug. 3/34.

Neither affiant nor the said John Roberts were able to find any records of any payment by the City of Tacoma covering the merchandise described in said invoice.

Affiant then interviewed Harold P. Bird, Chief of Police of the City of Tacoma, and Captain Ross, and was informed by them that the City of Tacoma had not purchased this material, but that it had been purchased by a committee of business men through one John M. Muckey, who was employed at the time of the purchase by the Tacoma Chamber of Commerce, and is now employed by the Industrial Association. M. John Muckey is listed in the Tacoma City Directory for 1934 and 1936 as Budget Director of the Tacoma Chamber of Commerce.

89562—38—pt. 15–d——18

Captain Ross further stated that the two Thompson submachine guns had been shipped direct to the Tacoma Police Department, and had been in the possession of that Department ever since their arrival. Captain Ross showed said guns to the affiant, and affiant checked the numbers of the said guns and found that the said numbers conformed with the invoice above set forth and numbered 21739.

Affiant with the assistance of the said John Roberts inspected the books and records of the City of Tacoma and found that there was a purchase order covering the material shown in the following invoice of the Federal Laboratories, Inc., numbered 21950, and that the same had been paid by the City of Tacoma:

[Invoice]

FEDERAL LABORATORIES, INC.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Sold to City of Tacoma, Police Dept., Tacoma, Wash.

Inv. no. 21950
Date, July 17, 1934
Our order no. 23584
Your order no. 90437
Agent, Warshal

Terms: Net. Shipped July 16, 1934. Via Express Prepaid

2 Russell bullet proof shields #710, 47.50 ea	95. 00
Express	5. 27
	100. 27

E. J. EAGEN.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of March, 1937.

[SEAL] J. B. L. HICKERSON,

Notary Public in and for the State of Washington.

My commission expires March 26, 1939.

EXHIBIT 3583

TACOMA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Tacoma, Washington, July 30, 1934.

FEDERAL LABORATORIES, INC.,
185 41st Street, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

GENTLEMEN: This committee has on hand in care of the Police Department, the following merchandise manufactured by your company and shipped in the instance of the first six items mentioned below direct by you to the City of Tacoma, the balance shipped through J. Warshall & Sons of Seattle:

100 .45 cal. tracer cartridges	7. 50
1,000 .45 auto shot cartridges	36. 86
2 Model 23AC Thompson sub-machine guns #10446 and #10331	450. 00
26 Type Double X magazines	78. 00
6 Type XVIII magazines	18. 00
2 Type L magazines	42. 00
28 Standard grenades	224. 00
124 Jumbo grenades	1, 240. 00
4 Pocket grenades	20. 00
1 M39 Blast Billy	22. 50
2 M29 Spray Billies	45. 00
12 Blast Billy Charges	18. 00
8 Spray Billy Charges	12. 00
5 Heavy-duty masks	125. 00

This is a total of $2,338.86 worth of merchandise which we would like very much to return to you for credit. We realize, of course, that we cannot expect full credit from you on the return of this merchandise. At the same time we believe that there must be some figure at which this merchandise is worth more to you on your factory floor than to replace it by manufacturing operations. We will appreciate very much your best offer.

Thanking you for an early reply,

Very truly yours,

TACOMA CITIZENS' EMERGENCY COMMITTEE.
By M. J. MUCKEY

MJM:L

EXHIBIT 3584

Telephone Randolph 8884

Police Equipment
Fire Department Supplies

RALPH P. KELLEY

MANUFACTURERS REPRESENTATIVE

Room 600—201 North Wells Building, 201 North Wells Street, Chicago

OCTOBER 7, 1933.

Re: Rex Coal Company.

FEDERAL LABORATORIES, INC.
185 Forty-first St., Pittsburg, Pa.

GENTLEMEN: I am enclosing purchase order #735 from the above for the following material to be shipped express at once to George Lindsay at Carmi, Ills.

1 Thompson Submachine Gun Model 21 AC complete with magazine	$200. 00
1 extra XX Clip	3. 00
1 Type L50 cartridge drum magazine	21. 00
	$224. 00

Ship express collect. Terms 2–10 net 30 days.

Also enclosed you will find letter signed by J. R. Fenton, Secretary stating that the gun is to be used for law enforcement etc., and that it will not be resold without permission. The consignee Lindsay is superintendent of the company mine at Harrisburg. He wants the gun shipped to Carmi a small town about twenty miles from the mine as it is impossible for them to get into Harrisburg to pick it up and there might be trouble in transporting it from there to the mine as there is a strike in progress.

I told Mr. Fenton that I thought his formal purchase order and the letter enclosed would be all that you would require but that there was a remote possibility that you might also want some word from the Sheriff of Saline County as to ownership or use. He was afraid that this might cause some delay so to be safe he phoned the Sheriff and the Sheriff promised to write a letter vouching for it's use and Fenton will have the letter Monday morning. Fenton wanted me to wire the order today but inasmuch as it was noon then I got it and today being Saturday I thought it was useless to wire as you would undoubtedly want the formal order and letter anyway. I told him there wasn't much chance of getting it under way until Monday morning.

It is *very important* that you wire me Monday morning giving status of the order. If you will ship without the Sheriff's letter which I stated you probably would please wire me as soon as you get this. If I don't get a wire Monday morning I will know you want some word about the Sheriff's approval and will call on Fenton and get the letter and wire you when I get it. At any rate be sure and wire the exact time it is shipped, shipping point etc. so I can advise

Fenton as I promised and he in turn can phone his mine superintendent when to expect it and to call for it. This is a J. K. Dering mine as you will note and I assume that their rating is satisfactory for open shipment.

Yours very truly,

R. P. KELLEY.

CC—to George Greig,[1] Detroit.
RPK:EC

P. S. He has full tear gas equipment at the mine (Lake Erie) & said it has been absolutely useless for this type open warfare to date. Evidently needs instruction next time anyone is down that way.

KELLEY.

EXHIBIT 3585

cc G. W. Greig[1]

OCTOBER 11, 1933

REX COAL COMPANY,
McCormick Building, Chicago, Illinois.
(Attention Mr. Fenton.)

DEAR MR. FENTON: We have been working hard on the question of effecting delivery of the Thompson submachine gun you recently ordered through us. Auto-Ordnance have a fixed rule that they will not ship guns to Corporations where these guns are specifically to be used in the breaking up of strikes. In the past so much furore has been caused the guns have been so used, and the Federal authorities have made so much noise about it that they say they dare not and will not ship for that purpose.

If you want this gun and are willing to have the Sheriff's office of the Police Department in your locality officially order it and they will give us affidavit to the effect that the gun will not be transferred without written permission from the manufacturer, then the gun can be shipped, and if they want to lend you the gun there will be no way, of course, that exception could be taken to such a transaction.

There really is no other way Mr. Fenton that this could be done. We here in Pittsburgh would like to complete the order for you, but unless you can see your way clear to handle it this way, we will have to accept cancellation.

Yours very truly,

FEDERAL LABORATORIES, INC.,
———— ————, *Vice President.*

B.H.Barker: GO

EXHIBIT 3586

cc for Greig

OCTOBER 13, 1933

MR. J. R. FENTON,
Rex Coal Company, Chicago, Illinois.

DEAR MR. FENTON: I have before me your wire of October 13th, I wish I knew that this was in answer to my letter of October 11th, because then I would know better how to answer the queries in your wire.

Auto Ordnance are refusing to sell commercial companies, and I may say, especially coal companies, the Thompson submachine gun. We just yesterday had to pass up an order from the Hudson Coal Company, Scranton, Penna., for four. They wanted these guns to protect their pay-roll offices, but in spite of this, Auto Ordnance would not ship them, because they expressed the opinion they

[1] Federal Laboratories salesman.

might be pulled into strike work in case of necessity, and if they let them have guns, then they would be unfair not to let every coal company that ordered the gun have same.

There is only one "out" to this thing I can see, and that is for the Sheriff to order the gun on his official order forms, and have the county sign to the effect that the gun will not be transferred without permission of the manufacturer. If this is done, then we can and will be in position to make shipment, and if for specific purposes the county want to loan the gun to you, that, of course, would be a deal between you and the County, and we would have no chance to counsel with you on it.

I am sorry, Mr. Fenton, but there isn't any other way this can be handled, and I hope you will see the wisdom of working it out this way.

Yours very truly,

FEDERAL LABORATORIES, INC.,
———— ————, *Vice President.*

B.H.Barker: H

SALES TO UNKNOWN PURCHASERS

EXHIBIT 3587

Leonard Hicks, Managing Director

The World's Tallest Hotel

HOTEL MORRISON

A Great Hotel in a Great City

CHICAGO, *Oct. 24, 1933.*

MR. HARRY RAU,[1]
Fed. Lab. Inc.

DEAR HARRY: After all our trouble about the Rex Coal Co. order for Machine Gun which the Auto Ordinance refused to ship Mr. Fenton informed me today that the Sheriff of Saline county has forwarded the order and that the coal Co are going to pay for it through the county. This will undoubtly clear up the situation and I would appreciate your informing me if you have received the order and if it has been shipped. I have two here expecting commission so will have to govern myself accordingly.

Thanks.

GEORGE W. GREIG.

EXHIBIT 3588

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., *July 10th, 1934.*

MR. RAU: Enclosed find check for $18.27 which covers Spare Thompson Clips sold to City of Gadsden. Please send them receipt.

[Signed Jemison,[2] in pencil: Check from Gulf States Steel Co., Birmingham, Ala.]

[1] Treasurer of Federal Laboratories, Inc.
[2] Federal Laboratories salesman.

EXHIBIT 3589

ST. PAUL DISPATCH

ST. PAUL PIONEER PRESS

JUNE 8, 1934.

FEDERAL LABORATORIES, INC.,
185 41st Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
(Attention Mr. Harry E. Rau, Treasurer.)

GENTLEMEN: Thank you for your letter of June 6th which explains the payment by you of $10.00 covering our invoice of May 13th. We had not checked the accounts receivable at all but we thought the payment had something to do with the recent purchase by us of machine guns and bullet proof vests for the St. Paul Police Dept. Your letter clears matters up and we found the charge you indicated.

Yours truly,

DISPATCH PIONEER PRESS CO.
R. A. KORTMANN,
Assistant Treasurer.

RAK:LZ
HER:HMH

EXHIBIT 3590

[Copy]

(Senate Munitions Committee Exhibit No. 4837–2)

JULY 3, 1934.

Mr. B. H. BARKER,
Vice President, Federal Laboratories, Inc., Pittsburgh, Penna.

DEAR MR. BARKER: I was just over to St. Paul calling on the department of criminal apprehension, and they are going to order four bullet proof vests from me Thursday morning, July 5th. Am to be there at 9 o'clock.

I was wondering, Mr. Barker, as you know, the city of St. Paul has their request in to exchange some of their smaller vests for larger ones, it might be that we can deliver the ones we get from St. Paul directly to this department. You might advise me regarding this.

I do not hear anything more from Mr. Greig in regard to the Wisconsin territory. I sincerely hope that this matter will be given due consideration at this time, and would appreciate any word from you.

In reply to your letter of June the 30th regarding Cudahy Packing Company, New Port, Minn., order for two Thompsons. This order was canceled by me and arrangements were made whereby two others were ordered for Washington County and as Cudahys are located in this county I think they are contributing somewhat in paying for them.

I have a very good bank prospect in the First Nat'l. Bank, Chisholm, Minn. Am going back there the week of July 9th and I believe a letter somewhat similar to the one you wrote to South St. Paul for me would be a good thing as it seems just a little word from headquarters gives me a little more prestige when I call.

Yours very truly,

GEO. B. LEE.[1]

[In longhand: G. S. Train, President.]

[1] Federal Laboratories salesman.

EXHIBIT 3591–A

John W. Young,
President and General Manager
Baily H. Barker,
Vice President and Sales Manager
Robert B. Reynolds,
Vice President and Secretary
Harry E. Rau,
Treasurer

Manufacturers of
Efficient
Devices and
Equipment
for Protection
Cable address:
Federallab

FEDERAL LABORATORIES, INC.

PROTECTION ENGINEERING

General offices & factory 185 Forty-first St., Pittsburgh, Pa., U. S. A.

MARCH 16, 1937.

Senator ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE, Jr.
Civil Liberties Committee
Senate Building, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Additional information has been requested by your Mr. Rosenberg on the attached invoice #33027.

The delivery of the equipment specified was arranged for by the writer. I was in Chicago at the time the telephone call came in regarding same.

The party telephoning advised that our representative had called on his company sometime ago, fully explaining the various protective products we manufacture. The manner in which he discussed the various products which his company desired to secure, clearly showed that the subject had been discussed with them by our representative. Inasmuch as our representative solicit only legitimate corporations and law enforcement agencies, I was satisfied that the equipment was required for the protection of life and property.

I asked for the name of the corporation and for specific shipping instructions. The reply was to the effect that the corporation would send for the material and pay for same on delivery, but would not disclose the name or location of the corporation for the following reasons.

The conditions confronting the corporation at the time were such that they felt the need of emergency equipment for protection but were unwilling to run the account through the Bookkeeping Department, or have employees find out that a delivery was being accepted. The company hoped to avoid trouble, and felt that should knowledge spread among the employees that they were making preparations to defend the plant, that such information might increase the chance for trouble, when every possible effort was being made to avoid difficulty.

Under the circumstances I agreed to make the delivery in question. A messenger called for the equipment early in the afternoon of the same day, paying for same at the time of delivery. We do not have the name of the corporation or that of the messenger who picked up the material. Serial numbers of the items delivered will be found on the attached sheet.

Yours very truly,

FEDERAL LABORATORIES, INC.
B. H. BARKER, *Vice President.*

B. H. Barker: bb
Enclosure

EXHIBIT 3591–B

Shipping Order

FEDERAL LABORATORIES, INC.

181 Forty-first Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

No. 33027
3/3/37 Y
Date March 3rd, 1937.

Ship to: Cash sale.
Invoiced to
Route from Chicago Stock
Agent Greig—s
Customer's order no.: CM6805

Item	Quantity	Description (Tear Gas)		
1	12	Grenades, Jumbo CN, 112M	10.00	120.00
2	12	Grenades, Jumbo DM, 113M	12.00	144.00
3	12	1½" cal. short range cartridges, CN	4.50	54.00
4	12	1½" cal. long range projectiles, CN	7.50	90.00
5	6	1½" cal. long range projectiles, DM	8.00	48.00
				456.00
		10% excise tax on items 3, 4 and 5 (204–D)		19.20
				475.20

EXHIBIT 3591–C

Long Range—DM.—22,309, 21,945, 20,861, 22,241, 21,966, 21,142.
Grenades, DM.—31.541, 31,374, 31,501, 31,442, 30,825, 31,408, 31,353, 31,593, 30,526, 30.633, 30,973, 31,512.
Grenades, CN.—27,883, 28,283, 28,060, 27,967, 28,080, 27,829, 27,915, 28,259, 28,090, 27,770, 28,115, 28,036.
Short Range.—No serial numbers.
Long Range—CN.—17,028, 17,168, 17,164, 17,487, 14,584, 16,931, 16,969, 17,236, 17,416, 17,223, 17,120, 17,134.

EXHIBIT 3592

G. W. GREIG
January 20, 1936.

Detroit Office: Mr. F. SMITH[1]

(Chevrolet Motor Car Company, Order # 1208)

DEAR MR. SMITH: Enclosed find order for the Chevrolet Motor Car Company, Detroit, Michigan. I am bringing this to your attention that the following instructions may have your personal attention, as you realize that a concern of this size require that each detail be carried through to their last instruction otherwise a considerable amount of trouble and work may be caused them.

The following should be sent to Mr. E. W. Pughe, 6417 Summett Street, Kansas City, Mo.:

3 GB Møsks
12 M–29 Billies
36 M–29 Billy Cartridges
6 Smoke Grenades

The balance of nine (9) gas masks should be shipped to my office in Detroit for delivery at this point.

Invoice should be sent to Mr. A. Marshall, Personal Director, Chevrolet Motor Gas Company, General Motors Building, Detroit, Michigan, for the total amount

[1] Folger M. Smith, Federal Laboratories sales department.

with prices as specified on order also with the notation on invoice that nine (9) gas masks were shipped to Detroit, balance to Kansas City, Mo.

Mr. E. W. Pughe, Kansas City, Mo., is the manager of the Chevrolet Motor Car Company at that point and deem it advisable to ship to his home instead of shipping to their plant, however, you will undoubtedly draw your own conclusions that they intend to purchase through the Detroit office and pay for all merchandise from that point and that the invoices should be sent Personal to Mr. Marshall.

I trust that I have made this clear but if there is any doubt in your mind you can send the invoices to me at the Detroit office and we in turn will forward.

Yours very truly,

G. W. GREIG, *Manager.*

GWG: T

EXHIBIT 3593

Harry E. Rau.

W. P. Dillingham[1]
UPPER DARBY, PA., *August 27.*

Subject—Hercules Cement Corp.

I rather questioned the shipment of this order in care of Sheriff Boyer, but it worked out very well, and now the customer is anxious to keep the purchase a secret in its own organization. Will you, therefore, please send *me* a *new* invoice as follows—"One GB Gas Mask with necessary equipment"

Total Price $236. 50

Customer insists upon this for protection, as they are having labor trouble. I realize my wire today was too late to save the first invoice, but Mr. Downs says it will be O. K. if you will send another, as outlined, now, and let me deliver it to him.

I'm surprised at the *ignoring* of my request for a check on 1st half commission on this order, the sheriff's and the Sun Oil Co. order of Harrison & Sharp's—which was shipped by Sun Oil into my territory (Marcus Hook). I know I have a debit balance, but no man can live and work without funds. I had to travel plenty for these two orders. In fact I drove 150 miles yesterday just to be sure Customer's Constable was properly instructed in use of the riot gun. Barker will be in Phila tomorrow and I'm going to ask him to something for me.

(Signed) W. P. D.

GUARDS AT LAKE CHARLES, LA., DURING LONGSHOREMEN'S STRIKE[2]

EXHIBIT 3594

Guy Beatty, Vice-President
E. R. Kaufman, Secretary

W. P. Weber, President

R. Krause, Treasurer
Frank Roberts

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

LAKE CHARLES HARBOR & TERMINAL DISTRICT

Facilities for the accommodation of import, export and coastwise traffic, thirty foot channel Port of Lake Charles to the Gulf of Mexico

A. A. Nelson,
Director of Port.
C. D. Arnold,
Traffic Manager.
O. G. Richard,
Ass't Traffic Manager

Chas. W. Cocke,
Traffic Agent
Memphis, Tenn.

LAKE CHARLES, LOUISIANA, *February 8, 1937.*

Mr. ROBERT WOHLFORTH,
Secretary, Subcommittee of the Committee on Labor,
c/o United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Replying to your letter of the 3rd, we are attaching hereto a list of names, addresses and terms of service of persons who were employed by this organization as guards during the longshoremen's strike of 1935.

[1] Federal Laboratories salesman.
[2] See pt. 1, pp. 118–119 and pt. 7, pp. 2496–2498 for testimony regarding the use of guards and Federal Laboratories munitions at Lake Charles, La.

These persons were employed for the purpose of protecting lives and public property during the emergency.

Yours very truly,

A. A. NELSON, *Director of Port.*

AAN–c

EXHIBIT 3595

Name	Address	Term of service
R. E. Baird	New Orleans, La	Oct. 17 to 22, incl., 1935.
C. W. Williams	2116 Bayou Road, New Orleans, La	Oct. 16 to 25, incl., 1935.
L. McDaniel	1508 St. Clair St., New Orleans, La	Oct. 16 to 25, incl., 1935.
H. Toewe	1229 Prytania St., New Orleans, La	Oct. 16 to 25, incl., 1935.
F. P. Dempsey	415 So. Claiborne St., New Orleans, La	Oct. 17 to 25, incl., 1935.
William Blake [1]	816 Camp St., New Orleans, La	Oct. 16 to 25, incl., 1935.
L. Santon [1]	615 Magazine St., New Orleans, La	Oct. 16 to 25, incl., 1935.
J. Lenhardt	819 St. Claud St., New Orleans, La	Oct. 16 to 22, incl., 1935.
T. J. O'Leary	826 St. Charles Ave., New Orleans, La	Oct. 17 to 25, incl., 1935.
Robt. Davis	1002 Jackson Ave., New Orleans, La	Oct. 17 to 22, incl., 1935.
Alex Kalman	815 Josephine St., New Orleans, La	Oct. 17 to 22, incl., 1935.
Frank Davis	622 St. Peter St., New Orleans, La	Oct. 17 to 22, incl., 1935.
J. O'Donnell	500 Bourbon St., New Orleans, La	Oct. 17 to 22, incl., 1935.
Geo. Myers	136 So. Gayosa St., New Orleans, La	Oct. 17 to 22, incl., 1935.
Frank Carroll	3115 Milan St., New Orleans, La	Oct. 17 to 22, incl., 1935.
J. Hamilton	2813 So. Rochelblave St., New Orleans, La	Oct. 17 to 22, incl., 1935.
O. Maze	1633 Josephine St., New Orleans, La	Oct. 17 to 22, incl., 1935.
Al Butler	3004 Canal St., New Orleans, La	Oct. 17 to 25, incl., 1935.
Jos. J. McGovern	1629 Coliseum St., New Orleans, La	Oct. 17 to 25, incl., 1935.
Frank Miller	1312 Ursuline St., New Orleans, La	Oct. 17 to 25, incl., 1935.
Jos. Long	2115 Ursuline St., New Orleans, La	Oct. 17 to 22, incl., 1935.
B. H. Reeves	Oberlin, La	Oct. 19 to 22, incl., 1935.
Frank Cottongin	Oakdale, La	Oct. 19 to 22, incl., 1935.
Wm. H. Strother	Oakdale, La	Oct. 19 to 22, incl., 1935.
E. C. Roth	609 Chartres St., New Orleans, La	Oct. 18 to 22, incl., 1935.
Wm. F. Gass [1]	1410 Baronne St., New Orleans, La	Oct. 18 to 23, incl., 1935.
A. H. Cobb	8719 Olive St., New Orleans, La	Oct. 18 to 22, incl., 1935.
E. J. McDade [2]	1730 Napoleon Ave., New Orleans, La	Oct. 18 to 22, incl., 1935.
Frank Albers	617 St. Joseph St., New Orleans, La	Oct. 18 to 22, incl., 1935.
J. J. Branagan	326 So. Broad St., New Orleans, La	Oct. 18 to 22, incl., 1935.
Geo. Krause	2803 Banks St., New Orleans, La	Oct. 18 to 23, incl., 1935.
John Kroutter	343 Morgan St., Algiers, La	Oct. 18 to 23, incl., 1935.
J. Maples	2334 Tulane Ave., New Orleans, La	Oct. 18 to 22, incl., 1935.
Frank Crumbaugh	1109 Baronne St., New Orleans, La	Oct. 18 to 23, incl., 1935.
Frank Vance	1323 N. Rampart St., New Orleans, La	Oct. 18 to 23, incl., 1935.
C. G. Sharp	1311 St. Charles Ave., New Orleans, La	Oct. 18 to 23, incl., 1935.
Joe Trepagnier	1433 St. Charles Ave., New Orleans, La	Oct. 18 to 23, incl., 1935.
L. V. Dusang	5511 Magazine St., New Orleans, La	Oct. 18 to 22, incl., 1935.
Walter Codifer	509 Codifer Ave., Jeff. Parish, La	Oct. 18 to 23, incl., 1935.
Thos. Zimmerman	1541 Dakin St., Southport, Jeff. Ph., La	Oct. 18 to 23, incl., 1935.
H. B. Clarke	1307 St. Charles Ave., New Orleans, La	Oct. 18 to 22, incl., 1935.
T. W. Keegan	8834 Green St., New Orleans, La	Oct. 18 to 22, incl., 1935.
E. Trepagnier	1433 St. Charles Ave., New Orleans, La	Oct. 18 to 23, incl., 1935.
J. C. Boyd	1433 St. Charles Ave., New Orleans, La	Oct. 18 to 23, incl., 1935.
L. Roy Linden	8224 Fig St., New Orleans, La	Oct. 19 to 23, incl., 1935.
A. P. Stocum	818 St. Charles Ave., New Orleans, La	Oct. 19 to 23, incl., 1935.
H. Eilers	4023 Ulloa St., New Orleans, La	Oct. 19 to 22, incl., 1935.
A. B. Johns	1003 Race St., New Orleans, La	Oct. 19 to 22, incl., 1935.
Thos. R. Snow	Lacombe, La	Oct. 19 to 23, incl., 1935.
J. W. Prewitt	409 St. Charles Ave., New Orleans, La	Oct. 19 to 23, incl., 1935.

[1] These men were killed on this job.
[2] See exhibit 3596, p. 7013.

CONNECTION BETWEEN FEDERAL LABORATORIES AND THE RAILWAY AUDIT & INSPECTION CO.[1]

EXHIBIT 3596

AFFIDAVIT

STATE OF NEW YORK,
County of New York, ss:

E. J. McDade,[2] being duly sworn, deposes and says:

That I am a resident of the city of Chicago, State of Illinois, and make the following statements of my own free will and accord.

That I was employed by Mr. Bomboy of the New Orleans Office of the Railway Audit and Inspection Company. Pursuant to his instructions I took 21 armed men out of New Orleans, Louisiana, down Lake Charles, Louisiana, where a longshoremen's strike was in progress. When I arrived in Lake Charles, I found 45 men brought from the Chicago Office of the Railway Audit and Inspection Company, who were under the direction of Frank Dempsey. The strike took place in October, 1935. The following Railway Audit and Inspection men were deputized by the Lake Charles Harbor and Terminal district officials:

R. E. Baird, formerly a United States Marshall at New Orleans;
C. W. Williams, who was second in charge and had a criminal record;
L. McDaniel. He acted as a guard; had a criminal record;
H. Toewe. He acted as a guard; had a criminal record;
F. P. Dempsey, formerly described as in charge of the Chicago men;
William Blake, one of the three men who was killed on this job; a former policeman;
L. Santon, who was also killed on this job; acted as a guard;
George Meyers; acted as a guard;
J. Lenhardt;
T. J. O'Leary;
Robert Davis;
Alex Kalman;
Frank Davis, from Chicago; he had a criminal record;
J. O'Donnell. He spent seven years in prison on a murder charge;
Frank Carroll;
J. Hamilton; had a criminal record;
Joseph J. McGovern. He was wounded during the strike;
Frank Miller. He was also wounded; had a criminal record;
William F. Gass. He was also killed on the job.

E. J. McDADE.

Sworn to before me this 27th day of February, 1937.

[SEAL]

ALBERT L. FAGER,
Notary Public, New York County No. 8,
New York Co. Register's No. 8 F–195.

My Commission expires March 30, 1938.

[1] See pt. 7, pp. 2475–2498 for related testimony.
[2] Testimony of E. J. McDade on Tuesday and Wednesday, Sept. 22 and 23, 1936, appears in pt. 1 beginning on p. 114.

EXHIBIT 3597

Figures showing financial connection of Railway Audit & Inspection Co. with Federal Laboratories, Inc.

These totals have been taken from the books and records of Federal Laboratories, Inc., for the period 1933 through 1936.

I. Federal Laboratories sales on which Railway Audit & Inspection Co., received commissions:

1933	$8,719.95
1934	29,794.17
1935	23,921.78
1936	4,950.56
Total	67,386.46

II. Commissions paid by Federal Laboratories, Inc., to Railway Audit & Inspection Co.:

1933	$2,033.80
1934	7,200.96
1935	4,931.42
1936	816.78
Total	14,982.96

EXHIBIT 3598

APRIL 24, 1934.

RAILWAY AUDIT AND INSPECTION CO.,
443 Trust Company of Georgia Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

GENTLEMEN: The purpose of this letter is to check with you on the territory which, on our records, has been assigned to you for sales operation.

Check very carefully the County outlines, and if there is any discrepancy between your understanding and what is outlined here, make it known by return mail.

The State of Georgia.

No changes are being made in the general commission set-up at the present time, so that commissions as they have been paid to you in the past will continue, unless notice is sent you later.

Some questions have arisen regarding the handling of business which is secured in one territory and shipped into the territory under the control of someone else. In order to avoid future misunderstandings, we feel it well to set up below the exact program upon which such orders have been handled in the past, and will be handled in the future.

An order taken in your territory for shipment into the territory of another representative, will be handled on the basis of 2/3 commission going to point where order is received, and 1/3 to the point where the order is shipped. The point of origin of an order will be considered to be the place where the purchasing authority rests, and from which point the actual order or requisition eventually is issued.

The purpose of such a program is to make certain that headquarters towns are properly worked by the men in whose territories the purchasing power so frequently rests. It would be obvious that unless the purchasing headquarters is thoroughly sold on Federal quality, even though requisitions go in from outlying districts for Federal tear gas equipment, substitution material would be most likely to be supplied.

Minimum quotas are being established at the present time for the purpose of checking up territorial operation, and the permanent assignment of territory can only continue when there is a proportionate amount of business coming from the territory. Quota letter will be mailed you reasonable soon.

Payment of commission still remains as in the past—50% of the commission is payable upon receipt and acceptance of order, the balance is due and payable when the account has been settled by the purchaser.

Yours very truly,

FEDERAL LABORATORIES, INC.
——— ———, *Vice President.*

B. H. Barker: H
HER: HMH

EXHIBIT 3599

cc—for Baldwin's file

NOVEMBER 21, 1933.

MR. W. W. GROVES,
Chairman, Railway Audit & Inspection Co.,
Pittsburgh, Penna.

MY DEAR MR. GROVES: Confirming my conversation with you relative to supplying equipment to A. Baldwin & Company, New Orleans, La., please be advised that for the time being you are privileged to quote them on our products, with the understanding that we have the right to change the form in which the products are manufactured.

The combined commission to Baldwin and yourself shall not exceed 30% from our list prices.

Very sincerely yours,

FEDERAL LABORATORIES, INC.,
———, ———, *President.*[1]

JWY:GO

EXHIBIT 3600–A[2]

PITTSBURGH, PA., *August 5, 1936.*

To: Mr. G. E. Ivey
From: Mr. J. E. Blair

Mr. Rau of the Federal La***tories, advises that the Georgia, National Guard account ***unting to $820.8* can and will be paid you if you will go ***er same in perso* and not attempt to collect it by mail. *** dvises me that they are hard up for ready cash and will ***reciate very much if you will go after this item at once. ***on run up against any snag in this connection, kindly advise.

Very truly yours,

———— ————,

EXHIBIT 3600–B[3]

[Copy]

DEPARTMENT OF * * * Y,
City of Shreveport, Louisiana, Aug. 4, 1936.

FEDERAL LABORATORIES,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

GENTLEMEN: We are returning by today's express:

1 1.5 Cal. Projectile Shell CN long range
4 1.5 " " " " short range
2 Hi-speed Grenades

The above are being returned due to the fact that recently in an emergency, two of the short range shells snapped and failed to fire, causing us to have little confidence in the others.

[1] John W. Young.
[2] This document was reconstructed from scraps taken from the waste of the Atlanta office of Railway Audit & Inspection Co.
[3] Reconstructed from fragments recovered from the waste of the Pittsburgh office of the Pennsylvania Industrial Service Co. on Aug. 13–15, 1936.

We will ask that the above be replaced with new ones and in addition, please send us * * *

1 1.5 Cal. Projectile Shell CN long range
2 1.5 " " " " short range.

Thanking you, and with kindest regards, I remain
Respectfully,

L. C. BLANCHARD,
Commissioner of Public Safety.

APPROVED
Aug. 10, 1936
L. F. Guerre, Sup't Dept. of State Police.

EXHIBIT 3600–C [1]

[Copy]

UGUST 11TH, 1936.

L. F. GUERRE,
Superintendent, Department of State Police,
Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

DEAR GENERAL: In accordance with our conversation of yesterday, we are enclosing herewith copy of City of Shreveport order, which you ***roved ***erday.

Yours very truly,

FEDERAL LABORATORIES, INCORPORATED,
HAROLD BOMBOY,[2] *Agent.*

hb/r
enc.

EXHIBIT 3600–D [1]

[Copy]

AUGUST 11TH, 1936.

P. A. LANDRY,
Sheriff, Iberia Parish,
New Iberia, Louisiana.

DEAR SHERIFF: The order which you placed wi *** ederal Laboratories during June for Thompson Submachine gun, a *** riot gun, hand grenades, etc., has not, as yet, been appr *** by the State Bureau of Criminal Identification in order that w *** ld ship this merchandise to you. For some reason the approval of this order is being held up, a *** e thought occurs to me that you might help us with it by getting in touch with General Guerre.

Yours very truly,

FEDERAL LABORATORIES, IN ***,
HAROLD BOMBOY, *Agent.*

hb/.

In talking with Gen. Guerre yesterday he told me that I could kiss that order goodbye, however, if Sheriff Landry wants to line up with the State Administration the order will be approved.

EXHIBIT 3600–E [1]

NEW ORLEANS, ***, **ug.* 11 ***.

To: Mr. Harry E. Rau.
From: Mr. H. Bomboy.

We are enclosing herewith the app***ed City of Shreveport order. The thought enters my mind as to whether or not you are going to replace the long

[1] Reconstructed from fragments recovered ftom the waste of the Pittsburgh office of the Pennsylvania Industrial Service Co. on Aug. 13-15, 1936.
[2] Manager of the New Orleans Railway Audit & Inspection Co. office. See pt. 15–A, exhibit 1766, p. 5330.

and short range shells *** Hi-speed grenades, without protest. We note the order was sold on ***th, 1935, of course three years' time has not ela ***, but if we get into the habit of replacing shells and grenades ***ch anyone choses to return we might have a big problem on our hands, *** well as a lot of explaining to do.

Yours very truly,

***.

ANTIRADICAL ACTIVITIES

EXHIBIT 3601

C. C. Roush S. F.

MAY 5, 1934.

MR. B. H. BARKER,
Federal Laboratories, Inc.,
185 Forty first Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DEAR MR. BARKER: Enclosed is the May 1st report. The delay was due my being down in the Imperial Valley for a couple of days.

I don't know how you all fared in the great Communist uprising on May 1st, but in Los Angeles it turned out to be just another concrete example of how criminal types turn soft out here in the great West. There wasn't a cracked head or a whiff of tear gas evidenced over the whole countryside. Even Imperial Valley failed to make an arrest, and that is something, because the center of all of the red activity has been down there. It certainly gives one a feeling of well being to be protected as we are out here, but it sure is tough on the tear gas business.

The orders and inquiries are beginning to show up in anticipation of the coming budgets and I hope that after July we will be able to make a real showing and get our names in one of your bulletins as members of the Federal Laboratories who are doing good work for the cause.

We are still hard at it and that is one thing that you can't get ruled out for.

Best regards,

D. J. WRIGHT.

DJW:WD

P. S.—Mae West just can't seem to make up her mind, but here's hoping.

EXHIBIT 3602

Mr. B. H. Barker — Joseph M. Roush
235 MONTGOMERY ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., *March 29, 1935.*

Peace Officers Association operation
Barrows Manual

I have had several meetings with the committee on subversive activity with regard to the handling of the raising of funds for the Barrows Manual. I returned, of course, with the suggestion that you gave me, namely that we were willing to share part of it if some other firm or organization would contribute the balance. They have arranged to do this and I in turn wired you this morning for the money that I agreed to contribute. I will appreciate you underwriting this for me instead of the Company paying any of it, if you will charge it to my May account as by that time I will be more than in a position to handle it.

It has been quite interesting to sit in with these committees and hear the plans for the balance of the year. We have definite knowledge that there will be serious trouble regardless of any mediation boards in the harbor according to Chief Quinn. A general feeling of unrest seems to pervade all of California and I am fearful as to the outcome, even more so than last year. I am checking up on ways and means of moving our equipment out of the warehouse in case of serious trouble as I am sure that that would be the first place they would head for. I believe it will be possible to use the National Guard Armory for this purpose, or possibly the Presidio.

I attended a meeting of the Bay Counties Peace Officers yesterday and their entire meeting was devoted to Communism and the coming series of strikes. I

expect to have a lengthy chat with Chief Quinn Monday and can give you better information at that time as to our chances of selling more equipment in this vicinity. They are going to try to have a unified method of attack and defense and if that goes through, of course, we will have a very splendid chance of not only helping them but selling them considerable equipment.

Sincerely yours,

JMR:CR JOSEPH M. ROUSH.

EXHIBIT 3603

THE PEACE OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
San Francisco, California, April 1, 1935

MR. JOSEPH ROUSH,
Western Representative, Federal Laboratories,
2701 Durant Avenue, Apartment #11, Berkeley, California.

DEAR MR. ROUSH: Permit me to express the appreciation of the Peace Officers' Association of the State of California, as well as that of the Crime Prevention Committee, of your sincere cooperation with General David P. Barrows, Chairman of the Department of Political Science of the University of California, in publishing his book on Communism. This cooperation has been of material assistance to the public and to all peace officers and will assist greatly in their fight against the subversive elements in this country.

With best wishes, I am

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) F. W. HURL,
Chairman of the Committee On the Crime Prevention.

EXHIBIT 3604

[Copy]

235 MONTGOMERY STREET,
San Francisco, Calif., April 24, 1935.

MR. JAMES P. ARNOLD,
Standard Oil Company,
225 Bush Street, San Francisco, Calif.

MY DEAR MR. ARNOLD: I find that I have ten copies of the "Red Network" in my office which I am forwarding to you, hoping that they will do some good wherever you can place them.

I enclose folders of our various lines of equipment and hope that it will be my privilege in the near future to discuss them in person with you.

Sincerely yours,

JOSEPH M. ROUSH,
Agent Federal Laboratories, Inc.

Jmr:Cr
Enc.

[Copy]

REPORT ON HARVEY O'CONNOR AND JESSE LLOYD

EXHIBIT 3605

(SENATE MUNITIONS COMMITTEE EXHIBIT No. 4837–42 [1])

FRIDAY, APRIL 20, 1934.

Re Harvey O'Connor.

The problem now is just what the Weirton situation might be leading into, and with this in mind, we delve into the past history of Harvey O'Connor and his wife, Jesse Lloyd, for Harvey O'Connor can safely be termed as Wm. Long's right-hand man.

[1] Obtained from files of Federal Laboratories, Inc.

Harvey O'Connor was born in Minneapolis in 1898. His father was a railroad cook. Harvey attended only grammar and high school. His first job appears to have been in the Northwest as a lumber worker.

1919: Editor of International Weekly, Seattle, Wash.

1920–21: Editor of Farmer Labor Call.

1921–24: Editor, Seattle Union Record.

1919: Indicted in Seattle on charge of criminal anarchy as a result of leaflets put out in Seattle general strike of 1919. Indictment later dismissed when test case failed.

1926–31: Connected with the Federated Press in various capacities. Started Pittsburgh bureau of the Federated Press and continued until the spring of 1932.

1932: Went on tour of Latin America with his wife. On this trip he positively contacted every Communist leader of importance in Mexico. All the time, with the help of Professor Horace B. Davis, he was collecting data on the life of Andrew Mellon.

1932: In the fall of this year Harvey and his wife were selected to go to Moscow, Russia, and act as special writers for the Moscow Daily News. Word was dropped at that time that they would do work high up in Communist circles. They were in Russia just long enough to secure the major course of the Stalin School. This might be said to comprise the fine arts of espionage and propaganda.

This trip of Harvey and his wife to Russia aroused considerable gossip in Communist circles around Pittsburgh, where apparently even the Communist leaders themselves did not know the directing hand of communism in the Pittsburgh district. A number of leaders speculated that Harvey O'Connor was the leading hand in communism all along.

1933: On his return from Russia, or in about this year, Harvey published the famous book "Mellon's Millions", which was recommended for the Pullitzer or Nobel Prize.

Later, he published another book entitled "New Masses." In the course of the Ambridge strike and riot last summer, the police confiscated an automobile in the strike area which was the machine of Jesse Lloyd, Harvey's wife, and they arrested Harvey in Pittsburgh, but outside of a lot of publicity, there was nothing came of it. Harvey is a member of the John Reed Club, a Communist order.

APRIL 20, 1932.

Jesse Lloyd, wife of Harvey O'Connor.

Jesse Lloyd is the daughter of William Bross Lloyd, and Lola Haverick Lloyd. William is the noted communist of war-time, now divorced from his wife, and nothing has been heard of him in recent years. Lola, his wife, is said to be wealthy, and resides in Winnetka, Illinois, an exclusive section near Chicago. William Bross Lloyd was a member of the Ford (Henry) peace ship expedition to Europe in the war days. Bullit, the present Ambassador to Russia, was also a member of this peace ship expendition at that time.

In 1920 William Bross Lloyd was found guilty of advocating the overthrow of the United States Government by force, and sentenced to five years in prison and a $2,000.00 fine. Lloyd was a bondsman for Wm. D. Haywood in the Chicago I. W. W. case. He furnished $20,000.00 bond, which Haywood jumped and escaped to Russia, and bond was forfeited.

Jesse Lloyd is president of the relief fund of the I. L. D., which is the International Labor Defense Council, a radical communist order, which afforded the legal defense for Sacco and Vanzetti, also the Scottsboro boys of world-wide prominence a few years ago, due to the bombings and rioting in various spots all over the world at that time of the trials. Jesse Lloyd is secretary of the reception committee of Soviet Flyers. She is also correspondent for the Moscow Daily News.

So we see in running down the line who Wm. Long's closest advisers are, and their approximate interest in this steel controversy. Those close to William Long, at the present time and in the past in connection with the Weirton controversy, have a divided opinion of just what might be true interests of William Long and Harvey O'Connor. One gives us an opinion that he does not believe Wm. Long has brains enough to know just what it is all about, and hangs to Harvey O'Connor because he can get publicity. Another advises that he is not so sure that there might not be some far-fetched scheming between O'Connor

and Long to the end of starting an independent steel organization on more radical lines than that afforded by the A. F. of L.

Reverting back again to matters in connection with the Pittsburgh convention now in session, we learn that Mel Moore from Weirton went up there on Tuesday just to spend the day, intending to return home that night. His wife has been considerably worried inasmuch as he has not returned home since. The facts of the matter are that Mel found the situation too hot when he got there and has not dared to leave it since. Mel is afraid Long and his crowd will sell him out, one might say piece by piece. Mel has an idea in his mind, and that is to put this union deal of Weirton over and put it over right. Mel made a remark to a close friend that "The bastards are so crooked he has to stick to them where they cannot make a move." Mel is skeptical of the A. A. union officials, and has not time for Mike Tighe. Mike, he sais, is "mostly hooey."

Mel Moore has not time for Harvey O'Connor and always refers to him as that "G—— d—— Harvey O'Connor."

From still another source we are informed that Wm. Long thinks Harvey O'Connor is a tin god, and that Harvey thinks Long has a lot of power. Our informant here said that in the end they both will be fooled.

When we reflect back over all of this, and of Harvey O'Connor's connections in Washington, where he can get in to see most any Government official of prominence, including the President, we cannot keep from thinking that probably the Professor Wirt of Gary, Indiana, was not altogether wrong in his charges against the so-called "Brain trust."

USE OF GAS AGAINST WOMEN AND CHILDREN [1]

EXHIBIT 3606

JOHN F. WIRDS

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

IOWA FALLS, IOWA, *January 26, 1937.*

Honorable ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: I have just returned from Denison, County seat of Crawford County, Iowa, where I defended one Loyal Johnson, who was charged with the willful destruction of public property, namely, the breaking, kicking or striking out one or more windows in the court house of Crawford County.

The trial was before a jury in the Justice Court and lasted for three days. The facts of the case were found to be that the unemployed and the drouth stricken farmers had organized a "peaceful sit-down strike", which they were carrying out in the court house at Denison, on January 11th.

The unrefuted testimony showed that there was absolutely no violence of any kind; that all persons taking part in the sit-down strike who belonged to the organization, known as the Farmers Holiday Movement and Workers and Farmers organization had definitely agreed among themselves that regardless of what was done against them, there would be no violence and no fighting back.

The sworn testimony, unrefuted, further showed that shortly after five o'clock in the afternoon of January 11, 1937, the Deputy Sheriff of Crawford County, one Cavett, notified all of these sit-down strikers including men, women, and children to leave the building and that this order and notification was made two or three times.

By unrefuted testimony and also by the admission of the Deputy Sheriff, it was further shown that after the two or three warnings, he, the Deputy Sheriff and the Chief of Police took three cans of gas—presumably tear gas—up to the second floor from the first floor of this court house; that the Deputy Sheriff exploded one of these gas bombs within three feet of a woman who was holding a baby less than one year of age.

[1] See also pt. 7, pp. 2442–2443 and 2639–2650 for affidavits describing this incident.

The further evidence, absolutely unrefuted, showed that there were four or five children all under ten years of age on this floor at the time this gas was exploded by the Deputy Sheriff. It was further shown that a number of women and children were taken to a Doctor and finally treated at a hospital. Some of these babies, in their mothers arms while their mothers were testifying on the witness stand, still showed cracked lips and sore eyes on the 20th day of January.

The evidence further showed that families of four, namely, father, mother and two small children had been attempting to exist on four dollars a week or about four cents a meal per person and that none of the children, excepting the babies under two years of age had been furnished any fresh milk whatsoever. This was admitted by the social worker on the witness stand.

The undisputed testimony of one of the mothers was that on the day of the strike, she did not have a single bite of food in the house for herself or her children; that after they were forced to flee the court house in zero weather without their wraps because of the gas bombs thrown by this fiendish Deputy Sheriff, they borrowed fifty cents from one of their friends with which they bought some bread, lard and coffee; that they subsisted on this food from Monday until Friday of that week excepting that the landlady gave them a little extra food for one meal.

The Deputy Sheriff as a witness on the stand, in sneering words and tones, testified that they bought the best gas bombs they could buy; that they must have been very effective, at least they "routed them out." This Deputy Sheriff and all the peace officers who had a part in this, admitted that they gave no aid to these women and children but immediately after the gas bomb was exploded, left the building or went into their own offices and locked the doors and opened the windows.

It was admitted by all witnesses that the gas bomb was exploded at the head of the only stairway or exit from the floor where these women and children were trapped.

Sometime during the cry for breath and the strangulation of the women and children someone kicked four window lights out of the second floor of the court house, and for this the defendant, Loyal Johnson, was charged with having willfully destroyed public property, it being assumed that he was the person or one of the persons who kicked these windows out.

It so happened that the jury in this case acquitted Loyal Johnson. The case was tried first on the ground that Loyal Johnson was not the person who kicked the window out and secondly on the ground that kicking the windows out was no violation of any law in this state for the reason that under the circumstances and for the purpose of protecting the lives of the men, women and children trapped on this floor by this gas bomb, any man there who was a good American was perfectly justified in self defense and in defense of women and children in kicking out windows and in fact the whole side of the court house if necessary.

During the first part of the trial one of the local attorneys, who is a big shot Republican leader, during recess time stuck his head into the door and carried on an animated, sneering and derisive conversation concerning myself, as an attorney, the class of people who were in the room, the defendant, and anybody and everybody connected with the trial of this defendant. This was done right in the midst of the jury panel that was being selected.

Immediate exceptions were taken to his remarks and, although he had "ducked", he was warned in no uncertain tones that if it happened again, information would be sworn out for his arrest on the ground that he was obstructing justice and interfering with the orderly progress of the court. Of course, he did not show his "lousy" head again, yet it was all done to intimidate and brow-beat the poor devils who apparently have no friends among the "big shots" of this country.

I was told by a number of the people in Denison that the reason these poor people came to me for help was because they could not get a lawyer in that county to defend them due to the program of intimidation and over-lording domination of this and another lawyer, who pose as self styled guardians of American liberty and American institutions.

Though I have been in a number of battles somewhat akin to this one, I found it necessary in this particular battle to fight teeth and nail in this den of wolves in order to inject enough courage into the jury that their verdict would result from their judgment based on the evidence and not because of being influenced by this program of intimidation and bull-dozing.

This raid and this mob rule by the Deputy Sheriff and other officers had been planned as early as the Friday or Saturday preceding this Monday. Even the Des Moines Register had a reporter and photographer there whom the Deputy Sheriff drove out of the building before the gas was thrown. The Des Moines Register knew of the trial on January 20th, but, of course, no reporter or representative was present to give any publicity to this sworn testimony.

Our statutes provide that where a person charged with a crime cannot pay for his own witness fees, the court may make an order authorizing the county to pay witness fees for witnesses necessary to the defense.

After a long argument with the Justice and the County Attorney on the question of this statute, they finally authorized payment for witness fees for the two newspaper reporters from Des Moines but when I called one of them, Don Grant, over the telephone, telling him that we had a subpoena for him and that his fees had been authorized by the court, he, after several minutes hesitation, told me that his superior boss had told him that he could not be spared and would not be allowed to come to Denison unless he was served in the regular order with subpoena from Polk County, Iowa, and the fees came with the subpoena. Therefore, because we didn't have time to fight out the entire matter with the Board of Supervisors and get the cash, we could not get these two reporters from this great paper that is professedly supporting democracy in this state, to be present as witnesses at this trial.

My dear Senator, as a friend and as an attorney, I have no hesitancy at all to state to you definitely that I am convinced that so far as the protection of the common people of Crawford County is concerned under the constitution and laws of this land, the regular judicial process has completely broken down and these people have little, if any, more protection than the black slaves of pre-war time had in the South.

There is actual suffering in this county. The common people have no champion and no money to fight their battles with. A few "super-Americans" dominate and bull-doze the poor around and I truly and honestly feel that the need is great enough in this instance that your committee should send a representative down there for an investigation or you should immediately take this letter to the President in order that an investigation may be made through relief officers by some individual who is unbiased and who will in no wise white wash the situation.

Dear Senator, I feel that you know me well enough to believe that I would not write you such an urgent letter, knowing as I do, how busy you are, unless I felt that there was dire need for a thorough clean-up in this particular county in Iowa.

Please let me hear from you concerning your position on this matter.

Thanking you and with kindest of personal regards, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) JOHN F. WIRDS.

DESCRIPTION AND EFFECTS OF GAS WEAPONS[1]

[Printed notice]

EXHIBIT 3607

WARNING

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Federal Tear Gas does not cause permanent injury. However, we call your attention to the fact that the force required to propel the gas from the particular weapon in this package is such that injury to eyes might result if it is fired at close range to the face. Wadding is necessary to hold the gas in a shell; therefore, this tear gas weapon must be handled carefully.

[1] See pt. 7, pp. 2441–2443, 2449–2450, 2504–2508 and 2639–2650 for testimony and exhibits concerning the effects of gas weapons. See also depositions of Joseph M. Roush and James Engle, exhibits 3708, 3709, and 3712, pp. 7092–7100, 7100–7101, and 7111–7134.

The gas weapon should not be pointed directly at a person's face in order to obtain proper results. The gas spreads sufficiently to reach the face when pointed at the chest.

When handling the gun, loading or unloading, always point the muzzle to the floor. The weapon when loaded should never be left where children, irresponsible persons or parties ignorant of the mechanism could possibly handle it.

NEVER PLACE HANDS OR FINGERS OVER MUZZLE WHEN WEAPON IS LOADED

This warning is issued for the purpose of giving information and the Company disclaims all responsibility through the use of these shells or weapons.

FEDERAL LABORATORIES, INC.
185 FORTY-FIRST ST., PITTSBURGH, PA., U. S. A.
Printed in U. S. A.

[Printed notice]

EXHIBIT 3608

FIRST AID INSTRUCTIONS

It is recommended that a physician be consulted.

TREATMENT OF CHLORACETOPHENONE (CN)

1. For the most immediate relief from exposure to Tear Gas is to remove to fresh air and stand facing the wind, keeping the eyes open. Do not rub the eyes after lachrymation as it increases the irritation.

2. For the eyes: Dissolve 0.4 grams of sodium sulphite in 25 cc. of water and add 75 cc. of glycerin. Apply to the eyelids and under the lids, at intervals of four hours.

3. For burns on the skin: Promptly wash with a solution made up as follows: Dissolve 4 grams of sodium sulphite in 50 cc. of water. Add 50 cc. of grain alcohol. If sodium sulphite is not available, use alcohol or glycerin.

TREATMENT OF DIPHENYLAMINECHLORARSINE (DM)

1. Remove person to fresh air and remove clothing as soon as possible. Have person inhale periodically small quantities of chlorine from a can of bleaching powder. The following are also recommended:

Inhale alcohol, or inhale ether containing a small amount of ammonia.

2. For the eyes: Use a 2% solution of sodium bicarbonate, preferably in eye cup.

3. For the skin: To wash DM from skin, use a solution of bleaching powder, one tablespoonful to a glass of water. Instead of bleaching powder you can use the commercial products such as "Hychlorite" or "Zonite" or "Chlorox", one teaspoonful to a glass of water. After this treatment, wash thoroughly with water.

DANGER! WARNING!

The new Federal Flite Rite projectile (range 365 yards) does not explode upon discharge. The great volume of lachrymatory gas liberated, is generated by combustion, through time fuse ignition. The muzzle velocity of the projectile, which weighs approximately 12.4 ounces (347 grms.), is in excess of two hundred and twenty-five feet per second.

The new Federal Flite Rite projectiles are designed primarily for use against barricaded criminals where greater accuracy and velocity is necessary to enable the officers to shoot the projectiles through windows, lightweight partitions, or even through light board walls.

On account of the velocity, weight, and penetrating power, of the new Federal Flite Rite projectile, all purchasers are hereby warned that serious injury or death may result, should the projectile strike any person while it is in flight. *This shell is not suitable for use against mobs, if serious injuries or deaths are to be avoided.*

The regular Federal 1.5 inch caliber projectiles, time fused, and without tail fins, have proved very effective for mob control, and, so used, involve much less danger to members of the mob. For "close-up" work the Federal Short Range Shells which blast the gas directly from the muzzle of the gun have been found very effective in curbing riots.

FEDERAL LABORATORIES, INC.
185 41ST STREET
PITTSBURGH, PA., U. S. A.

EXHIBIT 3609 [1]

COUNTY OF LUCAS
State of Ohio, ss:

I, Orville Kane, having been duly sworn deposes and says: On May 24, 1934, I was working on the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad as a fireman. That day my run was cut off, so I took the day off and went with two other men, Walter Hauslein and Thomas Dunlap. and we went out for a ride. We stopped about 10 or 15 minutes on the corner of Chestnut and Michigan Streets, more than a block away from the Electric Auto-Lite Plant. Martial law was not declared at this time. People were walking back and forth along both sides of the side-walk. We walked down Michigan and stopped near a house on the corner facing Chestnut, with a backyard on Michigan Street. There were some soldiers on the west intersection, in the street. A tear gas shell was shot off, and I was standing alongside the house on the sidewalk, and I walked to the backyard and was in the yard about five minutes or so with my two friends. Then we started to walk out of the yard, to walk down the sidewalk. The two men with me called to me suddenly, but before I knew anything, something hit me right in the eye. It went right through the lid and lacerated the flesh from the corner of the right eye to the temple. I was not knocked unconscious, but after being hit directly in the right eye, I fell to the ground, then got up and went to the house nearby.

Dunlap went to get his car to take me to the hospital, while a couple of other fellows grabbed me and walked me down the sidewalk. They took me across the street, and someone gave me a drink of water. Two patrolmen came over and took me to the hospital in a speed car, before Dunlap returned with his car.

I went to the hospital with the patrolmen; I was not knocked out, although I was blind, I could not see out of my eye. I remained in the hospital from the 24th of May, to June 1. The newspapers sent photographers to the hospital to take pictures of me and the other men who had been hurt. They claimed that I was an agitator, but I had nothing to do with the union, and had not picketed for them. The papers also claimed that warrants were sworn out for me as an agitator, but that the provost marshall was not going to press them. I have never heard of these warrants, and recently went to the Prosecuting Attorney and asked him if he knew of any against me, but he said he knew of none.

After leaving the hospital, I remained home in pretty bad shape for about 4 months or more. I was out of work all this time, and when I came back to the railroad I was told that I had been fired, since I could not continue in this sort of work with one eye. The right eye was removed, and the doctors at St. Vincent's Hospital also removed a small piece of bone above the eye, before they inserted a glass eye. I have had three operations on the eye, once when it was removed, once when they put in the glass eye, and again later to make an adjustment. I have been told by Dr. Roberts that I need another operation, to cut out the scar.

I have been out of work for some time, as a result of the injury. I received no compensation for the injury. I was unable to continue in railroad work or to take an examination as locomotive inspector for the I. C. C., because of the loss of the eye.

I did not see the object which hit me in the eye, and burned and lacerated my face. I was told later that it was about 9 inches long, shaped like a bullet. I was also told by my friend that I fell on the shell after I was hit, but that someone came along and grabbed the shell.

[1] See also testimony of Heber Blankenhorn on Thursday, April 23, 1936, in the preliminary hearings, pp. 271–272.

The eye still bothers me in that the skin across the temple and eyelid is tightly drawn.

ORVILLE KANE.

Sworn to before me this 6 day of Jan, 1937.

EDWARD LAMB,
Notary Public, Lucas County, Ohio

My Commission expires Feb. 27, 1937.

EXHIBIT 3610

EXCERPT FROM THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION ISSUE OF JUNE 12, 1937

EFFECTS OF TEAR GAS

Page 2061:

* * * "Following are references on the chemistry and toxicology of this substance: Gibson, A., *Mil. Surgeon* 67:195 (Aug.) 1930; McNally, W. D., *J. A. M. A.* 98:45 (Jan.2) 1932; Tear Gas-Chloracetophenone, Query and Minor Note, *ibid*, p. 1105 (March 26) 1932; Muntsch, Otto, *Leitfaden der Pathologie und Therapie der Kampfstofferkrankungen*, Leipzig: Georg Thieme, 1936; Hanslian, Rudolf, editor, *Der chemische Krieg*, Vol. I, Berling, E. S. Mittler & Sohn, 1937.

"The formula of chloracetophenone is $C_6H_5COCH_2Cl$. It is a gray or white crystalline solid with an aromatic odor similar to that of locust blossoms. It is used in gun shells, the Stokes mortar, candles, grenades, air bombs and as a spray when dissolved in organic solvents such as ethyl acetate, or a mixture of benzine and carbon tetrachloride. It may also be mixed with smokeless powder and magnesium oxide; on burning, this mixture gives off finely divided chloracetophenone as a white, blue-gray or colorless vapor. It is insoluble in water and has no action on metals. It is neutralized or destroyed by hot sodium carbonate solution and may be removed from the skin with a solution of sodium sulfite in 50 per cent alcohol or with plain alcohol or glycerin. McNally recommends a 0.4 per cent solution of sodium sulfite in a mixture of glycerin 75 per cent and water 25 per cent for use in the eyes. Boric acid solution may also be employed in the eyes although chloracetophenone is not soluble in it. Alkaline eye ointments have been recommended in German reports, but formulas are not given.

"Chloracetophenone is irritating to the eyes, exposed mucous membranes and skin in very small quantities. Lacrimation begins with a concentration of 0.3 to 0.5 mg. per cubic meter of air. Irritation of the nose occurs with 1 mg. per cubic meter with 2 mg. use of the eyes is impossible owing to the pain and copious flow of tears. At the latter concentration, irritation of the skin of the face and of the pharynx occurs. The highest concentration which a normal man can tolerate for one minute is 4 to 5 mg. per cubic meter. It is apparent that with a concentration of only a few milligrams in 1,000,000 cubic centimeters of air, the amount necessary to cause severe irritation of eyes, nose, pharynx and skin must be very small indeed, probably not more than a few thousandths of a milligram. As chloracetophenone is a solid, considerable quantities might remain impregnated in and spread on clothing, particularly if the material were sprayed in solution. A person who brushed his face against cloth so impregnated could easily pick up enough chloracetophenone to cause severe irritation; and as expressed in a Query and Minor Note in *The Journal* already cited, 'It is reasonable to believe that enough irritation of the eyes or throat may be produced by tear gases to pave the way for secondary bacterial invasion with ensuing pharyngitis and conjunctivitis on occasion.' The possibility of the production of sinusitis and otitis media secondary to irritation by chloracetophenone is not at all 'fantastic'. Chloracetophenone is not the practically harmless substance it is commonly reputed to be. With direct contact it can cause permanent corneal opacity and resultant blindness, as in one of the cases reported by McNally. It frequently causes more than temporary interference with vision which may take several days to clear up."

EXHIBIT 3611

FEDERAL LABORATORIES, INC.
185 41st Street
Pittsburgh, Pa., U. S. A.

Written from Upper Darby, Pa. — Date October 31, 1936.
To B. H. Barker. — From W. P. Dillingham.
Your file: — Our file
Subject: General.

I took care of the Fort DuPont assignment yesterday, and everything went all right. The stuff from Pittsburgh didn't reach Lansdowne until after nine o'clock and I picked it up before they could put it on the delivery truck. I had phoned the Fort on Friday evening, trying to reach Col. Gibson and find out just when he wanted me to be on hand. The Colonel hadn't arrived from New York, and they put me on with a Captain Buterman who is, I believe, Colonel Gibson's adjutant. It was he who said that "anytime Friday" would do, that no competitive demonstration was planned, etc. When I arrived, at noon, I discovered that Colonel Hall, C. C. of that Fort had arranged for all tear gas to be demonstrated at 10.50 A. M. and that somebody from L. E. had done his stuff at that time. However, Colonel Hall knew that I had been misinformed and so did not blame me at all.

The first thing we demonstrated was the riot gun with Flite rite projectiles. Three different sergeants fired one of the shells at a large wooden target about 75 yards away. Two went over the top, using the sights, while the third made a dead center hit. I then fired two of our regular Spede heat projectiles, one going two hundred yards, the other less than one hundred. They functioned beautifully, and Colonel Gibson expressed himself as greatly impressed. Colonel Hall concurred 100%.

I then demonstrated one each of our Spede heat and Triple chaser grenades. The Colonels seemed to prefer the triple chaser to the Jumper Repeater, and commended the large amount of gas generated by the Spede heat. It was unfortunate that there was a 45 mile gale blowing which absolutely flattened out the smoke, but the Colonels understood, naturally. I fired the one D. M. grenade, to demonstrate the different color of the fog or smoke, and Colonel Gibson walked right down and took himself a few big whiffs of this grenade, something which Col. Hall says he is in the habit of doing.

Next, five men with gas masks were selected. They stood in close line, about fifty feet to leeward of me, and were obliged to put on their masks after I had fired the first of three grenades. It didn't take the wind long to bring the gas to them, but all men were under cover in time. Finally Colonels Gibson and Hall and one Sergeant stood about fifteen feet in front of me while I covered them with the M29 billy. They all received a sweet gassing and were tremendously impressed by this weapon. In fact they didn't even want a demonstration of the M59. nor did they want one of the riot gun blast shell. And inasmuch as the time was very limited, I could not insist.

We had one near mishap. One of the sergeants cut his eyebrow on the riot gun sight when the gun fired, and while they all said they liked our gun better than the competitor's they criticized the fact that the sight was so near the face.

Colonel Gibson asked me to thank J. W. very sincerely for our demonstration, and urged both J. W. and any other of our men to pay him a visit at Governor's island whenever in New York.

As to my expenses, they consisted of a 50 cent telephone call and the expense of driving 88 miles, in case the company wishes to reimburse me.

I stopped on my way down to Fort DuPont to see Mr. Miller at the bank. I found that no committee had been appointed as yet, but Miller seemed much encouraged, saying that the Board was much more interested than ever before. While I was there he phoned his insurance agent, and ascertained the fact that the bank would save about $85 a year in insurance premiums if it installs our system. This will pay for all service and cartridge replacements. However, when Mr. Miller asked the agent for his opinion of Federal gas he got a qualified endorsement. He was told that two cases were known where, in accidental discharges, a war veteran had had his eyes damaged in such a way as to cause great embarrassment to the bank, and where a woman in a coupon booth had given birth to her baby prematurely and the child was born dead, as the result of the gas; also causing the bank great embarrassment. I have covered these cases pretty thoroughly, and confirmed it in a letter, copy of which I am enclosing. I also enclose three other

letters written to Mr. Miller, Mr. Rickards, Pres. of the Bank, and Mr. Calhoun, Director, who attended the test at Haddon Heights. Please return after reading. If you have anything to add to what I have said to Mr. Miller I wish you would write him at once.

I have also been to the Delaware prison, and phoned there twice, but as yet have not succeeded in either getting that sketch of the gatehouse or a definite date for a trip to Camden. I did learn that a man from Chicago had visited the prison this week while I was away, but, of course, no order had been placed.

I picked up a paper on the way home today and saw where the Vineland Nat Bank of Vineland N. J. had an accidental discharge this morning. I suppose the news will reach Prospect Park and may cause some trouble, though I hope not. I will try to get down there and check in on the situation early next week.

I also have here a billy order from Dave Sharp. Please ship one M29 and two cartridges to Mrs. James L. Campbell, 73 Chestnut Hill Road, Chestnut Hill, Mass., but be sure to send the bill to Mrs. R. V. N. Gambrill, Peapack, N. J. I believe one third of the commission goes to Lloyd Curtiss, so divide the other two thirds equally between Dave and me.

I guess this will be all for today, except one last reminder that I hope the second check for $50 has already been forwarded to me, as I have many obligations facing me on the first of November. I will write to Mr. Wagner tomorrow and send you a copy of the letter. I shall be interested to know whether you got to Pottsville and saw Mr. Sharp.

With kindest regards,
Sincerely,

BILL.

GEORGE MIKE KILLED BY GAS PROJECTILE

EXHIBIT 3612

BENJAMIN C. SIGAL
ATTORNEY AT LAW
1210 Law & Finance Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Court 1124

OCTOBER 27, 1937.

ROBERT WOHLFORTH,
Secretary, Sub-Committee of the Committee on Education and Labor,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. WOHLFORTH: In accordance with your letter of October 8th, 1937 in regard to the George Mike case, I am enclosing herewith a certified copy of the death certificate and copies of the affidavits which I have available. I am not sending you the originals of the affidavits because a damage suit is now pending and I prefer to have the original affidavits in my possession. There is no coroner's report in this case. The coroner has refused to make any investigation of his own.

The gas shell which caused Mr. Mike's death is in the possession of the District Attorney of Beaver County, Robert E. McCreary. We know, however, that the gas projectile was made by the Federal laboratories at Pittsburgh and is of a long range type which is ordinarily used to get people out of buildings but not for dispersing crowds. The name of the deputy sheriff who fired the shell is Oscar J. Jackson, who lives in Fallston, Pennsylvania.

If there is any further information that you would like to have, I shall be glad to supply you with it.

Very truly yours,

BENJAMIN C. SIGAL.

S: bj
Encl.

EXHIBIT 3613

Form HVS-32—60M—8-37
(Fee for this Certificate, $1.00) — No. 46953

This is to Certify that the following is a true and correct copy of a certificate of death filed in the Bureau of Vital Statistics, Pennsylvania Department of Health, as directed by Act 402 of the General Assembly, 1915, P. L. 900.

FRANK P. SHROME,
Director, Bureau of Vital Statistics.

(Date) Oct. 22, 1937.

[State seal]

Primary Dist. No. 04-04-01

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS

File No. 62384

Registered No. 158

CERTIFICATE OF DEATH

1. Place of death

County Beaver

Township ----------

Borough Beaver Falls

City ----------No. Providence Hospital St., -------Ward.
(If death occurred in a Hospital or Institution, give its Name instead of street and number)

Length of residence in city or town where death occurred 25 yrs. ----mos. ----days. How long in U. S., if of foreign birth? ----yrs. ---- mos. ---days.
(If U. S. Veteran, Complete Reverse Side of Certificate)

2. Full name (type or print) George Mike
Residence: No. 312 Station St., ------Ward. Aliquippa, Penna.
(Usual place of abode) (If nonresident, give place, county and State)

PERSONAL AND STATISTICAL PARTICULARS

3. Sex	4. Color or race	5. Single, married, widowed, or divorced (*write* the word)
Male	White	Single

5a. If married, widowed, or divorced
Husband of
(or) wife of

6. Date of birth (month, day, and year) 1898

7. Age Years	Months	Days	if less than 1 day,
			---hrs. or---mins.

Occupation

8. Trade, profession, or particular kind of work done, as spinner, sawyer, bookkeeper, etc.-------- Gen. Labor

9. Industry or business in which work was done, as silk mill, sawmill, bank, etc. ----------

10. Date deceased last worked at this occupation (month and year) ----------

11. Total time (years) spent in this occuptaion ----

12. Birthplace (city or town)
(State or Country) Syria

Father

13. Name
Mike Tamuty

14. Birthplace (city or town)
(State or Country) Syria

Mother

15. Maiden name
Sarah Abraham

16. Birthplace (city or town)
(State or Country) Syria

17. Signature (name and address) Lizzi Albert
of informant, Sheffield Ave. Aliquippa

18. Burial, cremation, or removal: Date July 1, 1937
Place, Woodlawn. County, Beaver. State, Penna.

19. Undertaker: G. Dean Pearce
(Address) 626 Franklin Ave. Aliquippa.

20. Filed July 1, 1937. Violet R. Braden, *Register.*

MEDICAL CERTIFICATE OF DEATH

21. Date of death (month, day, and year) 6-29-1937

22. I hereby certify, that I viewed deceased 6-29, 1917; death is said to have occurred on the date stated above, at 6:30 a. m.

The principal cause of death and related causes of importance were as follows: Fractured skull accidentally received by being struck with some object back of left ear during a strike at ---------- Steel Co. Beaver Falls Pa.

Other contributory causes of importance: He was a picket—object may have been a tear gas projectile or a club.

Name of operation, none Date of ----------

What test confirmed diagnosis? Autopsy. Was there an autopsy? Yes.

23. If death was due to external causes (violence), fill in also the following:
Accident, suicide, or homicide? Accident. Date of injury 6-28, 1937
Where did injury occur? See above.
(Specify city or town, county, and State)
Specify whether injury occurred in industry, in home, or in public place: See above.
Manner of injury. See above.
Nature of injury. See above.

24. Was disease or injury in any way related to occupation of deceased? No.
If so, specify ----------
(Signed) Dr. H. C. McCurtee, M. D., coroner.
(Address) Beaver Falls Pa.

EXHIBIT 3614

AMBRIDGE, PA., *July 23, 1937.*

I, Chester Hoek, 156 Park Road, Ambridge, Pennsylvania, age 22 years, wish to make this the following statement of my own free will and accord, without force or fear, or any promises of any kind, and with knowledge that this statement may be used in the Court of Justice:

On June 28, 1937, about 3:30 P. M. I left Ambridge to take a ride to Beaver Falls as I wanted to see what was going on there. When I first arrived in Beaver Falls I went to the vicinity of the Union Drawn Steel and saw what I think were deputy sheriffs in the vicinity of this plant. I stayed around the vicinity of the Union Drawn Steel about one-half hour. I saw Mr. Mallinger, an organizer for the CIO, and rode up to the Moltrup Steel Products Company in his automobile instead of walking.

We parked the car on Second Avenue. Getting out of the car I saw about twelve (12) men walking double-file, shoulder to shoulder, walking toward the mill of the Moltrup Steel Products Co. I heard someone holler. Thinking that something was going on I ran up there and saw a group of men arguing. Finally someone started to push and the deputies came over from the park-way that is next to the office and I saw one deupty get on the ramp with a gas gun.

Some men were going into the mill at this time and I saw some stones being thrown, but I do not know who was throwing them, whether they were thrown by the strikers or the men going to work.

I was standing on 14th Street, near the ramp, and George Mike was standing between me and the deputy on the ramp. I saw the deputy move the gun around and pointed it in the direction of George Mike, and the next thing I knew the gun went off and I saw George Mike spin around and fall to his face. Just before George Mike was shot I saw that he had his right hand in his pocket. He evidently had money there as he was selling tickets for a CIO dance or some affair in Aliquippa. Just previous to this he tried to sell me a ticket.

At the time George Mike was struck with the missile from the gas gun he was walking away. After the gun went off there were several gas hand grenades thrown and went off and gas was flying around and I ran.

I saw them carry George Mike away and stayed around for about one hour and came on home.

(Signed) CHESTER HOAK.

EXHIBIT 3615

AMBRIDGE, PA., *July 24, 1937.*

To whom it may concern:

This is to certify that I, Manuel Wood, Ambridge Hotel, Ambridge, Pa., Representative of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, make this statement of my own free will.

Assigned for organizational duties and activities in Aliquippa and surrounding territory, I was instructed by Joseph J. Timko, sub-regional director of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, on June 27, 1937, to give as much of my time as possible in cooperating with Mr. Busarello in Beaver Falls.

On June 28 between 10 and 11 A. M., George Mike approached me on the street at Aliquippa and asked me to buy a CIO dance ticket. He then asked if I thought he could do any good in selling tickets at Beaver Falls. I told him I did not know and I suggested that he go up there and try it.

At about 2 P. M., the same day, I left Aliquippa, proceeding to Beaver Falls to observe activities at the Moltrup plant. On my arrival there I saw several men dressed in what appeared to be military hard hats and riot sticks in their hands, standing close to the office building, which I later learned was company property. I saw several men close to the ramp, leading to the plant, and as I began to talk to some of them George Mike approached me. Jokingly I said: "How are you doing with your tickets, Mike?" He said: "O. K."

I inquired of some of the men and also organizers Porter & Bittner what the situation was and what they expected. I was told that approximately 24 men had entered the plant in the morning and that no trouble had occurred. Also that they expected some men to go in the plant at about 4 o'clock. At about 3:30 approximately ten or twelve men approached the ramp, apparently going to work. I heard someone say: "Wait a minute, fellows, we want to talk to you."

The conversation lasted approximately 5 minutes when I saw Mr. Moltrup, president of the Moltrup Steel Products Company, get ahold of Lawrence Rump and in a violent fashion pushed him and said: "Get out of here. You have no business here. I fired you." Mr. Rump protested that he had a right to picket if he so desired. As this fight started a group of police and deputy sheriffs got into the group. I then saw the men going up the ramp to work, apparently unhurt.

George Mike and some other people were about ten (10) feet from the ramp on the lower side on the paved street. I saw the man who I later learned was Jay Jackson with what appeared to be a gun in his hands, the stock of which was under his arm. He was looking down over the rail of the ramp towards the group of people that George Mike was amongst. Tear gas granades began to explode in different places. As I was looking back I saw the deputy sheriff with the gun, pull the gun and fire.

After the smoke had cleared I saw a man lying on the street, whom I identified as George Mike. I saw 4 or 5 men pick up George Mike and carry him towards an automobile and soon saw cameramen taking pictures. Also saw Sheriff Kennedy walking up the street with Jay Jackson who I had seen just previous to this with a gun and discharged same.

(signed) MANUEL WOOD.

EXHIBIT 3616

AMBRIDGE, PA., *July 24, 1937.*

To whom it may concern:

This is to certify that I, Alfred Bittner, 905 9th Avenue, New Brighton, Penna., Representative of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, make this statement of my own free will.

On May 27, 1937, I was assigned by Joseph J. Timko, Subregional Director of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, to carry on the organizational work in Beaver Falls.

I worked with Mr. Busarello and several other organizers until the 28th day of June, at which time about twenty-four (24) men employees of the Moltrup Steel Products Co., entered the plant without any trouble. They were not molested by the pickets in any way, with the exception that the pickets asked them to remain on strike.

About 1 or 2 o'clock, June 28th, I rode down to the Union Drawn Steel Co. along with Organizer Busarello, and there I saw the sheriff and a group of deputies. This is the first time that the deputy sheriffs were in town or near the picket line. That afternoon, about 2:30 P. M., I, together with Mr. Busarello, returned back to the picket line at the Moltrup plant, and there I saw a group of deputies. Between 3 or 4 o'clock about twelve (12) men came down to go to work. A small group of pickets stopped them and talked to them trying to persuade them not to go to work.

Mr. Frank Moltrup, President of the Moltrup Steel Products Co., and Mr. James Phillips, Secretary-Treasurer of the Moltrup Steel Products Co., came to the ramp. An argument started upon the arrival of Mr. Moltrup and Mr. Phillips which resulted in a little scuffling and a few blows were struck. The line was cleared and the men entered the plant. Then the deputy sheriff, Jay Jackson, stepped up on the ramp, with a gas gun in his hand, and fired the same, which hit George Mike who was walking down the middle of the street about five (5) feet from where I was sitting. A group of men picked him up and carried him to a car. At the time George Mike was shot he had his hands in his pockets. He just came upon the scene at the time of the shooting. He evidently came to sell tickets as he had approached me at the Union Drawn Steel to buy a ticket for a C I O dance.

Mr. Mallinger then demanded the arrest of the deputy sheriff. When the sheriff went to disarm him he fired another shot which was very close to the sheriff and the mayor. This was the first trouble that occurred during the whole time of the strike. Everything was peaceful until the time that the deputies arrived. The City police had it well under control.

I went to the District attorney's office and made a statement just like this one.

(Signed) ALFRED BITTNER,
Representative S. W. O. C.

EXHIBIT 3617

AMBRIDGE, PA., *July 24, 1937.*

To whom it may concern:

This is to certify that I, Howard Porter, 108 North Bluff Street., Butler, Penna., Representative of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, make this statement of my own free will.

On the 27th day of May, 1937 I was assigned by Joseph J. Timko, sub-regional director of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, to help Mr. Busarello with the organizational work in Beaver Falls. I worked with Mr. Busarello until the 28th day of June on the so-called "back-to-work-movement" started at the Moltrup plant at 7 A. M. At that time 24 employees of the Moltrup Steel Products Company entered the plant without any trouble, were not molested in any way, only that some of our pickets asked them to remain on strike.

About 1 o'clock in the afternoon, the sheriff placed about a dozen special deputy sheriffs at the Moltrup plant. I, myself, could not see any reason for this action by the sheriff as everything had been very quiet and there was perfect cooperation and understanding between the police of Beaver Falls and the pickets at the Moltrup plant, as an agreement had been made to let any man that wanted to work go back into the plant.

About 3:30 a dozen men, employees of the Moltrup Steel Products Company, came down to the ramp to go to work. About the same number of our pickets were at the front of the ramp and they asked these men not to go in. At just about this time Mr. Frank Moltrup, president of the Moltrup Steel Products Co., and Mr. Phillips, secretary-treasurer of the Moltrup Steel Products Co., came down to the ramp. Mr. Phillips said: "Let those fellows alone, let them go to work", and started to push his way through the pickets. There was a little scuffling and a few blows struck.

Officer Lancaster came down and separated the men, with the help of myself and other organizers, and the workers started up the ramp to go to work. I was standing at the end of the ramp when this deputy sheriff, Jay Jackson, stepped on the ramp with his gas gun in his hand. It was pointed in my direction. I stepped out of the line of fire, saying, "Watch that fellow, he's liable to shoot". I took a few steps towards the Moltrup office, watching the men walking up the ramp going to work. I heard someone saying: "Give it to them".

About this time a gas bomb exploded in back of me. I looked up at the ramp and saw Jay Jackson standing about 10 feet from the entrance of the ramp with his gas gun pointed towards the crowd and without any provocation that I could see, he fired. At that time another gas bomb exploded close to me and drove me down towards the plant. I heard someone say: "They've killed a man". I worked my way back through the gas and saw a man lying on the street with his face down to the ground and his hands in his pockets, whom I later found out was George Mike.

I walked over with Mr. Mallinger and identified the man, standing by Moltrup's office, who did the shooting. Mr. Mallinger then asked the sheriff to disarm the man and arrest him. While Mr. Mallinger, myself, the sheriff, and the mayor of the city, were standing close to Jay Jackson the sheriff asked him for his gas gun. When he started to take the gun out of the case the gun went off. The shell hitting the ground between the mayor and myself. The sheriff then took the gun away.

I followed the sheriff to see that he arrested the man and that no more trouble would take place. When I came back I saw them putting George Mike in a car and I later found that he was taken to the Providence Hospital at Beaver Falls and died about 6:40 A. M. on June 29th.

I went to the District attorney's office the 30th day of June to make the statement in regard to this shooting. I answered the questions he asked and he took a few notes. I do not know whether he took the entire statement. During the questions asked me by the district attorney it seemed that he was not trying to get the facts, he was trying to hide the truth to let this deputy off without any penalty.

(Signed) HOWARD PORTER.

EXHIBIT 3618

AMBRIDGE, PA., *July 24, 1937.*

To whom it may concern:

This is to certify that I, Lawrence M. Rump, 828 Grove Avenue, New Brighton, Pa., a former employee of the Moltrup Steel Products Company of Beaver Falls, Pa., having been discharged for Union activities, wish to make this statement of my own free will.

During the strike at Moltrup Steel Products Company I was on the picket line a great part of my time. I never saw any trouble between the pickets and those who remained in the mill until the afternoon of the day George Mike was killed, June 28, 1937. On this day I was beside the ramp when a group of about twelve (12) men came down to go to work. A few pickets, including myself, started to talk to these men, trying to persuade them not to go work. We were talking to these men in a nice manner when Mr. Frank Moltrup, president of the Moltrup Steel Products Company, and Mr. James Phillips, Secretary-Treasurer of the Moltrup Steel Products Company, came out of the office and down to the ramp. Mr. Moltrup took hold of my arm and told me to get away from there as I had no business being there. I started to tell Mr. Moltrup that being a member of Moltrup's Local Union #1202, I had as much business there as anyone else, when someone hit me on the side of my head.

It is my honest opinion that if Mr. Moltrup and Mr. Phillips had stayed away from the ramp there would have been no trouble. The pickets had been instructed by Mr. Busarello that if the men wished to go in the mill we were not to stop them as he had an agreement with the Chief of Police and the Mayor of Beaver Falls to that effect.

(signed) LAWRENCE M. RUMP.

EXHIBIT 3619

ROBERT E. McCREARY
District Attorney
WILLIAM COGHLAN
First Assistant
RALPH E. SMITH
Second Assistant

CHARLES J. O'LOUGHLIN
Chief County Detective
JOHN WINSLOW
Asst. County Detective

BEAVER COUNTY

]SEAL]

BEAVER, PENNSYLVANIA

OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY

JANUARY 13, 1938.

ROBERT WOHLFORTH,
Secretary, Sub-committee on Committee of Education & Labor,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Replying to your letter of January 12th with reference to the cartridge of the tear gas projectile which killed George Mike, I find on investigation that the tear gas projectile was purchased by the County of Beaver at Federal Labatories, Inc., Pittsburgh, Penna., in the year 1933.

You are correct in your statement that the projectile is in my possession at the present time, the same having been turned over to me by Mr. Timke, Sub-regional Director of the SWOC.

Yours truly,

R. E. McCREARY,
District Attorney.

REMcC:h.

SAN FRANCISCO POLICE OFFICERS TAKEN ON TRIP ACROSS THE COUNTRY[1]

EXHIBIT 3620

FEDERAL LABORATORIES, INC.

PROTECTION ENGINEERING

PITTSBURGH, PA., U. S. A., *August 8, 1934.*

Mr. Jos. M. ROUSH,
c/o Durant Hotel, Berkeley, California.

DEAR MR. ROUSH: Your interesting letter from Berkeley, answering all the many letters and requests for help that have gone to you for help, received.

Your report is helpful, but still leaves us in some trouble.

For example, Auto Ordnance will refuse to take back from anyone a machine gun that has been sent out and used. They say it makes the gun second hand, and they will not attempt to sell it for new. This means, therefore, that the two guns consigned to Mr. Morrill will have to be sold locally, and Auto Ordnance supervise us with too much care to justify any great amount of transferring of guns without their complete supervision.

Try and have all details carefully cleaned up before you come back in to the meeting, that we may see you go back West again, with sails set for another year, which I hope will turn out to be as flattering as this has been for you and those associated with you.

I will write to Smith and Wesson regarding the West Coast, but I am frank to tell you I think they are inclined to question the work that our men have been doing, and it is very doubtful if we can stir up anything on the gun racket for you. However, as soon as their reply is received, I will pass it along if it can be given to you prior to the time you come to the meeting.

Our convention will start Monday morning, September 3rd so by all means have your gang nicely housed for a good night's sleep in the hotel we will designate in the next two or three days by bulletin, that they may be ready for a fresh start on Monday morning. We will be glad indeed to welcome the two men from the San Francisco Department, Sergeant McInerny and Officer Myron Gernea. Bring them in to the meeting which will include the discussion of our work with police departments during recent strikes.

Summing up all letters and also the facts in this one, what we are after is to clean up the loose ends of all deliveries made, to by all means avoid misunderstanding with Auto Ordnance and the guns shipped out without proper papers, so that the strike situation may be closed with full credit to those of you who worked so hard.

The Express Company is out here today with agent for special inquiries as to all deliveries made to you during the strike period. We are wondering what is involved in this, especially if there is any Department of Justice inspection going on, or is it some radical element at work. Keep you ear to the ground for anything you can hear.

Mr. Rau is writing you today regarding the misunderstanding on the five guns shipped to Alameda County. I have urged that these guns be properly stored, to see if you can sell them without having to return them to Auto Ordnance. Keep in mind that Auto Ordnance will not give us full credit for any guns that are returned, once they have been shot. Watch both of our interests in this case.

You will have quite a job unwinding your account with the Accounting Department, but I think it can all be accomplished satisfactorily before you are all through.

This will also answer your letter of August 4th, asking about the convention. Get your carload in, and those who are entitled to the 2¢ allowance per mile will be properly taken care of, which will surely cover your expenses.

With best personal regards, I am

Yours very truly,

FEDERAL LABORATORIES INC.,
(Signed) B. H. BARKER, *Vice President.*

B. H. Barker: H

[1] See pt. 2, pp. 444-452 and depositions of Joseph M. Roush, exhibits 3708 and 3712, pp. 7092-7100 and 7111-7184, for further testimony concerning Sergeant T. J. McInerny and Myron Gernea.

EXHIBIT 3621

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY

95 Market Street, San Francisco, California

AUGUST 21, 1934.

Received of J. M. Roush—Six hundred twenty three dollars, $623.00. For transportation to Pittsburgh and Return to be furnished.

(Signed) E. O. LEWIS, C. T. A.
per H. R. CHUM

Five round trip tickets to Pittsburgh, Pa., at	$107.10
Total	$535.50
Drawing room San Francisco–Chicago	56.00
Two lowers San Francisco–Chicago at 15.75	31.50
	$623.00

EXHIBIT 3622

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY

TEXAS AND NEW ORLEANS RAILROAD COMPANY

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY OF MEXICO

SOUTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP LINES

"MORGAN LINE"

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, *August 24, 1934.*

Mr. H. F. STARKE, GA,
Southern Pacific Lines,
1215 Gulf Building, Pittsburgh, Penna.

DEAR MR. STARKE: This will introduce Sgt. Thomas P. McInerney of the San Francisco Police Department, and Mr. J. M. Roush, Protection Engineer, of Los Angeles. Together with a party of policemen, they are en route to Cleveland and Pittsburgh for laboratory work.

If it happens that they need any information or assistance, I shall appreciate anything you can do to help them.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) F. S. MCGINNIS

EXHIBIT 3623

cc for Roush

OCTOBER 17, 1934.

Sergt. T. J. MCINERNEY
San Francisco Police Department,
San Francisco, California

DEAR SERGT. MCINERNEY:—I have just written to Myron Gernea to remind him that we are waiting for that report from him on the San Francisco situation, and hope that the two of you working together, in addition to all the many things you must have had to do when you returned, can send it along.

I should have written you long, long ago, to tell you how fully we appreciate having had you here with us during our recent meeting, and the good that will unquestionably come from the visit.

We were talking about both of you the other day, and I assure you it has left a very pleasant memory on the part of all of us here who are trying to keep our feet on the ground during the turbulent conditions that now prevail.

It certainly sounds like the political pot is boiling in your state. It is to be hoped that any pending change may not result in harm to the wonderful state of California.

Kindly convey my very best wishes to Mrs. McInerney and let us hope that sometime in the future a repeat trip will be in order, and that we will have an opportunity to do more for you than we did this particular time, because of the rush of the convention.

No doubt, Myron will show you the letter I sent him, which deals with the result attained in New York and Philadelphia to date. Should I have reason for going west this Fall, it will be a lot of fun to sit down with you and Joe Roush and tell you what happened, both in New York and Philadelphia.

With best personal regards, I am

Yours very truly,

FEDERAL LABORATORIES, INC.,
——— ———, *Vice President.*

B. H. Barker: H

EXHIBIT 3624

[Copy]

OCTOBER 17, 1934.

Mr. MYRON GERNEA
San Francisco Police Department
San Francisco, California

DEAR MR. GERNEA: Since the time you were here in Pittsburgh, we have been on the go continuously. One week was spent at the International Police Chiefs Association Convention in Washington, and practically another week in New York and Philadelphia.

We staged a very interesting demonstration in New York City, gassing some 1200 men, for the benefit of Commissioner General O'Ryan, but unfortunately, the day we made the demonstration, his resignation was given to Mayor LaGuardia, so that all of the work you men did, and the work we have done in the past, seems to have been nullified; at least, for the time being.

This is one of the interesting sidelights in business operation, and when you find yourself flat on your back, all you can do is turn around and start all over again, and that's exactly what we are doing.

I wish I could tell you how much we enjoyed having you here with us, and I really hope that things are going to work out in such a way that I may find it advisable and necessary to go west before winter sets in. At least, there is such a possibility.

I saw Chief Quinn in Washington, after spending a lot of time trying to find him. He was as busy as a man could be, and hard to get off to one side long enough to check in on the San Francisco situation.

We understand that some very funny moves are being pulled by our competitive friend, and if there is any specific information that you could give us, that might decide whether or not someone from here should go to California, it sure would be appreciated and, of course, held strictly confidential.

I have been looking forward to your report on the San Francisco experience, know how busy you must have been after your return, but still would like to have this information, and hope you are going to be able to send it along.

I presume you see Joe Roush with fair regularity, and if such is the case, he, no doubt, has passed along to you my desire to be remembered.

In closing, I again want to repeat that we enjoyed having you here, we appreciate the information you brought to us, we hope the future holds bright prospects for you, and that the political rumbling that we hear regarding California are not as serious as they sound.

With warmest personal regards, I am

Yours very truly,

FEDERAL LABORATORIES, INC.
——— ———, *Vice President.*

B. H. Barker: H
cc for Roush

89562—38—pt. 15-d——20

EXHIBIT 3625

Roush

NOVEMBER 20, 1934.

Mr. MYRON GURNEA,
c/o Commodore Hotel, San Francisco, Calif.

DEAR MYRON: I hope this letter goes to you direct to your room, as it is primarily a personal expression of appreciation for the time, energy, and effort you went to, to show me San Francisco during the period of my stay.

I have had several letters from various parts of the country, from men asking about you, since they knew I had been west, and, of course, it gratified me a lot to be able to write and tell them that you carried out all the promises that you made, as far as taking me through the city, and finding out just what kind of a "sponge" I was.

I sure enjoyed my visit, it was a source of much gratification to be able to wind up the job that I had taken in hand when I went out to see you, and I know you and the Sergeant feel that quite a load has been lifted.

What we now want to be sure of is, if new trouble develops and the papers seem to indicate that there is a real chance for this, and materials have to bought, that specifications are set up, which will make it difficult for our friend McCarthy to put over another fast move.

I am sure if you will tell us what you have in mind, before you put up the bids, assuming you have time, we can be very helpful, give you the benefit of other similar experiences, and make sure that this man gets paid in measure, for the difficulty that he produced.

I have written a letter to the Chief today, trying to express the feeling of gratitude I have for his patience, and the very unusual way that he handled me while I was in San Francisco, on a mission that was at least difficult, if not distasteful, to him.

He sure is a "peach" in the way he stood his ground, when it would have been just as easy to have taken another position, and made our work just that much more difficult.

I am writing to Sergeant and Mrs. McInerney today, also Mr. and Mrs. Forsyth, and in closing this letter, want you to know how fully I appreciate what you did, the way you did it, and to express the hope that I may be called back again reasonably soon, that acquaintance may be renewed.

I understand that Mr. Young has written you on another subject, which will, no doubt, be interesting to you, and maybe when it is all wound up, you will find that friends more than worthwhile, have been created.

Yours very truly,

FEDERAL LABORATORIES INC.
———— ————, *Vice President.*

B. H. Barker: H
cc for Roush

EXHIBIT 3626

JOHN W. YOUNG,
President and General Manager
BAILY H. BARKER,
Vice President and Sales Manager
ROBERT B. REYNOLDS,
Vice President and Secretary
HARRY E. RAU,
Treasurer

Manufacturers of
Efficient
Devices and
Equipment
For Protection

Cable Address
Federallab

FEDERAL LABORATORIES, INC.

PROTECTION ENGINEERING

General offices & factory 185 Forty-First St., Pittsburgh, Pa., U. S. A.

MARCH 24, 1937

Hon. ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE,
Chairman, Civil Liberties Committee,
Senate Building, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Referring to testimony given before you on March 4th[1], relative to relationships between the Federal Laboratories, Inc., and Mr. Clarence Morrill, Superintendent, Division of Criminal Identification and Investigation, State of

[1] See pt. 7, pp. 2460-2466.

California, we have made a further careful search, and wish to report to you that neither Mr. Morrill or his son was ever employed by us; that they never represented us directly or indirectly. I would further state that at no time have we paid them any moneys or gratuities.

To the best of our knowledge no arrangement was consummated between Mr. Morrill and Mr. Joseph Roush and no moneys or gratuities were ever paid to Mr. Morrill by Mr. Roush.

We respectfully request that this statement be permitted to be entered in the records.

Very sincerely yours,

FEDERAL LABORATORIES, INC.,
JOHN W. YOUNG, *President.*

JWY:GO

"On the Side of Law and Order"

SOUND DETECTORS FOR USE IN SEATTLE STRIKE

EXHIBIT 3627

FEDERAL LABORATORIES, INC.

To: Folger M. Smith[1] — From: J. J. Bouey[2]
Your file: — Our file:
Subject: — Date: October 17, 1936.

DEAR MR. SMITH: Time out while I answer your air mail special which has just been received. I'm listening to the Washington-Oregon State game so you will understand my reluctance to take my trusty Underwood in hand and get this off.

Mea culpa, mea culpa, it was all my fault. In an effort to speed up that order last weekend I asked the Western Union to locate your home address and they gave me that Greenfield Ave. mistake. Or possibly there are two "F. M. Smiths" in Pittsburgh.

You have received my order of yesterday's date for the whisper detector and the cashier's cheque which I also sent on by air mail. I received a wire from Mr. Barker this morning asking whether the Police were cognizant of this order. I replied that this and subsequent orders are through and by the police department. In other words, you may rely on my discretion. This particular order is for an "undercover" man but is for the exclusive use of two officers working under the Chief of Police, it will not show on the property records. The set which will be for the use of the department as a whole will be ordered on or shortly after Nov. 1st.

With regards to the shipment of one of the old models, it is unfortunate that Fisher told all concerned that a new model was in production and, consequently, they are looking for an improved set, in any event, my customers *do not want nor will accept* that old set of Fisher's. That particular set has had hard useage and cannot by any stretch of the imagination be termed a new set. Even at a substantial discount it is no bargain.

There are competitive sets in this territory and, while I have been successful in keeping them out of the important departments, I can't guarantee to do so forever. If you intend shipping one of your supervisors' sets I would suggest that you see that it is equipped with new batteries and tubes and that the connections are all in good shape. The exterior must also be in first class condition. This stuff is breaking fast, Mr. Smith, and if our concern can't fill the orders in a hurry please let me know so that I can be guided thereby. I am also constantly being asked whether or not our set can be hooked up to a recorder as are the competitive sets. Can you give me any information on this? Must get this in the mail so if you are intending to ship Fisher's set you can change your plans.

Yours in haste,

BOUEY.

[1] Federal Laboratories sales department.
[2] Federal Laboratories salesman.

EXHIBIT 3628

SHIPPING ORDER

FEDERAL LABORATORIES, INC.

181 FORTY-FIRST STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

10/19/36 Y — No. 31965

Date October 19th, 1936.

Ship to: I. N. Ring, 6005 35th Street, Seattle, Washington.
Invoiced to:

10/16/36

Route via Agent: Bouey-Warshal-Fisher — Customer's order no. CP 65744

Item	Quantity	Description	Amount
1	1	Federal Sound Detector	225.00 Paid

Shipment Completed
[Stamped: Paid, October 20, 1936.]

Original—Office Copy

EXHIBIT 3629

FEDERAL LABORATORIES, INC.

185 41st Street, Pittsburgh, Pa., U. S. A.

Written from Seattle
To Folger M. Smith
Your file
Subject

Date: November 5, 1936
From John J. Boney
Our file

DEAR MR. SMITH: Enclosed please find an exemption certificate covering the recent order sent in from the King County Treasurer's Office for one dozen .405 calibre gas shells. This was an oversight on my part and I trust that a refund to the customer will be in order. I have just opened up that business and feel that it will be profitable in the immediate future. They are already in the market for a whisper detector. Speaking of whisper detectors reminds me that I owe you an explanation for the wire of last Wednesday. The San Franciscan deal is still on but I will not send you further wires until they make up their minds definitely on an order. Their need is dependent upon the strike situation and as that alters from day to day I am waiting until they "shoot or give up the gun". When, as and if, they order I will shoot it in.

With reference to the new Federal Detector, in order that I may quote correctly will you kindly inform me of the price. Is there any change or will it continue to sell for $225.00? This is important to me and I will appreciate your immediate advice.

Thanks for the cheque, it came in just as the wolf was battering in the door. In regards to the percentage of commission due me on detectors I have taken this matter up with the Marshals and have their verification of the arrangement made between Fisher and myself. The arrangement called for 25% and no mention was made of any similarity to the commission rate on bank installations.

You may be interested to learn that the detector which you recently shipped to "Mr. Ring" was placed on a "job" with perfect results. The operatives used the contact microphone with vacuum cup arrangement and 250 feet of telephone cord. They sat in their car and took down every word of the "evidence" they were after. This may assist you in similar situations.

I cannot urge too strongly the placing of a sample set out here as quickly as is possible. I have four prospects waiting now for demonstrations of the new model and if it is delayed too long I am afraid the opportune moment will pass.

I am enclosing a letter written last week but delayed until now for various reasons. Nothing may come of it and I do not guarantee the eventual outcome but if you consider it worth thought I will be glad to pass the information along.

Yours very truly,

J. J. BOUEY.

EXHIBIT 3630

FEDERAL LABORATORIES, INC.

185 41st Street, Pittsburgh, Pa., U. S. A.

Written from: Seattle
To: Folger M. Smith
Your file
Subject: Whisper Detector—E. J. Lesser

Date: NOVEMBER 6, 1936.
From John J. Bouey
Our file

DEAR MR. SMITH: With reference to my night letter of last evening, The E. J. Lesser order for a whisper detector for delivery in San Francisco is covered in several of my previous letters and wires.

This detector is another "hideout" set for the Seattle Police Department (as was the "Ring" set) and, while it is to be delivered to San Francisco it will be used and located here in Seattle. If the set is satisfactory and the deal closed at the expiration of the ten day approval period the set will be paid for immediately. In the meantime they will pay expressage to San Francisco and guarantee the expressage back to Pittsburgh if not satisfied, There is no commission split on this deal as the set is not sold here to be used in San Francisco or any part outside of my territory.

I asked you to mark the shipping instructions "hold till arrival" as the user may be delayed a few days owing to the unsettled conditions here on the Coast. I have the signed order and will hold it pending the outcome of the test or will send it to you on your instructions.

Can you give me any definite date when I may expect a sample set of the new model and the price of the same. I have three more good prospects ready to go now but they will not buy unless they have had a demonstration. If I am not to receive one of the new models within the next three weeks let me know at once and I will so advise my prospects. This strike situation calls for units such as these and if I can't satisfy the demand now I might as well forget it.

Yours in haste.

J. J. BOUEY.

OTHER SOUND DETECTOR SALES

EXHIBIT 3631

FEDERAL LABORATORIES, INC.

PROTECTION ENGINEERING

General offices & Factory, 185 Forty-first St., Pittsburgh, Pa., U. S. A.

Shipped to New Orleans Private Patrol Service, Inc.
Pan American Building,
New Orleans, La.
Sold to

Date: December 9th, 1936.
Our order no. 32116
Invoice no. 31084
Your order no.
Date shipped
Agent: Cloud-Neill.
F. O. B.

Shipped via, express collect.
Terms

Item	Quantity	Description of articles	Unit price	Amount
1.	1	Sound detector #17		225.00

Payments to be made only to Federal Laboratories, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa.
All claims for shortage or damage must be made within 5 days of receipt of goods. Goods returned without our permission will not be accepted

EXHIBIT 3632

SHIPPING ORDER

FEDERAL LABORATORIES, INC.

181 Forty-first Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

L/20/37 Y
Ship to Oklahoma Railways,
Oklahoma City, Okla.
Invoiced to
Route via
Agent 30 days

No. 32693

Date: January 20th, 1937

Customer's order no. Miller

Item	Quantity	Description	M 6733
1.	1	Federal sound detector	200.00

Jan. 26, 1937. billed.
Shipment completed.

Original—Office copy

[Stamped: Paid, Jan. 21, 1937. Federal Laboratories.]

PARTICIPATION OF FEDERAL LABORATORIES AGENTS IN USE OF GAS IN STRIKE [1]

EXHIBIT 3633–A

TOLEDO POLICE DEPARTMENT

SEPTEMBER 5, 1936, 10:30 a.m.

I, E. E. Richardson,[2] age 64, living at RFD #1, Waterville, Ohio; voluntarily make the following statement.

Present C. Hartung Detective.
" H. Manson "

Q. Hartung: Mr. Richardson, what kind of work do you do?

A. I'm a representative of the Federal Laboratory Co., of Pittsburg, Penn. They manufacture tear gas.

Q. What territory do you represent?

A. Just the northwestern part of Ohio.

Q. Hartung: What are the materials you sell?

A. Police department equipment, such as armored cars, bullet proof vests, hand grenades, Thompson Machine guns, tear gasses and articles of that kind.

Q. Hartung: You are the only man in this territory who sells for the Federal Laboratory Co., of Pittsburg, Penn., are you not?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Hartung: How long have you been selling this territory?

A. About four years.

Q. Hartung: Showing you a picture of a label which is marked "photographic copy of label of the Federal Laborities Co.," do you identify the same.

A. Yes sir thats one of our labels. Theres is'nt any thing on that label for me to identify the article on which it had been placed. I presume that its just tear gas.

Q. Hartung: Looking at this label, could you tell where it had been sold, or to whom it had been sold?

A. No I couldn't. Looking at the label I would say that it had been sold about three years ago. On looking at the date on this label it appears to me that this was sold during the time of the Auto Lite Co., strike, and it is possible that some of the employees, who were bottled up in this plant, could have carried some of these grenades out of the plant. Also, some of the deputies who were deputized to help protect the plant had not had the proper training as to the method of throwing

[1] See also pt. 7, pp. 2466–2467.
[2] Federal Laboratories salesman.

these grenades. It was at that time proven that the above mentioned deputies threw these grenades out the windows into the crowd, without pulling the pins, and in turn, the strikers picked them up and threw them back through the windows without pulling the pins. On close examination I learned that neither the deputies or the strikers knew how to handle these grenades, at that time so I picked up the same grenade pulled the pin and threw it out the window with perfect results. I can't tell how many of these grenades were thrown out into the crowd and never were returned, nor can I tell how many grenades disappeared from the boxes in the plant, by the employees; there were 1500 employees in the plant at that time. I have stopped three employees, to my knowledge, carrying these grenades to other parts of the building. These men were'nt authorized to handle the grenades, but it was impossible to watch everybody. A number of the deputies, who were specially deputized, were not trained in the use of those grenades. The regular deputies were all trained to use them. The special deputies were only deputized about two hours before they were using the grenades and did not have sufficient time to learn how to use them. That is the only way I can think of of how the grenades got into the hands of outsiders; by some of the grenades being thrown out without pulling the pin and then by some of the employees carrying them out.

Q. Hartung: Do you sell these grenades to companies such as Bostwick and Braun, Sears-Robuck, and concerns of that kind?

A. No sir; only to the police, sheriff's and penal institutions. We have sold factories direct, but not for resale purposes. We particularly sell our merchandise on the side of law and order.

Q. Hartung: Have you sold any grenades to the Auto Lite Co., since the strike?

A. No, our company hasn't.

Q. Hartung: Can you furnish us with any information about the grenade in mention, that we havn't already talked about?

A. The contents of this grenade, on close observation of the label, indicates that it was nothing but tear gas, which is not injurious to the health, it is only temporary effective. The description of the crowd, where the grenade was set off, leads me to believe that it wasn't possible to have been sickening gas, as the sickness causes vomiting and continues to make one sick for about three days.

Q. Hartung: Is there any other way you can think of where this grenade might have come from?

A. Thats the only channel it could have come from; someone stole it during the confusion.

Q. Hartung: Showing you a grenade can which was picked up at the Rio Davis Building, can you give us any information about the can?

A. Nothing except that its a grenade can. I couldn't say that it was our can except for the label.

Q. Hartung: Would you say that the photographic copy of the label was taken off the can you have previously inspected?

A. I'd say that it was impossible to photograph any label if it had been on the can that had been set off. Those labels completely burn up and then there is nothing left but burned paper.

(Signed) E. E. RICHARDSON.

---------- Witness.
---------- Witness.

EXHIBIT 3633–B

FEDERAL TEAR GAS JUMBO GRENADE (NON-EXPLOSIVE)

TO ASSEMBLE

Screw firing mechanism into center hole before storing.

TO FIRE

Grasp in throwing hand with fingers holding firing lever against bowl withdraw safety cotter-throw.
Caution—DO NOT HOLD AFTER RELEASING LEVER.
Use before July 1, 1937.

FEDERAL LABORATORIES, INC.

PITTSBURGH, PA., U. S. A. PATENTED DEC. 17, 1926 FEB. 14, 1928

[Label from bomb used to disperse Communist meeting at Roi-Davis Bldg. Aug. 26, 1936.]

EXHIBIT 3633–C

SICKENING GAS JUMBO GRENADE

Non Explosive — Military Type

DIRECTIONS TO ASSEMBLE

Remove cork from hole in top and screw bouchon (firing mechanism) tightly into center hole. This should be done immediately upon receipt of shipment.

TO FIRE

Grasp the grenade with fingers holding lever firmly against the grenade body. While thus holding the grenade remove safety pin with other hand. Throw grenade with full swing of arm, releasing lever as grenade leaves hand.
CAUTION: Use only in accordance with prescribed military practice.

FEDERAL LABORATORIES, INC., PITTSBURGH, PA., U. S. A.

Before Feb. 1, 1936.
[Label from bomb used to disperse Workers Alliance meeting 320½ Ontario St., Sept. 3, 1936.]

EXHIBIT 3634

LOS ANGELES, CAL.,
January 16, 1934.

Mr. B. H. BARKER,
c/o *Federal Laboratories, Inc.,*
185 41st St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

DEAR MR. BARKER: I have just returned from the Imperial Valley where the lettuce pickers' strike materialized, as I predicted. I was only able to sell about $500.00 worth of gas, and had the territory not been quite so broke, I am sure it would have been two or three times that amount. The Federal Laboratories should take credit for putting an end to things, at least temporarily, through the use of gas. This was the first time I had ever been in anything like this, and I certainly received my baptism of fire, as the enclosed articles will attest. What happened was when the first grenade was thrown, one of the strikers either threw or kicked it out of the building, and the result was a free for all.

Referring to your letter of January 9th, John Barrymore has not bought the case of gas for Sheriff Biscailuz as yet, and at the present time is cruising somewhere on the Pacific. I will follow this up as soon as he returns.

Joe is in the north this month so I will forward everything of importance to him. I know that he has attempted several times to get the plan of the Berkeley branch, but each time the bank has had some new excuse.

We will work on the new schedule of a two percent increase in the price for stock delivered from warehouse and in quoting f. o. b. Coast prices.

We certainly want to thank the Federal Laboratories for the dispatch with which they shipped our stock. I was able to beat Lake Erie on all the gas except one hundred shotgun shells down to the Imperial Valley.

The milk strike here has just about run its course and didn't amount to much.

Fruit pickers were supposed to walk out yesterday at 1 PM in Riverside County, but so far they are still on the job. I guess the strikers are getting soft like all the criminals that come out here.

I will keep you posted on any new developments and will try again to get the local sheriff to make a definite move.

Best regards,
Yours very truly,

J. M. ROUSH.

P. S. What do you mean by opening the canister on the gas masks?
(In ink: C. C. Roush S. F.)

SALES OF REVOLVERS TO STEEL COMPANIES

EXHIBIT 3635

[Copy]

FEDERAL LABORATORIES, INC.

PROTECTION ENGINEERING

Gen. Offices & Factory 185 Forty-first Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SEPTEMBER 25, 1933.

[Stamp: Smith & Wesson, Rec'd Sept. 27, 1933, Ans'd ———; Name ———.]
SMITH & WESSON, INC.,
Springfield, Mass.

GENTLEMEN: We have been advised by our Mr. J. J. Baxter in Youngstown, Ohio, to proceed with shipment of the following equipment for the Republic Iron & Steel Company, Youngstown, Ohio:

24 Military-Police sq. butt .38 S & W Special, 6″ barrel, walnut, Blue revolvers, @ $21.31 ea.
2 K–22 Outdoorsman Revolvers, @ $24.41 ea.

These guns are to be shipped immediately, consigned to Mr. J. J. Baxter, P. O. Box 614, Youngstown, Ohio. Invoice should be rendered as follows:

Republic Iron & Steel Company, Youngstown, Ohio
Attention J. Williams, Supt. of Police
"For Buffalo Branch"

The above order represents part of the total order for 64 guns which will be placed with us for Smith & Wesson revolvers, Mr. Baxter informing us that the remaining requisitions will be secured sometime this week.

Your particular attention is directed to the fact that shipment is to be made to our representative and not to the customer. They have specifically requested that shipment be handled in this manner. Please advise us approximate shipping date. The Customer is anxious to secure the quickest possible delivery date and have requested advise as to when they may expect to receive this material.

Yours very truly,

FEDERAL LABORATORIES, INC.
(Signed) G. OBERDICK.

[Pencil notation: Shipping instructions to follow. 646 D 9–27–33.]

EXHIBIT 3636

[Copy]

FEDERAL LABORATORIES, INC.

PROTECTION ENGINEERING

General Offices & Factory 185 Forty-First St., Pittsburgh, Pa., U. S. A.

NOVEMBER 6th, 1933.

[Stamped: Smith & Wesson, Rec'd Nov. 9, 1933; ans'd ———; name ———.]

SMITH & WESSON, INC.
Springfield, Mass.

GENTLEMEN: The purpose of this letter is to clear all shipments of revolvers that you have made to us under the conditions of strike emergency which have been prevailing.

The first 100 military & Police 6'' 38 S&W Square Butt Revolvers were delivered as follows:

36 were shipped to the Republic Iron & Steel Corp. Full report has been sent in to you with serial numbers, and we understand these have been properly billed by you.

30 were delivered October 6th. to Carnegie Steel Company, for their Clairton Plant. These guns are to be invoiced by you to Carnegie Steel Company, Pittsburgh, Pa. Attention Mr. L. J. O'Neill, Supt. Police, at dealers price, plus tax, the invoice to be sent to us at Pittsburgh which we will in turn deliver to Mr. O'Neill personally. A credit memorandum between the dealers list and "A" prices to be made out to W. S. Brown and sent to us to use in the attempt to get Brown into a better spirit of cooperation. Serial numbers of the guns involved are listed below:

620546	620539	624178	624814	624844	621456	621539
621620	621640	621665	621118	621589	621133	621231
621256	621535	621541	621545	621585	621511	621548
621453	621479	621498	621503	620543	620544	621364
621381	621424					

4 were delivered October 6th. to Beal & Steel Drug Co. Steubenville, Ohio. This concern is already on your list and should be billed at regular prices. Serial numbers are listed below:

621367 621276 621273 620547

12 were delivered to Weirton Steel Company, Wheeling, W. Va., October 5th. These should be invoiced to Weirton Steel Company, Weirton, W. Va. Attention Mr. F. A. Hanlin, at dealers price plus tax, the invoice to be sent to us at Pittsburgh, which we will in turn deliver personally to Mr. Hanlin, as these concerns do not want invoices for riot equipment to run through their general office files. We will see that the invoice is properly presented to Mr. Hanlin and payment made with very slight delay. Credit memorandum on this order between dealers price and "A" prices should be made out to W. S. Brown. These credit memorandums will not be delivered to Brown unless proper co-operation can be secured. If they are not given the credit memorandums they will be returned to you for cancellation.

2 guns out of the original 100 remain in our stock, which we will account for later.

On October 4th we delivered to Weirton Steel Company, Weirton, W. Va., six .38 S. & W. Military & Police 4'' barrel, taken from our sample kits. These are to be billed in the same manner as for the 12 guns referred to above. They can be included with the others in one invoice. These guns were removed from our sample kits, and you have had some correspondence with Mr. Oberdick regarding shipping 6 to replace them. This also has reference to your letter of Oct. 31st on the same subject. If the 6 guns are forwarded to us we will see that they are given to the men whose kits were robbed. Serial numbers on these six guns are listed below:

631212 643106 631056
631662 631222 643080

The second 100 guns shipped us as you now know was returned by freight. The third 100 guns have now been received.

Out of this third 100 guns we are today delivering 29 to the Republic Iron & Steel Corporation at Youngstown, Ohio, to replace the 29 loaned by this corporation to us for Fayette County, referred to in my letter of November 23rd. Inasmuch as you have already been asked to bill Fayette County this clears that part of the transaction. This leaves us with 73 S. & W. M. & P. 6'' barrel guns in stock.

The serial numbers on the 12 guns delivered to Weirton Steel Co., October 5th, referred to above are as follows:

620552	621094	620521	624850	621237	621242
621202	621105	624841	621096	624856	621577

The serial numbers on the 29 guns delivered to Republic Iron & Steel Referred to above are as follows:

623285	621267	622818	623049	623112
621350	623482	623048	621151	628065
621143	622817	628063	628035	623050
622741	621147	623088	623055	621142
621682	621423	623108	623035	622985
622939	622922	622903	623038	

I sincerely trust this will enable to complete your records on the various shipments, and if you will send us the invoices as requested we will see to it that they are properly presented and payment secured as promptly as possible.

Yours very truly,

FEDERAL LABORATORIES, INC.
(Signed) B. H. BARKER, *Vice President.*

BHB:GO

EXHIBIT 3637

(Senate Munitions Commission Exhibit No. 4837–14)

[Carbon copy]

MAY 24, 1934.

SMITH & WESSON
Springfield, Mass.

GENTLEMEN: This acknowledges your letter of May 22nd regarding shipment of twelve .38 caliber Military and Police revolvers to us.

These revolvers are to be shipped ultimately to the Weirton Steel Company. However, on all previous shipments to that company, you permitted us to bill these weapons ourselves. This is absolutely necessary from the point of view of the customer who at the same time, orders gas equipment from us. We have been specifically requested that no invoice specifying revolvers come from us or from any other concern. We assume that you will permit us to bill these revolvers in accordance with our usual practice with the Weirton Steel Corporation.

We too would prefer that all transactions on revolvers be shipped and billed direct by you as it would alleviate an ever increasing burden on our own office force. We call to your attention, however, that the long advertised crisis in the labor situation of the steel and allied industries, is now at hand. The large corporations demand almost instant service on firearms as well as our equipment. In order to direct this business as far as possible to Smith & Wesson, it would be well if we had a consigned stock from you. In this connection we might mention that the Colt people are very active in the Youngstown Steel district, but our representative, Mr. J. J. Baxter has been successful in disposing of nearly 200 revolvers for your concern. We obviously cannot purchase these guns from you for resale, as we are not licensed as a firearms dealer and would not care to stock any revolvers.

We hope that to meet the present situation you may alter your decision on consignment stock, but if not, we shall attempt to send you as many orders as possible for direct shipment and invoicing by the factory.

Yours truly,

FEDERAL LABORATORIES, INC.,
W. T. NEILL.

EXHIBIT 3638

(Senate Munitions Committee Exhibit No. 4837–6)

[Carbon copy]

JUNE 9, 1934.

SMITH & WESSON
Springfield, Mass.
(Att: Mr. Harold Wesson.)

GENTLEMEN: Confirming my telephone call to you a few moments ago.

I hope you wi.l let nothing prevent your shipping out to us for the Weirton Steel Company, Weirton, W. Va., the 47 .38 Military and Police, S & W 6″ barrel, blued revolvers.

We will send you confirming requisition for your permanent record today, and ask that the invoice be made out to Weirton Steel, but send it to us rather than direct to Weirton Steel; on account of their desire that their employees be not familiar with what they are doing, they require we use great secrecy in the way bills are handled.

With further reference to the apparent requirement for stock of guns. Based on our discussion over the phone, you are to place 200 of your guns here for delivery to your customers on sold orders. We will deliver the guns for you, advise you where they are delivered, so you may bill. Need for these guns will be within the next week or ten days, if at all.

Yours truly,

FEDERAL LABORATORIES, INC.,
———— ————, *Vice President.*

EXHIBIT 3639

Sales of revolvers by Smith & Wesson, Inc., Springfield, Mass., to steel corporations January 1933 to January 1937

Receiver	Dealer	Invoice Date	No. of Revolvers	Price	S. & W. Page No.
Republic Steel Co., Youngstown, Ohio.	Jack B. Baxter, P. O. Box 614, Youngstown.	2/26/36	2	$52.40	411
Republic Steel Co., Youngstown, Ohio.	Fed. Lab.	5/16/35	2	42.61	218
Republic Steel Co., Youngstown, Ohio.	Fed. Lab.	12/31/34	1	24.41	———
Republic Steel Co., Youngstown, Ohio.	Fed. Lab.	6/ 4/34	36	767.05	———
Republic Steel Co., Youngstown, Ohio.	Fed. Lab.	6/ 4/34	12	255.68	———
Republic Steel Co., Youngstown, Ohio.	Fed. Lab.	5/16/34	3 1	94.53	———
Republic Steel Co., Youngstown, Ohio.	Fed. Lab.	3/27/34	15	319.61	———
Republic Steel Co., Youngstown, Ohio.	Fed. Lab.	1/11/34	1	24.41	———
Republic Steel Co., Attn. Supt. of Police, Williams, Youngstown, Ohio.	Fed. Lab.	11/13/33	4	98.40	623
Republic Iron & Steel Co., Attn. J. Williams, Supt. of Police, Youngstown, Ohio.	J. J. Baxter, % Fed. Lab., Youngstown, Ohio.	9/27/33	24	511.37	219
Do	do	10/31/33	2	48.82	514
Do	do	10/13/33	36	771.00	351
Weirton Steel Co., Weirton, W. Va.	Fed. Lab.	6/ 5/34	12	312.05	———
Weirton Steel Co., Weirton, W. Va.	Fed. Lab.	6/11/34	47	1,222.18	729
Weirton Steel Co., Weirton, W. Va.	Fed. Lab.	5/24/34	12	312.35	558
Weirton Steel Co., Attn. F. A. Hamlin, Weirton, W. Va.	Fed. Lab.	11/ 9/33	18	468.07	594

We hereby certify that the above information is true and correct to the best of our knowledge and belief.

Jan. 26, 1937.

SMITH & WESSON, INC.,
Per CARL NELSON.

EXHIBIT 3640

[SEAL]

FEDERAL LABORATORIES, INC.

PROTECTION ENGINEERING

General Office & Factory 185 Forty-First St., Pittsburgh, Pa., U. S. A..

FEBRUARY 17, 1934.

[Penciled notation: Invoice 11/6/33, $1268.58]

Mr. GEO. P. CHAPIN,
Smith and Wesson, Springfield, Mass.

DEAR MR. CHAPIN: Answering your letter of February 15th, we have encountered considerable difficulty with the account at Uniontown, Penna,. with regard to delivery of not only revolvers, but approximately $6500.00 worth of equipment.

The Socialistic Treasurer nullified check voucher given us for payment of the whole material, and we have been trying to get this check released to avoid an open labor dispute in the County over the purchase.

If you will bear with us, in place of writing direct to Sheriff Hackney, address your collection correspondence here, I think we will eventually be able to clear the transaction to your entire satisfaction.

Yours very truly,

FEDERAL LABORATORIES, INC.
(Signed) B. H. BARKER, *Vice President.*

BH.BARKER:H

[Stamped: Smith & Wesson, Recd. Feb. 19, Anc'd. ———, name———.]

CONNECTIONS WITH DETECTIVE AGENCIES [1]

EXHIBIT 3641

FEDERAL LABORATORIES, INC.

185 41st Street, Pittsburgh, Pa., U. S. A.

Written from: Cleveland Heights, Ohio. Date: July 30, 1935.
To: J. J. Baxter From: W. J. DeVoe.[2]
Your file Our file.
Subject

DEAR BAXTER: I had a fine long talk with Jake Mintz [3] this morning and the most important information he gave me was anticipated trouble of the Creameries and the City Ice and Fuel Company here. I called in the offices of the Telling Bell Vernon President at Mintz' suggestion and have a date to see him at nine o'clock tomorrow morning. Expect also to see Mr. Balzhauzer of the City Ice and Fuel Company in the morning. As far as the general industrial situation is concerned, he advises that everything is at a standstill at the present on account of pending negotiations on the Rayon strike and other similar conditions in and around Cleveland. E. F. McGrady, Roosevelt's Mediator is in the City and Mintz said the only thing we can do now is to sit tight and see how the Administration's envoy gets along.

Wrote Weinert today after again talking to Mr. Carruthers and suggested making up a dozen or so samples for him to try out on a crowd, but asked them to use their own judgment down there as I didn't want to be on record as making any suggestions on the subject. However, Carruthers did say he would order a hundred or two at once if the samples were strong enough to do the trick.

Called again at the Federal Reserve Bank and left the true-flight long range projectile which we expect to try out tomorrow. They are sure enough interested in the new Chicago car and I am asking the Company to send me all information possible right away. Expect to see the Generner of the Bank in the morning and it may be we can get them on a trip to Chicago for a talk with Chief Walker of the Federal Reserve Bank there.

[1] See also exhibit 3596-3600-E, pp. 7013-7017.
[2] Federal Laboratories salesman.
[3] Operator of a Cleveland detective agency of the same name.

Also called on Mr. Moon at Worthingtons and have the Colt prices. He hasn't seen Earl for a week or two, but asked about him. Made a step in Garfield Heights, but couldn't find either the Chief or the Mayor, but found out they will both be on the job in the morning and that will be my first stop. The Chief of Shaker Heights Police is still on his vacation, but will be on the job again after next Thursday when I want to talk to he and his Detective Clark on the two way radio question.

Mintz told me he was working up a big meeting of the Chiefs, Sheriffs and marshals next week and wanted to know if we would be at all interested in giving them a demonstration. What do you think about it and would you care to be here and take in the party? Be sure to let me know as I am to advise Mintz and he will make no other arrangements for the day.

Best regards,

W. J. DeVoe.

Exhibit 3642

Cleveland Heights, Ohio, *June 25, 1936.*

Dear Jack: [1] I looked for you Sunday for some reason or other, or would have sent you a line to let you know I spent all day Friday in Kent and Revenna on the strike situation.

As you have probably heard by this time, our old friend McGrath [2] sent a bunch of men in there with a lot of gas, riot guns, sawed off shot guns etc. but they sure made one sweet mess of their job with the result that the whole cut-fit were locked up and all equipment confiscated. Chief St. Clair West told me this was all Lake Erie gas and they had five or six cases of it on hand. Have been unable to see McGrath since, but I doubt if we will ever be able to do anything with that bird until we have a real understanding with him and even them I am doubtful as I heard this week that he owned part of the Lake Erie stock. Of course that is another slant on the situation and there may be some fire back of the smoke.

From the enclosed copies of letters, you will see that we are all set to go on our exhibit in the Auditorium and I have been keeping pretty well in touch with Moffitt in order to be all ready for our equipment when it arrives on the job. They are sure making real headway down there and while everything will not be 100% complete for the opening on Saturday, they will be ready to open with a real show at that, so come on up as soon as you can and we will have a chance to talk things over. I assume you have been rather busy in the Southern part of the State where I notice there has been some action recently, but I hope you have a chance to spend a day or two at the Fair real soon.

With best regards,

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) DeVoe.
(W. J. DeVoe.)

Exhibit 3643

[Stamped: Frank R. Mann, Representative, Federal Laboratories, Inc., Station D, Cincinnati, O.]

Cable Address: Federallab.

Federal Laboratories, Inc.

PROTECTION ENGINEERING

General Offices & Factory 185 Forty-First St., Pittsburgh, Pa., U. S. A.

August 17th, 1936.

Left with Remington-Rand Company, Norwood, Ohio, through the Cal Crim Detective Agency.

2 1½" cal. Federal Gas Riot Guns nos. 1524, 1525.
2 Gas Gun carrying cases.
1 Doz. 1½" cal. Short Range CN Cartridges.

[1] Jack J. Baxter, Federal Laboratories salesman.
[2] Operator of detective agency of the same name.

2 1½" cal. Long Range CN/DM Projectiles.
18 1½" cal. " " CN Projectiles 4040, 4078, 7438, 9450, 9478, 9539, 9612, 9637, 9888, 13447, 13450, 13468, 13469, 13471, 13494, 13498, 13500, 13544.
3 106M Smoke Grenades.
7 Triple Chaser CN Grenades, 33536, 33567, 33385, 33569, 33623, 33389, 33467.
27 Spedeheat, Instantaneous CN Grenades 29950, 4521, 30928, 4327, 3938, 3930, 4048, 4353, 4384, 4002, 4466, 4171, 3943, 4081, 3969, 4165, 3944, 3907, 4262, 4008, 4311, 3979, 3984, 4009, 4123, 4463, 4216.
1 M 29 Spray Type Gas Billy #1845.
6 M 29 " " " " CN Cartridges.
1 M 39 Blast Type " " 10 inch Barrel.
5 M 39 " " " " CN Cartridges.

CORRESPONDENCE CONCERNING STRIKES

Exhibit 3644

Cable Address: Federallab.

Federal Laboratories, Inc.

PROTECTION ENGINEERING

General Offices & Factory 185 41st St., Pittsburgh, Pa., U. S. A.

September 29, 1933.

To All Federal Representatives:

The newspapers are full of items bristling with interest for every Federal representative.

Prison outbreaks, labor strikes, bank robberies and disturbances of all kinds are of such frequency that the field for our activities is almost unlimited.

Because of being prepared for instant service and having carefully worked with the principals involved, unlimited quantities of tear gas business have been secured in the local area. This business would never have matured, in our estimation, had not the proper efforts well directed, been made.

If there ever was a time to capitalize upon the connection which you have made this certainly is that very time. Police departments are thoroughly upset over the present-day trend of criminal activity. The class of gangsters running loose at the present time is of a new school, and they seem determined to carry out their mission, even though it is necessary for them to take life to do so.

Capitalize upon this opportunity. Let nothing keep you from getting yourself well entrenched and in position to be of service.

To those men who are in disturbed areas, the chance of a life time is within your grasp. Strikes cannot be broken with one or two grenades, or a .38 shell. It is essential that this idea be put across. Don't pass up this opportunity.

Yours very truly,

Federal Laboratories, Inc.
(Signed) B. H. Barker, *Vice Pres.*

B. H. Barker: H.

Exhibit 3645

[Copy]

Joseph M. Roush
235 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Calif., *April 22, 1935*

Strikes

Mr. B. H. Barker

Our general strike has not been pulled off yet but it is imminent. Every executive in California and along the coast is trying to avert it, but the agitators are still potent enough to cause a lot of worry.

There is a warehouse strike in Stockton which is turning out to be a nasty affair and which may move to their deep water inland port. The County of Amador is quiet at the present time, but they are afraid of a flare-up.

The tanker strike is going on now, which caused the Associated Oil Company to be alarmed as large quantities of dynamite have been found in various cars and they are considerably afraid to the extent that they have put on 100 guards on their plant. I am at a loss at what to sell them except the short range or billy, due to the fire hazard. The whole plant covers some 32 acres and is surrounded by other oil company plants and literally sends out a cloud of vapor which would be ignited the minute one of our grenades or long range shells were used. I am getting a small order from them and will sit in with the Standard Oil today. The problem is peculiar and I don't know just what we will work out. It may be that the Thompson may be the only answer in a situation like that. I have in mind, however, using our military container and will appreciate a return answer whether we have any of the tanks available, and, if so, their selling price and any other information you can give me about them.

Jimmie Cake informs me that there is a furniture strike breaking in Los Angeles today and that he expects several other strikes in that neck of the woods. The agricultural strikes are just about to break, so I imagine I will be busy for some little time.

I will keep you posted as to events so that you will get the picture as I see it.

With best person regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

JOSEPH M. ROUSH

JMR:CR

EXHIBIT 3646

[Copy]

Joseph M. Roush

RUSS BUILDING, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., *June 3, 1935.*

Report on Lumber Strike

Mr. B. H. BARKER

I have just returned from Eureka where the general lumber strike is in progress and wish to report that the trip was most successful. I sat in on a meeting of the lumber men's association and discussed with them at length the need of adequate equipment and suggested that they allow me to make a survey of the various mills and camps. They were most agreeable and I proceeded to follow out this plan, making my recommendations the following day. I delivered them to each company equipment that I thought would be sufficient for any emergency that might arise and in view of the lack of any rioting at all, I felt was plenty for the time. I gave a short training course to the various law enforcement groups and guards and they were more than enthusiastic about the equipment. If any serious trouble breaks out I think that I will be able to sell them at least three times the order which I have already delivered, which amounts to quite a bit.

I was able to have the companies donate a short order to the California Highway Patrol unit in that district which, in turn, pleased them very much.

They were going to keep me informed as to the situation so that in the event of further trouble that they can have me ship the other orders to them.

I was never treated or received any finer than by the officials of these various companies and I am sure that we have secured another group of friends for Federal Laboratories.

The Sheriff of Humboldt County and the Police Department of Eureka also purchased equipment and I believe that we may do further business with them also.

Sincerely,

JOSEPH M. ROUSH.

JMR:CR

EXHIBIT 3647

[Copy]

Joseph M. Roush

RUSS BUILDING, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., *June 24, 1935.*

Eureka Strike

Mr. B. H. BARKER

I have just returned from Eureka after a rather interesting session with the law enforcement officers up there. In my previous trip I gave them a short training course in the use of tear gas and one of the main points I stressed was that in the event of a riot not to get too close to the mob. The other morning a riot started and the Chief of Police led his men right into the mob. The Chief took a machine gun out but was so excited that he couldn't get it into operation. It was taken away from him by one of the strikers. He was hit over the head with it, knocking him unconscious. His Captain had a riot gun with a short range shell in it and managed to stop one rush of the mob, but by that time the police were being showered with pieces of broken cement pavement about the size of a cocoanut. Within a few moments nearly all of the officers were down and the few remaining uninjured began to shoot, killing one man outright, wounding a number of others, two of which are expected to die.

I arrived on the scene the next day and was given this story direct by the Chief and his men, each one telling me the same thing. They all agreed that they had done the wrong thing, but it is all over now and they certainly had an experience. I never saw such a bettered up bunch of officers in all my life. Captain Rutledge was high in his praise of gas, stating that the one shot of gas that he fired certainly saved his life. They still have the stock on hand that I sold them so will be unable to do any further business with them at the present moment.

The mill owners are greatly worried over conditions as they are quite serious. I am worried because Colonel Sanborn, a professional organizer, has entered into the picture. He is organizing the citizens of Eureka into emergency units. I believe he has been retained by the lumber interests, but he certainly is going to be detrimental to us. He organized groups of citizens last year in Berkeley during the San Francisco strike and recently in Crockett during the strike there. Of course, he is in this business for the money, but his methods are anything but helpful. He desired to have the law enforcement groups buy smoke grenades and machine guns, advising the use of both. I have discussed his operation with Clarence Morrill and believe that we will be able to block further operation on his part as it certainly will not help the sale of our equipment to have a man of this calibre in charge of things.

There have been no Communists in the picture until recently, and, of course, with the advent of the shooting, they are drifting in from Oregon and Washington and probably will cause further trouble. One company of the National Guard is on hand, but I believe it is an unnecessary gesture.

I expect to go back to Eureka tomorrow and will forward you a report from there with last minute news.

Sincerely,

JOSEPH M. ROUSH.

EXHIBIT 3648

[Copy]

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *May 8, 1934.*

DEAR DON: [1] Please give the following lead your immediate attention. Mackay Radio Co., Main office Los Angeles. Interested in protection equipment due to fear from Reds causing damage to radio stations. As I cannot disclose where the lead came from except to tell you now it is from high up men. You will have to cold turkey the deal and give as an excuse for calling the fact that we are working closely with the Department of Justice and that our knowledge of the activities of the Reds in general makes us feel the need of proper protection for communication equipment. I think McCarty has wind of the matter so do the best you can.

[1] Donald J. Wright, Federal Laboratories salesman.

If they tell you they are not interested it is a stall as they are scared to death that their stations are going to be blown up and are going to spend a lot of money. Don't under any circumstances say that any idea of the lead came from the north. I will give you the dope next week when I see you. As I don't know what stations they have down south advise you to find out as much as possible about them before you call.

I am glad to hear your progress and the private deal with M. W. I am working on one also that will if it goes through will mean business for us over a period of three years and possibly longer. The lead came as an order from the Navy Dept. to me from Capt. Baum and Lieut. Rich. It looks hot.

I am planning to arrive home next Friday morning (May 18th) unless my plans are disrupted.

Please send a copy of our complete price list as soon as possible. Suggest you try to remember a little bit about the Carpenter deal before getting excited or making predictions. Remember the Lieut. Rich deal and you will not make statements in writing you can't back up. Mail a check to me made out to the Hotel Mayflower for $90.00. Will be glad to tell Capt. Stensland just what I think about the Scott deal in no uncertain terms.

As ever,

JMR.[1]

EXHIBIT 3649

THE USE OF FEDERAL GAS IN LABOR DISTURBANCES [2]

The following is a quotation from a statement of Chas. Williams,[3] Chief Lieutenant for the New Orleans Public Service Company, after the recent street car strike in that city:

"During the serious strike, beginning July 1st, of the New Orleans Public Service, at New Orleans, Louisiana, there were serious riots and mobs running into thousands, were dispersed on numerous occasions by the use of tear gas supplied by the Federal Laboratories. I confidentially believe that the use of this tear gas made it possible to disperse these mobs in many instances, and saved life and property without question."

An account by the Chief of the strike emergency relief squad follows:

"On Friday, July 5th, 1929, as it was getting dark, another mob formed, entirely surrounding the car barn, which was estimated at twenty-five to thirty thousand people. When the mob was at the height of its fury and was forcing its way in on the property and had already set fire to five of the trolley cars, I found it necessary to use the four Federal gas bombs.

When the police saw what a wonderful effect the gas had in forcing the crowd back, they also used several gas bombs which they had in their possession, with very telling effect.

On July 6th, we had gas shipped from Pittsburgh, Pa., by aeroplane and that night the usual crowd of about thirty thousand, surrounded the barn. We distributed the gas to Captain Nelson, Sergeant Williams and Sergeant Cassard, of the New Orleans Police Department, giving each a plentiful supply, and by the use of Federal Gas, they drove this unruly mob for several blocks in each direction from the barn.

The same procedure was followed on the 7th and 8th of July, to keep the crowd away from the barn, and on the 9th, a Federal injunction was issued, which put an end to gathering of mobs around the car barns.

We also had occasion to use Federal gas on numerous times since, to drive crowds back from cars which had been dynamited by members of the union or their sympathizers, and can say that we always got excellent results from the use of the tear gas on all occasions."

[1] Joseph M. Roush, Federal Laboratories salesman.
[2] Mimeographed sheet in Federal Laboratories' book of testimonials.
[3] Railway Audit and Inspection Co. chief of strikebreakers.

CORRESPONDENCE REGARDING THOMPSON SUBMACHINE GUNS

EXHIBIT 3650

243 STANFORD AVENUE, BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA,
11/15/36

Mr. LESTER STIRLING,
Lester Stirling Company, Salinas, California.

DEAR MR. STIRLING: I have, this date, forwarded to Chief Griffin a new and correct invoice covering all equipment delivered to Salinas Police Department and California Highway Patrol. Proper deductions were made for all equipment returned and at the same time all items delivered from shipment made direct to me from Pittsburgh that were kept have been added to this new invoice. The remainder of this shipment, plus equipment returned from the Police Department and the Highway Patrol, has been returned to me.

The following will show you what was returned and how much was added from the above mentioned shipment:

Returned	Ea.	Total
4 124" cal. riot guns	60.00	240.00
61 1½" cal. Flite Rite Projectiles CN	8.50	518.50
19 Pocket Grenades CN	5.00	95.00
19 410 ga. cartridges CN	[1] 7.00	11.08
43 44 cal. cartridges CN	[1] 4.80	17.20
12 .405 cal. cartridges CN	[1] 7.00	7.00
20 45 cal. cartridges CN	[1] 4.80	8.00
18 20 ga. cartridges CN	1.00	18.00
3 M–29 Billies	22.50	67.50
3 M-39 "	22.50	67.50
13 Triple Chaser Grenades CN	11.00	143.00
5 Jumbo Spedeheat Grenades CN	10.00	50.00
		$1,242.78

[1] Dozen.

The additional equipment delivered from stock shipped to me follows:

Returned	Ea.	Total
24 Triple Chaser Grenades CN	11.00	264.00
12 1½" Cal. Short Range DM Cartridges	6.00	72.00
50 1½" Cal. Long Range DM Projectiles	8.00	400.00
50 1½" Cal. Long Range CN Projectiles	7.50	375.00
		$1,111.00

I gave Captain Griffin a list of equipment which he returned and which we both checked carefully. On that list items 3, 4, 5, and 8 are merely the balance of the direct shipment made to me from the factory and as you know was never included in the first invoice. Therefore, the items returned on this shipment should not be regarded as credits. The part of this shipment kept is included in our new invoice and represent most of above listed equipment.

Careful check has been made of this invoice and I assure you it is correct.

When I was in Salinas for the purpose of taking back equipment to be returned I attempted to contact you. I was there two days, but you were out of town both days, Therefore I was unable to ascertain just what you want to do regarding the two Thompson Submachine guns. Please advise me just as soon as possible how this matter is to be handled. Our last conversation on the matter was some time ago and you were not certain then whether we were to add to regular invoice or invoice some other way. In sending me instructions on this please note my new address shown at top of first page of this letter.

Due to the necessary long delay in getting this matter straightened out I will appreciate any assistance you can give toward securing early payment of invoice mailed to Chief Griffin.

Please do not hesitate to write me regarding any questions which may come up.

Looking forward to seeing you again when I am in Salinas, I remain,

Very truly yours,

FEDERAL LABORATORIES, INC.,
JIMMIE CAKE, *Agent.*

EXHIBIT 3651

JEROME D. GREENE
Secretary of the Corporation
10 University Hall

HARVARD UNIVERSITY,
Cambridge, Massachusetts, March 5, 1937.

Mr. ROBERT WOHLFORTH
c/o Munitions Investigation Committee
Senate Building, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I beg to confirm the following telegram which I sent to you this morning after reading the statement attributed to you in today's New York Times with regard to the alleged shipment of machine guns to the Harvard University Press: [1]

Referring your statement quoted in morning newspapers that shipment of machine guns had been sent to Harvard University Press in 1927 permit me to say no machine guns were shipped to Harvard University Press in 1927 or in any other year and no one named Herbert H. White has ever been connected with the Harvard University Press. May I ask you kindly to arrange to correct this misstatement in the records of the committee's proceedings.

I may add for your information that in 1927 there was a business corporation in Cambridge called *University Press; John Wilson & Son, Inc.* It never had any connection with Harvard University, and I understand that it went out of business a few years ago. The business is said to have been bought by a new corporation called *University Press; Tolman Print, Inc.* and carried on at the same place.

I have issued to the newspapers this morning a statement to the effect that the Harvard University Press has never purchased any machine guns and that no person named Herbert H. White has ever been connected with it.

Hoping that you will see your way to making an effective correction of your statement referring to the Harvard University Press, I remain

Very truly yours,

JEROME D. GREENE,
Secretary to the Corporation.

EXHIBIT 3652

AUTO-ORDNANCE CORPORATION,
56 Pine Street, New York, New York.
(Attention: Mr. Walter B. Ryan, Jr.)

DECEMBER 4, 1933.

DEAR SIRS: This Department has made an investigation concerning the application of the Chicago Tribune to purchase a submachine gun. [2]

We are informed that the Chicago Tribune is a daily newspaper published by the Tribune Company, an Illinois corporation; that it has a large force of watchmen, none of whom are subject to any supervision by the Commissioner of Police of the City of Chicago; that a machine gun is required to protect the payroll and the treasury department of the corporation, although there is also fear of raids from communists or racketeers, particularly in the damaging of the printing presses; that the Commissioner of Police of the City of Chicago approves this transaction; that under the Revised Statutes of Illinois the Tribune Company could not purchase, possess or transport such a machine gun except that payroll guards or messengers may possess and carry machine guns while actually employed in the shipment or guarding of money, and that manufacturers or merchants shall not deliver a machine gun to any person, even though such person may be authorized by statute to purchase such gun, unless under a written permit from the sheriff of the county where such manufacturer or merchant has his place of business or delivers such machine gun, and the latter shall keep a register of such sale.

We advise that you grant the request of the Tribune Company providing it presents to you the permit required by the Illinois Statutes.

We are returning, enclosed herein, your correspondence in this matter.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) JOSEPH B. KEENAN,
Assistant Attorney General.

Encls.

[1] See pt. 7, p. 2618.
[2] See pt. 7, p. 2615.

EXHIBIT 3653

[Copy]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE,
Cleveland, Ohio, April 5, 1937.

Hon. C. E. MOORE,
Collector of Internal Revenue,
Cleveland, Ohio.
(Attention, Mr. Wm. J. Champion, Chief Field Officer.)

SIR: I wish to report relative to Department letter "MT:ST:MF". Investigation was made relative to two Thompson submachine guns supposedly owned by The Republic Steel Company, serial numbers 2234 and 2295.[1]

I contacted Mr. J. L. Williams, Superintendent of Police of the Republic Steel Corporation who stated that this company never owned the two machine guns in question, and further stated that the corporation never owned a machine gun. Mr. Williams further stated he employed one E. E. Barbe as a policeman at the Republic Steel Corporation, Canton, Ohio. Later, as Captain of Police, he was transferred to Birmingham, Alabama, where he may now be located as he is still in the employ of the Republic Steel Corporation. This Mr. Barbe owned these two Thompson submachine guns. Mr. Williams stated that on October 23, 1933, he requisitioned from the Federal Laboratories at Pittsburgh, Pa., four type xx magazines and 200 rounds of Peters bird shot for use in Mr. Barbe's guns. These guns were purchased by Mr. Barbe in 1922 in connection with police work he was doing. They were purchased from the West Virginia State Police, where he was a commissioned officer. Mr. Williams said that in a recent conversation with Mr. Barbe he stated that these guns had been destroyed by Mr. Barbe, whether or not in the presence of a Government official, he did not know.

If the Department wishes, they may contact Mr. Barbe c/o of The Republic Steel Corporation, Empire Building, Birmingham, Alabama, on the 14th floor.

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) RAY E. BRADY,
Deputy Collector.

REB:G

EXHIBIT 3654–A

[Copy]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE,
Detroit, Michigan, April 13, 1937.

MT:ST:LAM:GRR
Re- Mr. Henry Ford,[2] Dearborn, Michigan.

COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
Washington, D. C.
(Attention, MT:ST:MF.)

Reference is made to Bureau letter of March 16, 1937, in which you informed this office that the above-named taxpayer was in possession of two Thompson submachine guns, Nos. 4005 and 7253, acquired March 30, 1928.

This office requested the taxpayer to register the weapons and submit a statement explaining his delinquency in registering. Yesterday a representative of the Ford Motor Company, Personnel Department, appeared at this office and submitted the following facts verbally.

It appears that in 1928 certain gangsters in this city were organizing activities which were allegedly directed at the Ford Motor Company. Mr. Harry G. Bennett, head of the Personnel Department, received information from sources unknown that there was a package at one of the express companies in Detroit, addressed to a certain coal company. Apparently Mr. Bennett was sure this package contained firearms, and he (or his representatives) went to the express company and, and so far as this office understands it, confiscated the package. We do not know under what authority he was able to do this, but, nevertheless, it was done.

[1] See pt. 7, p. 2622.
[2] See pt. 7, p. 2618.

The package was taken to the Ford Motor Company and was found to contain the two Thompson submachine guns.

It is remembered that about that time there was considerable police activity in this city in connection with gang warfare, and the coal company in question was subjected to a diligent search, the police going so far as to turn over the coal which was piled in its yards in their hunt for firearms.

However, the machine guns above referred to were kept by the Ford Motor Company. The firing mechanisms were removed and the guns placed in the museum at Mr. Ford's Greenfield Village, at which place they are at present.

The Fort Motor Company have expressed the desire to not register these firearms for public record, as it wishes to avoid the possibility of such information becoming public, and, rather than register them, will surrender the guns to this office. The company has requested that these details be submitted to you for a decision.

This office therefore awaits your further instructions.

(Signed) GILES KAVANAGH, *Collector.*

EXHIBIT 3654–B

MAY 18, 1937

MT:ST:ALL

COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
Detroit, Michigan.

(Attention: MT:ST:LAM:CRR)

Reference is made to your letter of April 13, 1937, relative to two Thompson submachine guns, serial numbers 4005 and 7253, in the possession of Mr. Henry Ford, Dearborn, Michigan, acquired by him March 30, 1928, in connection with which you were requested on March 16, 1937 to secure Form 1 (Firearms), registering the guns, and an affidavit explaining the delinquency in filing this form.

It is stated that the firing mechanisms of these guns have been removed and they are now in the museum of Mr. Ford's Greenfield Village. Mr Ford has expressed a desire to surrender the guns to your office rather than register them, due to the possibility of such information becoming public. You desire instructions regarding this matter.

It will not be necessary for Mr. Ford to surrender the guns provided they are rendered unserviceable as they will then not come within the purview of the National Firearms Act.

In order to render these guns unserviceable, the bottom plates should be removed, the sliding pin (or plunger) should be welded solidly to the slide in which it works with an electric torch and the plate placed back on the bottom.

If you will assign a deputy collector to witness the rendering of the guns unserviceable in the manner outlined above, Mr. Ford will be permitted to retain the guns in his museum without registering them.

The deputy collector who witnesses the welding of these guns should execute a certificate that the guns have been rendered unserviceable and this certificate should be submitted by your office to be associated with the case. The certificate should also fully identify the guns by serial numbers, models, caliber and length of barrel.

(Signed) D. S. BLISS,
Deputy Commissioner.

EXHIBIT 3654–C

JUNE 17, 1937

In re: Henry Ford, Two Thompson Submachine Guns Dearborn, Michigan.

Mr. FRED M. COOK,
Chief, Field Deputy, Detroit, Michigan.

These guns were found to be located in the gun room of the Ford Museum at Greenfield Village, Dearborn, Mich., in charge of Mr. Fred Smith, who referred the matter of rendering the guns unserviceable to Mr. Harry Bennett of the Ford Motor Co.

Mr. Bennett and his Secretary were very willing to cooperate in the matter and Mr. Arthur B. Willsey, head of the welding department of the Ford Motor Co. had charge of the welding of the sliding pin which was done in the presence of the writer.

The number of the guns are 7253 and 4005, model 1921, 45 caliber and have 12 inch barrels.

Yours truly, (Signed) CORWIN HUSTON,
Deputy Collector.

EXHIBIT 3655

Invoice

Cable Address: Federallab

FEDERAL LABORATORIES, INC.

PROTECTION ENGINEERING

General offices & factory 185 Forty-first St., Pittsburgh, Pa., U. S. A.

Sold To Gulf States Steel Company,[1]
Birmingham, Ala.

Invoice No. 22193
Date July 30, 1934
Our order No. 22621
Your order No. 35489
Agent Jemison

Terms: net. Shipped July 27, 1934.[2] Via ——.

2	28AC Thompson Submachine Guns #13363–12630	$225.00 ea.	$450.00
2	Type L Drums	21.00 ea.	42.00
6	Type XX Magazines	3.00 ea.	18.00
2	Gun Cases	16.50 ea.	33.00
2	Type L drums with shoulder cases	7.00 ea.	14.00
			557.00
	10% Excise Tax on item #1		45.00
			602.00

Payments to be made only to Federal Laboratories Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa.
All claims for shortage or damage must be made within five days of recipts of goods
Goods returned without our permission will not be accepted
[Handwritten notations: 334.20 Due Auto. 111.40 Com. Def.]

MISCELLANEOUS INVOICES

EXHIBIT 3656 [3]

Invoice

FEDERAL LABORATORIES, INC.

PROTECTION ENGINEERING

General offices & factory 185 Forty-first St., Pittsburgh, Pa., U. S. A.

Cable address: Federallab

Sold to: Beaver County
Beaver, Pa.

(Att: Sheriff's Office.)

Date: Oct. 11, 1933
Agent: Baum-Baxter
Invoice No.: 18233
Our order No.: 20106
Your order No.:

Terms: Net. Shipped: 10–9. Via: Express collect.

4 Model 28AC Thompson submachine guns, $225.00 ea	$900.00
4 L Drums, $21.00 ea	84.00
4 Carrying cases, $16.50 ea	66.00
3,000 Rds. .45 cal. ammunition, $38.50 per M	115.50
Less Amount Paid	1,165.50

(Notation: Paid by Central Tube Co.)

Payments to be made only to Federal Laboratories, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa.

All claims for shortage or damage must be made within five days of receipt of goods, goods returned without our permission will not be accepted

[1] See also exhibit 3588, p. 7007.
[2] The National Firearms Act went into effect on July 26, 1934.
[3] See exhibit 3619, p. 7032.

EXHIBIT 3657

Invoice

Cable address: Federallab

FEDERAL LABORATORIES, INC.

PROTECTION ENGINEERING

General offices & factory 185 Forty-first St., Pittsburgh, Pa., U. S. A.

Sold to: Mr. Kin,
Burns Detective Agency,
839 Gulf Building,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Invoice no.: 25608
Date: April 23, 1935
Our order no.: 26914
Your order no.:
Agent: House

Terms: net. Shipped: April 22nd. Via: To be delivered.

4 Red Network Books	2. 40
	2. 40

[Hand written: Paid 4/26/35.]

Payments to be made only to Federal Laboratories, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa.
All claims for shortage or damage must be made within five days of receipt of goods
Goods returned without our permission will not be accepted

EXHIBIT 3658

Invoice

Cable address: Federallab

FEDERAL LABORATORIES, INC.

PROTECTION ENGINEERING

General offices & factory 185 Forty-first St., Pittsburgh, Pa., U. S. A.

Sold to: Mr. Paul B. Hastings,

Invoice no.: 24134
Date: December 20, 1934
Our order no.: 25644
Your order no.:
Agent: House

Terms: net. Shipped ——. Via Parcel Post.

1 Red Network Book	75¢
	75¢

Shipped to: Mr. Robert Luth, Military Intelligence Dept., Fort Shafter, Territory Hawaii.

Payments to be made only to Federal Laboratories, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa.
All claims for shortage or damage must be made within five days of receipt of goods
Goods returned without our permission will not be accepted

EXHIBIT 3659

Invoice

Cable address: Federallab

FEDERAL LABORATORIES, INC.

PROTECTION ENGINEERING

General offices & factory 185 Forty-first St., Pittsburgh, Pa., U. S. A.

Sold to: Auto Ordnance Corp.,
31 Nassau Street,
New York City, N. Y.

Invoice no.: 23857
Date: November 22, 1934
Our order no.: 76295
Your order no.:
Agent: House

Terms: net. Shipped ——. Via ——.

48 Red Network Books, 65¢ each	31. 20
	31. 20

Shipped to the National Guards in the United States.

Payments to be made only to Federal Laboratories, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa.
All claims for shortage or damage must be made within five days of receipt of goods
Goods returned without our permission will not be accepted

EXHIBIT 3660

Invoice

Cable address: Federallab

FEDERAL LABORATORIES, INC.

PROTECTION ENGINEERING

General offices & factory 185 Forty-first St., Pittsburgh, Pa., U. S. A.

Sold to: Mr. Geo. Ruck
H. C. Frick Coke Co.
Frick Bldg.
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Date: Nov. 3, 1933
Agent: House
Invoice no.: 18607
Our order no.: 20473
Your order no.:

Terms: ——. Shipped: 11–2. Via: ——.

6	Protect-O Guns complete	No Charge	606-G.

Payments to be made only to Federal Laboratories, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa.
All claims for shortage or damage must be made within five days of receipt of goods
Goods returned without our permission will not be accepted

EXHIBIT 3661

Invoice

Cable address: Federallab

FEDERAL LABORATORIES, INC.

PROTECTION ENGINEERING

General offices & factory, 185 Forty-first St., Pittsburgh, Pa., U. S. A.

Sold to: Mr. George Rook,[1]
H. C. Frick Coke Co.,
Frick Bldg. Annex,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Date: April 25, 1933
Agent: House
Invoice no.: 16584
Our order no.: 18473
Your order no.:

Terms: Net. Shipped: April 24. Via: delivered by B. H. B.

12	Protect-O Guns complete	No Charge	

[Handwritten: Our stock.]

per B. H. BARKER.

Payments to be made only to Federal Laboratories, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa
All claims for shortage or damage must be made within five days of receipt of goods
Goods returned without our permission will not be accepted

EXHIBIT 3662

[Handwritten across face: Paid 7/11/34.]

Invoice

Cable address: Federallab

FEDERAL LABORATORIES, INC.

PROTECTION ENGINEERING

General offices & factory, 185 Forty-first St., Pittsburgh, Pa., U. S. A.

Sold to: Youngstown Sheet and Tube
Youngstown, Ohio
Attn.: Purchasing Agent

Invoice no.: 21274
Date: June 6th, 1934
Our order no.: 23026
Your order no.: K–32670
Agent: Baxter

Terms: 2%—10th prox. Shipped: June 5th. Via: Del. by Mr. Baxter

10 1½″ Cal. Riot Guns, 201, 60.00 ea	600. 00
10 1½″ Cal. Riot Gun Cases, 211, 7.50 ea	75. 00
60 1½″ Cal. Long Range Projectiles, 7.50 ea	450. 00
60 1½″ Cal. Short Range Cartridges, 4.50 ea	270. 00
60 Blast Type Billies, 22.50 ea	1, 350. 00
600 Blast Type Billy Cartridges, 1.50 ea	900. 00
200 Grenades, 106M, 12.00 ea	2, 400. 00
	6, 045. 00
Less 10% on 7th item	240. 00
	5, 805. 00
10% Excise Tax on items 1–3–4 and 6	222. 00
	6, 027. 00

Payments to be made only to Federal Laboratories, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa.
All claims for shortage or damage must be made within five days of receipt of goods
Goods returned without our permission will not be accepted

[1] Ruck.

EXHIBIT 3663

Invoice

Cable address: Federal Lab

FEDERAL LABORATORIES, INC.

PROTECTION ENGINEERING

General offices & factory 185 Forty-first St., Pittsburgh, Pa., U. S. A.

Sold to: Mr. F. A. Hanlin,
Weirton Steel Co.,
Weirton, W. Va.

Invoice No. 18278
Date Oct. 13, 1933
Our order No. 20209
Your order No.
Agent:

Terms: ——. Shipped: ——. Via: ——.

Special Services Rendered $782. 00

Payments to be made only to Federal Laboratories, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa.
All claims for shortage or damage must be made within five days of receipt of goods
Goods returned without our permission will not be accepted

EXHIBIT 3664

Invoice

Cable address: Federallab

FEDERAL LABORATORIES, INC.

PROTECTION ENGINEERING

General offices & factory, 185 Forty-first St., Pittsburgh, Pa., U. S. A.

Sold to: Illinois Steel Company
Chicago, Illinois

Invoice no.: 21525
Date: June 15th, 1934
Our order no.: 23241
Your order no.: G34737–5
Agent: Greig

Terms: Net. Shipped: June 14th. Via: Express Prepaid.

12 1¼″ Cal. Riot Guns, 201, 60.00 ea	720. 00
48 Grenades, 105M, 10.00 ea	480. 00
144 Grenades, 106M, 12.00 ea	1, 728. 00
72 1½″ Cal. Long Range Projectiles, CN, 7.50 ea	540. 00
72 1½″ Cal. Long Range Projectiles, CN–DM, 8.00 ea	576. 00
25 Type GB Extra Heavy Duty Gas Masks, 25.00 ea	625. 00
24 1½″ Cal. Parachute Flares, 40.00 doz	80. 00
	4, 749. 00
Less 10% on items 2 and 3	220. 80
	4, 528. 20
10% Excise Tax on 1–4–5 and 7	191. 60
	4, 719. 80
Express	28. 14
	4, 747. 94
10% discount on balance	254. 10
	4, 493. 84

[Handwritten across face: Returned, 13–Con. 4544]

Payments to be made only to Federal Laboratories, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa.
All claims for shortage or damage must be made within five days of receipt of goods
Goods returned without our permission will not be accepted

EXHIBIT 3665

[Handwritten across face: Paid 7/14/34.]

Invoice

Cable address: Federallab

FEDERAL LABORATORIES, INC.

PROTECTION ENGINEERING

General offices & factory 185 Forty-first St., Pittsburgh, Pa., U. S. A.

Sold to: Republic Steel Company
Youngstown, Ohio
ATTn: Supt. of Police Williams

Date: June 6th, 1934
Agent: Baxter
Invoice No.: 21300
Our Order No.:
Your Order No.:

Terms: net. Shipped: —— Via: ——.

4	Grenades, 105M, 10.00 ea	40. 00
1	Grenade, 102M	8. 00
1	Grenade, 109S	5. 00
236	Grenades, 106M, 12.00 ea	2832. 00
24	1½'' Cal. Riot Guns, 201, 60.00 ea	1440. 00
132	Blast Type Billy Cartridges, 1.50 ea	198. 00
174	1½'' Cal. Long Range Projectiles, CN, 7.50 ea	1305. 00
134	1½'' Cal. Short Range Cartridges, CN, 4.50 ea	603. 00
24	1½'' Cal. Long Range Projectiles, CN–DM, 8.00 ea	192. 00
14	1½'' Cal. Parachute Flares, 40.00 doz	46. 67
5000	.38 Cal. S & W Special Cartridges, 22.32 M	111. 60
500	.45 Cal. Peters Birdshot Cartridges. 36.86 M	18. 43
500	.45 Cal. Auto Cartridges, 35.95 M	17. 98
24	Protect-O Gun Cartridges, 4.00 doz	8. 00
1	Tear Gas Equipment Case, 212	15. 00
23	1½'' Cal. Riot Gun Cases, 211	172. 50
1	M–29 Billy	22. 50
7	Blast Type Billies Standard Barrel, 22.50 ea	157. 50
37	Blast Type Billies Long Barrel, 25.00 ea	925. 00
12	Peerless Handcuffs, 8.50 ea	102. 00
2	Type GB Gas Masks, 25.00 ea	50. 00
100	Riot Sticks, 1.25 ea	125. 00
		8395. 18
	Less 10% on items 1–2–3 and 4	288. 50
		8106. 68
	Less Special Discount on items 11–12–13	14. 80
		8091. 88
	10% Excise Tax on items 5–6–7–8–9–10–11–12–13 and 14	394. 07
		8485. 95
	Transportation	3. 25
		8, 489. 20

Payments to be made only to Federal Laboratories, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa.
All claims for shortage or damage must be made within five days of receipt of goods
Goods returned without our permission will not be accepted

EXHIBIT 3666

Invoice

Cable address: Federallab

FEDERAL LABORATORIES, INC.

PROTECTION ENGINEERING

General offices & factory 185 Forty-first St., Pittsburgh, Pa., U. S. A.

Sold to: Republic Steel Company,
Youngstown, Ohio.
Attn: J. L. Williams, Supt. of Police.

Invoice No.: 26103–A
Date: May 28th, 1935
Our Order No.: 27403
Your Order No.:
Agent: Baxter

Terms: net. Shipped: Tear Gas. Via: Delivered by Mr. Baxter his stock.

186	Grenades 112M, 10.00 each	1860. 00
61	Grenades 106M, 12.00 each	732. 00
14	Triplex Grenades, 12.00 each	168. 00
6	1½'' Cal. Riot Guns 201, 60.00 each	360. 00
36	1½'' Cal. Short Range Cartridges CN, 4.50 each	162. 00
84	1½'' Cal. Long Range Projectiles CN, 7.50 each	630. 00
86	1½'' Cal. Long Range Projectiles CN–DM, 8.00 each	688. 00
		4600. 00
	Less 10% Quantity Discount on Items 1, 2, & 3	276. 00
		4324. 00
	10% Excise Tax on items 4, 5, 6, & 7	184. 00
		4508. 00
	Less additional 5% Quantity Discount on inv. 26103	37. 20
		4470. 80

Payments to be made only to Federal Laboratories, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa.
All claims for shortage or damage must be made within five days of receipt of goods
Goods returned without our permission will not be accepted

EXHIBIT 3667

[Handwritten across face: Paid 12/20/23.]

Invoice

Cable address: Federallab

FEDERAL LABORATORIES, INC.

PROTECTION ENGINEERING

General offices & factory 185 Forty-first St., Pittsburgh, Pa., U. S. A.

Sold to: Fayette County, Uniontown, Pa.

Date: Nov. 2, 1933
Agent: Baum
Invoice No.: 18582
Our order No.: 20474
Your order No.:

Terms: Net. Shipped: Nov. 1. Via: delivered by A. H. Baum.

45	.38 cal. Smith & Wesson military & police 6'' barrel revolvers, $23.64 ea. (no tax included)	$1, 063. 80
2	.38 cal. Smith & Wesson military & police 4'' barrel revolvers, $23.64 ea. (no tax included)	47. 28
2	.38 cal. Smith & Wesson safety hammerless revolvers, $21.09 ea. (no tax included)	42. 18
75	Colt Official Police 6'' revolvers, $24.00 ea. (tax included)	1, 800. 00

6 .38 cal. colt Police positive special 4" revolvers, $22.85 ea. (tax included)	137. 10
20 Model 97 12 gauge riot guns, $29.20 ea. (tax included)	584. 00
2000 .38 S & W Spec. cartridges, $22.83 per M (tax included)	45. 66
500 12 gauge buck shot shells, $38.33 per M (tax included)	19. 17
84 Grenades 105M, $10.00 ea	$840. 00
36 Grenades 106M, $12.00 ea	432. 00
	1272. 00
Less 5% Quantity discount	63. 60
	1, 208. 40
10 1½" Cal. Riot guns 201, $60.00 ea	600. 00
60 1½" Cal. Projectiles, 7.50 ea	450. 00
60 1½" Cal. Short Range Cartridges, 4.50 ea	270. 00
10 Cases 211 riot gun, 7.50 ea	75. 00
	2, 603. 40
	~~$6, 342. 59~~

Revolver and ammunition bills receipted will be supplied from respective purveyors soon as possible.

Payments to be made only to Federal Laboratories, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa.

All claims for shortage or damage must be made within five days of receipt of goods

Goods returned without our permission will not be accepted

EXHIBIT 3668

Invoice

Cable address: Federallab

FEDERAL LABORATORIES, INC.

PROTECTION ENGINEERING

General offices & factory 185 Forty-first St., Pittsburgh, Pa., U. S. A.

Sold to: Chevrolet Motor Car Company,
Gear And Axle Plant,
1840 Holbrook Avenue,
Detroit, Michigan.

Invoice No.: 25867
Date: May 11th, 1935
Our Order No.: 27175
Your Order No.
Agent: Greig

Terms: 2%—10 days. Shipped: ——. Via: Delivered from Detroit Stock.

12 1½" Cal. Riot Guns 201, 60.00 each	720. 00
144 1½" Cal. Projectiles CN, 90.00 doz	1080. 00
144 1½" Cal. Projectiles CN–DM, 96.00 doz	1152. 00
72 1½" Cal. Short Range Cartridges CN, 54.00 doz	324. 00
20 Munition Carriers, 6.00 each	120. 00
144 Grenades 112M, 120.00 doz	1440. 00
144 Grenades 106 M, 144.00 doz	1728. 00
12 Heavy duty gas masks, 25.00 each	300. 00
	6864. 00
Less 10% quantity discount on items 6 and 7	316. 80
	6547. 20
10% Excise tax on items 1, 2, 3, and 4	327. 60
	6874. 80

Mail no statements.

Payments to be made only to Federal Laboratories, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa.

All claims for shortage or damage must be made within five days of receipt of goods

Goods returned without our permission will not be accepted

INVOICES COVERING SALES DURING STEEL STRIKE OF 1937

EXHIBIT 3669 [1]

Cable address: Federallab

Invoice

FEDERAL LABORATORIES, INC.

PROTECTION ENGINEERING

General offices & factory 185 Forty-First St., Pittsburgh, Pa., U. S. A.

Shipped to: Bethlehem Steel Company
Bethlehem, Penna.

Sold to:

Date: June 29th, 1937
Our order No.: 34484
Invoice No.: 33308
Your order No.:
Date shipped: 6/19/37
Agent:
F. O. B.:

Shipped ——. Via: Delivered 6/19/37. Terms: 30 days.

Item	Quantity	Description of articles	Unit price	Amount
1	3	1½" Cal. Riot Gun Cases	7. 50	22. 50
2	8	Munition Vests	6. 00	48. 00
3	10	Canvas Sacks	.68	6. 80
				77. 30

Payments to be made only to Federal Laboratories, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa.
All claims for shortage or damage must be made within 5 days of receipt of goods
Goods returned without our permission will not be accepted

EXHIBIT 3670

Cable address: Federallab

Invoice

FEDERAL LABORATORIES, INC.

PROTECTION ENGINEERING

General offices & factory, 185 Fort-First St., Pittsburgh, Pa., U. S. A.

Shipped to: Bethlehem Steel Company
Bethlehem, Penna.

Sold to:

Date: June 29th, 1937
Our order No.: 34473
Invoice No.: 33297
Your order No.:
Date shipped: 6/19/37
Agent:
F. O. B.:

Shipped:——. Via: Delivered 6/19/37. Terms: 30 days.

Item	Quantity	Description of articles	Unit price	Amount
1	10	1½" Ca.. Riot Guns	60. 00	600. 00
2	12	Type "GB" Gas Masks	22. 50	270. 00
3	288	1½" Cal. Long Range Projectiles, CN	7. 50	2, 160. 00
4	144	1½" Cal. Long Range Projectiles, DM	8. 00	1, 152. 00
5	144	1½" Cal. Short Range Cartridges, CN	4. 50	648. 00
6	288	Grenades, Jumbo Spedeheat, CN 112M	10. 00	2, 880. 00
				7, 710. 00
		Less 10% Discount on Items 3–4–6 and 5		684. 00
				7, 026. 00
		10% Excise Tax on Items 1, 3, 4 and 5		416. 40
				7, 442. 40

Payments to be made only to Federal Laboratories, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa.
All claims for shortage or damage must be made within 5 days of receipt of goods
Goods returned without our permission will not be accepted

[1] See also pt. 14, exhibits 1342–A—1343–Q, pp. 5013–5022.

EXHIBIT 3671

Cable address: Federallab

Invoice

FEDERAL LABORATORIES, INC.

PROTECTION ENGINEERING

General offices & factory, 185 Forty-First St., Pittsburgh, Pa., U. S. A.

Shipped to: Bethlehem Steel Company
Bethlehem, Penna.

Date: June 29th, 1937
Our order No.: 34336
Invoice No.: 33296
Your order No.:
Date shipped: 6/21/37
Agent: (Lebanon)
F. O. B.:

Sold to:

Shipped:——. Via: Delivery 6/21/37. Terms: 30 days

Item	Quantity	Description of articles	Unit price	Amount
1	12	Type "GB" Gas Masks	22.50	270.00
2	36	1½" Cal. Parachute Flares	4.00	144.00
3	3	1½" Cal. Riot Guns	60.00	180.00
4	24	1½" Cal. Short Range Cartridges, CN	4.50	108.00
5	12	1½" Cal. Long Range Projectiles, CN	7.50	90.00
6	75	Grenades, Jumbo Triple Chaser, DM, 116M	13.00	975.00
7	240	M-39 Billy Cartridges, CN	1.50	360.00
8	144	Grenades, Jumbo Spedeheat, CN 112M	10.00	1,440.00
9	256	Grenades, Jumbo Triple Chaser, CN 115M	11.00	2,816.00
10	40	M-39 billies	22.50	900.00
				7,283.00
		Less 5% Discount on #10	45.00	
		Less 10% Discount on Items 4-5-6-7-8 and 9	578.90	
				623.90
				6,659.10
		10% Excise Tax on Items 3-4-5 and 7		68.22
				6,727.32

Payments to be made only to Federal Laboratories, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa.
All claims for shortage or damage must be made within 5 days of receipt of goods
Goods returned without our permission will not be accepted

EXHIBIT 3672

Cable Address: Federallab

Invoice

FEDERAL LABORATORIES, INC.

PROTECTION ENGINEERING

General offices & factory, 185 Forty-first St., Pittsburgh, Pa., U. S. A.

Shipped to: Bethlehem Steel Company,
Bethlehem, Penna.

Date: June 29th, 1937
Our order No. 34291
Invoice No. 33295
Your order No.
Date shipped: 6/17/37
Agent:
F. O. B.:

Sold to:

Shipped: ——. Via: Delivered 6/17/37. Terms: 30 days.

Item	Quantity	Description of articles	Unit price	Amount
1	10	1½" Cal. Riot Guns	60.00	600.00
2	2	1½" Cal. Riot Gun Cases	7.50	15.00
3	7	Canvas Bags	.68	4.76
4	12	Type "GB" Gas Masks	22.50	270.00
5	72	Grenades, Standard, CN 102M	8.00	576.00
6	96	Grenades, Jumbo Spedeheat, CN 112M	10.00	960.00
7	24	Grenades, Jumbo Spedeheat, DM 113M	12.00	288.00
8	24	Grenades, Jumbo Triple Chaser, DM 116M	13.00	312.00
9	48	1½" Cal. Long Range Projectiles, DM	8.00	384.00
10	196	1½" Cal. Long Range Projectiles, CN	7.50	1,470.00
11	120	1½" Cal. Short Range Cartridges, CN	4.50	540.00
12	24	1½" Cal. Short Range Cartridges, DM	6.00	144.00
13	71	Grenades, Jumbo Smoke, 108	7.00	497.00
14	45	Grenades, Standard Smoke	6.00	270.00
				6,330.76
		Less 10 Percent Discount on Items 5-6-7-8-9-10-11-12-13-14		544.10
				5,786.66
		10 Percent Excise Tax on Items 1-9-10-11-12		288.42
				6,075.08

Payments to be made only to Federal Laboratories, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa.
All claims for shortage or damage must be made within 5 days of receipt of goods
Goods returned without our permission will not be accepted

EXHIBIT 3673

Cable address: Federallab

Invoice

FEDERAL LABORATORIES, INC.

PROTECTION ENGINEERING

General offices & factory, 185 Forty-First St., Pittsburgh, Pa., U. S. A.

Shipped to: Bethlehem Steel Company
Bethlehem, Penna.

Date: June 29th, 1937
Our Order No.: 34472
Invoice No. 33294
Your order No.:
Data shipped: 6/19/37
Agent:
F. O. B.:

Sold to:

Shipped: ——. Via: Delivered 6/19/37. Terms: 30 days.

Item	Quantity	Description of articles	Unit price	Amount
1	88	1½" Cal. Short Range Cartridges, CN	4.50	396.00
2	96	1½" Cal. Short Range Cartridges, DM	6.00	576.00
3	44	1½" Cal. Long Range Projectiles, DM	8.00	352.00
				1,324.00
		Less 10 Percent Quantity Discount		132.40
				1,191.60
		10 Percent Excise Tax		119.16
				1,310.76

Payments to be made only to Federal Laboratories, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa.
All claims for shortage or damage must be made within 5 days of receipt of goods
Goods returned without our permission will not be accepted

EXHIBIT 3674

Cable address: Federallab

Invoice

FEDERAL LABORATORIES, INC.

PROTECTION ENGINEERING

General offices & factory, 185 Forty-First St., Pittsburgh, Pa., U. S. A.

Shipped to: Bethlehem Steel Company
Bethlehem, Penna.

Date: June 29th, 1937
Our order No. 34474
Invoice No.: 33293
Your order No. :
Date shipped: 6/18/37
Agent:
F. O. B.:

Sold to:

Shipped: ——. Via: Delivered to Harrisburg. 6/18/37
Terms: ——.

Item	Quantity	Description of articles	Unit price	Amount
1	50	Grenades, Jumbo Triple Chaser, CN 115M	11.00	550.00
		Less 10 Percent Discount		55.00
				495.00

Payments to be made only to Federal Laboratories, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa.
All claims for shortage or damage must be made within 5 days of receipt of goods
Goods returned without our permission will not be accepted

EXHIBIT 3675

Cable address: Federallab

Invoice

FEDERAL LABORATORIES, INC.

PROTECTION ENGINEERING

General offices & factory, 185 Forty-First St., Pittsburgh, Pa., U. S. A.

Shipped to: Bethlehem Steel Company
Bethlehem, Penna.

Date: June 29th, 1937
Our order No.: 34338
Invoice No.: 33292
Your order No.:
Date shipped: 6/18/37
Agent:
F. O. B.:

Sold to:

Shipped: ——. Via: Delivered 6/19/37. Terms: 30 days.

Item	Quantity	Description of articles	Unit price	Amount
1	288	Jumbo Smoke Grenades, 108	7.00	2,016.00
		Less 10 Percent Discount		201.60
				1,814.40

Payments to be made only to Federal Laboratories, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa.
All claims for shortage or damage must be made within 5 days of receipt of goods
Goods returned without our permission will not be accepted

EXHIBIT 3676

Invoice

Cable address: Federallab

FEDERAL LABORATORIES, INC.

PROTECTION ENGINEERING

General offices & factory, 185 Forty-first St., Pittsburgh, Pa., U. S. A.

Shipped to: Bethlehem Steel Company
Bethlehem, Penna.

Date: June 29th, 1937
Our order No: 34337
Invoice No. 33291
Your order No:
Date shipped: 6/18/37
Agent: (Steelton)
F. O. B.:

Sold to:

Shipped: ——. Via: delivered 6/18/37. Terms: 30 days.

Item	Quantity	Description of articles	Unit price	Amount
1	4	Type "GB" Gas Masks	22.50	90.00
2	144	Grenades, Jumbo Triple Chaser, CN 115M	11.00	1,584.00
3	12	M-39 Billies	22.50	270.00
4	144	M-39 Billy Cartridges, CN	1.50	216.00
5	24	Grenades, Jumbo Triple Chaser, DM 116M	13.00	321.00
				2,472.00
		Less 5% on Item 3 13.50		
		Less 10% on Items 2-4 and 5 211.20		224.70
				2,247.30
		10% Excise Tax on Item #4		19.44
				2,266.74

Payments to be made only to Federal Laboratories, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa.
All claims for shortage or damage must be made within 5 days of receipt of goods
Goods returned without our permission will not be accepted

EXHIBIT 3677

Invoice

Cable address: Federallab

FEDERAL LABORATORIES, INC.

PROTECTION ENGINEERING

General offices & factory, 185 Forty-first St., Pittsburgh, Pa., U. S. A.

Shipped to: Bethlehem Steel Company
McClintic Marshal Div.
Oliver Building
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Att: Mr. Copeland or Mr. Engerer

Sold to:

Date: June 15, 1937
Our order No.: 34302
Invoice No.: 33141
Your order No.:
Date shipped:
Agent: Baum
F. O. B.:

Shipped: ——. Via: ——. Terms: 30 days.

Item	Quantity	Description of articles	Unit price	Amount
		Leetsdale.		
	10	M-39 Billies	22.50	
	40	M-39 Billy Cartridges, CN	1.50	
		Rankin.		
	8	M-39 Billies	22.50	
	32	M-39 Billy Cartridges, CN	1.50	
		Total Amt. for billies		405.00
		Total Amt. for cartridges		108.00
				513.00
		Less 5%		25.65
				487.35
		10% Excise Tax on cartridges		10.26
				497.61

Payments to be made only to Federal Laboratories, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa.
All claims for shortage or damage must be made within 5 days of receipt of goods
Goods returned without our permission will not be accepted

EXHIBIT 3678

Invoice

Cable address: Federallab

FEDERAL LABORATORIES, INC.

PROTECTION ENGINEERING

General offices & factory, 185 Forty-first St., Pittsburgh, Pa., U. S. A.

Shipped to: Bethlehem Steel Company
McClintic Marshall Div.
Oliver Building
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Att: Mr. Copeland or Mr. Engerer

Sold to:

Date: June 15, 1937
Our order No.: 34299
Invoice No.: 33140
Your order No.:
Date shipped:
Agent: Baum
F. O. B.:

Shipped: ——. Via: ——. Terms: 30 days.

Item	Quantity	Description of articles	Unit price	Amount
1	2	1½" Cal. Riot Guns	60.00	120.00
2	2	1½" Cal. Riot Gun Carrying Cases	7.50	15.00
3	16	1½" Cal. Long Range Projectiles, CN	7.50	120.00
4	8	1½" Cal. Short Range Cartridges, CN	4.50	36.00
5	12	Grenades, Jumbo Triple Chaser, CN 115M	11.00	132.00
				423.00
		10% Excise Tax on items 1-3 and 4		27.60
				450.60
		Less 5% discount on item #5		6.60
				444.00

Payments to be made only to Federal Laboratories, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa.
All claims for shortage or damage must be made within 5 days of receipt of goods
Goods returned without our permission will not be accepted

EXHIBIT 3679

Cable address: Federallab

Invoice

FEDERAL LABORATORIES, INC.

PROTECTION ENGINEERING

General Offices & Factory, 185 Forty-First St., Pittsburgh, Pa., U. S. A.

Shipped to: Bethlehem Steel Company
McClintic Marshall Div.
Oliver Building
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Att. Mr. Copeland or Mr. Engerer

Sold to:
For: Rankin Works
Shipped: ——. Via.: —— Terms: Thirty days.

Date: June 15, 1937
Our order No.: 34298
Invoice No.: 333139
Your order No.:
Date shipped:
Agent: Baum
F. O. B.:

Item	Quantity	Description of articles	Unit price	Amount
1	1	1½" Cal. Riot Gun		60.00
2	1	1½" Cal. Riot Gun Case		7.50
3	8	1½" Cal. Long Rhnge Projectiles, CN	7.50	60.00
4	4	1½" Cal. Short Range Cartridges, CN	4.50	18.00
5	12	Grenades, Jumbo Triple Chaser, CN 115M	11.00	132.00
				277.50
		10% Excise Tax on items 1-3 and 4		13.80
				291.30
		5% Discount on item #5		6.60
				284.70

Payments to be made only to Federal Laboratories, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa.
All claims for shortage or damage must be made within 5 days of receipt of goods
Goods returned without our permission will not be accepted

EXHIBIT 3680

Cable address: Federallab

Invoice

FEDERAL LABORATORIES, INC.

PROTECTION ENGINEERING

General Offices & Factory, 185 Forty-First St., Pittsburgh, Pa., U. S. A.

Shipped to: Sheriff Ralph Elser
Mahoning County
Youngstown, Ohio

Sold to:
Shipped: ——. Via.: ——. Terms: 30 days.

Date: May 25, 1937
Our order No.: 34130
Invoice No.: 32947
Your order No.:
Date shipped:
Agent: Baxter
F. O. B.:

Item	Quantity	Description of articles	Unit price	Amount
1	24	1½" C 1. Riot Guns	60.00	1440.00
2	288	1½" Cal. Long Range Projectiles, DM	8.00	2304.00
				3744.00
		Less 10% Quantity Discount on item #1	144.00	
		Less 20% Quantity Discount on item #2	460.80	
				604.80
				3139.20

Payments to be made only to Federal Laboratories, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa.
All claims for shortage or damage must be made within 5 days of receipt of goods
Goods returned without our permission will not be accepted

EXHIBIT 3681

Cabel address: Federallab

Duplicate invoice

FEDERAL LABORATORIES, INC.

PROTECTION ENGINEERING

General Offices & Factory, 185 Forty-First St., Pittsburgh, Pa., U. S. A.

Shipped to: Mahoning County
Youngstown, Ohio
Attn: Sheriff

Sold to:
Shipped: ——. Via.: ——. Terms: 30 days.

Date: June 1, 1937
Our order No.: 34189
Invoice No.: 33015
Your order No.:
Date shipped: 6/1/37
Agent: Baxter
F. O. B.

Item	Quantity	Description of articles	Unit price	Amount
1	14	1½" Cal. Riot Guns	60.00	840.00
2	36	Grenades, Jumbo, CN	10.00	360.00
3	84	1½" Cal. Short Range Catridges, CN	4.50	378.00
4	100	Night Sticks	1.15	115.00
				1,693.00
		10% Discount on Item #1	84.00	
		5% Discount on Item 2 and 3	36.90	
				120.90
				1,572.10

Payments to be made only to Federal Laboratories, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa.
All claims for shortage or damage must be made within 5 days of receipt of goods
Goods returned without our permission will not be accepted

EXHIBIT 3682

Cable address: Federallab

Invoice

FEDERAL LABORATORIES, INC.

PROTECTION ENGINEERING

General Offices & Factory, 185 Forty-first St. Pittsburgh, Pa., U. S. A.

Shipped to:
Mahoning County
Youngstown, Ohio
Att: Sheriff

Sold to:

Shipped: ——. Via: ——. Terms: 30 days.

Date: June 4, 1937
Our order No.: 34174
Invoice No.: 32998
Your order No.: 1305
Date shipped:
Agent: Baxter
F. O. B.:

Item	Quantity	Description of articles	Unit price	Amount
1	1	Bullet Proof Windshield with Gun Port completely installed		125.00

Payments to be made only to Federal Laboratories, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa.
All claims for shortage or damage must be made within 5 days of receipt of goods
Goods returned without our permission will not be accepted

EXHIBIT 3683

Invoice

Cable address: Federallab

FEDERAL LABORATORIES, INC.

PROTECTION ENGINEERING

General Offices & Factory, 185 Forty-First St., Pittsburgh, Pa., U. S. A.

Shipped to: Mahoning County
Youngstown, Ohio
Att: Sheriff

Sold to:

Date: June 4, 1937
Our order No.: 34173
Invoice No.: 33000
Your order No.: 1305
Date shipped:
Agent: Baxter
F. O. B.:

Shipped: ——. Via: ——. Terms: ——.

Item	Quantity	Description of articles	Unit price	Amount
1	12	Type "GB" Gas Masks	25.00	300.00
2	1	Type "GB" Gas Mask with speaking diaphragm		29.50
3	12	M-39 Billies	22.50	270.00
4	50	M-39 Billy Cartridges, CN	1.50	75.00
5	12	1¼" Cal. Parachute Flares, White	4.00	48.00
6	24	Police Whistles	.50	12.00
				734.50
		5% Quantity Discount on items 3, 4		17.25
				717.25

Payments to be made only to Federal Laboratories, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa.
All claims for shortage or damage must be made within 5 days of receipt of goods
Goods returned without our permission will not be accepted

EXHIBIT 3684

Invoice

Cable address: Federallab

FEDERAL LABORATORIES, INC.

PROTECTION ENGINEERING

General Offices & Factory, 185 Forty-First St., Pittsburgh, Pa., U. S. A.

Shipped to: Mahoning County
Youngstown, Ohio
Att: Sheriff

Sold to:

Date: June 4, 1937
Our order No.: 34172
Invoice No.: 32999
Your order No.: 1304
Date shipped:
Agent: Baxter
F. O. B.:

Shipped: ——. Via: ——. Terms: 30 days.

Item	Quantity	Description of articles	Unit price	Amount
1	50	Grenades, Jumbo Spedeheat, CN 112M	10.00	500.00
2	50	Grenades, Jumbo Spedeheat, DM 113M	12.00	600.00
3	12	M-39 Billies	22.50	270.00
4	50	M-39 Billy Cartridges, CN	1.50	75.00
				1445.00
		Less 10% Discount on items 1, 2	110.00	
		Less 5% Discount on items 3, 4	17.25	
				127.25
				1317.75

Payments to be made only to Federal Laboratories, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa.
All claims for shortage or damage must be made within 5 days of receipt of goods
Goods returned without our permission will not be accepted

EXHIBIT 3685

Invoice

Cable address: Federallab

FEDERAL LABORATORIES, INC.

PROTECTION ENGINEERING

General Offices & Factory, 185 Forty-First St., Pittsburgh, Pa., U. S. A.

Shipped to: Mahoning County
Youngstown, Ohio
Att: Sheriff

Sold to:

Date: June 11, 1937
Our order No.: 34268
Invoice No.: 33095
Your order No.:
Date shipped:
Agent: Baxter
F. O. B.:

Shipped: ——. Via: ——. Terms: 30 days.

Item	Quantity	Description of articles	Unit price	Amount
1	15	1¼" Cal. Riot Guns	60.00	900.00
2	100	Grenades, Jumbo Spedeheat, CN 112M	10.00	1000.00
3	86	1¼" Cal. Short Range Cartridges, CN	4.50	387.00
4	100	RDS. #4525 Peters Cartridges	47.62 M	4.76
				2291.76
		Less 10% discount on items 1 and 2		190.00
				2101.76
		Less 5% Discount on #3		19.35
				2082.41

Payments to be made only to Federal Laboratories, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa.
All claims for shortage or damage must be made within 5 days of receipt of goods
Goods returned without our permission will not be accepted

EXHIBIT 3686

Cable address: Federallab

Invoice

FEDERAL LABORATORIES, INC.

PROTECTION ENGINEERING

General Offices & Factory, 185 Forty-first St., Pittsburgh, Pa., U. S. A.

Shipped to: Mahoning County
Youngstown, Ohio
Att: Sheriff

Sold to:

Shipped: ——. Via: ——. Terms: 30 days.

Date: June 21, 1937
Our order No.: 34367
Invoice No.: 33191
Your order No.:
Date Shipped

Agent: Baxter
F. O. B.:

Item	Quantity	Description of articles	Unit price	Amount
1	3	1½" Cal. Long Range Projectiles, CN	7.50	$22.50
2	70	1½" Cal. Long Range Projectiles, DM	8.00	560.00
3	96	1½" Cal. Short Range Cartridges, CN	4.50	432.00
4	192	Grenades, Jumbo Spedeheat, CN 112M	10.00	1920.00
				2934.50
		Less 10% discount on items 1-2-3 and 4		293.45
				2641.05
		10% Excise Tax on items 1-2 and 3		91.31
				2732.36

Payments to be made only to Federal Laboratories, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa. All claims for shortage or damage must be made within 5 days of receipt of goods. Goods returned without our permission will not be accepted.

EXHIBIT 3687

Cable address: Federallab

Invoice

FEDERAL LABORATORIES, INC.

PROTECTION ENGINEERING

General Offices & Factory, 185 Forty-first St., Pittsburgh, Pa., U. S. A.

Shipped to: Mahoning County
Youngstown, Ohio
Att: Sheriff

Sold to:

Shipped: ——. Via: ——. Terms: 30 days.

Date: June 21, 1937
Our order No.: 34369
Invoice No.: 33187
Your order No.:
Date shipped:
Agent: Baxter
F. O. B.:

Item	Quantity	Description of articles	Unit price	Amount
1	60	1½" Cal. Parachute Flares	4.00	$240.00
2	104	1½" Cal. Long Range Projectiles, CN	7.50	780.00
				1020.00
		Less 5% Discount on #1	12.00	
		Less 10% Discount on #2	78.00	
				90.00
				930.00
		10% Excise Tax on item #2		70.20
				1000.20

Payments to be made only to Federal Laboratories, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa. All claims for shortage or damage must be made within 5 days of receipt of goods. Goods returned without our permission will not be accepted.

EXHIBIT 3688

Cable address: Federallab

Invoice

FEDERAL LABORATORIES, INC.

PROTECTION ENGINEERING

General Offices & Factory, 185 Forty-first St., Pittsburgh, Pa., U. S. A.

Shipped to: Mahoning County
Att: Sheriff
Youngstown, Ohio

Sold to:
Shipped: ——. Via: ——. Terms:——.

Credit memo: #7100
Date: June 21, 1937
Our order No.:
Invoice No.:
Your order No.:
Date shipped:
Agent: Baxter
F. O. B.:

Item	Quantity	Description of articles	Unit price	Amount
	12	1½" Cal. Long Range Projectiles, CN (from Invoice #33187)	7.50	$90.00
	12	1½" Cal. Short Range Cartridges, CN (from invoice #33191)	4.50	72.00
				162.00
		Less 10% Discount		16.20
				145.80
		10% Excise Tax		14.58
				160.38
		[Credit memorandum]		

Payments to be made only to Federal Laboratories, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa. All claims for shortage or damage must be made within 5 days of receipt of goods. Goods returned without our permission will not be accepted.

EXHIBIT 3689

Cable address: Federallab

Invoice

FEDERAL LABORATORIES, INC

PROTECTION ENGINEERING

General Offices & Factory, 185 Forty-first St., Pittsburgh, Pa., U. S. A.

Shipped to: Mahoning County
Youngstown, Ohio
Att: Sheriff

Sold to:

Date: June 22, 1937
Our order No.: 34388
Invoice No.: 33201
Your order No.:
Date shipped:
Agent: Baxter
F. O. B.:

Shipped: ——. Via: ——. Terms: 30 days.

Item	Quantity	Description of articles	Unit price	Amount
1	6	1½" Cal. Riot Gun Cases	7.50	45.00

Payments to be made only to Federal Laboratories, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa.

All claims or shortage or damage must be made within 5 days of receipt of goods

Goods returned without our permission will not be accepted

EXHIBIT 3690

Cable address: Federallab

Invoice

FEDERAL LABORATORIES, INC.

PROTECTION ENGINEERING

General Offices & Factory, 185 Forty-fifth St., Pittsburgh, Pa., U. S. A.

Shipped to: City of Youngstown
Youngstown, Ohio
Att: Police Department

Sold to:

Date: June 12, 1937
Our order No.: 34282
Invoice No.: 33111
Your order No.:
Date shipped:
Agent: Baxter
F. O. B.:

Shipped: ——. Via: ——. Terms: 30 days.

Item	Quantity	Description of articles		Unit price	Amount
1	144	1½" Cal. Short Range Cartridges, CN		4.50	648.00
2	144	1½" Cal. Long Range Projectiles, CN		7.50	1,080.00
3	24	1½" Cal. Riot Guns		60.00	1,440.00
4	24	1½" Cal. Riot Gun Cases		7.50	180.00
5	36	M-39 Billies		22.50	810.00
6	144	M-39 Billy Cartridges, CN		1.50	216.00
7	8	Type "GB" Gas Masks		25.00	200.00
8	50	Grenades, Jumbo Spedeheat, CN 112M		10.00	500.00
9	50	Grenades, Jumbo Spedeheat, DM 113M		12.00	600.00
					5,674.00
		Less 10% on items 1-2-6-8 & 9	304.40		
		Less 5% on item #5	40.50		344.90
					5,329.10
		10% Excise Tax on items 1-2-3 and 6			318.96
					5,648.06

Payments to be made only to Federal Laboratories, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa.
All claims for shortage or damage must be made within 5 days of receipt of goods
Goods returned without our permission will not be accepted

EXHIBIT 3691

Cable address: Federallab

Invoice

FEDERAL LABORATORIES, INC.

PROTECTION ENGINEERING

General Offices & Factory, 185 Forty-first St., Pittsburgh, Pa., U. S. A.

Shipped to: City of Youngstown
Youngstown, Ohio
Attn: Police Department

Sold to:

Date: June 21st, 1937
Our order No.: 34367
Invoice No.: 33190
Your order No.: 1430
Date shipped:
Agent: Baxter
F. O. B.:

Shipped: ——. Via: ——. Terms: 30 days.

Item	Quantity	Description of articles	Unit price	Amount
1	72	1½" Cal. Long Range Projectiles, CN	7.50	540.00
2	42	Grenades, Jumbo Triple Chaser, DM 116M	13.00	546.00
3	6	Grenades, Jumbo Triple Chaser, CN 115M	11.00	66.00
				1,152.00
		Less 5% Discount on Items 1-2-3		57.60
				1,094.40
		10% Excise Tax on Item #1		51.30
				1,145.70

[Stamped: June 21, 1937. Billed, 33190.]

Payments to be made only to Federal Laboratories, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa.
All claims for shortage or damage must be made within 5 days of receipt of goods
Goods returned without our permission will not be accepted

EXHIBIT 3692

Cable address: Federallab

Invoice

FEDERAL LABORATORIES, INC.,

PROTECTION ENGINEERING

General Offices & Factory, 185 Forty-First St., Pittsburgh, Pa., U. S. A.

Shipped to: City of Youngstown
Youngstown, Ohio
Attn: Police Department

Sold to:

Shipped: ——. Via: —— Terms: 30 days.

Date: June 21st, 1937
Our order No.: 34369
Invoice No.:
Your order No.:
Date shipped:
Agent: Baxter
F. O. B.:

Item	Quantity	Description of articles	Unit price	Amount
1	48	1½" Cal. Parachute Flares, CN	4.00	192.00
2	100	1½" Cal. Long Range Projectiles, CN	7.50	750.00
				942.00
		Less 10% on Item #2		75.00
				867.00
		10% Excise Tax on Item #2		67.50
				934.50

[Stamped: Billed June 21, 1937. 33186.]
Payments to be made only to Federal Laboratories, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa.
All claims for shortage or damage must be made within 5 days of receipt of goods
Goods returned without our permission will not be accepted

EXHIBIT 3693

Cable address: Federallab

Invoice

FEDERAL LABORATORIES, INC.,

PROTECTION ENGINEERING

General Offices & Factory, 185 Forty-First St., Pittsburgh, Pa., U. S. A.

Shipped to:

Sold to: City of Youngstown
Youngstown, Ohio
Attn: Sheriff

Shipped: ——. Via: ——. Terms: 30 days.

Date: June 23rd, 1937
Our order No.: 34387
Invoice No.:
Your order No.:
Date shipped:
Agent: Baxter
F. O. B.:

Item	Quantity	Description of articles	Unit price	Amount
1	100	1½" Cal. Long Range Projectiles, CN	7.50	750.00
		Less 10% Discount		75.00
				675.00
		10% Excise Tax		67.50
				742.50

Stamped: Billed June 23, 1937. 33224.
Payments to be made only to Federal Laboratories, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa.
All claims for shortage or damage must be made within 5 days of receipt of goods
Goods returned without our permission will not be accepted

EXHIBIT 3694

Cable address: Federallab

Invoice

FEDERAL LABORATORIES, INC.,

PROTECTION ENGINEERING

General Offices & Factory, 185 Forty-First St., Pittsburgh, Pa., U. S. A.

Shipped to: Trumbull County
Warren, Ohio
Att: Sheriff

Sold to:

Shipped: ——. Via: ——. Terms: 30 days.

Date: June 7, 1937
Our order No.: 34212
Invoice No.: 33026
Your order No.:
Date shipped:
Agent: Baxter
F. O. B.:

Item	Quantity	Description of articles	Unit price	Amount
1	6	1½" Cal. Riot Guns	60.00	360.00
2	100	1½" Cal. Long Range Projectiles, CN	7.50	750.00
3	50	1½" Cal. Short Range Cartridges, DM	6.00	300.00
4	100	Grenades, Jumbo Triple Chaser, DM 116M	13.00	1,300.00
5	50	Grenades, Jumbo Spedeheat, DM, 113M	12.00	600.00
				3,310.00
		Less 10% Discount on item 1	36.00	
		Less 20% Discount on 2, 3, 4, 5	590.00	626.00
				2,684.00
		10% Excise Tax on items 1, 2, 3		116.40
				2,800.40

Payments to be made only to Federal Laboratories, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa.
All claims for shortage or damage must be made within 5 days of receipt of goods
Goods returned without our permission will not be accepted

EXHIBIT 3695

Cable address: Federallab

Invoice

FEDERAL LABORATORIES, INC.

PROTECTION ENGINEERING

General Offices & Factory, 185 Forty-first St., Pittsburgh, Pa., U. S. A.

Shipped to: Trumbull County
Warren, Ohio
Att: Sheriff

Sold to:

Shipped: ——. Via: ——. Terms: ——.

Date: June 12, 1937
Our order No.: 34272
Invoice No.: 33113
Your order No.:
Date shipped:
Agent: Baxter
F. O. B.:

Item	Quantity	Description of articles	Unit price	Amount
1	2	Type "GB" Gas Masks	25.00	50.00

Payments to be made only to Federal Laboratories, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa.
All claims for shortage or damage must be made within 5 days of receipt of goods
Goods returned without our permission will not be accepted

EXHIBIT 3696

Invoice

Cable address: Federallab

FEDERAL LABORATORIES, INC.

PROTECTION ENGINEERING

General Offices & Factory, 185 Forty-first St., Pittsburgh, Pa., U. S. A.

Shipped to: City of Warren—Safety Dept.
City Hall, Mahoning Avenue
Warren, Ohio.

Sold to:

Date: June 12, 1937
Our order No.: 34271
Invoice No.: 33114
Your Order No.:
Date shipped:
Agent: Baxter
F. O. B.:

Shipped: ——. Via: ——. Terms: 30 days.

Item	Quantity	Description of articles	Unit price	Amount
1	2	M-39 Billies	22.50	45.00
2	12	M-39 Billy Cartridges	1.50	18.00
3	6	Jumbo Triple Chaser Grenades, CN 115M	11.00	66.00
				129.00
		10% Excise Tax on item #2		1.80
				130.80

Payments to be made only to Federal Laboratories, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa.
All claims for shortage or damage must be made within 5 days of receipt of goods
Goods returned without our permission will not be accepted

EXHIBIT 3697

Invoice

Cable address: Federallab

FEDERAL LABORATORIES, INC.

PROTECTION ENGINEERING

General Offices & Factory, 185 Forty-first St., Pittsburgh, Pa., U. S. A.

Shipped to: Police Department
City of Warren
Warrne, Ohio

Sold to: Dan G. Gutchins, Safety Director
Policed Department
City of Warren
Warren, Ohio

Date: June 22, 1937
Our order No.: 34386
Invoice No.: 33203
Your order No.:
Date shipped: 6/21/37
Agent: Baxter
F. O. B.

Shipped: Express prepaid. Via: ——. Terms: 30 days.

Item	Quantity	Description of articles	Unit price	Amount
1	2	1¼" Cal. Riot Guns	60.00	120.00
2	18	1½" Cal. Short Range Cartridges, CN	4.50	81.00
3	6	Grenades, Jumbo Spedeheat, CN 112M	10.00	60.00
4	12	M-39 Billy Cartridges, CN	1.50	18.00
				279.00
		10% Excise Tax on items 1-2 and 4		21.90
				300.90

Payments to be made only to Federal Laboratories, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa.
All claims for shortage or damage must be made within 5 days of receipt of goods
Goods returned without our permission will not be accepted

EXHIBIT 3698

Invoice

Cable address: Federallab

FEDERAL LABORATORIES, INC.

PROTECTION ENGINEERING

General Offices & Factory, 185 Forty-first St., Pittsburgh, Pa., U. S. A.

Shipped to: City of Warren
Warren, Ohio
Att.: Police Dept.

Sold to:

Date: June 26, 1937
Our order No.: 34377
Invoice No.: 33276
Your order No.:
Date shipped:
Agent: Baxter
F. O. B.:

Shipped: ——. Via: ——. Terms: ——.

Item	Quantity	Description of articles	Unit price	Amount
1	24	.38 Cal. S & W Spec. Cartridges, CN	4.00 doz.	8.00
		10% Excise Tax		.80
				8.80

Payments to be made only to Federal Laboratories, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa.
All claims for shortage or damage must be made within 5 days of receipt of goods
Goods returned without our permission will not be accepted

EXHIBIT 3699

Invoice

Cable address: Federallab

FEDERAL LABORATORIES, INC.

PROTECTION ENGINEERING

General Offices & Factory, 185 Forty-first St., Pittsburgh, Pa., U. S. A.

Shipped to: Stark County
Canton, Ohio
Att: Sheriff

Sold to:

Date: June 14, 1937
Our order No.: 34292
Invoice No.: 33116
Your order No.:
Date shipped:
Agent: Baxter
F. O. B.:

Shipped: ——. Via: ——. Terms: 30 days.

Item	Quantity	Description of articles	Unit price	Amount
1	2	1¼" Cal. Riot Guns	60.00	120.00
2	50	Grenades, Jumbo Spedeheat, CN 112M	10.00	500.00
3	60	1½" Cal. Short Range Cartridges, CN	4.50	270.00
4	4	Type "GB" Gas Masks	25.00	100.00
5	2	M-39 Billies	22.50	45.00
6	12	M-39 Billy Cartridges, CN	1.50	18.00
7	60	1½" Cal. Long Range Projectiles, CN	7.50	450.00
				1503.00
		Less 5% on item #2	25.00	
		Less 10% on items 3 & &	72.00	97.00
				1406.00
		10% Excise Tax on items 1-3-6 and 7		78.60
				1484.60

Payments to be made only to Federal Laboratories, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa.
All claims for shortage or damage must be made within 5 days of receipt of goods
Goods returned without our permission will not be accepted

89562—38—pt. 15-d——23

EXHIBIT 3700

Invoice

Cable address: Federallab

FEDERAL LABORATORIES, INC.

PROTECTION ENGINEERING

General Offices & Factory, 185 Forty-first St., Pittsburgh, Pa., U. S. A.

Shipped to: Mayor Daniel J. Shields
City of Johnstown
Johnstown, Pa.

Sold to:

Date: June 14, 1937
Our order No.: 34281/34285
Invoice No.: 33131
Your order No.:
Date shipped:
Agent: Baum
F. O. B.:

Shipped: ——. Via: ——. Terms: 30 days.

Item	Quantity	Description of articles	Unit price	Amount
1	3	1½" Cal. Riot Guns	60.00	180.00
2	3	1½" Cal. Riot Gun Cases	7.50	22.50
3	12	1½" Cal. Short Range Cartridges, CN	4.50	54.00
4	18	1½" Cal. Long Range Projectiles, CN	7.50	135.00
5	25	Grenades, Jumbo Triple Chaser, CN 115M	11.00	275.00
6	14	Grenades, Jumbo Spedeheat, CN 112M	10.00	140.00
7	13	Grenades, Jumbo Spedeheat, DM 113M	12.00	156.00
8	1	Grenade, Standard, CN 102M		8.00
9	3	1½" Cal. Long Range Projectiles, DM	8.00	24.00
10	1	1½" Cal. Flite Rite Projectile, CN		8.50
11	1	Grenade, Jumbo Smoke, 108		7.00
12	1	Grenade, Pocket Type, 109S		5.00
				1015.00
		Less 5% on item #5		13.75
				1001.25
		10% Excise Tax on items 1-3-4-9 & 10		40.15
				1041.40

Payments to be made only to Federal Laboratories, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa.
All claims for shortage or damage must be made within 5 days of receipt of goods
Goods returned without our permission will not be accepted

EXHIBIT 3701

Cable Address: Federallab

Invoice

FEDERAL LABORATORIES, INC.

PROTECTION ENGINEERING

General Offices & Factory, 185 Forty-First St., Pittsburgh, Pa., U. S. A.

Shipped to: Mayor Daniel J. Shields
City of Johnstown
Johnstown, Pa.

Sold to:

Date: June 14, 1937
Our order No.: 34293
Invoice No.: 33123
Your order No.:
Date shipped:
Agent: Baum
F. O. B.:

Shipped: ——. Via: ——. Terms: 30 days.

Item	Quantity	Description of articles	Unit price	Amount
1	3	1½" Cal. Riot Guns	60.00	180.00
2	3	1½" Cal. Riot Gun Cases	7.50	22.50
3	12	1½" Cal. Short Range Cartridges, CN	4.50	54.00
4	18	1½" Cal. Long Range Projectiles, CN	7.50	135.00
5	6	1½" Cal. Long Range Projectiles, DM	8.00	48.00
6	24	Grenades, Jumbo Triple Chaser, CN 115M	11.00	264.00
7	12	Grenades, Jumbo Spedeheat, CN 112M	10.00	120.00
8	12	Grenades, Jumbo Spedeheat, DM 113M	12.00	144.00
				967.50
		Less 5% on item #6		13.20
				954.30
		10% Excise Tax on items 1-3-4 and 5		41.70
				996.00

Payments to be made only to Federal Laboratories, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa.
All claims for shortage or damage must be made within 5 days of receipt of goods
Goods returned without our permission will not be accepted

EXHIBIT 3702

Cable address: Federallab

Invoice

FEDERAL LABORATORIES, INC.

PROTECTION ENGINEERING

General Offices & Factory, 185 Forty-First St., Pittsburgh, Pa., U. S. A.

Shipped to: Mayor Daniel J. Shields
City of Johnstown
Johnstown, Pa.

Sold to:

Date: June 14, 1937
Our order No.: 34294
Invoice No: 33120
Your order No.:
Date shipped:
Agent: Baum
F. O. B.:

Shipped: ——. Via: ——. Terms: 30 days.

Item	Quantity	Description of articles	Unit price	Amount
1	9	1½" Cal. Riot Guns	60.00	540.00
2	9	1½" Cal. Riot Gun Cases	7.50	67.50
3	18	1½" Cal. Long Range Projectiles, DM	8.00	144.00
4	54	1½" Cal. Long Range Projectiles, CN	7.50	405.00
5	36	1½" Cal. Short Range Cartridges, CN	4.50	162.00
6	72	Grenades, Jumbo Triple Chaser, CN 116M	13.00	936.00
7	36	Grenades, Jumbo Spedeheat, CN 112M	10.00	360.00
8	36	Grenades, Jumbo Spedeheat, DM 113M	12.00	432.00
9	8	Type "GB" Gas Masks	25.00	200.00
				3246.50
		Less 5% on items 4-6-7 & 8		106.65
				3139.85
		10% Excise Tax on items 1-3-4 & 5		123.08
				3262.93

Payments to be made only to Federal Laboratories, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa.
All claims for shortage or damage must be made within 5 days of receipt of goods
Goods returned without our permission will not be accepted

EXHIBIT 3703

Cable address: Federallab

Invoice

FEDERAL LABORATORIES, INC.

PROTECTION ENGINEERING

General Offices & Factory, 185 Forty-First St., Pittsburgh, Pa., U. S. A.

Shipped to: Mayor Daniel J. Shields
City of Johnstown
Johnstown, Pa.

Sold to:

Date: June 14, 1937
Our order No.: 34274
Invoice No.: 33128
Your order No.
Date shipped:
Agent: Baum
F. O. B.:

Shipped: ——. Via: ——. Terms: 30 days.

Item	Quantity	Description of articles	Unit price	Amount
1	8	1½" Cal. Flite Rite Projectiles, DM	9.00	72.00
2	24	1½" Cal. Long Range Projectiles, CN	7.50	180.00
3	16	1½" Cal. Short Range Cartridges, CN	4.50	72.00
4	36	Grenades, Jumbo Triple Chaser, CN, 115M	11.00	396.00
5	24	Grenades, Jumbo Spedeheat, DM 113M	12.00	288.00
				1008.00
		Less 5% discount on items #4 and 5		34.20
				973.80
		10% Excise Tax on items 1 2 and 3		32.40
				1006.20

Payments to be made only to Federal Laboratories, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa.
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EXHIBIT 3704

Invoice

Cable address: Federallab

FEDERAL LABORATORIES, INC.

PROTECTION ENGINEERING

General Offices & Factory, 185 Forty-First St., Pittsburgh, Pa., U. S. A.

Shipped to: City of Beaver Falls
Beaver Falls, Pa.
Police Dept.

Sold to:

Date: June 29, 1937
Our order No.: 34475
Invoice No.: 33305
Your order No.:
Date shipped: 6/27/37
Agent: Baxter
F. O. B.:

Shipped: ——. Via: ——. Terms: 30 days.

Item	Quantity	Description of articles	Unit price	Amount
1	24	1½" Cal. Long Range Projectiles, CN	7.50	180.00
2	12	1½" Cal. Short Range Cartridges, CN	4.50	54.00
3	24	Grenades, Jumbo Spedeheat, CN 112M	10.00	240.00
				474.00
		Less 5% Discount on item #3		12.00
				462.00
		10% Excise Tax on items 1 and 2		23.40
				485.40

Payments to be made only to Federal Laboratories, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa.
All claims for shortage or damage must be made within 5 days of receipt of goods
Goods returned without out permission will not be accepted

EXHIBIT 3705

Invoice

Cable address: Federallab

FEDERAL LABORATORIES, INC.

PROTECTION ENGINEERING

General Offices & Factory, 185 Forty-First St., Pittsburgh, Pa., U. S. A.

Shipped to: Police Department
Elyria, Ohio

Sold to:

Date: May 29, 1937
Our order No.: 34128
Invoice No.: 32956
Your order No.:
Date shipped:
Agent: Baxter-Richardson
F. O. B.:

Shipped: ——. Via: ——. Terms: 30 days.

Item	Quantity	Description of articles	Unit price	Amount
1	24	1½" Cal. Short Range Cartridges, CN	4.50	108.00
2	12	1½" Cal. Long Range Projectiles, CN	7.50	90.00
3	36	Grenades, Jumbo CN, 112M	10.00	360.00
4	1	1½" Cal. Riot Gun		60.00
				618.00
		Less 5% Quantity Discount on item 3		18.00
				600.00
		10% Excise tax on items, 1, 2, & 4		25.80
				625.80

Payments to be made only to Federal Laboratories, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa.
All claims for shortage or damage must be made within 5 days of receipt of goods
Goods returned without our permission will not be accepted

EXHIBIT 3706

Invoice

Cable address: Federallab

FEDERAL LABORATORIES, INC.

PROTECTION ENGINEERING

General Offices & Factory, 185 Forty-First St., Pittsburgh, Pa., U. S. A.

Shipped to: City of Struthers
Struthers, Ohio
Chief of Police, Davis

Sold to:

Date: June 21, 1937
Our order No.: 34396
Invoice No.: 33193
Your order No.:
Date shipped:
Agent: Baxter
F. O. B.:

Shipped: ——. Via: ——. Terms: ——.

Item	Quantity	Description of articles	Unit price	Amount
1	12	1½" Cal. Long Range Projectiles, CN	7.50	90.00
2	16	1½" Cal. Short Range Cartridges, CN	4.50	72.00
				162.00
		10% Excise Tax		16.20
				178.20

Payments to be made only to Federal Laboratories, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa.
All claims for shortage or damage must be made within 5 days of receipt of goods
Goods returned without our permission will not be accepted

EXHIBIT 3707

Invoice

Cable address: Federallab

FEDERAL LABORATORIES, INC.

PROTECTION ENGINEERING

General Offices & Factory, 185 Forty-First St., Pittsburgh, Pa., U. S. A.

Shipped to: City of East Chicago,
East Chicago, Indiana
Att.: Otto H. Stumpf,
Chief of Police

Sold to:

Date: June 4, 1937
Our order No. 34169
Invoice No.: 32993
Your order No.:
Date shipped:
Agent: Greig
F. O. B.:

Shipped: ——. Via: ——. Terms: 30 days.

Item	Quantity	Description of articles	Unit price	Amount
1	72	1½" Cal. Long Range Projectiles, DM	8.00	576.00
2	4	1½" Cal. Riot Guns	60.00	240.00
3	4	Type "GB" Gas Masks	25.00	100.00
4	4	Munition Carriers	6.00	24.00
				940.00
		Less 5% Quantity Disc. on item #1		28.80
				911.20
		10% Excise Tax on items 1 and 2		78.72
				989.92

Payments to be made only to Federal Laboratories, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa.
All claims for shortage or damage must be made within 5 days of receipt of goods
Goods returned without our permission will not be accepted

SAN FRANCISCO WATERFRONT STRIKE OF 1934 [1]

EXHIBIT 3708 [2]

EXAMINATION OF JOSEPH M. ROUSH BY RALPH T. SEWARD AND BERTRAM EDISES

In the matter of an investigation by the Subcommittee of the United States Senate Committee on Education and Labor, under Senate Resolution 266
Place: Room 205, Federal Building, Los Angeles, Calif.
Date February 6, 1937 (at 2 p. m.).
Pages: 1–28.

EXAMINATION

Q. (By Mr. EDISES.) Prior to the 1934 water-front strike in San Francisco had you made any sales of any consequence to the San Francisco Police Department?—A. (By Mr. ROUSH.) No sales at all, although I had contacted them repeatedly.

Q. Who was selling gas in that territory?—A. The Lake Erie Chemical Co. and myself, representing Federal Laboratories.

Q. Who was selling the San Francisco Police Department?—A. The Lake Erie Chemical Co. had sold them a small amount of equipment through Ignatius H. McCarty.[3]

Q. Do you know what Mr. McCarty's connections in the department were?—A. Mr. McCarty had no connection with the police department other than that of special police officer, as far as I know.

Q. How did it happen that you were able to place an order with them at the time of the water-front strike?—A. Prior to the strike I had contacted the chief of police, William J. Quinn, and a number of his men and had asked that in the future if they were going to order that we have a chance to bid or figure on the order. During the San Francisco strike, 1934, I was asked by Chief Quinn, through Thomas McInerney and Officer Myron Gernea, requesting information as to our equipment which I supplied. As to the securing of this first business from the San Francisco Police Department, it was during the riots that I secured the business. The chief contacted through himself and Sergeant McInerney my competitor regarding the amount of equipment he had on hand. He replied, as I am told, that he had no equipment available.

Q. May I ask from whom you received that information?—A. Sergeant McInerney and Chief Quinn. As their supply was extremely limited Chief Quinn exercised the authority granted him in a "state of emergency" and ordered equipment from me.

Q. What authority do you refer to?—A. I refer to the authority of the "state of emergency" which the mayor stated existed.

Q. What are the chief's powers in the event of an emergency?—A. I was told by the chief that he had the right to order equipment at this time.

Q. He told you that he had authority under the city charter to make this purchase?—A. He did not mention specifically—he stated that the state of emergency allowed him to purchase equipment as needed.

Q. What was the date of your first contact with Chief Quinn concerning the impending labor trouble on the San Francisco water front in 1934?—A. Due to newspapers carrying full accounts of the labor difficulties in San Francisco I was, of course, interested in contacting the chief of police, which I did over a period of time prior to July 2, 1934.

Q. Can you state approximately when you first contacted him in that connection?—A. I believe it was some time in June.

Q. What did the chief tell you then about the prospects of trouble on the water front?—A. The chief intimated that he was fearful of the labor difficulties and that there might be—that the situation was extremely serious and that he hoped that no trouble would occur. As I remember, small riots occurred from time to time but until the decision to move merchandise from the warehouses on the Embarcadero there was no serious affairs.

[1] See also pt. 2, pp. 442–454, pt. 7, pp. 2450–2453 and 2504–2508.
[2] See also exhibit 3712, pp. 7111–7184.
[3] See pt. 2, p. 434, ff.

Q. You remained in constant touch with developments on the water front?—A. Yes.

Q. And in your estimation, when did affairs become sufficiently serious to warrant being classified as an emergency?—A. I would say that the morning of July 3 started a series of riots that were far reaching in their effect. I refer to my report of July 22, 1934.

Q. When was your first order placed?—A. On July 2, when I was requested by Sergeant McInerney and Officer Gernea to report to them next morning with tear-gas equipment.

Q. Do you know whether orders for tear gas had been placed with any other firm by the department, prior to July 2?—A. My observation on a visit to the San Francisco Police Department on July 2 led me to believe that they had secured new tear-gas equipment as I saw a number of my competitor's tear-gas riot guns.

Q. Approximately what quantity do you say you saw?—A. I did see 5 or 10 tear-gas riot guns.

Q. Did you see any shells?—A. I did not. I presume that the shells were in the vault or some other safe place.

Q. Referring to a letter on the letterhead of Federal Laboratories, Inc., dated June 15, 1934, addressed to Joseph M. Roush and signed "B. H. Barker, vice president" (this letter marked and hereinafter referred to as "Exhibit B–1") the letter states "During a conference yesterday with other tear-gas manufacturers, we were bitterly dumfounded to have them say to us that huge quantities of gas were delivered in San Francisco and other points in California on the longshoremen's strike.

"Your worthy competitor, the Lake Erie representative, apparently has sold thousands of dollars worth, and from all reports, the delivery has been made."

Did you have an opportunity to determine whether the report which I just read to you was correct?—A. I was surprised to receive the aforesaid mentioned letter and I could not find out, from any source, namely, people in the police department, that I contacted that any such equipment had been sold in large quantities. I later learned that there had been equipment sold to the C. & H. Sugar Co. I believe that this is the order referred to in the letter. It was also intimated to me by an official of the American-Hawaiian Steamship Co. that a number of steamship companies had purchased equipment. I was never able to ascertain how much or to whom.

Q. Did you know prior to July 2 that you would be likely to receive an order about that time?—A. No; I merely felt that if I stayed on the job and all things being equal, I would get my share of the business.

Q. Were you keeping in touch with the department daily?—A. That is correct.

Q. Were you at that time likewise soliciting business among the various steamship companies?—A. I did not solicit the steamship companies until I had secured permission from Chief Quinn, of San Francisco, and Chief Wallman, of Oakland, that companies might secure their approval on State licenses. When I received this approval I then contacted one of Mr. Plant's assistants and Mr. Boynton of the Industrial Association, who in turn said that it met with their approval for me to contact any companies that I so desired.

Q. Why was it necessary to get the approval of Mr. Plant and Mr. Boynton?—A. It was necessary as apparently they had purchased equipment jointly, because all affairs of the steamship companies were handled through this association (the Industrial Association), or was it the Water-front Employers Association? Well, at any rate it was Mr. Albert E. Boynton, former Senator.

Q. From your various letters and statements I gather that you were on intimate terms with McInerney and Gernea?—A. That is correct.

Q. Was your acquaintance with them one of long standing?—A. No; only a period of months. I met them on my first major trip to San Francisco, as a representative of Federal Laboratories.

Q. Can you explain how it happened that you became so friendly with them?—A. I like both men personally. Officer Gernea being approximately my age, we seem to have many things in common and became quite friendly.

Q. Did you have any contacts with either of these gentlemen in a business way prior to the water-front strike?—A. I did volunteer to check up on all the Thompson machine guns that the San Francisco Police Department owned. This offer was accepted by the chief, and in turn I visited all their substations going over the guns and putting them in shape.

Q. Were these two officers connected with that?—A. Due to Sergeant McInerney and Officer Gernea working in the chief's office I was thrown in contact with these men on any call that I made to the San Francisco Police Department.

Q. I take it that thereafter Officer Gernea and Sergeant McInerney became what you might term boosters for your products. Is that true?—A. I believe that to be true to this extent, they were very fair and in turn I tried to keep my policy a strictly neutral one as far as forcing my equipment on the department, having been told that there was no sum in the budget that might be spent on protection equipment at that time. This is, of course, prior to the strike.

Q. Did you undertake any inquiry as to how the Lake Erie products came to be in the possession of the department?—A. The Lake Erie agent had resided in San Francisco for many years. This naturally gave him an entre to the police department by virtue of his work, as well as being resident of that city, and the fact that there had not been a Federal Laboratories agent on the job in the city of San Francisco.

Q. I refer you to a letter dated "San Francisco, Calif., June 29, 1934" to Mr. T. G. Plant, signed Joseph M. Roush and containing in the lower left-hand corner the notation "Approved, William J. Quinn, chief of police, San Francisco, Calif." The first paragraph states "In accordance with our conversation of yesterday relative to the sale and possession of tear gas in the State of California, particularly to the steamship companies of the San Francisco Bay region, I offer the following information." Will you state what your conversation with Mr. Plant was about?—A. As I recall the conversation I talked to Mr. Plant's assistant along the lines that I was desirous, if proper authorization was procured, of selling to the various steamship companies, and told him that I would write him a letter and secure Chief Quinn's approval on same.

Q. And this notation at the bottom of the letter indicates that that approval was secured?—A. That is correct.

Q. Thereafter did Mr. Plant present any orders for your products?—A. Mr. Plant's assistant did purchase some equipment; yes. However, before I sold any equipment, even after getting Chief Quinn's approval, I phoned Mr. Morrill, Chief of the Bureau of Investigation, notifying him of my plans so that they would have his approval as well.

Q. Will you state just how the order for gas equipment was placed?—A. From what company?

Q. The order from the San Francisco Police Department.—A. When Chief Quinn told me that he would place the order for equipment with me I consulted with Donald Wright as to the amount of stock on hand.

Q. Donald Wright was your partner?—A. Yes. We found that our California stock was almost exhausted and I was then authorized by the chief to phone to Pittsburgh an emergency order which was to be sent out by plane. This order started by plane but due to trouble was finally delivered by express.

Q. On what date did you telephone that order?—A. I believe it was July 3. Due to the emergency that followed we drew all stock from our warehouse in San Francisco and shipped up all stock available in the Los Angeles warehouse.

Q. What arrangements did you make with the department for payment?—A. I was told by the chief that it would be paid in the normal business manner; that would naturally mean 30 days after billing.

Q. Were there any reservations of any kind made as to this question of payment?—A. No reservations whatsoever were made.

Q. You were told that the order was being made under the chief's emergency powers?—A. That is correct.

Q. In a letter dated July 12 to you from Mr. Barker (hereafter referred to as "Exhibit B–3") appears the following statement: "I stated in the last sentence in my wire to you today that we wanted some billing instructions, because we do want to know where this material is going." Will you explain that request Mr. Roush?—A. Yes; and I answered in one of my subsequent phone calls to Pittsburgh and told Mr. Barker what I have related to you—that it was to be billed in the usual business manner but that I had no way of ascertaining the entire amount, due to the fact that I would have to draw out all of the warehouse stock and move said stock to other places of safety which, until I could take inventory, I would not know exactly the full amount delivered to the San Francisco Police Department; further, Federal Laboratories shipped to me considerable equipment—tear gas equipment that I had not ordered—and it was in cases that had not been opened. Later upon checking the amount of stock delivered to the San Francisco Police Department I found that they had an excess stock, as far as I was concerned, and I recommended the company take some of it back. This was due especially to the amount of Cn-Dm gas, or sickening gas, that the company had sent out and it in turn had been sent to the department.

Q. In a letter to you from Mr. Barker dated July 12, 1934, it is stated "obviously I am delighted to know that you have delivered some $18,000 worth of equipment." Is that a statement of a fact, that you did deliver some $18,000 worth of equipment to the department?—A. No. That is not a fact. I believe the total amount delivered before we took any back totals some $18,000.

Q. Do you recall how much was deducted as the excess was returned?—A. No.

Q. I show you herewith a carbon copy of a letter dated July 11, 1934, addressed to William J. Quinn, chief of police, city of San Francisco, and signed "Federal Laboratories Inc., J. M. Roush, agent", and ask you if this letter contains a true and correct statement of the amount for which the Department was finally billed.—A. No; this is the gross amount of equipment delivered to them from which we subtracted a considerable portion.

Q. This statement is for $15,872.28. Is that correct?—A. That is correct.

Q. Do you recall what the final bill was?—A. The final bill was the sum of $13,809.11.

Q. I have here two invoices rendered—one of the invoices, no. 21984, rendered to Chief of Police Quinn in the sum of $12,786.67; the other, no. 23342, rendered to the city of San Francisco in the sum of $1,022.45. Are those the invoices on which the total you have just given me is based?—A. That is correct.

Q. That is, the sum for which payment was requested of the San Francisco Police Department?—A. That is right.

Q. The first of the two invoices just referred to will be marked "Exhibit B–4" and the second will be marked and referred to as "B–5." Reference is made to the letter dated July 17, 1934, from Mr. Barker to yourself, hereinafter referred to as B–6, which refers to the company feeling concerned over payment for the equipment shipped to San Francisco and other California points. Will you relate just what the background and meaning of that expression of concern are?—A. The business secured by Mr. Wright and myself during this period covered all parts of the State. The departments that bought this equipment all desired rush service and in many cases I had to wire or phone east for immediate shipments, or if stock was available to deliver as fast as it was humanly possible in order to meet their demands. Therefore a large amount of business appeared on the books without the usual purchase-order numbers that customarily appear during the run of business. These accounts were all cleared up with the exception of the San Francisco account, which lingered on.

Q. What happened to the San Francisco account?—A. The invoice for the final amount was forwarded to the San Francisco Police Department and I was notified through the office of the chief of police that there was some difficulty in securing approval in order to make payment.

Q. Do you remember who notified you of that?—A. I believe it was Chief Quinn himself and——

Q. What did he tell you?—A. He told me that my competitor had raised objections on the ground that it had not come to bid; that the mayor of San Francisco and the president of the police commission had approved of the order but the board of supervisors had not passed on it as yet. Mr. Barker, vice president of Federal Laboratories, finally came to San Francisco and he in turn interviewed the chief and the president of the police commission; also the city purchasing agent, who in turn told him that the order had not come to bid and due to the objection placed before the board of supervisors by my competitor as a voter of the city of San Francisco that the state of emergency was then over and that the board of supervisors could not approve the payment of the bill, even though the material had been ordered and delivered during the state of emergency created by the mayor by official proclamation.

Q. According to the competitor, when had the state of emergency ceased to exist?—A. I am not familiar with the argument that he put up to the board of supervisors.

Q. Did the company have any difficulty in meeting the order that was placed with them; in filling it?—A. I would say that on the contrary—that by the company's prompt delivery serious trouble was prevented and although there was a delay in the delivery of the balance of the order from the east all other material delivered not only played an important part but fulfilled all demands on that type of equipment.

Q. You say that you telephoned your order east?—A. Yes. That was subsequent to the delivery of all local stock.

Q. Did you telephone on the same day that you turned over all your local stock?—A. That is correct.

Q. Do you remember what time of the day you telephoned?—A. I believe it was about 11 o'clock in the morning.

Q. Did the company, in reply to the order which you placed by telephone, send the equipment by airplane?—A. Yes. They started out by airplane.

Q. Now did they send a plane out the same day you placed your order?—A. I believe the factory was short of equipment and the following day they chartered a plane and sent what available equipment they had in that plane.

Q. You are quite certain it couldn't have been 2 or 3 days later?—A. No; I believe there is a letter or a copy of a wire which states the time the plane left.

Q. I refer to a Western Union telegram dated July 5, 1934, addressed to you in San Francisco and signed "Young." It states "Chartered plane, leaving morning with full load, express cost nine hundred sixty dollars." Was this telegram received by you on the day you placed your order?—A. No. As I remember, the order was placed and I received this wire the next day. I told you a few minutes ago I placed this order on the 3d—it may have been the 4th; I can't tell you. The only way would be to check the phone call made by me to Pittsburgh and charged to the San Francisco Police Department.

Q. I show you a letter dated July 6, 1934, addressed to Mr. Joseph M. Roush, Metropolitan Warehouse, Los Angeles, Calif., and signed "J. W. Young, president of Federal Laboratories, Inc.," hereinafter referred to as B–7. This letter states: "My dear Joe: The plane left here at 12 o'clock daylight savings time today. It will take them 25 hours to get out there, which means that they should arrive about noon Saturday." Does this refer to the first shipment of equipment after the order which you telephoned at Chief Quinn's request?—A. Yes. This is the first major order from the east.

Q. When did the first shipment of Federal Laboratories equipment sent pursuant to this order reach San Francisco?—A. This order or subsequent orders?

Q. The first of any of the equipment ordered by the San Francisco Police Department?—A. The first order was delivered the morning of July 3.

Q. That was from local materials.—A. That is right.

Q. What was the total value of the local materials consigned or delivered to the Department?—A. I could not say off-hand but it would vary from the first small order of approximately $100 to subsequent orders, a total probably of $5,000 or $6,000.

Q. So that as the subsequent bill of over $13,000, five or six thousand of that was for materials which were not sent out from the east.—A. I believe that is correct.

Q. When was that local material delivered?—A. During the 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th of July 1934.

Q. When did the first material sent out from the east arrive in San Francisco?—A. I would have to refer you to our memorandum on that. Apparently from my memorandum the stock arrived in San Francisco on July 8, 8:30 in the morning.

Q. I show you a telegram—what purports to be a carbon copy of a telegram, dated July 9, to John Young, Federal Laboratories, Inc., apparently signed by you, referred to hereinafter as B–8, reading: "No stock arrived this morning, notify immediately train arrival time." The apparent meaning of that telegram is that you didn't receive any material until July 9. Is that a correct interpretation?—A. As I remember the stock arrived but was held on the Oakland pier, across the Bay from San Francisco.

Q. And when was it actually delivered to the police department at San Francisco?—A. I cannot remember. I believe there is a memorandum on hand which states when the police department sent a convoy for their equipment. I am quite sure that it was prior to the 9th.

Q. How do you explain this telegram?—A. I don't. Off-hand, it may have been the 9th or 10th but they were very hectic days.

Q. I hand you herewith another telegram dated July 9, to you from Young, Federal Laboratories, Inc. It apparently is a reply to a telegram from you because it states "Retel last contact plane was Cheyenne, Wyo., suggest trace it and train from your end." This too is dated July 9.—A. Apparently then the material arrived after that but I cannot remember the exact date.

Q. You sent a wire as soon as it arrived?—A. I remember I did, which is apparently the wire which you have in hand.

Q. The wire previously referred to commencing "Retel last contact" will be referred to hereinafter as B–9. Is this a carbon copy of the wire which you sent when the shipment finally arrived?—A. It was written by someone else, other than myself, but apparently I approved of it. I believe Donald Wright sent it.

Q. This telegram will be identified and referred to hereinafter as B–10. I hand you three invoices numbered 21824, 21825, and 21826. They are billed to the city of San Francisco, attention chief of police, and are dated July 6, 1934. They state that the method of shipment is via plane. Are these the invoices relating to the plane shipment that we have just been referring to?—A. Yes.

Q. They will be marked B–11–a, B–11–b and B–11–c. I note, Mr. Roush, that they state that the material was shipped on June 6. I presume however that that is a clerical error and that they intend to refer to July 6.—A. I believe that to be true because there were no prior shipments by plane.

Q. I hand you three more invoices numbered 21827, 21848 and 21849 which will be referred to as B–12–a, B–12–b and B–12–c and ask you whether these invoices likewise relate to shipments made pursuant to the order placed by Chief Quinn of the San Francisco Police Department.—A. I would say that these invoices covered general shipments and constituted the gross stock of the San Francisco Police Department order which was later changed.

Q. Well, at any rate these shipments took place in response to the order placed by the department?—A. And also some equipment was sent out by Federal Laboratories and was billed to the San Francisco Police Department although it was for general stock.

Q. I am afraid I don't understand your answer.—A. In addition to the equipment amounting to $13,000-odd dollars further stock was received by them and this additional stock was sent out contingent to the need for same.

Q. Can you estimate what percentage of the police departments order was delivered to them prior to the date when the first shipment arrived from the east pursuant to your order?—A. I estimated that before as a one-fourth to a one-third of the gross amount of the equipment which they received; about four or five thousand dollars.

Q. I have here a report from you to Mr. Barker dated July 22, 1934, from the Hotel Durant, Berkeley, Calif., hereinafter referred to as exhibit B–13. It consists of five pages and is a carbon of the original—A. Incidentally, part of this report was copied by the company without my knowledge and sent out to all agents.

Q. I notice that on the fourth page you refer to what seems to have been an unfortunate incident of the struggle in which, apparently, one of the shells caused a fracture of the skull of one of the rioters, leading to his eventual death. Could you describe a little more fully just what occurred?—A. This particular paragraph refers to a riot that occurred along the Embarcadero when we were dispersing a group of men that had charged the police lines.

Q. By the way, were you deputized or made a special police officer for this occasion?—A. I was deputized by the sheriff of Los Angeles County some little time before which, due to a State law, gave me a similar power in another county. At a later date I was made a special officer of the San Francisco Police Department.

Q. Do you remember that date?—A. No. I have the card at home which would give me that date.

Q. Was it before or after the water-front riots?—A. After.

Q. You were not a special police officer at the time referred to in your report of July 22?—A. No.

Q. Would you mind proceeding now with your account?—A. During this particular riot previously mentioned, a long-range tear gas shell was fired by me to disperse the mob.

Q. Where were you at the time it was fired?—A. I was on the Embarcadero, close to the Seaside Hotel. The projectile did strike a man in the head.

Q. How close were you to the man?—A. As I remember I was about 200 to 250 feet away. The shot was not directed at any one person but merely to disperse the group along with the other officers that were working on this gas detail. Whether or not this man died I have no authentic information. At the time the report was written I was told that he died. This could be verified one way or another.

Q. Where did you receive the information?—A. I don't know, some person remarked to me that the man I had hit had died. I had no proof at all that he had.

Q. Was that someone in the department?—A. I don't remember.

Q. Do you know who the man was?—A. No. An unidentified man. However, a picture was taken of me just as the shot had been fired and this picture was printed on a sheet by some union group and disseminated along the waterfront.

Q. Do you remember the day of the incident?—A. I believe it was the morning of the 5th.

Q. That is the day which has since been termed "Bloody Thursday"?—A. That is correct.

Q. Did Mr. I. H. McCarty take part in the struggle at that time?—A. Yes. He worked with the San Francisco Police Department on the 3d and 5th. I do not know whether he was with them on the 4th or not.

Q. You were with the police on what days?—A. The evening of July 2 and the following 3 days—3d, 4th, and 5th.

Q. Did you experience any difficulties with regard to the payment of the items sold to the San Francisco Police Department?—A. Yes. Immediately after the delivering of the final invoice the fact that it would be difficult to obtain payment of same became apparent.

Q. On account of the alleged lack of authority by the chief?—A. Yes; and the various obstacles that were put in the way of getting the invoice approved.

Q. Was payment eventually made?—A. Yes. The payment was made.

Q. Will you relate just how it was made?—A. When the bill was finally turned down by the city of San Francisco——

Q. By the way, when did that take place?—A. It was the 5th or 6th of November that it was paid. I have a memorandum some place in the file to B. H. Barker from the Biltmore Hotel, Los Angeles, Calif. It was this wire that notified him that the bill had been paid.

Q. Will you clarify your reference to the Biltmore Hotel? Did Mr. Barker come from the East and stay at the Biltmore Hotel in Los Angeles?—A. No; Mr. Barker met me in San Francisco and then we both came to Los Angeles and he stayed at the Biltmore Hotel.

Q. Mr. Barker came to the Pacific coast in connection with the unpaid San Francisco bill?—A. That is correct.

Q. Will you go ahead now with the account of how this bill was paid?—A. After Mr. Barker had listened to my story as to the efforts that I had made to have the bill paid he then proceeded to call on the chief of police, president of the police commission, city purchasing agent, and various other city officials.

Q. In San Francisco?—A. In San Francisco.

Q. Before we go ahead with this will you state briefly just what efforts you made to get the bill paid?—A. I called on the chief of police only, in view of the fact that I had secured the order direct from him. However, Mr. Barker called, as I have previously stated, not only on the chief, but on other men. When he found that this was futile he gave up and told me that he felt that we would probably have to sue the city. I told Mr. Barker that I felt that there was some way of getting the bill paid and asked if he would allow me to think it over, in view of the city of San Francisco turning it down completely. I then called on Mr. Ashfield Stow of the American-Hawaiian Steamship Co. and told him my story; namely, that I had taken an order, had filled it, and had given my personal services to the city of San Francisco and felt that the bill should be paid; and in turn that the company was making me responsible for this bill. He suggested that I give him a day or so to think it over and to bring Mr. Barker up to his office, which I did.

Q. Do you remember the date of your interview with Mr. Stow?—A. No. I believe it was about November 3, 1934. The discussion took place in Mr. Stow's office in the offices of the American-Hawaiian Steamship Co. on Market Street, San Francisco. During the meeting between Mr. Stow, Mr. Barker, and myself the circumstances and reasons why the city had not paid the bill were discussed.

Q. Will you relate that conversation to the best of your recollection in detail?—A. Mr. Stow agreed that I had rendered service to the city; that there had been a state of emergency; that serious conditions had existed; and that probably, had there been no delivery of equipment there might have been considerable bloodshed and harm to public and private property. It was finally agreed between Mr. Stow and Mr. Barker that an invoice of the correct amount that the city of San Francisco owed Federal Laboratories would be placed in escrow and that he, Mr. Stow, hoped that someone would go in and pay that invoice. The invoice was placed in the Bank of America at Market and Montgomery. As there was

nothing further we could do Mr. Barker and I then left for Los Angeles. He received word at the Biltmore Hotel where he was staying, from San Francisco, that the invoice had been paid in full.

Q. From whom did you receive work?—A. From the Bank of America. Mr. Barker then proceeded to Pittsburgh. He of course advised me to say nothing about this manner of payment to anyone, as he apparently felt it might reflect on the company. As it was a just debt and I personally had given my services I of course, in view of my responsibility to the company for the bill, was glad to have it paid.

Q. Do you know any other details concerning the payment?—A. All facts relating to the payment to the bank itself I believe may be secured from the Bank of America, Montromery and Market branch.

Q. In your opinion, Mr. Roush, who paid the Federal Laboratories bill?—A. I believe that it was paid by a group of men who felt that it was a just and due bill contracted for by the city of San Francisco.

Q. What is the basis for your opinion?—A. In the discussion with Mr. Stow he made reference to the fact that he would call a number of people. Earlier in the discussion he mentioned that the city of San Francisco and most of the people were appreciative of the help that I had given them in this particular affair.

Q. Did he state what persons or organizations he would contact?—A. He at no time stated any specific persons or companies. In my mind, the American-Hawaiian Steamship Co. did not pay the bill.

Q. What led you to get in touch with Mr. Stow of that company in the first place?—A. It was to Mr. Stow, as Mr. Plant's assistant, that I went prior to the trouble on the water front.

Q. In what connection did you go to him?—A. He was the assistant of Mr. Plant and the party with whom I discussed the purchasing of equipment by the various steamship companies.

Q. Was that purchase apart from the purchase by the San Francisco Police Department?—A. That is right—purchases made by individual companies.

Q. So you felt that Mr. Stow would be able to assist you in getting the bill paid?—A. I felt that Mr. Stow was conscientious and that he would assist me in getting a fair deal.

Q. Were you advised by anyone to get in touch with Mr. Stow for that purpose?—A. No, it was my own idea. I went to him even against the wishes of Mr. Barker who felt that no good would come of my call on him.

Q. In a letter dated October 20 from yourself to Mr. Barker, a carbon copy of which I hold in my hand, marked "B–14", you state: "In case that you have not seen the recent letters, I bring up the San Francisco situation again. Chief Quinn tells me that the city, the chamber of commerce, and the steamship companies are each willing to pay the bill, however, due to McCarty threatening to bring out a public exposure, all three have held up on payment until something can be worked out so there will be no public demonstration. Chief Quinn suggests that you have the Lake Erie Co. withdraw McCarty's objection to the sale, as it was a pure sale and they can only hurt themselves by continuing the fight against it. He has asked me to stay entirely out of the picture feeling that I will only hurt the company's future business in trying to hasten matters." Did you have this statement, which you attribute to Chief Quinn, in mind when you made your call on Mr. Stow?—A. As previously stated, I had dealt only with Chief Quinn and when the city finally refused payment I then felt that I could go to whomever I felt might help me personally in which——

(Mr. Edises interrupted and asked for a clearer answer and the question was reread.)

A. No, it was purely my own idea to go to Mr. Stow and had no bearing on the letter dated October 20.

Q. I have in my hand a letter written on the stationery of the Palace Hotel, San Francisco, dated November 3, 1934, addressed to Chief William J. Quinn, San Francisco Police Department, San Francisco, Calif., and signed B. H. Barker. The letter is hand written. Will you state how this letter happened to come into your possession?—A. Mr. Barker gave it to me to deliver to Chief Quinn. Subsequent payment of the invoice made this unnecessary.

Q. The letter will be marked "B–15" and referred to hereinafter as such. The letter contains the statement "I have finished my work I hope. I left your letter with our friend and he will deliver it to you. If possible I would appreciate your calling Monday to see if the plan matured. I do not expect to leave the State until the question has been definitely settled." What is the plan which is referred

to by Mr. Barker in his letter?—A. I am not sure but I believe that it is a plan whereby the chief hoped that the board of supervisors might make payment of the bill.

Q. And you state the necessity for that was obviated when Mr. Stow of the American-Hawaiian Steamship Co. arranged to have the bill placed in escrow?—A. No. I stated that was obviated when Mr. Barker received word that the bill had been paid. That is as near as I can reconstruct it.

Q. Then, at the time this letter was written you had not yet made the arrangement with Mr. Stow?—A. I believe that is correct.

Q. Consequently that arrangement was made after November 3.—A. I believe that to be true.

Q. I have here a three-page letter on the stationery of Federal Laboratories dated November 13, 1934, addressed to you at San Francisco and signed B. H. Barker. (I will refer to this letter hereinafter as B–16, and so mark it.) The letter commences by stating "Just back at the office this morning, etc." indicating that Mr. Barker had left on his return trip prior to November 13.—A. That is right.

Q. This date places the date of your conversation with Mr. Stow and the payment of the bill some time between November 3 and 13, 1934.—A. That is correct.

Q. About how many meetings do you estimate were held while Mr. Barker was in San Francisco?—A. Mr. Barker called on Chief Quinn a number of times; and Theodore Roach, president of the police commission.

Q. Were Chief Quinn and Mr. Roach apprised of the method of settlement?—A. No, I was notified by Mr. Barker not to say anything about the settlement in any way, shape or form.

Q. What did your commissions come to out of your sale to the San Francisco Police Department?—A. The commission is listed on the invoice which you had. Total of $4,006.94 according to this invoice, as made out by the Federal Laboratories bookkeeper.

Mr. EDISES. We will adjourn.

(Whereupon at 4:15 p. m. the examination was adjourned to 9:30 a. m., Feb. 7, 1937.)

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES,
State of California, ss.:

Joseph M. Roush, being duly sworn, deposes and says—

That on February 6, 1937, from 2 to 4:15 p. m. he was examined by Mr. Bertram Edises, representative of the subcommittee of the United States Senate Committee on Education and Labor, under Senate Resolution 266.

That he has read the foregoing stenograhic transcript of this examination; that the said transcript is in all respects an accurate record of the questions asked him by Mr. Edises and of his answers thereto.

That his answers as therein recorded were and are, to the best of his knowledge, true in all respects and that he hereby adopts and reasserts each and all of such answers.

JOSEPH M. ROUSH.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of February 1937.

[SEAL] TELESPORO RICCARDI,
Notary Public, in and for the County of Los Angeles, State of California.

My commission expires May 31, 1939.

EXHIBIT 3709

STATE OF MICHIGAN,
County of Calhoun, ss.:

James A. Engle, of the city of Battle Creek, county of Calhoun, State of Michigan, first being duly sworn, deposes and says: In July 1934 I was a member of the International Longshoremen's Association in the city of San Francisco, Calif., and the members of the association were on strike at that time.

On July 5, 1934, at about 2:45 o'clock in the afternoon, I was walking along the Embarcadero Street between Folsom and Howard Streets, with a friend whose name was Charles Bullard. Although there had been some disorders during the day, it was quiet at that time; and, in fact, we were nearly the only persons on the street. We were walking along the west side of the Embarcadero going

north, and as we neared the vicinity of a hotel which is on the Embarcadero, we noticed an automobile parked at the curb in which a friend of ours was sitting. I believe that his name was George Prim, although I am not certain of the spelling. We stopped to talk to him, and I stood with my foot on the running board of the car, which was pointed in a southwesterly direction. My back was toward the center of the street. We talked for about 5 minutes, when I happened to notice out of the corner of my eye a group of men standing in the center of the street, almost directly east of me. There were two uniformed policemen and one man in civilian clothes. They were approximately 25 or 30 feet away from me. I notice that the man in civilian clothes was carrying a large gun. I paid no particular attention to these men, inasmuch as I was minding my own business and there were no disorders or fights going on anywhere in that vicinity. The next thing that I remember is that I was lying in the gutter on the west side of the street and was trying to arise. I was asked my name and address by some person whom I did not know. I remained there on the street for some little time, and finally an ambulance came and I was taken to the emergency hospital, but later taken to the San Francisco Hospital. It was found that my skull behind my right ear had been pierced by a projectile about an inch and a half in diameter. The projectile which hit me was picked up by a friend of mine and given to me later. It is a tear-gas projectile and has printed on it the words "Federal Laboratories, Pittsburgh, Penna." I remained in the San Francisco Hospital 27 days before I was released, although, of course, I was not cured when released. I have been undergoing treatment continuously since that time for the injury which I received from the shell. I have a hole in my skull behind my right ear which is approximately an inch and a half in diameter where there is no bone, but only skin protecting my brain. I suffer almost continuously from pain, headaches and dizzy spells, and on frequent occasions I go into a coma for no apparent reason. I had always been healthy prior to this injury and, in fact, was never sick a day in my life. I have had to spend many hundreds of dollars for medical and hospital attention after I left San Francisco and have no assurance that I will ever be completely cured.

Although I was a member of the International Longshoremen's Association, I was not at that time, and never have been, associated with any communist or radical organization. I was causing no disturbance at the time that I was shot, nor was anybody around me causing any disturbance.

JAMES A. ENGLE.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 31st day of July 1937.

[SEAL] JOHN A. MUSTARD,
Notary Public, Calhoun County, Mich.

My commission expires August 3, 1938.

EXHIBIT 3710

NOVEMBER 5, 1934.

FEDERAL LABORATORIES, INC.,
185 Forty-first Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

GENTLEMEN: In accordance with instructions received from Mr. B. H. Barker, we are enclosing our New York draft no. 335779 to your order, in the sum of $13,799.47. The instructions were to deliver a sealed envelope to parties unknown upon the payment of $13,809.12. Our charges in connection with this collection are as follows:

Commission 1/16 of 1 percent	$8. 63
Wire charge to Los Angeles	1. 00
Federal check tax	. 02
	$9. 65

We have confirmed the payment and remittance of this collection by wire direct to Mr. Barker at the Biltmore Hotel, Los Angeles, Calif.

Yours very truly,

(Initialed) D.
T. G. DEMPSEY,
Pro-Assistant Cashier.

TGD:VH.
encl.

EXHIBIT 3711

DEPOSITION OF ASHFIELD E. STOW, TAKEN BEFORE MARY A. LAPACHET, A NOTARY PUBLIC IN AND FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, ON MONDAY, MARCH 1, 1937

In the matter of an investigation by the subcommittee of the United States Senate Committee on Education and Labor, under Senate Resolution No. 266

Be it remembered that pursuant to stipulation, and on Monday, the 1st day of March 1937, at the hour of 2 p. m. thereof, at room 712, Grant Building, 1095 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif., before me, Mary A. Lapachet, notary public in and for the city and county of San Francisco, State of California, personally appeared Ashfield E. Stow, who, being by me first duly sworn, was thereupon examined and interrogated as a witness in said cause.

Bertram Edises, Esq., appearing on behalf of the subcommittee of the United States Senate Committee on Education and Labor.

The notary public, after administering the oath to the witness, was excused from attendance during the taking of this deposition.

Direct examination by Mr. EDISES:

Q. What is your full name, sir?—A. Ashfield E. Stow—S-t-o-w.

Q. Will you give your occupation and your address?—A. I am district manager of the American-Hawaiian Steamship Co., with offices in the Garrett Building, Baltimore, Md.

Q. You were duly served with a subpena of the Congress of the United States, being subpena no. 594, commanding you to appear before the subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Education and Labor, on February 24, 1937?—A. The piece of paper which you have in your hand is the piece of paper which Mr. Schoeffler, whom I believe to be the head of the National Labor Relations Board in Baltimore, Md., handed to me on or about the 19th day of February 1937, in my office in Baltimore.

Q. And that is the subpena marked "594", which I now show you?—A. That is the same piece of paper.

Q. And thereafter was an arrangement made for the advancement of the return date on the subpena?—A. On the same afternoon Mr. Schoeffler telephoned me to change the date of February 24 to March 4.

Q. And you are now here for the purpose of testifying under that subpena pursuant to an arrangement whereby you are to be excused for the time being from appearing at Washington, D. C., at the time and place set forth in the subpena, is that correct?—A. I believe so; I having understood from Mr. Schoeffler that it would be all right to have a day or two postponement, and relying on that I took a very long deferred vacation and find personal affairs here such that it is most inconvenient for me to be there on the 4th of March.

Q. Let it be understood, then, that in view of your having consented to appear and have your deposition taken, that I will recommend to the subcommittee that an extension be granted of the original subpena at a time and place to be subsequently determined, and which I trust will be mutually convenient both to yourself and to the committee.—A. I thank you.

Q. You say you are employed by the American-Hawaiian Steamship Co.?—A. Yes, sir; since the 10th of April 1923.

Q. Were you employed by that company in San Francisco, Calif., during the year 1934?—A. I was.

Q. In what capacity?—A. I was assistant to the operating manager, principally in charge of the company's insurance.

Q. Will you relate in a little greater detail just what your duties consisted in at that time?—A. My duties consisted in doing anything that the operating manager didn't have time to do himself. In his absence I acted for him.

Q. Who was your immediate superior?—A. Mr. T. G. Plant.

Q. And what is his position with the American-Hawaiian Steamship Co.?—A. Vice president.

Q. And was he in the same position in 1934?—A. I don't recall whether he was vice president then, but he was, irrespective of title—he was in the same position—he was the operating manager.

Q. And as his assistant what did your duties consist of?—A. Everything that generally goes through the headquarters executive operating office, which office has complete charge of everything with regard to the operation of the vessels, the handling of the cargoes in and out of the vessels, the operation on the piers—in fact, it is easier to define the operating department of the company as everything that is not the treasury department, or not the traffic department.

Q. Did your duties undergo any modification, or addition, at the time of the 1934 marine strike?—A. They did.

Q. Will you describe that, please?—A. Yes. I had been east for several months, and on my return, around the 1st of May 1934, Mr. Plant, who was president of the Waterfront Employers Association, told me he did not have time to receive my report of my trip, but to put it in writing; that as soon as that report was complete he wanted me to see that no company operating matters were brought to him, as he didn't have time to attend to them; that I was not to have anything to do with regard to the strike whatever, as he wanted me to look out for the company operations.

About 5 days before the strike actually broke——

Q. (Interrupting.) By the way, when did the strike break?—A. I believe it was the 9th of May.

Q. Proceed.—A. About 5 days before whatever date it was that the strike actually broke, I had naturally heard of plans for housing strikebreakers on two vessels; and seeing Mr. Plant in the hall I said, "What has been done, if anything, with regard to insurance?"

He took me into his room and handed me a file of an insurance committee which he had appointed sometime in March.

I recall that while I was in New York in March it had been anticipated that the strike would break then.

I went over the file and saw that nothing had been accomplished.

Q. You mean with reference to insurance?—A. With reference to insurance.

Q. And that was insurance on what?—A. Insurance on workmen's compensation or liability.

Q. For the strikebreakers?—A. For the strikebreakers, or anybody else, or on the two ships.

I pointed out the perilous situation from a financial point of view to Mr. Plant, and he immediately told me properly to cover the Waterfront Employers Association by insurance—and it was a fine time to get insurance when your house was on fire.

From that day until the night before the strike actually broke I was night and day in continuous conference with insurance brokers, our own lawyers, and lawyers for various insurance companies, for the reason that it was impossible to obtain insurance, according to what the brokers and I were seeking. It was, therefore, necessary to take what insurance we could get and fit the operations to the insurance which we secured, instead of fitting the insurance to the operations that had been planned.

Q. What operations do you have reference to?—A. I mean housing strikebreakers on vessels, workmen's compensation, public liability, third-party liability.

Q. I see.—A. And insurance on vehicles, both land and afloat, launches and things to transport them.

Q. Do you know how many strikebreakers were employed during the 1934 strike?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did you have anything to do with the actual employment or housing, or other arrangements?—A. That is what I was getting at—I am sorry to be so long winded. The reason I had to continue on with reference to the strike was that I was the only one who completely apprehended the insurance coverage. Therefore, when anybody got an idea as to the movement of strike breakers, dispatching them, assignment of gangs, and innumerable details of that kind, they had to phone me asking if they could do it, with reference to the insurance.

Q. Well, then, I suppose you are familiar with the personnel of the strike breakers, the various classifications under which they would come, are you? For example, do you know how many armed guards were employed to guard the strikebreakers?—A. In general, yes.

Q. What was the number?—A. There were none for the reason that a long while before the strike Mr. Plant had seen the civic authorities and had agreed with them that we would absolutely stay 100 percent within the law, which we did. We depended throughout on the constituted authorities. A great many of our office and other personnel were brutally beaten up when entirely unarmed for the reason that we did depend on the constituted authorities.

The main reason why I still pack a gun most of the time is on account of gangsters and others who came to the office to be hired, and they thought they

were talking to Mr. Plant and I booted them out bodily because we didn't have that kind of skunks in our employ.

Q. You say that prior to the strike arrangement was made between Mr. Plant and the civil authorities to the effect that all protection for strike breakers was to be furnished by the civil authorities?—A. Yes, we were not going to employ gunmen. We were agreed we were not going to bring in thugs and gangsters—and we didn't.

Q. Well, was there any discussion as to the number of men who would be necessary in order to carry out that operation—protection?—A. Protection?

Q. Protection.—A. I don't know.

Q. In the course of your duties during the strike did you have occasion to purchase any tear gas, or nauseating gas, or equipment for the use thereof?—A. Yes.

Q. From whom did you purchase that?—A. The Federal Laboratories.

Q. Through their local representative?—A. Yes, sir. I cannot remember his name, but I can give you a good description of him.

Q. Perhaps I can refresh your recollection. Was his name Joseph M. Roush?—A. I don't remember.

Q. Well, describe him.—A. He was a brown-eyed, brown wavy haired man of about your size, but a little bit heavier set.

Q. Short and dark?—A. Yes; a good looking, peppy young fellow.

Q. What was your first contact with Mr. Roush?—A. I really can't recall. There were so many people in and out of my office, and so much going on, that I have a very dim recollection.

Q. Did he solicit you, or did you call him to your office?—A. My recollection is very dim, but I think that he appeared in my office with a suitcase full of various gas paraphernalia.

Q. Do you remember approximately when that was?—A. I couldn't place it even as to whether it was towards the beginning or towards the end of the strike.

Q. At any rate, you made a purchase of tear gas equipment?—A. Yes.

Q. What was the amount of it?—A. In dollars or what?

Q. In dollars.—A. I haven't any idea.

Q. Can you state whether it was more than $50 or less than $1,000?—A. I imagine somewhere around $1,000.

Q. And what was the purpose of purchasing that tear gas?—A. Well, after a good many sales talks by Mr. Roush, whenever I had time to listen to him, he convinced me that these gas billies were good defensive weapons.

Q. Did you believe that the protection furnished by the city of San Francisco was insufficient?—A. I thought they were doing their best, but they chased me all over town and it was only because I was a good driver that I got away with my life.

Q. Was most of the equipment gas billies?—A. This particular purchase, yes.

Q. Were there other purchases?—A. I don't know. What I purchased was gas billies. I still have one and still carry it.

Q. I have reference to this particular purchase that you mentioned, and that was chiefly gas billies?—A. Yes.

Q. And what was done with those?—A. After I received instructions as to how to operate them—and I am an ex-artillery man myself—I instructed the various people to whom I issued them how to operate them.

Q. To whom did you issue them?—A. Various employees.

Q. Of the company?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you obtain a permit for the purchase of gas?—A. Yes. I have a permit that I have been carrying around hoping I wouldn't go to jail if I got caught in Maryland with a club. [Indicating permit.]

Q. How was the permit obtained?—A. I don't know; Roush gave it to me.

Q. Roush gave it to you?—A. Yes, sir—if the fellow I have described was Roush. I think he was from what you say.

Q. I believe we can be fairly certain that that is the case. Was the gas used solely on the premises of the American-Hawaiian Steamship Co.?—A. I don't know that any of that has been shot.

Q. I mean was it carried by employees solely on the premises of the company?—A. I think so—no, not solely on the premises. We generally took them with us when we went home, or anywhere we were going.

Q. Were individual permits issued to all of the persons who were to carry the gas equipment?—A. I don't know.

Q. You don't know of any other than your own?—A. No.

Q. Do you know whether Mr. Plant got a permit?—A. I don't think so. I don't think he had one of the clubs.

Q. About how many employees were supplied with equipment?—A. I don't remember.

Q. Would it be more than 10 or 15?—A. As I recall I had about two desk drawers full of the clubs and cartridges. How many that is, I don't know. I had them under my personal charge until I had instructed each man that was going to get one, and I decided who needed them and passed them out.

Q. After the strike, and during the month of November 1934, did you have another conference with Mr. Roush, or did he call to see you about a certain matter?—I don't recall it.

Q. Do you recall on or about that time having a conference with a Mr. Barker, representing the Federal Laboratories, Inc.?—A. I don't recall it; there may have been but I don't know Barker. I know it may seem strange that my recollection was so dim, but I was, I believe, some one hundred and thirty-odd days without a day off, before, during, and after the strike, and I handled innumerable details and I had a heck of a lot of personal troubles which culminated in a divorce since I have left here.

Q. Perhaps I can refresh your recollection somewhat, Mr. Stow. You were aware, of course, that the city and county of San Francisco, through Police Chief Quinn, or rather that Police Chief Quinn, purporting to act under the emergency powers that were vested in him, ordered a large quantity of gas from the Federal Laboratories during the 1934 strike?—A. I don't know where he got it. I know there was a lot of gas used because I could see it used out the window.

Q. You heard about the difficulties that were subsequently encountered in connection with the payment of that bill, of course, did you not?—A. I have read newspaper clippings some months ago, I believe it was, where a man—I have forgotten the man's name but I think he is a Lake Erie man—was testifying something about the gas. I read it at the time and it made no particular sense to me.

Q. Do you recall an occasion during the month of November 1934, on which Mr. Roush, of the Federal Laboratories, called on you at your office at the American-Hawaiian Steamship Co. and told you that he had sold, as the representative of the Federal Laboratories, a quantity of gas to the city of San Francisco; that he felt that it was proper that the bill ought to be paid; that he was responsible to his company for this bill and asked you if you knew of any way in which it might be possible for him to have that bill paid, and you asked him for a day or so to think it over, and to bring up one of the officials of his company to your office, which he subsequently did?—A. It sounds like Greek to me. It may have happened, but I do not recall it.

Q. Do you remember anything at all along those lines?—A. No, I don't.

Q. Do you recall an occasion about——A. (Interrupting.) If that was after the strike I can say this: That everybody who had anything to do with the strike, or anything to do with all sorts of things, was constantly coming in to the office soliciting alms, or something or other, for some great work they had done during the strike. There were innumerable pleas along the line that you are talking about there, and I swear I cannot remember them.

Q. Well, Mr. Stow, I want you to search your recollection as deeply as possible and see if you cannot find some recollection there of the following additional incident: That on or about the first part of November 1934, a discussion took place in your office, in the offices of the American-Hawaiian Steamship Co. on Market Street, San Francisco, at which meeting Mr. Roush, Mr. Barker of the Federal Laboritories, Inc., and yourself, discussed the payment of the city and county of San Francisco's bill in the sum of some $13,000. Now, will you try as hard as you can to see if you cannot remember something about that conversation?—A. Well, Mr. Schoeffler asked me about $13,000 worth of gas when he came to my office in Baltimore, and I have been trying to think about it ever since; $13,000 doesn't mean a thing to me, or any sum anywhere near like that with regard to gas.

You have been asking me about Barker, and the name means nothing to me, but I remember that at some time—I don't know whether it was at the time you are talking about or much later or much earlier—that the man whom I believe to be Roush, the peppy young salesman, wanted me to see his superior; but my dim recollection of it is that it was something like a salesman would like to have his boss meet somebody to whom he sold something, and whom he feels he has made a hit with. I met the kid and he made a hit with me. He seemed to be a very peppy little salesman.

Q. And did you consent to meet his superior?—A. I may have seen Barker, but if I saw him it was on some such errand as that, where he asked if he could bring his boss in. I cannot recall definitely whether I saw Barker or not.

Q. At any rate, it was some official of the company that you saw at Roush's request?—A. I may have seen some official of the company—now that you are talking about it, I do recall that he asked me some time if I would see somebody. But I don't recall the details or anything else, or what it was about.

Q. It was after the strike was terminated?—A. It may have been before the strike terminated, or during it, or afterwards—I don't know. The whole thing was one long nightmare to me of hard work. I remember the beginning, but not the end. I was too fatigued.

Q. Were you pretty familiar with the main incidents of the strike?—A. Some incidents stand out very clearly in my mind. I suppose those stand out when I happened to have had some sleep; some don't stand out at all.

Q. Do you recall on or about the 5th day of July 1934, a state of emergency was declared in the city and county of San Francisco?—A. A very great emergency was certainly there on that day.

Q. When did you leave San Francisco to take up your present duties, Mr. Stow?—A. The 16th of May 1935.

Q. And were you continuously in San Francisco from the end of the strike until you left for Baltimore?—A. No.

Q. Well, were you almost continuously in San Francisco—put it this way: During what period of time, and for how long, were you absent from San Francisco between the end of the strike and the time you left for Baltimore?—A. I don't remember, but I know that I made one or more trips to various Pacific coast ports on various company duties, and also had a few days off around the completion of the Boulder Dam.

Q. You are aware, are you not, that there was some controversy in regard to whether or not Chief Quinn had the authority to order that gas, and whether or not the city had a right to pay for that gas?—A. I have seen newspaper clippings which indicated that there was quite a row and, I believe, principally a row between the Lake Erie people and the Federal people stirred up by the Lake Erie people.

Q. Do you remember the details of just what that incident consisted of?—A. I do not.

Q. What do you remember about that controversy?—A. I recall, from the papers, that some man was down before the committee before which I am testifying now and he was a Lake Erie man, and he had something to say about Quinn, whom I have always regarded with great regard. I don't even recall the details of the clipplings. I read it in the paper at the time and said, "Something is going on", and I thought it was kind of a dirty trick after the fine work Quinn did to have a lot of people throwing dirt at him.

Q. Is your recollection or your knowledge of that controversy based entirely on what you read in the newspapers concerning it?—A. I think it is.

Q. Well, are you absolutely sure that it is?—A. As sure as I am of anything, on account of my dim recollection of a lot of events which other people told me had happened during and after the strike that I don't recall at all. I was at a point of nervous exhaustion and would have been in the hospital by the time I got through, if I had attempted to keep all the details on my mind, as fat as I am.

Q. If there were an incident involving the payment of some $13,000 for tear gas, and if you had had something to do with the payment of so large an item, would it have probably stuck in your memory?—A. No; because I did what was necessary to be done at the time of great emergency and $13,000 wouldn't have bothered me in the least bit. When we needed extra boats, or this, that or the other thing, we got it.

Q. May I ask you, Mr. Stow, to try as hard as you can—and I realize, of course, that you undoubtedly had a great many things on your mind at that time—but may I ask you to try as hard as you can to remember something about that occasion on which Mr. Roush brought his superior to you, and the conversation that you had with that superior, and what the conference was about?—A. I think you know my reputation around San Francisco, and I think you can see I am doing my best to tell you the truth, and the best answer I can give you is that I do not remember. Whether I am under oath or not under oath doesn't concern me in the least. I try to tell the truth and I do not recall it and I cannot refresh my recollection. Since Mr. Schoeffler claimed he told me what this was probably going to be about I have searched my recollection—I don't want to be

a dummy and not know the answers—and I be damned if I can recall it. You can make that "darned" if you want to. But $13,000 is birdseed when you are used to operating ships.

Q. Let me put it this way: We have had testimony, Mr. Stow, to the effect that at the conference in the early part of November 1934, that I have previously referred to, the matter of the payment of that bill of some $13,000 was discussed between Mr. Barker, representing Federal Laboratories, Mr. Rouch and yourself; that you agreed that the Federal Laboratories had rendered service to the city; that there had been a state of emergency and that serious conditions existed, and that possibly if there had been no delivery of that equipment there might have been considerable bloodshed and harm to property; and you finally agreed to assist Mr. Barker and Mr. Roush to obtain payment of a bill which they felt they should legitimately be paid for; and we have further testimony that a plan was thereupon entered into whereby you suggested that an invoice containing the correct amount of the bill be placed in escrow, or for collection, with the Bank of America at Market and Montgomery Streets, and that you hoped that some one would go in and pay that invoice; that thereupon Mr. Barker, on behalf of his principal, left the bill with the Bank of America and left for Los Angeles; that later, on November 5, 1934, some one came to the Bank of America with the sum of some $13,000 in cash, paid the bill and received a receipt therefor.

Now, may I ask you, Mr. Stow, whether that account calls to your mind, or brings up out of the distant past, some recollection of the events that I have just spoken of?—A. It positively does not. I am not saying that anybody else didn't do that, or that Barker—if he is the one who testified to that—is telling an untruth, or that anybody is telling an untruth; but I can only say that it sounds like a fantastic scheme to me. I can't recall ever having heard of any such thing. I can't see any reason for any such thing. We went into this clean; we had no sub-rosa gangsters; we depended on the constituted authorities; we kept our bargain clean; there was no corrupt money used; there was no way that the Waterfront Employers Association—if that is whom you think—could have gotten money like that that I know about. Furthermore, I don't see why under the sun they should be ashamed to say who paid for the gas. Good God, gas is a merciful defensive weapon and I cannot see why anybody should be ashamed to say they paid for it, if they did.

Q. Have you any idea, Mr. Stow, of who might have been interested in paying such a bill?—A. No.

Q. Well, just as a matter of opinion on your part, who do you believe might have been willing to put up the money for such a payment knowing, as you do, the situation which existed in San Francisco at that time?—A. As a matter of opinion, I can't see why anybody shouldn't have been perfectly willing to pay the bill. There is nothing dirty about paying the bill, and if they did pay for it why not say so. But I can't see any reason why anybody should pay the bill. I don't know of any liability on anybody's part to pay the bill.

Q. You can't remember anything at all about it?—A. I don't recall anything about it.

Q. That is the best recollection that you are capable of?—A. Positively.

Q. Putting it this way: Is it possible that some such incident might have occurred and it might have slipped your memory in the interval?—A. Yes.

Q. It is quite possible that that might have been the case?—A. It is very possible. Lots of things have happened to my personal affairs, and I could make money if I could recall them, but I don't know what under the sun happened.

Q. And if I were to assure you that I have in my hand a copy of the actual draft by which that bill was paid, would you still believe that it is possible that that might have happened and you had forgotten all about it?—A. Even if you showed me the original and it had my name on it, I would still say I don't recall it.

Q. Do you have any way, Mr. Stow, in which it might be possible for you to look at some records which might refresh your recollection of that very hectic period?—A. No; I haven't got any records. I was too busy to keep records, or didn't need records.

Q. Would you have remembered the incident if you had taken $13,809.12 in cash down to the Bank of America and used it to pay a collection in their hands, or would that incident have been a minor one that would not have stuck in your memory?—A. I think that the incident would not particulary have stuck in my memory, except in those perilous times I don't think I would have wandered

around with $13,000. I don't recall ever doing any such thing; I don't believe I did do any such thing.

Q. Normally a bill of that kind would have been paid in the usual course, namely, by check or by draft, would it not, rather than by cash?—A. I believe so; I don't know.

Q. Can you conceive of any reason why that bill would have been paid in cash, rather than by check?—A. Not if our organization paid it; I don't see why they wouldn't have paid it by check.

Q. Can you conceive of any reason why various parties who paid the bill might not want it to be known that they had paid it?—A. It doesn't occur to me because there is nothing dirty about the bill—if the bill was as you state, and I don't know whether it was or not—but I see nothing for any one to be ashamed of in a time of emergency in purchasing gas.

Q. You understand that I am referring to a bill rendered to the city and county of San Francisco? You understand that that is what I have been referring to?—A. Talking about a bill rendered to the city and county of San Francisco?

Q. Yes.—A. I don't know anything about it, but I don't see why anybody should be ashamed to pay the bill if they thought they got some benefit out of it; but I don't know anything about it.

Q. Can you suggest to me any way in which it might be possible for you to refresh your recollection of that incident?—A. No; I don't think I can. I am thoroughly familiar with our company system, but what system anybody else had, I don't know.

Q. There is no question that you were the person in charge at the American-Hawaiian Steamship Co. during the period while Mr. Palnt was acting on behalf of the Waterfront Employers Association, is there?—A. I can't answer that "Yes" or "No" for this reason: I did mighty little work for the American-Hawaiian Steamship Co. during the strike. My desk was the clearing house for various strike activities of the Waterfront Employers Association to be sure that what they were doing fitted under the insurance policies; so practically everything that was done had to go over my desk so that I would check it and say, "Here, they have got another launch, or they have chartered this, that or the other thing, and I have got to get insurance to clear it under open policies." I was thoroughly in touch, I believe, with everything that the Waterfront Employers Association did.

Q. Where was your office located during the strike?—A. On the eighth floor, the east side, of the Matson Building.

Q. And that is at 215 Market Street?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was that your regular office?—A. Yes.

Q. And did that remain your office after the strike was over and until you left for Baltimore?—A. Yes.

Q. Are you prepared to say positively under oath that you have no recollection whatever of any incident pertaining to the payment of the Federal Laboratories' invoice to the city and county of San Francisco that I have previously mentioned?—A. Positively I do not recall it.

Q. Are you prepared to testify under oath that the incident did not happen in some such way as I have outlined it?—A. No; but I don't believe it did. It sounds fantastical.

Q. Are you in San Francisco at the present time—put it this way: For what purpose are you in San Francisco at the present time, Mr. Stow?—A. For the reason that San Francisco is really my home. I have a great many very dear friends here and have been homesick to see San Francisco and would have been here months ago had it not been for the present strike which kept me in Baltimore, and the very minute that I got ships running out of Baltimore so that things were fairly normal, I left. I was waiting day by day for an opportunity to leave. Also, I wanted to attend to some personal business here.

Q. So that you are in San Francisco purely on a vacation, is that correct?—A. Purely on a vacation; yes. Needless to say, however, I am taking a postman's vacation. My greatest interest is in being around my friends in the company.

Q. You have had a number of conferences with your attorney since you have been here?—A. Not about this. I have had conferences with my attorney about my personal affairs; yes.

Q. Those conferences had nothing to do with the subpena that was served upon you, or the possible questing that you might be subjected to?—A. No.

Q. You didn't discuss that with your attorney?—A. No, sir; I had no reason to.

Q. You didn't even mention that you were under subpena?—A. I told him I was under subpena so he would know what you were calling up about, if you did, so I would be surely advised. Q. Did you discuss the subpena with him at all, other than the mention that you have just made?—A. No.

Q. You have conferred with Mr. Plant since you have been here?—A. Many times about company matters.

Q. So then your vacation is something of a combination of business and pleasure, I take it?—A. Well, my pleasure is when I am back at my old office to find what has been going on there, because I am more or less a stranger in the new duties assigned to me.

Q. Has the matter of your subpena before the committee come up in any of the discussions you have had with Mr. Plant?—A. I showed him the subpena and laughed about it because I couldn't see any purpose in asking me these questions, which Mr. Schoeffler had indicated I was going to be asked; and I am still wondering why the Senate is interested in developing the San Francisco matter like this, but if they are interested I am perfectly willing to help them all I can and I am sorry I cannot recall more.

Q. When do you plan to return to Baltimore, Mr. Stow?—A. I hope to leave on the streamline train next Saturday, if I can get on it; otherwise I will have to take the regular train and get there as fast as I can after next Saturday.

Q. Can you offer us any light on this problem at all, Mr. Stow?—A. I greatly regret that I cannot. I would like enlightenment as to what it is all about myself; I mean by that as to what the purpose of such an inquiry is.

Q. Well, apart from the purpose of the inquiry, can you offer any light at all on the facts that we are inquiring about?—A. No; I cannot. From the newspaper angle I imagine that there are a great many more clippings than the ones that happened to reach me. The ones I picked up were in papers sent to me from San Francisco that were of interest in other matters, and I happened to notice some of this controversy in Washington.

Q. When did you arrive in San Francisco, Mr. Stow?—A. Wednesday night last, February 24.

Q. I take it then that your position, Mr. Stow, is that all of the events that I have outlined to you might have happened, but that you can't say positively that they did or did not?—A. Correct.

Q. And try to remember as hard as you can you still cannot tell me who actually paid for that Federal gas?—A. I haven't any idea.

Q. Do you remember ever discussing with anyone a plan whereby that payment might be made?—A. I do not recall it.

Q. Is it possible you might have discussed that with Chief Quinn?—A. I would doubt it very much.

Q. It is possible?—A. I don't think I would forget a conversation with the chief.

Q. In what respect does a conversation with the chief differ from a conversation with anyone else pertaining to that subject matter, Mr. Stow?—A. Well, I suppose I have never grown up. A chief of police always looked like a pretty big official to me. I have had so very few conferences with the chief of police, although I know Chief Quinn pretty well, I don't think I would fail to remember such a conference. But I don't recall any conference with the chief on such a matter.

Q. If you had such a conference with the chief you would have remembered it, is that correct?—A. I think I would; I think that would have been impressed on me, where a lot of stuff going on in the turmoil of my office could very well have gone over my head.

Q. If you had such a conversation with somebody from the chamber of commerce would you have remembered it?—A. I think I might; yes; but I don't think I ever had any such conversation; I might have, though I know very few people in the chamber of commerce.

I might say, however, that awhile ago you were asking about my attorney, Louis S. Beedy. I worked for him years before the war, for the firm of Thomas, Beedy & Lanagan, it was at that time. In that firm at that time the chief clerk was George Presley, who was afterwards executive secretary, or general manager, of the chamber of commerce. George and I, up to the time of his death, were very close friends.

Q. Do you know who was president of the chamber of commerce in 1934?—A. I don't recall.

Q. Would you have remembered the conversation if you had any conversation on that subject with one of the other officials of your company, your own company?—A. I don't know whether I would have or not, but I don't.

Q. Would you remember such a conversation if you had one with Mr. Plant?—A. Possibly, but I don't recall any such conversation with Mr. Plant.

Q. You are quite sure, however, that you would have remembered such a conversation with Chief Quinn?—A. Yes; strange to say, I think I would because I very seldom go to the hall of justice without having some reason to recall it. It has always been, when I was practicing law, that I was trying to get some friend out of trouble, or something like that. Jails always look bad to me and very formidable, and the chief of police is always associated in my mind with jail.

Q. You are an attorney, are you?—A. Used to be.

Q. When did you quit practicing?—A. When I got the job with the American-Hawaiian Steamship Co., in 1923.

Q. Did you practice in the city and county of San Francisco?—A. I did.

Q. Were you in private practice or connected with some firm?—A. I was connected with Thomas, Beedy & Lanagan.

Q. Were you practicing for many years in San Francisco?—A. I forget the date of my admission. I went to work for them in 1914. I was admitted to the bar sometime between then and the time that I went in the Army in 1917. I went back to my old job on getting out of the Army in 1919 and stayed with them until 1923, and then went with the American-Hawaiian.

Q. Were you in the legal department of the American-Hawaiian Steamship Co.?—A. There isn't any such department. I was hired as the insurance man.

Q. Can you give me the approximate date on which you will return to Baltimore so that I may be able to make an intelligent recommendation to the committee?—A. May I look at your calendar?

Q. Yes.—A. (Referring to calendar.) I would hope to be there not later than the 10th of March; and if I do find it necessary to be recalled from my vacation sooner I will let you know, if you would like me to.

Q. Thank you. I appreciate that greatly.—A. All right.

Mr. EDISES. The witness will be temporarily excused, it being understood that the subpena remains in full force and effect as to him, and that he will be notified by me in the event the committee consents to an extension of the return date of his subpena which, I understand, is now March 4; is that correct?

The WITNESS. I believe that is correct. It is manifestly impossible for me to get there on March 4.

Mr. EDISES. You will be available at the offices of the American-Hawaiian Steamship Co. in the event I wish to get in touch with you, Mr. Stow?

The WITNESS. Either there, or in care of Mr. Beedy; one or the other of them can find me because I expect to be in close proximity to the city until I have to leave.

I would like to extend my vacation as far as I can, but how long my duties will let me stay away from Baltimore I do not know. I am sure it won't be beyond the end of the week.

Mr. EDISES. That will be all.

ASHFIELD E. STOW.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
City and County of San Francisco, ss:

I, Mary A. Lapachet, a Notary Public in and for the City and County of San Francisco, State of California, do hereby certify:

That the witness, Ashfield E. Stow, in the foregoing deposition named, was by me duly sworn to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth before testifying in said cause; that the said deposition was taken at the time and place therein named;

That the said deposition was taken down in shorthand writing by C. W. Johnson, a competent official shorthand reporter, and was thereafter reduced to longhand typewriting by him, and, when completed, was by me submitted to said witness, and, being by him read and corrected in all particulars desired, was by him subscribed in my presence;

And I further certify that both C. W. Johnson, the shorthand reporter, and myself are disinterested persons to said action, and in no way interested in the outcome of said action, nor connected with, nor related to, any of the parties to said action.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my hand and affixed my official seal this 3rd day of March, 1937.

[SEAL] MARY A. LAPACHET,
Notary Public in and for the City and County of San Francisco, State of California.

EXHIBIT 3712 [1]

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES,
State of California, ss:

Joseph M. Roush, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he was examined by Mr. Ralph T. Seward, duly accredited agent of the subcommittee of the Committee on Education and Labor, under Senate Resolution No. 266, on the following dates:

February 6, 1937, from 9:30 a. m. to 12:15 noon.
February 7, 1937, from 9:30 a. m. to 1:30 p. m.
February 8, 1937, from 9:45 a. m. to 4 p. m.
February 11, 1937, from 9:45 a. m. to 10:30 a. m.
February 12, 1937, from 9:30 a. m. to 12:30 noon.
February 13, 1937, from 9:30 a. m. to 11 a. m.
February 15, 1937, from 11:30 a. m. to 1 p. m.
February 16, 1937, from 1:30 p. m. to 3 p. m.
February 18, 1937, from 1 p. m. to 4:30 p. m.
February 19, 1937, from 10:30 a. m. to 4:45 p. m.
February 23, 1937, from 9:30 a. m. to 1 p. m.
February 24, 1937, from 9:30 a. m. to 1 p. m.

That in the course of this examination he delivered to Mr. Seward all documents, correspondence, letters, leaflets, pamphlets, reports, memoranda, and other papers of any description which he had in his possession relating in any way to Federal Laboratories, Inc., to his activities as sales agent for Federal Laboratories, Inc., or to the sale of guns, grenades, tear gas, or other munitions to law enforcement agencies or to private individuals, firms or corporations.

That on the said dates he was examined concerning this material by the said Mr. Ralph T. Seward.

That the said transcript is in all respects an accurate record of the questions asked him by Mr. Seward and of his answers thereto.

That his answers, as therein recorded, were and are to the best of his knowledge, true in all respects and that he hereby adopts and reasserts each and all of such answers.

JOSEPH M. ROUSH.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 19th day of March 1937.

[SEAL] CARL F. LAMBE,
Notary public in and for the county of Los Angeles, State of California.

My commission expires September 26, 1937.

EXAMINATION OF JOSEPH M. ROUSH BY RALPH T. SEWARD AND BERTRAM EDISES

In the matter of an investigation by the subcommittee of the United States Senate Committee on Education and Labor, under Senate Resolution 266

Place: Room 205, Federal Building, Los Angeles, Calif.
Date: February 6, 1937 (at 9:30 a. m.).
Pages: 1 to 28.

EXAMINATION

Q. (By Mr. SEWARD.) What is your name?—A. (By Mr. ROUSH.) Joseph M. Roush.

Q. And your address?—A. 456 South Kingsley Drive, Los Angeles, Calif.

Q. What is your present occupation?—A. Inactive. I have been unemployed since September of 1935, due to illness.

Q. During what periods were you connected with Federal Laboratories?—A. From September 1933 to 1935.

Q. In what capacities did you act?—A. I acted as agent for Federal Laboratories in the State of California, and later on I was assigned to the State of Nevada.

Q. By agent, what do you mean?—A. As agent for Federal Laboratories I sold their complete line of equipment on a commission basis.

Q. Were you in complete charge of all sales, and so forth, in this area?—A. I was.

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[1] See also exhibit 3708, pp. 7092-7100.

Q. Would you just state briefly the circumstances of your employment by Federal Laboratories; that is, how you came to tie up with them?—A. On the trip I took East in 1933 I stopped at Pittsburgh and called at the offices of the Federal Laboratories to gain information about police equipment. They told me that they were not satisfied with their agent in California and there might be a position for me.

Q. Who was their agent at that time?—A. Their agent at that time, they told me, was Mr. J. J. Thornton.

Q. Do you know his present address?—A. It is listed in the book here [referring to telephone book].

I proceeded from Pittsburgh to Camden, N. J., and then to New York, where I received a letter from Federal Laboratories signed by Mr. B. H. Barker——

Q. (Mr. SEWARD, interrupting.) Who is Mr. B. H. Barker?—A. Vice president of Federal Laboratories. Mr. Barker suggested that I attend their convention starting September 4, 1933, in Pittsburgh, which I did. During the convention my appointment as agent in California was further discussed, and it was decided by the officers of Federal Laboratories that I would replace Mr. Thornton.

Q. Had you been connected with any munition firms prior to that?—A. No.

Q. Had you dealt in any way in the sale of munitions for police equipment?—A. Not in munitions but in police equipment in the sense of police radio.

Q. For whom had you sold police radios?—A. For the Auburn Fuller Co.

Q. Their address?—A. They are nonexistent. They were formerly located at 3443 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, Calif.

Q. Exhibit no. 1—letter of August 25, 1933, from Mr. Barker to Mr. Roush. I notice this is in connection with a school?—A. That was the information given us at the convention in the use of their latest equipment, namely, tear-gas grenades; a demonstration of all other major equipment that they desired us to be brought up to date on.

Q. Did they give you lectures on sales methods, and so forth?—A. Mr. John Young, president of Federal Laboratories, gave several sales talks at this convention.

Q. Do you recall those sales talks?—A. They were along standard forms of selling. The convention of 1934 was the principal convention. The 1933 convention was a very minor convention in that they did not anticipate many people being there permanently.

Q. Did they give you any instructions?—A. No; just a general sales talk to be aggressive and to go after business.

Q. Nothing was said to you at that time as to the best way of securing customers, or the best contacts to make when you approached a fresh area?—A. No—let me insert this—I was told there had been no business to amount to anything in California and that I would have to go over the territory and straighten out any difficulties that existed, as well as starting out on new business.

Q. Did they make any statements re the relation of labor disputes to their sales?—A. No.

If we can find a bulletin on that convention it would be very helpful.

Q. Were those conventions held annually by Federal Laboratories?—A. There was a convention in 1933 and 1934. There was none in 1935. I don't know about 1936.

Q. I understand you are a native Californian, so that you were acquainted with this area before you came out here.—A. I was acquainted with southern California; very little with conditions in the northern part of the State.

Q. Did you know men in various police departments?—A. I knew a few in southern California, and I had met some in northern California.

Q. San Francisco?—A. Yes.

Q. After this convention, did you come out to San Francisco, Calif.—A. I proceeded back to California.

Q. How did you go about opening your business here?—A. Due to State laws, it was necessary, before any sales were made, to procure from the State bureau of criminal investigation licenses allowing me to sell tear gas and machine guns.

Q. From what bureau did you secure these licenses?—A. From the State bureau of criminal investigation. An application form was given me to be approved by the sheriff, district attorney, and chief of police in the city in which I resided, which is Los Angeles. These officials approved my applications; and Mr. Clarence Morrill, superintendent of the State bureau of criminal investigation, issued the licenses to me.

Q. Have you had occasion to aid other people to procure such licenses?—A. Yes; when an organization or company desired to purchase tear gas, and the officials of the community approved of them having it, I several times helped them fill out the necessary forms.

In this license for the possession of tear gas and munitions, or license for selling, there are two separate licenses—one for the sale and possession of machine guns and one for tear gas. Under tear gas it was broken down into the sale of tear gas, the possession of tear gas, and the installation of tear-gas equipment, such as in banks—such as protective installation in banks.

License to sell machine guns comes under chapter 1050, Statutes of 1931, State of California; license for tear gas comes under chapter 470, Statutes of 1931, State of California. These statutes have been amended since 1931, making the act stronger.

Q. Do you have copies of the licenses?—A. No; they were returned. May I add this to clarify the sale of machine guns? In the sale of a machine gun to a police department or sheriff's office it was necessary for the department to sign statement, which, in turn, was forwarded with the order to Federal Laboratories.

Q. Did you have such a statement?—A. (Mr. Roush handed Mr. Seward a document.) That is the complete statement.

Q. Exhibit 2, application for license to sell machine guns retail and application to sell tear gas.

Exhibit 3, application for license to sell machine guns retail and application to sell tear gas.

Exhibit 4, statement of the chief of police, Littlefield, dated May 23, 1935.

(Discussion outside the record.)

Q. Referring to exhibit no. 1-d, I notice this refers to a sale by the Auto-Ordnance Corporation?—A. This sale was made by me. I was told by the officers of Federal Laboratories that due to their arrangements as sales agents for the Thompson submachine gun that it was necessary to make out this statement for the sale for each gun and forward same with a statement to Federal Laboratories.

Q. Did Federal Laboratories act as sales agent for the Auto-Ordnance Corporation during your entire connection with them and was that part of your work, to sell Thompson machine guns?—A. That is correct.

Q. Was Federal Laboratories acting as sales agent for any other corporations?—A. They acted, as far as I know, as sales agent for R. C. A. Manufacturing Co. in the sale of police radio equipment.

Q. Is that all?—A. Gun detectors and kindred equipment.

Q. Did they act for any other firms?—A. Other firms, as I recall, are Smith & Wesson—revolvers; the Meiling Co. on safes, time-lock safes; Peters Ammunition Co.—ammunition.

Q. A gas-mask company?—A. Yes; gas masks and any other companies——

Q. (Mr. Seward interrupting.)—A. Just a second, I think I can give you almost everyone——

Q. (Mr. Seward interrupting again.) Don't take time now.—A. I think that covers it, anyway.

Q. And you were to send—that is, you had as your duties to sell—the products of all these companies?—A. That is correct.

Q. Now what is this [Mr. Seward shows Mr. Roush a document]?—A. This document you handed me is a teletype message from C. S. Morrill, chief of the division of criminal identification, State of California, relating to the authorizing of deliveries of tear gas; emergency deliveries of tear gas.

Q. What did such an emergency—what would such an emergency be?—A. As an emergency delivery—if there was a strike in progress in the meat-packing plants in the east side of Los Angeles.

Q. On what date?—A. I can't give you that.

Q. November 1933, the telegram appears to be dated.—A. The strike was in progress in November, and I believe lasted until the latter part of December. These deliveries were to be made to private corporations.

Q. The names of these companies, to the best of your recollection?—A. The Cornelius Packing Co., the Todrea Packing Co., the Luer Packing Co., and the Union Packing Co.

Q. And why were these sales of an emergency nature?—A. There was an apparent lack of adequate protection for their plants, trucks, and men.

Q. Now I understand that this telegram authorizes you, as a licensed tear-gas vendor, to make emergency deliveries to firms designated by Sheriff E. W. Bis-

cailus, of Los Angeles County, and that applications by these firms were legal.—A. Yes; that is correct. The companies received their approved permits through the mail a short time later, and this teletype authorized me to make delivery of equipment to any firm desiring to purchase, who, in turn, had the approval of the sheriff's office.

Q. And immediate sales of tear gas were thus made without going through the formal procedure of applying for licenses, getting the licenses approved, and so forth?—A. That is correct.

Q. Now what is the procedure? Did you tell Sheriff Biscailuz the firms you desired to sell to?—A. I did; and he said that before any deals were made we must receive approval from the sheriff's office, submitting the name of the company to whom the equipment was going and the type of equipment.

Q. Did you inform the sheriff's office what firms you desired to deliver to and then receive his approval?—A. I informed the sheriff the firms that asked for equipment, and he passed on the firms.

Q. Do you know what investigation he made?—A. I believe that his acting inspector in that district was familiar with conditions and reported accordingly.

Q. What length of time lapsed before your statement to him of the firms that asked to be supplied with tear gas and the notificatino to you that deliveries to them were authorized?—A. As I remember, about 2 days.

Q. I am marking this telegram from Morrill to Biscailuz, dated November 22, 1933, "Exhibit No. 5-A." I am marking also exhibits nos. 5-B, 5-C, and 5-D, respectively, as—a letter from D. J. Wright to Mr. C. J. Morrill, November 27, 1933; a letter from Morrill to Wright, dated December 2, 1933; and a letter from Morrill to Wright dated December 1, 1933. You will note that Mr. Wright in his letter of November 27, referring to exhibit 5-B, refers to difficulty he had with the chief of police of the city of Vernon in getting him to sign an application for tear-gas permits. He makes this statement: "If it is absolutely necessary, I am sure I can get enough pressure through the packers to force the chief's signature." Do you know what he meant by that?—A. I would say that in this particular case that the district was patrolled by the sheriff's department and that the chief of police of Vernon apparently did not care to cooperate. Although he refused to sign, it was possible for the superintendent of the State bureau of investigation to issue a license if he deemed it necessary.

Q. Do you know what steps Mr. Wright took, if any, to bring pressure to bear through the packers to force the chief's signature?—A. I do not believe any pressure was brought on the signatures of the sheriff and district attorney.

Q. Do you know what pressure he contemplated bringing?—A. No; I would say that it would be merely the practical aspect of the case, namely, insufficient police protection for the plants which are located at various points.

Q. Were you familiar with this transaction yourself?—A. I entered into the transaction in the latter stages, and in my discussing it with several of the packers, their main thought was to avoid any trouble. However, they felt that they should protect themselves with the——

Q. (Mr. SEWARD interrupting.) Do you know whether they communicated with Mr. Morrill to get him to issue the permits?—A. I do not believe so. I believe their contacts were solely with the sheriff's office and the city of Vernon—that office is separate from the city of Los Angeles and therefore comes under the jurisdiction of the sheriff and district attorney.

Q. I have here, Mr. Roush, what seems to be a file of letters and correspondence between your office and Mr. Morrill in regard to the issuance of licenses. I am marking this whole file exhibit no. 5, and including in exhibit 5 the documents which I have previously marked 5-A, 5-B, 5-C, and 5-D. Those documents will appear as the first four documents in that file. Did you come to know Mr. Morrill personally, Mr. Roush?—A. Yes; I did meet Mr. Morrill prior to my going east and making my connection with Federal Laboratories.

Q. Did you come in contact with him frequently during the period when you were agent for Federal Laboratories?—A. Yes, I did. I called on him and kept in touch with his office whenever it was possible.

Q. Did he ever ask your advice concerning the issuance of licenses?—A. No; it was the other way round—in view of his position as chief of the division of investigation.

Q. What were Mr. Morrill's other duties besides the issuance of licenses for tear gas and munitions?—A. Mr. Morrill, as head of the bureau of investigation, had complete charge of the State fingerprint files, the investigation of any offenses against the State, as well as checking on subversive activities in the State.

Q. What do you mean by subversive activities?—A. By subversive activities I refer to radical or communistic associations, meetings, and the movements of any individuals or group of individuals operating in the State. I believe Mr. Morrill's complete activities can be secured from the California code book.

Q. Did Mr. Morrill ever deny a request of your customers for licenses?—A. None that I recall that were submitted through the regular procedure.

Q. Did he grant any licenses which were asked for through irregular procedure?—A. Yes; when a state of emergency existed as previously mentioned in the meat packers strike in which only the sheriff and district attorney approved the application.

Q. Can you recall any other instances?—A. Not offhand.

Q. Who decided when an emergency existed?—A. The local law enforcement authorities in that district.

Q. Did the sheriff and district attorney have to approve the licenses in all California counties?—A. This was the regular procedure with the exception of the city-county of San Francisco, in which the chief was the only one to approve the application and Mr. Morrill given final approval.

Q. Then the granting of licenses in San Francisco depended on the decision of Chief of Police Quinn and Mr. Morrill alone?—A. That is correct.

Q. Did you find the California statutes concerning the granting of tear-gas permits a hindrance in the sale of your products?—A. That can best be answered by giving you a detailed explanation. In the normal type of businesss it would impede the sale by the time spent in securing the license. It also might be impeded by the dissension between the sheriff, district attorney, or chief of police as to their granting the permit. On the other hand, by having proper law this type of equipment could not be sold indiscriminately. I feel that our present law, or an even more stringent one, is highly necessary.

Q. Why do you consider a more stringent law necessary?—A. I believe a law should require the amount and type of equipment sold to be filed preferably with a Federal agency or at least a State agency.

Q. Did you have any difficulty in securing the approval of local officials to applications for licenses?—A. Generally we had very little difficulty with this phase of our business.

Q. Can you recall any instances where approval was refused?—A. To my recollection Mr. Donald Wright tried to make a sale during 1934 to the General Petroleum Corporation of tear-gas equipment to protect their property and was turned down by the local law enforcement officers in Los Angeles County, while others were able to secure permits.

Q. What others?—A. These other firms are given in our invoices and I do not recall their exact names.

Q. We will discuss them in detail then in going through your invoices. Do you know why approval was given to some firms and denied to General Petroleum?—A. I do not know.

Q. Where did you set up your office when you came back to California?—A. Our Los Angeles address was 1360 East Fifth, the address of the Metropolitan Warehouse in which our equipment was stored.

Q. Was that your central office throughout the period of your connection——A. (Mr. ROUSH interrupting.) Until I moved my office to San Francisco.

Q. When was that?—A. We established a mailing address in San Francisco at the office of the R. C. A. Victor Co. in the Russ Building. We opened up a warehouse in San Francisco at the south end warehouse, 625 Second Street.

Q. Did you have any assistance?—A. Yes; I did secure the help of Mr. Donald J. Wright, resident of Los Angeles.

Q. What was his relationship to you?—A. He came in to act as subagent in the southern territory.

Q. Did you employ him personally or did the Federal Laboratories employ him?—A. I employed him personally.

Q. Did you have any other assistance?—A. I secured the assistance of a Mr. J. B. Williams in northern California. The suggested arrangement at that time was that Mr. Williams would work northern California, Mr. Wright southern California, and I would work, as well as supervise sales, over the entire State.

Q. Do you know Mr. Wright's present address?—A. No.

Q. Do you know Mr. Williams' present address?—A. No.

Q. Do you know if he is still connected with Federal Laboratories?—A. Not to my knowledge. His was a temporary connection as the connection was unsatisfactory to both parties.

Q. All correspondence between Mr. Roush and Federal Laboratories in 1933 will be included in a general file marked "Exhibit No. 6", each separate letter will be numbered in chronological order for the purposes of the record. The numbers will be on the front of the letters in the upper left-hand corners.

Q. Letter four of exhibit no. 6, dated October 13, 1933, refers to a wire from you to Mr. Barker. Do you know where that wire is?—A. Copy of it is right here.

Q. Now, after you secured your assistants and opened your offices, will you describe as best you can what steps you took toward getting orders?—A. I contacted any law-enforcement officer pertaining to his particular department told him of our equipment.

Q. Did you deal directly with law-enforcement officials solely?—A. Unless called in by some individual on a particular problem, but all work was done directly with chiefs of police, sheriff's offices, and the men in charge of their particular departments would either buy our equipment or needed training in the use of police equipment.

Q. Now, in letter no. 6, exhibit 6, dated October 18, from you to Mr. Barker, you make a reference to a report which you enclose. Do you know where that report is now?—A. As far as I know the report is amongst the files—you have everything I have, but it might have been juggled around and lost.

Q. Would you identify that report as accurately as you could?—A. I could not identify it, but I did turn in to Mr. Barker reports of conditions as I saw them.

Q. Would that report state how you had gone about establishing contacts and getting orders?—A. I would say yes—the report would be dated October 13, 1933.

Q. And it was from you to Mr. Barker?—A. ————.

Q. Referring to letter 10 from Mr. Gus Oberdick. Who was he?—A. Secretary of Mr. Young, president of Federal Laboratories.

Q. A letter to Mr. Roush dated October 3, 1932, referring to your report of October 18—the one we just discussed?—A. Yes.

It refers to shipments of sample equipment machine guns and jumbo grenades as equipment stock.

Q. Please describe your system as to keeping supplies on hand.—A. At the time that I became agent of Federal Laboratories to my knowledge they shipped all equipment direct on order. In view of the fact that I was located in California, 3,000 miles away, I recommended to the company that they warehouse a representative stock of their equipment here. This merchandise to be consigned to the warehouse direct and upon my securing an order from any law-enforcement group to deliver same from this local warehouse, thereby insuring prompt delivery. All billing, of course, came from the Pittsburgh office. Does that answer your question? This stock consisted of tear gas in its various forms and kindred equipment. There were two machine guns issued to me to be used solely for sample purposes such as training and displaying for sale. Our warehouse was approved by the local police department on the basis of its methods of handling business.

Q. What do you mean by that last statement?—A. That our stock would be held secure in view of the necessity of guarding it carefully.

Q. Was any of that material which you had in your warehouses, in your permanent stock, ever rented out to anybody? Did you ever allow any individuals to use your machine guns?—A. Never at any time did we loan equipment, with the exception of training purposes, and several times for display purposes by law-enforcement officials.

Q. What do training purposes include?—A. The units of the Department of Justice, Bureau of Investigation, located in San Francisco and Los Angeles, received training from me and I used my guns and tear-gas equipment in showing them the correct use of this type of equipment. This was before a school had been established by the Department in Washington, D. C. This also applies to other law-enforcement groups.

Q. I understand that sometimes you took part in the dispersing of riots, and so forth, yourself.—A. That is correct.

Q. Did you use your own material?—A. I did not.

Q. I refer to material owned by Federal Laboratories.—A. I used equipment that the departments in turn had purchased from Federal Laboratories, but at no time——

Q. (Mr. SEWARD, interrupting.) When were you yourself actually using this material, and so forth, in dispersing these riots?—A. At no time were these used by myself or my assistants—that were not owned by the departments that we were helping at that time. I used this equipment in the waterfront strike that occurred in San Francisco in 1934. This equipment was ordered by the department.

Q. You were told to bring equipment in to be used but that you would be——A. It was a sale, my bringing it into the department.

Q. Letter 10 also refers to your normal commission arrangements and lists on page 2 of the letter the percentage on various types of sales. What is a bank job?—A. A bank job means the installation of tear-gas protection units in a bank to safeguard the funds.

Q. What is police equipment referred to in sales to that department?—A. Miscellaneous equipment—police equipment in banks meant tear-gas equipment. However, this commission was changed from time to time. In other words they took one item and changed the commission around.

Q. Did your commissions vary at all with the amounts of material sold—and was such commission a quantity discount?—A. An extra commission I never received.

Q. That is, an extra commission that you——A. I note that the commission set in this particular letter is not correct and the figure was somewhat higher when the final commission rate had been decided upon.

Q. What were your arrangements with Mr. Wright and Mr. Williams in regard to their commission?—A. Mr. Williams was to work on a percentage basis, allowing a differential for the normal operating expenses. Mr. Wright was to share half of the proceeds.

Q. That is, in half of your commission?—A. In half of the proceeds, which legally made him a partner.

Q. Do I understand that Federal Laboratories paid your expenses?—A. Federal Laboratories at no time paid my expenses in the operation of my business.

Q. You were supposed to pay them out of your commissions?—A. I paid all operating expenses out of my commissions.

Q. What record was kept?—A. A record was kept by Mr. Wright of operating expenses from approximately the time we started until, I believe, December 19, 1934.

Q. Do you have that record?—A. I do not.

Q. Do you know where it is?—A. In the possession of Loren Myers.

Q. Who is Loren Myers?—A. Mr. Loren Myers is an attorney practicing in Los Angeles. In the period of 1935 we used his office as our Los Angeles mailing address.

Q. Do you have any records covering your expenditures?—A. I do not; they are all in the book that I believe is in the possession of Mr. Myers.

Q. Expenditures after 1934?—A. They were nearly all cash payments made by me.

Q. Did you keep records of them?—A. I did not. I had some receipts.

Q. Do you have those receipts now?—A. They are in the files.

Q. Those were in 1935?—A. I don't believe I saved a thing, aside from the few miscellaneous receipts from 1935. Those are paid bills.

Q. But the only complete record of your expenditures during any portion of this period——A. The period up to and including, I believe, the year 1934.

Q. And that, you believe, is in the possession of Mr. Myers?—A. It was in the possession of Donald J. Wright until December 1934.

Q. And you know whether the books kept by Mr. Wright contained the record of your expenditures as well as Mr. Wright?—A. A general record of operating expenses for both of us.

Q. A complete record?—A. As complete as we kept it. After we drew $35 and expended it, it was charged as operating expenses.

Q. Does it state the purpose of expenditures?—A. Generally, yes. That is, everything listed in the book is identified.

Q. Now, referring to letter 11, copy of a letter from Mr. Wright to Mr. W. T. Neill. Who is Mr. Neill?—A. Mr. Neill acted as sales manager, I believe for Federal Laboratories at that time.

Q. The last paragraph of this letter from Wright refers to his trip to Imperial Valley, October 1933, which says that it looks like trouble and plenty of it; and refers to the prospects of an order coming as soon as the board of supervisors gives its authorization. Were you acquainted with that order?—A. No. I believe it was in regard to labor trouble that was impending. Mr. Wright——

Q. Do you know whether they received that order?—A. I believe so. Our records would show that.

Q. Do you know anything about the circumstances?—A. It is impossible for me to recall what Mr. Wright did outside of the fact that there was labor trouble impending.

Q. Referring to letter 12, Wright to Federal Laboratories, November 1, 1933, who is Mr. Howard Dietterle?—A. I do not know unless——

Q. This letter states you were to contact him in San Francisco.—A. I do not recall the man.

Q. It also states Mr. Dietterle has a private detective agency in Hollywood. Did you ever sell materials there?—A. At several times agencies tried to buy from us but were refused. I could not say which agencies.

Q. Did you ever sell munitions to private agencies?—A. To my knowledge I never sold any equipment to private agencies; neither did Mr. Wright nor Mr. Williams to my knowledge. If there were any sales they will show up in the correspondence.

Q. Letter 14, November 3, from Barker to Roush, refers to a commission on the Stockton order. What was the order? Do you remember?—A. I believe that was a commission on the sale of the Thompson machine gun for the Stockton Police Department.

Q. Letter 15 refers to Mr. H. L. Gant and encloses a letter from Mr. Gant, which I mark "15-A." Do you know who he was?—A. A former friend of Mr. Barker's I believe. I recall the circumstances now—Mr. Gant had been connected with Mr. Thornton, the prior agent in California and he in turn had not been notified of the change of agents. After considerable discussion in which he desired to be connected with Federal Laboratories, the matter was dropped, as I had no particular place for him.

Q. Do you know if Mr. Gant ever had any connection with Federal Laboratories?—A. I do not. I believe Mr. Gant, at a latter date, did make some connection with Federal Laboratories some 6 months or a year later, but not in this territory. He became very friendly with Mr. Barker.

Q. Is he connected with Federal Laboratories now?—A. I could not say.

Q. I note that letter 17, exhibit 6, refers to difficulties which were had regarding machine-gun licenses. Will you explain that?—A. In view of the fact that the Thompson machine gun was a dangerous weapon and would have to be transported from point to point it was the desire of Mr. Morrill of the State Bureau of Investigation that it be safeguarded in every conceivable manner. This problem was worked out to the mutual satisfaction of Mr. Morrill and myself by the carrying of the machine gun from point to point with certain parts taken out so that in the event the machine gun might be stolen it would not be in serviceable condition.

Q. Did you habitually carry machine guns?—A. Only when it became necessary to display it, or for sales purposes.

Q. Did you carry tear-gas equipment with you?—A. Only when it was necessary to display it, or sell it. Our sample cases contained dummy grenades and we carried small quantities when we had to give demonstrations of our equipment.

Q. I understand, Mr. Roush, that during this early period you devoted yourself to contacting police departments through the northern part of California and Mr. Wright did the same in the south?—A. That is correct.

Q. Did you contact any individuals aside from police departments?—A. Yes; I contacted certain bank officials with the idea of selling them tear-gas protection for their banks. I do not recall contacting any individuals other than bank men.

Q. Did you contact all police officers and police departments?—A. All that I had time to call on.

Q. How did you choose?—A. Indiscriminately.

Q. Did you at any time receive suggestions as to what police departments to see?—A. I was sent from one police chief to another as a courtesy, not in a business way.

Q. Did you ever discuss with any employers, or their representatives, what police departments might be interested in purchasing this material?—A. No.

Q. With any individuals other than police department officials themselves?—A. Not that I recall, at any time.

Q. Were you ever referred by any police officials to any industrial companies or employers?—A. Yes; in the meat strike when we contacted them by recommendation and suggestion——

Q. What strike?—A. The meat-packers strike of 1933.

Q. Referred to in regard to licenses?—A. Although Mr. Wright did nearly all of the work upon the necessity of procuring licenses I happened to be in Los Angeles and at that time I contacted the heads of this organization.

Q. At whose suggestion?—A. At the suggestion of the sheriff's office, in view of the fact that they could get the amount of equipment the company desired to buy and how they intended to use it, so that the sheriff in turn could pass on the license problem.

Q. Had you contacted these meat packers prior to being referred to them by the sheriff's office?—A. I had not, and I do not believe Mr. Wright had.

Q. Was Mr. Barker here during the strike?—A. Yes; Mr. Barker came to California on my recommendation as I felt we might secure some business from banks for tear-gas protection equipment for banks and he was in Los Angeles during the meat-packers' strike.

Q. His connection?—A. He merely happened to be here and gave various suggestions as to the means of selling this equipment.

Q. What suggestions?—A. The suggestions were for immediate delivery so that greater sales might be made. Mr. Wright and I explained at that time the license situation; that we must abide by the State law and that we could only operate under a set rule.

Q. Was this after the time you had contacted them through the sheriffs?—A. The same time.

Q. How had you first gotten in touch with the sheriff?—A. Mr. Wright had kept in touch with the sheriff's office with the thought of selling them equipment.

Q. Had you sold them equipment?—A. Not at that time.

Q. Did you during any time of the strike?—A. I do not believe so. I do not believe that the board of supervisors allowed them to make any purchases.

Q. Did they take the initiative of calling you regarding——A. I believe Mr. Wright was in the office when the discussion came up concerning the meat-packers' strike—I was not there.

Q. You were unable to make sales through the sheriff due to the fact the board of supervisors would not authorize the sales and that the sheriff's office suggested to Mr. Wright that the sales be made directly to the meat packers?—A. I believe that is correct. At no time during the strike was any material used. It was delivered to the meat packers themselves. I believe that the sheriff's office later used some of the equipment in their possession but it was not used at the time of the strike.

Q. Do you know what equipment they kept in their possession?—A. I do not.

Q. Do you know if they purchased that material from the meat packers?—A. I do not believe they did and I am quite sure the sheriff's office never used it.

Q. To the best of your recollection it is still unused?—A. It is still unused.

Q. Those meat packing firms are the ones listed in Exhibit 5–C?—A. Correct.

Q. When Mr. Barker was here did he make any other suggestions other than immediate delivery to meat packers?—A. He, of course, was surprised at our State laws as it materially slowed up the sale of merchandise as compared to other other States where there was no such laws.

Q. Referring to the State statutes?—A. Right. He, of course, urged us to keep in constant touch with all law enforcement groups.

Q. Did he make any suggestions as to how to contact these groups, or industrial employers, or employers of any sort?—A. He felt we should keep in touch with any corporations where there was any labor trouble. To my recollection he cited some eastern cases that had come up in the east and that we would do well to keep this close connection with corporations.

Q. Did he mention any specific corporation?—A. I believe so, but I do not recall the names.

Q. Did he state how you were to tell what corporations were expecting labor trouble?—A. No. However, later on the company did send us clippings of plants that were having labor trouble. In nearly all cases the clippings came weeks after trouble had occurred. I believe I have some of those clippings in my file.

Mr. EDISES. Is it time for recess?

Mr. SEWARD. I believe it is. We will recess then until 2:00 o'clock.

(Whereupon, at 12:15 o'clock a recess was taken until 2 p. m., of the same day.)

EXAMINATION OF JOSEPH M. ROUSH BY RAPLH T. SEWARD AND BERTRAM EDISES

In the matter of An Investigation by the Subcommittee of the U. S. Senate Committee on Education and Labor, under Senate Resolution 266

ROOM 205, FEDERAL BUILDING, LOS ANGELES, CALIF., *February 7, 1937.*

Pages 28 to 46 inclusive

The above-entitled matter came on for examination, pursuant to adjournment, at 9:30 a. m.

Q. (By Mr. SEWARD.) Do you know whether the Federal Laboratories has ever employed any individuals, or has ever asked any individuals in their employ, to inform them concerning prospective labor troubles and to engage in undercover or espionage work to gather that information?—A. No, I do not. However, they must have had a connection with some firm or individual in order to secure the type of clippings that they sent me.

Q. Would an ordinary clipping service——A. (Mr. ROUSH, interrupting.) I believe these were not newspaper clippings and came from some type of company that rendered that service.

Q. You don't know whether Federal Laboratories employed any detective agencies to gather information conerning labor disputes or the plans of labor organizations?—A. No, I have no knowledge of any connection in that respect. However, two of their agents were in the detective agency business.

Q. Now who were those agents?—A. The agent from New Orleans, a Mr. Bomboy.

Q. Do you know his full name?—A. No; and Mr. Walter Byron, agent for Federal Laboratories in Denver, Colo. I believe in the latter case that this man's particular business was to guard money for banks; while in the former I believe this man had a connection with a strike breaking organization.

Q. Do you know what organization? By the former you mean Mr. Bomboy?—A. No, I do not. From conversation at the convention in 1934, held in Pittsburgh, I gathered that Mr. Bomboy's organization was a large one. I was told at the time that they were handling the dissensions during the time that Huey Long, late Senator from Louisiana, was having political difficulties in New Orleans.

Q. This is the conversation you had in Pittsburgh?—A. Yes.

Q. With whom?—A. A group of the agents of Federal Laboratories.

Q. I see, and did you discuss the question of detective work with those men?—A. No; I did not as I had no interest in that line of work.

Q. Did the others discuss it among themselves?—A. I overheard no discussion that I recall.

Q. You say, as to these clippings, that you have them in your file?—A. Yes.

Q. Can you show them to me now?—A. Yes; I hand you the clippings that I previously mentioned to you regarding strikes or trouble at various plants or areas in my territory.

Q. These various clippings, consisting of two sheets of paper and six smaller cut sheets will be marked "Exhibit 7." The small strips of paper will be pasted on a larger sheet, Mr. Roush. I notice, Mr. Roush, that on the back of the strip of paper marked "March 13, 1935," reading "San Francisco, Calif., more than 20 ships were tied up by strikes at Pacific coast ports on March 12," and so forth. There is a stamp stating "received March 14, Federal Laboratories." Were such stamps placed on other clippings that you received?—A. I do not recall noticing that particular stamp on clippings before but I have seen that stamp used to mark incoming mail at the office of Federal Laboratories.

Q. I see. Do you conclude from that that that strip of paper is cut from the top of a sheet which was received and stamped in the course of business in Federal Laboratories?—A. Yes; I do.

Q. (By Mr. RALPH T. SEWARD.) Can you remember anything else, Mr. Roush, that Mr. Barker told you concerning methods of securing orders or selling Federal products?—A. (By Mr. JOSEPH M. ROUSH.) Mr. Barker gave me information from time to time and suggested using letters that the company sent us regarding the action of equipment sold by Federal Laboratories, the use of newspaper clippings showing loss of plant property and thereby using that information as a lever to secure sales.

Q. I take it that this advice from Mr. Barker was given over the entire period of your connection with Federal Laboratories?—A. That is true and emphasized at the convention held in 1934, at which time strikes were discussed in detail.

Q. We will discuss the convention of 1934 later. I notice, Mr. Roush, that letter no. 21 in exhibit 6 from Donald Wright to Mr. Neill refers in its second paragraph to a request for some .38-caliber gas shells down in the meat packers' strike area. Are you familiar with that request?—A. May I see the letter, please? No; I am not familiar with that request. However, it was apparently made by someone holding a license or a law-enforcement officer in that area desired to purchase these shells.

Q. Why do you say it was apparently made by someone holding a license or by a law-enforcement officer?—A. Because under the California State law no one could purchase tear-gas equipment unless he be a law-enforcement officer or hold a State license.

Q. Do you know whether this request came through the sheriff's office in the same manner that the original request did?—A. I do not.

Q. By original request I refer to the first request which referred you to the meat packers.—A. Yes; I understand that.

Q. Was it not true, Mr. Roush, that in the case of the meat packers strike and in other strikes you have sold material to companies, private companies, which were not used by those companies?—A. That is true in several cases.

Q. That was true in the meat packers' strike was it not?—A. To a certain extent.

Q. Do you know what was done with this material after the strike emergency had passed?—A. My instructions to a purchaser was that it must be kept in a safe place in a vault. I believe in several cases the entire equipment was either donated or stored with the local enforcement officer in that district.

Q. That is donated to the local police or stored with them?—A. In some cases it was donated to the police or sheriff's office or stored in their particular vault where they kept their arms or their own equipment.

Q. Can you give me specific instances where this was done?—A. I can cite the case of equipment sold to John Barrymore as an individual for protection of his estate after he had secured the necessary license. Later he gave up this estate and donated all equipment that he had purchased to the sheriff's office of Los Angeles County, thereby eliminating any chance of this equipment falling into bad hands.

Q. Do you know of any individual companies or employers who have so donated their equipment?—A. I believe that in 1934 you will find invoices of various companies that will show where companies have purchased equipment for their local law enforcement groups in cases where the local law enforcement officers either did not have equipment or funds were not available to buy equipment.

Q. We wil take that up again when we come to the 1934 documents. Referring to the stock of material you kept on hand, Mr. Roush, was it true that those stocks had to be continually replenished?—A. Yes; that is true, from time to time.

Q. Because material became worthless or dangerous from long storage?—A. No; that is not true. It was necessary to replenish the local stock due to the depleting of it by sales locally.

Q. How long will material keep and be serviceable?—A. The company instructed us and told us to tell our patrons that the tear gas equipment would render service after a storage period of 5 years but that equipment manufactured on or before 1930, that the life was very short.

Q. Then do I understand that equipment sold by you to various individuals in 1933, and not used, would still be serviceable today?—A. Yes.

Q. I note in letter no. 22, exhibit 6, dated December 2, 1933, from Mr. Wright to Mr. Neill, that he speaks of the sale of material to Douglas Aircraft Corporation of Santa Monica. Are you familiar with the material of that sale?—A. I believe that was hand equipment for the use of night watchmen.

Q. I notice also in letter no. 22 that there is mention of an order for W. P. Hendry, the chief of police, Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Studios, Culver City, Calif. Are you acquainted with the circumstances of that order?—A. I am not familiar with this particular order other than I know that Mr. Hendry as the chief of police, did purchase equipment from time to time for his own police force as well as the property department of the studio itself which held a State license on this equipment.

Q. Do you know who paid for this equipment?—A. I believe that Mr. Hendry paid for the equipment for his department through the studio under that particular department head and the balance was paid under the name of the property department.

Q. Do I understand that Mr. Hendry was an employee of M-G-M?—A. Yes, Mr. Hendry was chief of police of the M-G-M studio force.

Q. Then this M-G-M police force has no relationship to the police force of Culver City?—A. No; it's a separate organization.

Q. Do you know the purpose for which M-G-M purchased this material?—Q. It was for the use of the officers in the force as far as I know.

Q. But were they anticipating labor trouble of any sort?—A. At no time have I known of any discussion of labor trouble at the M-G-M studios. The equipment was used merely for purposes of protecting property.

Q. Letter 25 in exhibit 6, dated December 6 from Donald Wright to Mr. Barker refers to an assignment of commission by you to Loren H. Myers to your attorney in fact. Will you explain this assignment and why you made it?—A. In order that the business, in the way Mr. Wright and I had planned it, could be carried on it was necessary for me to assign to Mr. Myers any commissions due me as the company would not recognize a partnership or a corporation. Mr. Myers in turn paid this money to Donald Wright who kept what books we had.

Q. Do I understand that the records of commissions paid to you then, are in the possession of Mr. Myers or Wright?—A. That is correct. As I previously stated, I believe that the books are in the possession of Mr. Myers.

Q. Do you not have a record of commissions paid to you?—A. I have a general record which I cannot locate. However, I do not have a complete statement. The books that Mr. Wright kept will give you a complete history up to the latter part of 1934.

Q. Do you know what happened to your general record?—A. I believe that they are in the file.

Q. Then you believe that we have them here and can locate them as we go through the files?—A. Yes.

Q. Letter no. 25 also states that you just received word of an impending fruit pickers' strike in Riverside about the first of the year. Do you recall that instance?—A. I do not. Mr. Wright was the only one familiar with the situation as he was working in the southern territory.

Q. Do you know whether or not sales resulted from this fruit pickers' strike?—A. I would have to look at our sales record to give you that information.

Q. We will make that examination when we go through the sales records. I note, Mr. Roush, that letter no. 28, in exhibit 6, dated December 14, from Mr. Barker to yourself refers in its last paragraph to a man at Sacramento and states that this is a very important equation, and we should know just what the set-up is as it now stands. To what was Mr. Barker referring in that paragraph?—A. I believe that Mr. Barker was referring to Mr. I. B. Williams who was acting as salesman for me and who subsequently was discharged.

Q. About what time was he discharged?—A. I believe it was in the first of the year.

Q. Do you know whether Mr. Williams has in his possession any records of sales or negotiations leading to sales or shipments by Federal Laboratories?—A. No; I do not believe so. He was active for a very short period of time and I do not believe that he has any record at all.

Q. Was he under your supervision so that you would be acquainted with any records he had?—A. Yes.

Q. Letter 30 in exhibit 6, from Mr. Barker to yourself, dated December 15 refers to a report on San Jose. What was that report about?—A. It referred to the use of tear gas is the lynching that occurred in the city of San Jose and also to tear gas used in the demonstration that Mr. Barker gave to the police of Napa.

Q. In regard to the tear gas at San Jose—was that Federal Gas gas?—A. No; I believe that, as far as I could ascertain, the tear gas was manufactured by the Lake Erie Chemical Co.

Q. Will you state for the record all that you know about the San Jose situation?—A. The meager information that I was able to get about San Jose was to the effect that although both tear gas and sickening gas was used, the crowd was finally able to get the two prisoners from the county jail and lynched them.

Q. Was this gas sold by McCarty, of Lake Erie Chemical Co.?—A. I believe that some of it was. I understand that the sheriff had some gas equipment on hand and in anticipating trouble, he ordered more equipment brought down from San Francisco from the agent of the Lake Erie Chemical Co., Mr. McCarty. I faintly remember of also reading a newspaper clipping to that affect.

Q. Do you know whether Mr. McCarty took part in the use of the gas against the mob?—A. No; I do not.

Q. The Napa, Calif., deal referred to in letter no. 30, you say was a deal negotiated by Mr. Barker himself?—A. Mr. Barker accompanied by Mr. Wright and I. B. Williams, gave a demonstration to the Napa Police Department. However, they did not buy any equipment at that time.

Q. Did they buy any equipment later?—A. Yes; they did.

Q. Do you know how that equipment was paid for?—A. By the city and county.

Q. Was this purchased by the Napa Police Department caused by any particular emergency or did it come in the normal course of replenishing a supply?—A. They had little or no gas equipment, and they desired to equip themselves with a small stock.

Q. Did they state why they desired this gas?—A. Merely to make their department more effective.

Q. Letter no. 41, in exhibit 6, Mr. Roush, refers to a purchase of Thompson parts for the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Studios. Do I understand that these machine-gun parts were purchased for the studio police for their ordinary patrolling and protection?—A. No; these parts were for guns owned by the property department.

Q. For use in taking motion pictures?—A. Yes.

Q. Referring to letter no. 44, in exhibit 6, from Mr. Barker to yourself, dated December 20, I note that Mr. Barker refers to data for the San Francisco Police Department. What data was he referring to?—A. He was referring to information regarding equipment and training as requested by that department.

Q. Had Mr. Barker come in contact with the San Francisco Police Department during his trip west?—A. Yes; he called on the San Francisco Police Department during the latter part of 1933.

Q. What individuals did you contact at that time?—A. We met Chief William Quinn, Sergeant McNerney, and Officer Myron Gernea.

Q. Was that the first time you met those individuals?—A. No; I had met them prior to that on my call at the San Francisco Police Department.

Q. Was Mr. Quinn chief of police at that time?—A. Yes.

Q. Did Sergeant McNerney and Officer Gernea have special charge of gas equipment and ammunitions?—A. No; they were interested in new training methods and new types of police equipment.

Q. Were you referred to them when you first contacted the San Francisco Police Department?—A. About the third call to the department I was referred to these two men.

Q. Who referred you to them?—A. I believe it was an officer in the detective bureau whom I contacted.

Q. How did you first happen to contact the police department in San Francisco?—A. I contacted the San Francisco Police Department, I believe in 1931, when I was interested in selling them police radios, and met at that time the chief of police, the captain of detectives, and other officers of the force.

Q. In 1933 you got in touch with them on your own initiative in making a survey of your territory?—A. That is correct.

Q. Why were you referred to McNerney and Gernea?—A. They apparently were designated by the chief to look after that equipment as well as training.

Q. Was there a special department in the police force handling that equipment?—A. No; the only tear-gas equipment I believe they had at that time was in the hands of the detective bureau. There was no special department.

Q. Did you negotiate sales with the San Francisco Police Department at that time?—A. No; I was told that they were not able to purchase any new equipment, due to lack of funds.

Q. That was when, in the latter part of 1933?—A. I contacted them regularly, and in that particular period I inspected and cleaned all of the Thompson machine guns that they had as I felt this part of my work.

Q. Were you paid for inspecting and cleaning their guns?—A. No; I was not.

Q. Were you promised orders by McNerney or Gernea or any other individual of the police department if and when funds were forthcoming?—A. No; I was not. However, I did ask the privilege of demonstrating my equipment and the privilege of bidding if such an order should come up.

Q. When did you first demonstrate your equipment for the San Francisco police?—A. I cannot remember of giving any specific demonstration for the San Francisco Police Department. I believe some of the officers attended various demonstrations that I gave in the area adjacent to San Francisco.

Q. What were your relations with McNerney and Gernea? Did you see a great deal of them?—A. As stated in a previous answer, I became very friendly with both Sergeant McNerney and Officer Gernea, whom I liked very much in a personal way.

Q. Did you have contacts with them outside of business?—A. Yes; I did.

Q. What was the nature of those contacts?—A. Purely social.

Q. McNerney and Gernea were the two officers with whom you made a trip to the East in 1934?—A. Yes; they were the two officers I took with me on a trip in 1934.

Q. When did you first discuss with them this trip?—A. About 2 weeks before the trip. Reference will be found in my correspondence to Federal Laboratories.

Q. That is the correspondence in your file for 1934?—A. Yes.

Q. At any time did you discuss such a trip with them in 1933, or in the spring of 1934?—A. At no time was it discussed.

Q. We will discuss that trip in detail in connection with the 1934 files. I note in letter no. 44 that Mr. Barker refers to a letter to the Los Angeles sheriff. Do you know to what letter he is referring?—A. I believe that was regarding the sale of equipment to the sheriff's office and this letter was to have outlined to the sheriff the type of equipment we handled, who was using it, and why it would be advisable for them to purchase from us.

Q. Mr. Barker had contacted the Los Angeles sheriff while he was here?—A. Yes; he was introduced to the sheriff by me during his visit here.

Q. Do you know what was said between them? Were you present?—A. I was present and the discussion was general as the sheriff was only able to give him a short period of time.

Q. Was there any discussion of labor troubles or labor disputes?—A. I believe Mr. Barker discussed the use of equipment in labor disputes at that time.

Q. Did sheriff mention the probability of labor disputes in the Los Angeles area?—A. No; he did not; although there was the meat packers' strike going on at that time.

Q. Did you secure an order from the Los Angeles sheriff?—A. We did at a later date.

Q. Do you recall the circumstances surrounding that order? Did it have anything to do with the presence of labor disputes in the Los Angeles area?—A. To my recollection, there was a labor dispute at that time. However, Mr. Wright handled the transaction and I believe the record of it is in our files.

Q. You mean that you have records of it in files of invoices and documents concerning transactions with the Los Angeles officials?—A. That is correct.

Q. We will discuss it when we go through those files. Referring to letter no. 50 in exhibit 6, I notice that Mr. Wright refers again to an order from Brawley for Imperial Valley. Do I understand that you are not acquainted with this order.—A. That is right.

Q. Then any information in regard to it would have to come from Wright?—A. Any authentic information outside of that we have in the correspondence in our files.

Q. Document 51 in exhibit 6, purports to be a copy of a telegram from Federal Laboratories, Inc., in Los Angeles to Sheriff Campbell in El Centro reading "Bring tear-gas equipment to assist you in pending strike. Wire if you desire service." Do you know anything about this telegram?—A. No; I do not; that was apparently sent by Donald Wright to Sheriff Campbell in connection with his trip previously mentioned to Imperial Valley. The telegram was apparently sent by Donald Wright.

Q. Referring to document 52 in exhibit 6, a telegram from yourself to Mr. John Young, you state reference to a contract. What contract is that?—A. A contract between Federal Laboratories and myself regarding my territory and commission and the arrangement for warehousing stock on the west coast as Mr. Barker came to the coast in lieu of Mr. Young. He made all arrangements with the Metropolitan warehouse for warehousing.

Q. I am clipping together and number 53 a group of miscellaneous telegrams sent or received by yourself or Mr. Donald Wright during 1933.

Mr. SEWARD. We will adjourn.

(Whereupon at 1:30 p. m. the examination was adjourned to 10 a. m., Feb. 8, 1937.)

EXAMINATION OF JOSEPH M. ROUSH BY RALPH T. SEWARD AND BERTRAM EDISES

In the matter of an investigation by the Subcommittee of the United States Senate Committee on Education and Labor, under Senate Resolution 266

ROOM 205, FEDERAL BUILDING,
Los Angeles, Calif., February 8, 1937.

Pages 47 to 78, inclusive

The above-entitled matter came on for examination, pursuant to adjournment, at 9:45 a. m.

Q. (By Mr. RALPH T. SEWARD.) I propose at this time, Mr. Roush, to go through the file of your correspondence for 1934, asking your explanation of particular letters that seem important. I notice that the correspondence is on paper of different colors, there being white sheets, yellow sheets, and green sheets. Did these various colored sheets have any significance?—A. (By Mr. JOSEPH M. ROUSH.) Yes; merely as far as copies were concerned. Mr. Wright and I made the arrangement which was put into force by him, that we would send one copy to me in northern California and keep one copy in Los Angeles, using the two colors for distinction.

Q. And the white thin sheets were what?—A. The white thin sheets were kept in the Los Angeles file also. I believe you will find a duplicate in the files of every letter.

Q. Did you ever have any confidential reports or system of confidential reports between yourself and the home office or yourself and any other persons?—A. No. Once or twice I wrote letters to Mr. B. H. Barker which I believe there are several in the file, but they were merely personal letters between the two of us and had nothing to do with business.

Q. Were you ever asked to destroy any of your records of correspondence?—A. No; however I note that in a letter from Mr. John Young regarding information he desired from Alcatraz Prison that he marks it confidential. But I treated this as an ordinary letter as I had nothing at any time to withhold from my regular file.

Q. Did you ever destroy any of your official records of correspondence?—A. The only records destroyed were when my office was cloesd after my severance of connections with Federal Laboratories in 1935. However, I was warned during the convention of 1934—but I am not sure who it was that spoke to me—of the necessity of watching my files closely, due to the seizure during the investigation of the Nye committee of records of Federal Laboratories.

Q. What did they tell you to do specifically with your files?—A. There was nothing told specifically. They did say that letters of no consequence were twisted and that they would never keep a file longer than possible.

Q. Do you know who it was that said this?—A. On second thought, I believe it was Mr. Barker.

Q. And he said that he never kept a file longer than he had to?—A. He said that he would never in the future keep a file longer than he had to.

Q. I have noticed on going through these 1934 files a number of reports made out by Donald Wright. Did you make out some of the reports? —A. Only few and far between, and they were nearly all information given in letter form.

Q. I am marking, as exhibit 8, a file of your correspondence for January 1934, arranged in chronological order according to the dates of the letters; each separate letter is given a number in the lower left-hand corner. Where copies of letters appear in the file, I am giving them the same number as the original. I notice that letters 2, 4, 5, and 23, in exhibit 8, refer to your training of Department of Justice officers or of members of the San Francisco Police Department. Do I understand that you did a great deal of this training of officers throughout the State?—A. That is correct.

Q. Who paid for the equipment used in training such officers?—A. With the exception of a small amount of equipment furnished by the Department of Justice in one of their courses, I furnished and personally paid for all equipment used in my training and demonstration work, the company selling it to me at a price below the administration selling price. I add to this statement that in Mr. Barker's first trip to California he supplied equipment at no cost to me to demonstrate to the Napa Police Department and the Los Angeles sheriff's office.

Q. Did you ever train any individuals other than police officers or public officials?—A. Yes; several times; individuals, members of corporations, attended demonstrations that were given by either myself, Mr. Wright, or Mr. Cake.

Q. Can you recall who such individuals were?—A. I recall one demonstration given to the police force of the Associated Oil Co. at Avon, Calif., and the demonstration given to Mr. John Barrymore in Los Angeles. There may have been others; I do not recall them now.

Q. When was this Associated Oil demonstration?—A. During the tankers' strike of 1935, I believe.

Q. Details of which appear in your 1935 correspondence?—A. I believe there is an invoice of the equipment used and a letter regarding the demonstration. This particular demonstration was attended by the sheriff of that particular county and California highway patrolmen.

Q. And you say officials of the Associated Oil were there besides their regular police force?—A. That is correct.

Q. Were you paid for such a demonstration?—A. I was not.

Q. Did you pay for materials used in this demonstration?—A. I did. I also paid the cost of transportation as well.

Q. Did you make a sale to Associated Oil as a result of this demonstration?—A. Yes; I later sold to the Associated Oil Co. at Avon a small order of equipment.

Q. This was during the tankers' strike?—A. Yes.

Q. And was this equipment used, do you know?—A. To my knowledge, none of it was used.

Q. Did you ever do any training during actual strike or riot conditions?—A. Yes.

Q. That is, demonstrating the equipment by using it actually to break up mobs?—A. No.

Q. Then I understand that you never used against actual mobs or strikers equipment paid for by yourself?—A. That is true and correct.

Q. Documents 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 17, and 19 speak of a milk strike. Most of these documents appear to be from Donald Wright. Are you familiar with that milk strike?—A. No; I am not. Mr. Wright is the only one that has complete knowledge of the situation.

Q. It resulted in sales, did it not?—A. I believe that to be true.

Q. Do you know what milk-distributing companies were involved in this strike?—A. No; I do not.

Q. And you do not know who paid for the materials that were purchased?—A. No; I do not. To my recollection, we sold to the Los Angeles Police Department and I believe the city of Montebello. That is merely a guess, however.

Q. Do you know whether the city of Montebello and the city of Los Angeles paid for materials sold to them?—A. On any equipment sold to the city we have always received payment, with the exception of San Francisco.

Q. Yes; but do you know whether that payment came from the city itself or possibly from individual companies?—A. These sales were paid for by the cities themselves.

Q. In letter 32, from Mr. Wright to yourself, dated January 18, I find the statement: "Things might pick up here again, as the information is that the Communists from Imperial Valley are moving up here from the citrus and walnut fields." Did you make any endeavor to discover or keep track of the plans of Communists and radicals to learn where they were moving?—A. At no time, to my recollection, did we try to keep track as to where Communists were going, for sale of police equipment.

Q. Did you customarily use the danger of Communist's activities as a sales argument?—A. No; we did not in a business sense.

Q. Did you in any sense?—A. In the sense that we were opposed to communism.

Q. Did you discuss the communistic danger with customers at any time?—A. Many times the matter was brought up. The latter part of 1934, Mr. Wright discussed it during the lettuce strike in Imperial Valley, which apparently is made reference to in letter 32.

Q. Letter 33 mentions business with the highway patrol—did you sell equipment to the highway patrol?—A. No; at the time of my leaving my connections with Federal Laboratories I was about to receive an order from them. Up to that time, with the exception of individual purchases by officers, there was no business from the California highway patrol, although I trained them in the use of equipment.

Q. In letter 37, Mr. Wright states: "The Los Angeles police broke up a meeting with tear gas in Bob Faulkenstein's building Saturday night." Do you recall that instance?—A. No; other than this meeting was held in this building in which one floor was occupied by a mutual friend of ours. I do not know the details of the breaking up of the meeting by the Los Angeles Police Department.

Q. Letter 38 is addressed to the Pacific Potash & Chemical Co. at Trona and states: "It has been brought to your attention that this company is in the market for tear gas." Do you know how that came to Mr. Wright's attention?—A. I do not remember any of the circumstances of this case.

Q. You do not know whether or not you made a sale to Pacific Potash & Chemical Co.?—A. I do not.

Q. I am marking, as exhibit 9, correspondence for February 1934, chronologically arranged. Letter from Mr. Wright to Federal Laboratories, dated February 7, 1934, refers to the sale of a machine gun to an individual but to the necessity of withdrawing to avoid complications. Do you know who that individual was and what complications might have arisen?—A. Yes; this machine gun, no. 4449, was purchased prior to the passing of a State law prohibiting the private ownership of such a gun. It was purchased by a Mr. Keith Scott, a resident of Los Angeles; and on our recommendation, he sent the machine gun back to the factory to have it repaired and brought up to date. Mr. Scott planned, on the return of the machine gun, to keep it in Nevada, where he has business interests and where there was at that time no law against possession of such a gun. He is a citizen of the highest possible standing and there is no question at any time as far as his ownership or the use he might put the gun to.

Q. Do you know what his purpose was in purchasing the gun?—A. As far as I know, he is a man who collected guns and does a great deal of shooting; and his being well-to-do, bought this gun for the novelty. This gun was later donated by him, on the passing of the Federal gun law, to the sheriff's office in Los Angeles County, on my recommendation.

Q. Referring to letter 10, in exhibit 9, dated February 7, do you know who Mr. Dwight E. Hamlin is and why he desired to obtain combustion billy cartridges?—A. No; I do not, and I do not believe anything came of the letter.

Q. You do not know whether or not Mr. Hamlin is a private detective or not?—A. I have a faint recollection that that is what he was, but I am not sure.

Q. Document 12, in exhibit 9, consists of a report from you to the home office, dated February 10, 1934. It refers to a Lieutenant Rich. His relationships with you are also discussed in letters 22, 28, 32, 35, and 44. Who was Lieutenant Rich?—A. I was introduced to Lieutenant Rich by Reed Vetterli, of the Department of Justice, in the Bureau of Investigation, in San Francisco.

Lieutenant Rich, as far as I knew operated from the Twelfth Naval District office, at No. 1 Harrison Street, San Francisco, and was under the command of Captain Baum, who has since been transferred to acitve fleet duty.

Q. What were Lieutenant Rich's duties at that time?—A. I do not know, other than he was in the Naval Intelligence Department.

Q. Will you describe your relationship with Lieutenant Rich and any dealings you had with him concerning the sale of your products?—A. Lieutenant Rich, at our first meeting, told me that he was familiar with the products of the Lake Erie Chemical Co. and was a friend of Mr. McCarty, the man in San Francisco, and that as far as he knew their products were superior to ours. From a demonstration of ours which he attended, he became quite interested in what we had to sell. Intent upon proving our material to him, I contacted him frequently and later became very friendly with him; that is, in a social way.

Q. Why did you consider it desirable to secure Lieutenant Rich's approval of your products?—A. I felt that if we did have as good, or superior, products, a man in his position as a resident of San Francisco for a lifetime, associated with all local police officers, should certainly have a knowledge of our equipment from a business standpoint, in view of criticism against our equipment that all might make unless proven otherwise.

Q. What were Lieutenant Rich's relations with the local police officers?—A. Through his duties in the naval department, he apparently had contact with them in the usual run of business over a period of many years.

Q. Did Lieutenant Rich aid you in making any sales?—A. Indirectly, yes.

Q. Will you explain that?—A. Through his very courteous introductions to the Bay City Peace Officers' Association.

Q. Did he participate in the negotiations concerning any specific sales?—A. No, at no time that I know of.

Q. Do you know whether or not he participated in negotiations leading to the sales of any Lake Erie products?—A. I am informed that he is now connected with the agent of the Lake Erie Chemical Co. However, I know of no actual negotiations that he might have entered into prior to this connection other than personal recommendations.

Q. Referring again to document 12 in regard to the police department of Sacramento, you state that the chief of police had been told the need of additional equipment but that he was afraid to ask for help for the city manager. You state further that you were doing everything you could to keep the fires burning until "we do get an order." I understand from this and from other statements in your correspondence that during the spring of 1934, you enlisted the interest of many peace officers in your products but were unable to make sales at that time due to the impossibility of securing appropriation. Is that correct?—A. That is true. I made many, many calls on departments only to be met with the statement that no funds were available even though they might have interest in buying. In many cases they had no knowledge of equipment and therefore many calls were necessary before they could be sold the idea of modern equipment. Then the lack of funds, of course, made itself apparent. In many cases, departments did not buy until they felt a state of emergency existed in their own establishment.

Q. Now what did you do to "keep the fires burning" with the police officers?—A. By that statement I mean the repeated calls and the giving to them at these calls all information I might have as to the desirability of using our equipment and to the various demonstrations that I gave at different points. Also the bulletins that I sent out at various times.

Q. Did it usually require an emergency, that is, a serious strike of some sort, to bring the city councils to the realization of the need of your equipment?—A. I believe that is true in most cases as far as the actual purchase is concerned, although I cite a prison break at San Quentin after which a number of sales were made due to the realization by the city fathers that when criminals were to be apprehended it took modern methods to do it.

Q. In the next paragraph referring to the sheriff's office in Sacramento you refer to a probable strike in the asparagus fields. Do you know whether or not such a strike occurred and resulted in a sale by you?—A. In this case I made a demonstration to the sheriff's office an order was obtained from them and I believe that most of the equipment sold them was used in the labor disturbance you mentioned.

Q. Do you know whether Sacramento Couny funds paid for material purchased at this time.—A. Yes.

Q. Are you acquainted with the organization called the Associated Farmers?—A. No, I have heard such a group mentioned.

Q. You have never had any dealings with them?—A. No, not directly as far as I know. They might have purchased equipment through or for some police department without my knowledge.

Q. Have you ever heard of the Western Growers Protective Association?—A. The name is familiar and I am sure that I have heard of it.

Q. Have you ever had any dealings with them?—A. No.

Q. Do you know Mr. Chet. Moore?—A. No, the name is not familiar.

Q. In document 14 in exhibit 9, Donald Wright in a report to you mentions a call on Martinez and a talk to Earl Sevrens, Shell Oil Co., a councilman and police commissioner of Martinez. Do you recall that transaction or any transaction which resulted therefrom?—A. No, I do not recall the details of this party with the exception that Donald told me that they bought exclusively from the Lake Erie Chemical Co. and it was not until 1935 when there was a new sheriff put in that we even had a chance to sell equipment there.

Q. Did you ever sell any material to the Shell Oil Co.?—A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. Do you know whether or not Lake Erie sold to them?—A. I do not know.

Q. Did you ever sell to the city of Martinez?—A. I believe that we secured a small order from them.

Q. Do you know whether the Shell Oil Co. prompted this purchase by the city of Martinez?—A. I believe not.

Q. Did you make any sales to the city of Signal Hill?—A. Yes; we did.

Q. Do you know what, if anything, the Shell Oil Co. had to do with such sales?—A. I gather that the city of Signal Hill is more or less owned by the Shell Oil Co. merely from inference in discussions down there.

Q. Document 15-a in exhibit 9 purports to be your answers to a questionnaire sent out by the company asking you to report what you are doing to promote the sale of certain products. In regard to the sale of Thompson submachines you reply that you are pushing the sales as much as possible but "the boys out here are soft and the police take away their machine guns and keep them for the use of their department. According to the papers the reverse is true in the East." Will you explain that answer?—A. This report was filled in by Mr. Donald Wright. However, answering your question regarding machine guns, many machine guns had been confiscated by the police department either in raids or in apprehension of criminals possessing them. I cite the city of San Francisco, city of Oakland, city of Los Angeles, the sheriff's office Los Angeles County; and there may be a number of others I am not familiar with.

Q. By the boys I take it Mr. Wright referred to criminals.—A. At the time this report was made out we had had no machine gun killings such as had been written up regarding eastern cases.

Q. Did you ever attempt to sell machine guns to any except law enforcement officers?—A. At one time; however, I had an application from Mr. Josephs of the C. & H. Sugar Co., Crocket, Calif., who desired to help the constable in that district purchase a machine gun. This order was not consummated.

Q. The next paragraph concerning Federal gas riot guns contains the statement "lack of funds is the only thing holding up the sale of a good quantity of this item, if these rioters will only keep up their work the departments will always dig up the funds in an emergency to protect themselves." Do you know what Mr. Wright meant by that last statement—where the departments would dig up such funds?—A. I believe that he referred to the fact that the departments would not purchase until an emergency arose and no particular disturbance, and he does not refer to any particular disturbance.

Q. Do you agree with him that in emergency the police departments would be able to secure funds for such purposes?—A. I concur with him in that statement from knowledge that departments would buy when an emergency does exist.

Q. Do you know of interests in which private companies have supplied funds for the purchase by law enforcement officers of your equipment?—A. I believe our invoices will show you that many such purchases were made over a period of time.

Q. You will be able to point those invoices out to me when we go through them?—A. I will, to the best of my knowledge.

Q. I find in document 23 in exhibit 9 further refers to the milk strike sale. Does not that refresh your recollection of the incident?—A. Yes; it does to this point—about a certain order that we had hoped to get from the Los Angeles sheriff's office but had been given to the Lake Erie Chemical Co.

Q. With your recollection refreshed, do you recall what milk distributing companies were involved in the strike?—A. No, I was not told the details of the strike at all. I had come down from San Francisco and merely made my call at the sheriff's office as a part of my routine of business.

Q. Do you recall how payment was made to you for such goods as was finally purchased from you in this connection?—A. Only by the company as far as I know.

Q. Do you know how payment was made to Lake Erie Chemical Co.?—A. By the county as I checked in view of the loss of an order.

Q. Do you know if any of the gas was actually used against the strikers?—A. No, I do not.

Q. I am marking as "Exhibit 10" a file which contains in chronological order your correspondence during March 1934. I find that document 2 in exhibit 10 is a letter dated March 2 from yourself to Mr. Barker. It states in its third paragraph, "Don and I both kept in touch with the sheriff's office in the ensuing months, and they were of great help to us during the recent strike in southern California. They not only recommended our gas but called us up and told us who to contact." To what incident did you refer in that paragraph?—A. I believe that this alludes to a call from the sheriff's office to Donald Wright regarding trouble in southern California and the fact that those particular offices, law-enforcement groups, needed equipment and upon which information we acted accordingly contacting anyone mentioned.

Q. Who did they mention?—A. I cannot recall. I imagine they meant the various law enforcement groups that bought gas equipment in and around that time.

Q. Do you know whether they mentioned any private individuals or a firm?—A. No, they did not—not that I remember. The sheriff's office at no time felt that equipment should be sold generally to corporations but should be used by law

enforcement groups only. Exceptions, of course, to this case were the corporations purchasing equipment during the meat-packers strike where no funds were available and there was no adequate police protection.

Q. Was the Los Angeles sheriff's office stricter in this respect than other sheriff's or law enforcement agencies?—A. I believe that they were very careful in this matter.

Q. Were other law enforcement departments careful?—A. I would gather from sales made in Imperial Valley in 1935 that the groups down there either did not or could not go into the situation of the granting of licenses as carefully as the Los Angeles sheriff's office.

Q. Do you know of any other area where the officials were particularly lax?—A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. Did you go yourself to Imperial Valley in 1935?—A. No, I did not. Mr. Cake called and sold all equipment in Imperial Valley in 1935.

Q. Do you have in your files for 1935, correspondence or documents relating to these sales?—A. Yes; I do.

Q. We will discuss them when we come to your 1935 files. Document 10 in exhibit 10 purports to be a copy of a letter dated March 8 from W. T. Neill to Mr. J. G. Small, constable. Do you recognize it as such?—A. Yes; I do.

Q. I find that Mr. Neill in that letter states "probably the inability to raise sufficient funds is the only thing which keeps you from an immediate purchase. If your officials cannot afford a purchase from public funds, may we suggest to you that an appeal be made to the leading banks and business houses. You will find them ready to contribute to the purchase price of a Thompson machine gun and a bullet proof vest, for they realize that such an investment is one which provides them with additional protection." Do you know whether or not this suggestion was made to any other law enforcement officials by Federal Laboratories?—A. This was a general practice of Federal Laboratories and stressed at their convention of 1934. In this particular case, I am led to believe that the inquiry came from a man who had charge of guarding the pay roll for the Red River Lumber Co., from whom we subsequently received a very small order of gas equipment. So far as I know, they were never sold any machine guns or bullet-proof vests. It is a very out-of-the-way place in northeastern California.

Q. Did you yourself make this suggestion to any law enforcement officials?—A. No. However, Mr. Cake did, to the Culver City Police Department who guarded all moneys handled by their local bank and it was suggested in view of lack of funds that the bank either purchase or contribute to the purchase of a gun.

Q. When Federal Laboratories made these suggestions that private individuals be asked to supply the funds for the purchase of equipment by police officials, did they confine their suggestions to purchases for the protection of banks or did they suggest contributions by industrial corporations to protect them against strikes and labor difficulties?—A. The company suggested the use of this method both for protection in guarding of moneys and in labor disputes where adequate funds were not available.

Q. I note that in document 12, in exhibit 10, a letter from Mr. Barker to yourself dated March 10, Mr. Barker says in the next to the last paragraph "labor difficulties are in the making all over the country", and he adds, "it looks to me like the year 1934 may be a very beautiful one for all of our men." Do you get the impression with your dealings with Federal Laboratories that is managing officials looked forward to labor troubles and disputes and hoped for them as a means of increasing their business?—A. I would say that the sales manager, Mr. Barker, felt that way in view of the necessity of showing the directors of the company the larges sales possible. I am inclined to believe, after being away from this type of work for a year and three months that the entire organization definitely felt that was but, of course, at that time were to cover up to a great extent that desire by their statements of the amount of good the sale of this equipment would do the community in general. In 1935 the president outlined to us why we would have trouble and how we should go about making the most of the trouble as far as the sale of equipment was concerned.

Q. In document 16, it is apparently a report from Donald Wright in March 18, 1934. I find on the third page of that report under the heading "Sutter County" the statement, "Just made a purchase of Federal gas through the recommendations of Clarence Morrill's office at Sacramento. They have made tests of both crystals and liquid gases and they recommend Federal when they have the opportunity." Do you recall that incident?—A. I do not remember this particular incident. The test mentioned brings up the point that we were selling tear gas in dry form, and that we did not have explosive equipment. That is, equipment when projected by hands or by a tear-gas riot gun, exploded when reaching points aimed at. Whereas competitor's equipment was explosive and thereby dangerous to anyone that might be standing near. Our gas therefore, had the approval of the State bureau of investigation on that point.

Q. Do you know whether or not Mr. Morrill's office recommended your gas to any private customers?—A. No. His recommendations were impartial as far as both companies were concerned, Lake Erie Chemical Co. and Federal Laboratories. But as far as the explosives and nonexplosive types were concerned, we were favored in that respect.

Q. In document 26, in exhibit 10, a letter from Donald Wright to yourself, he refers to your lending or giving away equipment to police officers, particularly hand guns. Do you recall what he refers to there?—A. This paragraph refers to several tear-gas fountain pens, one of which I gave to Mr. Vetterli, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, San Francisco, one to Chief Dan Renear at that time in charge of the Nevada State police, and the other mentioned, to John Swallow a personal friend of mine, head of National Broadcasting Co., Los Angeles. From time to time records will appear where I have given these pens away personally. The company, in any way, had nothing to do with these donations or gifts.

Q. Did you ever lend any material?—A. Yes; I loaned to the State bureau of investigation.

Q. In document 57, another report from Wright dated May 27 refers to purchases by the El Segundo Police Department. It states, "Nobody is supposed to know about this except the Army and the Navy and a few of their friends but the department purchased at the request of the Standard Oil Co. They are afraid of some trouble at their docks at the El Segundo landing." Do you know about that purchase?—A. No; it came along with the other purchases made at that time and I am not familiar with the details other than what you have just read to me.

Q. You do not know of your own knowledge if the Standard Oil Co. made this request?—A. I am not sure, I merely have the information that Donald has given me.

Q. In document 59, is a letter from yourself to Wright, dated May 29, the use of gas in the strike. Do you know if that was Lake Erie gas?—A. That apparently was Lake Erie gas as I had not sold any at that time.

Q. Do you know anything about the purchase of this gas from Lake Erie?—A. No; I do not believe at that time the Lake Erie had sold any new equipment to the San Francisco Police Department where this trouble occurred.

Q. What sort of equipment?—A. I loaned them two machine guns and gas equipment. They had no way of purchasing same, and I felt that I was doing a good service by this.

Q. For what purpose did they desire this equipment?—A. They did not ask for this equipment. I loaned it to them on my own initiative. However, one of the machine guns was used in training at the California Highway Patrol School.

Q. Did you not loan them this material during labor difficulties or during an emergency?—A. No; this equipment was loaned without any thought of labor disputes and during the water front strike of 1934, I had to ask for this equipment back from them. At a later date I sent another outfit to them.

Q. Did they finally return to you all of this equipment?—A. This equipment I understand was picked up by Federal Laboratories after I severed my connections with them.

Q. But during the whole remainder of the period in which you served the Federal Laboratories, the Bureau of Investigation had some of this equipment that you had loaned them?—A. That is correct. However, they never, at any time used this equipment—that is, the tear-gas equipment. I understand that Mr. Morrill took the machine-gun equipment out once or twice and, of course, I gave training to the California highway patrol.

Q. Documents 28 and 30 which are reports to your home office concerning materials used in demonstrations mentioned a demonstration for the Nick Harris Detective Agency. Did you make that demonstration?—A. No; I did not. It was made by Mr. Wright and consisted of a demonstration of a tear-gas billy shell.

Q. Did you make any sales to the Nick Harris Detective Agency?—A. Not to my recollection or knowledge.

Q. Did you ever make sales to any detective agencies?—A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. In document no. 31 in exhibit 10, which is a report of Donald Wright dated March 25, there is on the last page a paragraph concerning the Signal Hill Police Department. Mr. Wright states that there were about six or seven men out including the representative of the oil interests and he adds in addition to the present order the chief, at the request of the oil interests, is trying to get several 405 pen guns. Do you know what oil interests he refers to there?—A. I believe he refers to the Shell Oil Co., who has large interests in Signal Hill.

Q. Do you know whether any other oil interests are involved?—A. I could not say.

Q. Do you know why the oil companies were interested in having the chief of police purchase equipment at that time?—A. They had no equipment on hand and I believe there was a strike in progress or one contemplated with the tankers, truckers from calls that I made at a later date on the chief. I believe he used discretion and good judgment in the use of his equipment.

Q. I am marking as exhibit 11, a file containing your correspondence for April 1934, arranged in chronological order. Letter 43 in exhibit 11 is addressed to O. W. Twitchell, chief special agent of the Los Angeles Gas & Electric Corporation. Do you know who Mr. Twitchell is?—A. I believe that I met Mr. Twitchell. I believe he bought a small order from us for his own use, namely a tear-gas pen, if my memory serves me right.

Q. Do you know what the title chief special agent refers to?—A. I believe the chief special agent is head of the protection department of any company that has a group organization for protection of their property or their interests.

Q. Does the work of such a department ordinarily include espionage among the employees?—A. I suppose this to be true in a large organization.

Q. Have you come in contact in your work in Federal Laboratories with individuals carrying on industrial espionage?—A. I would say that a Colonel Sanborn whom I met specialized in this type of work. However, I met a number of chief special agents of companies who undoubtedly had undercover men.

Q. Do you know that they had undercover men?—A. They mentioned that they kept track of how conditions were as far as labor situations were concerned.

Q. And what companies were these if you recall?—A. The Southern Pacific Railway, Standard Oil Co., and others that I cannot recall at the present moment. The Los Angeles Gas & Electric Corporation would be one of them. I suppose that Mr. Twitchell has undercover men.

Q. Do you know that?—A. I do not.

Q. Did you ever come in contact with any undercover agents?—A. No one that I knew to be an undercover agent except Colonel Sanborn.

Q. Who is this Colonel Sanborn you refer to?—A. Colonel Sanborn is a man who was introduced to me by a constable in Costa County as an intelligence officer for the United States Army and who was doing special undercover duty in that area. From conversation with the man I gathered that he was not connected with the Army and this was later substantiated to me by the Army Intelligence Service when I called to inquire about him.

Q. Did Colonel Sanborn ever purchase any of your munitions?—A. He did not.

Q. Did he ever take part in negotiations leading to the purchase of any of your products?—A. No; he several times approached me with the desire to arrange for some working plans.

Q. Of what sort of special interest was in Eureka?—A. He felt that with his help I could sell a great quantity of the machine guns to corporations and vigilante committees in and around Eureka.

Q. He desired to split commissions with you?—A. He, of course, told me he would expect remuneration for his help along this line. He was quite surprised when I informed him that there was a Federal Gun Act that would make it a felony.

Q. When did he first contact you?—A. During the tankers strike that centered in and around Martinez in the spring of 1935.

Q. And he contacted you frequently thereafter?—A. He contacted me directly and indirectly until he found that there was no possibility of doing business with me.

Q. Now, did he mention the customers who he proposed to procure for you by name?—A. He told me that he would be able to secure business from the C. & H. Sugar Co., located at Crockett and other corporations in that area as he had full charge of looking after their strike conditions. He also informed me that he had been responsible for the formation of a vigilante group in Berkeley and that he had similar organizations adjacent to Martinez. I later was contacted by him during the Eureka lumber strike in the year of 1935. That was the last contact

that I had with him after my investigation of him with the head of the Army intelligence located at the Presidio at San Francisco. During the Eureka strike I warned all public officials and heads of corporations who I contacted regarding him that I thought the activities of this man were peculiar. I believe his services were finally secured by the Hammond Lumber Co. through their operations manager.

Q. What did Colonel Sanborn tell you about the organization's operations or financing of the vigilante groups?—A. As I remember, he described the organization of his various vigilante groups as voluntary but that he had also formed groups to act for various corporations.

Q. Did he state what corporations?—A. I am quite certain he made mention of the C. & H. Sugar Co., but cannot recall any others.

Q. Did he tell how these vigilante groups were financed?—A. He did not, but I gathered later that he asked for contributions and participated in those contributions for his own welfare.

Q. Did you know whether or not Colonel Sanborn purchased or helped in the purchase of any munitions from companies other than Federal Laboratories?—A. I believe that a number of the companies that he had connections with purchased tear gas and other protection equipment on his say-so.

Q. From whom did they purchase?—A. From the Lake Erie Chemical Co.

Q. Did you know whether or not Colonel Sanborn received any remuneration from the Lake Erie Chemical Co. or its agents?—A. I do not believe that he had any connection with the local agent for Lake Erie. He may have had some private understanding with the company. However, I do not believe that Mr. McCarty had any more dealings with him than myself.

Q. Do you know what Colonel Sanborn's relationship is to the Associated Farmers?—A. No; I do not. I did not know that he was connected with the Associated Farmers although I have heard lately of that organization.

Q. Referring to document 44 in exhibit 11, Mr. Wright's report for April 22, I note that he refers to a special deal which he shrouded in mystery. Does that refer to a purchase of an armored car by Mae West?—A. Yes; it does in later correspondence.

Q. In document 48 in exhibit 11, is a letter from Donald Wright to the sheriff of San Diego referring to the troubles that San Diego had been encountering with communistic demonstrations and reminding him that should an unforeseen emergency arise you would be prepared to furnish him with equipment. Did you make it a practice of sending such letters to sheriffs of counties where labor troubles or demonstrations had occurred?—A. Where we felt that labor troubles or demonstrations might occur we did inform the law enforcement officers of our equipment.

Q. In document 55, in exhibit 11, a letter from Mr. Wright to District Attorney Heald of Imperial County refers to a contemplated trip to Wright to Imperial Valley, are you acquainted with the circumstances of that trip?—A. I believe there was labor trouble either in progress or pending and that Mr. Wright called in that territory.

Q. I understand that you have a special file relating to your sales in Imperial Valley?—A. Yes.

Q. I am marking as exhibit 12 a file containing your correspondence during May 1934. In document 4–a in exhibit 12, a report from Wright states that the police department of Signal Hill purchased another 405 calibre pen gun for one of the executives of the oil company on Signal Hill. Do you know who that was or why it was purchased?—A. No; but I imagine for personal protection.

Q. Do you understand that the gun was presented to the executive by the Police Department of Signal Hill?—A. No; I do not know the circumstances.

Q. Letter 10 in exhibit 12 refers to a deal with the Mackay Radio Co. which was interested in protection equipment due to the fear that "reds" would cause damage to radio stations. You state in that letter that you cannot disclose who the lead came from. Are you willing to divulge that information now?—A. I am willing to tell you but I cannot remember at the present time who the party is I refer to as giving me the lead. However, we never secured any business from Mackay and I do not believe that they made any purchases elsewhere.

Q. In document 27 another report from Donald Wright dated May 14, 1934, refers to an impending strike and says, "See if you can sell some equipment to the stevedoring companies and shipping companies up there. That is, if you haven't done that already." Does he refer to the longshoremen strike which eventually participated the general strike of July 1934?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you attempt to sell equipment to the stevedore and shipping companies?—A. I later called upon several steamship companies but as stated in my testimony to Mr. Edises concernnig the 1934 strike, I was unable to secure permission to sell equipment, even if I had been given orders, until the latter part of June. However, I did make a number of calls although they were futile.

Q. Letter 28 from Mr. Wright to yourself dated May 15 states, "This mornings paper bear the sad news of the harbor last night, result 2 dead and 10 wounded." I hope that I can get something done down there today. So far only a little bit of equipment has been sold down there. They seem to think the strike was over last Saturday. Maybe last night will change their minds." Do you recall this incident? Will you answer that?—A. Yes; merely from the information that Donald gave me.

Q. Do you know whether or not sales resulted from it?—A. Not necessarily from this particular affair but as the situation became more aggravated equipment was purchased in the San Pedro area.

Q. Document 29 in exhibit 12, another report from Donald Wright refers to the Los Angeles Harbor strike. He states that due to the refusal of the police commission to issue permits to the companies, he was forced to pick up about $500 worth of material already delivered and turn down about $1,000 worth of orders in the offering. Do you recall that incident?—A. I remember that I was informed by Donald that he was not able to secure the proper permits and it was not until some time later when Donald was able to secure business through the aid of Captain Hynes of the Los Angeles Police Department. Once recommended he could secure a permit.

Q. In the next paragraph of this report document 29 in exhibit 12 states that Captain Hynes placed a small order with you which was paid for by the harbor companies when they could not buy it for themselves. Do you recall that?—A. I know such to be the case, that the budget of the police department did not allow them to purchase any equipment at that time and that corporations did pay for equipment used by the Los Angeles Police Department, and I believe that we have those records in our Los Angeles file.

Q. Do you know what companies paid for this equipment?—A. I believe that we have an accurate statement in our Los Angeles files.

Q. By Los Angeles files you refer to files containing invoices and records of your sales in the Los Angeles area but which we have not yet had time to examine or sort?—A. Yes.

Q. I note that according to letter 37, Captain Hynes paid cash for this order.—A. That is what Donald Wright told me and I believe it to be true and correct.

Q. Was it customary for payment to be made in cash for such materials?—A. It was not and we preferred that a check be sent to the factory direct on the rendering of a bill.

Q. Do you recall other instances in which cash was paid?—A. Not off hand, although I know several occurred.

Q. Did any other such cash payments occur where you had reason to believe that the source of funds was a private firm rather than a public treasury?—A. I don't recall the details of any other transaction that might have occurred similar to this.

Mr. SEWARD. We will adjourn.

(Whereupon at 4 p. m. the examination was adjourned until 9:45 a. m. of Feb. 11, 1937.)

EXMINATION OF JOSEPH M. ROUSH BY RALPH T. SEWARD AND BERTRAM EDISES

In the matter of an investigation by the subcommittee of the United States Senate Committee on Education and Labor, under Senate Resolution 266

ROOM 205, FEDERAL BUILDING, LOS ANGELES, CALIF, *February 11, 1937.*

Pages 79 to 82, inclusive

The above-entitled matter came on for examination, pursuant to adjournment, at 9:45 a. m.

Q. (By Mr. SEWARD.) I have before me, Mr. Roush, what purports to be a list of Federal Laboratories representatives. Are you acquainted with this list?—A. (By Mr. ROUSH.). Yes, I am.

Q. Do you know as of what date it was compiled?—A. I discovered this list when going through my files for you. I do not know when the list was compiled.

However, I note that I am familiar with a number of names on the list and know the people thereon named as agents of Federal Laboratories when I was connected with them.

Q. Can you check those names on the list which you personally know to be the names of agents of Federal Laboratories?—A. Yes; and will so check the names on the list that I know to be agents at that time.

Q. I am marking the two pages of this list as exhibit 13 and 13-A, respectively. Mr. Roush has checked the names of W. P. Abbey, A. H. Baum, J. J. Baxter, E. B. Benedict, Harold Bomboy, Walter Byron, Lloyd Curtiss, W. P. Dillingham, Frank J. Fisher, George W. Greig, Harrison and Sharp, Frank R. Mann, Joseph T. Miller, Sam Russell, David B. Sharp, Harry Thayer, E. D. Vickers, Jr., J. Warshall & Sons, Coley C. White, A. C. Moulton, W. T. Neill, Paul S. Pitcher, E. H. Pitcher, Walter Pratt, E. E. Richardson, Joseph M. Roush. Sam Russell and Coley C. White are marked by Mr. Roush as deceased. Do I understand that J. Warshall & Sons were the agents in Washington and Oregon?—A. Yes. I was informed by the company that such was the case.

Q. Are you familiar with any of their sales?—A. I was told that they sold a great deal of tear-gas equipment during a strike that occured in Seattle—I believe in the early part of 1935.

Q. Do you know what strike that was?—A. I believe it was a lumbermen's strike, some time in July—I am not sure.

Q. Do you know to whom they sold——A. (Mr. Roush, interrupting.) I do not.

Q. Do you have any information concerning any further sales in that region?—A. I do not.

Q. What is the business of J. Warshall & Sons?—A. From advertisements that I have read in various magazines, and from information given me, I understand that they buy and sell all types of sporting goods and ammunition.

Q. Do you know anything further concerning them?—A. No; I do not.

Q. Do you know anything about the sales made, by any of the other individuals whose names you have checked, of Federal Laboratories products for use in labor disputes?—A. In going over the list of agents in order to answer that question I will mention as they are listed the deals that I have been told about: A. H. Baum, Pittsburgh, equipment sold during steel strikes in and around Pittsburgh, Pa.

J. J. Baxter, sold equipment during strikes in Ohio, and also gave training and made sales to the Cuban Army.

Harold Bomboy, New Orleans, labor disputes in New Orleans and dissensions during the Huey Long administration.

Q. Is this the man you referred to as being connected with the strike-breaking organization in New Orleans?—A. Yes, it is.

Q. Do you know the name of the organization?—A. No; I do not, but he was manager of their branch in that district.

Q. Do you know to whom he made these sales?—A. No; I do not.

Q. Will you continue with your answer to "Do you know anything about the sales made, by any of the other individuals whose names you have checked, of Federal Laboratories products for use in labor disputes"?—A. George W. Greig, Detroit, Mich., sold tear-gas equipment used in Detroit and adjacent cities. E. H. Pitcher, Washington, D. C.—I believe he sold equipment during labor disputes that occurred in Virginia.

Q. Do you know the dates of any of these sales you are discussing—the approximate dates?—A. They occurred in 1933 and 1934. I do not know of the exact dates.

Q. That applies to Mr. Pitcher and Mr. Greig?—A. As far as I know.

Q. Do you know, Mr. Roush, whether this list is up to date?—A. No; I do not. The names checked personally on the list were active at the time I severed my connection with Federal Laboratories, as far as I know.

Q. In September 1935?—A. That is correct.

Mr. SEWARD. We will adjourn until 9:30 o'clock a. m. of tomorrow morning.

(Whereupon at 10:30 a. m. the examination was adjourned to 9:30 a. m. of Feb. 12, 1937.)

EXAMINATION OF JOSEPH M. ROUSH BY RALPH T. SEWARD AND BERTRAM EDISES

In the matter of an investigation by the subcommittee of the United States Senate Committee on Education and Labor, under Senate Resolution No. 266

ROOM 205, FEDERAL BUILDING, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.,
February 12, 1937.

Pages 83 to 101, inclusive

The above-entitled matter came on for examination, pursuant to adjournment, at 9:30 a. m.

Q. (By Mr. SEWARD.) I am marking, as exhibit no. 14, what seems to be a file of your correspondence for June 1934. These documents are, as usual, numbered chronologically in the lower left-hand corner. I note that document no. 4, of exhibit no. 14, is a report from Donald Wright, in the second paragraph of which he refers to purchases by the El Segundo Police Department. Mr. Wright remarks that "Standard Oil has a large refinery at El Segundo, and they are afraid that the dock strike will spread to their landings there." Are you acquainted with the facts concerning this purchase?—A. No; I am not. I believe the invoice would give us the amount of equipment sold.

Q. You don't know whether or not the Standard Oil paid for it—A. I gathered from the letter that they did.

Q. You mean from this report I just read—but you have had no source of information other than this report?—A. That is correct. That report, and other correspondence that might relate to it.

Q. In the last paragraph of that report Mr. Wright speaks of delivering more grenades to Captain Hynes in regard to the dock strike. Do you know how those grenades were paid for?—A. As I remember, in the correspondence between Donald Wright and myself, he mentions that Captain Hynes paid cash for all equipment delivered to him. I think I have already pointed that correspondence out to you.

Q. And you believe that this latter sale of grenades was paid for in the same way as the early grenades?—A. Yes.

Q. Showing you document no. 49, exhibit no. 14, a letter from Donald Wright dated June 9, I note that the bottom of the first page appears to have been cut off. Do you know what was on that page or how it came to be cut off?—A. I am not positive whether this was cut off or not. However there should be a carbon copy of this letter in the file.

Q. I have as yet found no copy of it.—A. I will state positively that neither Mr. Wright nor myself have ever destroyed any correspondence that we have.

Q. I notice from documents 33 and 42, exhibit no. 14, that Mr. Wright had requested for tear gas from some Chinese missionaries. Do you recall that incident?—A. No; I do not; but from time to time we received requests for equipment from all types of people.

Q. In document 38, exhibit no. 14, Mr. Wright refers again to the General Petroleum sales, and their efforts to obtain a permit. He states that after going through the usual motions, and their contact man Doland going through similar motions, the police department refused them a permit. What were "the usual motions?"—A. That of securing the necessary signatures of approval on the State application for license, namely, that of chief of police, sheriff, and district attorney in that particular city or county.

Q. Who was Doland?—A. I am not familiar with the man.

Q. Was he a member of the police department or connected with General Petroleum?—A. I imagine that, from general correspondence, he worked for General Petroleum.

Q. Do you know what motions he went through?—A. I imagine he contacted the officials whose signatures were necessary.

Q. I see—but you are not acquainted with the facts one way or another?—A. No.

Q. Document 39, exhibit no. 14, is a copy of a letter concerning which Mr. Edises has questioned you, is it not?—A. That is right.

Q. Document 40, exhibit no. 14, is a report from Mr. Wright. He refers to an emergency order from the Los Angeles Police Department. Do you recall that order?—A. No; I do not; but I believe we will find the invoice for that order in the file.

Q. Under General Petroleum Corporation, document 40 of exhibit no. 14, Mr. Wright refers again to the General Petroleum incident and says that "that makes about $3,000 worth of business we have lost because of this California tear-gas law." Was his estimate correct?—A. I would imagine so.

Q. Were permits refused to anyone except General Petroleum, that you can recall?—A. I am not sure. However, there might have been.

Q. But most of this $3,000 was taken up in this one incident?—A. No; I believe that, according to the letter, it must have referred to more than the one company.

Q. Do you know of any refusal of permits for sales that you yourself were negotiating?—A. I believe there were several up north, but I do not recall them.

Q. Strike situations?—A. I believe so. As stated in Mr. Edises' report, until we had secured permission from Chief Quinn we could not sell any equipment in San Francisco, prior to the water-front strike.

Q. In document 52, exhibit 14, there is a report from Mr. Wright. He refers to a Dr. W. F. McCool, of the Southern California Edison Co. He says that he made the acquaintance of Matt Hynes, their chief special agent. Do you know Matt Hynes?—A. I do not.

Q. Do you know what Mr. Wright meant by "chief special agent?"—A. To my knowledge, a chief special agent is one who has charge of the police force for a corporation.

Q. Do you know who Dr. McCool is?—A. No; I do not.

Q. Document 63, exhibit 14, is a copy of another document concerning which Mr. Edises questioned you?—A. That is right.

Q. I am marking, as exhibit 16, a file of what appears to be your correspondence for July 1934. Document 2 refers to shipments of grenades from Los Angeles to San Francisco, does it not?—A. That is right.

Q. That was part of the local stock which you shipped up, and which was for immediate sale?—A. Yes.

Q. Document 3, exhibit 14, seems to be a telegram from a Mr. Ballinger to Mr. Wright. Who was Mr. Ballinger?—A. Mr Ballinger worked for the Metropolitan Warehouse and had charge of our stock in Los Angeles.

Q. Do you recall the details of this sale to Captain Hynes, mentioned in document 3, exhibit 15?—A. As I remember, it was impossible to forward any equipment to Captain Hynes.

Q. Document 4, exhibit 15, a telegram from Mr. Young to you, refers to a chartered plane. Is that the plane by which materials were sent to you from the factory in response to your rush order?—A. Yes. A plane was chartered and equipment sent on it. However, due to break-down en route, it was changed and shipped via express.

Q. Do you understand from the date of this telegram, document 4, exhibit 15, that the plane was chartered on July 5?—A. I gather, from this wire, that it was.

Q. Documents 5, 6, and 7, exhibit 15, likewise refer to this plane shipment, do they not?—A. They do.

Q. Do I understand that documents 8, 9, and 10, exhibit 15, refer to shipments of materials from Los Angeles to San Francisco—regarding the water-front strike?—A. No; this is merchandise sent from the factory in Pittburgh to California.

Q. Part of the airplane shipment?—A. No; I believe that it was equipment shipped out subsequent to the order that was shipped on the plane.

Q. Was this material sold to the city of San Francisco?—A. The entire equipment was sent to San Francisco; part of it was sold to San Francisco and part to other departments that purchased at this time.

Q. Now what other departments, aside from the San Francisco Police Department, purchased materials during July 1934—do you recall?—A. We can best obtain that information from the invoices, due to the fact that departments all over the State ordered equipment about that time. I can mention a few in the area adjacent to San Francisco, but orders were filled over the entire area from that stock.

Q. Document 11, exhibit 15, also refers to the airplane shipment does it not?—A. Yes.

Q. Document 12, exhibit 15. I notice that copies of invoices have been written in on the bottom of the sheet. Is that correct?—A. Yes.

Q. And does this refer to material delivered by you to the San Francisco Police Department?—A. Not necessarily. It was material that was sent to me in San Francisco for stock.

Q. Now, document 13, exhibit 15, a letter from Wright to Morrill, mentions assistance which Mr. Morrill rendered you in getting tear-gas equipment down to San Francisco. To what does that refer?—A. I believe that refers to stock that I had loaned the State bureau of investigation and had to call in, due to local shortage.

Q. What stock did you loan to the State bureau of investigation?—A. I loaned two Thompson machine guns and a small supply of tear-gas equipment.

Q. When did you lend this equipment to them?—A. The early part of 1934.

Q. Did they use this equipment which you loaned them?—A. The guns were used in training purposes, but the tear-gas equipment was never used.

Q. After you recalled this material during the water-front trouble, did you lend them any further material?—A. Yes; at a later date I sent them equipment.

Q. Have you loaned equipment to any other department other than Mr. Morrill's?—A. No other, except for training or display purposes.

Q. When you loaned material for training and display purposes was that retained by the department?—A. In training it was used up—in other words, shot off. In display it was used merely to show the equipment.

Q. Did they return that material to you after the display?—A. Yes.

Q. I note that document 14, exhibit 15, addressed to H. E. Russell, purchasing agent for the county of Los Angeles, read: "Attention W. J. Stadler." Do you know those two gentlemen?—A. I do not.

Q. You are not familiar with any transactions which concern them?—A. No other than noting correspondence that Mr. Wright had with them.

Q. Now, document 15, exhibit 15, telegram from Wright to Ballinger, states that "we might get a real order yet." Do you know what order he is referring to? The telegram seems to be undated.—A. I would say that that referred to equipment sent to San Francisco during the water-front strike in 1934.

Q. You don't know from whom the order was expected?—A. No; I believe it was merely to fill in our depleted stock.

Q. Document 18, exhibit 15, letter from Morrill to Mr. Wright, dated July 10, refers to tear-gas permits for Ashfield E. Stow, assistant operating manager for the American-Hawaiian Steamship Co., and R. A. C. Hill, superintendent of operations for the United Fruit Co. Did those companies purchase tear gas from you?—A. Mr. Stow's company did. Mr. Hill made a personal purchase.

Q. Do you have the records of those purchases among your invoices?—A. Yes.

Q. Do you recall when you delivered the tear gas to the American-Hawaiian Steamship Co.—and to Mr. Hill?—A. No; I do not remember the dates. There may be a memorandum of delivery date on the invoices.

Q. Do you know whether the deliveries were made before July 10, or——A. I cannot recall.

Q. Do you know whether deliveries were made before Stow and Hill received their tear-gas permits?—A. As I remember, equipment was delivered to them before their permits came to them, in person, but they had been granted by the State bureau of investigation prior to the delivery.

Q. I note that document 26–A is a copy of a telegram from you to Morrill, requesting him to express a riot gun to Chief Green and another to Chief Fredericks in Stockton. Are those the guns which you had loaned Mr. Morrill?—A. That is correct. Those were tear-gas riot guns—those were not the machine guns.

Q. Document 32, exhibit 15, is a telegram from Barker to yourself dated July 13 and referring to shipments of material to you on July 6, 7, and 10. Were these shipments in response to a request from you for material?—A. As I remember, most of it was either for specific orders or for warehouse stock.

Q. Sales of this material are recorded in invoices which you have in your files?—A. That is right, with the exception of any material that was not drawn out of the warehouse.

Q. You will be able to discuss the payment for sales of this material in regard to such invoices when we go through such invoices?—A. Yes.

Q. I note that a Mr. Cake wrote a note on this telegram. Is this the Mr. Cake who is at present the California representative of Federal Laboratories?—A. That is correct.

Q. What was your connection with him at this time?—A. I secured the services of Mr. Cake after the 6th of July 1934 and he acted as salesman for me.

Q. Was this arrangement different from your arrangement with Mr. Wright?—A. Yes.

Q. In that you employed Mr. Cake directly whereas Mr. Wright was your partner?—A. Yes. Mr. Cake was first employed on a straight salary basis and later was changed to a commission basis. He at no time, however, shared in the business as Mr. Wright did.

Q. Mr. Cake, in this telegram—document 32, exhibit 15—refers to a "correct, itemized statement" that the chief desired to submit, while the trouble was at its height, in order that it might be passed more easily. Do you recall who the chief he refers to was?—A. It apparently refers to Chief Quinn of the San Francisco Police Department. However, as we did not know the exact amount of equipment at that time it was impossible to render a statement to him.

Q. Do you recall, in regard to sales made on July 16, referred to in documents 33 and 35, exhibit 15, whether permits were issued before the delivery of that material?—A. What sales do you refer to?

Q. Those referred to in documents 33 and 35 [Mr. Seward shows Mr. Roush the file].—A. These sales referred to concern guns purchased by several law-enforcement groups and were shipped direct to the district attorney of Alameda County and then delivered to the other organizations that purchased them.

Q. And most of this appears in the file under "District attorney of Alameda County". Where is the file?

(Mr. Roush shows Mr. Seward the file.)

Mr. SEWARD. I will mark this "document 36–A", and include it in exhibit 15.

Q. Documents 43 and 45, exhibit 15, letters from Mr. Barker to yourself dated July 17, indicate that on that date Federal Laboratories was still contemplating sending to San Francisco materials with no assurance that their invoices would be honored. Do I understand that the emergency under which Chief Quinn was able to order materials without definite authorization by the board of supervisors, lasted until July 17?—A. I don't know what date the state of emergency, as declared by the mayor of San Francisco, was called off.

Q. Do you know on what date you made your final deliveries to Chief Quinn, which were not authorized by the board of supervisors?—A. No; I could not give you the exact date.

Q. Do you know whether such deliveries were made after your receipt of this letter, referring to document 45 of exhibit 15?—A. I do not believe there was any equipment delivered after that but I cannot give the specific date when the last merchandise was delivered to the San Francisco Police Department.

Q. To what deliveries does telegram—document 47, exhibit 15—dated July 18, refer, pointing specifically to the words "San Mateo order to San Francisco."—A. It refers to the shipment of machine guns and to the proper guarding of those shipments upon their arrival at the airport.

Q. Were these machine guns delivered to Chief Quinn at San Francisco?—A. No; at no time were machine guns, to my knowledge, sold to the San Francisco Police Department. All of them were sales to other law-enforcement groups.

Q. Document 54, exhibit 15, and certain letters which follow it in this and succeeding files, refers to deliveries of Thompson machine guns and parts, at your request, without official orders and official affidavits from the purchaser. Can you recall the circumstances of such deliveries?—A. Yes. During the time of the water-front strike in San Francisco various law-enforcement groups desired to buy machine guns and have them air expressed immediately, due to what they felt was an emergency condition. As the routine usually followed as far as sending the affidavit that Auto Ordnance required—it would have been many weeks before the guns would have been shipped so I therefore requested that guns be sent and that the affidavits follow as soon as possible for me to secure same.

Q. Do you recall to what departments or individuals such deliveries of machine guns were made without affidavits?—A. There were a number, and as I recall, without referring to invoices, they were the district attorney's office of Alameda County, the Piedmont Police Department, the Hayward Police Department, and I believe the Berkeley Police Department.

Q. Did you finally secure the affidavits?—A. Yes; I did and forwarded them to the factory.

Q. How long after?—A. I cannot remember. It was probably several weeks after deliveries were made, due to the fact that I was traveling.

Q. Document 59, exhibit 15, is a letter from Donald Wright to Mr. Meek of the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. Do you know whether you sold material to the Firestone Co.?—A. I do not believe we did.

Q. The letter refers to a service card in case an emergency should arise at some time when your office was closed. What was this service card?—A. The letter refers to a card which gave our telephone numbers, our business, and resident telephone numbers, in case someone desired to get in touch with us in a hurry.

Q. I believe that Mr. Edises examined you in regard to document 63, exhibit 15.—A. Yes.

Q. Document 66, exhibit 15, is a letter from you to Mr. R. A. C. Hill dated July 21. Is that the Mr. Hill of the United Fruit Co.?—A. Yes.

Q. It inclosed a permit. Do you recall—do I understand that in this letter of July 21 you are sending Mr. Hill the permit which Mr. Morrill sent you in his letter of July 10, document 18, exhibit 15?—A. That is true.

Q. Do you know whether the United Fruit Co. used the materials delivered to it on July 10?—A. It was a personal order from Mr. Hill and I do not believe he ever used the equipment.

Q. Document 68, exhibit 15 is a letter from Wright to you dated July 23 which asks you, at the bottom of the first page, "Have you taken care of the tear gas permit situation for the American-Hawaiian Steamship Co., Associated Terminals, and Schirmer Stevedoring Co." To what did that refer?—A. To the checking up and delivery of permits to these corporations who had purchased equipment from us during the water-front strike.

Q. Had the material been delivered to them prior to the issuance of permits?—A. Not to my knowledge. The permit itself I do not believe was delivered to them but the permit had been granted in Sacramento.

Q. How did you know when the permit was granted?—A. I believe I contacted Mr. Morrill either by phone or letter from San Francisco.

Q. I understand Mr. Morrill and Mr. Quinn were the only two individuals that had to pass on that?—A. That is correct.

Q. How did Mr. Morrill learn of Mr. Quinn's approval?—A. I believe that Chief Quinn either phoned or teletyped his approval.

Q. You did not transmit his approval yourself?—A. No.

Q. Document 69, exhibit 15, a letter dated July 28 from you to Donald Wright referring to the Bank of America deal, states "This lead came as usual through the Sergeant and Myron." Does that refer to Sergeant McInerney and officer Myron Gernea?—A. Yes.

Q. Did they frequently give you leads as to purchases?—A. Due to their working out of the chief's offices any calls or requests for information on tear gas came through them. In this particular case it refers to an installation of tear gas that the Bank of America desired and on which both the Lake Erie Chemical Co. through their Mr. McCarty and myself figured.

Q. Why did these two officers consistently give you the leads rather than informing both you and Mr. McCarty?—A. We were both informed—both the names of Mr. McCarty and myself were given.

Q. Did either of these two officers ever give you leads as to purchases which they did not give to Mr. McCarty?—A. Not to my knowledge. In view of the fact that they had to state who were the licensed vendors of tear gas.

Q. Did they ever, in personal conversation, tell you about prospective purchases that they did not tell to Mr. McCarty?—A. Although they felt that our equipment's performance was superior to Lake Erie, I do not believe that at any time—that they gave a preference even though, as friends, they would have liked to have done so.

Q. You state in the next paragraph "There is a chance of my selling, through Myron, 500 shotguns." What did you mean by that statement?—A. In a conversation that I had with Officer Gernea he told me that the department was buying rifles and shotguns. He knew, of course, that I did not sell those items. However, when he mentioned the subject I asked if I could have permission to figure on the order; but the order was never given out.

Q. Document 70, exhibit 15, is a letter to you from the business manager of the San Francisco Examiner dated July 24 asking you how they could handle some of the material you supplied to them. Will you explain that?—A. The San Francisco Printing Co. purchased equipment from us during the water-front strike to protect their main printing plant.

Q. What is the relationship between the San Francisco Printing Co. and the San Francisco Examiner?—A. They are the same thing.

I told Mr. Mayer, business manager of the San Francisco Printing Co. that if it was agreeable to him that after the strike I would like to discuss how the equipment should be stored and kept, in view of the possibility of its misuse. Later on I took back and credited the San Francisco Printing Co. with some of this equipment. They paid for the balance. I had anticipated doing business with the Hearst interests at the San Simeon Ranch and anticipated using this equipment at the ranch. However, I was never able to sell any equipment to the ranch.

Mr. SEWARD. We will adjourn.

(Whereupon at 12:30 noon the examination was adjourned to 9:30 a. m. of Feb. 13, 1937.)

EXAMINATION OF MR. JOSEPH M. ROUSH BY MR. RALPH T. SEWARD AND BERTRAM EDISES

In the matter of an investigation by the Subcommittee of the U. S. Senate Committee on Education and Labor, under Senate Resolution 266

ROOM 205, FEDERAL BLDG., LOS ANGELES, CALIF.,
February 13, 1937.

Pages 102 to 119, inclusive

The above-entitled matter came on for examination, pursuant to adjournment at 9:30 o'clock a. m.

Q. (By Mr. SEWARD.) I am marking as exhibit 16 a file of what purports to be your correspondence for August 1934. I am numbering them in chronological order in the lower left-hand corner, as usual. Document 36, a letter from Wright to Federal Laboratories, asks them to forward 10 copies of the Red Network. Was this book distributed to all Federal Laboratories agents?—A. A copy was sent to each Federal Laboratories agent and we were notified that we could purchase more at a lower price. During the convention held in September Mr. Wright and I received further information regarding the book.

Q. Did you give copies of it away or sell them?—A. No. We gave copies away.

Q. To prospective customers?—A. No; on the contrary, if the book was fully described to anyone it was to be given to it would, possibly, keep them from buying equipment rather than causing them to make an immediate purchase, due to the frank discussion in this book that "Red bating" vigilantes were not the correct way to stop the particular cause the book described.

Q. Document 39, exhibit 16, is a letter to you from Morrill dated August 16 in which he states that he is sending you tear gas permits for the Associated Terminals, Schirmer Stevedoring, Examiner Printing Co., and the American-Hawaiian Steamship Co. Do I understand that these were permits for material delivered in July, or were they permits for a fresh order of material delivered in August?—A. No; as previously stated, these corporations purchased equipment and their applications and permits had been approved at the time. The State bureau of investigation later forwarded the actual permits, which in turn were delivered to these corporations.

Q. Letter—Document 40, exhibit 16—dated August 17 states that Captain Hynes, of the Red Squad, had donated all of his material to the police department. Was this the Los Angeles Police Department? A. Yes.

Q. Was this the material which, as you have previously pointed out, was purchased for him by certain companies?—A. I believe that to be true—or purchased by companies in which he directed the use of said equipment.

Q. Mr. Wright, in letter 40, also refers to the Morrill deal in Alaska. To what did that refer?—A. That referred to a trip that Mr. Morrill was making to Alaska, and I discussed with him the checking while on his trip the possibility of us securing business there, and the authorities whom we might deal with. He, however, failed to do this and nothing came of the matter.

Q. I am marking as Exhibit 17 a file of what seems to be your correspondence for September 1934. I note that in exhibit 16 documents 15, 45, 53, 54, 55, and 56—and 65 a, b, c, and d; and in exhibit 17 documents 7 b and c, 8, and 9 all refer to a trip which you took east in August and September of 1934, accompanied by Donald Wright, George Cake. Sergeant McInerney, Officer Myron Gernea, and Mrs. McInerney. I wish you would explain how you happened to take that trip and how you happened to take Sergeant McInerney and Officer Gernea with you.—A. We were notified by the factory of a convention to be held in Pittsburgh in September and it was hoped by the company that a great deal of training work and discussion of equipment would take place at that convention. As previously stated, Officer Gernea and I were very friendly and we had many times discussed training work in general for the police departments and the correct use of equipment, not only in our particular line but radio and general information of value to any police officer. In 1933 I had visited a number of police departments in the east and in turn I thought that it would be a very fine thing to take Sergeant McInerney and Myron Gernea as my guests and allow them to not only study eastern methods but bring back that information to their own department; and that they could pass on to eastern departments how we operated on the west coast. When I broached the subject with them they did not feel that they would be allowed to go.

Q. (Mr. SEWARD interrupting.) When did you first discuss the question with them?—A. I cannot remember the exact date but I believe it was the middle of August.

Mr. ROUSH continues. I then wrote the factory I desired to bring these two men back with me. They replied in a very disinterested manner and stated that I was incurring considerable expense and as far as I could gather from the letter they thought I was doing a very foolish thing. However, I then contacted the chief and explained what I desired to do.

Q. (Mr. SEWARD interrupting.) Document 15 in exhibit 16 is the first document containing any reference to the trip which I have found. It is a letter to you from Mr. Barker in which he says he will be glad to welcome Sergeant McInerney and Myron Gernea. Do you know where a copy of your letter to the company, telling them that you contemplated bringing the police officer, is?—A. As far as I know, all correspondence regarding the trip was in the file and it should be there now.

Mr. ROUSH continues. I later received a letter which you have just mentioned stating that the company would welcome the men to the convention. The chief finally approved, after a discussion with him regarding the trip, and seemed to think the trip would be of great benefit to the department and men. I accordingly laid plans for the itinerary of the trip. Just prior to our leaving my competitor found out about the proposed trip.

Q. (Mr. SEWARD interrupting.) Referring to Mr. McCarty?—A. Yes; referring to Mr. McCarty, agent of the Lake Erie Co., who in turn laid the matter before the mayor and board of supervisors. However, the mayor and board of supervisors, upon being given the purpose of the trip, gave their full consent to the chief to allow Sergeant McInerney and Officer Gernea leave of absence.

Q. You told them your plans personally?—A. I told the chief my plans and I believe it was he who told the board and the mayor. However, the trip was finally approved.

Mr. SEWARD. Please continue.

The WITNESS. I purchased the tickets from the Southern Pacific Co.

Q. (Mr. SEWARD interrupting.) Document 45, exhibit 16, appears to be a receipt from the Southern Pacific Co. for those tickets.—A. That is correct.

Mr. SEWARD. Please continue.

The WITNESS. I received letters of introduction from the Southern Pacific Co., signed by Mr. McGinnis, introducing us to various agents of the company along the line. These letters were secured through Chief Quinn, who was personally acquainted with Mr. McGinnis, as I understand it.

Q. (Mr. SEWARD interrupting.) I believe these letters are marked 53, 54, 55, and 56 in exhibit 16.—A. That is correct. My copies are on onionskin. Sergeant McInerney had similar letters.

Q. The letter to the Pullman conductors, which should be contained in envelope 56, appears to be missing. Do you know what happened to that letter?—A. No; I do not. However, it was merely a letter requesting that they pass on any courtesy to us that was possible.

Mr. SEWARD. Please continue.

The WITNESS. I preceded Sergeant and Mrs. McInerney, Officer Gernea, and George Cake to Los Angeles, where the entire party left for Pittsburgh via New Orleans and Chicago. After the convention Mr. Young furnished us with a car and we then drove to Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Camden, N. J., and New York; and then returned to Pittsburgh where we entrained for Los Angeles. Mrs. McInerney accompanied the sergeant on the trip at their own expense, with the exception of the trip from Pittsburgh to New York, at which time I was advanced money to pay all expenses.

Q. (Mr. SEWARD interrupting.) What percentage of Sergeant McInerney's and Officer Gernea's expenses on the trip did you personally pay?—A. I cannot give you the exact percentage. However, I paid train fare, hotel bills, and for meals and incidental expenses; that is, any entertainment or extras as we stopped off in Chicago to visit the Century of Progress. The company furnished sufficient money in Pittsburgh so that I could see that the trip to these other cities was carried on in a first-class manner. Mr. Young was in New York at the time we visited there and entertained the group there one evening.

Q. (Mr. SEWARD interrupting.) Do I understand you paid the expenses to Pittsburgh and return, but the company paid the expenses from Pittsburgh to New York?—A. That is right.

Q. And to other eastern cities prior to your return to Pittsburgh?—A. That is correct They also paid most of the accommodations while we were in Pittsburgh.

Q. Did they reimburse you for any of your—for the money you paid for the trip from Los Angeles to Pittsburgh and return?—A. No. In the first part of my answer regarding the trip I mentioned that the company was lukewarm in its interest in having the men. However, they apparently were exceedingly interested after they found the men were competent and they in turn used them to the best of their advantage—by that I mean to discuss with other agents of Federal Laboratories attending the convention the use of the equipment as they had seen it in San Francisco.

Mr. SEWARD. In letter 9 in exhibit 17 you state that "several times during the trip I needed money and the company advanced me money over your assignment."

The WITNESS. That is correct. On my arrival in Chicago I was short of funds and wired for money. The factory advanced money not only for myself but money that I in turn advanced to Mr. Cake.

Q. And these advances, insofar as they applied to the trip prior to your arrival at Pittsburgh and on your return from Pittsburgh, were deducted from your commissions?—A. No, only part of these advances were deducted from my commissions. The money advanced me for the Camden-New York trip and return to Pittsburgh was not deducted from my commission, to my knowledge.

Q. Letter 20, exhibit 17, refers to purchase of grenades by the O. S. Stapley Co. Are you familiar with that sale?—A. Indirectly, as the order came in while we were away and was filled by Mr. Ballinger of the Metropolitan Warehouse. Later on discussion came up as to our being entitled to the commission and the company later charged the commission off of our schedule.

Q. Do you know whether the Stapley Co. used those grenades?—A. No; I do not. There was no State law in Arizona as to the sale to private corporations and I am not familiar with what happened to the equipment.

Mr. SEWARD. I am marking as exhibit 18 a file of what seems to be your correspondence for October 1934, chronologically arranged, in the usual manner.

Q. Document 2, copy of a letter from Mr. Plant of the American-Hawaiian Steamship Co. to Federal Laboratories states that when they purchased the equipment one of the inducements was that on filing an application "we would get a permit for the user of each of the gas clubs." To what is he referring there?—A. He is mentioning a misunderstanding regarding the issuance of a State permit. They apparently thought that an individual permit was given to each man and such of course was not the case.

Q. Had you suggested that an individual permit would be given to each mean?—A. Not to my knowledge, or recollection, as I had made the sale.

Q. Document 8, exhibit 18, says that a letter from you to Mr. Barker dated October 3, states that "Sergeant McInerney and Myron have contacted the Federal Reserve bank and I believe we will have an order from them in the near future." What did Sergeant McInerney and Officer Gernea do in connection with this order?—A. This relates to the contact made by McInerney and Gernea with all banks in the city of San Francisco regarding the cooperation and coordinating of the work between the two departments for general protection, and in turn it brought up the use of tear gas as protective equipment. Again names of both companies were given, as far as I know, as in my later contact with the Federal Reserve bank they mention my competitor's name as having called upon them. However, no sale ensued.

Q. Document 9, exhibit 18, refers to a gentleman referred to you by the Berkeley Police Department, who wished to discuss tear-gas equipment for a South American government. Did you sell material to representatives of any foreign government?—A. The only sale made to a foreign country was a sale to the Government of Sonora in lower California, and a bullet-proof vest sold to a police organization in Los Angeles which in turn, I believe, was sent to Mexico City. The party referred to in the letter just mentioned was a Mr. Warren Loos of Berkeley, Calif., who had witnessed my training of the Berkeley Police Department and felt that I could secure business from Bolivia. Through him I contacted the vice counsul in San Francisco and gave a demonstration to him. They were very much interested but I was informed by them that there was a Federal Laboraties agent in Bolivia and that they in turn would buy there, so that it was merely time and money wasted on my part.

Q. Documents 17 and 25, exhibit 18, are letters which refer to the break-up of your partnership with Donald Wright. Would you state briefly when Mr. Wright ceased to be an agent for Federal Laboratories and why you parted company with him?—A. His license was revoked at my request, I believe in November or December 1934. This automatically stopped his selling of any equipment.

We broke up our arrangement due to intimation on the part of Mr. George F. Cake that Mr. Wright was trying to undermine my standing with the company and in some manner secured the business from me. As Mr. Cake had been a so-called friend of mine for many years I believed him and broke up our partnership. The so-called disloyalty of Donald Wright to me was later disproved. However, the harm had been done by that time.

Q. Document 19, exhibit 18, refers to the visit to Mr. Wright of Mr. Norman Haig of General Motors. Did you make any sales to General Motors?—A. This arrangement was not for us to sell to General Motors but for us to sell armored cars on General Motors chassis. I understand the working agreement that Federal Laboratories had with General Motors was broken up.

Q. Document 43, a letter by Mr. Wright to Mr. Rau discussing the loan of a riot gun to Captain Hynes of the Los Angeles "red squad" during the waterfront strike—are you familiar with such a fact, that such a loan was actually made?—A. No, but I imagine that due to shortage of equipment it was necessary for Donald Wright to loan his display gun.

Q. I am marking as exhibit 19 what appears to be a file of your correspondence for November 1934. Document 29 of this exhibit refers to the Los Angeles Railway Co. strike which at that time was expected, and states that you were introduced to the man in charge of the protection of the company's property. Who was that man?—A. I do not recall his name. As far as I know he holds a permanent position in the street railway company.

Q. He is not connected with a private detective agency?—A. I do not know.

Q. Were there any private detective agencies hired?—A. I understand that one or more detective agencies were hired by the street railway company to furnish protection and to follow the strike through.

Q. Do you know what agency those were?—A. As I remember it was the Nick Harris Agency.

Q. Did you sell any equipment to the Los Angeles Railway Co. during the strike?—A. We did.

Q. Did you sell any to the Los Angeles Police Department or to the Los Angeles sheriff during this strike?—A. As I remember there was some difficulty regarding the purchasing of equipment by the Los Angeles Police Department and the streetcar company furnished equipment at that time.

Q. The streetcar company furnished equipment to the police department?—A. To my recollection—I am not sure.

Q. Do you have invoices as to this equipment in your file?—A. There should be invoices in the file covering all sales made at this time. Mr. Cake handled this entire matter.

Q. Mr. Cake says in this letter, document 29, exhibit 19, that he went to the sheriff's office and they agreed to approve any permits that we might need, and were very much pleased with the idea of a railway company buying their own equipment. Do you know anything more about the attitude of the sheriff's office than Mr. Cake tells you in this letter?—A. I believe that statement refers to the fact that it was almost impossible to secure funds to buy this equipment, and Mr. Cake meant by this statement that this would allow equipment to be purchased.

Q. Do you know whether the sheriff agreed to approve any permits that Mr. Cake might need regardless of the customer?—A. I am positive that this is not so, as the sheriff's office was very strict.

Q. This statement then, you believe to refer only to permits for the Los Angeles Railway Co.?—A. I would say so.

Q. Mr. Cake also refers to a conversation with Police Davis of the Los Angeles Police Department in which Mr. Davis promised to approve the permits and said that he would tell Captain Hynes to confer with the Los Angeles Railway and make recommendations that would help your cause. Do you know anything further about what Chief Davis said?—A. No, I do not, but from my acquaintance with Chief Davis and the fact that it was impossible for the Los Angeles department to secure adequate funds for equipment, it became necessary to accept equipment furnished from outside sources. The chief was bitterly opposed to this, has been at all times, to my knowledge, bitterly opposed to this method of having to secure equipment.

Q. But dispite his opposition, in times of emergency he had to go along?—A. In times of emergency when funds were not available he accepted outside help.

Q. Will you be able in going through your invoices to refer to specific deliveries to the Los Angeles Police Department which were paid for by outside companies?—A. As Mr. Cake handled the details I can only point to invoices made out to companies, and in turn state that I believe those were the correct invoices.

Q. Document 51, exhibit 19, a letter from you to Mr. Cake dated November 22 states that you are glad that Captain Hynes is cooperating with you. To what cooperation do you refer?—A. I refer apparently to the help he gave Mr. Cake in securing business and by that the approving of permits and the recommendation of equipment.

Q. Telegram 61, exhibit 19, states that you are called to Los Angeles on account of the strike situation. Did you come to Los Angeles during the streetcar strike?—A. I came down to contact Chief Davis so that I could explain to him our equipment and our recommendations for using same. I later returned to San Francisco.

Q. Did you negotiate any sales of equipment while in Los Angeles?—A. I believe that my discussion with Chief Davis helped to put over the idea of using our equipment.

Q. Did you discuss any sales to the Los Angeles Police Department which were to be paid for by Los Angeles Railway Co.?—A. No, I believe my discussion centered around the use our equipment had been put to in other strikes and the necessity of the use of tear gas over and above ordinary police methods, in order to avoid injury to—not only to people engaged in the labor dispute but police officers and innocent bystanders.

Mr. SEWARD. I am marking as exhibit 20 a file of correspondence for the month of December 1934, numbered in the usual manner.

Q. Letter 8 from you to Jimmie Cake, dated December 5, requests that he send in a report on the El Centro deal. Are you familiar with that transaction?—A. I cannot recall any particular transaction other than there was an account that Mr. Cake was going to try to straighten out with the corporation in that area and also a radio deal that was impending. I cannot recall which this particular paragraph refers to.

Mr. SEWARD. I am removing from the file a document which has been numbered 10 and which seems to be a personal letter from you to your wife, having no connection with this inquiry. That number is therefore vacant in exhibit 20.

Q. The last page of letter 14, exhibit 20, from yourself to Mr. Barker dated December 6 states that "Jimmie Cake has handled one large riot himself." Do you know what incident that referred to?—A. As I recall Mr. Cake was in Imperial Valley during a labor dispute and he was asked to use the equipment due to lack of knowledge by the man in that area. This, as I recall it, was Mr. Cake's report to me on the matter. I have no way of verifying same.

Q. The second page of letter 20 in exhibit 20 from Mr. Folger Smith to yourself dated December 10 contains the paragraph "in regard to communistic propaganda concerning Federal Laboratories sales to Bolivia and Paraguay", Mr. Smith has apparently written in ink across this paragraph "please keep this out of sight and out of any files that might be seen." Do you know why Mr. Smith should desire that that paragraph be kept confidential?—A. During your previous questioning of me I stated that the company recommended the removal of any correspondence from the file that might cause criticism against the company. However, my files were open at all times and I did not feel there was any reason for destroying this particular letter to me.

Q. Do you know why Mr. Smith should feel that that paragraph would cause criticism?—A. Mr. Smith, as assistant to Mr. Barker, was probably instructed to be very careful in making any statements regarding other countries due to the Nye investigation.

Q. Letter 22 in exhibit 20, apparently a letter from Mr. Cake to yourself, says "got a good tip through Blaney Mathews on a possible order". Who was Blaney Mathews?—A. Mr. Mathews was at that time chief investigator for the district attorney's office for Los Angeles County.

Q. Did he customarily give you tips on prospective customers?—A. He was very friendly but I do not recall any particular tips or leads.

Q. You are not familiar with this particular incident which Mr. Cake refers to?—A. I do not recall that particular incident.

Q. Document 45, exhibit 20, a telegram from yourself to Mr. Barker refers to an impending strike of railroads at San Francisco. Did this strike materialize?—A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. Did the situation result in any orders?—A. No.

Mr. SEWARD. We will adjourn.

(Whereupon at 11 a. m. the examination was adjourned until 11:30 a. m. of Feb. 15, 1937.)

EXAMINATION OF JOSEPH M. ROUSH BY RALPH T. SEWARD AND BERTRAM EDISES

In the matter of an investigation by the Subcommittee of the United States Senate Committee on Education and Labor, under Senate Resolution 266

ROOM 205, FEDERAL BUILDING,
LOS ANGELES, CALIF., *February 15, 1937.*

Pages 120 to 129, inclusive

The above-entitled matter came on for examination, pursuant to adjournment, at 11:30 a. m.

Q. (By Mr. SEWARD.) I am marking as exhibit 21, Mr. Roush, what appears to be a file of your correspondence for January 1935. This letter is from Mr. Barker to yourself and refers to criticism of the gas delivered by Federal Laboratories in California before permits were secured. To what transactions does that refer?—A. I believe that refers to deliveries made in northern or southern California and the criticism came up in a round about way through my competitor. However, there was no basis for this criticism.

Q. Then the deliveries were not made before permits were issued?—A. With the exceptions previously mentioned, when authority had been granted to us to deliver equipment.

Q. As in the case of the American-Hawaiian Steamship Co., etc.?—A. Right.

Q. Document 4, exhibit 21, from Cake to yourself, dated January 8, refers to what seems to be a system of gun running into Mexico. Were Federal Laboratories products involved in this gun running?—A. Only to the extent that we were contacted by a man who represented himself as a law-enforcement officer of San Bernardino County and desired to buy equipment. As we had just sold that particular office equipment we checked up and found that the man was trying to obtain machine guns and tear gas from us; and after notifying the Los Angeles Police Department and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the man was apprehended. At the same time there were a number of newspaper notices regarding the running of guns and equipment into Mexico. Due to the State laws in adjoining States it was brought out from correspondence found on the man apprehended that he was able to have equipment shipped to nearby States and he apparently planned to bring it into California and then transport it to Mexico. The entire subject was dropped after a short hearing with the man. I believe that he spent 60 or 90 days in jail but that was all.

Q. What was his name?—A. I cannot recall. It could be ascertained by communicating with Detective Tash, of the Los Angeles Police Department, Bureau of Detectives, who handled the case along with the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Los Angeles office.

Q. On the second page in letter 4, exhibit 21, there is a reference to M. C. Ivors & Associates. To whom does that refer?—A. That refers to a corporation to whom I owed money.

Q. Anything to do with the sale of Federal Laboratories products?—A. No.

Q. In letter 38, exhibit 21, you refer on the last page to an appointment with Chief Bodell, of the police force of Boulder City. Is that the Mr. Bodell, of the Bodell Detective Agency?—A. I believe that this man, from an article which appeared in the Literary Digest, is a brother of the Bodell mentioned herein. This Bodell mentioned in the letter is a friend of Lieutenant Rich, and head of the protective department of Boulder City. Lieutenant Rich desired that I get in touch with him regarding the selling of equipment. However, this contact was never made.

Q. I mark as "Exhibit 22" a file of what seems to be your correspondence for February 1935. I note that document 2 in this file is a report from Jimmie Cake to yourself and refers to a Larry Hossack. Who is this?—A. He is a captain in the sheriff's office, Los Angeles County, in charge of personnel.

Q. He also refers to some organization with the initials "N. S. G. W." and suggests that you join it. What organization was that?—A. This is a California organization of persons born in California, the Native Sons of the Golden West.

Q. Did you procure any orders through membership in this organization?—A. I never joined, and I do not believe you could secure business through this organization.

Q. Letter 20 in exhibit 22 from Jimmie Cake to yourself, dated February 13, refers to sales to the Police Department of Brawley and to the sheriff of El Centro. Are you acquainted with those transactions?—A. No. However, we will find invoices for equipment sold in the file.

Q. You don't know by whom they were paid for?—A. They were sales direct to the departments, and as I remember there were sales made to corporations. However, sales made to departments, I am positive, were paid through the usual channels.

Q. By the usual channels you mean?—A. By the city or county that purchased the equipment.

Q. I mark as "Exhibit 23" what appears to be a file of your correspondence for March 1935. Letter 29 in this file is a report from Cake to yourself dated March 18 and refers to discussions had with a Mr. Fish. Who is Mr. Fish?—A. I do not recall his name at the present time.

Q. Is he the Mr. Fish who was an official of the Merchants and Manufacturers Association of Los Angeles?—A. It may have been, as we did contact the Merchants and Manufacturers Association.

Q. Document 32, exhibit 23, a letter and invoices, refers to sales with the San Francisco Printing Co. Are those the sales to the examiner which you previously discussed?—A. Yes.

Q. In your letter to Mr. Barker dated March 20, document 35, you state that all the law enforcement groups and merchants and manufacturers associations are cooperating 100 percent. What were the relations between the law-enforcement groups and the merchants and manufacturers associations, as you observed them?—A. I would say that the connection between the two, until trouble arose in the community, was that of indifference; but upon any apparent—but upon any trouble arising it then became apparent to the manufacturers group that they must cooperate with law-enforcement officers. I believe this paragraph refers specifically to the paragraph of Mr. Cake's letter from Los Angeles.

Q. Can you recall from your experience, any manufacturers associations, chambers of commerce, or other employers' associations that were particularly active in the purchase of your products, or in getting law-enforcement agencies to purchase them?—A. I would say, generally, that after the labor trouble throughout the state in the middle part of 1934, all groups aided law enforcement departments to obtain adequate equipment; as, I believe, they realized that it was not the right of the citizen to form vigilante committees or in any way try to displace proper law-enforcement authority.

Q. I find that documents numbered 36 in exhibit 23 are actually correspondence in February 1935. To avoid confusion I will take them from exhibit 23, leaving the number 36 blank therein, and include them in exhibit 22 at the end of the exhibit as documents 52 and 53.

Letter 52, in exhibit 22 is a letter from Cake to yourself dated February 14, enclosing an order for a Thompson submachine gun, apparently sold to Sheriff Ware, of Imperial County. Are you acquainted with that sale?—A. No; just a routine knowledge that the sale was made.

Q. Document 53, in exhibit 22 is a letter from Cake to yourself dated February 20, 1935, in which he says he is enclosing copies of orders as per a phone conversation with you and then continues to say: "The orders I took from private companies were on goods delivered to police departments, the same way as we handled the Los Angeles Railway busines. The police department receives and uses the equipment but the bills are sent to parties appearing on the orders. I have a good chance to put over one more Tommie gun in El Centro. It will be paid for by the fruit packers and given to the highway patrol officer, Capt. Frank Oswalt." Are you acquainted with the transactions to which he refers?—A. These are transactions, I believe, that we have previously discussed as to knowledge and I do have invoices of equipment delivered in that district and separate invoices as to equipment sold to private corporations and apparently delivered to police departments. The machine-gun sale referred to, I believe, was never consumated due to the law regarding sale of such articles.

Q. Do you know yourself whether the goods which were billed to the private companies were actually delivered to the police department?—A. I have no knowledge other than Mr. Cake's word for same, or receipts in our files.

Q. Did you consider it probable that from the ordinary practice in your business at that time, that these goods sold to private companies were delivered to the police department?—A. In the ordinary run, yes, Of course, I have no true knowledge of these particular cases.

Q. Document 37, a letter from yourself to Mr. T. A. O'Leary refers to the California Packing Corporation as a potential purchaser. Do you know whether you made sales to them?—A. No, I contacted the California Packing Corporation regarding a sale of chloropicrin gas to be used by them for their pineapple planta-

tions in the islands as an insecticide. I also discussed with them the sale of equipment. However, I was informed they had already purchased equipment.

Q. I mark as exhibit 24 a file of your correspondence for April 1935. Letter 4 from Roush to Cake dated April 5 refers to the Garin matter. Does this refer to a customer?—A. Yes; this refers to a customer in Imperial County that Mr. Cake sold tear-gas equipment to. The equipment presumably to be delivered to the police department in that area. They, however, had not paid the bill even at the time of my severance of my connection with Federal Laboratories.

Q. What is the name of the company?—A. I believe it is the H. P. Garin Produce Packing Corporation in El Centro.

Q. Document 5, exhibit 24, a copy of a letter from Cake to Mr. Rau, reads as follows in its first paragraph:

"Enclosed please find small order delivered to Marine Service Bureau, San Pedro, California. I should have said delivered to the Los Angeles Police Department but charged to the Marine Service Bureau. I have delivered this equipment myself to the police department."

Are you acquainted with that transaction?—A. Only through a copy of the invoice that we have, and believe that the equipment was delivered—probably to Captian Hynes, but paid for by the Marine Service Bureau.

Q. The Marine Service Bureau is the organization of shipping companies in San Pedro?—A. I am not familiar with the organization at all.

Q. Which has recently changed its name to the Water-front Employers Association.—A. I am not familiar with the organization or the fact that they had changed their name at all.

Q. Document 38, exhibit 24, consists of what seems to be a form letter with various forms to be sent to different types of plants. Can you explain it?—A. I do not recall having seen this in my file. However, I do note the name of an agent of Federal Laboratories mentioned in the document and am familiar with the fact that he had sold equipment to corporations in and around Pennsylvania.

Q. Who is that agent?—A. That agent is Capt. Alden Baum. I knew him as A. H. Baum and not as a captain.

Q. Then you do not know to whom such a letter was sent or how this document got into your files?—A. No; I do not. Subsequent correspondence may bring that out. There is a possibility that Mr. Cake requested information pertaining to the sale of equipment to plants, as I know he contacted several corporations in southern California.

Q. What corporations?—A. As I remember they were either the Goodyear or the Firestone tire plants.

Q. Were sales made?—A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. Letter 52, exhibit 24, from Cake to yourself, dated April 23, refers to a Luke Lane, who told Jimmie Cake to be on hand as the lumber strike was about to break. Who was Luke Lane?—A. He was a lieutenant in the Los Angeles Police Department and acted as assistant to Captain Hynes, previously mentioned.

Q. Do you know whether the lumber strike resulted in sales?—A. I do not believe so.

Q. Document 66, exhibit 24, refers to Mr. Frank La Voy, special agent for the Southern Pacific Lines. Do you know Mr. La Voy?—A. I met a number of men in the employ of the Southern Pacific Corporation but cannot recall ever having met this man. I did know Mr. Dan O'Connell, chief special agent, Southern Pacific Lines, located in San Francisco.

Q. You are not acquainted with the nature of La Voy's work as special agent?—A. No; other than that I presume he was in charge of protection in that particular district.

Q. As Mr. O'Connell was in California?—A. Yes.

Mr. SEWARD. We will adjourn.

(Whereupon at 1 p. m. the examination was adjourned until 1:30 p. m. of Feb. 16, 1937.)

EXAMINATION OF JOSEPH M. ROUSH BY RALPH T. SEWARD AND BERTRAM EDISES

In the matter of an investigation by the subcommittee of the United States Senate Committee on Education and Labor, under Senate Resolution 266

ROOM 205, FEDERAL BUILDING,
Los Angeles, Calif., February 16, 1937.

Pages 130 to 140, inclusive

The above-entitled matter came on for examination, pursuant to adjournment, at 1:30 p. m.

Mr. SEWARD. I am marking as exhibit 25 a file of what appears to be your correspondence for May 1935. The documents are numbered in chronological order, in the usual manner.

Q. Document 15, exhibit 25, refers to further sales by Mr. Cake to the El Centro Police Department. Are you acquainted with those sales?—A. No, I am not, other than records we might have.

Q. You don't know whether the Standard Oil Co. paid for them?—A. I do not recall the exact circumstances.

Q. Documents 64 and 78, exhibit 25, refer to the Eureka lumber strike. Did you make sales during that strike?—A. Yes, to the police department, sheriff's office, and private corporations.

Q. Do you recall what private corporations you sold to?—A. We have a list of the names. However, the individual corporations receiving equipment were the Holmes-Eureka Lumber Co., Hammond Lumber Co., Pacific Lumber Co., Dolbeer & Carson Lumber Co., and Eureka Stevedoring Co. This equipment was all paid for, as I remember, by these corporations.

Q. That is, the corporations both paid for and took delivery of the equipment?—A. That is correct, with the exception of Eureka Stevedoring Co., which paid for the equipment delivered to the California Highway Patrol.

Q. Did the Redwood Lumber Association pay for any equipment?—A. I believe the Redwood Lumber Association owns the Eureka Stevedoring Co. I believe there is some connection between the two.

Q. In any case you are clear that the Eureka Stevedoring Co. paid for the goods delivered to the California Highway Patrol?—A. Yes.

Q. Do you know how much material you delivered to the patrol?—A. We have invoices for this equipment in the records. This equipment was given to the California Highway Patrol at my request rather than the private companies stocking large quantities of equipment which would later be useless to them, since they would not have sufficient knowledge of how to use the equipment.

Q. Do you know if this equipment was used in the lumber strike?—A. I believe that the only company using tear gas was the Dolbeer & Carson Co., when a riot occurred in or near their plant. The police department did use equipment purchased and paid for by the police department.

Q. Did the highway patrol use its equipment, purchased for it by the Eureka-Stevedoring Co.?—A. The California Highway Patrol did not use equipment, to my knowledge, as they were able to maintain order without resorting to this equipment.

Q. You state in document 64, exhibit 25, that you sold the idea to the Redwood Lumbermens Association of not only equipping their mills but also of supplying an adequate amount of equipment to the local law-enforcement groups, including the California Highway Patrol. Do you know whether the Lumbermens Association purchased equipment for any other law-enforcement groups than the highway patrol?—A. No; I believe not. In my early contacts with the police and sheriff's office there was a question—the question arose as to their ability to raise funds to purchase equipment. However, I am positive that when they did buy they paid for it from the city and county funds.

Q. In document 67, exhibit 25, a letter from yourself to Mr. Barker referring to the subject of letterhead, you state that you have an extensive mailing list. Do you know whether you still have that mailing list?—A. I believe so—it consisted of lists of chiefs of police, sheriffs, and county officials, that I obtained either from the counties themselves or from advertising booklets put out for instance, the yearbook of of the California Highway Patrol which lists all police officers.

Q. Did it include the names of private corporations?—A. No; although I had a few names of corporations that I wrote to during the year of 1935; namely, oil

companies holding properties in and around San Francisco. I believe this list is in my file.

Q. Do you know where that list is?—A. I believe—yes, I have the list [Mr. Roush shows the list to Mr. Seward]. I also hand you a list of shipping companies which was taken, as I remember, from the list of shipping companies as issued by the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce.

Q. Do you have the company mailing list which you mentioned?—A. No; I do not, because there was no certain or fixed list that I used. In other words, specific type of equipment went to different officers.

Mr. SEWARD. We will arrange these lists in an appropriate file when we have concluded examining your correspondence.

Q. Document 85, exhibit 25, appears to refer to the letter which was included in exhibit 24 as document 38 and which you stated you did not remember how it got into your files. Is that correct and does this letter refresh your recollection?—A. Only to the point that it must have indicated that such a form was sent to me but I still do not recall the paper.

Q. I note that Mr. Barker has written on the bottom of document 85 "this report is personal and confidential." Do you know why Mr. Barker should have considered that report so confidential?—A. I gather from reading the letter that it gave information regarding trouble in the East and the straightening up of the trouble by Mr. Young. Apparently Mr. Barker did not wish this information to be broadcasted.

Q. Did the company habitually desire you to maintain secrecy as to the activities of the company in strike situations?—A. Yes; that would be my interpretation of remarks made to me by company officials.

Q. When were the remarks made and by whom?—A. During my visits to the factory—either during conventions or at the office of the company and by, I would say, the entire staff.

Q. Including Mr. Young?—A. Mr. Young, Mr. Barker, and other members of the organization.

Q. What did these different individuals say to you, according to best recollection?—A. I refer again to the Nye investigation, after which Mr. Young and the balance of his staff tried to keep confidential any help they might give to any corporations during strike situations.

Q. What activities did they particularly desire to be kept secret, insofar as they specified?—A. All activities with the exception of bank sales. They were somewhat critical of my sending out several form letters to various law-enforcement agencies—copies of these form letters are in my files—as they might be misinterpreted.

Q. Do you know whether the company made any practice of destroying any of its own records, or whether the company ever did destroy any of its own records?—A. I believe that, after the Nye investigation, it was to be the rule of the company to destroy any information that might be misinterpreted, if confiscated.

Q. Do you merely know of that as a policy or do you know of specific records which were destroyed?—A. I know of no specific records that were destroyed but merely as a statement by company officials.

Mr. SEWARD. I am marking as exhibit 26 a file of what appears to be your correspondence for June 1935.

Q. Document 3 in this exhibit refers to difficulties you had in the sale of sickening gas. Did you have difficulties in the sale of this product throughout your period of service with Federal Laboratories?—A. In my estimation it would have been a very poor policy for me to have sold sickening gas to the average law-enforcement group, due to the fact that careful training must be given; that the officers using it must be equipped with gas masks and be so competent in their knowledge of gas that they would not use it at the wrong time, thereby gassing innocent bystanders, or communities. I recommended the use of sickening gas to major departments that would have adequate money and training. My records show that a very small amount of this gas was sold, over the entire State.

Q. Did you sell any sickening gas to private companies?—A. Not to my knowledge, at any time.

Q. Document 29, exhibit 26, refers to discussions you had with Thomas Ryan, Third, regarding sales to China and Mexico. Would you describe in some detail the efforts of Federal Laboratories to sell in Mexico at this time, insofar as you can recall?—A. After my contact with Mr. Ryan and correspondence with the factory regarding proposed sale of equipment to Mexico, I was notified by the president, Mr. Young, that they were not satisfied with our agent in Mexico and

that they would allow me to sell there. Any arrangements that I might make with Mr. Ryan as to the splitting of my commission with him would be up to me. Mr. Ryan made a trip into Mexico during this period of time and it was thought that with considerable work we might develop a good sale in Mexico. Mr. Barker, vice president of the company, was against my going into any such arrangements. I believe purely from personal motives rather than from business judgment. Mr. Ryan, of course, was enthusiastic as he had lived in Mexico City and the plan, before my severance of my connection with the company, was that we would open an office in Mexico City providing proper arrangements could be made—that is, full approval of the Mexican Government and the United States Government.

Q. To whom did you plan to sell in Mexico?—A. My first thought, of course, was to sell to police departments as that had been my business in California. However, it was pointed out to me by Mr. Ryan that the Mexican Government was the police department and that we would, therefore, be selling not only to the police departments but to the army as well. It therefore meant that we would sell a full line of equipment to them. Further than that, Mr. Ryan having connection with an airplane company, he felt he would be able to sell them airplanes. I in turn made overtures to the Radio Corporation of America with the idea of representing them in the sale of radio transmitters and receiving equipment.

Q. Did you contemplate selling to any private purchasers in Mexico?—A. Mr. Ryan felt that private corporations could and would buy in Mexico. He specifically mentioned the sale of machine guns to operators of mines to guard their funds and ore.

Q. Did you make any sales in Mexico?—A. Not from this connection. During the convention of 1934, as I remember, an order came in from the Governor of Sonora, Lower California, for a small order of equipment. Added to that was a personal sale made to General Aguilar, Minister to Japan, Mexican Legation, Tokio; and an indirect sale of an armored vest through the Los Angeles Police Revolver Club.

Q. Did Mr. Cake have any relationship to these Mexico deals?—A. In my discussion with Mr. Cake relative to the sale of equipment to Mexico he mentioned a Mr. Adams whom he said probably had better connections in Mexico than Mr. Ryan. A letter from Mr. Cake to myself is in the file, which you can refer to.

Q. Who was Mr. Adams?—A. I don't know. He was a man who apparently Mr. Cake, until arrangements were made, did not want me to meet.

Q. Who was Mr. Ryan?—A. Mr. Ryan was the grandson, as I understand it, of Thomas Fortune Ryan, who owned among his many interests the Auto-Ordnance Corporation.

Q. Had Mr. Ryan, Third, had any prior connection with Federal Laboratories?—A. Not to my knowledge, and it was upon my recommendation that he met with Mr. Young in the east on a trip that he made during our discussion of the Mexico proposition.

Q. Document 66, exhibit 26, refers again to the Eureka lumber strike and discusses the activities of Colonel Sanborn therein attempting to organize the citizens of Eureka into emergency units.

Do you know anything further concerning Colonel Sanborn's activities?—A. No, I believe I related the full extent of his activities.

Q. You don't know what he was able to do in Eureka?—A. He made a connection with the Hammond Lumber Co. and took charge of their protection for them, and of course continued his work among the citizens.

Mr. SEWARD. I am marking as exhibit 27 a file of what appears to be your correspondence for July 1935.

Q. Letter 38 in this file refers to a convention in Atlantic City, apparently attended by Chief Quinn and at least another officer from San Francsico. Do you know whether Federal Laboratories paid any portion of the expenses of any police officer invited to this convention?—A. Not as far as I know, from California.

Q. Do you know whether Federal Laboratories paid any portion of the expenses of any police officer invited to this convention, in regard to any other State?—A. No.

Mr. SEWARD. I am marking as exhibit 28 a file of what appears to be your correspondence for August and September 1935.

Q. Document 38 in this file refers to the action of Chief Larry at Santa Rosa—referring to the tarring and feathering of Communists whom the vigilantes had

driven out of the house by using tear gas. Do you recall that incident?—A. I recall only that it happened but not the details without refreshing my memory.

Q. Do you know whether the tear gas used was a product of Federal Laboratories?—A. I do not believe that it was although I cannot say for certain.

Q. Do you know whether on any occasion Federal Laboratories products came into the possession of vigilante groups?—A. No, not to my knowledge—otherwise I would have taken proper steps to see that it would be taken away from them.

Q. Do you know whether Lake Erie products ever came into the possession of vigilante groups?—A. Not to my knowledge. However, if vigilante groups had possession of tear gas, the tear gas had to be either the products of Federal Laboratories or Lake Erie Chemical Co., or some other company manufacturing tear gas. I am inclined to believe that it would be, and was possible, for anyone to get tear gas equipment from adjoining States if they so desired by merely having it shipped to a point across the border.

Q. Do you know anything further about the organization or identity of the Santa Rosa Vigilantes?—A. No, although notices appeared in the paper from time to time as to the trial, etc.

Mr. SEWARD. We will adjourn.

(Whereupon at 3 p. m. the examination was adjourned until 1 p. m. of Feb. 18, 1937.)

EXAMINATION OF JOSEPH M. ROUSH BY RALPH T. SEWARD AND BERTRAM EDISES

In the matter of an investigation by the subcommittee of the United States Senate Committee on Education and Labor, under Senate Resolution 266

ROOM 205, FEDERAL BUILDING, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.,
February 18, 1937.

Pages 141 to 164

The above-entitled matter came on for examination, pursuant to adjournment, at 1 p. m.

Mr. SEWARD. I understand, Mr. Roush, that you now offer for my inspection a number of files containing invoices and correspondence relating to specific sales of Federal Laboratories' material, during the period in which you represented that company. How are these documents arranged?

The WITNESS. They are arranged by counties; that is, under Alameda County would be filed any correspondence or invoices relating to the sheriff, police department, and any private corporation or individual. These, in turn, are arranged in alphabetical order. The invoices themselves are arranged in chronological order. Added to the files of counties are file of miscellaneous invoices, files on correspondence and record of sales to the State of California, and three files relating to sales and correspondence with the United States Government. I also have a number of files relating to particular subjects which I will offer for your inspection.

Mr. SEWARD. We will take first the files of invoices. I will ask you, Mr. Roush, to hand me the county files, one by one, and to point out to me in those files the documents which relate to any sales of Federal Laboratories' material to private corporations; or any sales in which the products were delivered to law-enforcement agencies, but were paid for by private corporations. I wish you would indicate also whether you have accurate knowledge of the circumstances concerning these sales, or whether your knowledge is based upon hearsay from Wright, Cake, or any other individual. Do I make myself clear?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Mr. SEWARD. I will number each county file as a separate exhibit and will give numbers in that exhibit to the documents which you indicate have reference to the types of sales referred to. The other documents I will include in the file but will not number.

Mr. ROUSH. I hand you the Alameda County file, which contains the various records as previously stated. There is nothing in this file, to my knowledge, that had to do with sale of equipment to private corporations.

Mr. SEWARD. I will mark this file "Exhibit 29, Alameda County."

Q. Does this file contain all documents now in your files relating to sales in Alameda County?—A. Yes; with the exception of shipping orders which are contained in other files which have no direct bearing on this.

Q. Do you know whether there are records in this file of all products delivered to customers in Alameda County?—A. To the best of my knowledge; yes.

Q. You state that Federal Laboratories sold to no private corporations in Alameda County?—A. That is correct.

Q. It should be understood that in my questions I am referring throughout to the period from September 1933 to September 1935 during which you represented Federal Laboratories.—A. Yes; I understand that.

Q. Do you know whether any material delivered to law-enforcement agencies in Alameda County were paid for by private corporations?—A. No; none of our equipment, to the best of my knowledge, was paid for by individuals or private corporations.

Q. Do you know of any deliveries of any munitions to police departments which were paid for by private corporations?—A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. Were any of these sales in Alameda County made during strike situations?—A. Yes; during the labor disputes that took place in 1934.

Q. How were these sales paid for?—A. They were all paid by the city or county purchasing same.

Q. In cash or by check?—A. To the best of my knowledge, by check. I have no way of ascertaining, as payments were made direct to Federal Laboratories. However, the usual procedure was by check.

Q. If payment was made to Federal Laboratories, how do you know whether private corporations made the payments?—A. From discussions with the people purchasing them themselves it could be very easily ascertained.

Q. Were any of these payments made to you personally or through you personally?—A. There were payments—not in Alameda but in other counties—that I will mention as we go through the files relating to them.

Mr. SEWARD. I notice in this file documents of a number of sorts. I think we should make clear what these different documents are and what system Federal Laboratories kept of recording its sales. I have here, and am numbering "1", a purchase contract dated June 30, 1934. Was such a contract entered into prior to deliveries of all goods?

The WITNESS. No; this contract was a particular form on which machine-gun orders were written.

Q. Were all orders of machine guns arranged for through the signature of such a contract?—A. No; very few orders were written on this particular form, and the company allowed us to write orders on the regular sales book as furnished by them for ourselves.

Q. I wish you would begin at the beginning and state exactly what records you and the company kept in negotiating sale and delivery of the products of Federal Laboratories.—A. Upon receiving an order from a law-enforcement group or corporation an order was written up in an order book.

Mr. SEWARD (interrupting). Do you have such an order book?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Q. Were all of your orders recorded in such order books?—A. To a great degree, with the exception of rush orders, which during the early stages of our selling might have been either phoned in or wired in.

Q. Do you have all of the order books which you used?—A. To the best of my knowledge, I have all the order books that were used.

Q. Do those order books now contain the records of all of the orders which you wrote in them?—A. No; I could not be sure of that.

Q. What might have happened to them?—A. They might have been lost or discarded by Mr. Cake or Mr. Wright over a period of time.

Mr. SEWARD. I will go through these books at a later time and possibly mark them as exhibits. For the present I will remove blank sample sheets from one of them which I will include in exhibit no. 29 as documents 2, 2a, and 2c, respectively. I understand that you sent in to the company the original of these order contracts, which would be the white copy marked "2."

The WITNESS. Right.

Q. What happened to the pink and yellow sheets marked "2b" and "2c", respectively?—A. In many orders I would take the tissue paper (2a) sheet—it would remain in the book; 2b and 2c would be kept in the office, one of which could be discarded. In sales made by Mr. Cake he forwarded copy no. 2 (the white sheet) to the factory and copy 2c to me. Copy number 2b he kept himself. In sales by Mr. Wright a similar system was used, with the exception of the special orders previously mentioned in your questioning.

Q. Do you know what the company did with the white order contract sheets which you sent in to them?—A. No; I do not.

Q. You do not know whether they are still in the company's files?—A. No; I do not.

Q. What was the next stage after the filling out of one of these order contracts?—A. It was forwarded to the company. They, in turn, made a shipping memorandum similar to the one which you hold up for my inspection.

Mr. SEWARD. I mark the document referred to by Mr. Roush "No. 3." It is a shipping order dated July 2, 1934, to the city of Alameda Police Department.

Q. What was done with that shipping order?—A. We filed that order and have in our files, I believe, a full number of all shipping memorandums sent us.

Q. Are those shipping orders in the county files which you are in the process of handing me?—A. Some are. Others are filed separately.

Mr. SEWARD. Continue please.

Mr. ROUSH. The company then made an invoice, sending it to the customer, and a copy, which was sent to me with a notation on the back giving the amount of the sale and the commission which I should receive. In the case of Mr. Cake an additional copy was sent him and on my copy merely the underwriting commission which I received from the sale which he made.

Mr. SEWARD. I am showing you, Mr. Roush, a document entitled "invoice", dated July 7, 1934, with the invoice number "21845." Is this a copy of such an invoice? It refers, apparently, to a sale to the city of Alameda, Calif.—A. Yes; of the invoice that was used most of the time by Federal Laboratories. They changed all of their forms from time to time. You will find the greater number of invoices will be similar to the one you have just shown me.

Mr. SEWARD. I am marking this "Document 4."

Q. Were any other types of records kept by you or Federal Laboratories, of sales and shipments?—A. No; not to my knowledge.

Q. I understand, then, that if the documents are accurate there should be, for each sale, an order contract, a shipping order, and an invoice. Is that correct?—A. Yes; with the exception of special cases, but I am positive that at least the invoice will appear in the case of every sale.

Q. Do I understand that though the order contracts and shipping orders in your files constitute an incomplete record of your deliveries, the invoices constitute a complete record of goods delivered?—A. Yes; with the exception of any records that might have been taken out of the file.

Q. How could documents have been taken out of your file?—A. They could have been taken out of my file during the period of time that I was in the hospital from September 1 to 30, 1935, and then for several days after that, when my office was opened and my secretary had access to the files. I also have learned and know that Mr. Cake was in the office with other people, in the absence of my secretary.

Q. Who were the other people?—A. Friends of Mr. Cake. Mr. Barker, of Federal Laboratories, was also in my office and went through my files during my hospitalization.

Q. How do you know this?—A. By statements of my secretary and the fact that Mr. Barker dictated letters; also by statements he made to my secretary.

Q. Do you know of any documents which either Mr. Cake, Mr. Barker, or any other person removed from your file?—A. There was a letter written in my absence regarding the taking of the Garin file from my records and a memorandum to Mr. Barker and to Mr. Cake from my secretary, Miss Reid, asking for the return of other files taken by them. Also by the fact of my entering the office when Mr. Cake was taking out various literature, which I, at that time, insisted that he put back in place.

Q. I have not noticed the letters and memorandums which you refer to in the correspondence which we have so far examined. Are they among the documents you have not yet shown to me?—A. Yes; I believe so.

Q. But other than invoices which they may have taken at that time, you believe that the invoices now in your files are a complete record of all deliveries of Federal Laboratories' products in the State of California from September 1933 to September 1935?—A. Yes; as Mr. Wright and myself had no reason at any time to destroy any documents, as evidenced by the material I have given you for inspection.

Q. In your correspondence I have noticed that there were numerous mix-ups in regard to orders, and some goods were taken back, and the amounts or prices of goods delivered were sometimes changed. How would such changes be recorded?—A. I cite the San Francisco Police Department order, in which an error in billing was made. Another invoice to correct this was sent them.

Q. So that in all cases an invoice giving the final and correct information concerning the amount of goods delivered, the price of the goods, and the name of the customer was sent the office?—A. That is right.

Q. And should appear in your files?—A. That is right.

Q. I notice that in this file, exhibit 29, there are records of sales to the police department of the city of Alameda, the police department of the city of Berkeley, the district attorney of Alameda County, the police department of the city of Haywood, the sheriff of Alameda County, the city of Oakland Police Department, the city of Piedmont Police Department, and the city of San Leandro. I understand from your statement that to the best of your knowledge all of this material was paid for by the respective local governments referred to.—A. Yes.

Q. Do you know of any private contributions from any private interests to these various local governments?—A. Not to my knowledge, in this county.

Q. Do you know whether any of this material was delivered to, or used by, any private corporation?—A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. Do you know whether any of this material was used in any strike situation?—A. I believe that there was some gas equipment used by the Oakland Police Department during the 1934 water-front disturbance.

Mr. ROUSH. I offer you the Amadar County file. Equipment purchased by this county was paid for by the county, to the best of my knowledge.

Q. Did you make any sales or deliveries to any private corporation in Amadar County?—A. No; I did not.

Q. Do you know of any sales of munitions by any other firm to private corporations in this county?—A. No.

Q. Or of purchases for police departments of materials sold by any other firm?—A. No.

Mr. SEWARD. All the documents in this file appear to refer to sales to the sheriff of Adamar County. Is that correct?

The WITNESS. That is correct.

Mr. SEWARD. I am marking this file "Exhibit 30." No documents in it are numbered.

I will state that I will ask the secretary who is recording this examination to count the documents in each file and to list the number of such documents on the outside of the file. Where there are letters or documents containing two or more pages I will ask her to count each page separately.

Mr. ROUSH. I offer the file of Butte County with one invoice of sale to the Chico Police Department.

Mr. SEWARD. I am marking this file "Exhibit 31."

Mr. ROUSH. I offer you the file of Contra Costa County, which contains invoices of the sale of equipment not only to law-enforcement officers but to private corporations which I will point out to you.

Q. To what private corporations in Contra Costa County did you make sales?—A. To the Associated Oil Co. located at Avon, Calif.

Mr. SEWARD. I am marking "1" an invoice to the Associated Oil Co., dated April 24, 1935; and "no. 2" a shipping order dated August 2, 1935. Do you know where the invoice is for this shipping order?

The WITNESS. Apparently, by the notation on the shipping order it was used as a combination shipping order and invoice as it gives the commission due me on this sale.

Q. Are you familiar with this sale to the Associated Oil Co.?—A. Yes.

Q. What was the occasion for the sale?—A. There was a tanker strike which affected the Associated Oil Co. and they purchased this equipment to guard their holdings at Avon. None of the equipment, to my knowledge, was used in any trouble that came up, and was intact at the time of severance of my connection with Federal Laboratories.

Q. Are you acquainted with the methods of protection used by this Associated Oil Co. against labor trouble?—A. I knew Mr. L. G. Mathews, who acted as head of the protection of the Avon plant of the Associated Oil Co. He had a number of guards under his supervision that partolled the property belonging to the Associated Oil Co.

Q. Do you know anything concerning the employment of labor spies by the Associated Oil Co.?—A. No. I believe Mr. Mathews could give me information relating to that.

Q. Did the Associated Oil Co. increase their staff of guards during the tanker strike?—A. I believe so.

Q. Do you know where they secured their guards from?—A. Mr. Mathews hired all guards as far as I know and selected them by their past experience and records.

Q. Do you know where Mr. Mathews lives now?—A. He is no longer connected with the Associated Oil, but I believe he could be reached throgh his mother who resides at 100 Fifth Avenue, San Francisco.

Q. What is her name?—A. I believe her initials are Mrs. M. M. Mathews.

Q. Were there any other sales to private corporations in Contra Costa County—of Federal Laboratories products?—A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. I notice records of sales to the city of Pittsburgh, to the sheriff of Contra Costa County, and to the El Cerrito Police Department. How were these various sales paid for?—A. To my knowledge, with the exception of El Cerrito City and county funds were used. The funds for the machine gun, purchased by the city of El Cerrito, were raised by popular subscription through the American Legion.

Q. Who initiated the collection of these funds for a machine gun?—A. I believe the chief of police.

Q. Was this purchase occasioned by any labor difficulties?—A. As I remember it was occasioned by the prison break at San Quenton.

Mr. SEWARD. I will mark this file "Exhibit 32."

Q. Do you know whether Lake Erie Chemical Co. sold any materials in Contra Costa County?—A. I know of a specific order sold to the C. & H. Sugar Co. located at Crockett, and it was intimated to me that the Standard Oil Co. and several shipping companies also purchased equipment.

Q. What occasioned these purchases by the C. & H. Sugar Co.?—A. The labor disturbances in 1934 and the later tanker strike.

Q. Do you know whether they were used in these disturbances?—A. I believe there were several riots which occurred in Crockett in which this equipment was used.

Q. Do you know of any deliveries by Federal Laboratories to police departments paid for by private corporations in Contra Costa County?—A. No, I do not.

Q. Do you know whether the Shell Oil Co. purchased any materials during the tanker strike?—A. They may have been included in the list of companies that I have previously—that were supposed to have possessed tear-gas equipment.

Q. How did you learn of these sales?—A. To my recollection I was told at the sheriff's office of Contra Costa County.

Mr. ROUSH. I offer the file from El Dorado County which contains a recommendation for equipment for the sheriff's office located in Placerville. No sale was made to them however.

Q. Were any sales made to anybody in El Dorado County?—A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. Did Lake Erie make any sales in El Dorado County?—A. Not to my knowledge.

Mr. SEWARD. I will mark this "Exhibit 33."

Mr. ROUSH. I offer you the file for Fresno County for your inspection. I call your attention to the fact that in the sale of machine guns to the city of Fresno Police Department, and the Barett-Hick Co., a hardware store located in Fresno desired to make the sale and wrote the Pittsburgh office regarding it. The sale was consummated and they were paid a small commission for their help in the matter.

Q. Were there any other sales aside from these two machine guns of Federal Laboratories' products to any other individuals in Fresno County?—A. No; no sales were made to any other individuals or private corporations in Fresno County to my knowledge.

Q. Did the city pay for these machine guns?—A. Yes.

Q. Did Lake Erie make any sales in Fresno County?—A. They had previously sold the police department and sheriff's office; other than that I know of no sales that they made.

Q. Do you know how those sales were paid for?—A. I do not know for sure, but I imagine by the city and county.

Mr. SEWARD. I am marking this file "Exhibit 34."

Mr. ROUSH. I offer for your inspection the Humboldt County file which contains invoices of the sales of equipment to various law-enforcement groups as well as sales to private corporations.

Q. To what private corporations did you sell in Humboldt County?—A. To lumber companies herein listed.

Q. I find here an order contract for the Dolbeer & Carson Lumber Co. which I am marking "1", and invoice for the same company which I am marking "1a", an order contract, an invoice and a shipping order to the Eureka Stevedoring Co. which I am marking "2", "2a", and "2b", respectively; an order contract and

three invoices for the Hammond Lumber Co. which I am marking "3", "3a", "3b", and "3c", respectively; an order contract and invoice for the Holmes-Eureka Lumber Co. which I am marking "4" and "4a"; an order contract and invoice for the Pacific Lumber Co. which I am marking "5" and "5a"; and the file containing these documents will be marked "Exhibit 35." Do you recall these orders?—A. Yes; I do. They were the result of the lumber strike that occurred in and adjacent to Eureka, Calif.

Q. In June 1935?—A. Right. I sold this equipment after contacting the Redwood Lumber Association and officials of various corporations.

Q. Who did you contact in the Redwood Lumber Association?—A. As I remember, I contacted Mr. Cole and Mr. Hammond, and other officials in and adjacent to Eureka as well as the law-enforcement officials in that area.

Q. I note that document 2, the order contract for the Eureka-Stevedoring Co. states that the goods were delivered to the California Highway Patrol. Were these goods so delivered?—A. Yes; they were donated to the California Highway Patrol on my recommendation.

Q. But paid for by the Eureka-Stevedoring Co.?—A. That is correct.

Q. The invoice bears no record of the delivery to the California Highway Patrol. Do I understand that in the ordinary course the name appearing on the invoice after the words "sold to" would be the name of the person paying for the sale?—A. Yes; I believe you could assume that.

Q. Do the order contracts always record when the delivery is to be to someone other than the purchaser?—A. I think that is true; however, going back to your previous question, the equipment sold to the city of San Francisco was billed "sold to city of San Francisco" but was not paid by them and in this case the equipment was donated to the California Highway Patrol but paid for by the Eureka-Stevedoring Co. I believe you will note however that on my order slip I have marked at the top "delivered to the California Highway Patrol."

Q. Did Federal Laboratories send these products to the Eureka-Stevedoring Co.?—A. No; I had shipped to Eureka, care of the office of the California Highway Patrol, quite a large quantity of equipment and from this I delivered to these various organizations. I returned the balance of this stock to the San Francisco warehouse.

Q. In the ordinary course when goods were purchased by a company for delivery to a police department did the Pittsburgh office of Federal Laboratories know about it?—A. No; not until they had received notification from the warehouse that equipment had been delivered from the stock. In other words, if it was an emergency delivery I drew the stock out and delivered it to whatever organizations purchased it. In the ordinary run of business I merely notified the warehouse and they in turn delivered the equipment under State license.

Q. Did Federal Laboratories eventually learn that the goods, though paid for by a private corporation, had been delivered to a law enforcement agency?—A. They did by virtue of the delivery receipt of the warehouse and my order slip—they would have to know where the equipment went and to whom it went and they would also learn from the party who paid for same.

Q. So that, by comparing their records of payment with the delivery receipts from the warehouses they could be aware of such situations?—A. Yes; unless they intentionally overlooked it.

Q. Did the Eureka-Stevedoring Co. pay by cash or by check?—A. As far as I know by check—this is merely a supposition as they would probably use the customary method.

Q. Was any of the material purchased by the other lumber companies and referred to in documents 1 to 5a of exhibit 35 delivered to any law-enforcement agency?—A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. Was any of this material used in the lumber strike?—A. I believe, as previously mentioned, the only equipment used was in a riot that I believe occurred near the Dolbeer & Carson lumber mill.

Mr. SEWARD. I find here, in addition, records of sales of material to Humboldt County and the city of Eureka. Did the county and city pay for this material?

The WITNESS. I am sure they did, as I was told by officials that the council and board of supervisors had approved funds to be used for this purpose.

Mr. SEWARD. I find in this file also certain correspondence relating to the Eureka lumber strike and to sales there; three of these documents which I am numbering "6", "7", and "8" refer to a Mr. Hal Stover.

Q. Who is Mr. Hal Stover? What was his relation to these sales?—A. Mr. Hal Stover is a personal friend of mine. He came into the picture when Mr. Yoder, of the Pacific Lumber Co., desired to buy equipment but felt that the company

could not unless they had someone skilled in its use, and Mr. Yoder asked if I would stay and look after their equipment, which was impossible for me to do. He asked me if I had anyone in mind. I recommended Mr. Stover, knowing that I could trust him with this line of equipment. It was necessary for me to have someone that would not jeopardize my standing with the company by causing riots instead of stopping them, and whom I felt would act as I would if I had been there. In turn Mr. Stover more than lived up to what I had promised them he would do.

Mr. ROUSH. I offer you the Imperial County file, which contains invoices of sales of equipment to law-enforcement groups as well as the sale of equipment to private corporations.

Mr. SEWARD. I will mark the file "Exhibit 36."

Q. Did you negotiate any sales in Imperial County yourself?—A. No; I did not. All sales in Imperial County were made and handled by Mr. Wright during the period 1933 to 1934, and Mr. George F. Cake from December 1934 to September 1935.

Q. I find here an invoice relating to sales to Mr. Charles Freedman, of El Centro, Calif., which I am numbering "1." Do you know who Mr. Freedman is?—A. No; I do not. I merely note on the invoice that he apparently bought and paid for equipment which was delivered to the El Centro Police Department.

Q. You don't know whether he was a Government official or represented a private interest?—A. No; I do not, but I would imagine he represented a private interest.

Q. I am marking "2" an invoice to the Golden Valley Products Co. I find also an order contract, apparently relating to the same sale, which I am marking "2a." It is noted on these documents that the delivery was made to Hugh L. Keating, constable of Imperial County. Do you know anything about this sale?—A. No, I do not; other than the record that you have.

Mr. SEWARD. I find also, and am marking "1a", the order contract addressed to Charles Freedman. I am marking "3" and "3a", respectively, invoices and order contracts addressed to the Hall Packing Co., with the notation on both of them, "Delivered to the El Centro Police Department."

Q. Are you acquainted with this sale?—A. No; I am not.

Mr. SEWARD. I am marking "3b" and "3c" correspondence with the Hall Packing Co., indicating that this company paid for this sale.

Q. Do you know of any other purchases by private corporations in Imperial Valley?—A. There was a purchase, which we have mentioned several times, by the Garin Products Co. in, I believe, El Centro, the file of which we have not come across as yet, and which I mentioned previously as having disappeared from my office in San Francisco. The knowledge I have of that is from a memorandum made by my secretary, Miss Reid.

Q. Do you know what happened to the material purchased by the Garin Co.?—A. No, I do not; other than it was supposed to have been delivered to a police department by Mr. Cake.

Q. Do you know why Mr. Cake or Mr. Barker should have desired to remove records of that sale from your files?—A. None other than to close the account; in other words, to collect the money due for the equipment, unless there was some other reason with which I am not acquainted.

Q. Why should that require the removal of the documents from your file?—A. This memorandum stated that the file was turned over to Loren Myers, the attorney who formerly represented me.

Q. Do you know of any other purchases by private corporations in Imperial County?—A. None, other than those listed in our present records.

Mr. SEWARD. I note here a series of order contracts, invoices, and correspondence relating to sales to the City of Banning Police Department, the sheriff of Imperial County, the El Centro Police Department, Hugh L. Keating, constable in El Centro, the city of Brawley.

Q. Are you acquainted with any of those sales?—A. No, I am not; other than records or correspondence regarding it that we might have.

Q. Do you know who paid for any of these sales?—A. No; I do not; other than to presume if purchased by law enforcement groups that they were paid by county or city funds, with the exception of those orders made out to private corporations but marked delivered to police departments.

Q. And those we have earlier discussed and numbered in this exhibit?—A. That is correct.

Q. Do you know whether the purchase of these materials were occasioned by labor troubles in Imperial Valley?—A. Yes; there was labor trouble going on at the sale of this equipment.

Q. That was true in 1934 as well as 1935?—A. Yes; but I do not remember of any sale being made to a private corporation in 1934.

Mr. SEWARD. We will adjourn.

(Whereupon at 4:30 p. m. the examination was adjourned to 10:30 a. m., Feb. 19, 1937.)

EXAMINATION OF JOSEPH M. ROUSH BY RALPH T. SEWARD AND BERTRAM EDISES

In the matter of an investigation by the subcommittee of the United States Senate Committee on Education and Labor, under Senate Resolution 266

ROOM 205, FEDERAL BUILDING, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.,
February 19, 1937.

Pages 165–209

The above-entitled matter came on for examination, pursuant to adjournment, at 10:30 a. m.

Mr. ROUSH. I hand you, Mr. Seward, the file for Kern County with invoices and sales to law enforcement groups in that county.

Mr. SEWARD. I will number this file "Exhibit 37."

Q. Did you make any sales to private corporations or individuals in Kern County?—A. There was one sale of a tear gas billy to a Mr. Frank Carpenter, a special deputy sheriff in that county, but no sales to private corporations, to my knowledge.

Q. I find here documents relating to sales to the sheriff of Kern County, to the city of Dinuba police department, and to an officer of the California Highway Patrol. Do you know who paid for this material?—A. As far as I know it was paid by the county.

Q. Do you know if any material was sold in Kern County by Lake Erie Chemical Co.?—A. Yes; prior to my being appointed agent for Federal Laboratories and during the first month of my acting as agent, Mr. McCarty, of the Lake Erie Chemical Co. sold them considerable equipment which was used in the cotton strike in and adjacent to Bakersfield, Calif.

Q. Was that sale to private individuals or to law enforcement agencies?—A. The only knowledge I have of sales was to the county of Kern sheriff's office and the police department, city of Bakersfield.

Q. Do you know who paid Lake Erie for that material?—A. I believe the city and county mentioned.

Q. Was this material used in the cotton strike?—A. Yes; it was.

Q. Did any of that material sold to the law enforcement agencies get into private hands during the strike, do you know?—A. Merely from hearsay. I understand that when they passed out the gas to the various men that were to use it, they made no record of who received the equipment or of the amount issued, and apparently not all of the equipment was returned. Both tear gas and sickening gas were passed out and in view of their lack of knowledge of the use of this type of equipment I recommended the signing of a receipt upon the issuance of any sickening gas issued.

Q. I take it you made this recommendations at some time after the use of this material in the cotton strike in September 1933.—A. That is correct. I was checking up on the equipment they had on hand and trying to make recommendations that would be helpful to them.

Q. Do you know of any other instances in which tear gas equipment or other munitions which you sold to law enforcement agencies was lost or strayed into private hands?—A. I refer back to the use of tear gas by vigilantes in Santa Rosa.

Q. I think you said that you did not know whether that was Federal Laboratories or Lake Erie material.—A. That is correct.

Q. And you didn't know how the vigilantes secured it?—A. No; other than by stealing it or having it brought into the State illegally.

Q. Do you know anything about the methods of bringing such material in illegally?—A. I mentioned previously that it could be brought to an adjoining State and of course very easily smuggled in.

Q. Was that frequently done?—A. The only case that I know of was the man who was apprehended in Los Angeles—we discussed his apprehension relative to running guns into Mexico and the correspondence indicated that he was able to have equipment shipped to an adjoining State.

Q. Do you know of any Federal Laboratories equipment that was so smuggled into California?—A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. Or Lake Erie?—A. No; not to my knowledge.

Q. Do you have another county file?—A. I hand you the file for the county of Lassen which contains invoices of equipment sold to the chief of police of Westwood, Calif. This equipment was ordered and paid for by the Red River Lumber Co. I understand that this small village located in northeastern California is virtually owned by the lumber company.

Mr. SEWARD. I will mark this "Exhibit 38, Lassen County." I find an order contract which I am numbering "1", a carbon copy which I am numbering "1a" dated April 19, giving the name of Red River Lumber Co. as purchaser, care of the chief of police in Westwood, Calif. I note on the bottom of the order contract the words "accepted June 1934" although the contract was dated April 19.

Q. Can you explain the delay?—A. I believe the delay was occasioned by the routine of obtaining the proper purchase order number. When that was cleared up the equipment was delivered to the chief of police, Westwood.

Q. What do you mean by purchase order number?—A. Purchase order number of the Red River Lumber Co.

Q. What was the difficulty?—A. I do not recollect but I believe it merely took some time to secure this order number.

Q. Did the delay arise from the fact that a private company was purchasing the material for the chief of police?—A. I would imagine so.

Mr. SEWARD. I am numbering "1b" a shipping order dated June 19 for this material, and "1c" an invoice for this material. I am numbering "2" and "2a" shipping orders and an invoice referring to the sale of 20-gage cartridges to the Red River Lumber Co.

Q. Do you know whether this material was also delivered to the chief of police?—A. Yes; it was.

Mr. SEWARD. The file also contains miscellaneous correspondence relating to these orders.

Mr. ROUSH. I hand you eight files relating to Los Angeles County, which contain invoices and letters, and miscellaneous material, regarding the sale of equipment to law-enforcement groups in that county and to the sale of equipment to individuals and private corporations.

Mr. SEWARD. I am numbering "Exhibit 39" a file which you have marked "Sales to corporations in Los Angeles County." I find in this file a shipping order, order contract, an invoice, and a letter referring to a sale to the Union Packing Co. which I am numbering "1", "1a", "1b", and "1c", respectively.

Q. Are you familiar with that sale?—A. Yes; that is equipment sold during the meat strike in 1933. I am familiar with it to the extent that, as mentioned in previous questioning I came in on the deal after Mr. Wright had done most of the work.

Q. Was this material used during the strike?—A. No; I do not believe so.

Q. Did you not tell me that some of this material was used by the sheriff's office during the strike?—A. Yes; in the sense that, as far as I know, the sheriff's office not having equipment, carried some of this equipment. They did not actually discharge or use the equipment in any riots.

Q. But in any case the equipment was delivered to them?—A. To the packers, and in turn I believe they loaned some of the equipment to the sheriff's office.

Q. Was this equipment returned to the packing company after the strike?—A. I am quite sure of that as I later took inventory of the sheriff's office equipment and found none of our equipment there.

Q. I find an order contract, a shipping order, an invoice, and a letter referring to sales to the Tovrea Packing Co., which I am numbering "2", "2a", "2b", and "2c", respectively. Do I understand that these sales were occasioned by the same meat-packing strike?—A. That is correct.

Q. And was this material also delivered to the sheriff's office to carry during the strike?—A. I don't know which part of the total equipment purchased by the packers was used by the sheriff's office.

Q. According to that, all you know is that equipment was purchased by the packers and that the sheriff's office carried some of this equipment but you don't know which packing company delivered it to them?—A. No; I do not.

Q. I find, next, an order contract, shipping order, invoice, and two letters referring to the Luer Packing Co. which I am numbering "3", "3a", "3b", "3c", and "3d", respectively. That sale was also occasioned by the packer's strike?—A. Yes.

Q. And your prior answer as regards the use of the material applies to this?—A. That is right.

Mr. SEWARD. I find next an order contract, shipping order, invoice, and letter referring to the Cornelius Bros., which I am numbering "4", "4a", "4b", and "4c", respectively.

Q. This is also concerning meat packers' strike, and your prior answer as regards the use of the material applies to this?—A. Yes.

Q. Is not this the material which by special arrangement with Mr. Morrill's office, due to the existence of an emergency, was delivered to the companies with Mr. Morrill's permission, prior to receipt of a formal permit?—A. Yes; I refer you to previous questioning and copy of a teletype from Mr. Morrill which you put in the exhibit.

Mr. SEWARD. I find an order contract, shipping order, and an invoice referring to the Bankers Equipment Co. in Los Angeles.

Q. Do you recall that sale?—A. No; Mr. Wright made the sale. The only knowledge I have is from the file which you have in your hand.

Q. You are not acquainted with the occasion for the sale?—A. It was merely equipment purchased for the protection of funds by the First National Bank. There are several similar invoices in the file referring to sales of equipment to banks.

Mr. SEWARD. I number these documents "5", "5a", and "5b", respectively. I find next an order contract, shipping order, and invoice referring to Mr. Edwin Nichols, of San Pedro, Calif., which I am numbering "6", "6a", and "6b", respectively. I note that Mr. Nichols is listed as Long Beach special officer no. 87.

Q. Who is Mr. Nichols?—A. I do not know, other than from the memorandum you have.

Q. Do you know the occasion for this sale?—A. No; it was merely a sale made by Mr. Wright. I am not familiar with it.

Q. Was Mr. Nichols a guard for a private company?—A. I do not know. I do note on the sales order the fact that he was a special officer in Long Beach.

Mr. SEWARD. I note that these documents are dated May 1934. Do you know whether this sale had anything to do with the longshoremen's strike which was then going on?

The WITNESS. It was not, apparently, the result of any trouble, as this was protection equipment.

Mr. SEWARD. I find next an order contract, shipping order, invoice, and letter referring to sale to F. J. McGowen, which I am numbering "7", "7a", "7b", and "7c", respectively. Mr. McGowen was also, apparently, a special deputy no. 646–D.

Q. Are you acquainted with this sale?—A. No; I am not, other than from the records you have.

Mr. SEWARD. I note in document 7c, a letter from Wright to the office dated May 16, 1934, that it was necessary to cancel the order for grenades because the police department refused to sanction the possession of this equipment by private persons or companies in the dock strike area. How can that be reconciled with Mr. McGowen's position as special deputy?—A. I would say that hand equipment for personal protection is made with the approval of the police department but equipment used to disperse mobs in the hands of individuals would not be approved.

Q. Do I understand that special deputies required permits from the police departments to possess this material?—A. No, they did not; however, special police officers under the new California law, do need permits.

Q. Then why was the permission of the Los Angeles Police Department necessary in order for Mr. McGowen to possess these grenades?—A. If legal action had been brought it would probably have been possible for McGowen to purchase this equipment; however, if he had not complied with the police department's request they could have taken away his special deputy badge.

Mr. SEWARD. I find next an order contract, shipping order, invoice, and a money order recently addressed to Arthur M. Thomas, who is also listed as a special deputy. I am pinning the receipt to the invoice in the lower right-hand corner and numbering the documents "8", "8a", "8b", and "8c", respectively.

Q. Are you acquainted with this sale?—A. No; other than from the record you have.

Q. Do you know who paid for the sales to Mr. Nichols, Mr. McGowen, and Mr. Thomas?—A. No; I do not.

Mr. SEWARD. I find next an order contract, shipping invoice, and money order receipt, referring to Mr. Donald P. Smith's purchase, which I am numbering "9", "9a", "9b", and "9c", respectively.

Q. Are you acquainted with this sale?—A. No; not with this sale, other than from the record you have.

Q. Do you know who Donald P. Smith is?—A. Yes; he is the general manager of the Cord interests located at this address and I believe is general manager of the Auburn California Co., distributors of Auburn motorcars, and holds various other positions in Mr. Cord's corporation.

Q. Do you know why he made this particular purchase?—A. I believe this was a personal purchase for himself. He, however, later purchased a pen gun for a man working for him in a mine he owned in northern California.

Mr. SEWARD. I find here an invoice dated January 4, 1935, referring to the purchase of a Protect-o tear-gas gun by Mr. D. P. Smith.

Q. Is this the sale to which you refer?—A. Yes.

Mr. SEWARD. I am numbering this invoice "10."

I find next an order contract, shipping order, and invoice referring to Dr. Robert Rathbone in regard to a Protect-o gun.

Q. Are you acquainted with that sale?—A. No.

Q. Who is Dr. Rathbone?—A. I do not know, other than from the records which you are now holding.

Mr. SEWARD. I am numbering these documents "11", "11a", and "11b", respectively.

I find next an order contract, shipping order and invoice for the purchase of a Protect-o gun by Dr. W. F. McCool, which I am numbering "12", "12a", and "12b", respectively.

Q. Are you acquainted with this purchase?—A. No.

Q. Do you know who Dr. McCool is?—A. No; other than from the information in the record that he worked for the Southern California Edison Co.

Mr. SEWARD. I find next an invoice which lists the purchaser as G. C. Cable, care of Edwin Nichols' Munition Service Bureau, giving the same address for Mr. Nichols as is given for him in document no. 6.

Q. Are you acquainted with this sale?—A. No; other than from the record that you have.

Q. Do you know who Mr. Cable is?—A. No; I do not.

Mr. SEWARD. I am numbering the document "13."

I find next an invoice addressed to the Marine Service Bureau, attention Mr. Edwin Nichols, dated April 5, 1935.

Q. Are you acquainted with this sale?—A. No; I am not other than the record you have.

Q. I note that it refers to the purchase by the bureau of $1,100 worth of material. Do you know what occasioned such a purchase, pointing out that it was dated April 5, 1935?—A. I believe there was apprehension of trouble in the Los Angeles Harbor area. I have no knowledge of who kept the equipment or who has it now.

Q. Were you aware that the Marine Service Bureau has now changed its name to the Waterfront Employers Association, the address of this association being 25860 West Seventh Street, San Pedro. Mr. Edwin Nichols is, I believe, its secretary?—A. No; I was not.

Mr. SEWARD. I will mark this invoice "No. 14." I note that in the lower left-hand corner there is the pencil notation, "O. K. J. M. R."

Q. Is that your notation?—A. No; that is a memorandum that—an O. K. made by my secretary Miss Katherine Reid, merely as checking it against the shipping order.

Mr. SEWARD. I find next two invoices recording sales to the Los Angeles Railway Corporation in November 1934.

Q. Was that sale occasioned by the strike of the Los Angeles Railway?—A. That is correct; this is the equipment previously mentioned as having been purchased by the Los Angeles Railway Corporation and given to the Los Angeles Police Department.

Mr. SEWARD. I will number these documents "15" and "15a", respectively. Document 15 records a sale of $1,287 worth of material and document 15a records a sale of $430 worth of material.

Q. Do these documents record the entire sale to the Los Angeles Railway Corporation during this strike?—A. I believe so.

Q. Was all of this equipment donated to the Los Angeles Police Department?—A. I was told this that this was true by Mr. George F. Cake.

Q. Was the equipment used by the department during the strike?—A. Yes; it was.

Q. Do you know whether the material was delivered by Federal Laboratories to the Los Angeles Railway Corporation and later given to the police department, or was it delivered directly upon purchase to the police department?—A. To the best of my knowledge it was delivered directly to the police department.

Q. Would the home office of Federal Laboratories be acquainted with that fact?—A. I believe there were reports in our correspondence that you went over that pointed that fact out to the company.

Mr. SEWARD. I find next an invoice recording a sale to the du Pont Co. but shipped to the Pacific R. & H. Chemical Co. I am marking the invoice "No. 16."

Q. Are you familiar with that sale?—A. There was some correspondence regarding this and although I am not actually familiar with the sale, as I recall this equipment was used by the guards of the Pacific R. & H. Chemical Co. in the protection of their plant and I believe this plant is a subsidiary of the du Pont Co.

Q. Do you know whether any of that material was delivered to police officers?—A. I believe it was delivered to the watchman guarding the plant.

Q. But not to the police department itself?—A. I do not believe so.

Mr. SEWARD. I find next an invoice recording a sale to Mr. Stembridge of Paramount production, which I am listing as "No. 17."

Q. Are you familiar with that sale?—A. No; except for the knowledge that I have that Mr. Stembridge operates the property department in the Paramount studios and rents all types of guns and kindred equipment for motion-picture work.

Q. Then you assume that the material thus purchased was intended to be used as properties in motion-picture production?—A. Yes.

Mr. SEWARD. I am numbering "18" an invoice recording a sale to the Los Angeles Turf Club.

Q. Do you know the occasion for that sale?—A. No; other than the record which you have, which states that it was sent to the Arcadia Police Department and I judge was used to guard the funds of the Los Angeles Turf Club.

Mr. SEWARD. I find next and am numbering "19" an invoice recording a sale to the Union Bank & Trust Co.

Q. Are you acquainted with the occasion for that sale?—A. No; other than indicated on the record.

Mr. SEWARD. I note finally two invoices recording sales to the Farmers & Merchants Bank, which I am numbering "20" and "20a."

Q. Are you acquainted with those sales?—A. No; other than the fact that we have a record and I know that they purchased protective equipment.

Mr. SEWARD. You have handed me a file which I am numbering "Exhibit 40", which contains records of sales to the Northrop Corporation.

Q. Are you acquainted with those sales?—A. No; other than having read the records regarding them.

Q. Do you know what was done with the material delivered to the Northrop Corporation?—A. I believe it was to be used at the plant of the Northrop Corporation.

Q. Do you know what occasioned the purchase?—A. No; I do not other than for general protection.

Mr. SEWARD. This file contains two shipping orders, three invoices, and a letter. I will number them "1", "1a", "2" "2a", and "2b", and "3", respectively.

Mr. ROUSH. I hand you the file of the Douglas Aircraft Co., Inc.

Q. Are you acquainted with the sale to the Douglas Aircraft Co.?—A. To some extent. Mr. B. H. Barker, on his first trip to California in 1933 called on the Douglas Aircraft Co., Inc., with Mr. Wright. He was desirous of seeing Mr. Douglas but was unable to do so. However, a small sale was made to them and they were contacted from time to time by Mr. Wright and later by Mr. Cake.

Q. Were any other materials sold to the Douglas Aircraft Co.?—A. No; not that I know of although the company was desirous of selling them the Coffman airplane starter which Federal Laboratories manufacture. No sales were made by them to Douglas Aircraft Co., Inc., to my knowledge.

Q. Were these sales recorded in the file you have handed me occasioned by existing or potential labor trouble?—A. Not to my knowledge. It was merely for protection of plant property.

Mr. SEWARD. The file contains an order contract, a shipping order, an invoice and two letters which need not be numbered. The file, however, will be numbered "Exhibit no. 41."

Mr. ROUSH. I hand you a file marked "Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Studios" which contains invoices and correspondence relating to the sale of equipment to W. P. Hendry, chief of police of the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Studios' police department and sale of equipment to the property department of the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Studios.

Q. (By Mr. SEWARD.) Were any sales to either W. P. Hendry or Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer occasioned by labor trouble?—A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. Has any of this material been used other than in motion-picture production or the patrolling of and protection of studio property?—A. Not to my knowledge.

Mr. SEWARD. The file will be numbered "Exhibit 42." I will not number the documents therein. As usual, the number of documents in all of these files will be listed on the outside.

Mr. ROUSH. I hand you the file of Clyde T. Ewing, which contains the record of a sale made under his name, which was for John Barrymore. Mr. Ewing had charge of the protection of the Barrymore estate and his name was used to avoid undue publicity. This is the equipment which, as previously discussed, was donated to the Los Angeles sheriff's department.

Q. I understand that Mr. Barrymore purchased the equipment for the protection of his property.—A. That is correct.

Q. Why did he eventually donate it to the sheriff's office?—A. As I understand it he gave up this estate and therefore did not need this type of equipment. From a letter from Mr. Ewing regarding the crediting of equipment by us to him, or the resale, the eventual donation of the equipment to the sheriff's office was made.

Mr. SEWARD. I will mark this file "Exhibit 43."

Mr. ROUSH. I hand you the file of Mr. Roland P. Loop. This party contacted Federal Laboratories regarding the sale of tear-gas devices to be applied to safes. After contacting this man no arrangement was made with him and I have no further knowledge of his operations.

Mr. SEWARD. The file will be numbered "Exhibit No. 44."

Mr. ROUSH. I hand you the file marked "Los Angeles." Contained in it are invoices and memoranda concerning sales of equipment to law-enforcement groups in Los Angeles County.

Mr. SEWARD. The file will be numbered "Exhibit No. 45."

(At this time a recess was taken from 12:30 to 1:30 p. m.)

Q. Were any of the sales of material to law enforcement agencies in Los Angeles County recorded in exhibit no. 45 paid for by private agencies?—A. Yes; I am not sure but I believe that a number of invoices will indicate this to be a fact. This is substantiated by correspondence you have previously questioned me about, from Donald Wright, regarding the methods of payment.

Mr. SEWARD. I find first in this file a group of shipping orders, invoices, and correspondence relating to sales to the county of Los Angeles, some of which refer specifically to the district attorney of Los Angeles County.

Q. Were any of the sales recorded in these documents which I show you (Mr. Seward shows Mr. Roush a file on Los Angeles County) paid for by private interests?—A. No sale was made to the county that was not paid out of county funds, to my knowledge.

Q. Was any of this material purchased for use in strike situations?—A. Yes. In fact the only time they were able to purchase equipment was when an emergency arose which allowed them to spend money for this type of equipment.

Q. Do you know whether any of this material was ever delivered by county officials to any private corporation for use by private guards?—A. I do not believe so.

Q. I think it will avoid confusion if we include these records of sales to Los Angeles County itself in a separate file. The number "45" will therefore be withdrawn from the general file of all of Los Angeles documents and will be given to the file of "Sales to Los Angeles County." I will not number these documents individually.

Mr. SEWARD. Now, to make the record entirely clear, do I understand that all of the sales recorded in documents now in exhibit no. 45 were paid for by county funds?

The WITNESS. To the best of my knowledge.

Q. And that all such sales were occasioned by labor trouble of one sort or another?—A. No; I make an exception of the district attorney's office which purchased the equipment merely from the point of protection equipment, as the attorney's department did not enter into labor disputes; also the sale made to—I believe it was to the warden of the fish and game department—with the exception of an invoice for equipment sold to the county of Los Angeles' fish and game warden for use in his work. All other orders came directly or indirectly from labor disputes.

Mr. SEWARD. I find next documents relating to sales to the city of Torrance, Calif.

Q. Are you acquainted with these sales?—A. Not with this sale; no.

Q. You don't know who paid for it?—A. No; but I believe that as the request came from the police department it was paid from city funds.

Q. Do you know the occasion for the sale?—A. No; I do not.

Mr. SEWARD. The document will be included in a file which will be numbered "Exhibit No. 46" and in which I will include documents relating to a number of sales to other cities in Los Angeles County. The order contract, shipping order, invoice, and correspondence will be numbered "1", "1a", "1b", and "1c", respectively.

I find next documents relating to sales to the city of El Segundo Police Department.

Q. Are you acquainted with those sales?—A. Not personally but I refer to the correspondence to me from Donald Wright regarding the sale to this department, and that Standard Oil was paying for this. From this I would conclude that all equipment purchased by the El Segundo Police Department was paid for by private corporations.

Q. By the Standard Oil Co.?—A. I would assume by Standard Oil.

Q. But your assumption is based entirely upon the correspondence from Donald Wright or Jimmie Cake?—A. Yes.

Mr. SEWARD. Documents consist of an order contact, shipping order, memorandum from Donald Wright, three yellow invoices and a white invoice, which will be numbered "2", "2a", "2b", "2c", "2d", "2e", and "2f", respectively.

I find next documents relating to sales to the city of Signal Hill Police Department.

Q. Are you acquainted with those sales?—A. To some extent. I contacted the chief of police with Donald Wright a number of times. Sales ensued and Mr. Wright handled these personally.

Mr. ROUSH. In prior statements made by me I discussed the Signal Hill Police Department and purchases that they made. I believe that the city itself is located mainly on ground owned by oil companies and that they had a considerable say-so in the operation of the city departments.

Q. Do you know how payment for these orders was arranged for?—A. Presumably, the city of Signal Hill paid the bill. However, it would have been possible for any one of the oil corporations to have given the funds for these purchases.

Q. I understand you said that the Shell Oil Co. has large interests in Signal Hill. Do you know whether the Associated Oil and Standard Oil likewise have large interests there?—A. No, I do not know that.

Mr. SEWARD. These documents consist of order contracts, shipping orders, invoices and correspondence and will be numbered "3" and given letters "a" to "m", inclusive. I find next a group of documents relating to the city of Santa Monica.

Q. Are you acquainted with sales to that city?—A. To the extent that I called several times with Donald Wright on the chief of police. Orders came in later which Mr. Wright handled.

Q. Do you know how these sales were paid for?—A. I am sure that they were paid for from city funds.

Q. Were the sales occasioned by labor troubles, in any case?—A. No; not to my knowledge.

Mr. SEWARD. I will number these documents which consist of order contracts, shipping orders, invoices, and correspondence "4", letters "a" to "y", inclusive, respectively.

I find next documents relating to sales to the city of Monta Bello.

Q. Are you acquainted with those sales?—A. No; only indirectly but I believe they came up from correspondence which we have previously gone over in connection with a milk strike which occurred in Los Angeles County.

Q. Do you know how this material was paid for?—A. I believe from city funds.

Mr. SEWARD. I will number the documents "5" and give them letters "a" to "f", respectively.

I next find documents referring to the city of Glendora.

Q. Are you acquainted with those sales?—A. No.

Q. Do you know how they were paid for?—A. No; I do not.

Q. Or what occasioned them?—A. No; I imagine merely for the police department.

Mr. SEWARD. I will number those documents "6", "6a" to "6d", respectively.

I find next documents relating to the sale of the Protect-O gun to the chief of police of Whittier.

Q. Are you acquainted with that sale?—A. No; I am not.

Mr. SEWARD. I am numbering the documents "7", "7a" and "7b."

I find next documents referring to sales to the city of Southgate.

Q. Do you recall how that sale was paid for or what occasioned it?—A. I made a demonstration to the police department of Southgate and a sale ensued. Equipment was purchased merely as a police supply and for no labor dispute as far as I know.

Q. Were city funds used in payment?—A. I believe so.

Mr. SEWARD. The documents will be numbered "8", "8a" to "8f", respectively.

I find next records of sales to the city of Rialto.

Q. Are you acquainted with those sales?—A. I am not.

Q. You don't know who paid for them or what occasioned them?—A. No; I believe the business was secured in the ordinary way and paid for by the city.

Mr. SEWARD. The documents will be numbered "9", "9a" to "9e", respectively.

I find next records of sales to the Beverly Hills Police Department.

The WITNESS. Mr. Wright and Mr. Cake handled those sales.

Q. Do you know how they were paid for?—A. I am sure they were paid for from city funds.

Q. Do you know what occasioned the sales?—A. Merely adding to the supply of police equipment.

Mr. SEWARD. The documents will be numbered "10", "10a" to "10d", respectively.

I find next records of sales to the city of Long Beach.

Q. Are you acquainted with those sales?—A. No; I am not. However, as this was the approximate time of the milk strike in 1934, I imagine this equipment was to enlarge the stock of the Long Beach Police Department.

Q. You don't know who paid for it?—A. No; I do not.

Mr. SEWARD. The documents will be numbered "11", "11a" to "11c", respectively.

I find next records of sales to the city of Huntington Park.

Q. Are you acquainted with those sales?—A. No; I am not.

Q. Do you know who paid for them and what occasioned them?—A. I believe they were purchased merely for police supplies and were paid for by the city.

Mr. SEWARD. The documents will be marked "12", "12a" to "12c", respectively.

I find here a letter referring to sales to the city of San Fernando.

Q. Are you acquainted with this sale?—A. Indirectly, as the order was forwarded to me by Jimmie Cake and I filled it from the San Francisco stock.

Q. Do you know what occasioned the order or who paid for it?—A. Merely to replenish the police department's supply.

Mr. SEWARD. The document and an invoice referring to the sale will be numbered "13" and "13a."

I find next an invoice of a sale to the city of Maywood.

Q. Are you acquainted with that sale?—A. No; I am not.

Q. Do you know who paid for it and what occasioned it?—A. No.

Mr. SEWARD. The document will be numbered "14." I find here an invoice referring to the city of Bell.

Q. Do you know who paid for that sale or what occasioned it?—A. No; I do not but I imagine it was paid for by the city.

Mr. SEWARD. The document will be numbered "15."

I find next an invoice relating to the city of Inglewood.

Q. Do you know who paid for that material or what occasioned the sale?—A. No, I am not familiar with this order.

Mr. SEWARD. The document will be numbered "16." I find a white invoice referring to the city of Culver City.

Q. Do you know who paid for that material or what occasioned the sale?—A. No, I imagine it was to replenish police supplies.

Mr. SEWARD. The document will be numbered "17."

I find documents relating to sales to Mr. Dwight E. Hamlin, which I will number "18," "18–a" to "18–c," respectively.

Q. Who is Mr. Hamlin?—A. I am not familiar with this sale and I do not know who Mr. Hamlin is.

Mr. ROUSH (hands Mr. Seward a file). These will be the last documents in exhibit 46.

Mr. SEWARD. You have handed me a number of documents referring to sales to the Los Angeles Police Department.

Q. Are you acquainted with those sales?—A. No, I am not other than invoices and correspondence relating to them.

Q. Do you know who paid for them?—A. I believe the invoices you are now holding were paid for from the city funds.

Q. And do you know what occasioned these sales referring to the invoices which I am now holding?—A. Labor disputes in the city of Los Angeles and Harbor District.

Mr. SEWARD. I will place these documents in a file numbered "Exhibit 47." They consist of correspondence, order contracts, shipping orders, and invoices. The documents just referred to as "those you are now holding" will be numbered "1," "1a" to "1q," respectively.

You hand me next a set of records of sales to Capt. William Hynes, who is referred to therein as "strike detail," Wilmington Police Department.

Q. Are you acquainted with those sales?—A. No, only by correspondence which you have in hand and correspondence previously referred to by you, in my files.

Q. Do you know the occasion for these sales?—A. These particular sales were made during the water-front difficulties of 1934.

Q. Do you know who paid for this material?—A. I understand from correspondence that Captain Hynes paid Donald Wright cash for all of these orders. I would gather from that that he had secured the funds from a private source, as the city would have issued a check on this equipment if they had paid for it. However, I do not know who it was that furnished Captain Hynes with this money.

Q. Is this the Captain Hynes who now heads the "red squad" of the Los Angeles Police Department?—A. Yes, Captain Hynes, to my knowledge, has always headed the Los Angeles "red squad" with the exception of a period of time when it was alleged he took leave of absence of the Los Angeles Police Department.

Q. Why did he take this leave of absence?—A. I understand he was checking up on subversive activities throughout the State in connection with the State bureau of investigation.

Q. Do you know of his activities during the Los Angeles Street Railway strike in 1935?—A. I believe he was in charge of the detail of police in charge of taking care of any trouble that arose.

Q. Would you know whether he was temporarily on leave of absence and if he was employed by the Los Angeles Railway Co.?—A. I would not.

Q. Do you know whether, at that time, he took part in negotiating sales to the Los Angeles Street Railway of Federal Laboratories materials?—A. Yes, according to correspondence my recollection is that Mr. Cake contacted him during that time.

Mr. SEWARD. These documents, consisting of order contract, shipping order and invoices, will be marked "2," "2a" to "2s" respectively and included in exhibit 47.

Q. Is it your understanding that all documents in exhibit 47 now marked "2," "2a," to "2s" refer to the sales paid for, in cash according to your understanding, by Captain Hynes?—A. Yes.

Q. And according to your recollection, based on your correspondence with Mr. Wright, all of this cash came from private companies?—A. No; it apparently came from private companies.

Q. Have you now handed me all of the records in your files of sales in Los Angeles County?—A. To the best of my knowledge.

Q. Do you know of any sales of Lake Erie's products in Los Angeles County?—A. Yes; Lake Erie Chemical Co. sold an order of equipment to the Los Angeles sheriff's office through Mr. J. J. Thornton, former agent of Federal Laboratories, when he was called by mistake; the sheriff's office thought they had given the order to Federal Laboratories, but instead Mr. Thornton forwarded it to the Lake Erie agent, Mr. McCarty, in San Francisco who delivered the merchandise. I know of no other sales.

Q. Did the county pay for this material purchased of Lake Erie?—A. Yes.

Mr. SEWARD. You have handed me a set of documents referring to sales in Madera County.

Q. Are you acquainted with those sales?—A. Yes. All the documents refer to sales to the sheriff of Madera County.

Q. Do you know who paid for those sales?—A. I believe they were paid for by county warrants.

Q. Were there any sales to private corporations in Madera County?—A. Not to my knowledge.

Mr. SEWARD. The file will be marked "Exhibit 48."

You have handed me a file of documents which I am marking "Exhibit 49", which refers to Marin County sales.

Q. Were there any sales to private corporations in Marin County?—A. No.

Q. Any sales to law-enforcement agents in Marin County paid for by private interests?—A. No.

Q. Were any of these sales occasioned by labor troubles?—A. No; only to replenish a stock of supplies in the police office.

Mr. SEWARD. You have handed me a file of documents relating to sales in Monterey County which I am numbering "Exhibit 50."

Q. Were there any sales to private corporations in Monterey County?—A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. Any sales to law-enforcement agencies paid for by private interests?—A. Yes; the sale of a Thompson machine gun to the sheriff of Monterey County to replace the one stolen from his office. This, however, was merely a replacement and not an extra gun.

Q. Who paid for it?—A. The sheriff, personally, as I received the money for this sale.

Q. Any other such payments by a private interest for material sold in Monterey County?—A. No.

Q. Were any of these sales occasioned by labor troubles?—A. There was trouble anticipated at the harbor of Monterey and the police department ordered equipment anticipating that trouble.

Q. Was this material used?—A. No; I do not believe it was ever used.

Q. When was this trouble anticipated?—A. In 1934.

Mr. SEWARD. You have handed me a file which I am numbering "Exhibit 51", containing records of sales in Napa County.

Q. Were there any sales to law-enforcement agencies paid for by private interests?—A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. You have understood, have you not Mr. Roush, in all my questions worded as the last one, that I referred also to sales to private companies but deliveries to police departments?—A. Yes; I understand your questions.

Q. Were any of the sales in Napa County occasioned by labor difficulties of any sort?—A. No.

Mr. SEWARD. You have handed me a file which I mark "Exhibit 52", of sales in Nevada County.

Q. Were there any sales to private corporations in Nevada County?—A. Yes; the Idaho-Maryland Mines purchased two machine guns for the sheriff's office of Nevada County, which did not have adequate funds to buy this equipment.

Q. Do you know what occasioned that sale?—A. Yes; the Idaho-Maryland Mines were delivering large quantities of gold from their mines and it was for protection of this ore by the sheriff's office.

Q. I am asking you if the documents I am handing you refer to the sale of a machine gun?—A. Yes.

Mr. SEWARD. The documents will be numered "1", "1a", to "1e", respectively.

I note also certain records of sales to E. McBoyle, special deputy sheriff.

Q. Are you acquainted with that sale?—A. Yes; Mr. McBoyle is an officer of the Idaho-Maryland Mines and made frequent trips with large quantities of ore and bought this equipment for personal protection.

Q. Were either of the sales I have so far mentioned in Nevada County occasioned by labor difficulties of any sort?—A. No.

Q. Were there any other sales to private companies or individuals in Napa County?—A. No; not to my knowledge.

Q. Were there any other sales to law-enforcement agencies paid for by private interests?—A. No; not to my knowledge.

Q. Any sales occasioned by labor troubles?—A. No; not to my knowledge.

Mr. SEWARD. In addition to the numbered documents certain miscellaneous correspondence is included in exhibit 52.

You hand me next a file of documents relating to sales in Orange County, which I am numbering "Exhibit 53."

Q. Were there any sales to private corporations in Orange County?—A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. Any sales or deliveries to police departments paid for by private interests?—A. I am not familiar with the sales made to these law-enforcement groups, therefore have no knowledge of how payments were made, who made them, or how.

Q. Do you know whether any of this material was purchased as the result of labor troubles?—A. I believe nearly all of it was.

Q. Do you know whether it was used in such troubles?—A. I do not know, but I am inclined to believe that some of it was used.

Mr. SEWARD. You hand me records of sales in Placer County, which I am numbering "Exhibit 54."

Q. Any sales to private interests in Placer County?—A. No; not to my knowledge.

Q. Any sales to law-enforcement agencies?—A. Yes; I believe the sale of equipment was discussed with the sheriff of Placer County.

Q. Did you make any sales to the sheriff?—A. Although no invoice appears I believe a sale was made.

Q. Who paid for the sale?—A. As far as I know it was paid for by county funds. No individual corporation paid for it.

Q. Any labor trouble involved?—A. Not to my knowledge.

Mr. SEWARD. You hand me next a file of records of sales of Riverside County, which I will mark "Exhibit No. 55."

Q. Were there any sales to private individuals or corporations in Riverside County?—A. I do not know, as Mr. Wright handled these sales.

Q. I notice a letter here addressed to Mr. G. Lohrli, of Riverside, with the notation on it that similar letters were sent to Mr. F. M. Lindley and Mr. A. N. Barber. Who were these people?—A. I am not familiar with their names and do not know them.

Q. Do you know who paid for the material sold to the sheriff of Riverside County?—A. No.

Q. Do you know whether there were any labor disputes involved in any of these sales?—A. Yes; I believe there were.

Mr. SEWARD. You have handed me records of sales in Sacramento County which I am numbering "Exhibit 66."

Q. Were there any sales to private individuals or firms in Sacramento County?—A. No. A sale to an individual police officer but to no private companies or corporations.

Q. I notice certain correspondence with the Universal Motor Co. and the S. S. Albright Co. Did you make any sales to those companies?—A. No.

Q. Do you know who paid for the material sold to the sheriff's office of Sacramento County or to this individual police officer, Sergeant Gamble?—A. I believe Sergeant Gamble paid for his, and the city and county paid their own bills.

Q. Were there any labor troubles involved?—A. Yes; there were labor difficulties in and adjacent to Sacramento.

Q. Were those labor troubles the occasion of these purchases by the police department?—A. Yes; with the exception of the machine-gun sales.

Q. Do you recall what strikes there were in Sacramento County that occasioned these sales?—A. Trouble indirectly connected with the water-front strike of 1934 and, I believe, an asparagus strike and warehousemen strike.

Mr. SEWARD. You have handed me a file of documents referring to all sales in San Bernardino County which I am numbering "Exhibit 57."

Q. Any sales to private corporations in San Bernardino County?—A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. Any sales to law-enforcement agencies paid for by private funds?—A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. Any sales occasioned by labor disputes?—A. Not that I know of.

Q. All of these sales to the sheriff of San Bernardino County were for the purpose of replacing their ordinary stock or riot equipment?—A. Yes.

Mr. SEWARD. You hand me a file of records of sales relating to San Diego County, which I am marking "Exhibit 58."

Q. Any sales to private corporations in San Diego County?—A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. Any sales to law-enforcement agencies paid out of private funds?—A. I do not believe so.

Q. Any sales occasioned by labor troubles?—A. No.

Mr. SEWARD. You have handed me a file of records of sales relating to San Francisco City-County. I am marking this file "Exhibit No. 59."

I find first an order contract, shipping order and invoice recording a sale to the Associated Terminals Co.

Q. This sale was occasioned by the 1934 strike?—A. Yes.

Q. Was this material used during that strike?—A. I believe that it was carried by the men—I do not know whether any of the equipment was discharged.

Q. Was any of this equipment delivered to any law-enforcement agency?—A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. Has this material since been retained by the Associated Terminals Co.?—A. As far as I know.

Mr. SEWARD. The documents will be numbered "1", "1a," and "1b," respectively.

I find next two invoices of sales to the Schirmer Stevedoring Co.

Q. These were sales resulting from the 1934 water-front strike?—A. Yes.

Q. Any of the material delivered to law-enforcement agencies?—A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. Any material used?—A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. Merely carried during the strike?—A. Yes; but I would have no way of knowing whether it had been discharged.

Q. Do you know what has since become of that material?—A. No.

Mr. SEWARD. The documents will be numbered "2", and "2a", respectively.

I find next an order contract and invoices recording a sale to the American-Hawaiian Steamship Co.

Q. This sale resulted from the maritime strike also?—A. Yes.

Q. Was any of it delivered to any law-enforcement agencies?—A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. Then I take it this also was carried but not used during the strike?—A. Yes.

Q. And you don't know what has become of the material?—A. No; they must have it on hand.

Mr. SEWARD. I find also a shipping order, the carbon of an order contract, and an invoice of more material sold to the American-Hawaiian Steamship Co.

Q. Did your previous answer as to sales to this company apply to this material?—A. That is correct.

Mr. SEWARD. All of these American-Hawaiian Steamship Co. documents will be numbered 3, 3a, to——

I find next a carbon of an order contract, a shipping order and an invoice recording a sale to Ralph Hill.

Q. Do I understand that Ralph Hill is connected with the United Fruit Co.?—A. He acted as superintendent of operations for the United Fruit Co.

Q. And this material was purchased for his personal protection during the water-front strike?—A. Yes; and part of it returned for credit at a later date.

Q. None of it was delivered to any law-enforcement agencies?—A. No.

Mr. SEWARD. These documents will be numbered "4", "4a", and "4b", respectively.

I find next an invoice and a pink credit memorandum referring to a sale to the San Francisco Printing Co.

Q. I understand this company publishes the San Francisco Examiner.—A. Yes.

Q. A Hearst publication?—A. Yes.

Q. Was this sale occasioned by labor troubles?—A. Yes.

Q. Of what nature?—A. The fear of destruction of their property at the printing plant.

Mr. SEWARD. I note that these documents are dated February and May 1935, respectively.

Q. Do I understand that they refer to sales made during the 1934 strike?—A. Yes; this equipment was delivered during July 1934 and the billing was held up, as I did not feel that they should keep the equipment and that I would have the chance of disposing of it to Mr. Hearst's interests at the San Simeon Ranch, where I hoped to consumate a large sale, which did not materialize.

Q. Has any of this material been delivered to any law-enforcement agency?—A. Not to my knowledge.

Mr. SEWARD. These documents will be numbered "5" and "5a."

I find here an invoice recording a sale to Lieutenant Rich.

Q. Is this the Lieutenant Rich whom you have referred to as aiding you in negotiating certain sales?—A. Yes.

Q. What was the occasion of this sale?—A. He bought the equipment as personal protection.

Mr. SEWARD. The document will be marked "No. 6."

I find next an invoice recording a sale to the Bank of America.

Q. Apparently this was a demonstration installation of tear gas equipment for the general purposes of bank protection.—A. Protection of the main vault of the Bank of America of San Francisco.

Mr. SEWARD. This document will be marked "No. 7."

I find here a letter stating that you sent 10 copies of the Red Network to Mr. Arnold, of the Standard Oil Co.

Q. Why did you send those copies?—A. At a meeting of peace officers he learned that I had a number of these books and said that he would appreciate having one of them.

Mr. SEWARD. The document will be marked "No. 8."

I find here a memorandum on an order contract from recording a delivery of material by Cake to Myron Gernea in July 16, 1934; apparently during the water-front trouble.

Q. Do you know what this refers to?—A. It apparently refers to when we were straightening up our stock, which had been moved from place to place, and is a memorandum of equipment taken to the San Francisco Police Department.

Q. Was this material part of the material sold to the San Francisco Police Department and later paid for by the arrangement you outlined to Mr. Edises?—A. Apparently it was a part of that order. Just what this particular memorandum meant I have no knowledge.

Q. And delivery to Myron Gernea constituted delivery to the San Francisco Police Department?—A. That is correct.

Mr. SEWARD. The document will be numbered "9."

I find here a group of invoices, all purporting to record deliveries and sales of material to the San Francisco Police Department on July 6, 7, and 19, 1934.

Q. Do these record deliveries of the materials you discussed with Mr. Edises?—A. I would say they did in view of the fact that these invoices were sent out by the bookkeeping department of Federal Laboratories; but as the stock was changed back and forth, these particular invoices probably have no direct bearing on the police department order. Mr. Edises has the final invoice of equipment that the San Francisco Police Department accepted.

Q. You mean that Mr. Edises discussed that invoice in his examination and included it as an exhibit?—A. Yes.

Q. And what do these invoices in my hand now record?—A. They do not record anything, as a large amount of stock was sent out to San Francisco and out of that stock the San Francisco Police Department received their order, and other equipment was in turn delivered from the original stock to other law-enforcement groups.

Q. And later covered by separate and correct invoices?—A. Yes.

Q. But do you understand that these invoices constitute a correct statement of materials sent to San Francisco from the home office?—A. A partial list. I believe there was more equipment than this sent.

Q. Was equipment sent to San Francisco corresponding to each of these invoices?—A. I believe so.

Mr. SEWARD. The documents will be numbered "10", "10a", to "10–1", respectively.

(Mr. Seward made the suggestion that we adjourn. Thereupon the examination was adjourned at 4:45 p. m. until 9:30 a. m. of Feb. 23, 1937.)

EXAMINATION OF JOSEPH M. ROUSH BY RALPH T. SEWARD AND BERTRAM EDISES

In the matter of an investigation by the subcommittee of the United States Senate Committee on Education and Labor, under Senate Resolution 266

ROOM 205, FEDERAL BUILDING,
Los Angeles, Calif., February 23, 1937.

Pages 210–237

The above-entitled matter came on for examination, pursuant to adjournment, at 9:30 a. m.

Mr. SEWARD. You have handed me a file of material relating to sales in San Joaquin County, which I am marking "Exhibit No. 60."

Q. Are there any sales to private corporations, or to individuals, in San Joaquin County?—A. (By Mr. ROUSH.) Not to my knowledge.

Q. Were any of the sales to law enforcement agencies paid for out of private funds?—A. I do not believe so.

Q. Do you know anything about sales of Lake Erie products?—A. I believe they sold the sheriff's office considerable equipment but I am sure it was paid for by county funds.

Mr. SEWARD. You hand me a file of material relating to San Mateo County.

Q. Were there any sales to private companies in San Mateo County?—A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. Were any of the sales to law enforcement agencies paid for by private agencies?—A. Yes; you will note one invoice for ammunition paid for by individuals of the highway patrol. This material was for their revolver club.

Mr. SEWARD. The invoice referred to will be numbered "1."

Q. Was that the only sale of material paid for by private individuals?—A. To my knowledge; yes.

Q. Did Lake Erie make any sales in San Mateo County?—A. Yes; I believe that Lake Erie had sold equipment to nearly all the law-enforcement agencies over a period of years.

Q. Were they paid for by private agencies?—A. I do not know.

Q. Did they make any sales to private firms?—A. Not to my knowledge.

Mr. SEWARD. You hand me a file relating to Santa Barbara County sales, which I am numbering "Exhibit 62."

Q. Were there any sales to private corporations in Santa Barbara County?—A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. Were any of the sales to law-enforcement agencies paid for by private firms or individuals?—A. No.

Q. Were any of these sales occasioned by labor disputes?—A. Yes; I believe there was trouble in Santa Barbara County and that they bought equipment during this trouble.

Q. To what trouble do you refer?—A. Labor trouble.

Q. Are you acquainted with Lake Erie sales in Santa Barbara County?—A. No; I am not.

Mr. SEWARD. You hand me a file relating to Santa Clara County which I am numbering "Exhibit 63."

Q. Did you make any sales to private firms in Santa Clara County?—A. No.

Q. Were any of these sales to law-enforcement agencies paid for by private companies or individuals?—A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. Were any of these sales occasioned by labor disturbances?—A. I do not believe so.

Q. Do you know anything about Lake Erie sales in Santa Clara County?—A. Lake Erie Chemical Co. had made sales in Santa Clara County to my knowledge.

Q. Do you know whether any of those sales were to private corporations?—A. No.

Q. Do you know whether any of the sales to law enforcement agencies were paid for by private corporations?—A. I do not know.

Mr. SEWARD. You hand me a file relating to Santa Cruz County which I am numbering "Exhibit 64."

Q. Did you make any sales to private firms or to any individuals in Santa Cruz County?—A. No, other than a single order sold to a member of the Division of Fish and Game, State of California, which he paid for personally.

Q. Were any of the sales to law enforcement agencies paid for by private funds?—A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. Were any of the sales occasioned by labor troubles?—A. I do not believe so.

Q. Are you acquainted with Lake Erie sales in Santa Cruz County?—A. I understand Lake Erie Chemical Co. sold equipment in that county over a period of years.

Q. To private firms?—A. As far as I know only to law enforcement groups.

Q. Do you know how those sales were paid for?—A. No, I do not.

Mr. SEWARD. You hand me a file relating to Sutter County which I am marking "Exhibit 65."

Q. Did you make any sales to private firms or individuals in Sutter County?—A. No, I did not.

Q. Were any of the sales to law enforcement agencies paid for from private funds?—A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. Were any of these sales occasioned by labor troubles?—A. No, not to my knowledge.

Q. Are you acquainted with Lake Erie sales in Sutter County?—A. I believe they sold a small amount of equipment but I am not familiar with their method of handling same.

Q. To law enforcement agencies?—A. Yes.

Q. But you don't know how it was paid for?—A. No.

Mr. SEWARD. You have handed me a file relating to Shasta County, which I am numbering "Exhibit 66."

Q. Did you make any sales to private firms or individuals in Shasta County?—A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. Any sales to law enforcement agencies paid for from private funds?—A. No.

Q. Any sales occasioned by labor troubles?—A. No.

Q. Were you acquainted with Lake Erie sales in Shasta County?—A. No.

Mr. SEWARD. You have handed me files relating to Siskiyou, Solano, Sonoma, Tehama, and Tulare Counties, which I am numbering "67", "68", "69", "70", and "71", respectively.

Q. Did you make any sales in those counties to private firms or to individuals?—A. No.

Q. Were any of the sales to law enforcement agencies paid for out of private funds in those counties?—A. No, not to my knowledge.

Q. Were any of those sales occasioned by labor troubles?—A. No, not to my knowledge.

Q. Did Lake Erie make any sales in those counties?—A. They may have but I am not familiar with them.

Mr. SEWARD. You have handed me a file relating to Ventura County which I am numbering "Exhibit 72."

Q. Did you make any sales to private corporations or individuals in Ventura County?—A. No, not to my knowledge.

Q. Were any of the sales to law enforcement agencies paid for out of private funds in that county?—A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. Were any of these sales occasioned by labor troubles?—A. I believe that some of this equipment was purchased for labor trouble that occurred in Ventura County.

Q. Do you remember the date of that trouble?—A. No.

Q. You could not identify which of these sales might have related to it?—A. I believe it occurred in 1934.

Q. Did Lake Erie sell to private firms or individuals in Ventura County?—A. I believe so but I am not sure.

Q. Were any sales to law enforcement agencies paid for out of private funds?—A. Not to my knowledge.

Mr. SEWARD. You have handed me a file relating to Yuba County which I am numbering "Exhibit 73."

Q. Did you make any sales to private firms or individuals in Yuba County?—A. No.

Q. Were any of the sales to law enforcement agencies paid for out of private funds in that county?—A. No, not to my knowledge.

Q. Were any of these sales occasioned by labor troubles?—A. Yes.

Q. Will you give the details of such sales? A. As I remember trouble occurred during peach picking time but was short-lived as an early agreement was reached in the matter. There was no serious trouble.

Q. About what was the date, do you recall?—A. No; I do not. It occurred in the middle of 1934 I believe.

Q. Relating to an invoice dated July 21, 1934?—A. I believe that is correct.

Q. The invoice referred to will be numbered "1". Did Lake Erie make any sales in this county?—A. I understand they did. However, I was never able to find out for sure.

Q. Did Lake Erie sell to private firms or individuals in Yuba County?—A. No.

Q. Were any sales by Lake Erie to law enforcement agencies paid for out of private funds?—A. No; not to my knowledge.

Mr. SEWARD. You have handed me a file containing material relating to sales to the State of California, which I am numbering "Exhibit 74". I find documents relating to the Mendocino State Hospital and to various prisons, and to the board of criminal identification.

Q. Did any of these sales to State agencies have any connection with labor trouble or labor difficulties in California?—A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. Were any of them paid for out of private funds?—A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. Does this file contain records of all of your sales to the State of California?—A. To the best of my knowledge, yes.

Q. Did Lake Erie make any sales in this county?—A. Yes; they did.

Q. Did many of their sales have to do with labor troubles?—A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. Were any of them paid for by private funds?—A. Not to my knowledge.

Mr. SEWARD. You have handed me a file relating to sales to the Federal Government for the United States Penitentiary at Alcatraz Island, which I am numbering "Exhibit 75."

Q. These sales to Alcatraz had nothing to do with labor troubles?—A. No.
Q. And were paid for by the United States Government?—A. Yes.
Mr. SEWARD. You have handed me a file relating to sales to the United States Department of Justice, Bureau of Investigation, which I am numbering "Exhibit 76."
Q. Are any of these sales to the Department of Justice occasioned by labor disputes?—A. No.
Q. They were paid for by the United States Government?—A. Yes.
Q. And these sales were arranged in cooperation with the Federal Laboratories agent in Washington, D. C.?—A. Yes.
Q. Who is that agent?—A. Mr. Pitcher, previously mentioned in the list which you have of Federal Laboratories agents.
Mr. SEWARD. You have handed me a file containing certain miscellaneous documents, which I will number "Exhibit 77", other U. S. sales.
Q. Is Mr. Hynes a representative of the United States Department of Justice in Los Angeles?—A. Yes; or was at that time.
Q. This sale was for his personal protection?—A. Yes.
Q. I find next a sale to C. J. Hendry Co. with a notation on the invoice "Bona-fide order from the United States Government for a Coast Guard cutter". Are you acquainted with that?—A. No; I am not other than the record that you now have.
Q. Do you know who C. J. Hendry Co. is?—A. No; I do not.
Mr. SEWARD. You have handed me a file relating to sales in the State of Nevada which I am numbering "Exhibit 78."
Q. Did you make any sales to private firms in Nevada?—A. No; I made several individual sales to police officers in the State of Nevada.
Q. Were any of the sales to law-enforcement agencies paid for out of private funds?—A. Not to my knowledge, outside of individual sales to police officers.
Q. Any sales occasioned by labor troubles?—A. Not to my knowledge.
Q. Did Lake Erie make sales in Nevada?—A. I do not know.
Mr. SEWARD. You have handed me a file relating to sales to Darley & Co. which I am numbering "Exhibit 79."
Q. What is the Darley & Co.?—A. There is—it is a corporation located in Chicago which sells fire and police equipment. Federal Laboratories had some working arrangement with them whereby Darley & Co. sold, through the medium of their catalog, over the entire United States. In turn, when such an order was received by Darley & Co. and forwarded to Federal Laboratories the agent in the particular district from which the order came was given a small commission.
Q. That is, Darley & Co. acted as a Nation-wide sales agent for Federal Laboratories products?—A. Yes.
Q. And this file relates to sales made through the agency of W. S. Darley & Co.?—A. Made by W. S. Darley & Co.
Q. Are you acquainted with the occasion for any of these sales?—A. No; I am not.
Q. Do you know how many of them were paid for?—A. No; I do not.
Mr. SEWARD. You have handed me a file on sales in Mexico which I am numbering "Exhibit 80."
Q. Did you make any sales to any private firms or corporations in Mexico?—A. No.
Q. Your sales in Mexico consisted of sales to General Anguilar, Minister to Japan; the Governor of Sonora; and a special order through the Los Angeles Police and Revolver Club?—A. Yes.
Q. And you made no other sales in Mexico?—A. Not to my knowledge.
Q. Do you know who is the Federal Laboratories' agent in Mexico now?—A. No; I do not.
Q. I note in this file a letter from Mr. Young to yourself dated June 17, 1935, authorizing you to represent them in China and Mexico and arranging for your commissions there. The letter refers to Watson & Phillips Co. Who are they?—A. I believe they were agents for Federal Laboratories in Mexico City at that time.
Q. Are they still agents there?—A. I do not know.
Mr. SEWARD. I note that the letter also refers to Mr. Frank Jonas.
Q. Who is Mr. Jonas?—A. I believe that name was on a list of agents of Federal Laboratories that we went over before. However, I did not mark the name as I am not familiar with the man.
Q. You do not know whether he is still with Federal Laboratories?—A. I do not know; no.

Q. The letter will be numbered "1" in exhibit 80.
Mr. SEWARD. You have handed me a file relating to miscellaneous sales which I am numbering "Exhibit 81."
Q. They apparently relate to sales to the Honolulu Police Department; to the O. S. Stapley Co. of Phoenix, Ariz.; and to individuals in the California Highway Patrol. Are you acquainted with these sales?—A. To a certain extent; yes.
Q. What was the occasion of the sale to Honolulu?—A. This sale was given to me through the chief of police of Berkeley, Calif., after a meeting that I had with Chief Gabrielson of the Honolulu Police Department and Chief Greening, of Berkeley, Calif. On Chief Greening's recommendation I received this particular order merely to replenish their supply of equipment.
Q. I believe we covered the sale to the Stapley Co. when going through your correspondence?—A. That is right.
Q. I understand you are not acquainted with the occasion for this sale or the use of the material?—A. No; I am not.
Q. I find also two invoices relating to sales to individuals of the California State Highway Patrol. One invoice refers to Captain Cassell. Are you acquainted with that sale?—A. Yes; that was tear gas purchased for use in a billy. The captain carried it as he was driver for the Governor of the State of California.
Q. And an invoice referring to Captain La Port. Do I understand this was invoiced in error to Captain La Port?—A. That is right.
Q. And that the material was actually donated to him?—A. The equipment was donated to the Placer County Peace Officers' Association but was shipped to them through Captain La Port, which accounted for the error in billing.
Q. Who donated the equipment?—A. I did.
Q. You paid for it yourself?—A. Yes.
Q. Why did you donate the equipment?—A. At this particular meeting of the Peace Officers' Association they had a pistol shoot and prizes were put up by various companies. I in turn donated this particular equipment as it was very good advertising.
Mr. SEWARD. You have handed me a file which I am marking "Exhibit 82." This file appears to contain a number of invoices addressed to yourself.
Q. What invoices does this file contain?—A. This file contains invoices of equipment sold to me by the company to be used for demonstration purposes, equipment charged to my sample account, and equipment sold outright to me. It is impossible for me to give you any exact information on the invoices until I receive a final accounting from Federal Laboratories which would show the status of each invoice. Some of them, of course, I can explain to you, such as demonstrations that are marked as such, and outright sales that are marked as such.
Q. Why did Federal Laboratories sell equipment to you outright?—A. Their method of keeping their books, as far as I can ascertain, was very complicated. They were interested, of course, in making a record of all transactions. However, some of these transactions became confused as far as their status was concerned. There was no sample account kept entirely separate because in some instances they charged samples to us and told us they would credit us when these samples were returned. I might state for example—cases used to display tear-gas riot guns that might be used for display purposes. Equipment sold us outright would come under that heading as well as equipment that we used in demonstrations.
Tear gas, grenades, and long and short range shells which were used up by us in our sales work would also come under that heading.
Q. I note a number of invoices in this exhibit 82 upon which there is the notation "demonstration prices" or "for San Quenten demonstration." Three such invoices I am numbering "1", "2", and "3", respectively. I understand that when you demonstrated equipment you purchased this equipment yourself from the company.—A. That is correct.
Q. Do I understand that they gave you special prices?—A. Yes they did—considerably below the selling price of the material.
Q. On the invoice numbered "1" referring to a demonstration I note that grenades are listed as selling for $1.50 each at demonstration prices. What was the ordinary price of grenades?—A. $10 for this particular grenade.
Q. Was the company taking a loss on these demonstrations?—A. I do not believe so. That is, I believe that the actual cost, less selling expense, was still below the $1.50 marked.
Q. You mean that the manufacturing cost to the company of the grenades would have enabled them to sell at a profit at the price of $1.50 each?—A. No; I believe that there would be very little difference between the actual cost and

this demonstration price and that this would be taken up in any selling or cost of operation that they might have.

Q. But in any case the actual cost is not more than $1.50.—A. I do not believe so.

Q. And yet the ordinary price is $10.—A. That is right.

Q. I notice that long-range projectiles for demonstration purposes are quoted at $1.50. What is their ordinary price?—A. $7.50.

Q. The manufacturing cost to the company was?—A. $1.50 or less.

Q. Short-range cartridges are quoted at 75 cents. What was their ordinary price?—A. $4.50.

Q. Signal flares are quoted as $1.50 each. What is their ordinary price?—A. I believe it was $42 per dozen.

Q. On document 3 I notice that billy cartridges are quoted at 35 cents each for the San Quenten demonstration. What was their ordinary price?—A. $1.50.

Q. Was a comparable range of procedure made by the company on a sale of all of its products?—A. I believe so, with the exception of its products such as radio equipment or items that they might have to purchase from outside sources.

Q. What percentage went to you on commission?—A. The highest commission that I received was 35 percent of the gross sale but, of course, the company had no cost of selling; at least not in my territory. This 35 percent scaled down to as low as 10 percent on some items.

Q. Then I understand that outside of your commission the company had no selling cost in your territory whatsoever?—A. Other than bulletins issued and the possible cost of collection as all orders were billed by the company and supposedly collected by them. However, in many cases I assisted in this matter.

Q. You referred to a samples account and I find, and am numbering 4, an invoice on which someone has written in red pencil the word "Sample." What were these samples?—A. Samples consist of any equipment sent to us by the company or drawn from the warehouse to be used in sales work.

Q. This would not include material used in demonstration?—A. No.

Q. Merely to show to customers?—A. That is right.

Q. And the material would then be returned to the warehouse?—A. Yes; where it might be sold and then billed to the proper party.

Q. When you returned this sample equipment to the warehouse were you credited with it?—A. Supposedly.

Q. Were you sent credit slips of any sort?—A. Yes; you will note in several cases there is a pink invoice which is marked "credit memorandum."

Q. I find two such slips in the entire file. Where did the others—where would the others be?—A. They would not necessarily issue a credit memorandum but merely credit the commission account.

Q. I find and am numbering 5 an invoice with the words "special price" noted on it. What would that mean?—A. That referred to a special price given agents on the tear-gas protect-O gun, on which we received a very special discount.

Q. Why did you receive a special discount?—A. Merely that they closed out the tear-gas pens, and if we cared to buy them at this special price for donations or sales we would make this extra commission.

Q. I find and am numbering 6 an invoice with the notation "open." What does that notation mean?—A. I do not know other than it might mean an open account; in other words that the equipment was charged directly to me.

Q. Would this be for demonstration purposes, samples, or what?—A. Glancing at the invoice I would say that part of it was for display and part for demonstration purposes.

Q. Was any material, which is charged to you on the company records for any purpose whatsoever, sold by you to any private corporations or firms?—A. There were no sales made to me at any time that were used in labor disputes. It would be impossible for me to know how the company had listed records of sales in their books. However, I repeat that all orders taken by me for law-enforcement groups were ordered in the customary manner and in no way run through my name, with the exception of special sales which I have called to your attention from time to time, but that in no way had to do with labor difficulties.

Q. And all such sales we have already discussed?—A. That is right.

Q. I understand that at no time did you withdraw equipment, charge it to the demonstration or sample accounts and sell this equipment to any private individuals or private firms.—A. Let me answer that by stating that anything listed for demonstration equipment was used for that purpose. Anything withdrawn from the warehouse and listed for sample purposes were sometimes sold—for instance I ordered a large amount of equipment shipped to Eureka during the lumber strike

and in turn delivered from this stock, which was sent to me at Eureka, to various agencies whose sales you have examined. The balance of this stock was then returned to the warehouse.

Q. The material which you withdrew as samples and invoiced to you as such might later be sold, but in the event of such a sale a separate invoice would be made out for that company?—A. That is correct.

Q. I understand that some of this equipment may represent donations by you to law-enforcement agencies?—A. Yes.

Q. Was any of the material so donated used in labor disputes or were any of the donations occasioned by labor disputes?—A. No; not to my knowledge.

Q. Did you ever make any donations to private firms or individuals for any purpose?—A. Yes; I made a number of donations to private individuals and, in one sense, corporations. I cite a memorandum you called to my attention regarding a donation of 10 copies of the Red Network, donated to the chief special agent of the Standard Oil Co., and I mentioned previously that from time to time tear-gas pens were donated to various individuals.

Q. How about riot guns or grenades, or similar equipment?—A. Not to my knowledge. I change that statement, as a riot gun was donated to the Berkeley Police Department after the 1934 strike, for their courtesy to me in allowing me to store all of my equipment in their vault, putting them to considerable trouble.

Q. Finally, then, I understand that there are, in exhibit 82, no records relating to sales of material either to private corporations or to law-enforcement agencies, or records of withdrawals of material relating to such sales which were not separately invoiced and recorded?—A. I believe that to be correct.

Mr. SEWARD. You have handed me a file relating to the California Highway Patrol which I am numbering "Exhibit 83."

Q. I understand from your previous correspondence that you made no sales to the California Highway Patrol except for sales to individual officers?—A. That is correct.

Q. You did do a good deal of demonstrating for the patrol?—A. Yes; I lectured and demonstrated at the California Highway Patrol School for a period of 2 years without remuneration.

Q. Did the highway patrol use tear-gas equipment in dealing with any labor trouble, do you know?—A. Yes; I believe they did. In the Imperial Valley I believe they used equipment furnished them, but to the best of my knowledge they were able to maintain law and order with the least amount of trouble of any law-enforcement group in the State.

Q. Who furnished the equipment to the highway patrol in Imperial Valley?—A. I do not know. I imagine the sheriff's office loaned it to them, from the correspondence of Mr. Wright.

Q. Was that Federal Laboratories' material?—A. Yes.

Q. Which was sold by Mr. Wright?—A. Yes.

Q. Do you know of any other instances in which the highway patrol used tear gas in labor trouble?—A. Yes; I believe the highway patrol was called in in the cotton strike of 1933 in the area adjacent to Bakersfield, Calif.

Q. Did they use Federal Laboratories' material?—A. I do not know.

Q. Where were they procured at?—A. I am inclined to think it was Lake Erie Chemical Co. gas.

Q. Who called the highway patrol in at that strike?—A. I could not say in this particular strike, but in many cases the highway patrol was called in by the sheriff of the county and the sheriff, in turn, furnished the equipment that they used.

Q. The first document in this file is a typewritten list of recommended protection equipment for the California Highway Patrol. Did you make out that document?—A. Yes; I submitted that document along with various folders, just before the severance of my connection with the Federal Laboratories.

Q. And was the equipment sold to the highway patrol?—A. I received a letter from the chief of the highway patrol while I was in the hospital during September 1935, in which he informed me he would give me an order as soon as I was able to come to Sacramento. However, as my connection was severed, I have no further information regarding the sale of equipment to them.

Mr. SEWARD. You have handed me a file which I am marking "Exhibit 84", of documents relating to sales by Mr. I. B. Williams.

Q. I understand that Mr. Williams was a subagent for you for a few months in 1933.—A. Yes.

Q. And this is a complete file of your correspondence and records of sales made by him?—A. Yes; as far as I know.

Q. He severed his connection with you in November 1933?—A. About that time; yes.

Mr. SEWARD. You have handed me a file, marked "Exhibit 85", of documents consisting of miscellaneous telegrams. They include a number of telegrams which are marked "51" and "52", and a stapled file numbered "53", which have included in exhibit 56 but were by mistake left out. I will include them in the file numbered "Exhibit 85." I have glanced through the telegrams and find them self-explanatory, so I am not questioning you concerning them. In that same file, exhibit 85, I will include considerable miscellaneous correspondence containing some copies of letters regarding which I have already examined you and a number of miscellaneous letters which were not included in the monthly correspondence file.

Q. I find here and am numbering "1" a letter from Jimmie Cake to yourself, which refers to the Farmers & Merchants. What is that?—A. That is the Farmers & Merchants Bank, Los Angeles.

Q. Mr. Cake refers to the chief special agent of the Pacific Electric. That, I take it, refers to the Pacific Electric Railway of Los Angeles, Calif.?—A. Yes.

Q. Whose name is Smith. Do you know Mr. Smith?—A. I believe I met Mr. Smith. I met the chief special agent, but I do not recall whether his name was Smith or not.

Q. Did he tell you the nature of his work?—A. No; he did not.

Q. Did he mention labor spies, or espionage, among the employees of Pacific Electric?—A. No; not that I recall.

Mr. SEWARD. I believe the remainder of this correspondence is entirely self-explanatory.

I find next, and am numbering "Exhibit 86", a file of bulletins sent out to you by the company.

Q. Do I understand that these bulletins were sent to all Federal Laboratories agents, and is this a complete file of all the bulletins you received?—A. To the best of my knowledge.

Q. Were you ever asked to destroy any bulletins by the company?—A. I do not recall that we were asked to do so.

Q. Were you ever cautioned against showing them or making them public?—A. Yes; at the convention of 1934 we were urged to be very cautious.

Mr. SEWARD. I am including in the back of this file two documents which purport to be an address by Mr. Barker before the course in police administration in Ohio State and an article for the California Patrol Annual.

Q. Did you write this article?—A. No.

Q. It was included in the annual under your name, was it not?—A. Yes.

Q. Who wrote it?—A. Mr. B. H. Barker.

Q. Did Mr. Barker give this address before the course in police administration at Ohio State, do you know?—A. I have no exact knowledge, other than the record that you have.

Mr. SEWARD. You have handed me a collection of documents which I am numbering "Exhibit 87" which seem to refer to the activities of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce.

Q. Did you make any sales of material to, or through, the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce?—A. Not to my knowledge

Q. Were you a member of the chamber of commerce?—A. No; I never joined the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce.

Q. The letter which I number "1", and a follow-up letter which I number "2", refer to a set of confidential bulletins which the chamber sends out to its members. Do I understand that the rest of the documents in exhibit 87 are some of these bulletins sent to you as samples?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you receive any other bulletins from them?—A. Not to my knowledge.

Mr. SEWARD. You have handed me a file which I am marking "Exhibit No. 88", containing documents labeled "Foreign Correspondence." These files refer to sales in the Philippine Islands.

Q. Do I understand that the Squire-Bingham Co. is the agent for Federal Laboratories in the Philippine Islands?—A. Apparently, from the correspondence we have in this file.

Q. Do I understand that Mr. Jack L. Baxter is the Federal Laboratories agent in Habana, Cuba?—A. I believe Mr. Baxter is noted in the list which we previously checked as an agent in the United States but was sent to Cuba to sell equipment and give training to both the army and police departments.

Q. Do I understand that Federal Laboratories made sales in Bolivia, and do they have a permanent South American agent?—A. I believe they have a number of South American agents.

Q. Do you know who they are?—A. No; I don't, offhand.

Mr. SEWARD. You have handed me a number of folders which I am numbering "Exhibit 89", relating to Lake Erie Chemical Co. products.

You have also handed me a file containing form letters which I am numbering "Exhibit 90."

Q. Do I understand that you sent these form letters out from your office?—A. Yes. They had nothing to do with Federal Laboratories. They were sent out by me on my own responsibility, soliciting business.

Q. Do I understand that the rest of the documents in this file are lists of people to whom you sent——

Mr. ROUSH (interrupting). Not necessarily, we picked out of this list individuals to whom we wished to mail letters.

Mr. SEWARD. You have handed me, Mr. Roush, a number of files containing documents which refer to bank equipment, the Luttman Light, a handbook on the Thompson submachine gun, the Smith & Wesson revolver, the Remington revolver, the Peters Cartridge Co., the Coffman armored-car starters, and Federal sirens. On examining these documents I find nothing which I believe would be of interest to the subcommittee. I will, therefore, return them to you but ask that you keep intact this and all other material which I have returned to you as being "not of any interest to the subcommittee" until further notice from myself.

(At this time Mr. Seward suggested the examination be adjourned. Whereupon at 1 p. m. of Feb. 23, the examination was adjourned to 9:30 a. m. of Feb. 24, 1937.)

EXAMINATION OF JOSEPH M. ROUSH BY RALPH T. SEWARD AND BERTRAM EDISES

In the matter of an investigation by the subcommittee of the United States Senate Committee on Education and Labor, under Senate Resolution 266

ROOM 205, FEDERAL BUILDING, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.,
February 24, 1937.

Pages 238–256

The above-entitled matter came on for examination, pursuant to adjournment, at 9:30 a. m.

Mr. SEWARD. You have handed me, Mr. Roush, a collection of blue slips of paper entitled "Duplicate notice of stock withdrawn from the Metropolitan Warehouse Co., Los Angeles, Calif."

Q. What are these?—A. These slips were given to us at the time of withdrawing any equipment from the Metropolitan Warehouse.

Mr. SEWARD. Then these blue slips contain, as far as you know, a complete record of the material which you withdrew from the Metropolitan Warehouse in Los Angeles, Calif.

The WITNESS. I believe that to be the entire group of slips that we received, unless there were some lost.

Q. Did you make any withdrawals for which slips are not issued?—A. No; as someone always had to sign a withdrawal slip.

Q. Where was the original slip sent?—A. The warehouse sent the original slip to the factory. Both warehouses have copies of, I presume, everything you have here.

Q. I notice that certain of these slips are entitled "Customer's copy." Were copies supposed to be sent to each customer?—A. I do not believe so. I do not know the reason for this notation.

Q. I understand that these withdrawal records would not necessarily correspond to any particular invoices, since you might make one withdrawal and divide the material up and make several sales therefrom.—A. That is correct. Only by taking the total inventory on hand and the total subtractions could you prove these particular slips.

Q. Now certain of these withdrawal slips are made out to yourself, Mr. Wright or Mr. Cake; others are made out to the customer. Does that mean that the customers themselves made the withdrawal.—A. No; when an order was sent

in to the warehouse the order was charged directly to that particular customer and the original of that sent to the factory.

Q. I notice on some of these slips the written words "ent. stock." What does that notation signify?—A. I believe that refers to the entry in the books by Donald Wright of this particular memorandum or packing slip.

Q. I notice, on a slip which I am numbering "1" (made out to Donald Wright), that there is written "Captain Hynes, Wilmington." Would that indicate that this material was delivered to Captain Hynes in Wilmington?—A. This probably coincides with the invoice charged or sold to Captain Hynes, and should be easily identified by the amount of the equipment entered on the invoice to him.

Q. You mean the material for which Captain Hynes paid cash?—A. Yes.

Q. I notice that the number of one grenade is circled and the words written "on hand, Los Angeles." What does "on hand" mean?—A. Donald Wright usually referred to any sample of equipment and marked it as such—"on hand"—meaning that he had that material on hand personally. I assume that this was either used in demonstration, kept on hand for demonstration, or returned to stock. Subsequent records should show what happened to this particular unit.

Q. Was it not delivered to Captain Hynes?—A. Apparently not, with this notation circling it.

Mr. SEWARD. I am numbering "2" a slip referring to a sale of gas masks to Captain Hynes.

Q. Was that the same transaction?—A. I believe that was a similar transaction.

Q. I am numbering "3" a slip referring to a further delivery to Captain Hynes. You understand that that material was likewise paid for in cash?—A. Yes; I believe that was a similar transaction.

Q. With money supposedly coming from shipping employers?—A. From private corporations.

Q. But you don't know what employers?—A. No.

Mr. SEWARD. I am numbering "4", "5", "6", and "7" slips which I believe refer to withdrawals for the meat-packing plants in the fall of 1933. Am I not correct?

A. Yes.

Q. The packers' strike which we discussed?—A. Right.

Mr. SEWARD. I am numbering "8" a slip marked "Marine Service Bureau, Mr. Edward Nichols, delivered to Los Angeles Police Department."

Q. Do I understand that to refer to material paid for by the Marine Service Bureau but delivered to the Los Angeles Police Department?—A. Yes.

Mr. SEWARD. These sales slips for the Metropolitan Warehouse will be included in a file to be numbered "Exhibit 91." The documents I have numbered will be placed first in the file. The rest of the slips will be arranged in chronological order.

You have handed me a file of documents apparently relating to transactions with the South-End Warehouse in San Francisco. Do I understand that you did all your warehousing in San Francisco at the South End Warehouse?

The WITNESS. That is right.

Q. And do I understand this file contains all the records which you have of deliveries and withdrawals to this warehouse?—A. To the best of my knowledge.

Q. Now, Mr. Roush, among these documents I find various types which I will ask you to explain to me. First, a document printed in red, called a delivery report, which I am numbering "1." What is that?—A. This is actually a delivery sheet and shows this equipment was delivered, and in this particular slip delivered to me for demonstration purposes. In the lower left-hand corner you will note my signature. South End Warehouse in turn sent the origianl of this to Federal Laboratories.

Q. One of these receipts would be issued for each withdrawal of material?—A. That is correct, with the exception of the period in 1934 when all stock was taken from the South End Warehouse, transferred to the vaults of the San Francisco Police Department and then to the vaults of the Berkeley Police Department for safety. At this time no slips were made at all on any deliveries made to other law-enforcement bodies.

Q. That is, while the material was stored with the San Francisco or Berkeley Police Departments no receipts were issued for material delivered.—A. That is correct.

Q. There was, however, a receipt issued to record the withdrawal of the entire stock from the South End Warehouse?—A. I do not believe so, due to the difficulties of the general strike then in progress. The South End Warehouse had an inventory of the stock as of that particular time and then on the return of

the stock the difference was deducted and then compared with the invoices of equipment taken while the stock was out of the warehouse thereby making a check on the stock.

Q. What is the yellow sheet with pencil notations, which is pinned to document no. 1?—A. I do not know.

Q. It appears to be in Mr. Wright's writing. Is that correct?—A. Yes; that is in Mr. Wright's handwriting.

Q. I notice a number of similar yellow slips pinned to a number of these documents. Are all of these by Mr. Wright?—A. Yes.

Q. You do not know the significance of them?—A. No; but they probably had to do with the entry in the books.

Q. I find a document in a similar delivery report which I am numbering "2", a record of material which is listed as a temporary loan to the State Bureau of Investigation. On Wright's memorandum, which is pinned to this document, and numbered "2a", I find a statement that that material was sold to various police departments and to Captain Hynes.

Q. Do I understand that this is the material which was loaned to Clarence Morrill and then withdrawn and sold to other individuals?—A. That is correct—during the 1934 water-front strike.

Mr. SEWARD. I am numbering "3" a document labeled "warehouse receipt."

Q. What is this?—A. This is a receipt issued by the South End Warehouse Co.

Q. When the material was received from Federal Laboratories?—A. Yes, the original was sent to them and I believe that I have a few copies issued to me, at my request.

Q. I am numbering "4", "4a", and "4b" a series of documents printed in blue, which appear to be inventories. Is that correct?—A. Yes, that is—those are copies of the inventory forwarded to Federal Laboratories, supposedly at the end of each month.

Mr. SEWARD. I am including these documents in a file numbered "Exhibit No. 92."

Q. Do I understand that exhibit no. 92 now contains all of your records and transactions with the South End Warehouse Co.?—A. To the best of my knowledge.

Mr. SEWARD. I have arranged them in rough chronological order. You have handed me a file containing packing lists, shipping orders, and packing slips apparently issued by Federal Laboratories. I am numbering a series of documents "1", "1a", "1b", "1c", "1d", "1e", and "1f", which are called packing lists.

Q. What are these documents?—A. This is the list that Federal Laboratories made up at the time they delivered their equipment, and was either included in one of the cases shipped or forwarded by mail to the warehouse. This is a duplicate of the original list and was sent to me.

Q. I notice on page no. 1, after the words "Speed-heat grenades, C. N. lot 988" a series of numbers. What are those numbers?—A. Giving you the answer in sequence—"C. N." refers to tear gas; the "lot" to that particular group that was manufactured at a certain time; and the numbers refer to the serial numbers marked on each grenade, which was required according to State law.

Q. I notice on succeeding pages similar numbers. Were those also serial numbers?—A. Yes.

Q. Of grenades and projectiles?—A. Yes.

Mr. SEWARD. I am numbering "2" a document entitled "A shipping order."

Q. What is that document?—A. That, again, is a memorandum of equipment shipped from Federal Laboratories to any particular point named in the space "invoiced to."

Q. When material was shipped from Federal Laboratories I understand there was a packing list similar to documents 1a to 1f made out.—A. Yes.

Q. Also a shipping order similar to document no. 2?—A. Yes.

Q. Did the company keep duplicates of both of those documents?—A. I presume so.

Q. You don't know whether they customarily destroyed these records or not?—A. No.

Q. Do you know the significance of the red figure "2" or "3" which appears on documents 1 and 2, respectively?—A. No, I do not.

Mr. SEWARD. I am numbering "3" a document entitled "Packing list."

Q. What is that?—A. That again is similar to the original packing list just mentioned.

Q. Do I understand that when material was shipped from Federal Laboratories they made out both a packing slip, similar to document 3, and a packing list, similar to document 1?—A. I believe that the packing list and packing slip are one and the same thing.

Q. Meaning that the packing slip is merely an earlier form?—A. Yes. Federal Laboratories changed their bookkeeping system several times, I understand, and I would say that would account for several changes in records.

Q. On document 3 I note the letters "C. N.–D. M. 1599–1634." Are those serial numbers?—A. Yes.

Q. C. N. refers to tear gas?—A. Yes, and C. N.–D. M. refers to half tear gas and half sickening gas. D. M. refers to sickening gas.

Mr. SEWARD. I notice and am numbering "4", "5", "6", and "7" a series of shipping orders recording shipments to the Hammond Lumber Co. and other lumber companies which bought material during the Eureka strike.

Q. These are noted delivered from South End Warehouse. Do I understand that when you delivered material from the warehouse you notified the company and they issued a shipping order crediting it to their invoice?—A. That is correct.

Q. So that this is similar to the shipping orders which we went through when we were going through your invoice files?—A. Yes.

Q. But merely a few form?—A. A new form, yes.

Q. There should be one for each invoice?—A. Yes, to the best of my knowledge.

Q. I am including these documents in a file numbered "Exhibit 93." Do I understand that exhibit 93 includes all of the packing slips, packing lists, and shipping orders you have in your files?—A. I believe that to be correct.

Q. Included in the back of exhibit 93 is a group of shipping orders, similar to some of those we examined in connection with your invoices. I take it that that is the earlier form of shipping order.—A. Yes, that is correct.

Mr. SEWARD. You have handed me a group of documents entitled "Order contracts." These are similar to the order contracts which we examined in connection with the invoices?

The WITNESS. Yes.

Q. What is the difference between the pink and yellow ones?—A. The pink are orders written in northern California and the yellow orders were written by Mr. Cake.

Q. And the green?—A. They were merely duplicates.

Mr. SEWARD. The documents will be included in a file numbered "Exhibit no. 94."

You have handed me a file of material which purports to be lists of equipment used in demonstration.

Q. Is that correct?—A. Yes.

Q. I believe these were covered in the demonstration invoices you have given us?—A. Yes.

Mr. SEWARD. I will return the documents to you, but ask you to keep them intact until further notice from myself.

You have handed me a file of inventories of the Metropolitan Warehouse.

Q. How often are these inventories taken?—A. They were, supposedly, taken once a month by each warehouse.

Q. They indicate the material which was on hand at the Metropolitan Warehouse each month?—A. Right.

Q. They contain no records of withdrawals by you or shipments to the warehouse?—A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. I notice they contain the serial numbers of projectiles and grenades. Is that correct?—A. Yes.

Mr. SEWARD. This file of documents will be numbered "Exhibit 94."

You have handed me a file containing correspondence relating to the inventories and records of the Metropolitan Warehouse. Upon examination I find nothing which I believe would be of immediate interest to the committee and therefore return the file to you, but ask you to keep it intact until further notice from me.

You have handed me what appears to be a number of invoices on a new form.

Q. Is that correct?—A. Yes.

Mr. SEWARD. These invoices logically should have been included among the other invoice files?—A. No; I believe they were nearly all donations or records kept separately from the regular file.

Q. In what respects?—A. In that they have to do with samples or demonstrations and are not sales to law enforcement groups or private corporations, so

that they could not be included in the group of invoices previously discussed under the heading of "demonstrations."

Mr. SEWARD. I find among them a number of credit memorandum, and some invoice forms, with "credit memorandum" stamped on them.

Q. Do they record material withdrawn by you but returned to the warehouse?—A. Yes.

Q. The documents referred to will be included in a file and marked "Exhibit 95." You have handed me a notebook which I am marking "Exhibit 96." What is this notebook?—A. These were notes taken by Donald Wright at the 1934 convention at Pittsburgh, held by Federal Laboratories to discuss ways and means of increasing sales, and to discuss new equipment. The notes are on discussions by various speakers and various phases of the convention witnessed by Mr. Wright.

Q. You heard these speeches yourself?—A. Yes; most of them.

Q. Do you recall the speeches now?—A. No; other than the general thought behind them; namely, that trouble would occur; that we should take advantage of it; that where law enforcement groups could not purchase we should try to raise funds either through public subscriptions or by calling on private individuals ourselves; to keep in constant contact with corporations; and in general take advantage of the trouble that, according to the Federal Laboratories' officials, would take place due to the administration and the laws which it had enacted—calling specific attention to the N. R. A. section 7–a which Mr. Young, president of Federal Laboratories said would give us more business than any other single thing. As far as going further into the procuring of sales, it was suggested that we contact the heads of corporations, pointing out losses that occurred to plants that did not have proper protection equipment, and in turn to stress that loss could be lowered by a small investiture in our equipment. It was, of course, recommended by the president that we try to keep track of any labor trouble that might be impending and to immediately get in touch with the authorities in that area as well as with any corporation that might have holdings, or that might have labor trouble as the result of trouble in that area.

Q. I notice that in this notebook there is a leaflet from a Calvin Goddard Associates. What is their relation to Federal Laboratories?—A. Mr. Calvin spoke at the convention and I believe was trying to work out a deal whereby he would represent them in Chicago. I do not know whether this deal was consummated.

Mr. SEWARD. The leaflet will be marked "Exhibit 97."

I find finally a small slip of paper which purports to be the record of a telephone message at the Biltmore Hotel for Mr. Barker.

Q. Do you know the significance of that slip of paper?—A. Yes, this is the notation to Mr. Barket of the payment of the San Francisco Police Department bill and was discussed with Mr. Edises in his report.

Q. And should have been included as an exhibit in his examination?—A. Yes.

Q. Do I understand that it is a record of a telephone call from the Bank of America to Mr. Barker?—A. No; I believe it is a record of a wire from the Bank of America to Mr. Barker.

Q. And that wire recorded the payment of the bill for the material sold to the San Francisco Police Department during the water-front strike in 1934; paid by unknown agencies after the bill had been deposited in escrow?—A. Yes.

Mr. SEWARD. This will be attached to a larger piece of paper and will be marked "Exhibit 99."

Mr. Roush, I believe we have now gone through all of the files which you brought to me. Do I understand that you offered for my inspection all of the documents, and other documents or records of any sort, relating to your actions as agent for Federal Laboratories?

The WITNESS. I have handed you all files, correspondence, invoices, and miscellaneous notes that I have in my possession regarding my transactions, or those of the men who were connected with me, with the exception of private papers having to do with the collection of certain moneys owed me by George F. Cake, my former salesman, and with the exception of certain letters sent to me by Federal Laboratories after the severance of my connection with them on September 1 of 1935.

These I have offered for your inspection personally and ask that they be returned so that I may recover through these papers, from Mr. Cake, moneys due me; and also the private letters sent to me after my severance of my connection with Federal Laboratories, which I feel are not only private but have no bearing on this investigation. I have had no hesitancy in showing you these private files,

any more than I have had in giving you outright all other files in my possession, as I feel that I conducted my business along honorable and ethical lines.

Mr. SEWARD. This material which I have marked as exhibits will be sent to the subcommittee in Washington; some of it may be copied but I assure you that all of the documents which you have submitted to me will eventually be returned to you.

You have also handed me a number of documents which relate to the circumstances under which you severed your relationship with Federal Laboratories. I have examined these documents and find that the information contained in them relates only to your personal life and personal business transactions, and would not be of interest to the subcommittee. I am therefore handing these documents back to you but I will again ask you to keep them intact in case the subcommittee desires to examine them. I wish, however, that you would make a short statement for the record briefly summarizing the circumstances under which you severed your connection with Federal Laboratories.

Mr. ROUSH. I will be glad to do so. At the time I entered a hospital in September of 1935 I had anticipated, as previously stated, going to Mexico to look that territory over, so that I could start doing business there. When I became ill, knowing that I was apparently quite ill, I wired the company for money so that operations could continue. I found myself, some 15 days later, in a hospital with pneumonia—having been there in a semidelirious condition for almost that entire period. I felt, of course, that although I was incapacitated that Mr. Cake as friend and as a salesman, would carry on my business for me and gave it no further thought. Mr. Cake visited me at the hospital twice. The latter part of September 1935, just before I left the hospital, I was notified that Mr. Barker, vice president of Federal Laboratories, had come to California at Mr. Cake's request and though Mr. Barker had been in San Francisco he did not even call on me at the hospital. Upon leaving the hospital I discovered that Mr. Cake no longer was working for me; that some other arrangement had apparently been made. I was then notified by the company that my work had been unsatisfactory; that I had not carried on my business in the way that they approved; and that they felt that we had come to the parting of the ways. This information was contained in a letter to me by Mr. B. H. Barker. He stated, however, that they would give me 90 days to get on my feet and if at the end of that time I had paid my hospital bills and all other bills incurred prior to my illness and during my illness that they might consider taking me back with them; and I was to be very careful in my statements to law-enforcement officials as to my connections with the company. With the exception of a few letters, I have not heard from them since, as, of course, it would be a physical impossibility to try to recuperate from a serious illness and work at the same time, and it was therefore impossible for me to pay the bills that confronted me. My illness was of a nature that the doctor told me that I would have to be inactive for at least 1 or 2 years. The company in no way compensated me during the time of my illness nor helped me in any conceivable manner. In view of the fact that I took this territory over in September 1933 and the income to Federal Laboratories at that time, according to their statements, was approximately three to five hundred dollars per year, and in the succeeding 2 years I built the business up from that amount to a large amount per year, I felt I had received very poor treatment at their hands. I had been loyal to them; had taken all commissions earned and in turn had spent them to bring in further business; to be dropped when I was lying in a hospital was not, to my way of thinking, a fair way to treat one who had given time and energy, as I had, to them. The experience that I had during the 2 years I acted as agent for them was therefore very costly. I have very definite ideas regarding this type of work after being away from the business for a year and a quarter and feel that such a business, if conducted along ethical lines, would be of great value to the State and community; but that the opposite could be true, and that by evading the law and proper business procedure great harm could come of the sale of this equipment throughout the Nation. If it is possible, through my coming in on this investigation, that new laws will be enacted regulating the sale of this equipment so that it will be impossible for anyone but the right hands to secure it, I will be most happy. In giving you this final statement I wish to go on record that it would be impossible to be treated in a more courteous and gentlemanly way than I have been treated by Dr. Nylander, Mr. Edises, and most of all by Mr. Seward, who had questioned me at great length during this investigation.

Mr. SEWARD. Thank you very much.

(Whereupon, at 1 p. m., Wednesday, Feb. 24, 1937, the examination in the above-entitled matter was closed.)

THE LAKE ERIE CHEMICAL CO.[1]

O'NEIL INDUSTRIAL SERVICE CO. (PAUL H. KILIAN), DETROIT, MICH., CORRESPONDENCE

EXHIBIT 3713

[Copy]

IMPORTANT

TEAR GAS EQUIPMENT

ANNOUNCEMENT

MARCH 26TH, 1932.

You are cordially invited to attend the most practical and complete demonstration of the various uses of TEAR GAS for inside and outside defensive purposes ever put on in this part of the United States. If you will let us know whether or not you are interested in being present we will advise you time and place.

Our long experience with labor difficulties, strikes and other protective situations requiring more than ordinary defensive measures has resulted in our purchasing a quantity of Chemical Warfare Gas weapons and munitions.

After an intensive search of the material of this nature that is available, we selected the products of the Lake Erie Chemical Company of Cleveland, Ohio, as best suited to our needs, partly because they offer not only tear gas but more powerful gases which still do not produce permanent injury and partly because they have the only gas weapons ever approved by the Underwriters' Laboratories. In fact, we are so impressed with the high character of both the products and the company that we have decided to act as the representatives of the Lake Erie Chemical Company in this territory.

We are convinced that practically all of the difficulties in handling individual or mob violence can be taken care of with Lake Erie Gas weapons and munitions without resort to bullets or other defensive means that may cause serious casualties. We are also convinced, along with important executives of large industrial plants, that there is considerable likelihood of continued and possibly increased difficulty in the handling of labor situations and adjustments attendant upon the upset conditions of industry in general.

[1] Hearings on the Lake Erie Chemical Co. were held on Thursday, September 24, 1936. A. S. Ailes and I. H. McCarty were witnesses. This testimony, appears in pt. 2 beginning on p. 388. Exhibits 190–259, pertinent to this testimony appear on pp. 565–650.

The Lake Erie Chemical Co. exhibits in this volume should be considered in connection with documents pertaining to the Federal Laboratories Inc. (pp. 6949–7184) and the Manville Manufacturing Corporation (pp. 7233–7242).

Most of the following exhibits are letters between the factory—main office of the Lake Erie Chemical Co. in Cleveland (A. S. Ailes, vice president, in charge of sales and George A. Pay, treasurer) and field representatives as follows:

O'Neil Industrial Service Co. (Paul H. Kilian), Detroit, Mich., correspondence, pp. 7185–7196.

Joseph Sonnenberg (captain, New Orleans, La., Police Department), H. B. Flaugh and F. G. Alexander correspondence (pp. 7196–7202).

R. O. Gresham, Nick Bosch (Lieutenant, St. Louis, Mo., Police Department), the Fred W. Searle Co., Inc., correspondence (pp. 7202–7206).

Charles (Spike) Hennessey (Captain, Toledo, Ohio, Police Department), Paul J. Gould, correspondence (pp. 7206–7207).

L. C. Rawlins (Philadelphia) correspondence especially concerning a demand for a $100 "commission" by the Police Commissioner of the Borough of Edgewater, N. J. (pp. 7207–7211).

Wm. N. Smith (Akron, Ohio) correspondence (p. 7211).

B. C. Dinius (Seattle, Wash.) correspondence concerning especially the maritime strikes and the anti-union activity of the Tacoma Citizens' Emergency Strike Committee and the Chamber of Commerce pp. 7211–7218).

Herrick Foote (New England) correspondence (p. 7218).

I. H. McCarty correspondence concerning his competitive troubles with the Federal Laboratories Co., Inc., representative in California (pp. 7219–7230).

The last exhibit in this group is a list of gas and gas equipment sales of the Lake Erie Chemical Co. subsequent to the hearings (pp. 7231–7232).

We are especially impressed with the knowledge and experience of the Officers of the Lake Erie Chemical Company, several of whom are Reserve Chemical Warfare Officers of the U. S. Army. The president of that company was Chief of Chemical Warfare Service, Second American Army, A. E. F. and directed all of their gas and smoke operations in the World War. Major General Amos E. Fries, Chief of Chemical Warfare Service A. E. F. said of him: "One of the best living experts in Chemical Warfare. He did more than any other man to get the Army in the field to understand gas, its dangers, and what was still more important to victory, its proper use."

It is, therefore, a pleasure that we are able to offer to you not only the expert advise of the Officers of the Lake Erie Chemical Company, but are in a position, as distributors of their products in this territory, to properly equip you with these efficient and humane weapons and munitions with which to protect your persons and property.

A request for a personal call or more information places you under no obligation.

O'NEIL INDUSTRIAL SERVICE COMPANY,
Book Bldg., Detroit.

EXHIBIT 3714

[Copy]

A. S. AILES,[1] AUGUST 30TH, 1932.

Director of Sales, Lake Erie Chemical Company,
Cleveland, Ohio.

DEAR MR. AILES: In the third paragraph of your letter of the 26th you state you would like to know more definitely how Mr. Cox and I expect to handle Michigan. You also state that circularization except in the vicinity where we are well known will have little effect and that representation counts.

In connection with the mail advertising that we have been doing in our own business for many years I wish to state that while very little business can be actually traced to it we have always felt and feel today it is a mighty good investment. Personal contacts is what counts and I think the same is true so far as your material is concerned. Please do not forget though that the O'Neil Secret Service is just as well known among the business men and others of the Lower Peninsular of Michigan and Northwestern Ohio and down into Indiana as the May Company is known to the shoppers of Cleveland. Our business has been in continuous operation for 52 years and while it is true our business has suffered on account of the depression, the fact remains that in normal times we perhaps enjoy the biggest business of our kind in this part of the United States. Consequently when we send out several thousand pieces of mail like we have during the past several months directly or indirectly bearing on your material it has a value that is hard to estimate, but just the same there is a certain value to it. In order to capitalize on this value it is necessary for us to make personal contacts and in this connection I also wish to state that for a business of our type we now and have been right along making more business contacts than any other agency of this kind in this part of the United States. In our business we do not make contacts like a house to house salesman because our contacts are more specialized.

Since we have started to represent you Mr. Cox in some ways has given you as many contacts and representations to prospects as perhaps an average salesman would do if he were doing nothing but represent you. By this I mean that calls in connection with introducing your material are made in very many instances what might be called concurrently. In other words where we used to go into a manufacturer and talk our service we now talk service and gas. We also cover the law-enforcement bodies that are in the locality where we make our regular service calls.

So far as my time is concerned, if there are any real prospects of doing any real business for yourself or ourselves I would be spending an awful lot of time on the road throughout the state. Most successful manufacturers do not find it profitable to send salesmen out on the road nowadays and for the same reason it is not profitable to us to spend too much time out of the city. Just the same the only cities of any importance in Michigan that I have not covered for you up to the

[1] Testimony of A. S. Ailes on Thursday, September 24, 1936, appears in part 2 beginning on p. 388.

present time are Grand Rapids, Kalamazoo, Muskegon and Battle Creek. There has been no particular purpose in my covering those cities on our service because we cannot talk service to plants that are shut down or that have 20 or 30 cars parked out in front where they used to have several hundred. Neither can we talk much service to manufacturers that are running on ten and twenty per cent production and that has been, with few exceptions, the case of most manufacturers in this part of the country for some considerable time. I have also felt there is not a great need of my gambling my time and money on police departments and sheriffs offices that are broke. I venture to say you would not gamble my expense money to cover them and if it is not good business for you to gamble my expense money, it is not good business for us. Then again when I have stuck my nose out in the state I have on all too frequent occasions everything considered spent my time and money only to find out that Alexander has already covered the territory, and you know, Mr. Ailes, this is very discouraging and does not inspire me to make any special trips in your behalf.

I have been keeping my ear to the ground with the thought in mind that as soon as I sense a noticeable upper trend in business I intend to spend a lot of time throughout the state but until that time arrives I am going to watch the expenses and money involved very carefully. Successful business men are doing it and I figure it is the proper thing for us to do.

Perhaps because I have not been writing you covering all the time I personally put in in your behalf you may think I am not doing anything but that is not true because considering the conditions I feel I have been just as active as I am justified in being.

It is pretty hard to give you in a letter a one hundred per cent picture as to just how we are situated in regard to this matter. This is something that really should be discussed personally. I might state in this regard that when both Cox and I make calls outside of our service we make typewritten reports giving the high spots of each of these calls. A perusal of these reports on calls would give you a very clear idea as to just what we are doing. If our own business should pick up that should make no difference as nearly as I can see it now as to the amount of time that both Cox and I can give to your interests. In fact, in some ways if there is a general business improvement I would be disposed to spend more money chasing around the country keeping up contacts that have been established for years and making new contacts for you.

You may not be able to visualize how I would be able to do that in case our business picked up, but I know how that could be done by adding additional superintendents to the office and delegating responsibility, having them do work I now to some extent do myself.

I have gotten into this gas situation I am frank in saying despite many discouragements I have not written you about and I still feel it should be a good thing for both you and us to represent you here. Your material ties up nicely with our line of business.

Now so far as Michigan territory is concerned I would not ask you to do anything that is not to your own best interests. If you think that Alexander should be assigned a certain number of the 83 counties in the state that is alright with us, but I would like to know which those counties are so I would not be spending my own time covering them. In the Upper and Lower Peninsular there are about 322 police chiefs including police chiefs of one man organizations. I am not interested in the Upper Peninsular in fact, I do not know to what extent I could afford to gamble my time in calling on police organizations of two or three men located in remote or inaccessible parts of the state.

With your best interests in mind the thing that I would suggest that you do is to have Alexander confine himself to certain accounts or certain counties in the state and let me know what they are. Of course, I do think we are the ones to contact the Michigan State Police. They have 25 detachments throughout the state and while Kleghorn may have given Alexander certain encouragement there is a question in my mind as to whether he has as much to say about the authorization of the purchase of gas as you may think he has. I am satisfied that this Detroit end of the Michigan State Police should be consistently cultivated, but it is up to you to decide what you want to do in this respect. Despite what your Mr. Alexander tells you about Kleghorn's favorable reaction we have run up against nothing but opposition from the Michigan State Police wherever the Michigan State Police were brought into the picture. I appreciate the fact, Mr. Ailes, that it takes time to overcome this opposition & that perhaps Mr. Alexander has not been contacting Kleghorn for a sufficient length of time to

overcome the objections of the Michigan State Police as a body. I will go on record again though to say that in the territory we have covered here we have received not a single good word from anyone who has listened to the Michigan State Police.

Yours very truly,

PAUL H. KILIAN,
Vice Pres. & Gen'l Mgr.

PHK:A

Somebody representing Lake Erie should have been at the Traverse City convention. Federal is probably there.

EXHIBIT 3715

[Copy]

DETROIT, MICHIGAN, *March 10th, 1933.*

A. S. AILES,
Director of Sales, Lake Erie Chemical Company,
Cleveland, Ohio.

DEAR MR. AILES: I could not help but be amused by the inquiry you got from S. F. Cline of the Michigan Alkali Company, because it just goes to show how business that results from our efforts may slip away from us. The Michigan Alkali people have been good clients of ours—this is very confidential—for many years; in fact, they have been carrying our service continually during the depression and are at present. I have had the matter up with William T. Orr, General Manager; George White, Employment Manager and Plant Protection man; and S. F. Cline, the Assistant Purchasing Agent, and have left literature here. Quite by coincident, I planned on going down to Wyandotte today to touch them up on gas.

I cannot understand, knowing these people as I do, how the inquiry was directed to your Plant. When it comes to George White, he calls me "Paul", and I call him "George." Situations like this are enough to make a person dizzy. However, I will get right on top of this today.

In regard to the Wormer and Moore and Detroit Loan Society installations, I will carry out your wishes and cooperate with you.

Either you or we should, within the next day or so, get the purchase order from the Chrysler Corporation. If it is addressed to us I will bill them on our stationery, and when I get the check I will take care of cashing it. I would suggest, if it is agreeable to you, that if the purchase order is mailed to you, you forward it to me and I will likewise bill them on our stationery, cash the check, and make settlement with you as recommended.

Yours very truly,

KILIAN.

PHK:H

EXHIBIT 3716

[Copy]

DETROIT, MICHIGAN, *April 21st, 1933.*

GEORGE W. PAY,
Assistant Treasurer, Lake Erie Chemical Company,
Cleveland, Ohio.

DEAR MR. PAY: In the past you have been making out checks to us payable to the O'Neil Industrial Service Company. This has been alright in the past because at the First National Bank of Detroit where we had our account until they closed up February 11th, the O'Neil Secret Service, Inc. endorsement on such checks was considered satisfactory. Our new account is with the National Bank of Detroit and I find they are sticklers on some things. While they did not raise a question on accepting for deposits checks made payable to the O'Neil Industrial Service Company, they did raise a question about accepting a check payable to the Manufacturers' Auxiliary Company for a deposit. The consequence if I had to go through some red tape at the Court House in getting out a certificate to do

business under the name of the Manufacturers Auxiliary Company, which really has been right along a part of the O'Neil Secret Service, Inc.

I also took out a certificate for doing business under the assumed name of Paul H. Kilian & Company, so that I can clear checks so made out, and accordingly wish you would be good enough to write any checks that may be payable to us either in favor of the O'Neil Secret Service, Inc. or Paul H. Kilian & Company.

While writing, I might mention for your information as well as that of Mr. Ailes that as of April 1st I bought out Frank V. McCollister's interest in the O'Neil Secret Service, Inc., and I now have the controlling interest.

Yours very truly,

PAUL H. KILIAN.

PHK:H

EXHIBIT 3717

[Copy]

DETROIT, MICHIGAN, *June 6th, 1933.*

A. S. AILES,
Director of Sales, The Lake Erie Chemical Company,
Cleveland, Ohio.

DEAR MR. AILES: Enclosed herewith you will find a clipping from this morning's Detroit Free Press, which will give you some information on the planned march on Fords yesterday afternoon.

Cox and the operative acting as his assistant were on the job out there until 11:00 o'clock last night. Greig was there too, but the last that Cox saw of him was about 9:45 P. M. Greig was a little chagrined to think that we were out on the firing line in competition with him. He told Cox that for the past two years he has been making a point to do this and supplying various law enforcement bodies with material as needed and to be paid for after it is used. Of course, if Federal and your company encourage this policy as written you before the law enforcement bodies will be little disposed to ever stock up much on gas, but will depend upon this free service to help them out in emergencies.

Not a gas item was discharged during the Demonstration. However, there was plenty of gas on hand. Greig had supplied the Sheriff of Wayne County free of charge with a quantity of gas. Dearborn had their supply, Detroit Police had theirs and in addition both Greig and we were standing by with more gas.

I do not know what good will result from our being out at the demonstration yesterday. However, Cox made the most of a splendid opportunity to talk Lake Erie gas to the numerous law enforcement officers he contacted with during the 11 hours he was out there. Lieutenant Bartkowiak and Sergeant Evans of Dearborn were particularly pleased that you were represented.

Yours very truly,

KILIAN.

PHK:A

EXHIBIT 3718

[Copy]

OCTOBER 21, 1933.

Mr. BEN L. WELLS,
Director of Plant Protection, Dodge Brothers Corporation,[1]
7900 Jos. Campau Street, Detroit, Michigan.

DEAR SIR: As a result of a survey of your Plants and our discussion of the tactical situation involved, the writer begs to submit the following analysis of the problem.

The mission to be accomplished is the provision of adequate reserve protection for the Dodge Main Plant, Plymouth Plant, Jefferson-Kercheval Plant, Highland Park Plant, and Dodge Truck-Forge Plants. It is assumed that serious trouble, if it occurs at all, will occur as a result of the formation of a crowd and the transition of a crowd into a mob, which is largely a psychological change; it is further assumed and recommended that every reasonable attempt be made to avoid the

[1] Hearings on the Chrysler Corporation were held on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, Jan. 26–28, 1937. See pt. 4, pp. 1194 ff.

accumulation of large crowds which are always potential mobs and further that every reasonable effort will be made to avoid the transition from a crowd into a mob by avoiding ill-advised acts of violence on the part of the defense.

This discussion will deal only with emergencies involving a mob or riot. Situations in which patrolmen are called upon to deal with individuals or small groups or individuals intent upon doing damage have no place in this discussion.

Any mob which has reached the stage of rioting and acts of violence must again be broken up into individuals if serious consequences are to be avoided. Decision should be made in advance by the Authorities as to what steps are to be taken once this stage has been reached and all possible ways of doing the job should be given consideration. It is ordinarily a choice between clubs, bullets or chemicals. While it is admitted that chemicals or gas should not be used except in case the emergency demands one of the above, it is believed that due deliberation will show so many points in favor of chemicals as alternatives to clubs or bullets that the choice is inevitable.

It is the writer's opinion that chemicals should be regarded in the light of "Fire Insurance" on a plant, namely as something held in reserve. When one takes out fire insurance on his home he should not feel disappointed if his home does not burn down and, likewise, by having chemical equipment in reserve, it should not be regarded as a poor investment if the occasion does not arise for saving lives by its use. If, however, a state of emergency arises, there is absolutely no question to the fact that lives will be saved and property protected more efficiently than with any other know[n] weapon.

The fact that Gas is more humane because it produces no permanent injury, is, to the writer's mind, less important than the fact that, this is the most effective of weapons. This is due to the fact that, while a machine gun may shoot several hundred bullets per minute, a chemical projectile contains and releases literally millions of chemical bullets which can go around corners and do all kinds of things that metal bullets cannot do at all, not being required to travel in straight lines. Moreover, when a metal bullet strikes its work is done, while the chemical bullet travels on and on under perfectly recognized laws and continues its usefulness.

A rioting mob presents two general tactical situations.

In the first, it is stationary in an area, but using stones, bullets, or other missiles. In the second, it is attacking or advancing on a gate or other object of attack. In the first case, it is necessary to drive the enemy out of the area they are occupying. In the second, it is necessary to stop their rush, and the two require entirely different treatment.

As the writer sees your problem, it may be compared to several divisions, occupying a corps area. Your four plants, Plymouth, Highland, Dodge Truck and Jefferson-Kercheval are within a radius of two to four miles from your Dodge Main Plant, which may be compared to Corps Headquarters, thus making it possible to follow the best Military practice for the disposal of Chemical Troops. On accounts of the fact that Chemical Troops require special training and equipment, they are ordinarily of most value if held as a Reserve Force in a central location and sent to a spot where trouble may be occurring.

In your case, it is, therefore, recommended that we regard the four outlying plants more or less as Infantry to be equipped with the less severe and, therefore, more simply used Chemical Weapons.

It is further recommended that a Special Chemical Platoon be highly trained and equipped with more severe Chemical Weapons as a second line of defense. In what corresponds to peace time, this Special Chemical Platoon can be broken up and assigned to the various plants where they can not only do the irregular work, but act as Instructors of Chemical Devices to the entire force of patrolmen.

RECOMMENDED PLAN OF DEFENSE

A. *Fundamental Assumptions.*

1. Intelligent and efficient use of Chemicals cannot be expected without adequate training.
2. Concentration of Gas is imperative in order to produce immediate decisive results.
3. Gas Offense cannot be conducted effectively against any enemies, military or civil, without complete protection. This protection must consist of not only gas masks, but understanding of the behavior of gas.

B. *Special Platoon of Chemical Troops (Motorized).*

1. Select young, wide-awake men, to be selected preferably with some chemical or technical education, but, above all, intelligent. While they should be quick

and alert, size and strength are not necessary as science will more than replace muscle.

2. This Special Chemical Platoon to consist of five squads of four men each, one Squad picked from or assigned to each plant, each Squad requiring one car.
3. Picked representatives of the Chemical Platoon to be sent to Cleveland for a school course in Chemical Warfare Agents.
4. Special Platoon Headquarters to be Dodge Main Plant where some severe Chemical Weapons and Equipment will be stored and released only under orders of Director of Plant Protection. Special Chemical Platoon will be called into Dodge Plant (Main) by Director and held on the alert in case of any impending emergency. At other times, they will perform their normal duties and, in addition, will train the patrolmen in the use of more simply used or less severe Equipment for first line defense.
5. Chemical Platoon leader to be appointed, who, under the director, will be responsible for training, inspection and storage of Chemical Weapons. In view of the fact that the Chemical part of such equipment slowly deteriorates, combined test and training use of such items, picked at random from stock, should occur every six months in general and preceding any impending trouble in particular.

C. *First Line Defense.*

1. The three reliefs under each Chief of Plant Protection shall constitute the first line of defense and shall be charged with holding disorder in check until the Chemical Platoon arrives.
2. All patrolmen will be trained by the Special Chemical Squad, assigned to their plant, in the fundamentals of Gas Offense and Defense and will be expected to use the less severe weapons (straight Tear Gas) if the situation demands.

D. *Equipment*

a. *For Chemical Platoon* (Five cars of four men each)
   1. Twenty Special Gas Masks
   2. Twenty 1½" Long Range Gas Field Guns
   3. Ten dozen 1½" Short Range Gas Shells
   4. Ten dozen 1½" Long Range Gas Shells
   5. Twenty dozen combined Vomitting and Tear Gas Army Gas Candles
   6. Twenty dozen Green Band Explosive Gas Hand Grenades
   7. Ten dozen Smoke Screen Candles

b. *Chiefs of Plant Protection* [Note: A, Dodge Main Plant; B, Plymouth Plant; C, Highland Park Plant; D, Dodge Truck-Forge Plants; E, Jefferson-Kercheval Plants. Above letters with sub-numerals represent vehicular and pedestrian gates (vulnerable to attack).]

   1. *Chiefs Offices. B, C, D,* Each—
      1. Three dozen Army Fast Tear Gas Candles
      2. Two 1½" Long Range Gas Field Guns
      3. One dozen 1½" short Range Gas Shells
   2. *Chiefs Office. E*—
      1. Six dozen Army Fast Tear Gas Candles
      2. Four 1½" Long Range Gas Field Guns
      3. Two dozen 1½" Short Range Gas Shells
   3. *A–1 to A–6 inclusive,* each (Gates)
      1. One-half dozen Army Fast Tear Gas Candles
      2. One 1½" Long Range Gas Field Gun
      3. One-half dozen Short Range Gas Shells

   B–1 to B–6 inclusive, each (Gates)
      1. One-half dozen Army Fast Tear Gas Candles
      2. One 1½" Long Range Gas Field Gun
      3. One-half dozen Short Range Gas Shells

   C–1 to C–4 inclusive, each (Gates)
      1. One-half dozen Army Fast Tear Gas Candles
      2. One 1½" Long Range Gas Field Gun
      3. One-half dozen Short Range Gas Shells

   D–1 to D–5 inclusive, each (Gates)
      1. One-half dozen Army Fast Tear Gas Candles
      2. One 1½" Long Range Gas Field Gun
      3. One-half dozen Short Range Gas Shells

   E–1 to E–7 inclusive, each (Gates)
      1. One-half dozen Army Fast Tear Gas Candles
      2. One 1½" Long Range Gas Field Gun
      3. One-half dozen Short Range Gas Shells

[Note: Chiefs Office *A* does not need any reserve equipment, as Special Platoon Headquarters is at *A*.]

Conclusion.—In conclusion, emphasis is again laid on the following facts:

1. The handling of a mob or riot calls for not only the use of proper equipment, but intelligent psychological analysis of the situation, not only in order to get a rioting mob under control, but in order to prevent it from getting out of control in the first place. Knowledge that the patrols are equipped with irresistable Chemicals will go far toward preventing trouble, especailly after the first time it has been used.

2. Chemical Protection should be regarded as a life-saving measure, rather than as a punitive weapon.

3. Remembering that Chemical Ammunition will last for from three to five years, depending on the particular item, the cost per year should be regarded as one-fourth (¼) the total investment, (average). From the standpoint of suppressing a riot, should it occur, the above equipment is conservatively more than equal to the service of one hundred (100) special patrolmen. It is, therefore, believed unnecessary to add or carry a considerable number of special patrolmen, for emergency use in suppressing disorder. In other words, the cost of Protection Equipment per year is but a fraction of the equivalent cost of men for this purpose.

4. It is the writer's opinion that Chemical Protection Equipment should be regarded in the same light as Fire Insurance on a house and not as something which the owner intends or hopes to use. It is recommended that such equipment should not be provided with the intention of using it, but with the intention of having it in reserve as a means of saving lives and property when and if the situation gets beyond other means of control and before using clubs or bullets which produce permanent injury.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) B. C. Goss.

	Amount	List price each	Total list price	Disc.	Total net price
Special Gas Masks For Tear Gas and K. O. Gas (DM)	20	$30.00	$600.00	5%	$570.00
Lake Erie Long Range Tear Gas Shells, 37 MM	120	7.50	900.00	10%	810.00
Lake Erie Short Range Tear Gas Shells, 37 mm	348	4.50	1566.00	10%	1409.40
Lake Erie Combined Tear Gas and K. O. Gas Fast Candles	240	12.00	2880.00	10%	2592.00
Lake Erie Green Band Explosive Tear Gas Grenades	240	7.00	1680.00	10%	1512.00
Lake Erie Standard Smoke Candles	120	8.00	960.00	10%	864.00
Lake Erie Lightning Universal Tear Gas Candles (Army Fast Candle)	348	10.00	3480.00	10%	3132.00
Lake Erie Long Range Gas Field Gun	58	40.00	2320.00	10%	2088.00
Total net price					$12977.40

EXHIBIT 3719

[Copy]

DETROIT, MICHIGAN, *March 20th, 1934.*

Colonel B. C. Goss,
President, Lake Erie Chemical Company,
5806 Hough Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio

DEAR MR. GOSS: This will confirm our telephone conversation of this morning, and acknowledge Mr. Ailes Letter of March 17th.

I was out of town yesterday and for that reason could not write Mr. Ailes.

I want to explain that we have been so busy here, particularly during the past few months, that it has been a physical impossibility for us to give any amount of time to the futherance of your interests. I now recall that it was when I was in Cleveland at Christmas-time, when I missed seeing you, that I told both Major Spring and Mr. Ailes about how we are now organized here and how it was getting to be more and more difficult for Cox or myself to spend much time in selling your products. I told them that, while I would be glad to take care of any inquiries that came in as the result of our past work, and be of other service to you, on the other hand I wanted to be fair in the matter, and if you thought we were not properly taking care of your interests and were not getting what you are entitled to

out of this territory, I would be glad to cooperate with you in any way you thought fit, even if it meant putting someone else up here.

It will be alright, so far as we are concerned, for you to send some sales representative up here, in view of the impending automobile workers' strike, and I will be glad to give whoever you assign such help and information as may be able to do you some good.

When we had the Toolmakers' strike here last Fall there was absolutely no demand for Gas; in fact, the idea could not be sold to the manufacturers until the day the slugging crews started around in automobiles, bombarding the various tool and diemaking shops. Then our telephone bell began to ring and kept on ringing, and we could not deliver the orders we got fast enough. This slugging, however, took place only one day, and that was the end of it. When it was all over, the manufacturers figured they would not need any more Gas. It may be much along these lines again if the strike cannot be prevented here; that is, many of the manufacturers will probably figure there is no use in going to the expense of putting in a supply of Gas and will not do so until some windows are broken or heads cracked.

With kindest regards, I remain,

Yours very truly,

PAUL H. KILIAN.

PHK:H

EXHIBIT 3720

[Copy]

DETROIT, MICHIGAN, *September 20th, 1934.*

A. S. AILES,
Vice President, Lake Erie Chemical Company,
5806 Hough Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

DEAR MR. AILES: Since dictating the enclosed, Hugh E. Burke at the Chrysler Corporation called me up. I have not had a chance to get out there to see George Schoenback for a long time although I might say we are due to go over to his house tomorrow night for a game of bridge.

Burke told me that Wells (the West Point Man), who was in charge of Plant Protection the last time we had the Tear Gas up in a big way at Chrysler's has not been with them since May and that George Schoenback is back on the job as Chief of Plant Protection.

Burke also told me that absolutely nothing had been done in the way of equipping their plants with Tear Gas material since you and I had our deal up with them.

Yours very truly,

PAUL H. KILIAN.

PHK:H
Encl.

EXHIBIT 3721

[Copy]

DETROIT, MICHIGAN, *December 5th, 1935.*

A. S. AILES,
Vice President, Lake Erie Chemical Company
5806 Hough Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

DEAR MR. AILES: Upon My return to the office this morning I found your letter of December 3rd, and was sorry to learn that you have been laid up with a cold. I was laid up all day yesterday with what I figured to be an attack of ptomaine poisoning; but I feel good again today.

You say in your letter that if I am approached by any of our previous connections for the purpose of buying gas, I should communicate with you at once so that you can make arrangements for us to handle it if this does not conflict with work already being done by your other agents. I do not want you to think for a moment that I am trying to split hairs. I am appreciative of the splendid attitude you and others of your company have always shown me and, as I told

you before, inasmuch as I am in no position to properly represent you here, I want you to feel free at all times to do what you consider best for your own interests; but I do not know how I would be able to communicate with you at once, as you suggest, if, for instance, the Pontiac Motors, or Buick Motors, or Chevrolet, or others, should call me on the Long Distance telephone and say they want this or that thing right away. There are two things I can do in such an event: one is to accept the order and push it through to you; the other is to refuse to accept it and suggest they get in touch with you directly. In the latter case they may and they may not—I do not know.

Naturally I feel that, if I do anything to make a sale for you, I am entitled to compensation. On the other hand, I do not want anything that is not fair. Over a period of time we have put in a lot of work for your company here in the most trying times of the depression. While I have always liked my association with you and your company, at the same time if we were to figure the effort, time, and thought we have put into your proposition, it does not require a mathematician to figure out that we did not make any profit. Anyone whom you may now assign to this territory will capitalize, with the acceleration in business, on work we have done. I would like to have you advise, just as soon as you possibly can, how we stand on this matter so we may know where we are at.

I realize what you are up against in regard to claims being made upon you for duplicate commissions by two salesmen, and I do not want to embarass you in any way. On the other hand, our experience in representing you has shown us that when people want Tear Gas, they want it quick. If they feel that, because of our standing and the past work we have done in this territory, the deal should be cleared through us, I certainly do not want to throw away any commissions I may have earned and to which I am entitled.

You say you will be in Detroit in the not so far distant future and we can go more thoroughly into this matter at that time. I agree that this is about the only way we can arrive at a satisfactory understanding. However, I would like to suggest that, if you possibly can, you let me know in advance when you are going to be here because I jump around quite a bit. This afternoon I am planning on going to Toledo, with the thought in mind of returning here tomorrow evening; then Saturday night I am leaving for New York for several days.

Yours very truly,

PAUL H. KILIAN.

PHK:H

EXHIBIT 3722

[Copy]

NEW YORK, N. Y., *June 29, 1936.*

Mr. A. S. AILES,
Vice Pres., Lake Erie Chemical Co.,
5806 Hough Ave., Cleveland, Ohio

MY DEAR ABE: You will recall that a year or two ago, by mutual consent, I discontinued representing you in Detroit.

Since that time I had some correspondence with you in regard to material and samples that I had accumulated. Some of this, not much, represents a few items that you may have left with me for certain good reasons, from time to time, and the rest represents your products that I bought and paid for, either at the time I started to take care of your requirements in the Detroit area, or later.

I made the suggestion that if it were agreeable to you, I would like to distribute what I have, including your material, to either the Detroit Police Department or the Michigan State Police, or other Michigan law enforcement agencies.

You advised that I submit an inventory but I have been extremely busy, and will probably be more busy from now on, and I do not know how I am going to figure out, in some instances, what might belong to you, and what belongs to me.

A certain situation has arisen which makes it quite important to me to get rid of all this material, just as quickly as possible. If I had the facilities for packing or boxing it, and if it was agreeable to you, I would send it all back to you, including that for which I have paid, without obligation on your part. I have no such facilities though.

If it is agreeable to you, I would like to call up, for example, the Detroit Police Department, or the Michigan State Police, and make them a gift of all this

material, with the understanding it was with the compliments of you, your Company and myself.

Irrespective of what disposition is made of this material, it is of importance to me, as already indicated that something be done immediately. The reason for this could be better discussed personally, but I regret that I have no business in Cleveland, in the near future, that I know of, and I do not know anything about your plans in regard to coming to Detroit.

I expect to leave New York for Detroit tomorrow, Tuesday evening, and would appreciate it very much if you would let me have a letter from you, Wednesday morning, giving me your ideas.

Kindly remember me to Colonel Goss, Major Spring, and the other nice people that you have in your Company, with whom I am acquainted.

Cordially yours,
(Signed) PAUL.

P. H. Kilian:JL

EXHIBIT 3723

JUNE 30, 1936.

Mr. PAUL H. KILIAN,
852 Book Building, Detroit, Mich.

DEAR MR. KILIAN: In the absence of Mr. Ailes, we acknowledge receipt of your letter of June 29th, written from New York, as you desired an answer in your office by Wednesday morning.

We do not know just what Mr. Ailes would suggest, under the circumstances, and would like very much if you would defer any action until Mr. Ailes advises you.

We assume that the material is all at the office and, if you wish to get rid of it from that point, why couldn't you take it home and put in a concealed place, either down in the basement or in the garage. We make this suggestion not knowing just what your reason is for wishing to dispose of it immediately.

Very sincerely yours,

THE LAKE ERIE CHEMICAL COMPANY
———— ————, *Treasurer*

G. W. Pay; bls

EXHIBIT 3724

JULY 1st, 1936.

GEORGE W. PAY,
Treasurer, Lake Erie Chemical Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio.

DEAR MR. PAY: I am sorry I was unable to get some definite information in your letter of June 30th in regard to mine of the 29th.

It is impossible for me to store this material in my garage because I keep my automobiles in a public garage. I have no space available in the basement of my domicile because I live in an apartment and the small enclosure reserved for us as storage space is now over-crowded.

I might say that it is important for both yourselves and ourselves that we get this material out of our office. I do not know just what is going to happen or when, and neither does anybody else, but, according to Senate resolution No. 266 passed the last day Congress was in session, an investigation is to be launched in the interests of the American Federation of Labor with the view of acquiring all facts pertaining to our type of business.

We may never be investigated because they appropriated only $15,000. While nothing is certain, the probabilities are they will investigate the steel, automobile, and rubber manufacturing industries first, then the international detective agencies like Pinkerton's, Burns, Railway Audit & Inspection Company, and the Corporations Auxiliary. On the other hand, our name was mentioned more than once in the hearings conducted by the Committee on Labor and Education at Washington, and, somewhere along the line we may be drawn into the picture.

I am naturally taking every step that I deem wise to protect our interests and those of our clients and affiliates. You will recall the Senate investigation on the Tear Gas and Munitions industries. If, by any chance, our offices should be

raided or inspected, and they should find a quantity of your material here, the investigating committee may think that would be "hot stuff". Even though the amount we have in stock here does not represent any great array of material, the way they might play it up in the newspapers might lead some people to think we had a whole carload stacked up. Your name would probably be brought into the picture, and perhaps you would not like that. They would, no doubt, have much to say about how we are all lined up with the munitions manfacturers in defeating the aims of the Administration insofar as its plans of the unionization of all workers are concerned.

I could write you at great length on this matter but I think the foregoing will suffice. Of course, nothing may happen, but on the other hand something may, and if we think of the future in cases of this kind we may all save ourselves some annoyance or embarrassment. It is for the reason that I am anxious to eliminate all chances of your company possibly receiving unfavorable publicity that I am desirous of getting rid of this Tear Gas material.

Kindly note there is no carbon made of this letter. It might be just as well, after you have read the letter and it has served its purpose, if you destroyed it.

Yours very truly,

PHK:H

(Signed) PAUL H. KILIAN.

EXHIBIT 3725

LAKE ERIE CHEMICAL CO., AUG. 6, 1936.
5806 Hough Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

GENTLEMEN: This afternoon I received your Western Union telegram, reading as follows:

"Bridgeman will pick up equipment your office Thursday or Friday."

Five or six weeks ago I had considerable corrrespondence with you about this equipment but as it was extremely desirable that I get rid of it without any further delay, I did so after waiting patiently for you to pick it up. The consequence is that this equipment has been hidden and the man who hid it is in Buffalo and will not be back here for some time. I do not know where it is hidden and I do not want to know.

I am sorry that I cannot furnish you with this equipment when Mr. Bridgeman puts in his appearance but I delayed getting rid of this material just as long as possible.

Yours very truly,

PHK:C
(no carbon)

(Signed) PAUL H. KILIAN.

JOSEPH SONNENBERG (CAPTAIN, NEW ORLEANS POLICE DEPARTMENT), H. B. FLAUGH, F. G. ALEXANDER, CORRESPONDENCE

EXHIBIT 3726

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE,
New Orleans, La., July 18, 1935.

George Reyer, Supt. of Police
Mr. A. S. AILES,
Cleveland, Ohio.

MY DEAR MR. AILES: Yours of July 10th at hand; Just saw General Guerre, of the "State Police". Dont seem as if we can sell him any equipment at this time; He said he could get all that he would need at this time from the Adjutant General of the National Guard; So, that is out of business for the present; But, every time that I see him I will talk Lake Erie gas;

That Tru-Flite gun should go over big; At this time we are all broke here; Maybe you have read of our condition financially, no pay for June at all, none so far for July and only received one half of 90 percent in March, April and May; So you see I will try harder to move some of your "Product" but you have tough competition, that Federal crowd surely "knock" the Lake Erie and in fact everybody except themselves;

Thanks for the stamps; Send them whenever you get some and they are always welcome;

Alexander wrote a long letter to Superintendent of Police Reyer, but, not one line to me, about his new office; The Supt. passed the letter down to me "for file and reference" I also cannot understand how come the National Guard wired Alexander the order, after all the work we done on the demonstration for them.

I don't think I will be able to make Camp Perry next month, but should a miracle happen and I do come up, I will make it my business to run over and spend a couple of days in Cleveland; Is that good news?

Yours very sincerely,

(Signed) JOE.
JOSEPH SONNENBERG,
Captain, New Orleans Police Department.

EXHIBIT 3727

[Western Union]

CLEVELAND, O., *September 11, 1935.*

Day letter
H. B. FLAUGH,
Care Western Union, Mobile Alabama.

Suggest going to New Orleans and Baton Rouge. See Captain Joseph Sonnenberg New Orleans Police Department for advice who to see State police and bureau of identification also Adjutant General of Louisiana. Tell Joe we will act through you on same basis I agreed. Perhaps political situation in Louisiana may necessitate large amount our products. Show Joe this wire.

AILES, LAKE ERIE.

ASA:EB
Chg. 5806 Hough Ave.
12:30

EXHIBIT 3728

SEPTEMBER 22, 1935.

Mr. A. S. AILES:

FRIEND ABE: Suppose you will think I am dead not quite but almost. Thought I would write you every night about New Orleans but could not make it into a town big enough for the hotel to have stationary to write with. One night I sat up in bed from 1:00 A M to 5:30 watching the rats play around on the floor and believe me you wash with the bowl and pitcher. Sure a hell of a life. After waiting in New Orleans from Thursday morning till Monday morning found out from Major Schaeffer that he had ordered from "Bombay" the Federal man the day after "Long" was killed and would not be in a position to order any more unless trouble was started. But he promised to give us the next order. Said they had a lot of trouble with our gas leaking and had never had any trouble with the Federal leaking, but he liked our gas better than theirs. Said they had to take a lot of our stuff that was two years old and dump it in the river it had got so bad and that they used some of it to train with in camp. He said he would give me a list but he never did and I did not ask for it after I found out the order had already been given to Federal. Although he promised us the next order and Sonnenberg was to keep in touch with him I told Joe I would split 50–50 with him. Boy that fellow sure can eat and drink and talk—thought I was good but he has it over me like a tent over a circus. Have already been to the two places Helen mentioned in her letter. Found a number of places that H. J. Coon has been servicing in Miss. He gives his name on a little sticker he puts in vault vestibule as a representative of the Atlas Powder Co. of Chicago, Ill. reading vault inspection service for Anakin locks have not seen any later than 1933. Have found quite a number that took the locks and gas off as they had been informed that Anakin was out of business. Have also found some of the places are out of business but were listed in the Bank Directory. Of course this means a lot of driving for nothing and the roads in Miss. are the worst roads I have ever been on all crushed rock have had my headlights and wind-shield

broken twice already and have about two week's work left in Miss. Will then go to La. and then Texas. Sure hope it gets better than it has been. Up to the present time I have made 11 changes and when you take out your gas and oil hotel and meals it sure does not leave very much to keep going on. Well Abe will close hoping to hear from you soon.

Yours resp.

H. B. FLAUGH.

P. S. Will be at Tupelo, Miss. Thursday in case you want me Saturday will be back here at Little Rock, Ark.

4915 HILLCREST, HILLCREST

EXHIBIT 3729

Will deliver these orders from stock—*do not ship.*

Mr. A. S. AILES GULFPORT, MISS., *10–1–35.*

FRIEND ABE: Just a few lines to let you know the situation here. Last Saturday the Mayor and Chief of Police went to New Orleans and bought 2 Jumpers and 3 single shot grenades from Sonnenberg. And they really think they have a lot of gas. They will not buy any more until they use what they have. I sold them 12 Riot Pistol shells for their gun and 12 charges for their club and that is all they are going to buy until it is used. The Mayor said that he could get all the gas they would need from Federal in New Orleans as their man "Bombay" carried a large stock on hand and told him he could get it here in 2 hours from the time he got their order. They will not have another ship in here for 12 days and I cannot afford to stay here that long waiting for the trouble to start. Will go to Mobile in the morning and then will have to get back to work on the gas changes have made 20 so far. Believe if I had of had the long range gun with short range shells I could of sold it to the Port Com. Will pick up the express here and deliver then go back to Jackson have about one week left in Miss. then will go to La. I asked Sonnenberg if Major Schaffer gave him the list of leaky containers and he said no. He thought he was a darn liar to start with. The Federal got the order because their man "Bombay" went to camp with them and furnished material to demonstrate to the men with. I hear from Joe that he gives big parties at the Roosevelt for the Adj. Gen. and Major Schaffer about once a month so it is no wonder he gets the business. You said in your telegram to see the price list for Tru-Flite gun and shells I have no list that gives them.

Yours resp.

H. B. FLAUGH.

Write me Little Rock, Ark. 4915 Hillcrest. Will be there Saturday or Sunday.

EXHIBIT 3730

Mr. A. S. AILES, GULFPORT, MISS., *10–5–35.*

FRIEND ABE: Received your letter and supplies when I got back here today. Have been on the run between these four ports and have not been able as yet to get an order from Pensacola but will be there next Monday again. These people will not buy only a little at a time but I could have sold Mobile more if I had of had it with me. Told them I could get it in one day and a half but they said to wait and see if they had to use this. Will sell the Tru-Flite gun and shells next Thursday here at Gulfport I believe. You did not send me any demonstration shells and they want to see it shot so will use a short range shell, but I would like to have some of the other shells as I have a demonstration at Jackson, Miss., either on November 12, 13, 14. Peace Officers Convention from Tenn. and Miss. I had to replace 18 12 gauge shells at Mobile they were leaking terrible. I borrowed six short range shells from Sonnenberg and three CN KO shells and three of them were leaking bad. We will have to replace them so would advise you send them three short range. Will try and get an air-tight container to send them back in. Will have to be here Wednesday and Thursday when they start to unload these boats

on the pier as they will not buy any more until trouble starts so in case you want me you can reach me at this hotel or Western Union. Have had a little trouble at New Orleans—two niggers killed but they have used no gas had a note from Sonnenberg today. Remember he gets 50–50 from N. O. but no other place. He sold your samples that you left there to Gulfport for $58.00. He thinks I don't know it but I saw the serial No. on the Jumper tear gas and it was the same serial No. that he had in his locker that he said belonged to you, that you left when you were there. Well will close hoping to get some real business this next week.

Yours resp.

H. B. FLAUGH.

Bill this order to Mobile SteamShip Co., and send invoice to (Warren Burch, Chief of Police, Mobile, Ala.) *This order has been delivered.*

EXHIBIT 3731

NEW ORLEANS, LA., *10–8–35.*

Mr. A. S. AILES

FRIEND ABE: Enclosed you will find order for the New Orleans Steamship Assn. for 12 Jumpers, 2 Bakelite clubs, 12 shells. I have delivered Jumpers and will deliver balance when shipment is received. The order from United Fruit Co. is to be shipped with the exception of the Jumpers *which I have delivered.* Do not mail Sonnenberg any commission until I can talk to you. He is an *"ass"* if you want my opinion. The order I telegraphed in today is for stock and delivery If I have any left I can always bring in back and it will save wiring every day. These people when they give you an order want it right now. Don't know but it is a good way because when you deliver it and get your signed order there is no backing out. Have good information that there is going to be trouble at Lake Charles, La., Houston, Texas and Gavelston the 10th that is when there contract expires. Will try and get there after leaving Gulfport. Have covered a lot of ground here in the last 10 days and the orders have been *darn small* but they have had no trouble as yet and it is hard to make them buy. Now I am going to cover this to the best of my ability and sure hope it will meet with your approval.

Yours resp.

H. B. FLAUGH

EXHIBIT 3732

OCTOBER 18, 1935.

H. B. FLAUGH
Little Rock, Ark.
(Via Air Mail, Special Delivery)

DEAR FLAUGH: We are enclosing our check for $100.00, as requested in your night letter from Lake Charles, La.

I am ordering sent to you by express a dozen Tru-Flite Gas Shells, four dozen 12 ga. shells, and a dozen .410 caliber shells. I am not sending the full two dozen Tru-Flite Shells, because we are making changes in the fin structure of the shell, which adds greatly to its accuracy, and I am in hopes that too many of them will not be sold before the more perfect projectiles are in production. It is my intention to send the new shells when they are ready for delivery to replace the ones sold, and shipped to the New Orleans Police Department.

I have had no explanation of your recent statement that Joe Sonnenberg is an "ass", and not to pay any commission until you talk to us. Whatever he may be, he has been a consistent friend and booster for Lake Erie for a number of years, and we certainly do not want to get in wrong with him. We have to have one or two friends scattered over the country, and whatever commitments were made to pay Joe a commission will have to be paid.

Another thing we will have to work out, and that is to get a weekly report of sales with remittances to cover where money has been paid to our representatives in the field. Dinius out in Seattle has just come through with a report showing sales six months ago that we knew nothing about, and while the whole affair is perfectly straight, and we have gotten everything coming to us, our books are a mess about sales made on any certain date, and we can't operate that way. You

have apparently made some twenty or more gas replacements since you went out. We don't know where they are, we don't know what was paid, or collected, and we don't know what should be billed, and this system has got to be changed. We are placed in the position where very often we do not know what has been done until we hear from some customer and then we are entirely at a loss as to how to answer any questions that are asked. As an example of this, we made two or three definite promises to take care of that Newnan, Georgia affair, and until we heard from them, raising the devil, we did not have the slightest idea that the work had not been done. Unless some scheme can be worked up for weekly settlements and reports, it will be necessary that we go back to the old scheme of refusing to allow representatives to accept payment themselves for anything they sell.

Please do what you can to help me straighten out this mess.

Very truly yours,

——— ———.

ASA:eb
encl. Ck. 16186

EXHIBIT 3733

George Reyer, Supt. of Police

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE,
New Orleans, La., November 1, 1935.

Mr. A. S. AILES,
Lake Erie Chemical Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

DEAR MR. AILES: Did you know that 3 men were shot and killed and 8 wounded at Lake Charles, La., during the same Longshoremen's strike, one day last week? Well those men were some of the "FINKS" or real "special officer" strike-breakers handled by the agents of your pals, the "Federal" representatives; So you see, the people that handle the "Federal Gas" here are in other business, a kind that is very unsavory.

Kindly give me an immediate reply, and give my best regards to all to others; our "cold" weather is near and you should make another "special" trip, I am sure you would enjoy our cold weather as compared to that terrible windy stuff you get on the Lake.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) JOSEPH SONNENBERG.

EXHIBIT 3734

NOVEMBER 7, 1935.

Captain JOSEPH SONNENBERG,
6100 Pontchartrain Bld., New Orleans, La.

DEAR CAPTAIN SONNENBERG: I had a wire from Mr. Flaugh yesterday in Georgia, stating that he is jumping back to Gulfport, Mississippi, and I have requested that he drop in on you at the first opportunity to definitely settle just what amount we are to send you on sales made by him, as we do not seem to have a clear understanding here as to what arrangement was made.

In any event, you may be assured that we have your interest at heart and will see that you are properly taken care of.

I am sorry I was not able to be down there and work on the Gulf Coast strike.

With kindest personal regards from us all.

Very truly yours,

THE LAKE ERIE CHEMICAL COMPANY,
——— ———, *Vice President.*

A. S. Ailes; eb

EXHIBIT 3735

NOVEMBER 9, 1935.

CAPTAIN JOSEPH SONNENBERG,
c/o 6100 Pontchartrain Blvd., New Orleans, La.

DEAR CAPTAIN SONNENBERG: I have a wire from Mr. Flaugh at Gulfport requesting that we mail you a check for $82.35. We have no information as to just what this covers, but are complying with his request.

I hope we have opportunity to send you much more.

With kindest personal regards from us all.

Very truly yours,

THE LAKE ERIE CHEMICAL COMPANY,
——— ———, *Vice President.*

A. S. Ailes; eb
encl

EXHIBIT 3736

DECEMBER 6, 1935.

Captain JOSEPH SONNENBERG,
(Capt. New Orleans Police Dept.)
6100 Pontchartrain Blvd., New Orleans, La.

DEAR CAPTAIN JOE: Some time back we sent you a check for $82.25; this being, as I understand it, fifteen percent on the business transacted by Mr. Flaugh in New Orleans, exclusive of the Police Department.

I want to check up and make certain that this is in accordance with your understanding with Flaugh, and if you have any other understanding of the matter, I want to know. You may safely address a letter to me personally. Probably you had better send it to my residence—3346 Ardmore Road, Shaker Heights, Ohio.

Please understand that all of the officers of this Company wish to see you rewarded in exact accordance with whatever arrangement was made, and understood, between you and Mr. Flaugh.

All join in sending kindest personal regards.

Very truly yours,

THE LAKE ERIE CHEMICAL COMPANY,
——— ———, *Vice President.*

A. S. Ailes; eb

P. S. If we do not have opportunity to communicate again before the holidays, allow me to wish you and Mrs. Sonnenberg a very Merry Christmas.

A. S. A.

EXHIBIT 3737

[Copy]

A. S. AILES
F. G. ALEXANDER

JANUARY 30, 1935.

DEAR ALEX: I have conferred with Mr. Fay, who states that he has not received the $88.00 from Colonel Fowler of Durham, N. C. The Tampa account was paid. The State of Michigan account, however, has not been paid, and I do not believe there will be any further money coming to you on the basis which we agreed upon unless the Michigan account comes through.

I do not know what to credit you on the National Guard sales in New Orleans, because of the fact that we do not know whether the account will be settled at the list prices or at the 20% discount. Major Schaeffer was certainly aware of the fact that the National Guards were getting preferential prices, or he would not have called me to one side and asked about this. He plainly stated that he did not discuss prices before members of the Police Departments for fear of embarrassing me.

In view of the fact that you did not yourself want to make a trip south, even though Colonel Goss expressed a desire that you do so, I was requested to go down there and look into the situation, which I did, and I made many contacts and statements to the various governmental agencies involved in the situation that I do not want contradicted or balled up, and I, therefore, believe it inadvisable for you to make any further attempt to handle the Louisiana situation by mail or wire. If you are to receive credit for any future sales that are made down there, I think some arrangement will have to be made for you to be on the ground. Otherwise, we will run the risk of securing small orders where we should get bit ones, or we will run the risk of having Federal horn in on the proposition. They are represented in that territory by Railway Audit Bureau,[1] which is controlled by the chief stockholder of the Federal Laboratories. The Railway Audit Bureau has certain political connections which are not to be overlooked, and with a fellow like John Young or Bailey Barker on the ground, and with us depending upon correspondence, I do not think there is much doubt what would happen if a real order came along. I am satisfied that if the situation develops into something more serious than it now is, that somebody will have to get directly in touch with the Kingfish himself.

Very truly yours,

———— ————.

asa;eb

R. O. GRESHAM, NICK BOSCH (LIEUTENANT, ST. LOUIS, MO., POLICE DEPARTMENT), THE FRED W. SEARLE CO., INC., CORRESPONDENCE

EXHIBIT 3738

[Copy]

REPRESENTATIVE'S COPY

JUNE 5, 1934.

To Mr. AILES

DEAR MR. AILES: This letter should not be placed in your files but destroyed after accounting instructions are understood.

R. O. GRESHAM.

ROG/

[Copy]

JUNE 5, 1934.

LAKE ERIE CHEMICAL CO.,
Cleveland, Ohio.
(Attention Mr. Ailes.)

GENTLEMEN: I am attaching herewith a small order from the St. Louis Police Department, and I promised them that the shipment would leave Cleveland before the end of the week.

I secured this order after making the demonstration today with the Green Band Grenades which worked fairly well.

You will note that I have figured the quantity discount at 5% instead of 10% which they would be entitled to by grouping the Grenades and Candles, also the same with the shells.

I figure that Nick Bosch is entitled to this extra five, so please handle the billing accordingly, crediting my account with the regular commission on the list price of the units, less the allowance of $20.00 each which I have made them on the guns I am taking from them, plus the above five percent and I will do all of the settling here.

I will get another good size order from them in a very short time.

FEDERAL WILL NEVER GET IN HERE AS LONG AS I AM HERE.

Please write Lieutenant Bosch a personal letter thanking him for this order and be sure that the shipment moves out this week as I promised the Commissioners to whom I demonstrated that it would be here in record time.

Respectfully,

R. O. GRESHAM.

ROG/MH

[1] Properly, Railway Audit and Inspection Co., Inc. The stockholder referred to is W. W. Groves.

EXHIBIT 3739

[Copy]

JUNE 7, 1934.

A. S. AILES
R. O. GRESHAM

DEAR MR. GRESHAM: Upon my return from Pittsburgh, I find your letters of June 5th, inclosing orders from St. Louis Police Department, the St. Charles, Missouri Police Department, Major Love, Municipal Airport, and the Adjutant General, H. W. Brown of Jefferson City.

It is a real pleasure to see you commencing to cash in on the work you have been doing.

I will write Nick Bosch as you request. If you can determine from him whether or not he would like to have any particular weapon which we make as a gift, we will be glad to sent it either with your compliments or our own, or both, but you should find out whether or not he will accept it before you give us any instructions about it. Sometimes these fellows are so afraid of being accused of grafting that they will not accept anything of this kind.

I still hope to come down there and see you when things clear up a little at this end of the line. The present problem is production.

I am glad that you got the order from the State Treasurer at Jefferson City for the hold-up system. I am sure that you will have the experience that our other salesmen have had, which is once you get orders like this coming in, you can expect them to continue.

Very truly yours,

———— ————.

asa:eb

EXHIBIT 3740

[Copy]

OCTOBER 31, 1934.

Lt. NICK BOSCH
St. Louis Police Department, St. Louis, Missouri.

DEAR LIEUTENANT BOSCH: We are very much at a loss for the moment as to how to proceed in the St. Louis territory on account of the death of our representative, Mr. R. O. Gresham, who was doing a fine job for us.

We were preparing to have Mr. Gresham demonstrate to you two new candles, which we believe will almost render the burning-type devices obsolete.

There is a probability that I will come down to St. Louis in the near future to see what can we do to secure permanent representation there, and at the time I will bring along the necessary material to show you what has been developed.

If you have any suggestions at all, or anybody in mind that you believe would make us a good representative in place of Mr. Gresham, we would appreciate hearing from you.

Until some definite and permanent arrangement is made, we will allow Mr. Holcomb, who was working with Mr. Gresham, to remain in charge.

With kindest regards, I am

Very truly yours,

THE LAKE ERIE CHEMICAL CO.
————— ————, *Vice President.*

A. S. Ailes:eb

EXHIBIT 3741

[Copy]

JANUARY 14TH, 1935.

Major A. B. LAMBERT,
Mayor, City Hall, St. Louis, Missouri.

DEAR MAJOR LAMBERT: Please permit me to thank you for the courtesy extended to Mr. A. S. Ailes while in your City recently.

I asked Mr. Ailes to look up your Brother, Jerry Lambert, whom I knew at Princeton, but he tells me that your brother is living in New York.

I should probably have continued to teach chemistry at Princeton indefinitely if it had not been for the War, so you see how my future was revolutionized.

Speaking of revolutions, every thinking person with whom I have had contact in the last two months is satisfied that we are going to have a showdown this Spring with the radical labor element, and it is not going to be with sticks and stones this time, as I am advised, upon the best of authority, that over one thousand machine guns, rifles, etc. have disappeared from Armories and other Arsenals recently and I heard of one case where some communist trucks drove up to a National Guard Armory and every rifle and round of ammunition in the place was turned over to them by the custodians.

If I can be of any possible assistance to you in connection with the tactical uses of chemicals, I shall be only too happy to do so. As Mr. Ailes probably told you, I wrote most of the orders for the use of gas, liquid smoke and similar toys used by the Second American Army in France, and I believe that our best chance of dealing with these radicals is by the chemical route since they will not have mask protection.

Kindest regards.

U. S. ORDNANCE ENGINEERS, INC.,
B. C. GOSS,
Ex-Lieutenant-Colonel, Chemical Warfare Service.

beg–bls
asa–cc

EXHIBIT 3742

[Copy]

THE FRED W. SEARLE CO., INC.
St. Louis, Missouri, August 21, 1935.

The LAKE ERIE CHEMICAL CO.
Cleveland, Ohio.

DEAR MR. AILES: No doubt Mr. Bridgeman has reported to you the results of the Camp Clark demonstration. I would like to add that it has done me a world of good and while there will not be any immediate business, the chances are that if any of the men who saw the show ever need any gas our firm will be mentioned. Our old friend Gen. Brown very clearly told us that he would not buy any gas until it was needed. All this in spite of his previously expressed intention of getting some when he received some money from the state. Personally I think he is a little off and that he can't remember what he says from one time to the next. I now have some $75.00 invested in his friendship and prospective state business so you may be sure that I will not give up until I do get some business of his. Am sending you the cards which were signed by most of the men present at the show. They were all very much interested and I believe these cards should be followed up with some literature. You sent me some time ago a short statement about gas and the proper procedure for me to read before the Police Chiefs' Meeting. I believe it would be a good idea to have this mimeographed and sent to each one who turned in his card. The accompanying letter should mention my name and address as local agent.

Now to get back to the St. Louis situation. I had a long talk with Nick Bosch this morning and he is of the opinion that we should loose no time in presenting a real show for Major Lambert. He would also like either yourself or Major Spring to put on this show. He wants you to write direct to the Major telling him that we are willing to have a demonstration and that if he (The Major) will set a date for it we will do the rest. Then I will build it up into a real show and invite all the surrounding chiefs of Police, Col. Lowe, Mr. Shapleigh, The Citizens Military Committee and several of the Industrial plant's internal police heads. Lt. Bosch feels that it would be more to all of our interests if he did not appear as being active in the promotion of this show, and I agree with him. We don't want Maj. Lambert to think that Nick is interested in the sale of our equipment. Now, Abe, the point is this and I know you will agree with me. Our show at Camp Clark was very nice and of useful information to all concerned, but not one of the men there is in a position to actually buy our stuff and all the expense should rightfully be charged to Propaganda and not advertising. But a real show such as I have outlined above will be given before a group of men, all of whom are vitally interested in our products and who realize the need for them daily in their regular work, not just as an emergency measure as is the case with the

N. G. Say you shot off $60.00 at cost prices worth of stuff and were able to introduce your Tru-Flite to about 40 Police Chiefs, you know it would be worth while. Nick says he will ask for at least 50 of them as a start and recommend that simultaneously with our show and at the same place a practice training of all the city riot squads be held so as to use up some of his present equipment. This alone is worth plenty to all of us and I want you to consider it seriously and promptly. Especially as it must be held within the next two or three weeks prior to The American Legion Meeting starting Sept. 23. So You write Maj. Lambert asking him to set a date and let me know what he says and I will do the rest. Bear in mind now we want a real show and want it run off in tip top shape.

Another angle to it is the fact that I had a few hours with you in Cleveland and a few hours with Bridgeman at Camp Clark but aside from that I know very little about the stuff yet, and you know as well as I do that you can't expect to hand a man a bag of samples and expect him to produce as well as if he knew what it was all about. I am still very much interested in making this thing go and have it become your best agency, in fact believe I have proved this by sticking around, spending money on it, etc., but in return you fellows have got to help me out all you can. Let me hear from you now real soon.

SEARLE.

EXHIBIT 3743

7–10–34

Sold to: Chief, Metropolitan Police Dept.
12th & Clark St., St. Louis, Mo.

Our invoice: C–9731
W. O. No.: 10271
Your order No.: Goldman
Date shipped: 6–7–34

Shipped to: Same.
Via: Freight Paid.

36 Green Band Hand Grenades	$252.00	
72 No. 1 Lightning Univ. Tear Gas Candles	720.00	
48 Long Range Shells	360.00	
72 Short Range Shells	324.00	
5 Long Range Guns (exchanged)		$125.00
1 Long Range Offense Shell (replacement)		N. C.
	$1656.00	
Less 5%	82.80	
		1573.20
		$1698.20

EXHIBIT 3744

7–10–34

Sold to: Chief, Metropolitan Police,
12th & Clark Sts., St. Louis, Mo.

Our invoice: C–9732
W. O. No.: 10444
Your order: Lambert
Date shipped: 7–7–34

Shipped to: Same
Via: Exp. Paid

48 No. 1 Lightning Univ. Tear Gas Candles	$576.00	
24 Long Range Offense Shells		$180.00
	576.00	
Less 5%	28.80	
		547.20
		727.20
Express charges		5.45
		$732.65

EXHIBIT 3745

July 28th, 1934

Sold to: Chief, Metropolitan Police Department,
12th & Clark Sts., St. Louis, Mo.
Shipped to: Same
Via: Exp—Paid.

Invoice No.: C-9881
W. O. No.: 10506
Your Order: Lt. Bosch
Shipped: 7-16-34
Salesman: Mr. Gresham

60 Universal Tear Gas Candles, #1 Lightning Nos. B–1048 to B–1104, B–1205 to B–1207, inc	$720. 00
Less 5%	36. 00
	684. 00
Prepaid Express	2. 89
	$686. 89

CHARLES (SPIKE) HENNESSEY (CAPTAIN, TOLEDO, OHIO, POLICE DEPARTMENT), PAUL J. GOULD, CORRESPONDENCE

EXHIBIT 3746

[Copy]

APRIL 18th, 1934.

Captain CHARLES HENNESSEY, (PERSONAL),
Police Department, Toledo, Ohio

DEAR SPIKE: We thank you very much for your cooperation and assistance you have given our Mr. Gould and for your recommendation to some of the companies, having labor troubles at Toledo, in regard to Tear Gas equipment.

If, at any time, there is anything we can do for you or the Toledo Police Department, do not hesitate to call upon us.

I called at the Toledo Police Department a few weeks back, hoping to see you. I had a short interview with Buck Deer and explained to him how the Combination Tear Gas and Knockout Gas Candles, delivered to the Police Department at Toledo by our competitors, had holes down the sides, but had no channels under the holes, thus making it impossible for the side holes to vent until the mixture burns down to the various vent holes. I do not see how any such construction would add to the difficulty of picking up the Candles or Grenades and returning them.

Major Spring is in China and will be for almost a year in the interests of this Company.

Very truly yours,

THE LAKE ERIE CHEMICAL COMPANY,
A. S. AILES, *Vice President.*

asa:bls

EXHIBIT 3747

TOLEDO, OHIO, *Saturday, May 26, 1934.*

A. S. AILES:

For your information I have been working close to the Ohio National Guard Officers trying to operate with them. My difficulty is trying to get them to make up their minds as to just what they want.

I have contacted about 25 of the major corporations asking them to give us as much time as is possible so that we can assure them of delivery.

I also contacted the sheriff and "Spike" Hennessey. Spike says he thinks they will now leave it up to him to buy gas equipment and when he does he is going to buy ours. Incidentally, Spike says he is doing a lot of pushing for us and I know that to be a fact so of course, I would like your suggestion as to what kind of a proposition I should offer him in doing business. You know that money talks, so what do you say?

Abe, you have no idea how bad the situation really is. There are all kinds of *gas men* here with plenty of junk but they are not getting to first base. The cry is for Lake Erie Gas. I am enclosing herewith some literature on B. T. bowls. Are you familiar with them? Note what they say their bowl will have 8,100,000 cubic feet concentration. What a laugh! Imagine trying to get by these utilities men with that kind of bunk. They just ignore these fellows completely.

I will keep in touch with you right along by phone as to conditions. Looks very bad as Communists are coming in from everywhere. The town is crowded.

Have contacted the State people, talked to Gov. White and he has approved purchase for our equipment. A week from Monday I have an appointment to select the kind of equipment they need. The Highway Patrol is to come thru shortly. More news later.

On the Bowling Green bank I am certain that I will have that job next week. I am to talk to the Director again to explain in detail the mechanism. Four of the directors have assured me of the contract. So let us hope.

(Signed) PAUL J. GOULD.

EXHIBIT 3748

Oct. 13, 1933

Shipped to: CHIEF, Edgewater N. J. Police,
c/o Express Co., Hoboken, New Jersey
Sold to: Same, Edgewater, N. J.
Via: Express collect B/L 482 & 476

Our invoice: C–8505
W. O. No.: 9007
Your order No.: Alexander
Date shipped: 10–7 & 10–10
Salesman: Alexander

36 12 Ga. Gas Shotgun Shells, 2¾''	54. 00
4 Long Range Field Guns, Hammer Serial 640, 2194, 2196 & 1012	160. 00
12 Short Range Field Gun Shells	54. 00
12 Long " " " "	90. 00
12 Universal Lightning Tear Gas Candles, Serial 6089 to 6100 incl	120. 00
6 Long Range CN & KO Shells	60. 00
	538. 00
Prepaid express charges	5. 21
	$543. 21

L. C. RAWLINS (PHILADELPHIA) CORRESPONDENCE RE BOROUGH OF EDGEWATER, N. J.

EXHIBIT 3749

[Copy]

JANUARY 25th, 1934.

Mr. A. S. AILES,
Vice President, Lake Erie Chemical Co.,
5806 Hough Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

DEAR MR. AILES: You will recall that you received a letter from the Borough of Edgewater, New Jersey about a month ago in connection with the payment of our account. The letter requested that our representative call on Police Commissioner Kennedy personally and you suggested that I go up and find out what it was all about.

I have just returned from there and find that the only difficulty is that Commissioner Kennedy wants $100.00 for himself. He put it to me very bluntly and said that as soon as he gets it the bill will be paid. At least it will be paid February 6th, on which date the new budget will be approved at their regular meeting.

It seems he wants this amount added right into the invoice—he says he is not trying to chisel into either the profit of the factory or the salesman, but that nevertheless his efforts must not go unrewarded.

I don't know how you feel about this, but it is apparently something we must either do or else go without our money.

He will be away after Tuesday of next week and I will have to see him that day or else the bill will not be approved for payment on February 6th. He suggested that I bring an invoice with the $100.00 added in and a check for that amount for him on Tuesday and we will be paid Feb. 6th. I don't know how you usually handle these cases, if you do and I will await word from you as to what procedure to follow. Please let me know by Saturday if possible as I will very likely leave here on Monday.

We stand a pretty good chance of obtaining additional business from the Bergen County Police within sixty days. Their strike condition has pretty well quieted down, but they want more equipment and expect to be able to pry some money loose from their building fund in a short time.

Thank you very much for the telegram on the mine strike situation. I had been watching it as closely as possible and went up the day before the strike was called and hung around for four days. It turned out to be time wasted as the strike, while promising a great deal of disorder, turned out to be of very little consequence without any violence or mobs whatsoever. As far as I could find out Federal did not sell anything either. In fact I am sure of it. Extra details of State Police were brought in from other barracks and the local authorities and the coal company police were relying on them to take care of the situation.

I did meet and had quite a chat with Captain Clark of the Wyoming Barracks of the State Police and he told me that he had requisitioned some gas about eight weeks ago, but that it had not arrived as yet. Perhaps if you did not get the order a call at Harrisburg might help things along. However, I am passing it along to you for what it is worth.

It seems rather peculiar coming at the same time as the Edgewater matter, but I have been approached by an individual here in Philadelphia who seems to be buying or rather arranging for the purchase of a great many varities of articles that are being bought by two or three towns up state. He says he has two orders for Tear Gas, but there must be a kick back to the officials of the towns at the time the orders are placed. The material is to be bought by the towns direct from the various manufacturers or dealers after he has broken the ice and made an agreement with the sellers. Is there any way you can suggest to handle this business? I understand that in all cases the bills will be paid at the first meeting after receipt of the merchandise.

Very truly yours,

L. C. RAWLINS.

[Pencil notation on back of letter: Will make 2 invoices, 1 statement of total due with $100.00 added. The other add 10 candles and detail statement. Parties to pay cash when we receive check. Give Rawlins rec't, dated Feb. 8—$100.00.]

EXHIBIT 3750

[Copy of Check]

THE CLEVELAND TRUST COMPANY, 6–88

Euclid—57th Office

5613 Euclid Ave. No. 859

CLEVELAND, O., *February 8, 1934.*

Pay to order of L. C. Rawlins $100.00. Lake Erie Chemical Co. $ $ $ 100 and 00 cts.

THE LAKE ERIE CHEMICAL COMPANY $2
GEORGE W. PAY, *Asst. Treasurer.*

EXHIBIT 3751

Police Chief Foret, Edgewater, New Jersey.
Oct. 13, Item C–8505, Folio 169, Debit 543.21, Balance $43.21.
Credit $500.00, CR 345, Aug. 11.

Date	*Customer*	*Debits*
2/8/34	CR #859 (Edgewater)	$100.00

EXHIBIT 3752

[Copy]

A. S. Ailes 2/9/34.
L. C. RAWLINS,
4805 Kingsessing Ave., Philadelphia, Penna.

DEAR MR. RAWLINS: I understand from Mr. Pay that, crediting up everything, whether paid or not, you have about a $200.00 credit.

About $150.00 of this is on the Edgewater account and then there are a couple of other unpaid accounts, so, as a matter of fact, there is no commission due now unless you have made a settlement with Edgewater.

We understood when we sent the $100.00 check that payment would be approved about the 6th of February and that we probably would expect to be paid about the 8th. In any event, our check I believe was dated the 8th.

If you will send us a report immediately as to what was done at the meeting at Edgewater, we will then know where we stand.

I am probably leaving for Washington on Sunday night, may be there two or three days, so that there is a chance I may be seeing you the middle of next week.

If you will rush the information in regard to Edgewater to Mr. Pay, he will remit immediately to you for whatever is due.

Very truly yours,

THE LAKE ERIE CHEMICAL CO.
A. S. AILES, *Vice President.*

asa–bls

EXHIBIT 3753

[Copy]

FEBRUARY 13TH, 1935.

MR. A. S. AILES,
Vice-President, Lake Erie Chemical Co.,
5806 Hough Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

In reply to your letter of the 5th regarding my ability to cover my territory thoroughly during the coming few months—I believe that I will be able to do so in an entirely satisfactory manner.

I agree with you that there will be considerable trouble in the spring and summer and feel that you will be ably represented. It seems to me that we got a pretty good share of the business during the textile strike last fall from this section. There wasn't any particular trouble, in fact, no disorder at all in the northern part of Jersey which accounts for the comparative small amount of business from that section. The only Gas that was sold in that section as far as I have been able to ascertain was that sold to the Manning Industrial Service and the National Silk Dyeing Co., East Paterson, and none of that was used.

The Police in that section are pretty well stocked up with Lake Erie material and I am sure that if anything else is bought it will be our material. The year before, when there was disorder as a result of the silk dyeing strike, all material bought was Lake Erie and a good part of that is still on hand.

I have a pretty close contact with the Bergen County Police and if anything breaks out there our material will be recommended to anyone in the market. Newark and Jersey City still have practically all their Gas and they haven't had any strike disturbances to amount to anything.

A pretty good contact has been made for someone to help me in the counties just outside of Philadelphia where there are several textile mills and if trouble breaks out I can get a man around the Easton, Pa. section to jump in and help out.

As far as the hard coal regions are concerned it seems to be a pretty poor section for the sale of Gas. I don't know why that is, but the fact remains that none has been used there to my absolute knowledge during the last three years, and hardly any has been purchased.

The Scranton and Wilkes-Barre Police haven't bought any and the sheriff of Lackawanna County hasn't anything and won't buy. The Gas on hand at the Scranton and Wilkes-Barre Departments is quite old. In the case of Scranton it is our material and at Wilkes-Barre it is Federal's.

There are no steel plants or auto plants in this section that amount to anything. The only auto plant being the Autocar factory just outside of Philadelphia, at Ardmore, and they are only working on a very small scale anyway.

If you have any particular ideas as to what other coverage should be arranged for or any comments to make as to how the territory should be covered I would appreciate them very much as I am very anxious to get all the business possible.

I have heard from Mr. Bridgeman regarding the City National job. Work has been delayed there on their new building because of weather and labor conditions and it now looks as though we will not be able to get in there before April 1st. However, everything is arranged and as soon as they are ready for us I will let you know.

Inquiry for shields and bullet proof vests and gas, etc., if from Atlantic City who are spending or are going to spend about $2500.00 on various equipment. As soon as something develops I will advise you—am going there again Friday.

Nothing in the Philadelphia budget again for Gas, although they may be able to squeeze something out of some other item.

Very truly yours,

L. C. RAWLINS.

Haven't heard anything definite from you on the vests, as yet. Federal, I am told, quoted $90.00.

EXHIBIT 3754

[Copy]

3/13/34.

GEORGE W. PAY
L. C. RAWLINS

DEAR MR. RAWLINS: We acknowledge receipt of your letter of March 10th confirming order which you wired in to us and believe that the items were shipped exactly as listed in your letter.

By this time, you have evidently received our invoice and there is only one discrepancy, viz. that the four 1'' Tear Gas Shells were charged at the regular list price as you did not advise that they were for demonstration purposes. In fact, we do not know just where you used the 1'' shell for demonstration but, if they are so used, kindly advise so that we may change our Invoice.

In compliance with your further request, we enclose herewith duplicate statement covering all transactions since the last statement was issued sometime in October or November, 1933. On this, you will note that the $100.00 debt for delivery to the Commissioner in Edgewater is debited, but, of course, your account will be credited when we receive the remittance from Edgewater. Taking this into consideration, your account should really show a credit of $154.35.

If it is of any interest to you and especially for Income Tax purposes, we wish to advise that your account has been credited for the past calendar year, commissions in the amount of $1,948.08.

Very truly yours,

THE LAKE ERIE CHEMICAL CO.
GEO. W. PAY, *Treasurer.*

gwp–bls
encl

EXHIBIT 3755

FEB. 3, 1936.

Mr. L. C. RAWLINS,
4805 Kingsessing Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

DEAR SIR: With reference to the Edgewater, New Jersey, account, our records indicate that they still owe us $43.00 at our regular list price. Apparently they have paid $500.00. I had the impression that we had settled the matter of commissions with you, by crediting you twenty percent, which was done, but in order to avoid any dispute in the matter, we are perfectly willing to credit your account the other ten percent. You have already received $100.00 of the commission, as you know.

When I left Philadelphia I left with the understanding that you were going to drop a note to me, giving details of any claims you have against the Company, and a summary of any moneys you have collected on our account, including the New York Shipbuilding Company. You were also going to straighten us out on the Deerfield Farms transaction, where certain guns were returned to you for credit, and as I understand it were accepted by you.

I have not heard a word from you since I left Philadelphia, and must request that we receive immediate advice as to just what you intend to do to square matters up.

The Company has no disposition to withhold any commissions due you under your contract, but we are frank to say that we do not like the idea of your having collected a considerable amount of money without making any report to us, leaving us in the position of where we were billing customers and receiving denials that they owed us anything. You also stated when I was in Philadelphia that you had a check covering another transaction which you intended to send us.

We also request that all material consigned to you be returned to us for credit.

Please let me hear from you at once in regard to this matter.

Very truly yours,

THE LAKE ERIE CHEMICAL COMPANY,
———— ————, *Vice President.*

A. S. Ailes:eb

WM. N. SMITH (AKRON, OHIO) CORRESPONDENCE

EXHIBIT 3756

[Copy]

FEBRUARY 7, 1935.

A. S. AILES,
Vice Pres. The Lake Erie Chemical Co.,
5806 Hough Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

DEAR MR. AILES: Sgt. Sellars of Barberton phoned in an order this afternoon or one dozen 410 gauge charges requesting delivery on them Saturday, advising me that he would call at my home for them Saturday P. M. In the event, that you ship them Friday, You may include a dozen 20 gauge charges for me for demonstrating purposes.

No doubt you will recall The General Tire & Rubber Company order. I have been advised by the Purchasing Agent, and other officials, that there was 23 candles disappeared during this strike, apparently taken by the Police. I have made several requests for an itemized statement of what was missing so that I might advise you, but to date have not received same.

I have been more or less concerned regarding this loss for fear that some of these candles may have fallen into the hands of the Communist element, and possibly would be used in the next strike in this vicinity, thereby placing the Lake Erie Chemical Co. in a position of being accused of dealing with both sides.

If you have any suggestions of any further action I should take in this matter, please advise me.

I have heard the story that the strikers stole them, again I heard that the Police took them, and, as the General Company seems to be too dilatory to make a complaint, I am at a loss to know what action to take. As these complaints came to me from several different officials of the General Company, I feel that they suffered a considerable loss, but without an itemized statement I have nothing to go on.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) WM. N. SMITH,
247 Westwood Ave., Akron, Ohio.

WNS.LMS.

B. C. DINIUS (SEATTLE, WASH.) CORRESPONDENCE CONCERNING MARITIME STRIKES AND THE ANTI-UNION ACTIVITY OF THE TACOMA CITIZENS EMERGENCY STRIKE COMMITTEE AND THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

EXHIBIT 3757

SEATTLE, *July 19, 1934.*

From: B. C. Dinius
To: Mr. A. S. Ailes, Vice Pres.

DEAR SIR: That "Stone Wall" I referred to, set up by Fisher and the two Jews for the exclusive sale of Federal had another hole bumped into it today. It happened something like this: last Monday I talked the Headquarters Captain into taking one of the Federal Jumbos out and trying it out so he would know what would happen when they began to throw them into a mob. The Captain radioed to three of the cars in the Gas Squad and together we went out to the shooting range and here is the score. The Captain took a Jumbo and pulled the pin and the lever dropped off before he threw it, he threw it about 16 yards at an Officer who easily picked it up and threw it on down the range for another 18 or 20 yards. The Officer planned on using his handkerchief to keep from getting burned and he muffled the handkerchief and picked it up bare handed and the only place he felt any heat was where his thumb was up quite high on the grenade. Two Officers held watches on the demonstration and reported it was about 5 seconds before any amount of gas or smoke was perceptible and about seven seconds when it was thrown the second time. The Captain and Officers got in a huddle and decided to issue orders to the Gas Squad that when they used Jumbos they were to pull the pin, let the lever drop and hold the Jumbo until the gas started. Tuesday morning they had a chance to follow these instructions as the first rioting occurred that called for gas since the strike started and here is what happened: regardless of what they did before they threw the Jumbos the rioters picked up a number of them and threw them back at the Officers or into the water along the dock. The Officers used only six No. 3 Candles and they proved more effective than all the Jumbos combined. The Police Department is now demanding of the Citizens Emergency Strike Committee (who are putting up the money to buy gas, guns, etc. and hire about 400 Special Deputies) that they buy Lake Erie Gas. After a few more bumps like this there will be no Jewish Stone Wall.

Tuesday and Wednesday I was up to Bellingham and Vancouver B. C. At Bellingham I picked up a small order and at Vancouver I got the Chief of Police interested in Lake Erie. They have a small quantity of Federal that Fisher sold last fall when he was up and gave them a demonstration. I am planning on going up again next week to put on a Lake Erie demonstration and suggest you send me some Candles, Shells and Grenades for this purpose. Ship Saturday if possible. It costs me $5.00 every time I cross the Border and Customs duty besides and I thought you would like to chip in on this extra selling expense. It costs me more than $20.00 per trip.

Today I got the order from the Citizens Emergency Strike Comm. and the Nelson S. S. Co. and gave Capt. Haig a Baby G. All the orders are filled and all you have to do is bill them. Be sure and add the Express charges when billing.

Am sorry there was a delay in shipping the Long Range unit as I believe I could have sold it today. Will try and hold the prospect until the Unit arrives. Better send me another one and send it with the Hammer Gun.

Am out of Baby Giants again and if they have not been shipped send a half dozen and a couple dozen shells as I have used quite a number for demonstrating.

I take it the price of the Green Band Grenades you are sending is the same as shown in the price list, $7.00 each. If this is not correct advise me by wire or air mail if you get it mailed Saturday.

Yours,

(Signed) B. C. DINIUS.

EXHIBIT 3758

[Copy]

AUGUST 3, 1934.

THE LAKE ERIE CHEMICAL CO.
5806 Hough Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

GENTLEMEN: We recently purchased from you on your invoice no. CE–9765 and also some of your products from the Tacoma Citizens Emergency Committee of Tacoma, Washington, a miscellaneous assortment of gas bombs, gas pistols, and long-range gun. The strike situation at this point has now cleared up and we do not anticipate having any use for the material left on hand which we list below. We would appreciate your informing us whether we may return this for credit, or if not, where same might be disposed of.

2 Gas Riot Pistols, Serial No. 2840 & 1258
11 Gas Riot Pistols Shells 1'' Diameter
36 K. O. & Tear Gas Candles No. 3
12 Universal Smoke Candles No. 2 Jr.
1 Long-range Gas Unit encased with 6 long, 6 short, 3 star shells
36 12-guage shotgun gas Shells
36 38-Revolver Gas Shells.

Anything that you can do toward assisting us in disposing of this material will be greatly appreciated.

Very truly yours,

E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & Co.
F. T. BEERS, *Manager.*
V. C. DECKER, *Acting Chief Clerk.*

VCD:EH

EXHIBIT 3759

[Copy]

MARCH 30, 1935.

From: B. C. Dinius
To: Mr. A. S. Ailes, Vice President.

DEAR AILES: I spent the day with the Oil Companies and the Police Department. The walking out of the oil tanker crews has tied up oil and gasoline deliveries on the coast until Seattle has about one week's supply. There is a lot of agitation around town to break the tie-up, thru the Chamber of Commerce and other Civic organizations and it looks like the Oil Companies would start unloading oil the first of next week. If they do this it will surely mean trouble.

Fisher is here on the job and I am watching things and hearing things. After last years experience I know he will stop at anything to turn the business to Federal. Today he promised delivery of gas in 24 hours by Air from Chicago. That means a special charter of an airplane. It may be just some of his hot air but you know I am up against some hot competition.

Yesterday I gave a demonstration to the gas squad out at Fort Lawton. Norris of the Police Department furnished some long range shells and Federal Grenades. I furnished 1 long range CN shell and 1 Model 34, 1 Jumper-Repeater smoke, 1 Jumper-Repeater gas and 1 X Green Bank Instantaneous grenade. All the Lake Erie stuff functioned 100% and the Jumper-Repeaters were a howl. They surely did their stuff. Fisher was out of the City and will be back Monday and Norris may have him show his new Non pickupable five way grenade and any other new stuff he may have. Will write you more about it later, sending you a report on the demonstration.

It is a pleasure to meet fair competition but quite a different thing to buck greasing and lowdown methods. Many things are quite fresh in my memory from last summer and I will do my best to beat his little game. At the present time no one knows where the money is coming from to buy gas and equipment. The City is trying to get the Oil Companies to foot the bills as right now it is their fight and from the latest reports I had today they will try to get it settled Monday.

If they do and make a raise of some money I think they will place a good sized order. Following is a list of the gas the City has:

Hi Speed Small type 4 second fuze	97
Federal Jumbo, large, 8 second fuze	100
Federal Spray	5
25 MM 8 ga. gas gun shells	18
Lake Erie 4 second fuze Long Range comb tear & KO	27
Lake Erie Long Range 8 second fuze Comb tear & KO	39
Lake Erie Tear Gas only, Short range shells	19
Lake Erie 8 sec. Long Range tear gas only	24
Lake Erie Long Range 8 sec. smoke (only)	26
Lake Erie 8 sec. Large size Gr Comb TG&KO	44

The list on sheet one is taken from Norris' report of equipment to the Chief of Police. He asked me to treat it confidentially so don't tell the Chief. The pencil notation at the side he made with pencil. The last item is our No. 3 Candle and 24 of them are the long disputed candles delivered on their order of July 26. As it looks they may be darn glad I did not take them back.

I have on hand the No. 10 Green Band Explosive grenades sent me from San Francisco, about 11 dozen of the X Green Band Instantaneous Grenades, 62 Short Range CN, 12 Long Range KOCN 4 second, 4 Long Range KOCN 8 second, 18 No. 3 Candles and some 25mm shells. The supply at the Police Department with what I have would give them a good start if they have any real trouble. I have advised them to get several gross of grenades and L. R. Shells. I believe I can move the X Green Bands but it is hard to sell them on the No. 10 Explosive as they have never had any persistent rioting. They may come to it if they ever get in a real jam.

I am sending you a Nite Letter tonight hoping it will reach you in the morning I believe it will be a good gamble to send by first express any amount you may figure wise. From last years experience and the conditions as they see them now they figure it may be a hotter fight than last year. I cannot learn if the Federal has anything on the way but would not be surprised if they had as spot delivery means a lot when there is a fight on. If you have not already made shipment would suggest you send 4 doz. Jumper-Repeater KOCN, 1 doz. Jumper-Repeater Smoke, 4 doz. Long Range KOCN 4 second fuze and 4 doz. Long Range KOCN 8 second fuze shells, and 6 item 30 gas masks. I think the above would tide over until matters get straightened out.

Please send all the information you can requested in my last letter. The Peoples Bank expects to come to a decision at an Executive Committee meeting next Tuesday. It takes the patience of Job to deal with these Group Banks. The First National will be on the shelf untill the first of May as the Supervisor of Branches was ordered to take a months vacation. Hope the rest does him a lot of good. Will keep you posted.

Yours very truly,

B. C. DINIUS.

EXHIBIT 3760

[Copy]

APRIL 3, 1935.

From: B. C. Dinius
To: Mr. A. S. Ailes, Vice President.

DEAR AILES: Things broke in two places today as you know by my wires. I would not have sent the second Day Letter had it not been that the Police Department wanted me to transmit the order immediately as soon as I got Friedlanders O. K.

The setup is just about the same as last year relative to the funds for breaking the strike only the name is changed to the Committee of Five Hundred, all the same Chamber of Commerce. There is a change in the attitude relative to the KIND of gas they are buying, I think they have had enough Federal.

There was a question in my mind about accepting an order for two second fuzes for the long range shells but there is a condition here that will make the two second fuze very advantageous. At the Union Oil dock where tankers are now unloading the prow of the tanker comes within about twenty feet of the street along the waterfront and this will be the hot spot if anything happens. Have

noted on the order that I will fill the last three items from the equipment that is coming, leaving the first two items for you to ship.

Enclosed you will find the contract for the Peoples West Seattle Bank. In checking back, the latest price list I can find specifies two hand and two foot controls and I find I figures on five controls included in the base price instead of four. I had the impression that the latest list called for five controls. I figured this contract on that basis and believe we better go ahead and give them the extra control. It surely took plenty of time and effort to get that little signature especially in view of the fact that our banks out here have lost in their deposits since the first of the year.

My other prospect, The First National Bank is on the shelf until the first of May on account of the Supervisor of Branches was ordered by his Doctor to take a thirty day vacation.

You will note in the sketch I have placed guns 9, 10 and 11 about 12 feet apart as this side of the bank is closed off and is not used by the bank but is was agreed that it was worth while to cover the lobby from both sides, even if the spacing was a little more than the ten feet required by the Underwriters. At present they are covered by a Blanket Policy which is not effected by the installation but I believe the installation will meet the Underwriters requirements as it is.

Officer Norris just phoned me asking my advice about equipping several of the officers with masks and ASBESTOS gloves so they could use up the Hispeeds and Jumbos by holding them untill they get to going full blast. He asked me what I thought about holding the Lightning Candles until they got a good start if necessary to use them at close quarters to stop a rush and I told him I would hate to hang on after I pulled the pin. Norris is the best pistol shot in the Department but he has some queer ideas about gas. Yesterday I was out on the Union Oil dock going over the situation with him and made several suggestions that he seemed glad to accept. He called me tonite and asked me to be out there again tomorrow P. M. to give the Gas Squad some additional instructions. I think I scared him out of using the Jumbos close to the dock where they could be thrown back on the dock (wooden) or right on the tanker. It would surely be a fire hazard. Would the Jumper-Repeater cause a fire if thrown on an oily wooden floor?

Norris has been trying to get Fisher to demonstrate but has failed after numerous attempts. I am anxious to see the new "Five Way" affair and I believe I will have to work it some other way than to see the demonstration.

Have asked several times lately for the latest on holdups and burglaries and am still waiting. Fisher claims their dalite holdup systems have prevented 15 holdups and no one hurt and no money lost. What record has the Lake Erie and Diebold. As I am working on both Night and Day protection I will be glad to have everything you can give me on both.

Sorry you are having such a hard time about disposing of Burnside and hope you soon reach a decision before I finish up the work on hand here in Seattle. Am planning quite a long trip and would like to have the matter settled before I leave.

The strike situation is tense but no acts of violence along the water front. They are looking for trouble when the tankers arrive with non-union crews, which will be most any day now. Am keeping close watch on the situation and will keep you posted.

Yours very truly,

B. C. DINIUS.

EXHIBIT 3761

[Copy]

JUNE 26, 1935.

From: B. C. Dinius
To: Mr. A. S. Ailes, Vice President

DEAR AILES: Mr. Staples is here and I spent yesterday with him taking him to Tacoma where the hot spot is just now. I had him meet the Chief of Police and other officials and we covered the strike zone but things were quiet.

Last nite Mr. Thompson, Secretary of the Butte Chamber of Commerce arrived by plane and today I had he and Mr. Staples, Police Inspector Dench, Range Officer Norris and three sgts. that are in charge of the Gass Squad, also Mr.

Smith who has charge of the Standard Oil Properties in Seattle, out to Fort Lawton and gave them a demonstration and it went over fine. Mr. Staples showed me a list of the equipment they have and it is adequate for the time but he will add some Jumper-Repeaters. They are looking for trouble in September and no doubt will again add to their equipment. I believe the Butte Chamber of Commerce will take on some Equipment.

I spent the afternoon in Tacoma. At the special request of the Chief and Inspector Dench I accompanied Inspector Dench, the men in charge of the Gas Squad and some Undercover Men to Tacoma. State Troops are in charge of the strike in Tacoma and Colonel Pennington had some Officers escort us all thru the Strike Zone, which is now under Martial Law. They are looking for trouble as the Communists had planned on a demonstration at 1 P. M. the Mayor having granted them a permit for a parade and later the Colonel countermanded the permit. Then the Communists planned on a demonstration when the workmen left the mills at the end of the day shift but this did not materialize.

Monday I had a perfect view of the Gas attack by the Troops and State Patrol and it was a disgrace to gas and those using it. They used a large number of old Candles and Grenades which were picked up and thrown around and kicked around, many of them being duds and to make a bad matter worse the State Patrol shot CN thru the exhaust of a light red truck, mostly gassing their own men and City Police at the start, the truck continuing for about three blocks thru the business streets. I was just a block up the street when they started using gas thru the exhaust and I took a chance and drove right down thru it. It was just about strong enough to produce the effect of waving a red flag in a bull's face. After the affair was over I was at Police headquarters and State Patrol headquarters and all three forces were cussing each other and you can easily imagine what a nice setup it is.

The Seattle mills are planning on opening up next week and the Chief of Police here has notified the Governor that they will need no troops as he can handle the situation.

If the gas arrives in the morning that I ordered Sunday nite I will leave for a trip covering the large mills South of here. Spot delivery means an order that I could not get otherwise.

Will appreciate it if you will have Mr. Pay send me a check for about three hundred and I will get the invoices in just as soon as possible. Please have him send it air mail as I am under heavy expense and am on the go all the time.

Send me a new Long Range Unit as soon as possible as I am covering all the Sheriffs as I go. Also new literature as soon as it comes out. How about some new price lists?

Yesterday I received the two photos of the Federal junk and acknowledged the letters relative to replacing the shells with the Vancouver, B. C. Police Department. I can handle the matter but I believe it will save a lot of time if you will ship the shells direct to them by express, making out the nexessary export papers at the time of shipping. I believe they will return the old shells in the same boxes they receive the new ones in. If they will not I will take care of it the first time I am up there. Sometime ago I received a shipment of Long Range CN DM shells and will you advise me if they have the defective wooden plugs. Will hold them until I hear from you.

Yours very truly,

B. C. DINIUS.

EXHIBIT 3762

[Copy]

DEC. 12, 1935.

From: B. C. Dinius
To: Mr. George W. Pay, Treas.

DEAR PAY: Made a change of gas and inspection for the Peoples State Bank at Lynden today and have prospects of getting the First National tomorrow. Enclosed card for the Peoples Bank, and you will note it is marked PAID on the card.

Send me a bunch of cards you want me to use on these changes of gas as I am just about out of cards and include some Installation cards for B, B1 and C systems as I have been using them for gas changes. How about leaving a duplicate card with the Bank. Very few of the Banks can find their installation cards.

Now George don't get all excited. I want you to make out invoices for that two dozen No. 3 CNKO Candles I sold to the Citizens Emergency Strike Committee, July 26, 1934. Make one set of invoices to the Citizens Emergency Strike Committee and one set to the Seattle Police Department so I can have them in my pocket. You don't know how much running I have done to get that item paid but I have had to fight rotten politics and what have you but it looks now as if I were getting some place thru the new Chief of Police.

How is this gas changing business going over in the East? Out here I find it is D—— hard selling. The bankers say its Hiway Robbery, Holdup and lots of other nice things, charging so much for a little gas worth about two bits. The worst deal I have gotten into is with the First National in Seattle. They have 14 branch banks and I had them just about sold for locks and Gas for several of the Branches when that matter of gas renewals came up and that queered it, for the time at least. The only benefit they get out of the discount is where the branches carry Excess Burglary Insurance and in no case does the discount mean enough to make it any saving for them, in fact in one of their largst branches the saving would be only about $17.00 and you know what kind of a job it is to get a good old Scotchman to pay $50.00 to save $17.00. Please let me know what the reaction has been in other parts of the country.

Yours,

B. C. DINIUS.

EXHIBIT 3763

[Copy]

Internal Letter

JUNE 1, 1936.

From: B. C. Dinius, Seattle
To: Mr. A. S. Ailes, Vice President

DEAR AILES: Have been iollowing news items for a couple months about a strike at Omak, Washington. Last Wednesday evening's paper reported the Biles-Colman Lumber Co., whose 600 men were on strike, were building a 7′ fence around their plant. Thursday A. M. I drove up there (570 Miles round trip) and it was just the psychological time to hit them as they were looking for trouble. I called on the mill and they represented to me they were hoping to reach a peaceful settlement with their men but almost in the same breath they expressed a desire that I see the County Sheriff at Okanogan, next town South. I called on the Sheriff and he was down in the South end of the County and by phone made an appointment to be at his office at 8 Friday morning. The Union held a meeting Thursday nite and as a result the Sheriff was looking for trouble Friday morning and had no deputies and no Gas and it looked like he would be on the spot. Late Thursday nite the Sheriff called at the hotel and got me out of bed and we threshed out some plans for the morning. I told him about the Mill Companies at other places buying the equipment and turning it over to the Sheriff's office and it sort of encouraged him and he said he would see the Mill Co. early in the morning and see if he could put something over with them and he would let me know. Now we are coming to the interesting part of it. I had been waiting for a phone call for some time when at 7:45 the Secy. of the Mill Co. called me and said it looked like trouble and if I wanted to demonstrate my tear gas he thought I would have a good opportunity as several hundred Pickets were at the Plant and declared the workmen could not go ahead and finish the fence. I drove right down to the office and the Sheriff, Secy. of the Co. and myself went into a huddle and the Secy. said I could go down and use the gas if there was trouble and they would pay for the gas used. You can imagine how I would fall for that. I told him that I had no right or authority to use gas against the Pickets and that it was up to the Law Enforcement Officers to do that and if he wanted them to have gas he would have to provide it for them. The Secy. reluctantly said go ahead as the whistle was blowing to go to work and about fifty cars were assembled at the office waiting to go down to the plant which was about 1/3 of a mile away, and I gave the Sheriff and a deputy the Long Range outfit and some Green Band Grenades and I went with them in the State Patrol car. The caravan of fence builders proceeded thru the picket lines without an outbreak but it surely looked as if things would happen several times and we went back to the Mill Co. office and the Sheriff and his deputies (2) succeeded in getting things quieted down and

it was nearly ten o'clock before I got an order whipped in shape, the Mill Company paying $200.00 and the Sheriff gave me his personal check for $15.00 trusting to luck to get it back from the County. The Company made the $200.00 check to the Sheriff who endorsed it to me and I am sending my check to cover balance.

Next week and the following will be busy and expensive weeks for me as the Bankers meet here next week and the following will be in Portland for the Law Enforcement Officer's Convention.

I have written several times relative to exhibit and demonstration equipment and at present things look quite indefinite for me and it will surely be a relief when I get things lined up for the Portland meet. Send along whatever you may have that will help out.

I will send you a list of all the literature I have that you may fill in with the ones I am short on and that I may have a good supply for both the coming events.

You perhaps will remember the old brief cases I inherited from Mr. Black, one time Salesman, many years ago. I have been very careful with them and have had them cobbled up many times but in spite of all this they are seriously showing signs of wear and old age. I believe a good looking case for my sales kit would help in using more order blanks. Please see that the best looking one you have around there is included in my next shipment, don't care whether it's yours or the Colonel's, or wouldn't object to a new one. Thanks.

Yours very truly,

B. C. DINIUS.

HERRICK FOOTE (NEW ENGLAND) CORRESPONDENCE

EXHIBIT 3764

WORCESTER, MASS., *9–12–34.*

MR. AILES:

Have just wired you an order to be shipped to Worcester, Mass. This material is for the American Optical Company at Southbridge, Mass., but they didn't want it known that they had this equipment so they had it shipped to Duncan & Goodell at Worcester, from whom they will get it and take it to Southbridge.

When you send invoice have it read the same as on their purchase order "Equipment as per conversation with your Mr. Foote" and not itemized what the material is. Send the Invoice to Mr. Mosher, V. P. personally.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) HERRICK FOOTE.

EXHIBIT 3765

[Copy]

SEPTEMBER 30, 1935.

A. S. Ailes.
Herrick Foote.

DEAR HERRICK: I have your letter of September 26th and I am much surprised at your statement that you can't see any advantage to the Tru-Flite shell except for range or distance. Insofar as police use is concerned, I can see almost no advantage in distance. A long range projectile that cannot be gotten into barricaded premises is no good for removing bandits from that position, and it is to be presumed that when officers are out firing long range projectiles of any type, they are not doing it for fun, and somebody is likely to get hurt.

You will never be able to tell the Tru-Flite Shell if you do not take the stand that the gas has to be put through the windows in sufficient quantity to get the bandits out and without fire hazard regardless of the fact that somebody is likely to be hit with the shell or hurt by the explosion.

THERE IS NO LONG RANGE PROJECTILE SHELL IN EXISTENCE THAT DOES NOT CARRY A HAZARD OF HURTING SOMEBODY OR KILLING SOMEBODY WHEN IT IS FIRED.

Very truly yours,

Asa;eb

———— ————.

I. H. M'CARTY CORRESPONDENCE CONCERNING HIS COMPETITIVE TROUBLES WITH THE FEDERAL LABORATORIES, INC., REPRESENTATIVE, IN CALIFORNIA

EXHIBIT 3766

[Copy]

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1933.

A. S. AILES,
Director of Sales The Lake Erie Chemical Company,
Cleveland, Ohio.

DEAR MR. AILES: Came to the office today to see if any .410 pens were in the shipment which arrived today and which I had brought up here in a taxi. This shipment was three boxes and in addition to the 4 boxes delivered yesterday. I have a rush order for 2 pens and 1 dozen .410 shells for a wealthy yacht owner whose permit arrived special delivery from our bureau at Sacramento. I thought you might have been able to scare up about half a dozen pens at least but I guess you are swamped.

In my letter of Saturday or Friday I gave a series of questions for answer but in the shipments received yesterday and today I receiver answer to question #8 as you sent me circulars on the Safeguard device.

I was pleased to receive the new mask with army type sack. I hope to report this sold shortly.

In the shipment received today I found 1 live grenade #2783 and fuze. I do not remember if I ordered this or not but it may have been sent in mistake as a replacement of the defective candle reported for the demonstration of the Highway Patrol Association. If it is sent for this please send candle when sending any other material. If ordered in any of my letters O. K. as I can use it in forthcoming demonstrations.

Friday night around midnight and yesterday about noon I received long distance calls from the Governor's office stating the cotton strike is practically ended for the present but that trouble is expected in the citrus picking previously predicted and reported to you. The chief investigator was then leaving for Porterville (please note this name) where he is to look over the situation. If it looks bad they want me to come there with both gas and dictagraph equipment. It is planned to install outfits in the communist headquarters and other points to get advance information on moves and to use the gas when the actual strike begins. They have agreed that if this strike is started by the communists we will be allowed to settle it quickly with K. O. candles. If I go there I will lay things out and then leave my brother in charge temporarily and return to the office as other points will also have trouble at the same time and I want to be here to make sure gas gets off promptly. I will be in constant 24-hour touch with my office while away as I have 24-hour secretarial service even on Sundays and holidays. Most of the business received during the riots here came between 6 and 8 A. M. or between 7 P. M. and 1 A. M. when office is closed. Had I been without the service at these hours I would either have lost the business or have been seriously delayed in filling orders. One order came in at 9 P. M. and I had to have goods packed and delivered in a taxi to the express office to catch the 11 P. M. train in order for them to be in time for use in the riot. My new letter heads which are due tomorrow mention this 24-hour service.

Note marked paragraph on clipping enclosed which shows the Federal Conciliator also visiting Porterville.

I will keep you advised on the situation as I get reliable information. I am thankful I have an adequate supply of candles etc to meet any reasonable emergency demand.

Tomorrow we are to have a Communist hunger march here and gas will be on hand both by the police and by me. I am anxious for an opportunity to demonstrate the use of our clubs and baby giants.

Other matters will be answered tomorrow.

Yours very truly,

I. H. MCCARTY.

EXHIBIT 3767

[Copy]

SEPTEMBER 7, 1934.

A. S. AILES,
Vice President, The Lake Erie Chemical Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio.

DEAR MR. AILES: Just a line to enclose a couple of orders I had time to write up.

#310 is for the watchman of my building.
#311 is for sheriff in California on border near State of Nevada and was sold on my trip to Reno.

With reference to the Chiseling cops here who tried to put over order with Federal be advised that they have sent every pressure on me they could think of to let me forget about their illegal deal. So far in addition to those previously mentioned they sent the head of the Industrial Assn. for whom I have done lots of dictagraph work in past years (2,350.00) in one period of 6 mths., and now the President of the Chamber of Commerce. As counter propaganda or what have you I am using every politician I can contact to bring pressure on the Mayor to not only beat this order but to remove the Chief and appoint someone else. I might as well fight this to a finish as you can well imagine that when the two chiselers return from the Federal factory they will use every effort to injure me and our products.

As you know I have around half a dozen invitations a month to speak before Masonic Lodges, Lions Clubs, Rotary and Kiwanis clubs, etc. on both Dictagraph as well as gas or on Criminology. I have up to now not told them the whole facts about the Chief who ordered our Capt. of Detectives to take out the outfit we had in for 13 mths. on a murder case (The famous Egan Murder case. Egan was our Public Defender) and that had we followed his orders Egan would still be Public Defender and have gotten away with the murder successfully. This is the reason the chief is against me because I am friends with the Capt. of Detectives who originally recommended our gas. After the Chief ordered the outfit out early in the Murder case I secretly reinstalled it again several hours after removal and he did not get wise until we had the evidence when the Capt. had of course to report same. I am waiting for the next move of the boys. I gather that they have a scheme to order the Waterfront Employers Union reimbursed for gas donated and then under this excuse will try to reimburse Federal. If this is attempted we will file suit at once. They are afraid of an exposure and afraid even to phone me knowing that I record each phone conversation on my equipment. One of the boys (the president of the C of C) when reminded of this got quite nervous and assured me that he would not think of asking me to do anything illegal. I did not remind him of course when recording but afterwards when I visited his office at his invitation.

I am scheduled to talk at a Masonic Club next Tuesday night and from now on I will use these talks to hand the chief a blast by simply telling facts which up to now I have sidestepped. The one good thing about this fight is that the majority of the members of the department are with me and know I have been given a raw deal. This is the reason I get so much help in learning of moves contemplated. The chief has not one captain in his department with him as they resent an ordinary sergeant of Police being made a chief over them. I am emphasizing this in a subtle way in speaking to either captins or lieutenants or others.

The end of the month there is to be a meeting of the International Chiefs of Police at Washington, D. C. and our chief will attend and you can be sure he will give Federal a boost. I had planned to be there but can't see the expenditure of railroad fare at this time even at the reduced rates. The rest of the expense is not much but the railroad fare would run about $150.00 round trip. I think you should have the meeting well covered however and apprise your agent there to get on the job actively. I will furnish names of those going from here who are friendly and can be contacted.

On the enclosed order for the sheriff of Nevada County he informed me he had to give Federal $875.00 of it covering the 3 machine guns he had held up for several months for me. This makes 37 guns recently.

I see by today's paper that Federal sold some gas in the present Arizona trouble as the item mentioned the gas being shipped by plane from Los Angeles.

Will cover more later. In haste.

Yours very truly,

I. H. MCCARTY.

EXHIBIT 3768

[Copy]

SEPTEMBER 16th, 1934.

Mr. A. S. AILES,
Vice-President, The Lake Erie Chemical Company,
Cleveland, Ohio.

DEAR MR. AILES: Attached herewith please find letter just received from Russell and Heid, Attorneys-at-law, Tulare, California. Will you please give them such information as will aid them in meeting this suit for damages.

Mr. Merritt, head of the Tagus Ranch told me that the Mexican's face was inflamed and red as a result of the tear gas discharge. The guard was using one of the 12" alumilite clubs sold them last year.

In conversation with Major Shekerjian, Chief of the Chemical Warfare Service here, he informed me that they have discontinued the use of liquid gas in their grenades as it was injurious, due to the use of chlorapicron in the solution. The chemist at our State Bureau of Identification claims he analyzed our tear gas shell solution and that it contained chloracetaphone, chlorapicron and chloroform. Not knowing the composition of our solution I was not able to argue as to whether he was correct or not.

Will you please give me a copy of the letter you write them so that I will also be informed on the matter.

Yours very truly,

I. H. MCCARTY.

EXHIBIT 3769

[Copy]

OCTOBER 11, 1934.

A. S. AILES,
Vice President, The Lake Erie Chemical Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio.

DEAR MR. AILES: This is in answer to your airmail special delivery letter of the 9th.

I will answer it as fully as possible now and will follow with additional information as soon as my confidential sources in the police department can copy certain records, etc., which will be of value.

(1) I obtained my order for gas to be delivered to the Police department on May 13th and this was accepted by Chief Quinn on May 14th when the first deliveries were made. Rausch, McInerny and Gurnea did not take part in the gas operations etc. until the end of June and 1st of July or 40 to 45 days after I had received orders to deliver gas.

(2) At no time did I tell Chief Quinn or any member of the San Francisco Police Dept. or anyone else that I would not deliver gas and that I was holding for the National Guard. On the contrary I was delivering continuously from May 14th to July 12th inclusive to the Police Dept. as well as filling orders for other points in the state.

(3) Chief Quinn cannot purchase anything at all and Federal knows the same as I do that an order is not an order unless it is issued by the Purchasing agent. This has not as yet been done. You remember that when we sold the gas to the department in October 1932 you refused to ship until I had an actual purchase order in my hands from the purchasing agent. Quinn knows the rules and knows it is impossible to purchase anything either by phone or telegraph.

(4) Section 88 of the City Charter provides that no purchase in excess of $1,000.00 can be made without advertising for bids and that even in an emergency not over $2,000.00 may be purchased without at least 3 informal bids be obtained. Here is an attempt to purchase $13,849.00 without informal or advertised bids.

In addition the Purchasing agent Mr. Brooks was notified by me that we were equipped to deliver unlimited supplies of gas and that we were actually delivering gas without cost to the taxpayers and that no attempt to purchase without regular bids would be tolerated. This was done before Federal ever delivered any gas at all.

(5) Federal's first de'ivery of gas to the Hall of Justice was by police truck escorted by men from the Harbor Police station. The gas came from Federal's warehouse stock here and did not come by either express or plane but was here at the time being stored in a public warehouse by permit.

(6) The second shipment came by express and consisted of 12 cases and was not delivered until about 3 days before the General Strike which did not take place until July 16th.

(7) The National Guard took charge on July 7th or nearly 60 days after I started to deliver gas continuously on order of the chief but paid for by the "Public Spirited Citizens" (This is the way I refer to them at present in order not to reveal their identity.)

(8) The first time Federal shot any gas was about July 3rd referred to by me in prior letters. This discharge of gas was wholly unnecessary and merely for advertising purposes as it occurred after we had driven the crowd back. Last night I spoke at the Lions Club at Redwood City, about 30 miles south of here and one of the members stated that he saw me in the midst of the fighting from his office window being able to follow me on account of my being the only left-hander in the crowd.

(9) I have consulted a very close friend of the chief who is at the same time a very close friend of mine in fact we have had a number of cases together he being an attorney. He states he does not believe the chief would place any phone call nor allow Rausch to phone from his office. I am endeavoring to get access to long distance calls made from the police department to see if any to Pittsburgh were made during May, June or July. Were the calls made by anyone else my contacts in the company would unhesitatingly get me the information but on account of being police calls they are somewhat leary of getting in wrong. I am however, having the telegraph files searched as I think that is how the matter was handled. I should have this information by tomorrow afternoon and will advise you further on this point.

(10) I have it on very reliable authority that the material was actually consigned and not purchased but I can't put my informants on the spot. McInerney told one of them positively the material was consigned to be returned if not used. This statement was made before he found I was fighting the matter. To a second informant he stated that the material was merely being kept in the police department for safekeeping.

(11) You remember my information was that $15,000 was consigned. Subtract $13,849.00 from this leaves $1,151.00 which represents the amount shot off both on the waterfront and at the supposed training demonstration I reported that Federal gave to 60 Policemen here under the direction of McInerney and Gurnea. Friends amongst the cops who comprised the 60 at the demonstration stated that Federal shot off about $1,000.00 worth at the demonstration. Discounting their estimate by say 65% and taking the amount at about $350.00 or so you have the balance as the amount shot off by Federal on the waterfront in the couple days they were there. I saw them shoot $37.50 of long range shells in one burst at nothing. They shot at least 50 long range shells in the big battle when we used 26 of ours. They must have used around 400.00 worth in another battle and the balance in smaller jobs.

(12) You can positively state that not 5¢ worth of Federal gas has been purchased as I have the positive statement of the Purchasing agent (Mr. Brooks) and the Mayor's executive secretary (Mr. Rapheld) that none has been purchased.

In laying out the various points above I have done so to merely give you information to use on Young. If you want to silence him quickly tell him that attorneys are ready here to file suit and bring the chief and all the bunch into court so that the whole rotten mess will be exposed. At the time Federal will be required to prove the date of the order, the existence of a bona fide order, who paid for the joy ride of the police officers etc. Just to give him a jolt tell him that while I am your representative here my reputation as an investigator both in Governmental circles and otherwise is well known and that I have conducted a searching investigation of the whole matter and that I have evidence which will absolutely blast them out of California. In addition I am sending you

under separate cover a copy of the section of the charter which shows how impossible it will be for them to secure the order. Tell Young that 3 different attorneys have stated that this section is so plain that any attempt on the part of Quinn to violate it would be illegal and result in court action.

The only bad thing about the matter is that after stopping Federal getting the order we won't get it either as really there is no need for the material and our position or rather my position of protesting as a taxpayer, would be contradictory if I then took the order myself after making the point that it was a waste of taxpayers' money as well as a violation of the charter. The point I made with the Mayor was that if the department felt they needed this huge amount of material they could have secured it for nothing when I was delivering the material as my order was unlimited subject only to the order of the chief as to how much he needed or thought necessary. The attempt to use taxpayers money now for something that could have been obtained for nothing I have claimed was not to be countenanced. Were I to try for the order of course it would put me in a bad position.

Now in case trouble develops here and the chief does get bids called for I want to be in a position to bid against Federal. Have we any agreement with them on price or not. Personally to beat Federal I would bid less my commission which should bring the price below anything Federal could quote. I will however be governed by instructions from you at all times and will not of course take any action that would not meet with your price policy or give any chance to Federal to come back at us. Some time ago Mr. Pay wrote suggesting that I return all but 6 of the long range guns but as the strike is threatened again and the long range gun is what the department believes the best item I would lose the order to Federal if I were not able to deliver guns. What has been done towards securing more long range guns in case of a sudden order? Green band grenades are of course wonderful but can't compare to the long range shells in the type of fighting indulged in by the longshoremen here. I don't know if I told you about the giant sling shot they have composed of inner tubes from automobiles and attached to 2 x 3 poles. This slingshot will throw a cobblestone weighing from 1 to 3 lbs. for a distance of 300 to 400 feet. Getting close enough to use green band grenades in this case would be dangerous. Could not a small mortar similar to the Livens projector shown in the catalog be constructed to throw the green band grenades say 200 to 300 feet using spring power only. I had in mind a projector which would hold the grenade and the fuze safely while the ring was extracted. The spring would then throw the grenade the required distance the explosion occurring at the end of the flight. The projector would be easy to construct and if you have no objection I would like to submit a design for such a projector. From what I have seen of the value of the grenade the discharge of the gas seems many more times effective than the long range projectile and is absolutely invisible. The only reason I prefer the long range shells is because of their range.

I am informed by the Captain of Inspectors that McInerney and Gurnea have since their return started instructing a squad of 60 police officers in gas warfare using any information they obtained from Federal. I told the captain that anything they learned in tactics using slow burning gas devices would not work in handling the green band grenades or our long range shells. Do you think we should serve notice in writing on the chief again that correct instruction in gas tactics should be given by competent men to avoid accidents citing the fact that Federal has not a single member of the Chemical Warfare Reserve in its organization and that tactics learned in the handling of their obsolete slow burning gas munitions would not qualify an officer to handle our modern lightning devices or explosive grenades? Or should such a notice be sent registered mail to the Police Commission and the Mayor as a warning against both accidents or being unprepared for further mob violence. In this notice the statement could be safely made that if the Police Dept. had been adequately trained in gas tactics prior to the strike the situation could have been handled without the National Guard having been called out to take over the waterfront. It could also be stated that Seattle, Portland and Los Angeles handled their situations without the aid of the National Guard. If such a notice meets with your approval it should include the statement that this training was offered without charge to the Chief many months before the strike both verbally and in writing without any real effort being made to accept such training. That now two men who were not qualified to train men in gas tactics were being allowed to train officers who after receiving such training would still be without adequate training or reliable information to combat future mobs.

As soon as Fire Prevention week is over I am going to try and get the fire chief to condemn their long range shells on account of fire danger. I will not do this until I hear from you in answer to this letter in case you see any reason that this should not be done. If you approve I will use their long range shell and shoot into a pile of excelsior and set it on fire. I will then demonstrate with one of our long range shells to show the difference.

Has Col. Goss approved the machine gun model as yet? I am informed that in addition to the state machine gun license I have that I must obtain a permit from the Collector of Internal Revenue to possess the gun. Have any of our representatives yet secured such a permit?

This will just make the airmail and should reach your Saturday morning by 8 AM.

If after reading this lengthy communication you want any additional information please advise at once. I will see the chief detective of the Telephone Company in the morning and endeavor to trace the long distance calls supposedly made from the chief's office. If obtained you will have to hide the source of our information in discussing this phase with Young.

Yours very truly,

I. H. McCarty.

Exhibit 3770

[Copy]

October 12, 1934.

A. S. Ailes,
Vice President, The Lake Erie Chemical Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio.

Dear Mr. Ailes: This will acknowledge yours of the 10th. Evidently our letters crossed as in a letter to Mr. Pay I gave him the information that the Water front Employers Union state the bill will be paid shortly.

With reference to having a photostat of the orders from the Waterfront Employers Union this will be impossible to get as this material was purchased "confidentially" and to publicly advertise the fact would be a violation of the condition of sale. Without doubt the fact of purchase will come out eventually if the necessity for court action develops here in my battle with Federal. When taking the original order I secured assigned one of our order blanks which I sent you. All subsequent orders were by phone and were double checked by a confirming call from the Waterfront Union. When securing the first order they offered to give me a check in full for the order but I could not give them the amount of the express and told them they would be billed direct by you.

With reference to the El Solyo Ranch this is one of the largest concerns in the state and well known to every one here as well as to the sheriff etc. in their county. I believe a letter to them calling their attention politely to terms will secure a check by return mail.

With reference to the Adjutant General I phoned long distance immediately upon receipt of your letter but as this is Columbus Day the office was closed. I will phone again in the morning. The order was given to me personally by General Howard here at the Palace Hotel and subsequently I furnished a list of all material over the phone to a major who was checking over the material purchased to prepare the confirming order. I supposed this had been sent you. I will secure same and photo-copy. I will then send you the negative so that additional prints can be made.

I will see Captain Dullea and see what can be done on a letter from him as to the merits of our gas.

Today I had a conference with the chief detective of the telephone company and he has promised to obtain a record of any long distance phone calls between the police department and Federal. This information will be confidential but we can use the same without disclosing how we know the date. In the meantime the telegraph files are being searched and I am having a clerk in the chief's office get me the dates the different shipments were received at the chief's office. We will have to be careful how we use this information in order ton to jam any of our friends. Of course even if these is a phone call or telegram it will be not only after I started delivery, but it will be illegal, as you can see by reading the section of the charter I am enclosing with this letter. The telephone company destroys records

of long distance calls after 90 days. I have requested that if any records are found that they be preserved so that I can subpoena same in case of a court fight later. I am checking the matter from another angle as I know one of the relief telephone operators on the police board and I am endeavoring to learn what calls they may have a record of so as to have a double check. The amusing thing about my battle with Federal, the chief, McInerney and Gurnea is that I have with the aid of the detective bureau, district attorney's office, and otherwise more contacts and sources of information than they have. McInerney and Gurnea are considered stoolies by the very men in the chief's office as well as the department generally so that most of them are on my side if for no other reason than to get back at them. Captain Dullea is very popular not only with his own men but the entire department and is slated to be the next chief. For your information only, I am doing a free dictagraph job for him at present the outfit now having been in for over a month in a most important and puzzling case. If we get success it will mean additional contacts with the men in the department generally who consider me their friend on account of my willingness to aid them at all times day or night.

Monday noon I am to speak before the "Blue Goose" an insurance organization and this talk will be of value as these men cover banks, safes and other insurance including burglary. The talk is in answer to three requests for same from them so that I feel they are really interested. Monday night I am giving a talk to the special police officers association of which I have been made an honoraby member. This last talk will be in the Hall of Justice immediately over the meeting of the police commissioners which will be in session at the same time with Chief Quinn present. It is possible McInerney or the chief may interfere and call it off by bringing pressure on the association to cancel the talk.

I am very much interested in the preliminary announcement of #34 candle received today. What am I to do with the #1 and #3 candles in stock? With the new type selling for $108.00 per dozen the #1 at $144.00 will be hard to sell. I can sell them off to smaller departments I believe at reduced prices or they could be furnished to the National Guard at reduced prices. If agreeable to you I will give a public demonstration and get the Fire chief to be present by stressing the lack of fire hazard. The department here however is loaded with the regular #1 and #3 candles and this might make this unwise. Let me know what you want done on this. It seems to me that the practical elimination of the smoke is the greatest improvement that could be made. It is this fact that made me appreciate the green band grenades in the strike here. They were not only very severe and instantaneous in action but the gas being invisible was terrorizing to the mob. If another riot occurs I am going to have a movie camera and get some close-ups myself after throwing a few of the new candles. Will you let me know immediately if the new candles are still covered under Conkling's patents or do we own the new candle? I forgot to report that I was told at the convention that Federal claim that they are furnishing gas candles to the army and one officer was told that if he would examine army candles he would see Federal's name on them. From this it would appear that Federal's men here is making wild statements whenever necessary. I am trying to secure someone to let me install one of my dictagraph outfits in his office and then have Federal invited to call and discuss the supposed purchase of a lot of gas for some imaginary industrial concern. By proper questioning I should be able to secure some wonderful statements to take action on either civil or criminal. It may take some time to arrange this as I dont' want to spend a lot of money for the set-up.

Will circulars be available on the new candles and will a supply of them be available in the event the Longshoremen again strike next week?

I have a report of the sheriff of Alameda County that one of our candles burst open when riding in a machine and gassed everyone in the car. They state the seam opened. I have not seen the candle but promised to replace same. I will get over sometime next week.

Yours very truly,

I. H. McCarty.

EXHIBIT 3771

[Copy]

JANUARY 26, 1935.

B. C. Goss,
President, The Lake Erie Chemical Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio.

DEAR MR. GOSS: This will acknowledge yours of the 22nd received airmail special delivery as I was leaving for Sacramento last Wednesday evening.

Referring further to my letters of the 18th and 19th in which I give a list of the repeater gas candles but did not mention the smoke, be advised that I had the smoke O. K. and did not confuse the two candles but used both in demonstrations. The reason I did not mention the smoke model 34 or jumper repeater as they being only demonstration material and not suitable for attack (under conditions usually encountered, i. e., the tough wise mobs here) I felt it only necessary to mention the gas munitions in giving a partial list of my stock on hand to meet contemplated riot conditions.

May I again confirm the fact that the jumper repeater candles do give off smoke although not as heavy as the #1 candles but clearly visible. I would estimate it to be as heavy as that from the discharge of several riot pistol shells or 5 of the 12 gauge shells fired in a volley. Rest assured it is so plainly visible as to give an indication (in a wind) as to the direction of the gas cloud. Now in the case of the green band grenades, i. e., the 6 special ones sent me using #1 fuzes and having notches ground around the circumference, there is absolutely not a particle of smoke and merely the barely visible brownish vapor. It was of course my impression from the descriptive matter that this was to be the action of the repeaters only three times in succession. Of course I do not think the small amount of smoke may prove really objectionable only our literature stressing that the gas discharge is absolutely invisible makes observers wonder what is meant and comment on the smoke. I have now altogether used the following repeater munitions in various demonstrations:

1 Mob chaser Gas old type painted black.
2 Mob chaser smoke old type painted yellow.
4 Mob chaser Gas New large type red label.
6 Mob chaser smoke New large yellow label.

Out of the 13 used, i. e., 3 old style and 10 new style but 3 functioned correctly with 3 distinct jumps. One, i. e., the last one used yesterday at Sacramento operated so beautifully as to call for loud applause on the part of the assembled group and the statement on the part of General Mittelstaedt that no other candles but jumper repeaters would be used by the reorganized department as they were the finest things he had ever seen. Here is a diagram of the perfect action which could not have acted better.

I had finished showing the actions of all types of candles and shells (Federal having given two very extensive demonstrations in the past week) when at the request of General Mittelstaedt I threw an additional jumper smoke to show how completely they would cover a mob and confuse them. Keeping in mind cautions sent me previously about care with these hand samples I did not throw any in the crowd (Having in a previous demonstration been glad of your caution when a piece of metal sailed through the air with a terriffic sing) but threw it as shown above.[1] The candle however acted as if under instruction and crowd was unable to avoid smoke. I quickly seized on this splendid showing to explain that this thorough coverage was from only one candle and that correct tactics would have called for more than one candle being used. The crowd agreed that in this case the gassing would have been very severe.

General Mittelstaedt made all officers stand with him and take the gas. I fired a short range gas shell directly at their feet but explained to the general that I would go well out of range to prevent injury from flying wads. Even though I stood about 80 feet distant and shot short into the ground they all complained of the severity of the liquid gas. A Sacramento Bee reporter who without the knowledge of the general was in the crowd told me that this one shell fired at the distance of 80 feet was more severe than the effect of 6 Federal grenades which had been fired at him in the crowd in the previous demonstration. He was quite enthusiastic about the jumper repeater candle and stated that our munitions were far superior in action to Federal's. One of the detectives informed me in front of the crowd that Federal shells jammed in his gun and had to be

[1] This letter contained a sketch which is not reproduced herein.

hammered out. They examined our shell construction and commented on our heavy metal construction and materials used. I of course took occasion to constantly refer to General Mittelstaedt and the National Guard and tie in the fact that we exclusively equipped them with gas etc. General Mittelstaedt told me that he will select 12 men at once and have Captain Rideout train them. He will purchase at least 1 more long range gun outfit complete, an additional case for the present gun and shells for same to make 2 complete outfits. He will purchase sufficient jumper repeater candles, a quantity of smoke shells for practice with the long range gun and other material. I estimate the order should amount to between $750.00 and $1000.00 at least.

Now the contamplated Communists riots and marches have been postponed until March 10th which General Mittelstaedt is pleased about as it will give us an opportunity to get the men trained. The General has promised me a position in the front ranks of the attacking army so that in the event the boys get tough we will have a good time. The pleasure will be greater as not only will we have the new munitions but I will have trained assistants instead of a lot of palookas whose only knowledge of gas tactics is to pull a ring and throw the candle regardless of wind, position of mob or other surrounding conditions. My appeal yesterday to the officers was to get the training now so that they could avail themselves of the "Multiplied Man-power" which gas would give them. In all my talks I refer to gas as multiplied man-power. I show how say 12 trained men properly equipped with masks, munitions and weapons can handle a mob of 5000 better than 1000 policemen armed with riot stocks. I then show them that the relation of 12 to 5000 gives them an idea of the multiplied man-power of the gas. I tell them that while training is necessary there is nothing mysterious about the use of gas and that any of them properly trained can handle the gas as well as we can. I cite the fact that even though a pistol is an old well known weapon they consider practice on the range as necessary to make them efficient to meet an emergency. I let two detectives try long range smoke shells yesterday and as they were crack shots I thought they could do as well as I had done but they missed the target (150 feet distant and 4 feet in diameter) as they of course were not as familiar with the gun as we are. This served however to bring out the necessity of practice shells which General Mittelstaedt agreed to heartily. I cited the fact that most departments purchased a gun and some shells and never was an opportunity afforded any of its men to shoot the gun until suddenly some night to be confronted with an armed barricaded man and be expected to successfully get him out. I cited the danger of the shells hitting the wrong place if the detective fired without knowing the difference between the long and short range shells or without knowing the range of same. Altogether I consider the demonstration yesterday the best and most enthusiastic I have ever held.

After finishing with the general I visited my friend Chief Hallinan and while with him Rausch called which makes his third visit in a week. He sold them a machine gun. This makes 6 machine guns in the city of Sacramento in the past 2 months. Have we given up the idea of bringing out the machine gun or is it still under test. It has been pretty hard to see Federal getting thousands of dollars in gun business and giving him a fine entre to departments in spite of everything we do to run him out of the gas business. Incidently again yesterday I was again embarrassed at failure to have a club circular. I have also have no price lists or circulars on the masks. Are we going to push riot pistols and have we perfected the new model yet. Would it be possible to produce a projectile riot pistol shell with a range of say 100 to 150 feet and a gas spread on burst of say 8 to 10 feet. I can see many cases where this would be of value in a squad car. I believe as I mentioned before that a repeater long range shell would be a fine number is it is feasible.

Yesterday both green band grenades #5206 and 07 failed to burst merely swelling. These were equipped with blast type fuzes. Perhaps I have failed to mention it but very few green band have operated properly lately in fact only 1 in 5. Only 3 out of the 6 special ones of the last lot functioned the others leaving half the liquid in the container. When they fail they make a poor showing as yesterday officers went out and picked them up and examined them. I had one long range smoke shell fail to operate properly. It discharged the required range and on landing it gave out smoke without an explosion. On being retrieved by one of the officers it was found to be full of the contents dripping our both ends. Should I make a test of say a dozen green band grenades and if say 25% or more fail ship them back or not. These grenades are either the ones originally supplied for use with blast type fuzes or those which contained smokeless powder and which

were to be used with #1 fuzes. I am wondering if something is missing to make them function correctly. I have three types of green band, i. e., 1st regular ones for blast fuzes, 2nd those originally filled with smokeless powder and which I dumped out and 3rd those filed with tetryl which I also dumped out.

General Mittelstaedt was of the opinion that they might cause injury but I pointed out how wonderful they were in a tough mob and I presume I can sell him some on his order. I will appreciate prompt advice on these grenades as I don't like such a large percentage of failures. Yesterday's demonstration was as far as green band grenades 100% failure but otherwise 100% successful.

I am enclosing front page publicity on the recorganization of the Sacramento Police Department with mention that my demonstration was first action taken by Mittelstaedt.

I have only 1 gun case in addition to my demonstrator so I think you should me 4 or 5 additional blank cases so I can sell them complete whenever possible.

This is quite a lengthy letter but I have been in Sacramento for three days and I am trying everything all at once to get action.

Thursday I cover the Bay Counties Peace Officers meeting and on February 21st I cover the Northern Counties Peace Officers meeting and must then give a demonstration.

Yours very truly,

I. H. McCARTY.

EXHIBIT 3772

[Copy]

A. S. AILES, APRIL 9, 1935.
Vice President, The Lake Erie Chemical Co.,
5806 Hough Ave.

DEAR MR. AILES: I am enclosing herewith a couple of small orders I have held up temporarily as they both came from a visit to Balfour Guthrie Co., one of the operators of large chains of ranches and fruit growing plants in this state who are threatened with Communist trouble etc.

Order for Baby Giant is for the head of the concern and was paid cash. Order for the club is for the constable and while it should be billed to his (as was the recent club to Gomez on order #326) payment may be made for it by the town itself or the county. Briefly here is what is under way:

To take care of threatened picking strikes in this area such as they had last year the farmers have organized with all the constables in the county and have raised funds to purchase gas and guns. I demonstrated to the constables (i. e. some of them) some of Balfour Guthrie officials and some of the deputy sheriffs on duty there showing the long range gun and the jumper repeaters etc. We should get a large order from them shortly.

I forgot to tell you I attended the sheriff's convention at Sacramento for 3 days on Mar 21, 22, 23 as well as the Crime Conference which was also meeting there at the State Capital. A man named Nathan of the Dept. of Justice spoke to the group and told the Crime Conference that if they did not have gas for heavens sake get some. I was at the sheriff's meeting and got there as he finished. I was accused in a joking manner of having paid him to make the speech. I spoke to Nathan and he told me that the long shells which they used in one battle were very inaccurate and that it was impossible to put them through a window. I told him our shells were more accurate and he suggested that we go to Washington and demonstrate them. Your letter reporting sale of 1000 shows that you have already done this anyway.

I am negotiating with the building management for more space in anticipation of rush of business. Looks like it will hit us all at once. The large order is still hanging fire from what the attorney told me today. Captain Dullea told me yesterday that we will get a lot of business as he recommended me to every corporation consulting him. I will send you new room numbers as soon as I decide on the change.

Stuff you shipped by express has arrived but I instructed Railway Express Company to hold a day or so to deliver to new offices as I am too crowded already. Acme Fast Freight shipment has not as yet arrived but I suppose will arrive tomorrow or Thursday.

When you can please ship me some more club and jumper circulars as the convention took quite a number of each. When do we get a new price list? Can I have a few of the new long range shells in advance of regular supply with a full description so as to be familiar with them. Will we still sell the old type for mob work? Can I have a photo and description of our new gun before samples arrive?

This will acknowledge receipt of 4 ——— .410 pens.

Yours very truly,

I. H. McCARTY.

EXHIBIT 3773

[Copy]

A. S. AILES, JULY 14, 1935.
Vice President, The Lake Erie Chemical Co.
Cleveland, Ohio.

DEAR MR. AILES: I have just returned from Eureka this morning (Sunday) and am hastening to call your attention to the failure of 3 jumper CN Candles #340-342-343 to operate except as a single discharging candle. I was very embarrassed especially after 3 in a row failed to operate correctly. The two smoke jumpers #R7659 and 7660 operated perfectly saving the day.

The bad thing about the CN Candles was that the explosion of all three charges together sent flying metal flying with a vicious sing past my head almost hitting the officers who wanted to run through the gas to test same.

I believe that all CN Candles of this 300 series are the same as I have previously reported defects in these early numbers. I have #344 and 345 and I also had them with me but I was afraid to throw them because of danger of emphasizing the failures of the others. Perhaps you will want to examine these before shipping the others so I will include in the last box of long range shells which I will ship you shortly.

Briefly, I am working on a prospective order for $6,000 to $8,000 for Humboldt supplying the mills with our non inflamable products. I found Federal had sold some of his infringing candles with holes down the sides and channels reversed so I not only picked them up but set a box on fire after demonstrating that our #34 would not even ignite the paper in the box or even char same. I also picked up several long range shells and had the deputies do the same without using gloves. I was tipped off to emphasize the fire danger as in the crowd were worried officials of the lumber mills. There is a meeting there in Eureka tomorrow to gather the funds and I will be notified to return for a further meeting. I gave a talk and blackboard discussion in handling their situations and then proceeded in the afternoon to put the theory into practice. One deputy told me that after seeing our Jumper candles operate and our long range shells also perform he would have been able to handle their recent trouble (in which 2 were killed and 8 injured) by himself as there were only 300 in the mob.

I wish I could be allowed to handle that Tacoma situation which from press accounts is being handled very poorly and with little knowledge of gas tactics.

Evidently Dinius is not selling anything there as all accounts tell of the failure of the gas, of its being picked up and thrown back and of it setting fire to one of the trucks. If you get any word from Tacoma officials and they want any help I would be glad to go up and do a little fighting with them. From my observation of National Guards there is great need for tactics to fit civilian riots as what they learn seems to be a combination of theory of construction of the munitions themselves as well as an elaborate series of maneuvers suited to a battlefield rather than to street fighting.

There is in course of preparation a manual for instruction of police officers and sheriffs in this state on riot conditions and the first section dealing with the law, the use of pistols and shotguns, clubs, etc., has already been prepared. I have now been ordered to have ready the chapter on gas with some various street situations commonly met with here, worked out. I am asked for pictures (that is cuts of pictures) and the one on the front of our repeater gas circular as well as the two pictures inside to show the incorrect type of gas products to use, are desired for publication in the manual. We are taking pictures ourselves of various weapons in action for instruction in the manual. Street scenes such as some on the waterfront will also be included. This is a marvelous chance for us to get a lot

of exclusive publicity for our products as this manual will also sent throughout the country after being supplied to our officers here. First printing is around 5000. I told Col. Sanborn who is preparing the manual (he is connected with the Sugar Refinery at Crockett) that I thought you would not consent to any material supplied by us being copyrighted without reservation to use the same material ourselves as we also had in preparation the issuance of a manual on gas tactics and mob control. Will you indicate fully just how you want to handle this as I must have the material ready before July 25th.

I am enclosing a small order received July 9th as I was leaving for Eureka. You will note that it is dated June 28 and it is important that you use this date as the sheriff told me that he had this much money in last year's budget and if we could date the order back we could have same. We are to get our long promised order for a long range gun outfit etc. out of the new budget shortly. I made delivery from here as he was only in town for a day or so.

I want to thank you for the excellent letter (photostat) of the Boston Police Dep't. Also to thank you for the two photos of the Norwich Prison officials holding the Federal junk.

I recovered one of the Federal infringing candles after discharge in case you want same. Can't we do something about this continued sale.

I note a change in the projectiles in the long range shells just sent me. I had no long range smoke shells for my demonstration and so had to use long range gas. I found a copper cap on the end of one recovered by the deputies after the demonstration. I was unable to use my tru-flite gun as it is out of order. I had to take a chance with the H. & R. gun. I note that all Federal guns are now made of steel like our tru-flite although they are peculiar shaped weapons.

Col. Sanborn above referred to, tells me that the State Chamber of Commerce is to establish a school for instruction of men from every public utility and other corporation in the state with at least one man from each sent to receive training in everything shown in the manual. I am to give the gas course, the whole training taking 2 weeks. This should give us a good chance to get some good business all over the state. One of the men at the talk I gave the other day told me that the Col. told him privately that my method of explaining and my blackboard discussions were the clearest he had seen in all his career in the army. I hope they are O. K. and that they will soon bring some heavy business as expenses are about eating me up. My Eureka trip was 568 miles round trip. I am enclosing a few views of the marvelous scenery on the route. These of the trees are really our baby redwood trees as the largest in this grove is only 20 feet in diameter. We have one in another part of the state that is over 600 feet high and has a roadway cut through it so that a large passenger bus can drive through same. You can imagine the timber people were interested when I showed them what Federal stuff would do in setting fire to this timber. How would you like to drive through 50 miles of this kind of timber? The trees along this highway (i. e. these groves) belong to the state and are reserved for park purposes and cannot be cut down. Some had to be removed however in building the highway through the forest. I was really sorry that I had to drive around 50 miles an hour along such a beautiful highway as there is so much to see were one not in a hurry.

Present at the demonstration at Eureka in addition to the lumber people and various deputy sheriffs and police was an official investigator of the Fire underwriters arson board. (A personal friend of mine) He will cooperate in telling about our new non inflamable products. The fire chief of Eureka was on the job with his asst. chief and was much impressed with the danger of Federal long range shells in starting grass fires, etc.

In reading the letter of the Boston police Dep't I note that lead was shot from our Baby Giant. Was this a standard 20 gauge shotgun shell. It would seem that this would make our Baby Giants valuable as a protective weapon by investigators when not desiring to carry a pistol.

I shot one projector grenade (as they have situations there which might require same) and the fuze appeared to fail to ignite. This was the case also with the 2 used at Los Angeles. Would it be O. K. to tap on foot before dropping in projector to start going.

Would it be practical to change the fuzes in our long range shells for a 6 second or better a 5 second burst. 8 seconds has always seemed twice as long as necessary especially for mob work. On the waterfront it resulted in some of the mob trying to pick the projectile up and being injured. My only throught was that you make them so long to prevent possible premature burst close to the gun in case the fuze burned too fast but it seems this could be easily solved. 5 seconds

would be just right as there would be just a split second pause at the end of the 450 foot flight. If there is no objection I would like to have a couple loaded with this type fuze for test here as I have had a lot of comment on the long delay and again met this in Eureka.

Yours very truly,

I. H. McCarty.

Exhibit 3774

Additional sales of tear and sickening gas and gas equipment by the Lake Erie Chemical Co. of Cleveland, Ohio [1]

TOTAL, $32,048.88

Location	Receiver	Date	Amount
California:			
Fairfield	Jack Thornton, Solano County	4- 6-37	$178.84
Hayward	Police department	11-12-36	238.89
Lodi	do	4-14-37	166.82
Modesto	do	4-14-37	247.41
Oakland	Chief Wallman	11- 9-36	579.85
Stockton	Sheriff Odell	1- 4-37	981.46
Do	do	5-17-37	1,107.97
Turlock	Police department	4-14-37	147.34
Yuba City	Sheriff	5-17-37	830.85
Georgia:			
Augusta	Police department	6-17-37	200.89
Rome	do	6-17-37	248.78
Savannah	do	6-18-37	519.98
Illinois:			
Alton	Frank Garin	6- 3-37	198.00
Chicago	Police department	6- 7-37	1,923.94
Geneva	Sheriff Kampmeyer	2-27-37	144.00
Waukegan	Sheriff Doolittle	4-13-37	541.50
Do	do	4- 1-37	381.92
Do	do	2-27-37	190.00
Do	do	3- 1-37	271.93
Do	do	2-22-37	970.78
Louisiana:			
Gretna	Sheriff Clancy	12- 9-36	391.32
New Orleans	Police department	1-18-37	271.74
Massachusetts:			
Allston	Harry Markan	4- 3-37	182.00
Cambridge	Police department	7- 3-37	148.00
E. Douglas	Schuster Woolen Co	4-22-37	207.35
Hyannis	Barnstable Police Department	6- 7-37	192.59
Natick	Commonwealth of Massachusetts	12-10-36	214.20
Michigan:			
Detroit	Wright Gedge, care of E. J. Hunt & Co	4-24-37	126.43
Do	Wright Gedge	4-22-37	293.00
Do	George Martin	4-10-37	6,452.00
Do	F. H. Perry, Detroit Athletic Club	4-16-37	135.00
Marquette	Sheriff Hanson	2-12-37	133.02
Sault Sainte Marie	Police department	7- 8-37	268.50
Mississippi: Meridian	do	4-28-37	327.66
Missouri:			
Kansas City	National Equipment Company	6-17-37	151.20
Do	do	6-10-37	1,601.72
Do	R. R. Nelson	6-18-37	135.47
New Jersey:			
Cape May	Sheriff Scull	4- 2-37	144.07
Collingwood	R. W. Desing	6-18-37	380.06
Little Falls	Police department	6- 2-37	141.28
Trenton	Hamilton Twp. Police Dept	4-25-37	236.03
Do	do	4-28-37	359.93
New York:			
Buffalo	Webers Uniforms, Inc	6-14-37	705.06
Do	do	7- 3-37	117.18
Johnson City	Police department	4- 3-37	227.51
Niagara Falls	do	4-14-37	145.08
Ohio:			
Canton	do		270.00
Do	do	6-10-37	144.00
Do	do	6-10-37	1,080.00
Cincinnati	U. V. Henne	4- 2-37	263.81

[1] This list is supplementary to exhibit 191, part 2, p. 566 ff. See also exhibit 810, pt. 7, pp. 2604–2607 and exhibits 3571, 3572, 3785, and 3786, pp. 6949, 6950–6992, 7141 and 7142.

Additional sales of tear and sickening gas and gas equipment by the Lake Erie Chemical Co. of Cleveland, Ohio—Continued

Location	Receiver	Date	Amount
Ohio—Continued.			
Cleveland	Mr. Brennen for Higbee Co		$391.40
Do	Cleveland Graphite Bronze Co		416.38
Do	do		71.07
Do	J. Jones Team Track (Paid by Associated Industries).		148.32
Do	Mr. Perry, Public Square Building	10- 6-36	180.77
Do	Wm. Taylor & Son		100.12
Columbus	Ohio State Arsenal	12-23-36	347.94
Tremont	Police department	7-12-37	153.85
Oregon: Salem	do	11-11-36	161.75
Pennsylvania:			
Allentown	do	7- 3-37	336.56
Coatesville	do	6-12-37	169.20
Harrisburg	Commonwealth of Pennsylvania	4-26-37	301.50
Lebanon	Sheriff	4-25-37	510.77
Pittsburgh	J. L. Jones, Hotel Roosevelt	5-24-37	186.00
Do	N. P. Kendrick	1- 9-37	120.00
Pottstown	Police department	6- 3-37	151.53
West Chester	Sheriff	2-26-37	301.08
Tennessee: Cleveland	Police department	6-16-37	274.00
Texas:			
El Paso	Sheriff Chris P. Fox	4-22-37	129.13
Do	Sheriff Fox	5-17-37	126.00
Greenville	L. A. & T. R. R. Co	11-20-36	152.75
Virginia: Danville	Police department	4-10-37	107.70
Washington:			
Aberdeen	Chief G. S. Dean	5- 7-37	118.09
Olympia	Washington State Patrol	3-31-37	560.00
Do	do	4-22-37	270.00
Seattle	Alaska Steamship Co	11-16-37	389.60
Wisconsin:			
Oshkosh	Sheriff Prebenson	2-17-37	141.86
Waukesha	Sheriff Liskowitz	4-24-37	125.15
Total			32,048.88

THE MANVILLE MANUFACTURING CORPORATION

EXHIBIT 3775

Telephone: 2-3611 Cable Address: "MANVILCO".

Store and bank tear gas equipment: Electrically controlled multiple firing units

Multiple firing tear gas projectors: Machine guns revolvers squeeze guns

MANVILLE MANUFACTURING CORPORATION [1]

PONTIAC, MICH. DECEMBER 30, 1936.

Mr. ROBERT WOHLFORTH,
Secretary, Subcommittee of the Committee on Education and Labor,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Enclosed is a copy of the list of stockholders of our corporation which you sent us on the 22nd.

We have indicated opposite the name the number of shares each stockholder possesses.

We trust this will meet your requirements.

Very truly,

MANVILLE MANUFACTURING CORP.
(Signed) THOMAS MAIR, *Assistant Secretary.*

DMB
Enc.

EXHIBIT 3776

9-17-36.

Manville Manufacturing Corporation—List of stockholders

No. shares	Name	Address
100	Adams, Beatrice M	New Boston, Michigan.
50	Aderboldt, Carl E	111 N. Perry St., Pontiac.
250	Allen, Gardner P	921 East 9th St., Flint, Mich.
100	Amburn, Iva M	31 Dwight St., Pontiac.
100	Amburn, James W	54 E. Huron St., Pontiac.
500	Ashbaugh, Murray M	c/o First National Bank, Pontiac.
100	Baker, Frederick A	1102 People's Bank, Pontiac.
100	Baldwin, Grace D	Atlas, Michigan.
50	Barrett, Haidee	343 Avon Street, Flint.
50	Bassett, Russell	c/o Pontiac Daily Press, Pontiac.
50	Begg, William P	1455 Rosedale, Rt. 5, Pontiac.
200	Benner, Lee O	c/o Motor Wheel Corp., Lansing.
50	Bennett, Joseph & Margery	79 Miami Road, Pontiac.
50	Best, Alex	c/o Milner Hotel, Pontiac.
100	Benker, Jack	805 Grand Rapids Trust Bldg., Grand Rps.
100	Bird, Carl W. & Ellwyn J	60 Washington St., Pontiac.
200	Bird, Mrs. Marian M	60 Washington St., Pontiac.
40	Blanding, Flora	216 N. Center St., Howell, Mich.
100	Botsford, Bessie	New Boston, Michigan.
100	Brace, Emma A	138 W. Lawrence, Pontiac.
300	Bradford, Frank R	Route #3, Pontiac.
50	Bramblett, Earl	3405 Norwood, Flint, Michigan.
50	Brodie, Horace F	c/o Pontiac Daily Press, Pontiac.
100	Brokaw, Mattie F. E	Davidson, Michigan.
100	Brosius, Mrs. May	Ortonville, Michigan.
200	Carlson, Gustas A	16207 Baylis St., Detroit.
100	Carr, Mary E	936 Grand Traverse St., Flint.
50	Charles, Dr. Elmer	501 Pontiac Bank Bldg., Pontiac.
30	Charouhis, William	225 S. Saginaw St., Flint.
1,000	Childs, Lloyd H	110 W. Witherbee, Flint.
100	Christie, Joseph W	922 Riker Bldg., Pontiac.
500	Christophel, Robert	R. F. D. #4, Holland, Michigan.
100	Church, Conrad	c/o Pontiac Daily Press, Pontiac.
100	Church, Elmer E	c/o First National Bank, Royal Oak.
200	Clark, Tony	63 W. Lawrence St., Pontiac.
200	Cleonan, Martin J	72 N. Saginaw St., Pontiac.
100	Cole, Louis H	392 S. Sanford St., Pontiac.

[1] A hearing on the Manville Manufacturing Corporation was held on Thursday, September 24, 1936. At that time W. A. Engelhart, sales manager, was a witness. This testimony and exhibits pertinent thereto appear in pt. 2 beginning on pp. 454 and 650.

See also the Federal Laboratories Inc., and the Lake Erie Chemical Co. exhibits, pp. 6949-7184 and 7185-7232.

Manville Manufacturing Corporation—List of stockholders—Continued

No. shares	Name	Address
400	Colwell, Clifford W	628 Welch Blvd., Flint.
50	Conner, Robert H	23 Williams St., Pontiac.
50	Corder, Loia & Elias	50 N. Perry St., Pontiac.
200	Corwin, Roy A	117 S. Cass Ave., Pontiac.
40	Cowan, Irene	c/o Consumers Power Co., Pontiac.
25	Coy, Howard	c/o Cont. Credit, Union Bldg., Flint.
150	Davies, Irene	605 Pontiac Bank Bldg., Pontiac.
100	Dawson, Wirt A	2932 Lawrence Ave., Detroit.
500	Deeter, Howard A	224 Cherokee Rd., Pontiac.
100	Demmer, Anton	13613 Mapleridge, Detroit.
100	Doremus, Vera Burke	387 W. Iroquois, Pontiac.
50	Doty, Florence	County Court House, Pontiac.
200	Dugan, Ellen D	2009 Mason Ave., Flint.
100	Dullam, Arthur P	1302 Lapeer St., Flint.
200	Earley, Ethel M	1510 N. Franklin, Flint.
750	Edstrom, David E	228 E. Rundell St., Pontiac.
100	Edwards, James M	1412 Ida Ave, Flint.
650	Erickson, John	152 Washington St., Pontiac.
200	Farley, John H. & Mary L	602 Flint P. Smith Bldg., Flint.
100	Farnham, Edwina D	220 W. Pike St., Pontiac.
15	Faude, Jessie Smith	33 Levell Place, Ionia, Mich.
100	Febrey, Ruth	R. F. D. #1, Pontiac.
25	Fleming, Ernest G	1621 Stanley Ave., Pontiac.
100	Fortune, Robert	3934 Zimmerman Ave., Flint.
100	Foster, John Edward	34 Mill Street, Pontiac.
50	Foster, Margaret K	34 Mill Street, Pontiac.
100	Foster, Ora F	Clarkston, Michigan.
200	Casper, Clayton	8 Green St., Pontiac.
10	Goutheir, Edward J	325 E. Piper St., Flint.
300	Granger, Charles E	R. F. D. Davison Rd., Flint.
1,100	Gray, Alan S. & Co	46 North Perry St., Pontiac.
50	Gray, Stewart A	2221 Clement St., Flint.
100	Green, Miss Renah E	Goodrich, Michigan.
100	Groehsl, Edward E	c/o Citizen's Comm. Bk., Flint.
500	Guillotte, Thomas G	18 W. Huron St., Pontiac.
1,000	Gundry, Ray D. & Ella F	Grand Blanc, Michigan.
50	Gundry, Shirley M	Box 314, Drayton Plains, Mich.
1,250	Habel, Barney & Addia	22 Miami Road, Pontiac.
100	Hadas, Frank V	c/o General Motors Truck, Pontiac.
100	Hammond, Mortimore E.[1]	Davison, Michigan (Covert Road).
100	Hanson, Thomas E., Jr	65 Chippewa Rd., Pontiac.
100	Harboldt, Harold & Ruth	R. F. D. Scott Lake, Pontiac.
100	Harris, Ruby L	53 Auburn, S. E., Grand Rapids.
100	Hathaway, Mrs. Winifred	Davison, Michigan.
100	Helber, Kenneth	116 E. Genessee St., Flint.
600	Hill, J. Price	256 Ottawa Drive, Pontiac.
100	Hillier, Ward	Davison, Michigan.
250	Howlett, Harold E	605 Pontiac Bank Bldg., Pontiac.
400	Hoyt, D. F. & Myrtle E	15 Chippewa Road, Pontiac.
100	Huff, Jerome B	Ortonville, Michigan.
4,914	Humphries, Angstrom & Co. (broker) (not a stockholder).	904 Penobscot Bldg., Detroit.
50	Jackson, George A	415 Merrill St., Birmingham, Mich.
100	Jensen, Anna	9810 Wisconsin Ave., Detroit.
40	Jordan, Frank	201 W. 9th St., Flint.
100	Kent, Herbert	2518 Mt. Elliott Ave., Flint.
100	Kimball, Charlie	920 Boston Ave., Pontiac.
30	Knickerbocker, Driss R	c/o Chevrolet Motor, Flint.
100	La Berge, Gladys I	818 Mary Street, Flint.
50	La Measure, Sherman	505 Basso Bldg., Detroit.
100	Lamson, Forrest	85 Birginia Street, Pontiac.
115	Landon, Julia C	528 Liberty Ave., Flint.
75	Lee, Alfred C	314 Nelson Street, Pontiac.
100	Lee, Frank H. & Mary B	115 State Street, Pontiac.
150	Little, Hugh A. & Hazel Brower	141 Cherokee Road, Pontiac.
2,100	Hammond Howard C.[1]	R. F. D. #2, Flint (Covert Road).
200	Livingston, Hal	91 Dwight Street, Pontiac.
300	Lovejoy, W. Scott	Milford, Michigan.
54	Lynch, Lesta H	702 Flint P. Smith Bldg., Flint.
100	Mac Gregor, Delbert M	701 W. Dayton St., Flint.
500	Mac Gregor, Persus H	c/o Pontiac Motor Co., Pontiac.
100	Mac Millen, William A	610 Hackley Bank Bldg., Muskeg., Mich.
50	McCall, Harrison & Margaret	146 Edison Street, Pontiac.
100	McCallum, Harry E	65 Mariva Street, Pontiac.
150	McCaskill, F. Palmer & Eldora	Farmington, Michigan.
200	McClay, Bert G	Box 224, Drayton Plains, Mich.
100	McFarlane, Peter L	334 S. Washington, Lansing.
150	McGaffey, Dan A	c/o Court House, Pontiac.
100	McIntyre, Arthur	17 Waldo Street, Pontiac.
1,000	McIntyre, William	397 N. Lakewood Ave., Detroit.
500	McLaughlin, F. J	c/o Pontiac Motor Co. Pontiac.
50	Malcolm, Ruth M	50 N. Perry Street, Pontiac.
100	Manlove, Valma B	1811 Joy Road, Keego Harbor, Mich.
1,500	Manville, Charles J	786 Owego Drive, Pontiac.
5,000	Manville, Georgia Lee	786 Owego Drive, Pontiac.

Manville Manufacturing Corporation—List of stockholders—Continued

No. shares	Name	Address
200	Marsh, Fred M	502 First National Bank Bldg, Flint.
100	Martindell, Rosalie	65 Chippewa Road, Pontiac.
100	Maytag, N. Edwin & Mabel G	131 Chippewa Road, Pontiac.
250	Mair, Anna R	711 Menominee Rd. Pontiac.
100	Maze, Luther A	36 North Cass Street, Pontiac.
100	Mitchell, John C	150 N. Saginaw Street, Pontiac.
400	Mitchell, Maude J	17 Utica Road, Pontiac.
100	Moon, Mary L	Ortonville, Michigan.
40	Moss, John	412 Flint P. Mith Bldg. Flint.
100	Moyer, Marlin	4 Liberty Manor, Pontiac.
50	Murray, James H	519 W. Patterson, Flint.
700	Murray, Margaret & Mary A	414 East Seventh, Flint.
100	Newhouse, Sol & Morris	1234 Baldwin Avenue, Pontiac.
25	Newman, Russell P	c/o Cont. Credit, Union Bld. Flint.
100	Notman, William	1725 Crescent Drive, Flint.
25	O'Donnell, Max	26 East Huron Street, Pontiac.
250	Oliver, Robert B	160 Navajo Road, Pontiac.
50	Ott, John	Fire Station #2, Wilson Ave. Pontiac.
100	Pantelides, Comstorntinos	1220 Baldwin Avenue, Pontiac.
100	Parr, Lyman H. & Leila E	711 Kensington Avenue, Flint.
250	Patterson, Clarence K	Pontiac Bank Bldg., Pontiac.
100	Patterson, Donald S	402 Pontiac Bank Bldg., Pontiac.
100	Peer, Margaret A	2500 S. Saginaw, Flint.
100	Phillips, Earl L	618 Pontiac Bank Bldg., Pontiac.
100	Pichitino, Eugenia S	27 N. LaVista Blvd. Battle Creek.
100	Pierson, Fannie G.[1]	507 Liberty St., Flint.
100	Peirson, Inez G	507 Liberty St., Flint.
25	Pike, M. Fred & Betty	4723 Townsend Avenue, Detroit.
100	Piper, James U	602 Flint P. Smith Bldg. Flint.
500	The Pontiac Daily Press	W. Huron Street, Pontiac.
100	Powell, Vesta	13603 Steel Avenue, Detroit.
50	Protiva, W. H	414 Pontiac Bank Bldg., Pontiac.
200	Reck, Mrs. Lillian M	993 Oakland Avenue, Pontiac.
50	Reiton, Erwin E	1621 Stanley Avenue, Pontiac.
50	Roberts, Edith	7220 Calkins Road, Flint.
25	Rose, James A	2367 Cadillac Blvd., Detroit.
50	Roseveare, Edward J	1045 Chevrolet, Flint.
400	Sampson, Raymond	R. F. D. #2 Watkins Lake, Pontiac.
1250	Schmidt, Harold J	670 Ottawa Drive, Pontiac.
100	Schram, Leona M	78 South Jessie St., Pontiac.
200	Scott, Hope G	603 Pontiac Bank Bldg. Pontiac.
100	Sharpe, Charles	114 Howard Street, Pontiac.
25	Shaw, Glenn H	4828 Helen Avenue, Detroit.
35	Sheppard, Denzel T	60 Semilole Avenue, Pontiac.
100	Sherman, Maude	Ortonville, Michigan.
100	Sherman, Perl A	Ortonville, Michigan.
50	Shiel, Wallace	3059 Sgrant St., Pontiac.
100	Simmons, W. A	34 Mill Street, Pontiac.
80	Sink, Stanley E	231 Chipewa Road, Pontiac.
625	Slack, L. Ert	Circle Tower Bldg., Indianapolis.
200	Smith, Jerry Bradford	44 Vinewood Street, Pontiac.
50	Stearns, Donald E	170 Chippewa Road, Pontiac.
150	Stevenson, Harry M	709 East 8th St., Flint.
300	St. John, Dr. Harold A	712 Riker Bldg., Pontiac.
2700	Summers, C. E	25 Ottawa Drive, Pontiac.
100	Swaney, Russel A	805 Grand Rapids Trust Bldg., Gd. Rpds.
400	Taylor, Henry	709 East Street, Flint.
200	Thurlow, Clifford O	915 Lincoln Avenue, Flint.
66	Uptegraff, Charles A	Uptegraff Motor Sales, Flint.
100	Vackaro, Mike E	237 Baldwin Avenue, Pontiac.
100	Van Hecke, Mrs. Ethel H	71 North Saginaw St., Pontiac.
100	Vernier, Pearl	185 Beach Street, Pontiac.
100	Vierlech, Philip J	51 Dwight Street, Pontiac.
100	Voorhees, Mrs. Alma	9 Ottawa Drive, Pontiac.
100	Voorhees, J. Lee	9 Ottawa Drive, Pontiac.
200	Waldo, Charles E	24½ East Huron St., Pontiac.
100	Wallman, Irene	c/o George Adams, New Boston, Mich.
1000	Weber, Albert	98 East Iroquois Rd., Pontiac.
100	Weickgenant, LaVerne A	202 North Avenue, Battle Creek.
100	Wettlaufer, Herbert J	c/o Michigan Bell Telephone, Pontiac.
100	Whitliff, Arthur	9405 Genessee, Detroit.
200	Wilcox, Ernest	26 Delaware Ave., Pontiac.
100	Wilders, Mrs. Anna E	Ortonville, Michigan.
1000	Wilson, Charles B. & Lulu C	Rathmore Road, Bloomfield Hills, Mich.
3500	Wilson, D. R	Casa del Rey Apt., Pontiac.
100	Wilson, Howard M	136 E. Rundel Avenue, Pontiac.
50	Wilson, J. T	1650 Dakota, Flint.
50	Wood, Francis C	707 Flint P. Smith Bldg., Flint.
200	Wood, Frank C. & Clinton E	24½ East Huron Street, Pontiac.
50	Wooden, Walter W	632 Riker Building, Pontiac.
625	Woods, Merill J	1105 Inland Bldg., Indianapolis.
25	Woughter, Harold	2521 Thomas Street, Flint.

[1] Pierson, Fred D., 507 Liberty St. Flint.

EXHIBIT 3777

Telephone: 2-3611 Cable address: "MANVILCO"

Store and bank tear gas equipment: Electrically controlled multiple firing units

Multiple firing tear gas projectors: Machine guns, revolvers, squeeze guns

MANVILLE MANUFACTURING CORPORATION

PONTIAC, MICH.

JANUARY 6, 1937.

Mr. ROBERT WOHLFORTH,
Secretary, Subcommittee of the Committee on Education and Labor,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: This corporation has only been in existence since August 16, 1935 and since that time our employees have been as follows:

Name	Position	Commenced	Terminated
C. J. Manville	Experimental Engineer	8-16-35	
W. A. Engelhart	Sales Manager	12-10-35	
W. R. Bray	Salaried Salesman	12-10-35	5-30-36
Thomas Mair	Ass't. Secr'y.-Bkpr.	11-20-35	
S. L. Nisbett	Chemist	9- 4-35	
Doris M. Blynn	Stenographer	8-28-35	
R. N. Huffman	Secretary-Bkpr.	8-16-35	11-20-35
F. B. Gorin	V-Pres.-Chemist	8-16-35	10- 8-35
Sam Merkovitz	Draftsman	10- 1-35	9- 4-36
Harry Blount	Machinist	5-11-36	8-15-36
Steve Wojick	Machinist	5- 1-36	8-15-36
Glenn Ish	Machinist	7- 7-36	8-15-36
Louis Mowery	Machinist	5-11-36	5-31-36
Robert Thomas	Common Laborer	8-16-35	12-23-35
Dean Jorgensen	Common Laborer	5-16-36	9-17-36
John Porter	Common Laborer	4-28-36	10 -9-36

We trust that this is the information desired.
Very truly yours,

MANVILLE MANUFACTURING CORP.,
THOMAS MAIR, *Assistant Secretary*

DMB

EXHIBIT 3778

[Copy]

MARCH 30, 1935.

Mr. L. D. CARTER,
Postmaster, Akron, Ohio.

My dear CARTER: I wish to acknowledge receipt of yours of the 28th together with the order for General Tire and Rubber Company. As explained to you last night over the phone, Mr. Gorin had two revolvers and holsters and 300 rounds of ammunition which was left up to you and Englehart to the best one to apply it on. I also shipped you last night, by express, which should be with you this morning, five revolvers and five holsters and I put a note in the box suggesting that the two revolvers and part of the ammunition be delivered to the General Tire and Rubber Company and the balance of it, delivered as part on the Goodyear order. I just received the express slip from the factory and note that it was sent collect. My instructions were to pre-pay the charges. I will appreciate it if you will forward me the express bill for the shipment and the check will be forthcoming immediately.

I appreciate just what you fellows are up against in the way of deliveries. We are up against the same thing here, and not only have the business from Akron but having to try and make shipments to Chicago, Terre Haute, Louisville and

many other places. The factory is working twenty-four hours a day and we are going all we can to hurry these deliveries just as rapidly as possible.

I expect to leave here tomorrow night late with a load of equipment and will check into the Mayflower Hotel as early as possibly. I will not however, spend a great deal of time there as I will be needed back here to force production. Of course, I will try and see you before I leave.

Your commission seems to be about right on this order and check will be forthcoming in accordance with our contract.

Best personal regards. I am
Sincerely

———— ————.

EXHIBIT 3779

APRIL 4, 1935.

Mr. L. D. CARTER,
Postmaster, Akron, Ohio.

Dear Mr. CARTER: The order for the General Tire and Rubber Company by which we delivered a machine gun will be completed in the following manner:

10 Revolvers and 10 Holsters will go forward to them tonight together with 100 rounds of ammunition and the 5 machine guns will go forward to them tomorrow night.

On the order for the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, the balance of the revolvers and ammunition will go forward to them tonight. These will go out of here by railway express and should be in their possession early tomorrow morning.

The order for General will be shipped to Robert Iredell, 720 Delaware Avenue, Akron, Ohio and I am going to send the last of the shipment of the Goodyear order direct to you as Mr. Ferguson did not want the shipment to be sent directly to the company. I have also issued strict instructions in regard to express shipments that they be tied as well as taped and I do not think there will be any further trouble in this matter. We will have Squeeze Guns, Pen Guns and possibly Revolvers and Machine Guns for your order the last of this week. I regret more than I can tell you, this matter being held up but I am sure you appreciate the conditions under which we have been working and are bearing with us in this connection.

With best personal regards, believe me to be
Yours very truly,

R. N. HUFFMAN.

RNH/RC

EXHIBIT 3780

[Copy]

APRIL 5, 1935.

Mr. L. D. CARTER,
Postmaster, Akron, Ohio.

DEAR MR. CARTER: We shipped last night, to Robert Iredell of General Tire and Rubber Company, one box of tear gas which finished up the complete shipment of the gas and also one box of tear gas addressed to you which completes the tear gas on the Goodyear order. We also shipped by express one box containing ten revolvers consigned to you which goes to Goodyear and we sent by Parcel Post, this morning, a package containing seven revolvers which goes to Goodyear and we will ship this afternoon the balance of the revolvers and holsters for Goodyear and General. We hope to get away tonight or at the very latest tomorrow noon, the balance of the machine guns due General. I see by the papers that they are going to have a strike vote on Sunday so this equipment should be there in ample time for that.

We are getting in a position now to make much better deliveries than before and I think before next week is over, we will be able to deliver any reasonable order on twenty-four hours notice. I am also arranging with the factory to hold out some revolvers and ammunition for the Akron Police Department. I trust you will be able to get this business.

Yours very truly,

MANVILLE MANUFACTURING CORPORATION.
R. N. HUFFMAN, *Sec'y-Treas.*

RNH/RC

EXHIBIT 3781

L. D. CARTER

Postmaster

AKRON, OHIO, *April 6, 1935.*

Mr. R. N. HUFFMAN,
Manville Mfg. Corporation, 1105 Inland Building,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

DEAR SIR: Confirming the conversation had with your secretary this A. M. and acknowledging your letter of both 4th and 5th., beg to advise that all shipments are in.

However in these shipments for Goodyear, we had previous to these last shipments delivered them 7 Revolvers, 7 Holsters, and 300 Rounds of ammunition. In the last shipment that came in this A. M. there were 17 Revolvers and Holsters and 300 Rounds of ammunition, or in other words, 100 Rounds more than their order called for, so you will kindly make memo on this fact and I can hold them to apply on future orders or return as you see fit.

In testing out these Revolvers of the Goodyear, the first one they tested jammed and upon examination was found to be out of center. They have not, as yet, completed examining all the rest and as soon as they do, if they find any additional defective ones, they will return them to me and I in turn will immediately forward them to you. Would suggest, however, that you get one off to replace the one they have so far discovered, at once.

Your favor relative to the invoice on the Firestone shipment has been noted and this matter will be taken care of by the writer and the invoice sent direct to them by me.

In conversation with Mr. Boss this A. M., I find that what allowance that has so far been appropriated will only permit him to order at this time 6 Revolvers and 5 dozen Shells.

This order will go forward to you direct from the city today and in talking to your secretary this morning, I asked that you hold this amount of equipment pending receipt of this order, as they now are exceedingly anxious of having this equipment in, not later than Tuesday or Wednesday of this next week.

I hope that you will at least be able to get my small equipment and possibly a few Revolvers off today, as I am having as much trouble in handling my salesmen as I have been having the last week with my customers.

I cautioned your secretary on the proper way of billing the Goodyear for the merchandise shipped and repeat the instructions herewith. Invoice should be addressed, B. D. Ferguson, c/o Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company and invoice should be charged to account F–11.

Respectfully,

LDC:G L. D. CARTER.

P. S. In the order that you will receive from the city, by all means, do not permit my name to appear anywhere in this transaction. I am positive the order would be returned and no future orders would be received, if the administration knew that I was in any way connected. This is on account of politics.

L. D. C.

EXHIBIT 3782

JULY 5, 1935.

Mr. L. D. CARTER,
Postmaster, Akron, Ohio.

DEAR MR. CARTER: I wish to acknowledge receipt of yours of June 25 and July 2, both of which arrived here while I was out of the city.

I am glad to know that the people in Akron are interested, but as I explained to you when we talked this matter over, it can not be held open indefinitely, and it is necessary that if you desire us to move to Akron that action be taken immediately. You, of course, can appreciate this.

I appreciate the position taken by the employers of labor in Akron, but there are many ways of surmounting an obstacle of this kind. I have been holding the other people off about as long as I can. It becomes necessary now that if Akron is to get this industry, some action should be taken. I will be glad to hear from you in this matter.

I saw Englehart last Sunday, and he advised me that he was going down the west side of Ohio and would come back to Cleveland through Akron. No doubt, you have seen him before this. I would be very glad, indeed, to receive some of those nice orders you talk about. It seems that there is a little lull just at this time, and our inventory is piling up on us, and we would like to get some of them in.

What is the matter with Summit County? Can't you get the auditor up there to send us a check for the merchandise delivered to the sheriff some months ago? We would like very much to get this in so that I can pay you and some other people. Anything you can do I assure you will be appreciated.

I do not know just how quick I will be in Ohio again. In fact I have not been in Ohio since I saw you last time, but I assure you the first time I get up that way I will be more than glad to travel several miles to have a little talk with you.

In regard to soliciting people, I would not, of course, want this proposition to be placed in the category of one that is being peddled around. I feel confident you can appreciate my position in this matter. I will be very glad to consider anything your parties there may have to offer, and I can come to Akron at most any time, but it is necessary that the matter be hurried all possible.

Trusting I may have the pleasure of hearing from you in this connection and also in regard to Summit County warrant, I am

Very truly yours,

——— ———, *Sec'y-Treas.*

RNH/ed

EXHIBIT 3783

MANVILLE MANUFACTURING CORPORATION

11th floor Inland Building, Telephone Riley 2391

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, *February 25, 1936.*

MANVILLE MANUFACTURING CORPORATION,
350 S. Sanford Street, Pontiac, Mich.

GENTLEMEN: Just a line to advise you that no word has been received from Kelly since I last wrote you.

The labor situation here in Akron is most threatening and I feel convinced that before it is over there will be bloodshed and Martial Law established. However, you may rest assured that I am in touch with all interested parties and will take care of their requirements.

I am having several inquiries and expect to make a call today on a party who is very much interested in the question of wiring up his place of business, and especially his safe. Without any information from you or discriptive matter as to whether or not you are in position to take care of this work, naturally I am greatly handicapped and would appreciate you advising me at your earliest opportunity what progress is being made along this line.

The writer, on last Tuesday, was released as Postmaster and has established his office at 202 Ohio Building. Kindly make note of this fact and have future mail addressed to me at this address.

I would appreciate you forwarding me a supply of stationery and envelopes.

Respectfully,

LDG:W

L. D. CARTER.

EXHIBIT 3784

[Copy]

JUNE 8, 1935.

ART BURNSIDE & COMPANY,
N. 2208 Dakota Street, Spokane, Washington.

GENTLEMEN: Thank you very much for yours of the 4th instance and check.

I did not refer in my letter of May 31 to you as a purchaser but to the men that buy from you. I have approved orders, that is orders approved by county commissioners and city councils, on hand to a very sizable amount subject to release, and I feel confident that they are not going to release these orders until the trouble is on them, and it was to that that I referred when I spoke of not buying until needed.

In regard to the grenade situation, we are still working on this, and I will keep you fully advised. Of this much you may rest assured, we are not going to put out any grenade until we have one that is perfect, until we have created one that cannot be thrown back and until we are in a position to go into production on it.

In regard to the equipment ammunition, you will find that with the development of a long-range shell, which has practically been completed and which we are now testing, that you will be able to do more with the guns in the matter of repelling mobs that you will with hand grenades, due to the fact that you are able to spread this gas and also that the cost would be very materially less than the grenades. For this reason, I would suggest that unless you are desirous of doing otherwise, that you hold the equipment until you have had an opportunity to get some of these shells and try them out in it. I cannot promise you a definite date on the delivery of this ammunition but will keep you posted in regard to same.

In regard to your long-range guns and long-range shells which you probably have which contain the soft lead projectile, for your information, I would recommend that you investigate the firing of these shells at Canton, Ohio, last week in which several men were seriously burned and injured and one man had the lower part of his face shot away by the explosion of the long-range shell. It is a nice sales propaganda to say that when this projectile explodes there is no metal flies. I have had personal experience with this and seen men hit by the flying metal and have had pieces sing by me head altogether too close for comfort. Our own long-range shells will be of different material and construction. We are making them in such a way that a direct contact of twenty-five feet would be absolutely harmless, yet we are able to project the same two hundred yards.

The case man was in the office this morning and advised me that he had shipped two cases to you, and I trust that you will find workmanship all that it should be and the price such that you can do a lot of business with him.

With best personal regards, believe me to be

Very truly yours,

MANVILLE MANUFACTURING CORPORATION,
———— ————, *Secy-Treas.*

EXHIBIT 3785 [1]

List of sales of gas equipment of Manville Manufacturing Corporation of Indiana (predecessor of Manville Manufacturing Corporation of Pontiac, Mich.)

TOTAL, $11,433.59

Location	Receiver	Date	Price
Indiana:			
Evansville	City of Evansville	6-6-35	$614.60
Indianapolis	J. E. Campbell	3-25-35	67.74
Do	R. L. Fitch	5-25-35	343.32
Do	J. Lee Hollingsworth	4-7-35	164.25
Do	State of Indiana	6-26-35	660.00
Do	City of Indianapolis	9-1-35	500.00
Terre Haute	Police Chief F. Wheeler	7-8-35	1,175.30
North Carolina: Elizabeth City	Police Commission	4-26-35	62.30
Ohio:			
Akron	City of Akron	4-8-35	276.00
Do	L. D. Carter	4-13-35	433.85
Do	do	5-16-35	36.00
Do	Firestone Tire & Rubber	3-31-35	230.40
Do	General Tire & Rubber Co	4-8-35	1,320.75
Do	B. F. Goodrich Co	3-21-35	2,094.32
Do	Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co	4-9-35	1,076.85
Ashland	Police Department	6-8-35	45.00
Ashtabula	Ashtabula Bow Socket Co	3-12-35	288.25
Cleveland	Eaton Axle Co	4-16-35	68.58
Do	Union Stock Yards	3-11-35	197.90
Columbus	Police Chief Knudts	6-28-35	707.00
Dover	City of Dover	6-8-35	46.20
Garfield Heights	Police Department	2-11-35	82.50
Pennsylvania: Philadelphia	J. Lee Hollingsworth	5-1-35	42.15
Virginia:			
Norfolk	J. C. Gordon	4-19-35	82.75
Do	do	5-4-35	70.00
Washington: Spokane	Art Burnside & Co	5-18-35	168.38
West Virginia: Wheeling	City of Wheeling	6-25-35	579.20
Total			11,433.59

[1] See also pt. 2, exhibits 191-192, pp. 566-587; pt. 7, exhibit 810, pp. 2604-2607, and exhibits 3571, 3572, and 3774, pp. 6949, 6950-6992 and 7231-7232.

EXHIBIT 3786[1]

Supplementary list of sales of Manville Manufacturing Corporation, Pontiac, Mich.

TOTAL $26,806.37

Location	Purchaser	Date	Amount
	Cash	9- -36	$648.33
Alton, Ill	Frank B. Gorin	5-20-37	360.00
Chicago, Ill	E. J. Hunt & Co	2-18-37	889.90
Do	J. W. Reynolds, Agent	3-11-37	106.80
Do	do	3-14-37	172.50
Do	do	3-17-37	727.50
Do	do	3-17-37	108.00
Do	do	3-18-37	432.00
Do	do	4- 2-37	9,062.50
Do	do	2- 6-37	431.25
La Grange, Ill	W. P. Northcott	12- 9-36	104.50
Ottawa, Ill	City	5-25-37	48.00
Edgar County (Paris, Ill.)	Sheriff Hess		
Lake County:			
(Waukegan, Ill.)	Sheriff Doolittle	2-26-37	565.20
Do	do	3- 1-37	740.00
Anderson, Ind	City	1-11-37	307.50
Do	Sheriff Gossett	1-15-37	433.60
Bedford, Ind	City	1-22-37	48.40
Bloomington, Ind	do	1-20-37	48.40
Columbus, Ind	Police department	5-25-37	144.65
Connersville, Ind	Peter B. Fettig	3-18-37	62.73
Frankfort, Ind	City	1-25-37	85.00
Indianapolis, Ind	J. W. Lobdell	9- 3-36	90.00
Do	do	1-14-37	54.00
Do	do	3- 1-37	658.50
Do	do	2-19-37	48.40
La Porte, Ind	Sheriff Joseph Wolf	7- 9-36	97.50
Marion, Ind	Police department	3-10-37	103.60
Newcastle, Ind	do	5-23-37	853.71
Seymour, Ind	do	4-29-37	67.50
Vincennes, Ind	Standard Coal Co	3- 6-37	1,019.00
Adrian, Mich	Sheriff Fred Seger		
Eaton County:			
(Charlotte, Mich.)	Sheriff Krieg	3-19-37	100.80
Do	Sheriff's Dept	4- 2-37	355.00
Do	do	4- 3-37	114.00
Dearborn, Mich	City	1-19-37	438.00
Flint, Mich	Police department	1-12-37	3,525.00
Jackson, Mich	Police Chief Harris	4-26-37	162.00
Akron, Ohio	L. H. Conger	9-25-36	1,595.00
Do	do	5-13-37	126.00
Do	do	5-24-37	600.00
Canton, Ohio	City	12- 4-36	496.00
Do	do	1-20-37	292.50
Do	do	1-20-37	255.00
Jackson, Ohio	Jackson County commissioners	2-27-37	97.50
Petrolia, Pa	Penna. Coal Products Company	4-19-37	100.00

[1] See also pt. 2, exhibits 191–192, pp. 566–587; pt. 7, exhibit 810, pp. 2604–2607, and exhibits 3571, 3572, and 3774, pp. 6949, 6950–6992 and 7231–7232.

EXHIBIT 3786–A

American Munitions Company—Sales of Gas and Gas Equipment of $50.00 or over from June 17/35 to June 17/37

July 25/35	Police Department, Saginaw, Michigan	$299.00
July 20/35	Sheriff, Saginaw County, Saginaw, Michigan	76.50
Jan. 9/36	Electro-Motive Corp., La Grange, Illinois	286.80
Jan. 15/36	Electro-Motive Corp., La Grange, Illinois	50.00
Jan. 31/36	Sheriff, Floyd County, New Albany, Indiana	82.00
Mar. 5/36	Police Department, Huntington, Indiana	84.50
Mar. 5/36	Sheriff, Huntington County, Huntington, Indiana	84.50
Mar. 12/36	Sheriff, Logan County, Lincoln, Illinois	66.80
Apr. 27/36	Police Department, Hammond, Indiana	55.42
May 28/36	Police Department, Keokuk, Iowa	222.00
July 8/36	Police Department, Saginaw, Michigan	98.00
Aug. 3/36	Interlake Iron Corp., Chicago, Illinois	1375.00
Sept. 9/36	R. W. Leigh, New Castle, Indiana	123.00
Dec. 16/36	Sheriff, Dane County, Madison, Wisconsin	102.00
Dec. 19/36	Police Department, Niles Center, Illinois	172.00
Jan. 29/37	Sheriff, Bay County, Bay City, Michigan	189.00
Jan. 29/37	Police Department, Saginaw, Michigan	302.00
Jan. 28/37	Police Department, Bay City, Michigan	378.00
Feb. 15/37	Sheriff, St. Clair County, Port Huron, Michigan	86.00
Feb. 15/37	Police Department, Grand Rapids, Michigan	264.00
Feb. 15/37	Sheriff, Kent County, Grand Rapids, Michigan	133.00
Feb. 23/37	Sheriff, Lake County, Waukegan, Illinois	621.00
Feb. 23/37	Police Department, Port Huron, Illinois	177.80
Feb. 27/37	Sheriff, Lake County, Waukegan, Illinois	624.87
Mar. 2/37	E. A. Feeney, Chicago, Illinois	107.12
Mar. 22/37	A. L. Fell, Chicago, Illinois	230.00
Mar. 30/37	J. P. Seeburg Corp., Chicago, Illinois	151.41
Mar. 31/37	Police Department, La Fayette, Indiana	279.00
May 10/37	Police Department, Quincy, Illinois	92.70
May 12/37	Police Department, Hannibal, Missouri	90.00
May 17/37	Police Department, Atchison, Kansas	70.00
May 18/37	Sheriff, Wyandotte County, Kansas City, Kansas	145.42
May 20/37	Police Department, Kansas City, Kansas	77.00
May 26/37	Inland Steel Co.[1] Indiana Harbor, Indiana	518.00
June 10/37	Sheriff, Monroe County, Monroe, Michigan	146.00
June 10/37	Police Department, Monroe, Michigan	534.00
June 10/37	Police Department, Monroe, Michigan	432.00
June 10/37	Police Department, Monroe, Michigan	264.00
		$9,089.84

I certify the above as correct.

F. G. ALEXANDER.[2]

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 17th day of June, A. D. 1937.

[SEAL] G. V. BLOM, *Notary Public.*

[1] Rifles, not gas.
[2] President.