

**FREEDOM OF INFORMATION
AND
PRIVACY ACTS**

SUBJECT: FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT
ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

NOTICE

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JEH:MO'B

February 16, 1933.

Mr. W. H. Moran,
United States Secret Service,
Treasury Department,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Moran:

Confirming my telephone conversation,
I am enclosing herewith a copy of a telegram
which I received from Special Agent Furon of
this Bureau concerning Giuseppe Langara.

Let me take this opportunity to
assure you that if there is any assistance I
can be to you in this general situation do
not hesitate to call upon me.

Very truly yours,

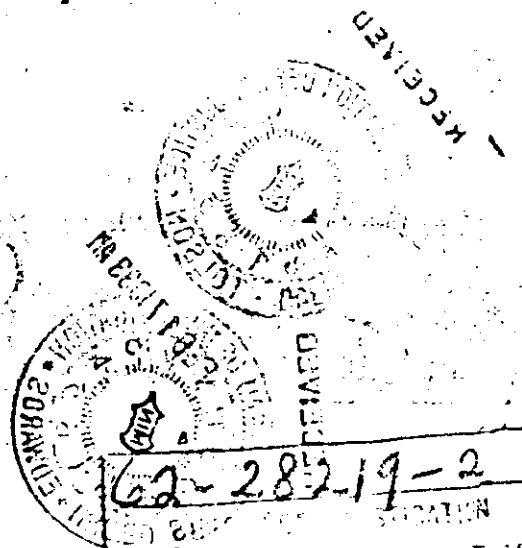
Director.

Encl. 72671

Handwritten notes:
N
V
E
JES

1-2-16-33

FEB 17 1933



62-28219-2

RECEIVED
FEB 17 1933 P.M.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE

POSTAL TELEGRAPH

HOUSTON TEXAS
FEBRUARY 16, 1935

J EDGAR HOOVER,

DIRECTOR, UNITED STATES BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

RE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF ROOSEVELT DURING MY INVESTIGATION OF THE
EASTON POST OFFICE BOMB CASE LAST YEAR GUISEPPE ZANGARA WAS WITH SEVERAL
OTHERS MENTIONED BY GRAZZI ITALIAN CONSUL GENERAL AT NEW YORK AS BEING A
MEMBER OF AN ITALIAN ANARCHISTIC TERRORIZING GROUP WITH HEADQUARTERS AT
A FARM NEAR NEWARE NEW JERSEY WHERE THE BOMBS WERE MANUFACTURED STOP
CAPTAIN MCDERMOTT NEW YORK RADICAL SQUAD AND I SUGGESTED TO RAID FARM BUT
POST OFFICE INSPECTORS OPPOSED SAME AND WE LATER DISCONTINUED INVESTIGATION
STOP SEE FILE.

TURROU

Received and decoded JAO

62-28219-2

Department of Justice

Mr. Nathan	✓
Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Edwards	
Mr. Clegg	

TELEGRAM RECEIVED

Standing Post Office, Pa. Post Office

POSTAL TELEGRAPH

HOUSTON TEXAS
FEBRUARY 16, 1933

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

J EDGAR HOOVER,
DIRECTOR, UNITED STATES BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FEB 18 1933

62-28219-3

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FEB 17 1933 A.M.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

NATHAN
Div. One
Div. Two
Div. Four

FILE

MA 1
TWO 2
4

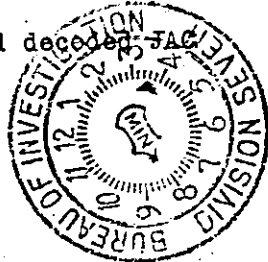
RE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF ROOSEVELT DURING MY INVESTIGATION OF THE EASTON POST OFFICE BOMB CASE LAST YEAR GUISEPPE ZANGARA WAS WITH SEVERAL OTHERS MENTIONED BY GRAZZI ITALIAN CONSUL GENERAL AT NEW YORK AS BEING A MEMBER OF AN ITALIAN ANARCHISTIC TERRORIZING GROUP WITH HEADQUARTERS AT A FARM NEAR NEWARK NEW JERSEY WHERE THE BOMBS WERE MANUFACTURED STOP CAPTAIN MCDERMOTT NEW YORK RADICAL SQUAD AND I SUGGESTED TO RAID FARM BUT POST OFFICE INSPECTORS OPPOSED SAME AND WE LATER DISCONTINUED INVESTIGATION STOP SEE FILE.

No record in file
2/17/33

TURROU

Received and decoded

RECEIVED



FEB 16 1933 PM

I have phoned this to Mr. Moran.
2/16/33 J.E.H.

Copy to Mr. Moran
2/16/33
J.E.H.

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Mr. Nathan.....
Mr. Tolson.....
Mr. Edwards.....
Mr. Clegg.....
.....
.....

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

HN:GAJ

February 16, 1933.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

b7c [redacted] of the Chicago Tribune; wanted to know whether we had located a criminal record of GUISEPPI ZANGARA; told him that we had not received the prints. He wanted to know if we expected to receive them. I told him that we did. He will call later in the day or tomorrow with regard to criminal record data.

Very truly yours,

H. Nathan
H. Nathan.

FEB 18 1933

RECORDED

62-28219-4	
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
FEB 17 1933 P.M.	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
EDWARDS	TOLSON
FILE	

MUR

JEM:WOB

February 16, 1933.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. NATHAN.

b7c
[REDACTED] of the Associated Press, called regarding the fingerprints of Guiseppi OZangara. I told [REDACTED] that I understood they were being sent to us and immediately upon receipt they will be checked. [REDACTED] inquired as to the method of prosecution and I told him that was a matter for Mr. Moran's decision.

Very truly yours,

Director.

John E. ...

RECORDED

FEB 16 1933
 U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

62-28217-5

FEB 16 1933 A.M.

M...

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

J

12

U. S. Bureau of Investigation

Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

February 16, 1933.

HN:GAJ

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

b7c

[Redacted] of the Associated Press called and wanted to know if we know anything concerning the Miami incident. I told him I did not; suggested he call the Director a little later.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Director.

Wm. H. Gannon

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

FEB 20 1933

<i>62-28219-6</i>	
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
FEB 17 1933 A.M.	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
TOLSON	FILE

m

Mr. Nathan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Tolson	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Edwards	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Clegg	<input type="checkbox"/>
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U. S. Bureau of Investigation

Department of Justice
 Post Office Box 32
 Jacksonville, Florida

Handwritten: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100

McK:HAM.

February 16, 1933

Director
 United States Bureau of Investigation
 Washington, D. C.

RECORDED
 &
 INDEXED

FEB 18 1933

62-28219-7	
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
FEB 17 1933 P.M.	
DEPT. OF JUSTICE	
NATHAN	FILE

Dear Sir:

RE: ⁰GUISSEPPI ZANGARA
 ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE PRESIDENT-ELECT ROOSEVELT

Reference is made to telephonic communication received by Special Agent R. A. Alt from the Director last evening, advising that he had just been informed by the Attorney General an attempt had been made at Miami, Florida, to assassinate President-elect Roosevelt, and directing that Special Agent J. D. Glass, resident agent at Miami, be immediately contacted and instructed to obtain complete facts of the matter and to offer every cooperation possible to the United States Secret Service Detail at Miami.

Effort to locate Agent Glass elicited the information that he was not at home, but was expected to return in about an hour, whereupon Agent Alt communicated with the Miami Police Department, and talked with Captain Nelson, who advised that about nine-forty-five P.M. February fifteenth, after Mr. Roosevelt had landed from the yacht of Vincent Astor, he was driven to Bayfront Park to make a short address; that at the conclusion of this address, an Italian, whose name Captain Nelson did not know, fired five or six shots, aimed at the President-elect, but missed him, but one of the bullets struck Mayor Anton Cermak of Chicago, in the chest; another struck Mrs. Joseph H. Gill of Miami, Florida, wife of the President of the Florida Power and Light Company, in the abdomen, seriously wounding her, and it was Captain Nelson's belief at this time a third bullet had struck Mayor R. G. Gautier of Miami, inflicting a minor scalp wound. Captain Nelson further advised that following the shooting at Miami, the Italian was immediately taken into custody and confined in the County Jail. The only description available at the time was that the Italian was of medium build and wearing light clothes.

Captain Nelson was informed by Agent Alt that it was the desire of this office to afford the Miami Police Department all the cooperation possible in this connection.

COPIES DESTROYED

Director

- 2 -

About midnight, Agent Alt succeeded in getting in touch with Agent Glass by telephone, who informed him that he had been in the crowd when the shooting occurred and that he had learned the assassin had been taken into custody by the police. The remainder of the information furnished by Agent Glass was in substance similar to that obtained from Captain Nelson.

Agent Glass added, however, that the following named persons, in addition to Mayor Cermak and Mrs. Gill, had been slightly wounded: William Sinnott, police bodyguard from New York City, scalp flesh wound; Miss Margaret Kruike, Miami, Florida, head flesh wound, and Russell Caldwell, Coconut Grove, Florida, forehead flesh wound. Agent Glass was instructed to obtain as many details as possible of the affair and communicate same to the Jacksonville Office in the morning.

This morning, Agent Glass telephoned this office and informed the writer as follows:

That he had conferred with Vernon Hawthorne, States Attorney; Charles A. Morehead, County Solicitor, both of Miami, Florida, Secret Service Operative George H. Brodnax, in charge of the Atlanta Division, and Joe Murphy of the Washington Detail, all of whom interrogated Subject shortly after the affair. Subject advised these officers that his name is Guisseppi Zangara, he is thirty-three years of age, born in Italy, and came to the United States in 1923, and was naturalized in 1926 at Paterson, New Jersey, where he resided until he came to Miami about a month ago; that when he was six years of age his father compelled him to go to work and he was injured when a child, while working in a factory, which has proved a permanent one to his stomach and he has pains frequently; that he is a bricklayer by trade and he has not been regularly employed since 1926, and has done only odd jobs in Paterson since this time.

Zangara further stated that he had saved, prior to 1926, approximately \$2,500, and this money had lasted until now; that he was in Miami because it was warm and he was out of work, and that he had lost \$200 on the dog races. Zangara had on his person when taken into custody \$43.

Director

- 3 -

Zangara is uneducated and advises that he is opposed to all wealth and has wanted to kill kings and presidents of wealthy governments ever since he was seventeen years of age; that it was his intention to go to Washington to kill President Hoover, but that he had read in the papers day before yesterday that Mr. Roosevelt was coming to Miami to speak and he changed his mind; that he had not planned to go to Washington until it was warmer and he decided to kill Roosevelt. He stated that about three days ago he purchased in a pawn shop at Miami, a 32 calibre pistol, which is the one he used in the shooting. This pistol is of cheap make, pearl-handled, nickel-plated and holds five shots.

Zangara stated he first went to the docks, but decided that the opportunity to kill President-elect Roosevelt was not as good there as it was in Bayfront Park. Zangara fired five shots from a point approximately twenty-five feet from the President-elect, just as Roosevelt had concluded his speech and sat down. He stated that he did not expect Mr. Roosevelt to stop speaking so soon, as he thought he would talk about twenty minutes, and that it was his, Zangara's, intention to shoot Mr. Roosevelt while he was talking. Zangara advised that the reason his aim failed was that the bench on which he was standing was shaky and therefore he could not get better aim.

Zangara claims that the plan to kill President-elect Roosevelt was his own; that he is not a member of any radical organization; he was working for no one and had no accomplice; that the only organization of which he is a member is a bricklayers union.

Zangara is a small Italian, about five feet five inches in height and weighs about one hundred five pounds.

Agent Glass advised that Subject was photographed and fingerprinted last night and the fingerprints, which had not been classified, are being forwarded to the Bureau in Washington, by air mail. Zangara denies any criminal record and states that about ten years ago he planned to kill the King of Italy.

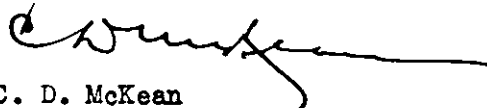
Following the shooting, President-elect Roosevelt returned to the yacht and at this writing has not boarded his train for New York City.

Director

- 4 -

The complete cooperation of this office was tendered the police authorities of Miami, and the Secret Service Detail there by Special Agent Glass.

Very truly yours,



C. D. McKean
Special Agent in Charge.

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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

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

Section 552

Section 552a

(b)(1)

(b)(7)(A)

(d)(5)

(b)(2)

(b)(7)(B)

(j)(2)

(b)(3)

(b)(7)(C)

(k)(1)

(b)(7)(D)

(k)(2)

(b)(7)(E)

(k)(3)

(b)(7)(F)

(k)(4)

(b)(4)

(b)(8)

(k)(5)

(b)(5)

(b)(9)

(k)(6)

(b)(6)

(k)(7)

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

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

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

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

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

For your information: _____

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

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C D MCKEAN
UNITED STATES BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK ANNEX
JACKSONVILLE FLORIDA

WPC:JCM February 17, 1933.

FINGERPRINTS JOSEPH ZANGARA RECEIVED HERE FROM MIAMI DISCLOSED NO PRIOR RECORD
STOP MIAMI HAS BEEN ADVISED

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER DIRECTOR

Handwritten: JEB, SUC, JD

RECEIVED



RECORDED

62-24219-9	
FEB 17 1933	

Handwritten: JEB

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Mr. Nathan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Tolson	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Edwards	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Clegg	<input type="checkbox"/>

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

LPS:CF

February 17, 1933.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR.

The fingerprint card of Joseph Langara, #17359, was received from the Sheriff's Office, Dade County, Miami, Florida, this morning. A photograph appears with the fingerprint card.

A search of the files here discloses no previous record. A note was attached to the print signed "J. D. Glass, Special Agent", dated February 16, 1933, reading as follows:

"This is individual who attempted assassination of President-Elect Roosevelt at Miami, Fla., 2-15-33. Please rush advice of any record to Sheriff, Miami, Fla."

Telegrams indicating the result of the search were dispatched today to Sheriff Dan Hardie at Miami and to the Jacksonville Office.

Respectfully,

L. C. Schilder

L. C. Schilder.

RECORDED

FEB 18 1933

62-28219-10	
FEB 18 1933 A.M.	
NATHAN TOLSON	
FILE	

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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

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

Section 552

Section 552a

(b)(1)

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(d)(5)

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(b)(7)(B)

(j)(2)

(b)(3)

(b)(7)(C)

(k)(1)

(b)(7)(D)

(k)(2)

(b)(7)(E)

(k)(3)

(b)(7)(F)

(k)(4)

(b)(4)

(b)(8)

(k)(5)

(b)(5)

(b)(9)

(k)(6)

(b)(6)

(k)(7)

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

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

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

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

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

For your information:

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

HQ 62-28219-11

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EPC:CJ
62-28219-11

RECORDED

FEB 23 1933

FEB 23 1933

SPECIAL DELIVERY

February 18, 1933.

Special Agent in Charge,
United States Bureau of Investigation,
370 Lexington Avenue, Room 1403,
New York City, New York.

Dear Sir:

b6
b7C
b7D

Reference is made to your letter of February 17, 1933, transmitting a photostatic copy of the fingerprints of [REDACTED]

The fingerprint impressions of Joseph Zengara arrested in Miami, Florida, in connection with the assault on President-Elect Franklin D. Roosevelt, have been compared with the fingerprint impressions which you transmitted and in no case are they found identical.

b6
b7C

For your information the criminal record of [REDACTED] as it appears in our files, is transmitted herewith.

Very truly yours,

Director.

Encl. #327020

RECEIVED DIVISION
FEB 18 1933
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

[Handwritten initials]

JKH:MO'B

February 16, 1933.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. NATHAN.

Immediately upon receipt of the telegram from Mr. Turrou regarding his recollection of Guiseppi Zangara and his alleged connection with the Easton Bombing case, I phoned Mr. Moran, Chief of the Secret Service, and read the telegram to him. Mr. Moran said he had just received a report from one of his men [REDACTED] from Paterson that the Italian Consul had some information about this man. b7c

I then transmitted a copy of the telegram to Mr. Moran.

Very truly yours,

Director.

RECORDED

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FEB 17 1933

62-29219-12

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
FEB 18 1933 A.M.	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
	FILE

[Handwritten signature]

JEH:MO'B

K
a9

February 17, 1933.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. NATHAN,

[redacted] called and asked if there was any report on the fingerprints of Guiseppi Zangara. I said the reports had just been received and the report was not ready as yet.

b7c

[redacted] also asked about the prints.

[redacted] and the New York Times likewise called.

Very truly yours,

Director.

Handwritten signature

BUREAU FILES DIVISION
MAILED
FEB 17 1933

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

62-28219-13
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FEB 18 1933 A.M.
DEPT. OF JUSTICE
FILE

Department of Justice

Mr. Nathan.....
Mr. Tolson.....
Mr. Edwards.....
Mr. Clegg.....

TELEGRAM RECEIVED

POSTAL TELEGRAPH

JACKSONVILLE FLA

FEBRUARY 16 1933

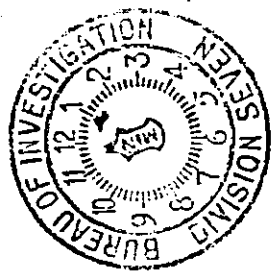
DIRECTOR
UNITED STATES BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

ROOSEVELT DEPARTED MIAMI FLORIDA EAST COAST RAILWAY
TEN TEN THIS MORNING FINGERPRINTS LANGARA FORWARDED
AIR MAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY TO ARRIVE WASHINGTON EIGHT
FIVE AM TOMORROW.

CKEAN

RECEIVED AND DECODED JAC

RECEIVED



FEB 16 1933 PM

RECORDED

FEB 20 1933

62-28219-14

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FEB 18 1933 A.M.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

NATHAN TOLSON	FILE
EDWARDS	

VWH:GAJ

February 18, 1933.

62-28219-15

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. PARRISH
ACTING HEAD OF THE CRIMINAL DIVISION

FEB 21 1933

I am in receipt of your memorandum of even date advising of the instructions of the Attorney General with reference to the collection of certain affidavits from police officers and others who have examined Guiseppi Zangara, the individual who made the recent attack upon President-elect Roosevelt at Miami, Florida.

I have instructed my Jacksonville office to immediately collect the necessary affidavits from the law enforcement officials at Miami, and I have requested Mr. W. H. Moran, Chief of the Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department, to collect and forward to me the necessary affidavits from the Secret Service operatives who interviewed Zangara. I shall transmit such affidavits to you promptly upon their receipt at this office.

Very truly yours,

Director.

WAG

RECEIVED
FEB 18 1933

ADDRESS REPLY TO
"THE ATTORNEY GENERAL"
AND REFER TO
INITIALS AND NUMBER

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

FMP-BGL

FMP-

February 18, 1933.

RECORDED

62-28219-15	
FEB 20 1933 P.M.	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
One	FILE

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR,
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION.

FEB 21 1933

The Attorney General has instructed me to start ⁱⁿ ~~in motion some~~ inquiry to determine whether a suit to cancel the naturalization of Giuseppe Zangara, who made the recent attack upon President-elect Roosevelt, could be successfully maintained. The inquiry should be directed as to whether Zangara had recently made admissions which show a state of mind at the time of naturalization which, if then disclosed, would have disqualified him.

Zangara, according to records of the Department of Labor, first entered the country on September 2, 1923, and was naturalized in the Common Pleas Court at Patterson, New Jersey, on September 11, 1929.

It is suggested that the Bureau interview police officers, Secret Service Agents and others who examined Zangara after his attack, and procure from such officers, if possible, signed affidavits as to the admissions made by Zangara with respect to his beliefs. Time is of the essence, as the Attorney General desires that a suit to cancel be instituted at the first opportunity if the facts warrant.

Frank M. Parrish
FRANK M. PARRISH,

Acting Head of the Criminal Division.

Handwritten notes:
62-28219-15
3/1/33
204

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161 AUG 17 1964

62-28219-15

VW:GAJ

RECORDED
FEB 21 1933

February 18, 1933.

Mr. W. H. Moran,
Chief, Secret Service Division,
Treasury Department,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Moran:

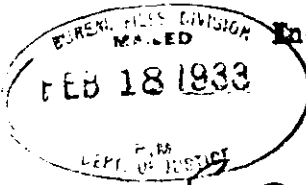
I am enclosing herewith a copy of a memorandum which I have received from Mr. Frank M. Parrish, Acting Head of the Criminal Division, under even date, requesting this Bureau to collect certain facts with reference to statements made by Guiseppi Zangara, who made the recent attack upon President-elect Roosevelt at Miami, Florida.

In accordance with the request of the Attorney General, as transmitted by Mr. Parrish, I am arranging with my Jacksonville, Florida, office to obtain the statements desired from the Police and other law enforcement officials in Florida, and I am forwarding the memorandum to you so that you might arrange to obtain the necessary affidavits from the Secret Service operatives who have interrogated Zangara.

I know that you are very busy indeed at this time but I will appreciate it if you will forward such affidavits to me at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely yours,

Director.



RECEIVED AT -

Postal Telegraph

THE INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM

This is a full rate Telegram, Cablegram or Radiogram unless otherwise indicated by signal in the check or in the address.

DL	DAY LETTER
NL	NIGHT LETTER
NM	NIGHT MESSAGE
LCO	DEFERRED CABLE
NLT	NIGHT CABLE LETTER
WLT	WEEK END CABLE LETTER
	RADIOGRAM

STANDARD TIME INDICATED ON THIS MESSAGE

Commercial Cables



All America Cables

Mackay

Radio

W59 25 GOVT COLLECT=BN JACKSONVILLE FLO 20 423P

1933 FEB 20 PM 4 47

DIRECTOR UNITED BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION=

GUISSEPI ZANGARA PLEADED GUILTY STATE COURT MIAMI TODAY FOUR COUNTS ASSAULT TO MURDER SENTENCED TWENTY YEARS STATE PENITENTIARY RAIFORD FLORIDA EACH COUNT RUNNING CONSECUTIVELY=

MCKEAN.

RECORDED

FEB 21 1933

62-28219-16

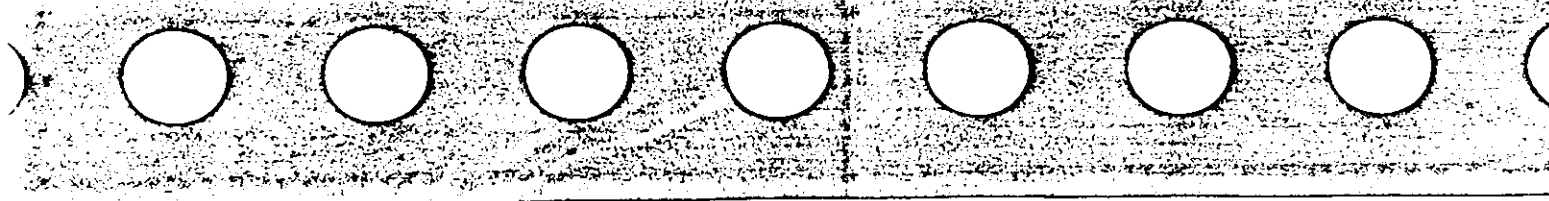
FEB 21 1933

NATHAN TOLSON

FILE

Mr. Nathan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Tolson	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Egan	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Clegg	<input type="checkbox"/>

Telephone Your Telegrams to Postal Telegraph



VWH:RG
62-28219-17

RECORDED

February 28, 1933.

MAR 6 - 1933

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. PARRISH,
ACTING HEAD OF THE CRIMINAL DIVISION

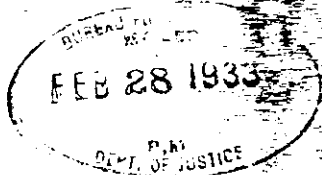
Supplementing my memorandum of February 24, in the matter of Giuseppe Zangara, there is attached hereto a copy of a letter which I have received from my Jacksonville Office dated February 21, together with a photostatic copy of the newspaper clipping referred to therein.

No further action will be taken in this connection in the absence of your specific request.

Very truly yours,

Director.

Enclosure #200351



U. S. Bureau of Investigation

Department of Justice

NEWS

HOME EDITION

FIVE CENTS

RS; ASKS 100

Laborer Admits Effort to Shoot President-Elect

Calls Judge Stingy; Would Take Longer Prison Term

TELLS OWN STORY

Defense Attorneys Fail in Effort to Have Trial Delayed

Giuseppe Zangara, admitted assailant of President-elect Franklin D. Roosevelt and five others in Bayfront park last Wednesday night, today was sentenced to serve 80 years at hard labor in the state penitentiary for four of the assaults, by Judge E. C. Collins in criminal court.

After he had been sentenced by the court and was being taken from the courtroom by deputy sheriffs, Zangara shouted at Judge Collins:

"Don't be stingy. Give me more. Give me 100 years."

"Perhaps you'll get more later," Judge Collins replied.

The sentencing of Zangara followed a dramatic story of hatred of established order of things told by the defendant under the questioning of Judge Collins, Attorneys Louis B. Twyman and Albert Raia, appointed by the court to defend him.

He hates all kings and presidents and all those who have money, he told his questioners.

Capitalism has dealt unkindly with him and the masses, he declared, and he believes that had he killed Roosevelt he would in some measure have righted the imaginary wrongs which he believes wealth has inflicted.

"Capitalism kill me. My stomach hurt all the time. I kill someone, that makes it 50-50."

His only regret is that he failed in his attempt to kill the president-elect. He does not regret the wounding of the five other persons. He did not intend to wound them he declared, but their being hurt is to him just fate.

Zangara was put in the witness box after Judge Collins had first declared he did not wish to question him. Attorney Twyman pleaded with the court to reconsider, declaring he believed Judge Collins would get a clearer picture of the defendant's mental attitude in hearing his story from his own lips.

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Judge Collins asked:

Q. "Where were you born?"

A. "I was born in Italy."

Q. "Are your parents living?"

A. "Only my father."

Q. "What do you do for a living?"

A. "I am a bricklayer."

Q. "Where is your home?"

A. "Mostly in New Jersey."

Q. "How long have you been in Miami?"

A. "I was here last year. Then I went back and came back here again two months ago."

Q. "Do you play games? Engage in any sports?"

A. "No, me sick all the time. I play sometimes shuffleboard in the park."

Q. "Have you ever been in jail before? Ever been in any trouble?"

A. "No, this is the first time."

Q. "Did you ever hurt anyone before?"

A. "No, me no hurt anyone."

Q. "Did you plan this shooting?"

A. "No."

Q. "Did you plan this shooting?"

A. "No."

Q. "When did you decide to do it?"

A. "I got it in my mind capitalist hurt people. They are to blame for my stomach hurting. My stomach was hurting bad. It was like I was on fire. It burns my mind, I act like a drunken man. It came in my mind when I was suffering."

Q. "Did anyone in the United States ever hurt you?"

A. "No, I don't hurt anyone. No one hurts me."

Q. "Was it the day of the shooting you decided to kill Mr. Roosevelt?"

A. "Yes, yes, I guess so. I see it in the papers it is coming. My stomach was sore. My body all on fire."

Q. "Why did you wait until Mr. Roosevelt finished speaking before shooting?"

A. "I had no chance before. Everybody was standing up. I could not aim."

Q. "Did you know Mayor Cermak?"

A. "No, not at all. I just went there to kill the president. I am sorry I hurt somebody. The capitalists killed my life. I suffer, always I suffer. They must suffer. I make it 50-50 someone else must suffer."

Q. "Do you think Mr. Roosevelt is responsible for your suffering?"

A. "Yes, I think like that."

Q. "Don't you enjoy life?"

A. "No, always I am sick."

Q. "Don't you want to live?"

A. "No, put me in the electric chair."

Q. "Are you sorry you tried to kill Mr. Roosevelt?"

A. "No, I am sorry only because I failed."

Q. "Have you any brothers or sisters?"

A. "Yes, six sisters. Not from my mother, from a stepmother."

Q. "Was there ever any insanity in your family?"

A. "No, nobody is crazy. I suffer. I burn right now. It is in my mind I am like a drunken man. Yes, I think I kill somebody. That will make it 50-50."

Q. "Are you a citizen of the United States?"

A. "Yes, I am a citizen. Four years ago I am a citizen."

Q. "Did you realize what you were doing?"

A. "Yes. I wanted to kill the pres-

ident. I knew what I was doing."

"Did you go to school?"

"No, my father he is poor. He cannot send me. Only the rich can go to school."

Q. "When did you start to work?"

A. "When I was six years old. Always I have worked. Always I have suffered."

Q. "Did you have a picture of Roosevelt with you?"

A. "Yes. I put it in my pocket."

Q. "What for?"

A. "So I would know him."

Q. "Did you recognize him?"

A. "Yes, I gotta chance. I gotta kill him. I missed. I am sorry. I should not miss. I shot at him. I did not mean to hit others. A woman hit my arm. The little iron chair I was standing on moved, too."

Q. "Haven't the people in the United States been kind to you?"

A. "No, nobody is kind to me. I suffer. I just pay my board. Nobody is my friend."

Q. "Do you belong to a church?"

A. "No, no, I belong to nothing. I belong only to myself, and I suffer."

Question by Attorney Raia:

"Aren't you sorry you tried to kill Mr. Roosevelt?"

A. "No, no, no, I am sorry only because I did not kill. I am sorry about nothing. Put me in the electric chair."

At the conclusion of the questioning Attorney Twyman asked imposing of sentencing be postponed. This Judge Collins refused to do.

Attorney Twyman then asked the court to bear in mind the early life of the accused in passing sentence. To remember that he had no schooling, had never been trained properly.

Attorney James M. McCaskill, also of defense counsel, asked Judge Collins to bear in mind the old adage, "the law is no respecter of persons."

"Do not let the fact that this defendant fired at President-elect Franklin D. Roosevelt sway your calm judgment," he said.

"In every city, town and hamlet in this country people are crying for the blood of this man. Public sentiment is overwhelmingly against him, but that is not a part of the proceedings of this court."

At the conclusion of defense counsel's plea, Zangara was taken from the witness box and brought before the bench.

Judge Collins imposed sentence for the assault on the president-elect first. In measured tones he said:

"It is the sentence of this court that you Giuseppe Zangara, alias Joseph Zangara, be confined in the state penitentiary at hard labor for a term of 20 years."

In the same tone he imposed sentence for the assault on Russell Caldwell, Miss Margaret Kruis and William Sinnott.

As Zangara told his story movie cameras recorded his words. Newspaper photographers snapped their cameras and telegraph instruments at the press table sped his words to all parts of the world.

The first move of defense counsel today was to dismiss the fourth information, that in which Zangara was charged with the murderous assault on Mr. Roosevelt. They based their motion on the grounds that the infor-

mation as a dictionary in that it first had premeditated assault on the person of one Franklin D. Roosevelt," and then charged the same offense against Russell Caldwell.

Stripped of legal verbiage the contention of the defense was that if the attack was directed at Mr. Roosevelt the wounding of the others was incidental to that attack and Zangara could not be charged with assault with intent to murder them.

Judge Collins overruled the motion.

The defense then moved for postponement of the proceedings, contending that to put Zangara to plea now would prejudice his chances when and if he is brought to trial for the shooting of Mrs. Joe H. Gill and Mayor Cermak.

Attorney Twyman speaking on his motion said:

"Any action in this case will prejudice action in other cases. All men are equal in law. This boy in this courtroom is the same as Mr. Roosevelt, horrible as it may seem."

"Would it not be better to wait? Would it not be the wise thing to wait until the light of calmness is shed over the trial?"

"This boy doesn't care what happens to him. He is ready to die. He will tell you so himself."

In opposing delay County Solicitor Charles A. Moorehead said:

"There is a demand for speedy justice. I believe in it. If justice were more speedy there would be less crime and fewer criminals. The state is ready to proceed."

The motion was then overruled and Zangara brought to the bar.

When he was asked to plead to the informations as they were read by Morehead, Zangara objected to the use of the words "Giuseppe Zangara, alias Joseph Zangara."

"That is my name," he shouted. "It is not wrong name. It is mine. Besides why do you spell my name wrong. It is not spelled with an 'I.' I want my name spelled right."

Zangara fidgeted as the lengthy informations were read. He shifted his feet, and twitched his arms, held tightly in the grasp of deputy sheriffs. He rubbed his hand over his chin, pulled at his lower lip, and wet it with his tongue.

Twyman answered "guilty" to each of the informations as the reading of the mwas finished.

His attitude during the reading of the informations was in direct contrast to his conduct when he was first brought into the court room this morning.

Then he laughed and chatted with the deputies and his attorneys. He found the antics of the scurrying photographers funny and pointed them out to his lawyers.

Judge Collins entered the court room at 10:03 a. m. and at once ordered Clerk George F. McCall to sound the jury panel. As the veniremen came forward to answer to their names, Zangara craned his neck to observe each one closely.

The prisoners were taken to the jail and sport shoes. He was without necktie or belt, these having been taken from him to prevent any attempt at self-destruction.

The four sentences will run consecutively.

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

MA

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. E.A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Coffey	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Pennington	
Mr. Quinn	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

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

VWH:GAJ

February 20, 1933.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

b7C

██████████ of the Washington Herald on the telephone to inquire if the Bureau had received a letter addressed to the Honorable Osin L. Pasquale, Delegate from Hawaii, in which it was stated that Giuseppe Zangara was the representative of a certain group of Communists or Anarchists in Cuba. After inquiring, I advised ██████████ that so far as I could ascertain the Bureau had received no such letter. It was suggested that possibly the matter had been referred to the Secret Service.

Respectfully,

V. W. Hughes

V. W. Hughes.

Communist Party

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FEB 24 1933

62-29219-18

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FEB 23 1933 A.M.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

NATHAN

MA

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

mk for Am

Mr. Nathan	
Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Pennington	
Mr. Quinn	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

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

VWH:GAJ

February 20, 1933.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Mr. Bennett, editor of the Washington Post, stated that he was in receipt of a letter addressed to his paper from a man in Galveston, Texas; stated he did not know whether it was a nut letter or whether the man knew what he was talking about. He alleged in the letter that the attempt to assassinate the President-elect at Miami was the result of a plot formed in December at Galveston, Texas. I thanked Mr. Bennett for calling the Bureau but advised him that the Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department is conducting an investigation of the attack upon the President-elect and would no doubt be very glad to receive the information. I told him we would call it to the attention of the Secret Service if he wanted us to or he might call direct. He said he would call them.

Respectfully,

V. W. Hughes

V. W. Hughes.

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BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
FEB 23 1933 A.M.	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
NATHAN	FILE

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FEB 25 1933

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JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Mr. Tolson	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Clegg	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Glavin	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Ladd	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Nichols	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Rosen	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Tracy	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Carson	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Egan	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Gurnea	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Hendon	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Pennington	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Quinn	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Nease	<input type="checkbox"/>
Miss Gandy	<input type="checkbox"/>

U. S. Bureau of Investigation

Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

February 18, 1933.

VWH:EM

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR.

Upon receipt of the memorandum from Mr. Parrish, Acting Head of the Criminal Division, requesting that the Bureau collect certain affidavits from law enforcement officials who had interviewed Guisseppi Zangara, who made an attempt upon the life of the President-elect at Miami, I called the Jacksonville office and read the memorandum received from Mr. Parrish to Agent in Charge McKean, directing him to immediately arrange to obtain the affidavits desired, omitting, however, the request upon the Secret Service Operatives. I advised him that a formal request would be made upon Mr. Moran, Chief of this Division at Washington.

Agent McKean stated that Agent Main was leaving Jacksonville today for Miami and he would have him collect the affidavits immediately upon his arrival and mail the same direct to the Bureau.

Respectfully,

V. W. Hughes.

RECORDED
FEB 25 1933

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BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
FEB 22 1933 P.M.	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
NATHAN	FILE

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
OFFICE OF
DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Mr. Nathan.....
Mr. Tolson.....
Mr. Edwards.....
Mr. Clegg.....

CT:ACS

February 17, 1933.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR.

[REDACTED] Washington Herald photographer, telephoned me from the Old Southern Railway Building this afternoon stating he was desirous of taking a photograph in the fingerprint division of the Bureau showing one of the technical men searching a fingerprint. He wanted to use the photograph in connection with material relating to the search of the fingerprints of the man who tried to kill President-elect Roosevelt. I talked to Mr. Dodge, Publicity Officer, and he stated he saw no objection to such a photograph being taken. I then told Mr. Edwards to arrange for **[REDACTED]** to take the desired photograph.

Respectfully,

C. A. Tolson.

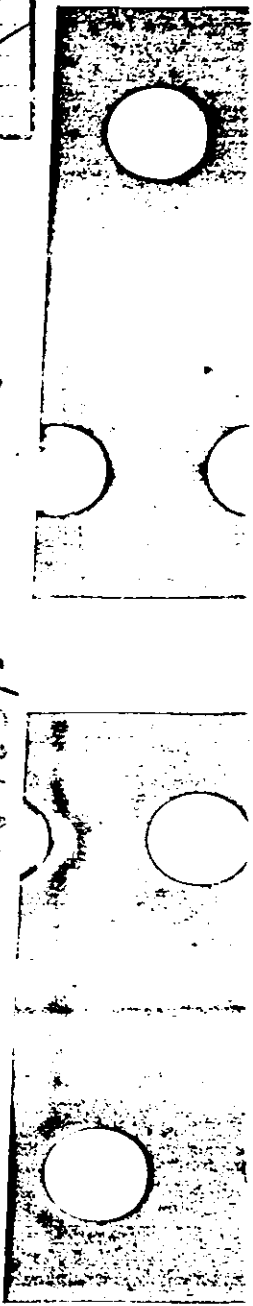
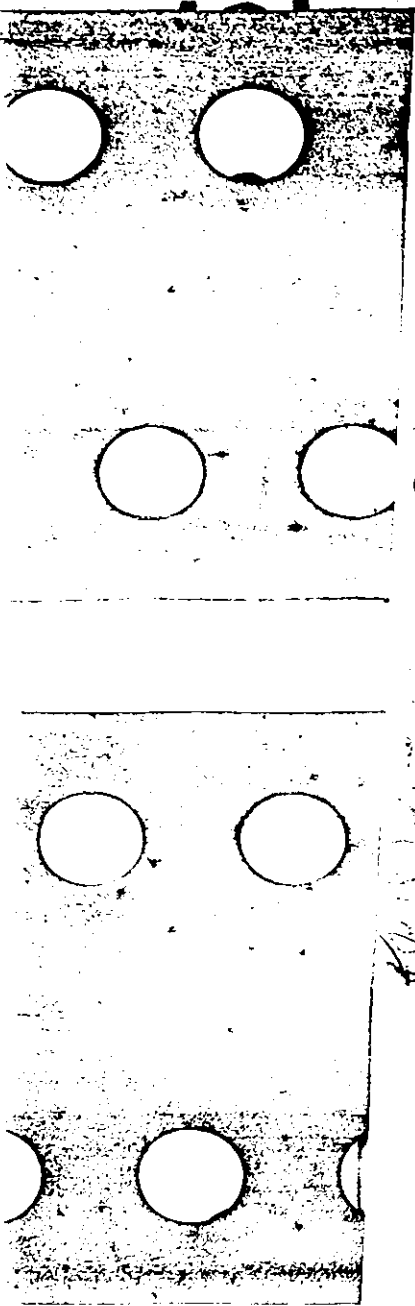
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FEB 25 1933

62-27219-21
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FEB 25 1933 P.M.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
EDWARDS
TOLSON
FILE

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Dunellen, N.J. February 17, 1933.
609 First St.

Mr. Nathan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Tolson	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Clegg	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Glavin	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Ladd	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Nichols	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Rosen	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Tracy	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Carson	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Egan	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Gurnea	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Hendon	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Pennington	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Quinn	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Nease	<input type="checkbox"/>
Miss Gandy	<input type="checkbox"/>

4

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

Confidential

Dear Sir:

While looking through this morning newspapers I saw the photo of Guiseppe Zangara the would-be assassin of president elect.

This man looks familiar to me and I believe that I have seen him at one of the "vetcherinkas" (dances conducted by the Russian Anarchist Groups) in New York at East 10 St.

If you remember, I was connected with your department for about eight years and my work was mostly among the anarchists.

At the time, this particular Italian was at the dance with one Jewish girl who was also an anarchist.

Altho I can't say definitely that it is the same man, but he looks very familiar to me.

Respectfully Yours,
J. Zajic

Jozeph Zajic

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Lester M. ...
1933*

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FEB 25 1933

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FEB 26 1933 P.M.	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
MATTIAS	FILE

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CONFIDENTIAL

62-27219-22

February 21, 1933

RECORDED

2

Mr. J. Zajic,
609 First Street,
Dunellen, New Jersey.

FEB 25 1933

Dear Sir:

The United States Bureau of Investigation has received your letter of February 17, 1933, marked "Confidential", referring to Guiseppe Langara, and desires to thank you for your interest.

Very truly yours,

Director.

RECORDED
FEB 21 1933
DEPT. OF JUSTICE

[Handwritten signature]

CA:EMF

62-28219-22 February 23, 1933.

RECORDED

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INDEXED

FEB 25 1933

Mr. W. H. Moran, Chief,
Secret Service Division,
Treasury Department,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

For your information and appropriate attention, there is transmitted herewith a copy of a letter from one J. Zajic, 609 First Street, Dunellen, New Jersey, dated February 17, 1933, marked "Confidential", referring to Guiseppe Zangara.

Very truly yours,

Director.

Encl. #200026

FEB 23 1933

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
FEB 24 1933 A.M.	

VH:MM
#62-28219-23

March 2, 1933.

RECORDED

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. PARRISH,
ACTING HEAD OF THE CRIMINAL DIVISION.

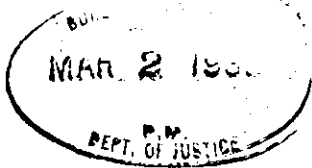
Responsive to your request, there is enclosed here-
with a copy of a letter received from Mr. W. H. Moran, Chief
of the Secret Service Division, Treasury Department, dated
February 23rd, together with original affidavits submitted by
Operative Henry F. Tyson and Operative in Charge George H.
Brognax.

Presumably, it will not be necessary to obtain an
affidavit from Assistant Chief J. E. Murphy, and the Bureau is
not requesting the same, but if you desire to receive such an
affidavit after considering the complete data, and will so ad-
vise, I shall be glad to make appropriate request of the Secret
Service Division.

Very truly yours,

Director.

Enclosure #200610



MA

United States of America)
State of Georgia) SS:-
County of Fulton)

Personally appeared before me the undersigned, Geo. F. Brodnax, who after being duly sworn deposes and says:-

That he, Geo. F. Brodnax, is Operative in Charge of the Atlanta Office of the United States Secret Service, with Headquarters in Atlanta, Ga.;

That on Feb. 15, 1933, he was in Miami, Fla., and was charged with making arrangements of the details for the arrival of President-elect Franklin D. Roosevelt at Miami, Fla., and the departure from Miami; that about 9:35 p.m. on this date, after President-elect Roosevelt had delivered his address of approximately five minutes, and shortly after the President-elect had shaken hands and conversed with Mayor Anton Cermak of Chicago, Ill., there were five pistol shots fired, which appeared at the time as if it were firecrackers, or back fire from a motorcycle. Immediately it was discovered that someone in the crowd, approximately 50 feet away, had fired the shots, and that Mayor Cermak was shot through the body, and that there were four other people; namely, Mrs. Joseph Hill; Russell Caldwell; Miss Margaret Lewis and William Timmott, also shot. The party firing these shots was immediately apprehended and carried to the Dade County jail, Miami, and later during the night this party's name was learned to be Giuseppe (Joseph) Sangara. It was learned that he sailed from Naples, Italy, on the Consigna Line SS LINTOR MARITIMUS, on Aug. 18, 1923, and arrived at New York; that he belonged to the 70th Regular Infantry, Italian Army, Military District of Calabria, Town of Terrazzano, Southern Italy; that he was naturalized at Patterson, N. J., Sept. 11, 1924; that he belonged to Bricklayers' Union #2, Patterson, N. J., No. 37302; and had a bank account with the Trust Company, of Patterson, N. J., savings account also at Patterson, N. J., and that he has a small Postal Savings Account at Miami, Fla., opened Aug. 27, 1932, in the amount of \$100; that he had withdrawn \$50 on Feb. 14, 1933; that three days before the shooting took place, on the attempted assassination, he purchased a .32 revolver, made by the U. S. Revolver Company, 3 inch barrel, 44013, from the Davis Pawn Shop, Miami, Fla.; that his idea was to leave Miami and go to Washington for the purpose of attempting the assassination of President Hoover, but after he had read in the newspapers at Miami, Fla., that President-elect Roosevelt was expected to arrive at Miami, he eliminated the idea of going to Washington to attempt to assassinate President Hoover, and at that time purchased the gun above described; that he does not believe in God, Heaven or Hell, and that he believes that the rich, as well as the heads of all governments, should be killed; that he had attempted, while in the Italian Army in Italy, to assassinate the King, but in every instance his plans failed; that he had also, since being in America, made his plans to attempt to assassinate President Hoover, and ex-President Coolidge, but due to circumstances failed to get the opportunity. Further stated that he is not a member of any secret order or organization of an anarchistic nature, but that he always acted independently on his own judgment. That he did this job, attempting to assassinate President-elect Roosevelt, absolutely on his own initiative because he knew it was right; that these "slave drivers" have got to be done away with; that they are all out of the same mold, and that Roosevelt is no "worse" than the rest; that he is of the same type. Sangara freely expressed himself that he was not sorry for the attempted assassination of President-elect Roosevelt, but did express his sympathy for the other people who were shot during the attempted assassination of the President-elect. That his whole motive is to kill the rich and the heads of governments. Further stated that he has always, since he was a school boy, believed in this theory of killing the rich and the heads of

Government; and that everybody should be equal. Zangara is apparently a man of some intelligence, if it is true that he has passed both the first and second citizenship tests, which has been proven to be true, as his citizenship papers have been captured in his effects. Zangara has a fixed idea of hatred for all heads of Government but he apparently has no familiarity with Communistic theories. He talks freely and answers all questions promptly.

Operative in Charge,
Atlanta District,
US Secret Service.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, the undersigned, at Atlanta, Georgia, this 20th day of February, 1933.


United States Commissioner, Northern Judicial District of Georgia.

STATE OF GEORGIA)
(ss:
COUNTY OF FULTON)

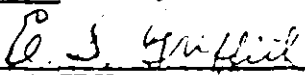
Personally appeared before me, the undersigned authority, HENRY F. TYSON, who after being duly sworn according to law deposes and says:-

That he, Henry F. Tyson, is a United States Secret Service Operative assigned to what is known as the Atlanta District Office with headquarters in Atlanta, Georgia, and that on Wednesday evening, February 15th 1933, he was in Miami, Fla., working under the direction of Operative in Charge George H. Brodnax, in connection with the arrival of President-elect Franklin D. Roosevelt on the Yacht Nourmahal and who, with his party, was scheduled to depart from Miami at 10 P. M.

The deponent further states that he was present in the Dade County jail when GUISEPPE ZANGARA, who attempted to assassinate the President-elect at about 9:35 P. M., on February 15th 1933, by firing 5 shots from a .32 calibre revolver, was questioned by Sheriff Dan Hardie, Mr. Joseph Murphy, Assistant Chief of the United States Secret Service and Operative in Charge George H. Brodnax of the Atlanta District Office. Further that he, Henry F. Tyson, questioned ZANGARA in the presence of Deputy Sheriff Guy Reeves and that ZANGARA stated he has always had a hatred towards the rich and the heads of Governments such as Presidents and Kings; that he has always hated his father who made him leave school at an early age and forced him to go to work; that about 11 years ago he had the idea in his mind to kill the King of Italy but failed when he found that he could not get near enough to the King to carry out his plan and that he has, for a considerable time, had the idea in mind to kill President Herbert Hoover and would have made a trip to Washington, D. C., from Miami, Fla., to make an attempt on President Hoover's life but decided not to go as the cold in Washington was bad for the pains he suffered in his stomach and as he had read in the Miami newspapers that President-elect Franklin D. Roosevelt was going to visit Miami, Fla., and make a speech in Bay Front Park, he thought it would be better to remain in Miami, Fla., and kill Mr. Roosevelt because, after all, they were both Presidents and one was as good as the other to kill.


HENRY F. TYSON, Operative,
United States Secret Service,
Atlanta District.

Sworn & subscribed to before me
this 22nd. day of February 1933 A. D.


E. S. GRIFFITH,
United States Commissioner,
Northern District of Georgia.

VHM:MAN
#62-22219-23

March 2, 1933

RECORDED

Mr. W. H. Moran,
Chief, Secret Service Division,
Treasury Department,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I desire to acknowledge with thanks receipt of your communication of the 23rd ultimo, enclosing affidavits prepared by Operative George E. Brodnax, in charge of your Atlanta District, and his assistant, Operative Henry F. Tyson, covering their interrogation of Guiseppe Zangara on the evening of February 15th in the jail at Miami, Florida.

I have transmitted these affidavits to Mr. Parrish, Acting Head of the Criminal Division of the Department, and have called his attention to your statement to the effect that Assistant Chief J. E. Murphy was present during the questioning of Zangara. I have advised him, however, that I would not call upon your Division for an affidavit from Mr. Murphy, in the absence of a specific request.

Very truly yours,

Director.

BUREAU FILES DIVISION
MAILED
MAR 2 1933

ma

[Handwritten signature]

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Mr. Nathan	✓
Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. E. A. Tamm	✓
Mr. Clegg	✓

U. S. Bureau of Investigation

Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

February 20, 1933.

WnDL:LC

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR.

It is suggested that at this time it would be appropriate to prepare a small chart similar to that of the Alphonse Capone Chart, containing the photograph and fingerprint impressions of Zangara who recently attempted to assassinate President-elect Franklin D. Roosevelt.

In case it is deemed inadvisable to prepare such a chart at this time, consideration should be given to the preparation of such a chart immediately upon final prosecutive action against Zangara in the State of Florida.

Respectfully,

W. H. D. Lester

W. H. D. Lester.

*Discontinued
in pers. conf. 2/23/33
next hand dir. 2/23/33
by pers conf with Dir
2/26/33 JEG*

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FEB 25 1933

62-27217-24	
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
FEB 24 1933 P.M.	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
EDWARDS	FILE
TOLSON	

Mr. Nathan	✓
Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Edwards	
Mr. Clegg	

U. S. Bureau of Investigation

Department of Justice
 Post Office Box 32
 Jacksonville, Florida

McK:HAM.

February 23, 1933

Director
 United States Bureau of Investigation
 Washington, D. C.

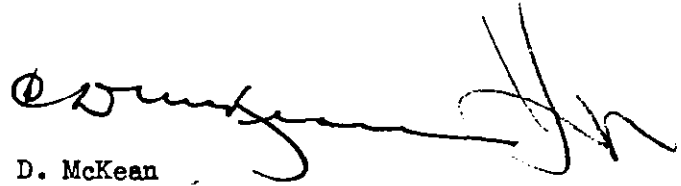
Dear Sir: RE: GUISEPPI ZANGARA
 NATURALIZATION MATTER

Reference is had to letter of Special Agent John D. Glass, dated February 18, 1933, and my letter of the twenty-first instant both of which bore the above caption.

In accordance with understanding had today in telephone conversation with Mr. Hughes of the Bureau, there is enclosed herewith clipping from the Miami, Florida, "HERALD" of the issue of February 21, 1933, which contains a stenographic report of examination of Guisseppi Zangara in open court Monday, last, at which time he pleaded guilty to each of four counts, charging assault with intent to murder the President-elect, Miss Margaret Kruise, Russell Caldwell and William Sinnott, and was sentenced to serve a term of twenty years in the Florida State Penitentiary, Raiford, Florida, on each count, these sentences to run consecutively.

Unless otherwise instructed by the Bureau, the matter will be considered concluded in this office.

Very truly yours,



C. D. McKean
 Special Agent in Charge.

38-5

MAR 1 1933

Memorandum
 3/2/33

62-28219-25
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FEB 25 1933 A.M.
AMC
NATHAN
Div. One
Div. Two
Div. Four
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THE MIAMI HERALD
Miami, Florida
February 21, 1933

JOE ZANGARA IS SENTENCED TO 80 YEARS

To Remain In Jail Here
Pending Recovery of 2
of His Victims

100-YEAR TERM
ASKED OF JUDGE

His Attorney Says He Still
Regrets Failure To Kill
Roosevelt

As scornful of the law as when he tried with fanatical zeal to assassinate President-elect Franklin D. Roosevelt in Bayfront park last Wednesday night, Gulseppe (Joe) Zangara yesterday pleaded guilty to four charges of attempt to murder and was sentenced to 80 years in prison.

Zangara is 33. His sentences of 20 years in each case, running consecutively, constitute life imprisonment at Ralford state prison, or hard labor in the Florida road camps.

However, should Mayor Anton J. Cermak of Chicago or Mrs. Joe H. Gill, wife of the president of the Florida Power and Light Company, die of the wounds they received when spectators deflected Zangara's aim at Mr. Roosevelt, the state will seek a first-degree murder indictment and the death penalty. He will be kept in Dade county jail pending the outcome of their wounds.

Reports from the bedside of Mrs. Gill said that she had "rested comfortably" yesterday.

Mrs. Gill's physician said late last night that he was much pleased with her condition. He added that she was gaining steadily, though slowly.

Mr. Gill said "her recovery is just as rapid as we could expect. Today's condition is very encouraging."

Physicians attending Mayor Cermak issued the following bulletin on his condition:

"Mayor Cermak continues to improve. Pulse 80, respiration 24, temperature 100."

Dr. Frederick Tice, noted Chicago heart specialist, who consulted with the physicians attending Mayor Cermak, declared:

"I believe we may look forward to full recovery of the mayor."

"It is my opinion he is slowly but gradually improving. Physical examination reveals no evidence of pneumonia or infection. While there is some evidence of heart strain, there is nothing to cause anxiety."

A "no visitors" sign remained on the mayor's door during the day.

The mayor became fatigued from chats with friends and relatives Saturday and his physicians are determined to force him to rest.

"Tony always wants to talk with anybody who comes into the room," an attendant said. "It is best for his lungs he doesn't."

After hearing about Zangara's fate Mayor Cermak said: "They certainly mete out justice pretty fast in this state."

"If the law could be enforced thus swiftly in other states, so as to speed up trials, it would have a great tendency to check crime."

The three persons, for whose wounding Zangara was sentenced to 80 years in prison yesterday, will be able to leave the hospital within a week or 10 days.

William Sinnott, New York city detective, wounded in the head, was operated on at the hospital yesterday. Physicians removed a portion of the bullet from the region of the left ear.

A bullet splinter was removed from in front of his ear last Thursday morning, at which time the presence of the bulk of the slug was not revealed. An x-ray examination, however, showed it lodged on the side of the head.

Sinnott's condition last night was reported as fair.

62-27219-25

Russell Caldwell, Coconut Grove, and Miss Margaret Krulise, Newark, N. J., who also suffered scalp wounds, were in good condition last night.

Mr. Caldwell said when he learned of the sentencing:

"That's fine. He had it coming to him, though I thought he should hang."

"That's Okeh with me," remarked Mr. Sinnott, "but I still believe he is a member of some secret society and should be investigated further."

Miss Krulise was asleep.

Interviewers were not admitted to the room of Mrs. Gill.

Yesterday's sentences were for trying to kill the president-elect, Miss Krulise and Sinnott.

Robert Clark, secret service man, was the sixth person wounded by the bullets Zangara's pistol sprayed into the crowd which surrounded the automobile occupied by the president-elect in the park. He suffered a cut on his hand.

Lewis Twyman, president of the Dade County Bar Association, and chief of defense counsel, who entered Zangara's guilty pleas, said the swarthy little Italian immigrant had insisted he was guilty. "He says 'No, no, I not crazy,' when we asked him if he thinks he is insane," Twyman told the court.

Taking the witness chair, unconcernedly, Zangara gave stomach pains and hatred of capitalists as the reason for his desire to kill Mr. Roosevelt.

"I suffer all time from my stomach," Zangara told Judge E. C. Collins. "I no like way capitalists take all money. When I read in paper the president come here, I decide to kill him.

"I decide to kill him and make him suffer. I want to make it 50-50. Since my stomach hurt I get even with capitalists, by kill the president. My stomach hurt long time."

Zangara told the court he did not care whether he lived or not. "I sick all time," he said. "I just think maybe cops kill me if I kill president.

"Somebody hit my arm when I try it. They fools! They should let me kill him."

The zealot turned as he was led from the courtroom, held up eight fingers, and asked Judge Collins how many years he had been sentenced to serve.

The judge nodded at the uplifted fingers.

"Four times 20 is 80," Zangara shouted. "Oh, judge, don't be stingy. Give me a hundred years."

"Maybe there will be more later," Judge Collins said.

Laughing in evident amusement, Zangara then fell in with his guards and was led back to his cell.

Trial of Zangara went forward over objections of defense attorneys, appointed by the court, who first moved to quash the charge of attempt to kill Miss Krulise, Sinnott and Caldwell.

Defending the motion, which was denied, Mr. Twyman asserted it was "inconsistent to the charge that Zangara intended to kill the president-elect, which is quite proper, and to charge in contradiction that he attempted the life of Caldwell with the same bullet."

Next, Twyman sought postponement of the trial on the theory that Zangara may be held for first degree murder in event Cermak and Mrs. Gill should die. This also was denied.

"There is no difference in law between the cases of the persons slightly wounded and those critically wounded," Twyman pleaded.

"Lest we watch carefully our action in this case we may prejudice ourselves if the other cases arise.

"We are hurrying this trial—I don't think anyone is trying to do wrong however—when we don't know in fact what he has done.

"We don't know yet whether he has killed or wounded two persons.

"Further if these two persons recover it may be necessary to try our client on charges of attempting to kill them.

"We all pray for a happy outcome for these other two people, but even in case of the happiest outcome, as the situation now stands, why is it not wise to wait on these first charges when we know there will be others—either of attempt to kill Mayor Cermak and Mrs. Gill or for their death.

"We will prejudice this man's fate if we move today.

"The man doesn't care what happens—he'll tell your honor that—but we who represent this poor boy, in the interest of justice and fairness to him—ask that this case be postponed until the condition of the other two people becomes known."

Zangara listened carefully.

Charles A. Morehead, county solicitor, objected to postponement on the ground a man under Florida law could be tried for attempted murder and later for murder if the situation from this point becomes altered. He quoted the Southworth case in Florida involving the shooting of Palm Beach dinner guests and the later death of one of them.

"There has been something said about proceeding with calmness," Morehead said.

"If there ever has been a case where calm prevailed in the court proceedings, it is this one. This defendant, the other day told your honor he didn't want delay and didn't even want to be represented.

"Your honor in the greatest of calm and fairness delayed the proceedings until counsel among the most able at our bar was appointed."

When Zangara was brought to the bar where he heard the charges read, his only interest was demonstrated as Morehead referred to him as Giuseppe Zangara, alias Joe Zangara. He was not to be caught napping.

With annoyance, Zangara turned toward the prosecutor. "That means same thing," he declared. "Joe and Giuseppe mean same thing," he continued, waving his hands earnestly.

"You call me Joe and Giuseppe. You make people think I'm fool."

Mr. Twyman soon showed that Zangara had no desire to try to escape prison by pleading insanity, despite that a sanity commission had termed him a social misfit and a "psychopathic personality."

"Your honor," said the defense attorney, "my client has insisted his guilt."

"He has one gruesome regret. He is sorry he did not succeed in his attempt on the life of President-elect Roosevelt. He scoffs at the idea he may be insane."

Mr. Twyman explained how the defense sought the verdict of the sanity commission.

"After talking with the doctors and Zangara," he said, "we came to the conclusion he could be nothing but sane."

The sanity commission report was read into the record.

Defense Attorney Albert E. Raia, commenting to the court on the guilty pleas, said: "We are fully determined that this plea we have entered for our client is correct. But this man's mental state presents a puzzle."

Twyman painted the prisoner as an irresponsible person, incapable of telling anything but the truth and firmly entrenched in his mental convictions.

No definite request was made by the defense for leniency, but J. M. McCaskill, the third defense attorney, asked that no attention be taken of "cries from every city and crossroads in the nation for the blood of this man."

Before court convened at 10 a. m. the courtroom was crowded to overflowing. Deputies searched every man in the courtroom for weapons. The tenseness in the courtroom was multiplied by the muted clicks of six telegraph instruments with which the press associations flashed word of the trial direct from the courtroom to their main offices. Photographers and moving picture and sound picture operators adjusted tripods in more advantageous positions.

It was the same courtroom in which Scarface Al Capone, imprisoned gang leader, several years ago heard Judge Collins refuse to padlock the gangster's Palm Island house as a common nuisance. Last summer the room was the scene of the trial of the British flyer, Capt. W. N. Lancaster, on charges of slaying Charles Hayden Clarke, author.

The crowd rose as one as Zangara came into the courtroom in custody of Guy C. Reeve, chief of the sheriff's criminal division, and Deputy Aughenbaugh, who towered above him. He was quickly surrounded as he sat in the large leather upholstered chair against the railing. Plain clothes men outside the railing guarded against possible violence as they watched the spectators throughout the trial.

"To see him?"

"You didn't know him, did you?"

"I take to see him. I take to read, I put it in pocket, I forget in pocket."

"So you could tell who the president-elect was?"

"Just to read, remember that he will come. I put in pocket, forget in pocket."

"When you saw the president-elect, did you recognize him from this picture you were carrying?"

"No, just the night I take the picture."

"You took that picture down —?"

"That night, that same day I was shoot, same day, because I got a chance, I go to kill, that is all, because I suffer all the time."

"Could you tell from the picture which man it was?" asked Judge Collins.

"Yeh, yeh," answered Zangara nodding eagerly. "Sure, I shoot straight to him, somebody move my hand, too many people across, no my fault, people are fool to move."

"Why didn't you shoot the president while he was standing up there?"

"No have chance, too many people in front, lots people in chair, how can I shoot him, after president get out of chair I shoot at president. I had chance to jump on chair after he was in the car. I shoot, lots people, see. I see him and as I going to shoot somebody move me, the chair move too."

"You weren't on a bench?"

"No, little chair, iron chair, bench more in the front, in an iron chair, no have bench, no bench there, all a little iron chair."

"Haven't the American people been kind to you since you have been over here?" Judge Collins asked.

"No, nobody, no."

"Have they mistreated you in any way?"

"No, I don't bother nobody, pay my board, that is all. I was living at place, I don't know name, because I no ask."

"Don't people treat you fairly?"

"No, nobody treat me nothing, I don't treat for nobody, I suffer all the time, I stay to myself, I don't like no people."

"Do you belong to any church?" Mr. Twyman asked.

"No, no, don't belong to nothing."

"You don't belong to any organization?"

"Nothing, nothing. All I was do was in my mind because I suffer with the stomach."

"Do you regret it now, are you sorry that it happened?" Mr. Rala asked.

"Sure I am regret. I no regret much because I no kill."

"What do you mean you don't regret much because you didn't kill. Aren't you a little bit sorry now because you did that?"

"I no sorry. Can put the electric chair on me, that is all."

"Suppose they didn't put you in the electric chair would you be sorry?"

"No, no sorry, leave to the judge, he do what he wants, no is sorry."

"I think that is sufficient," said Judge Collins and began passing sentence on Zangara, giving him the first 20-year sentence for the assault on the president-elect.

As the sentences were given Zangara stood before the bench with hands clasped in front of him, his legs trembling as he swayed backward and forward.

Laughter swept the courtroom for an instant, when a photographer who had scrambled to the top of a table within the railing for a photograph, inadvertently exploded his flashlight before he had set his camera.

Judge Collins expressed his appreciation to Mr. Twyman, Mr. McCaskill and Mr. Rala for their assistance to the



The name of Guseppe Zangara (center), whose bullets aimed at President-elect persons, has been added to the list as assassins who in recent years have written red pages. In France last May, Paul Gorguloff (upper left), Russian doctor, shot and killed President a year ago in Tokio, Goro Hishinuma (lower left) killed Baron Takuma Dan, sometimes-feller. In 1928 bullets fired by Jose de Leon Toral (upper right) removed Gen. Alvaro public life. Assassins' shots rang out again in Mexico in 1930 when Daniel Flores wounded Ortiz Rubio, who at the time was president of Mexico.—Associated Press photos.

"Yes."

"Do you remember swearing, being sworn in?"

"No, no."

"Did you realize what you were doing that night on the fifteenth when you shot at the president?"

"What?"

Mr. Raia repeated the question and Zangara asked, "Did I realize what?"

"Did you know what you were doing?" the attorney asked.

"I want to kill the president, that is all."

"You knew it, didn't you?"

Zangara did not answer the question.

"Did you ever go to school?" asked Mr. Twyman, who requested permission to ask a few more questions.

"My father no let me go to school. Capitalists got school for rich boys in school, send me to shop, I have no chance to go to school."

"When did you start to work?"

"Six years old."

"And you have been working ever since, so far as you could?"

"Two or three days, I sick all my life."

"When you were down in the park that night, did you have —?"

"I have trouble in the stomach," Zangara interrupted.

"Did you have a picture of the president?"

"Yes, in pocket."

"What kind of a picture, little or big?"

"Picture in paper."

"What did you take that for?"

"To see him."

"You didn't know him, did you?"

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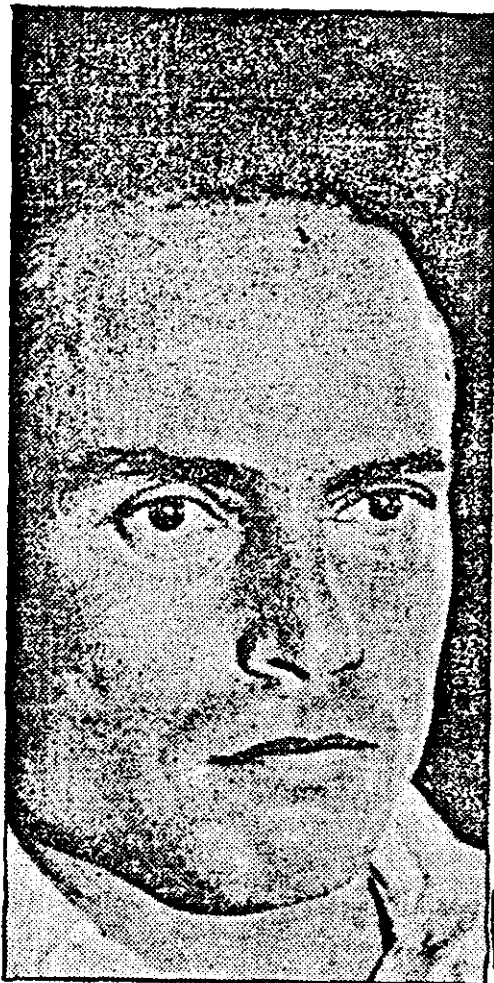
"No, I don't bother nobody, pay my

court in accepting the appointment as attorneys for Zangara.

"The man is unquestionably sane," Judge Collins said as he left the bench.

"It's fair, judge," Zangara muttered as he was pushed through the crowd. "It's right. I am satisfied."

ASSASSINS LEAVE BLOODY TRAIL AROUND THE WORLD



The name of Giuseppe Zangara (center), whose bullets aimed at President-elect Roosevelt wounded several persons, has been added to the list as assassins who in recent years have written red pages into the world's history. In France last May, Paul Gorguloff (upper left), Russian doctor, shot and killed President Paul Doumer. Abo a year ago in Tokio, Goro Hishinuma (lower left) killed Baron Takuma Dan, sometimes called Japan's Rock feller. In 1928 bullets fired by Jose de Leon Toral (upper right) removed Gen. Alvaro Obregon from Mexico public life. Assassins' shots rang out again in Mexico in 1930 when Daniel Flores (lower right) shot at wounded Ortiz Rubio, who at the time was president of Mexico.—Associated Press photos.

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"It is unfair to declare the guilt or innocence of the defendant and thereafter he is called upon to face more serious charges," Mr. Twyman said. "Possibly for unfair, I should use the word 'unwise.' This boy is the same as Mr. Roosevelt, if the case was reversed, as horrible as it may seem." Mr. McCaskill supported Mr. Twyman's plea. Judge Collins denied this motion also.

There was a stir in the courtroom and Judge Collins rapped on his desk with his gavel for order.

Mr. Twyman announced that the defendant had no other pleas to make.

Zangara was escorted to the clerk's desk, directly in front of the judge's bench and Mr. Morehead began the formal arraignment, reading first the information charging the assault on Caldwell. As he read photographers shifted from place to place in the courtroom; flashlights flared intermittently. One photographer took photographs while standing at a table and another mounted the judge's bench and asked Judge Collins to move to one side as he took a picture. As one man expressed it, it was "field day" for the photographers. The motion picture machines whirred at intervals, drowning the sound of the reader's voice. The telegraph instruments clattered faintly as messages were sent out over the wires. Zangara, the object of such attention, gazed at the clerk's desk.

When the reading of the first information was finished Mr. Morehead asked Zangara to enter his plea. Mr. Twyman said, "The defendant pleads guilty at this time."

The county solicitor read the infor-

...September.
"First of December?"
"September."
"Of 1923?"
"Yeh, in twenty-three."
"Over nine years?"
"Yeh, in September now going to be ten."

"Have you ever been married?"
"No."
"Are your parents living?"
"My father living."
"How long has your mother been dead?"
"Die when I was two years old. I no remember my mother."
"Where is your father living now?"
"Calabria."
"In Italy?"
"Yea, sir."
"What have you been doing since you have been in America?"
"Oh, work, bricklayer."
"Where have you lived since you have been in America?"
"I work all time. I live —"
"Did you live in New Jersey?" the judge interrupted.

"Lot of time in New Jersey. I was go out sometime because I suffer with the stomach all the time, to change the air."
"How long have you been in Miami?"
"In the last year, three months, come back to New York, then here, now been two or three months."
"What have you been doing since you have been down here?"
"Nothing. I have little money to live, because when I was work I keep."

"Do you engage in sports; games of any kind?"
"No."
"You don't play games of any kind?"
"No, just shuffleboard in park."
"Have you ever been in trouble before?"
"No, no trouble, no no. I not been in any jail. This is first time."
"Did you ever try to harm anybody or hurt them before?"
"No, no."
"Ever have any trouble in Italy before?"
"No, no, no, no trouble for the lawyer, no."
"How long did you plan this shooting, or did you plan the shooting before it took place in the park?"
"No."
"When did it first come to your mind to do that?"
"All the time my stomach is in my mind."
"When did it first come to your mind?"
"When I get trouble in the stomach, when it come, my head look like I am gone. You see," Zangara added pleadingly, "I suffer all the time, and I suffer because my father send me to work when I was little boy—spoil my life. If I no suffer I no have trouble, I no kill president. If I nice, well, I no bother the president. It got in my mind because capitalists make trouble to the poor people, spoil my life. Everybody in school and no have this kind sickness. If I was well, I no bother the president."

"Did you earn good money while you were a bricklayer?" Judge Collins asked.
"Yes, I make good money."
"Did you feel that was fair to you, that you were allowed a chance? Didn't you feel that you were allowed a fair chance to make a living?"
"Yeh, all the trouble is here," Zangara answered pointing to his stomach.
"What is the use of living, I was better dead, suffer all the time, suffer all the time."
"Has anybody in this country ever tried to harm you?"

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...will get even with the capitalists in some way and make it even—make it fifty-fifty."
"Yeh," said Zangara nodding his head quickly.
"You don't think any action on the part of the capitalists and on the part of the president has caused any suffering in your body, do you?" Judge Collins asked.

"I think—that is all. I think the capitalists kill me, as I told you before, and nobody can take my mind away—so long as I got the trouble nobody take my trouble away. As I am well, I am good."
"Don't you want to live? Don't you enjoy living?"
"No, because I sick all time."
"Don't you want to live?"
"I don't care whether I live or die. I don't care for that."
"Have you any brothers or sisters?"
"I have a stepmother."
"How many sisters?"
"Six, no mother, stepmother, not from my mother."

Mr. Twyman then suggested that Mr. Rala, who had conversed with Zangara in Italian, ask a few questions in order to bring out his story more fully.
"Has there been any insanity in your family?" Mr. Rala asked.
"No."
"Anybody crazy?"
"No."
"Anybody crazy on your mother's side?"
"Nobody in crazy house."
"Anybody crazy on your father's side?"
"No, I no crazy, no use asking same question. My stomach make me suffer all time. I suffer too much fire, get in here like burn. I get mad, like I mad, all fire in here," touching his stomach, "fire in my head and I turn round like I am drunk man and I feel like I shot myself sometimes and I figure, 'Why I shoot myself?' I am going to shoot president and make it fifty-fifty. I got trouble, all the trouble and capitalists, I make even to him."

"You drink?"
"I can't drink. I can't drink. If I drink I die, because my stomach is fire. I can't drink nothing."
"Can you eat?"
"I can't eat, just a little bit, hurt me. Miami I have all specialists and nobody can know the trouble."
"Do you remember," Mr. Rala asked, "when you became a citizen of the United States?"
"Yes."
"You are a citizen of the United States, aren't you?"

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Zangara's white teeth flashed as he was led into the packed courtroom. He grinned as Judge Collins imposed sentence. He protested glibly but in broken English the misspelling of his first name in the information. He held out his right arm dramatically as he showed how he had aimed his eight-dollar pistol at Mr. Roosevelt. He shrugged when he said he was not sorry he had wounded five persons.

Clad in beltless light trousers, dotted blue shirt open at the collar, the sharp-featured little Latin sat in the prisoner's box waving his hands.

Attorneys for Zangara conferred with him briefly and he smiled, then resumed his slumped attitude in his chair, his eyes shifting about the courtroom. Frequently he wet his lips with his tongue. A photographer sat in the witness stand and took a picture of the defendant and his guards.

Judge Collins entered the courtroom at 10:03 a. m. and ordered the jury called. George F. McCall, clerk, called the list of names, swore the jurors and the men were qualified by Joe V. Dillon, assistant county solicitor. None of the prospective jurors asked to be excused. The panel had been drawn a week ago for regular service in the court.

Mr. Twyman then presented his motion to cancel the indictments in which Zangara was charged with assault on Miss Krulise, Sinnott and Caldwell. The motion was resisted by Mr. Morehead.

As Mr. Morehead finished his argument, Zangara turned to Deputy Aughenbaugh, winked and smirked.

Mr. Twyman's motion for a continuance was based on the fact that the outcome of the condition of Mrs. Gill and Mayor Cermak could not be anticipated. If either should die, Zangara would be indicted for first-degree murder and tried in Circuit court. If both survive two more charges of assault with intent to murder will be filed in Criminal court. Mr. Twyman said that the defendant should be tried and sentenced for all six charges at the same time.

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There was a stir in the courtroom and Judge Collins rapped on his desk with his gavel for order.

Mr. Twyman announced that the defendant had no other pleas to make.

Zangara was escorted to the clerk's desk, directly in front of the judge's bench and Mr. Morehead began the formal arraignment, reading first the information charging the assault on Caldwell. As he read photographers shifted from place to place in the courtroom; flashlights flared intermittently. One photographer took photographs while standing at a table and another mounted the judge's bench and asked Judge Collins to move to one side as he took a picture. As one man expressed it, it was "field day" for the photographers. The motion

information based on the shooting of Miss Krulise, which was followed by a second plea of guilty.

While Mr. Morehead was reading the information based on the wounding of Mr. Sinnott, Zangara started to speak, but was silenced by Chief Reeve, who motioned Mr. Rala to come nearer. At the conclusion of the reading, Mr. Twyman entered a third plea of guilty.

Immediately after that Zangara objected that his name had been misspelled in the informations.

"It's Guiseppe, same as Joe," he said loudly. He spelled it out, letter by letter. He was returned to his chair by the deputies.

Mr. Twyman requested Judge Collins to allow the defendant to make his statement to the court. "The court has no desire to interrogate him," Judge Collins replied. Mr. Twyman insisted that the judge hear Zangara's story and to question him about various phases of his life. As Zangara walked to the witness stand every spectator arose, photographers scurried within a railing and motion picture cameras were placed as near the prisoner as the crowd of officers, county officials and newspaper men would permit.

Judge Collins rapped for order and a balliff shouted, "Everybody be quiet." "Zangara, how old are you?" Judge Collins asked.

"Thirty-three."

"Where were you born?"

"Italy."

"How long have you been in America?"

"Been here, 1923, first September."

"First of December?"

"September."

"Of 1923?"

"Yeh, in twenty-three."

"Over nine years?"

"Yeh, in September now going to be ten."

"Have you ever been married?"

"No."

"Are your parents living?"

"My father living."

"How long has your mother been dead?"

"Die when I was two years old. I no remember my mother."

"Where is your father living now?"

"Calabria."

"In Italy?"

"Yes, sir."

"What have you been doing since you have been in America?"

"Oh, work, bricklayer."

"Where have you lived since you have been in America?"

"I work all time. I live —"

"Did you live in New Jersey?" the judge interrupted.

"Lot of time in New Jersey. I was go out sometime because I suffer with the stomach all the time, to change the air."

"How long have you been in Miami?"

"In the last year, three months, come back to New York, then here, now been two or three months."

"What have you been doing since you have been down here?"

"Nothing. I have little money to live, because when I was work I keep."

"Do you engage in sports, games of any kind?"

"No."

"You don't play games of any kind?"

"No, nobody, no."

"When did the intention first come to you to shoot at Mr. Roosevelt? When did you first have that in your mind, after you got to the park?"

"No, when I see the paper I get it in my mind, see in the paper."

"Why did you wait until after he got through speaking?"

"No have chance because lot of people in front, no have no chance, try to pass, chair move. When I try to kill Roosevelt somebody move chair and I miss."

"Did you know Mayor Cermak?"

"No, I didn't know him. I just want to kill the president and was too many people. I do not know nobody. Just know the president because I see picture in paper."

"You didn't know Mayor Cermak at all?"

"No, no, no. I want just the president. Do not want nobody else. I am sorry I shot somebody else. I want to shoot the president because capitalists is because I am sick. I am ready for die, no use living. When I am living I try to kill president because capitalists kill me, take all my life away. I am no good, stomach like drunk man, can't walk, on street people think I am drunk. I make fifty-fifty."

Here Mr. Twyman interrupted: "Does your honor understand what he says? He says he wants to make it fifty-fifty; he will make it even because he has suffered because he was made to suffer and he has had the thought for a long time that his life is no good and he will get even with the capitalists in some way and make it even—make it fifty-fifty."

"Yeh, yeh," said Zangara nodding his head quickly.

"You don't think any action on the part of the capitalists and on the part of the president has caused any suffering in your body, do you?" Judge Collins asked.

"I think—that is all. I think the capitalists kill me, as I told you before, and nobody can take my mind away—so long as I got the trouble nobody take my trouble away. As I am well, I am good."

"Don't you want to live? Don't you enjoy living?"

"No, because I sick all time."

"Don't you want to live?"

"I don't care whether I live or die. I don't care for that."

"Have you any brothers or sisters?"

"I have a stepmother."

"How many sisters?"

"Six, no mother, stepmother, not from my mother."

Mr. Twyman then suggested that Mr. Rala, who had conversed with Zangara in Italian, ask a few questions in order to bring out his story more fully.

"Has there been any insanity in your family?" Mr. Rala asked.

"No."

"Anybody crazy?"

"No."

"Anybody crazy on your mother's side?"

"Nobody in crazy house."

"Anybody crazy on your father's side?"

"No. I no crazy, no use asking same question. My stomach make me suffer all time. I suffer too much fire, and in here like burn I eat mad like I

VWH:MAN
#62-28219-25

March 2, 1933.

RECORDED

MAR 8 - 1933

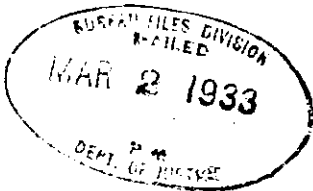
MEMORANDUM FOR MR. PARRISH,
ACTING HEAD OF THE CRIMINAL DIVISION.

Supplementing earlier memoranda, there is enclosed herewith for your information a copy of a letter received from the Jacksonville Office of this Bureau dated February 23rd, with further reference to Guisseppi Zangara, which has attached a photostatic copy of a newspaper stenographic report of the examination of Zangara in open court on Monday, February 20th.

Very truly yours,

Director.

Enclosure #200609



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ms

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Post Office Department
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF INSPECTOR
Washington

IN REPLY REFER TO:
53598-E
MEH

Mr. Nathan.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Tolson.....	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Edwards.....	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Clegg.....	<input type="checkbox"/>
.....	<input type="checkbox"/>

February 24, 1933.

Mr. J. E. Hoover,
Director, Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice.

My dear Mr. Hoover:

Transmitted, herewith, is a copy of a report of
Inspectors R. V. Kelly and P. F. Quinn, dated February
20, 1933, wherein they request that the photograph and
fingerprints of Giuseppe Zangara, who is now in custody
at Miami, Florida, as the result of an attempt on the
life of Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt, be secured and forwarded
to them for use in connection with the investigation of
the Easton bombing case.

If practicable, it will be appreciated if you will
furnish this office with the photograph and fingerprints
desired.

Sincerely yours,

J. E. Milligan
Chief Inspector.

1 Inclosure.
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COPY FILED IN 62-1219-26

62-1219-26
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FEB 25 1933
DIRECTOR
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2-2-33
114

Post Office Department

R. V. Kelly
P. F. Quinn
Inspector

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR

CASE No. 53598-E

- preliminary -

Philadelphia, Pa., February 20, 1933

Subject: EASTON, PA. Mailing of parcels containing bombs on Dec. 30, 1931, resulting in fatal injuries to two employees. Request for photograph and fingerprints of Giuseppe Zangara.

REPORT EXAMINED, APPROVED AND
FORWARDED TO CHIEF INSPECTOR.

Report No. 15.

FEB 20 1933

Inspector in Charge,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

[Signature]
Post Office Inspector in Charge Division.

1. This report in the Easton bombing case is submitted with the request that the photograph and fingerprints of one Giuseppe Zangara be secured and transmitted to us in order that the picture can be exhibited to the witnesses in this case.

2. Zangara is now in custody at Miami, Florida as result of an attempt on the life on President-elect Roosevelt, and undoubtedly his photograph and fingerprints have been submitted to the Bureau of Identification, Department of Justice. According to the newspaper accounts the description of Zangara does not fit the general descriptions of the persons who mailed the Easton bombs, nevertheless, as he resided in that part of northern New Jersey wherein an anarchistic, anti-fascisti group are known to congregate we deem it advisable to show the picture of Zangara to the witnesses. The fingerprints of Zangara will be classified and compared with the prints developed from the wrappers on the bombs.

3. Therefore it is suggested that this report be referred to the Chief Inspector in order that the photograph and prints of Zangara can be secured and transmitted to us.

R. V. Kelly

P. F. Quinn
Post Office Inspectors.

VH:EM

62-28219-26

RECORD

March 2, 1933.

Mr. T. M. Milligan,
Chief Inspector,
Post Office Department,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Milligan:

Responsive to your request of the 24th ultimo, I am enclosing herewith photographic copy of the fingerprint card of Giuseppe Zangara, which contains a photograph and description of this individual, it being understood that the Inspectors investigating the Easton bombing case are desirous of checking Zangara's record in that connection.

Sincerely yours,

Director.

Encl. #326561

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MAR 2 1933

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62-28219-26

ENCLOSURE

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LEAVE THIS SPACE BLANK

S
L

Name ZANGARA, Joseph






Alias _____

Class. ⁴ 0 5 4 100 13



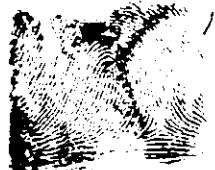


No. 17359 Color WM Sex _____

Ref. I 17 4 600

RIGHT HAND

1. Thumb	2. Index Finger	3. Middle Finger	4. Ring Finger	5. Little Finger
 ⁰ _M _W	 ⁴	 ¹⁶	 ^W	 ¹³

LEFT HAND

6. Thumb	7. Index Finger	8. Middle Finger	9. Ring Finger	10. Little Finger
 ^I	 ¹⁴	 ¹⁷	 ¹⁹	 ¹⁷

Classified us Assembled _____
 Searched _____ Verified _____
 Index Card _____ Answered _____

Note Amputations

Prisoner's Signature

Joseph Zangara

Four Fingers Taken Simultaneously

Four Fingers Taken Simultaneously

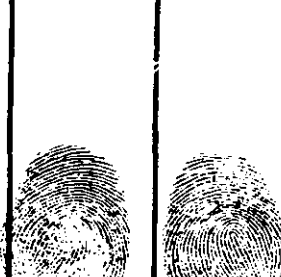
Left Hand

L. Thumb

R. Thumb

Right Hand

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62-28219-27

VHN:GAS

February 24, 1933.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. PARRISH
ACTING HEAD OF THE CRIMINAL DIVISION.

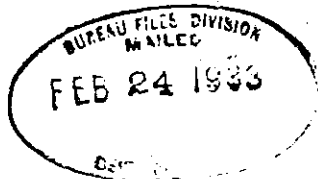
Pursuant to your request the Jacksonville office of the Bureau has obtained statements from the civil law enforcement officials who interrogated or interviewed Giuseppe Zangara, the person who fired a pistol at President-elect Roosevelt at Miami, Florida, and I enclose herewith, for your information, copy of a letter which I have received from Special Agent John D. Glass at Miami, Florida, dated February 18th, together with a copy of the sworn statement of Joseph Zangara, dated February 16, 1933, Miami, Dade County, Florida, which is attached thereto, and original certifications as to its authenticity by the County Solicitor for Dade County, Florida, State's Attorney for the 11th Judicial District of Florida, and the Sheriff of Dade County, Florida.

With reference to statements possibly taken from Zangara by Secret Service operatives, I desire to advise that a request was made upon Mr. W. H. Moran, Chief of the Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department for affidavits covering such interviews but to date no response has been received from Mr. Moran. I shall be glad to forward to you Mr. Moran's reply promptly upon its receipt at this office.

Very truly yours,

Director.

Encl. 326762.



U. S. Bureau of Investigation

Department of Justice

Mr. Nathan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Tolson	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Boardman	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Clegg	<input type="checkbox"/>

Miami, Florida
February 18, 1935.

Director,
United States Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C.

Re: Guiseppe Zangara 38-5
FEB 25 1935 P.M.

62-28219-27	
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
DEPT. OF JUSTICE	
NATHAN	FILE

Dear Sir:

This morning instructions were received by telephone from Mr. McKean, Special Agent in Charge, to promptly make inquiry to determine whether Zangara has recently made admissions which show a state of mind at the time of his naturalization which if disclosed would have disqualified him. Mr. McKean requested that the inquiry be made as soon as possible and results be forwarded direct to the Bureau.

N. Vernon Hawthorne, State Attorney, Charles A. Morehead, County Solicitor, and Dan Hardie, Sheriff, of Miami, Florida, who directed the investigation and have charge of the prosecution of Zangara, were interviewed with view of securing from them affidavits as to the admissions of Zangara with respect to his beliefs. Their statements were all to the effect that they believed they could recall no specific admissions of Zangara in point which would not be contained in the transcript of the stenographic notes taken by Miss Dixie Herlong who was present during most of the questioning of this individual following his arrest. They advised that he had been questioned considerably before the stenographer arrived but that the nature and parts of such questioning that may not have been repeated in presence of the stenographer were principally relative to the actual shooting and attempts to shoot the President-Elect, and with reference to whether he was accompanied by anyone or had accomplices in the attempt.

Dixie Herlong, 212 Civic Bldg., furnished the only copy of the transcript which she had available today and she attached thereto an affidavit as to the accuracy of the same. The Sheriff and above prosecuting attorneys carefully read the transcript and advised they believed they could not recall or state at this time any admissions of Zangara of interest in this inquiry that are not contained in the transcript. The transcript with affidavits of the stenographer and Sheriff and Attorneys certifying as to the accuracy of the transcript are forwarded herewith.

The Sheriff and Attorneys, above mentioned, expressed belief that if the writer interviewed Zangara at this time it might be possible that more definite statements as to his beliefs and mental attitude toward the Government at the time of his naturalization could be secured. With their consent the writer assisted by Guy Reeve, Chief Deputy, of the Criminal Division of the Sheriff's Office interviewed Zangara at the County jail this evening

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Handwritten notes and signatures on the right margin.

between 8 and 9 PM, with a stenographer available, but nothing of any apparent value was obtained. Zangara at this time appeared to be in a bad mood for questioning. At the outset he, in his broken English, and with much waiving of his hands stated to the effect that he had already told all the truth many times, that all he told the Officers and attorneys on the night of the shooting had been true, and he had been questioned over and over by everybody; that he did not want to keep telling the same thing; that he wished they would stop questioning him and electricute him.

Numerous questions were propounded to him to secure the statements desired, but in reply to each he would rapidly make statements in broken and confused English of little or no meaning. He did not understand many of the questions or pretended not to understand, as the answers were not responsive. He kept repeating that he had previously answered such questions before. He made indefinite statements similar to many of those in the transcript above mentioned, repeatedly reiterating about how he had been compelled by his father when six years old to go to work, had not gone to school and all the "machinery" in his stomach had been ruined and he suffered all the time, and that "Capitalists" had ruined him; and that "Capitalists", Kings and Presidents were "all same thing", "all same bunch", "Rich people". He made some statements from which he apparently meant that he had hated "Capitalists", Kings and Presidents ever since he "got big enough to think", ever since he was about "sixteen". He sometimes indicated he only hated these when his stomach hurt, and not when it did not hurt, that it hurt most every day but not all the time during the day. He said he felt good tonight and would not kill a President if he were out tonight and had the chance. The stenographer attempted to take down parts of what he said, but with little success. It appeared further questioning at this time was useless and same was discontinued. He had been in Court this morning, and had been questioned during the day by his attorneys and physicians and he appeared unusually confused.

His trial in Criminal Court is set for Monday morning, February 20th. It is thought that during the trial pertinent admissions may be made by him or admissions of interest made to physicians or others may be disclosed. The writer intends to keep in touch with the trial and promptly forward to the Bureau anything developed there that might be of importance in this inquiry.

Very truly yours,


John D. Glass
Special Agent

STATE OF FLORIDA)
COUNTY OF DADE)

Personally appeared before me, the undersigned authority,
M. VERNON HAWTHORNE, DAN HARDIE, and CHAS. A. MOREHEAD, who being
first duly sworn, depose and say, each for himself and not one for
the other;

Shortly after midnight on the morning of February 16,
1933, while Joseph Zangara was in a cell in the Dade County Jail,
he was questioned by M. Vernon Hawthorne, State Attorney, Dan
Hardie Sheriff, and Chas. A. Morehead, County Solicitor; the
following were present at this question, in addition to the parties
above named: Mr. McIntyre, Secretary to the President-elect, and
two United States Secret Service operatives whose names will be
known in Washington and who were with the President-elect's party,
Billie Herlong, the Court Reporter who transcribed the testimony;
the transcript of the testimony attached hereto is a true and
correct copy of the questions propounded to said Zangara, and his
answers to said questions.

Chas. A. Morehead
County Solicitor for Dade County, Florida

M. Vernon Hawthorne
State Attorney for 11th Judicial Circuit
of Florida.

Dan Hardie
Sheriff of Dade County, Florida

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 17th day of
February, A. D. 1933.

NOTARY PUBLIC
STATE OF FLORIDA

DESTROYED
AUG 27 1964

Electra
Notary Public State of Florida
My Comm. Expires
1934

I hereby certify that between twelve o'clock
midnight and two A. M., on the morning of February 16th,
A. D. 1933, I was called to the County Jail by Judge
Ferguson, Justice of Peace, Second District, Dade
County, and at the request of Mr. Vernon Hawthorne,
State Attorney, I took stenographic notes of questions
put by those present to Joseph Zangara and answers made
by him. I transcribed these questions and answers and
the attached transcript is a true and correct verbatim
transcript of the same.

D. M. Sterling

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 18th day
of February, A. D. 1933.

Thomas J. Ferguson
Justice of Peace
2nd District
Dade County, Fla.

STATEMENT OF JOSEPH KANDARA

MIAMI, DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA,
FEBRUARY 1944, A. D. 1985

WHEREUPON, JOSEPH LANGARA testified

as follows:

BY SHERIFF DAN HARDIE:

Q. Joe, what is your name? Your name is Joseph?

A. Langara.

Q. Now, Joe, listen, how old are you--how many years?

A. Thirty-three.

Q. When you came to this country--the United States?

A. I came here 1923, the first of September.

Q. What ship you come on?

A. Martha Washington.

Q. Joe, I asked you questions. Before you tell me--see, if this man die--if somebody die you shoot, I hang you. That will be too bad for you. If you like me all right you tell me the truth.

A. I tell you the truth.

Q. This big man is big lawyer--grande lawyer . . .

A. I understand, speak in English.

BY MR. BARTHOKE, DEPUTY ATTORNEY:

Q. Do you know what it means to be sworn to tell the truth?

A. Yes.

Q. Will you raise your right hand. You do solemnly swear or affirm that the testimony that you will give and the answers you give will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

A. Yes, I told all the truth.

Q. Under the laws of Florida--this is the State of Florida, you know?

A. Yes.

Q. If you are prosecuted for murder, you understand, you are not compelled to say anything at all. You can talk or you don't have to talk.

A. Well, I talk.

Q. If you talk and answer the Sheriff's questions-- you don't have to answer them, but if you do, then what you say can be used against you or for you. But if you do answer the Sheriff's questions you have to tell the truth, but you don't have to answer them.

A. I understand.

BY SHERIFF HARDIE:

Q. Now, you have a pistol tonight?

A. Yes, I have a pistol.

Q. Where did you buy pistol?

A. In a store.

Q. What store--where?

A. On Miami Avenue.

Q. What kind of Store?

A. A loan . . .

Q. Money to loan?

A. Yes.

Q. When did you want to kill President--how long ago?

A. I got this idea when I was seventeen years.

Q. Seventeen years ago?

A. No, seventeen years--I was sixteen.

Q. Had you tried to kill in Italy?

A. Yes, the King.

Q. Why didn't you kill the King?

A. Because I didn't have no chance.

A. You didn't have no chance?

A. No.

Q. Who tell you that the President was there tonight?

A. The paper.

Q. You read English?

A. Yes.

Q. When did you read the paper?

A. Yesterday.

Q. Morning or night?

A. Down by the docks, when the morning paper . . .

Q. The morning paper?

A. It says President come to make speech. I buy one.

Q. When did you buy the pistol?

A. The pistol?

Q. What day?

A. The night--the night the President come--in the morning.

Q. The President came today. You bought it this morning?

A. I bought it yesterday.

Q. You bought it yesterday?

A. Or day before yesterday. Maybe day before yesterday.

Q. Did you shoot the President when he stood up and make speech or when he sit down?

A. When he make speech I didn't have a chance.

Q. Why didn't you have a chance?

A. Because there was people in front. I jumped on a chair. I thought he might speak a long time--about twenty minutes. He said just one second--just like that--ba-ba-ba--quick that way. When I see him speak in

Automobile I don't get a chance.

Q. Was anybody with you?

A. No friends?

A. No.

Q. No amigos?

A. No.

Q. Nobody in Miami?

A. No, no place.

Q. How did you come here--by train, or how?

A. By bus.

Q. How long you lived in Miami?

A. I was here last winter.

Q. You was here last winter?

A. Yes.

Q. And then you come this season?

A. Yes.

Q. How long this season--how long you been here?

A. Two or three months.

Q. You have money?

A. No.

Q. How much money you got?

A. A little in Post Office.

Q. How much?

A. Two hundred dollars. More than that. I have forty-

five dollars in my pocket when Police took me.

Q. When you shot, Joe, how many times did you shoot?

A. Two or three times.

Q. Two or three times?

A. Yes, I told you.

Q. Did you want to kill other people too?

A. No, just him.

Q. Did you know you might shoot other people?

A. No, just him. Just President.

Q. Did you shoot that way or this way?

A. Just shoot that way at him. I moved my hand. I was in a chair.

Q. Why do you want to kill President?

A. Because the President rich people--capitalists
ruin me when I'm six years old.

Q. They ruin you?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you hate President Roosevelt as a man?

A. As a man I like him all right.

Q. But as a President?

A. President--always the same bunch.

Q. Do you like to live in a country where there is
money? Do you like Anarchism?

A. No, foolish.

Q. Do you like Socialism?

A. No, more foolish.

Q. Do you like Communism?

A. No.

Q. Do you like Russia?

A. I never been over there.

Q. See, would you kill the President now if you
had a chance?

A. Sure.

BY SECRET SERVICE OFFICIAL:

Q. Would you kill him as Sheriff?

A. No.

BY SHERIFF HARDIN

Q. Why won't you kill me?

A. Because you are a working man like me.

Q. Would you kill these men?

A. No.

Q. Do you believe in Government?

A. I believe in Government that--government that
I like like him--everybody know me.

Q. Who rich men?

A. Who rich men.

Q. Who money?

A. Who.

Q. You don't like Socialism?

A. No.

Q. Do you like Communism?

A. No, my mind is the same.

Q. Do you believe in God?

A. No.

Q. Jesus Christ?

A. No.

Q. What do you believe in?

A. The land, the sky, the moon--what I see.

Q. Who make the world?

A. Nobody knows.

Q. Joe, when you shoot tonight you try to kill the
President then what did you do?

A. Nothing. I was in chair. I shot and several
men pushed me in back--touched me when I was going

Q. Who shoot.

Q. When the Policeman and I were on top of you?

A. Yes.

Q. Would you shoot the Policeman or not?

A. No.

Q. Would you shoot to get away?

A. No. Before I shoot you I no shoot him.

Q. Joe, where did you get your money from?

A. From the Post Office here.

Q. Do you work?

A. Yes.

Q. What kind of work?

A. Brick layer.

Q. See, are you a Union man?

A. Yes.

Q. What is the number of your Union?

A. Number two.

Q. Joe, how long have you been a Union man?

A. Since I come to this country.

Q. See, you like the Union?

A. No. What is the difference.

Q. Why did you go into the Union?

A. Because if I don't go into Union I don't get no job.

Q. Do you belong to any associations?

A. No, I told you the truth. However I do I tell you.

Q. When did you lay bricks the last time?

A. Two years now and I did.

Q. Why don't you work for two years?

A. Because I can't find no job.

Q. You can't find no job?

A. No.

Q. How much money you make--you have?

A. Two thousand and a half.

Q. Do you have any bank, Joe?

A. I have a little banking--the Trust Company.

Q. What is the name of the bank?

A. The United--Union State . . .

Q. The Union State Trust Company?

A. Yes. I had there before.

Q. Joe, if I tell you you killed the President tonight, what you say to me?

A. I try to kill him.

Q. Are you glad you kill the President tonight?

A. Yes. I try to.

Q. If you shoot somebody else you glad or sorry?

A. Somebody else, I am sorry.

Q. Do you think all the time about killing a President?

A. To change the Government.

Q. Why didn't you kill Hoover?

A. The same thing. The same bunch.

Q. Did you want to kill Hoover?

A. Yes, the same thing. Hoover and Roosevelt--everybody the same.

Q. Did you try to kill Hoover?

A. No, because I wasn't around to have a chance.

Q. Too many felicities?

A. No, I never did try because I had to wait.

Q. When you make up your mind to kill President--
today or last night?

A. When I read the paper yesterday.

Q. Yesterday when you read the paper?

A. Yes. I read the paper before yesterday.

Q. When you seen the paper did you have the pistol or
did you go buy the pistol?

A. I don't remember.

Q. If you don't remember?

A. No.

Q. Would you have the pistol when you read the paper?

A. No.

Q. Where was it? Where was the pistol?

A. In the store. Or home. I don't know. I don't
know whether I buy it the day before or after.

Q. Yes, why did you buy the pistol?

A. To kill the President.

Q. Joe, when you bought the pistol did you look in
the paper to see President was coming and then you buy
pistol?

A. I think that was about--before or after I don't
remember.

Q. In the store where you bought the pistol--was he a
Jew?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you tell him why you bought the pistol?

A. No.

Q. Did he ask you why you bought it?

A. No, he got the money. That's all he wanted.

Q. How much did you pay for it?

A. Eight dollars, he said and I gave it to him.

Q. Yes, when you shot the President tonight, supposing the people get you and killed you--what then?

A. Very well. If they going to kill you what's the use of diving?

Q. Do you hate all rich people?

A. What?

Q. You don't like no rich people?

A. No.

Q. Would you kill the President of a Rail Road?

A. No, what's the use?

Q. You got to kill the Government men?

A. Yes.

Q. Would you kill Hoover tonight if you could?

A. Sure, the same thing.

Q. Yes, if you kill a man you don't care if you die near where you got?

A. No.

Q. You have no soul?

A. No.

Q. No Heaven or Hell?

A. No. I go in the ground.

Q. Was you scared tonight?

A. No, no scared.

Q. What was you going to do--walk away?

A. No, I wasn't going to walk away.

Q. If you killed the President tonight, how you feel in your mind? Happy?

A. Yes. Because I was trying to kill him. I would be happy.

Q. This man--if he was a working man how you feel?

A. I don't want to kill working man working for bread.

Q. You ever been loco--asylum--crazy?

A. No.

Q. In Calabria--your padre, your madre not crazy?

A. No.

Q. Your sisters or brothers?

A. No.

Q. Nobody crazy?

A. No.

Q. Ever see crazy people?

A. No.

Q. Never saw them?

A. No.

Q. Were you ever arrested? In jail?

A. No, never been in jail.

Q. Do you ever read books?

A. No, nothing. I don't believe in nothing.

I don't believe in reading books because I don't

think--I don't like it. I don't believe in no

partidos. I got everything in my mind.

Q. Where did you get the idea you want to kill rich men and kings from?

A. Because rich people make me suffer and made this to me. My father he sent me to school and then made me work.

Q. Joe, the rich man makes you suffer? Since you were how old?

A. Six years old.

Q. Six years old?

A. Yes, since they sent me to work in a big job.

Q. What makes your belly burn?

A. Because when I did this work it hurt me there. It all spoil my machinery. My stomach--all my insides. Everything inside me good.

Q. All because you worked when you were too young?

A. Doctor say so. My father bring me to doctor. Doctor told my father it spoil me.

Q. The doctor told your father it would spoil you? That's you?

A. Yes.

Q. What did your father say?

A. He said nothing because he say he have to send me to work.

Q. Your father sent you to work?

A. Yes.

Q. Joe, do you like your father or do you hate him? You love your father?

A. I don't know much.

Q. He make you work?

A. He didn't have no brains--no--no . . .

Q. No education--no school?

A. No education, no.

Q. Your belly gets bad?

A. All the time.

Q. How many years?

A. Since I am six years old.

Q. Your belly bad?

A. Yes, all the time.

Q. How long the mind tell you to kill kings or presidents?

A. About sixteen or eighteen. Whenever I get big.

Q. You have any friends in Italy that get together and talk about it?

A. No, all in my mind I make it.

Q. You don't talk to nobody?

A. No. All in my mind. This is how they make that mind work.

Q. When you get the ideas you don't tell them-- you don't like lies, do you?

A. No.

Q. You don't talk like that at all?

A. No.

Q. If I tell you, Joe, . . .

A. In Italy, before Mussolini there has been socialism and I never been in there.

Q. You don't like socialism?

A. No.

Q. Do you like Fascism?

A. No.

Q. Do you like Mussolini?

A. No. I don't like Mussolini.

Q. Would you kill a rich man's child?

A. A rich man?

Q. A rich man's baby?

A. No. I'd kill them.

Q. You just like to kill Presidents?

A. Yes. I just then.

Q. Would you kill a Governor?

A. No.

Q. What Kings?

A. Yes.

Q. What Presidents?

A. Yes.

Q. Emperors?

A. No, I just Kings or President--King or President all the same.

Q. Well, how you feel now I tell you you shot the President?

A. Well, I feel good.

Q. I tell you the President is dead--what you say?

A. What else I say--I got to say nothing.

Q. I tried to kill him.

Q. You are happy?

A. I am happy if he died or if he lived. I tried. If he is not dead that is not my fault.

Q. Supposing all the people down there in the Park should kill you?

A. Kill me? I'm half killed now. No use living now.

Q. What's the use of living?

A. Yes, did you ever have a fight in your life when you was a boy?

A. No.

Q. Did you ever get hurt with a knife?

A. No. Never had a fight.

Q. Did you ever shoot a pistol before?

A. No, no shoot people.

Q. You never shot a pistol before?

A. Yes.

Q. Where?

A. Italy on Christmas.

Q. What did you shoot at--birds or what?

A. No, on Holidays--New Years and Holidays.

Q. For pleasure?

A. Yes, on Holidays.

Q. Now, have you got papers making you a citizen?

A. Yes.

Q. What place you got them?

A. Patterson, New Jersey.

Q. How many years ago?

A. I think it was about '28 or '29. (1928 or 1929)

Q. Did you go before a judge--a big judge?

A. Yes, before the Court.

Q. Did he ask you if you liked the United States?

A. Yes.

Q. What did you say?

A. I said Yes, I like the United States.

Q. Did he ask you about the President?

A. No.

Q. Yes, you had twentyfive hundred dollars--two thousand and a half?

A. Yes.

Q. When did you earn it?

A. I was a mason-brick layer. I make houses. Contractor for myself. Make little house.

Q. Did you hire men to work for you?

A. I used to.

Q. Italians?

A. No, Americans. All Americans.

Q. Italian men?

A. Yes.

Q. How much a day you pay them?

A. It depends. I don't remember.

Q. Union wages?

A. Well, union wages you got to pay them. Sure.

Q. How much were they?

A. Fourteen dollars a day.

Q. Fourteen dollars a day? What town?

A. Patterson, and other towns.

Q. What other town?

A. Ridgewood and all places there.

Q. What was meeting you was in with other Italians?

A. No Italians.

Q. What meeting you go to where they make speech--big speech?

A. Tonight?

A. No, in Patterson.

A. No. Local Union.

Q. Do you like the President of the Local Union?

A. Well, he is a man.

Q. You no kill him?

A. No, he is a working man like me.

Q. Joe, when you see President you get mad?

A. No.

Q. You just kill them?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you ever try to kill a President before?

A. Well, I never had a chance.

Q. What do you want me to do now with you?

A. Well, no matter.

Q. Joe, if your belly is all right--the doctor make you all right--you drink and eat and no pain--would you hate Presidents?

A. No, if I don't suffer in my body no body no more.

Q. Well, if I am going to tell you I will turn you loose tonight--if I turn you loose and your belly hurts you and you get chance you kill President tomorrow?

A. Well the time my belly hurts me.

Q. All the time his belly hurts him and he is going to kill him. If your belly get better?

A. I wouldn't bother then.

Q. Well, when you eat food and water.

A. I eat--anything I eat.

Q. Makes you suffer?

A. Yes, makes me pain.

Q. Joe, when do you--Joe how many times do you eat at restaurants?

A. About two times.

Q. Where you eat--where is restaurant?

Q. The fifteen cent place.

A. Murphy's.

Q. Yes. By the Post Office.

Q. Why the new Post Office?

A. Sometimes there and sometimes other place.

Q. What you eat?

A. Any kind they have.

Q. Papa?

A. Anything they have.

Q. Meat?

A. Yes.

Q. What that's bad?

A. Everything's bad.

Q. When your belly hurt that makes you want to kill
President?

A. Yes.

Q. Did your belly hurt you tonight in the Park?

A. Yes. It hurts all the time.

Q. Your belly hurt when you shot the President tonight?

A. Yes.

Q. Was your brain mad?

A. Certainly.

Q. You wasn't scared of all these people?

A. No. Why? I'm half dead now. That's the way of
living. I'm half dead from capitalists.

Q. You know the President has got children?

A. Yes. He's a good man but he is President.

Q. You like the President's children to see their papa
dead? Their papa?

A. I don't want to, no. They wouldn't care for me--

Capitalists wouldn't care for me.

Q. Would you kill the President's children?

A. No.

Q. You wouldn't kill their children?

A. No.

Q. Do you know Henry Ford?

A. Yes.

Q. A rich man?

A. Yes.

Q. Would you kill him?

A. No.

Q. Would you kill a banker? A rich banker?

A. No, no, no.

Q. Now, if the President was here tonight what would you do?

A. Nothing.

Q. Why do you come here?

A. I come here for I have to. I was figuring to go to Washington.

Q. Why?

A. I was figuring to go to Washington to kill President.

Q. To kill him there?

A. Yes.

Q. Why didn't you?

A. Because I couldn't go there. Too much in the world. I wanted to stay a couple of months here.

Q. Then you read the papers?

A. Yes. Then I thought I would take a chance here.

Q. In the end you think that--that you will kill him?

A. Yes.

Q. Lying in the bed?

A. Yes.

Q. When you go there with the gun and wait there?

A. Yes.

Q. You know he is not President?

A. Yes, he is.

A. No.

A. Who is elect. That is President.

Q. No. Well, if you go to Washington--listen, this man is President Hoover and that man is President Roosevelt--you kill all of them?

A. I try to all.

Q. You don't like Presidents?

A. No.

Q. The States Attorney--Grande Nombre here--he tells you what you say now if you tell it in Court the Jury may hang you--they may hang you--is that all you say?

A. I know. I will talk there the same thing.

Q. Will the same thing in Court?

A. Yes, all the same.

Q. You say that in the Court?

A. Yes.

Q. When the Jury say to me . . . "You say that?"

A. Yes, I say it.

Q. Then they say "Sheriff, you hang him".

A. Sure.

Q. That all right?

A. Sure, what's the use of living?

BY MR. CHARLES MCKEAD, COUNTY SOLICITOR:

Q. Where was first place you worked?

A. In Italy, in the ground. My father had a farm.

Q. What is the name of the town?

A. Barrouanne.

Q. How much do you go to school?

A. I never been.

Q. Who maestro?

A. I get started going to school and my father wasn't
able and I had five years. My father was over there. I
was six months in school. My father come and take me out
like this and say "You don't need no school". "You need
the work", he take me out of school. My father want to
finish his school the trouble--he send me to school and
I can't have this trouble. Government.

Q. You into government?

A. Yes.

Q. How often you come here. How do you go to school no more?

A. No, I can't go no. I tried but it was hard to learn.

Q. How are a brick layer?

A. Yes.

Q. When you make an arch--an arch like that out of brick--
how do you do it?

A. I mark it.

Q. How do you know?

A. Because I learn.

Q. How often you go to school?

A. No, just on the work.

Q. You measure iron here do the top and then you mark that?
Do you have wood. Do follow the wood.

A. Yes, are you a contractor?

A. Once in a while, a little contract.

Q. Do you take a pencil and draw your own house--pictures?

A. Yes, sure. I figure it out myself.

Q. You can make that out-your own house?

A. Yes. Everything in my trade.

Q. You figure it out-your own figure?

A. No, no much figuring. I learn just a little figuring.

Q. How you mad because you didn't have school?

A. Yes.

Q. If you had school then you wouldn't kill President?

A. No. It would be well. I wouldn't have this kind of sickness.

Q. How did you learn brick laying?

A. I learned it in Italy and after here.

Q. When were apprentice?

A. Not here. In Italy.

Q. Did you ever have a girl here?

A. No. Never had.

Q. You like girls?

A. No.

Q. You marry?

A. No.

Q. You don't want wife?

A. No, I like the wife but since all the time there is war all the time. I can't well.

Q. Now, if I tell you this morning--you will be good friends--

if I tell you "Don't kill the President tonight", what you tell me?

A. If you tell me that I'll--I can't tell you. I wouldn't say that for nobody.

Q. If you tell me that you will kill him?

A. No.

Q. If I tell you that tomorrow for good you try to kill more

Q. Presidents?

A. Sure.

Q. If they are out of office, you will kill Presidents?

A. Yes, Presidents.

Q. However he is out next month--he is no more President.

A. No, he is out.

Q. BY MR. MOAKHEAD:

Q. What boat did you come here on?

A. The Martha Washington.

Q. What year?

A. Philadelphia.

Q. What did you do after you landed--what was your first job?

A. Brick layer.

Q. Where?

A. Patterson.

Q. You have lived in Patterson ever since?

A. Except once in a while for jobs I was doing.

Q. BY MR. MOAKHEAD:

Q. When you was six years old your belly was bad?

A. Yes.

Q. What year did you come here?

A. The Martha Washington.

Q. What year?

A. Twenty-three coming here.

Q. You suffered all the time?

A. Yes.

Q. From the time you were six to twenty-three what were you doing for a living?

A. I was a brick layer.

Q. All the time?

A. Yes.

Q. Joe, did you ask a man to go to work here? Did you try to get brick laying here?

A. No.

Q. Why?

A. Because I was sick. I was wanting to get to go back to work up there. I was here two or three months. I can't stand the cold weather.

Q. Every day you hate the President?

A. Yes.

Q. Every day you want to kill the President?

A. No, not ever day. Not every day.

Q. Joe, what big Contractor in Patterson do you know?

A. Several.

Q. Who. Name one.

A. La Mara.

Q. Any other one?

A. Fox & Company.

Q. When did you work for Fox & Company?

A. Six years ago. About four months and then they make new fabric--big building and I work for John Fox and Company.

Q. Did you put your card in the Union here?

A. No. I no longer pay dues in Union.

Q. How long since you have paid your dues?

A. About one and a half year.

Q. You no pay dues for one and a half year?

A. No.

Q. Do you go to California?

A. Yes, last year.

Q. Did you know President Hoover was in California when you was there?

A. No, I didn't know it.

Q. If he was there when you was there you would kill him?

A. Yes, if I had a chance.

Q. Tonight when you shot, he was sitting there and I was sitting here. You didn't think you might miss him and shoot somebody else?

A. I wanted to shoot him.

Q. You didn't think?

A. No, I was shooting him.

Q. You didn't think about that?

A. No. I was on a chair and the chair moved. I was standing in front of chair and they moved me in back. You can't know who.

Q. Yes, one way--you say to one man that if you don't kill the President tonight your friends kill you tomorrow. You say that?

A. What?

Q. You say your friends kill you tomorrow? You think that?

A. No.

Q. You don't tell no man that?

A. No.

Q. Some more Italian friends that know you kill the President?

A. You mean crowd of people in Park?

A. No, your crowd.

A. No, I don't belong to them. No party.

Q. Yes, I am going away. You understand that when you talk

Q. Tell me and you tell me about yourself that maybe I will go into Court and the Big Judge, he ask me what Joe said and I tell him Joe said "I want to kill the President-- shoot the pistol. "Yes, I kill President--I tried. I want to kill him because I hate Government. If he didn't I am sorry, sorry I didn't kill him. So if I kill him I am glad". Then I say to you if you tell me that maybe I have to go in the Court and remember what you say. You say "I don't care".
A. No, I don't care. I am half dead. What is the use of living? The use of living. I'm half dead now because of the capitalists they make me this way.

Q. You don't believe in God?
A. No.

Q. But you tell the truth?

A. Yes. I don't believe in God because I see lots of things I see in my mind--everything wrong--somebody trying to kill and steal and everything wrong. I figure no God--no nothing. Only air and land. I feel to myself that. If there was a God here--why I suffer all the time, everything wrong.

Q. Is your father a Catholic?

A. Yes.

Q. Your mother?

A. Yes.

Q. Are you a Catholic?

A. No. I wasn't in a Church. We used to go some of the time. When I was young boy I go to Church with my father. I go for fun.

Q. You remember I told you if you tell me you kill

the President or you kill somebody that I tell the Court and maybe they tell me to hang you--you want to tell me anyhow?

A. Yes, I know that.

Q. If you go into Court you tell the same thing you tell here?

A. The same thing I told you.

Q. You tell them anyhow?

A. Yes, I tell them everything--I tell them everything I know--I tell anything.

Q. You don't like?

A. No, what's the use? I'm going to tell them.

Q. You don't like liars?

A. No, I tell you what I believe, I don't like no liars or no nothing.

Q. You don't like liars?

A. No.

Q. You wouldn't tell a story?

A. No, I tell the truth. That's all. I tell just the truth.

Q. Now, Joe, I'm going to leave you. Now, are you sorry you tried to kill the President?

A. No, no sorry. Because I suffer all the time from the stomach.

Q. So if you shot other people tonight, what do you say?

A. I am sorry I no want to hurt them.

Q. You still shoot some people?

A. I know 'em.

Q. Are you sorry?

A. I am sorry.

Q. Is the forty-five dollars you had in your pocket--
is that all you got?

A. SHERIFF HARRIS:

Q. How much you got in the Post Office?

A. Fifty Dollars.

Q. SHERIFF HARRIS:

Q. How long were you going to stay in Miami?

A. It won't be long.

Q. SHERIFF HARRIS:

Q. How much did you lose on the dog?

A. Two hundred dollars.

Q. SHERIFF HARRIS:

Q. When did you lose that?

A. This season.

Q. Do you go every night?

A. No.

Q. Do you go to the name place?

A. No. I go out two or three times. No more.

Q. There is no such place as this address.

Q. If you get everything over there, will you the place--
where you find it.

Q. SHERIFF HARRIS:

Q. If I put you in a car will you take me to the place?

A. Yes. I do go away. You do have to look me. No use,
I am safe. What's the use to go away? I do like to go
away.

A. Yes.

A. Yes.

A. Just think one minute.

A. Yes, you stay all night if you want to.

A. Do you remember whether you bought pistol...

A. Yes, I remember it.

A. After you read the paper or before?

A. No, because I was figuring to go to Washington--
straight to Washington to kill Hoover before Hoover go
out.

A. When was thinking of going to Washington to kill
Hoover?

A. Yes.

A. When? What day?

A. About two or three days ago. Three days ago.

A. I think I will kill him was why I buy it. I don't know the day.

A. When's tell you the day because I don't want to tell lie.

A. I don't remember the day. The man may know.

A. Two or three days ago?

A. I was figuring to go to Washington and after that I
was at the dock and the boy said "Paper" and "President
Roosevelt coming to Miami", and I was figuring on going
to Washington--planning a trip to Washington, and I think
"what is the difference", I don't belong to any bunch
or party. It is all in my mind.

A. When you bought the pistol to kill Hoover with and then
you go to dock and see where Roosevelt is coming?

A. Yes, The same thing.

A. When had the pistol at home, then?

A. Yes.

A. You bought the pistol and thought you go to Washington?

Q Yes.

Q Did you kill Hoover?

A Yes.

Q And then you read the paper and Roosevelt came to you?

A Yes.

Q Where? What's the date?

A San Francisco, how long you work in three years how much work you do?

A I don't know. I can't tell you.

Q Did you come here last winter?

A Yes, from California here.

Q Did you work in California?

A Yes, San Francisco.

Q Did you ever before you came to California?

A Yes.

Q How long did you work?

A I don't know. I can't remember because I don't know the time.

Q How long ago?

A About three years ago. I was in California. I was in San Francisco and went to California. The doctor said I might be able to get well. I don't know. I got some sickness.

Q Did you keep it in a bank in the past year?

A Yes, in a bank.

Q In what bank?

A The United States Trust Company in San Francisco. I have little bit in West Coast Bank. I don't know. I don't know it.

Q Did you keep it in a bank in the past year?

A Yes, in a bank.

Q In what bank?

A The United States Trust Company in San Francisco. I have little bit in West Coast Bank. I don't know. I don't know it.

Q Did you keep it in a bank in the past year?

A Yes, in a bank.

Q In what bank?

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SWORE STATEMENT OF

JOSEPH ZALCARA

MIAMI, DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA

February 16th, A. D. 1933

U. S. Bureau of Investigation

Department of Justice

735 Philadelphia Saving Fund Bldg.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

February 23, 1933.

Director,
United States Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D.C.

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

FEB 28 1933

Mr. Nathan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Tolson	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. E. A. Tamm	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Clegg	<input type="checkbox"/>

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FEB 27 1933 P.M.

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NATHAN
Duc. Div.

FILE

Dear Sir:

In accordance with telephonic instructions of Assistant Director Harold Nathan, I interviewed John M. DiSilvestro, attorney-at-law, with offices at 2404 Philadelphia Saving Fund Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

Mr. DiSilvestro is Supreme Venerable of an organization known as the Sons of Italy. He informed that he has received information indicating that Giuseppe Zangara was in Philadelphia about one year ago hanging around 8th & Christian Streets. This information was obtained by DiSilvestro from G. Cangemi, 811 South 8th Street. His informant alleged that Zangara was seen in Germantown last year and made speeches denouncing DiSilvestro and Judge Alessandroni. I might state that Judge Alessandroni is a Municipal Court Judge.

According to DiSilvestro two or three persons mentioned to him the name of Angelo Gaspari, who saw Zangara in Philadelphia and worked with him on the same job. Gaspari resides at 5848 Morton Street. He is a brick layer and was working for Antonio DiRocco, contractor, Philadelphia. At the time that Zangara was employed for DiRocco he was building a wall at Chew and High Streets, Philadelphia. Gaspari said Zangara came from New York with two other brick-layers and the three of them went to work in office clothes and well shined shoes. They used no over-alls but wore aprons. According to DiSilvestro they had no time for anyone and they were alleged to have stolen from a church in New York City certain silver and gold relics, which relics were left in a pawn shop when the owner of the pawn shop became suspicious. DiSilvestro classified the three as anarchists, who will steal anything to assist them in their work. Zangara and the two other men, whose names DiSilvestro does not know, were employed by DiRocco only four days, from February 26th to March 1st 1932. DiSilvestro is inclined to believe they may have committed some jobs while in Philadelphia.

The day before yesterday Mr. DiSilvestro sent for DiRocco, who read names from the time sheet records kept by him and at that time Gaspari was in DiSilvestro's office. DiRocco recognized Gaspari. It was noted by DiSilvestro that DiRocco did not have Zangara's name in his time book.

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Handwritten notes:
2/27/33
Dr

February 23, 1933.

Mr. DiSilvestro is of the opinion that DiRocco was afraid to give Zangara's name because DiRocco may be fearful of bodily injury. DiRocco claimed at that time to remember three men, who wore good sporting clothes, and he asked the men about their working in good clothes. He claims that one of the men was named Bruno. Bruno is described as being stout, height about 5 feet 4 inches, dark brown hair. Mr. DiSilvestro's informant, Gaspari, said that Zangara worked on this contracting job. Mr. DiSilvestro noted that DiRocco did not have the name of another person, viz: Antonio Margherita on his time sheet list, although Margherita was employed by DiRocco. DiSilvestro cannot understand why Margherita's name is not on DiRocco's list. He assumes that Margherita's and Zangara's name may have been on the same sheet, and DiRocco may have removed this sheet. He said that DiRocco and Gaspari do not remember M. DiCristoforo, whose name was in the time book; D. Della Gallo, D. Della Porta and Tony Rozano, although the names were included in the time book.

Mr. DiSilvestro also mentioned a young man, who recently heard a conversation in the railway station at Newark, N.J., while drinking a coca cola, which conversation was in Italian between two men, and during the course of which the name of the Supreme Venerable was mentioned, and when the men parted one of them said "I will see you in Florida." This young man told the story to Judge Alessandrini, whom DiSilvestro suggested I talk to. He mentioned the newspaper L'Adunata dei Refarattari, a weekly anarchist publication printed in Newark. He exhibited a copy of the February 13th issue and told me that since he has not seen previous copies of the publication no doubt it is a new paper. He claimed that there is a possibility that the publishers of this paper were behind some of the anarchist and communist movements.

Mr. DiSilvestro has a report from the Pennsylvania State Police, who give the name of a notorious anarchist at Jessup, Pa. The aforementioned publication contains two notes in Italian of anarchist meetings to be held at Jessup. He also mentioned the communist paper La Stamba Libera published in New York City. He discussed briefly the previous bombing of his home in 1927. He mentioned that the La Stamba Libera was very indecent in its references about DiSilvestro after the bombing of his home on January 27th last. DiSilvestro said that the paper did not comment after the recent attack on President-Elect Roosevelt's life and he assumed that the editors of the paper were afraid to comment because of President Elect Roosevelt's close relationship to the American people.

Director:

-3-

February 23, 1933.

DiSilvestro said that he had information in 1927 that Augusto Ballanca is the Agent for the Amalgamated Union, which is against the Sons of Italy. The Amalgamated Union is a communistic organization and was directing the work of special gangs, who put explosives here and there.

Mr. DiSilvestro discussed briefly radical and anarchist organizations, whom he claims are divided up into many groups, all of them being against the Government. He is of the opinion that Zangara may have had something to do with the bombing of his home. He mentioned the names of anarchists, who were interested in the publication L' Adunata dei Refarattari, as follows:

Armando,
Borghi
Caparole

These parties are working in Newark and surrounding places. He also mentioned the name of Carlo Tresca, who published in New York City L' Monretello, which paper was discontinued. Tresca left New York, going to California. DiSilvestro heard that Tresca was coming from California to New York City prior to the time that DiSilvestro's home was bombed and after the bombing Tresca did not make the trip. DiSilvestro thinks it would be interesting to find out why Tresca failed to make the trip. DiSilvestro said he is sailing for Italy Saturday to visit his children in Florence. He said that friends had told him, according to newspaper despatches, Zangara was not known in Italy, which would indicate that possibly Zangara is using a fictitious name. He believes that Zangara and the two brick-layers, who accompanied him to Philadelphia, had something to do with the Easton, Pa. bombing, and the bombing of Mr. DiSilvestro's home. He claims that the bomb used in the Easton, Pa. bombing, at which time Postal employees were killed, was made on 8th Street in Philadelphia, and Zangara, as mentioned heretofore, was seen on 8th Street last year. Mr. DiSilvestro believes without a question of doubt Zangara did not make the attempt on President Elect Roosevelt's life alone but had associates. He also mentioned that DiRocco, during the aforementioned conversation, said that Bruno was brought to him by one Luigi Balente. Mr. DiSilvestro was making notes of this conversation and when DiRocco noticed that DiSilvestro was taking notes and when DiSilvestro asked for Balente's address, DiRocco said that this information was not correct. He said that DiRocco is a good man but is fearful that his house may be bombed. He suggested that I see Reverend Father Neporte, who brought Gaspari to DiSilvestro. Father Neporte has a large acquaintance and might be of some assistance. He lives in Germantown.

Director:

-4-

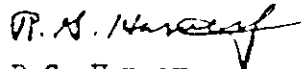
February 23, 1933.

It is possible that Antonio Mezzanotte may be involved in anarchist activities and DiSilvestro thought it might be well to investigate him. He also lives in Germantown.

DiSilvestro mentioned one Gebbia, formerly a member of the Sons of Italy, who has discontinued membership. He said that Gebbia is not a radical; that after the 1927 bombing of DiSilvestro's home Gebbia gave DiSilvestro a story of all explosions in Pennsylvania. He furnished some valuable information. He thought that Gebbia might have further information relative to the activities of Zangara and others and data pertaining to bombings. He suggested that Gebbia not be approached now. Gebbia furnished the name of Alfredo Moriconi, general organizer of Amalgamated Unions, who goes around New York City. He informed that one DeLuca transmits orders from Bellanca on bombings, and other matters and is involved with the other persons interested in bombings.

DiSilvestro said that he was going to Washington today but did not believe he would have time to stop in to see you.

Very truly yours,



R.G. Harvey,
Special Agent in Charge.

RGH:AG.

MAILS

62-27219-28 February 25, 1933.

**RECORDED
FEB 28 1933**

Special Agent in Charge,
United States Bureau of Investigation,
735 Philadelphia Saving Fund Building,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Dear Sir:

The Bureau is in receipt of your communication of February 23rd, setting forth the details of your conference with Mr. John M. DiSilvestro.

The Bureau is of the opinion that it would be well for you to interview Judge Alessandrini [redacted] as suggested by DiSilvestro, as possibly possessing information of value.

b7c

Please conduct these interviews promptly, reporting the result thereof to the Bureau.

Very truly yours,

Director.

see 61-105-406

FEB 25 1933
MAILS

COPIES DESTROYED
161 AUG 17 1964

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Mr. Nathan.....
Mr. Tolson.....✓
Mr. Edwards.....
Mr. Clegg.....✓

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

JJE:LBS

February 17, 1933.

9. W

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

In accordance with telephonic authorization from Mr. Tolson this afternoon, [redacted] photographer for the Washington Herald, was permitted to make a photograph of the technical employee searching his files in connection with the print received by the Bureau in the case of Joseph Zangara. [redacted] explained that this photograph was to be used with a series of pictures relating to Zangara's attempt to assassinate President-elect Roosevelt.

Respectfully,

John J. Edwards
John J. Edwards.

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

FEB 28 1933

62-2877-29	
FEB 27 1933 P.M.	
CLEGG	FILE

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93
W

VEH:GAJ

February 28, 1933.

62-28219-30

Mr. W. E. Moran,
Chief, Secret Service Division,
Treasury Department,
Washington, D. C.

RECORDED
MAR 2 - 1933

Dear Sir:

As of possible interest to you in connection with the activities of Giuseppe Zangara, who recently attempted to assassinate the President-elect at Miami, Florida, there is enclosed herewith copy of an anonymous letter addressed to the Department of Justice, Washington, D. C., and mailed at St. Paul, Minnesota, February 18, 1933.

Very truly yours,

Director.

Encl. 326774.

ms

[Handwritten signature]

FEB 28 1933

From

Assistant Attorney General Dodds

To

Mr. Nathan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Tolson	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Edwards	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Clegg	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>

Official Indicated Below by Check Mark

MEMORANDUM

*For your information.
Parrish*

- The Attorney General.....
- The Solicitor General.....
- The Assistant to the Atty. Gen., O'Brian.....
- Assistant Attorney General Richardson.....
- Assistant Attorney General Sisson.....
- Assistant Attorney General Youngquist.....
- Assistant Attorney General Rugg.....
- Assistant Attorney General St. Lewis.....
- Mr. Hoover, Dir. Bureau of Investigation.....
- Mr. Bates, Dir. Bureau of Prisons.....
- Division of Accounts.....
- The Chief Clerk.....
- The Appointment Clerk.....
- Division of Supplies.....
- Mail and Files.....
- Mr. Finch.....
- Mr. Ridgely.....
- Mr. Parrish.....
- Mr. Wixson.....
- Mr. Fisher.....
- Mr. Ramsey.....
- Mr. Wharton.....
- Mr. Harness.....
- Miss Brookley.....

RECORDED

MAR 2 - 1963

62-29219-30

MAR 1963

Handwritten initials and stamps

Handwritten initials: Land, Dodds, Wharton, Harness, Brookley

COPY

GAJ

Louis Gleckman St Paul Minn underworld character,
 racketeer, licker runner, etc. was in Florida at the
 time of the attack on President elect Roosevelt. If
 it was intended to kill Cermak for activities against
 Chicago underworld why not find out what he was doing
 in Florida

Handwritten notes on the left margin:
 ✓
 ✓
 ✓

RECORDED
 &
 INDEXED

MAR 2 - 1933

62-29219-30

MAR 2 1933

Handwritten signature and initials over the stamp:
 M. W. ...
 ...

Handwritten notes at the bottom right:
 M. W. ...
 ...
 4/28/33

VHE:EM

March 1, 1933.

62-28219-31

RECORDED
&
INDEXED
MAR 8 - 1933

Mr. W. H. Moran, Chief,
Secret Service Division,
Treasury Department,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

There is enclosed herewith copy of a letter, dated February 27, 1933, from Mr. R. B. Crossland, Editor of The Hornet, 1207 Realty Board Building, Miami, Florida, furnishing information which he has collected with reference to the attempt to assassinate the President-elect at Miami and indicating that Guiseppe Zangara was not alone in this attempt.

In acknowledging Mr. Crossland's letter, I have advised him of this reference and of the fact that your Division is in charge of this inquiry.

Very truly yours,

Director,

Encl. #326556

BUREAU FILES DIVISION
MAILED
MAR 1 1933
DEPT. OF JUSTICE

ms

th

YEH:EM

62-28219-31

March 1, 1933.

RECORDED

MAR 8 - 1933

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. PARRISH,
ACTING HEAD OF THE CRIMINAL DIVISION.

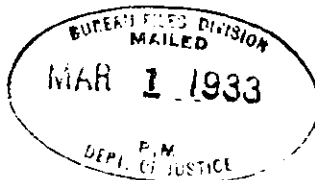
For your information, there is enclosed copy of a letter, dated February 27th, which has been received in the Bureau from Mr. E. B. Crossland, Editor of The Hornet, a weekly paper in Miami, Florida, the letter referring to information which Mr. Crossland has collected concerning the attempt to assassinate the President-elect at Miami. It will be noted that Mr. Crossland is of the opinion that Guiseppe Zangara was not alone in his attempt and that apparently he was accompanied by another individual of similar appearance.

I have forwarded copy of this letter to Mr. W. H. Moran, Chief, Secret Service Division, Treasury Department, and the Bureau will take no other action in connection therewith.

Very truly yours,

Director.

Encl. #326557



VER:EM

March 1, 1933.

62-28219-31

RECORDED
MAR 3 - 1933

Mr. R. B. Crossland,
1207 Realty Board Building,
Miami, Florida.

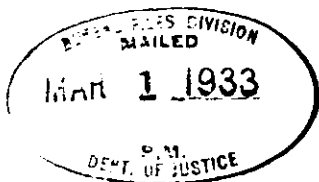
Dear Sir:

I desire to acknowledge receipt of your communication of February 27, 1933, containing information which you have collected concerning the attempt to assassinate the President-elect at Miami. I am quite sure that your information will prove of interest to the Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department, which service is conducting the investigation of this matter. I have taken the liberty of forwarding a copy of your letter immediately to Mr. W. H. Moran, Chief of the Secret Service Division for his information and appropriate attention.

I desire to thank you for your interest in forwarding this information.

Very truly yours,

Director.



MIAMI FLA,
FEBRUARY 2,
1933.

(FOR REFERENCE TO S.S.)

CHIEF OF
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON D.C.

DEAR SIR;

PLEASE DO NOT CLASSIFY ME AS AN ALARMIST OR A CRANK
LETTER WRITER AND PLEASE ACCEPT THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION
FOR WHAT IT IS WORTH.

I HAVE JUST FINISHED PREPARING THE STORY OF THE ATTEM-
PTED ASSASSINATION OF MR. ROOSEVELT FOR TRUE DETECTIVE
MYSTERIES MAGAZINE AND DURING THE COURSE OF PREPARATION OF
THE STORY, HAVE INTERVIEWED MRS. M. F. CROSS AND MRS. WILLIS D.
McCORARY SEVERAL TIMES. MRS. CROSS IS THE WOMAN CREDITED WITH
DIVERTING ZANGARA'S AIM AND MRS. McCORARY WITNESSED THE ATTEMPT.

THE SECRET SERVICE IS DOUBTLESS FAMILIAR WITH THE
DESCRIPTION GIVEN BY THESE TWO WOMEN, OF THE SHOOTING AND
EVENTS LEADING UP TO IT. AFTER HEARING THEIR STORIES AND
COUPLING UP SUBSEQUENT HAPPENINGS I THINK I CAN MAKE MY POINT
CLEAR BY A DETAILED ACCOUNT.

MRS. CROSS EMPHATICALLY AVERS THAT ZANGARA WAS ACCOMPANIED
BY ANOTHER MAN ALMOST IDENTICAL IN SIZE AND BEARING OTHER
SIMILAR FEATURES TO ZANGARA. SHE SAYS HIS HAIR WAS A SHADE
LIGHTER AND THAT SHE THINKS HE WAS AN ITALIAN. SHE SAYS THE TWO
MEN ARRIVED AT THE PARK NEARLY TWO HOURS BEFORE MR. ROOSEVELT
AND ATTEMPTED TO PUSH AHEAD THE SPACE WHERE THE CAR WAS
SCHEDULED TO STOP. BOTH MRS. CROSS AND MRS. McCORARY SAY THE TWO
MEN WHISPERED ALMOST CONTINUALLY DURING THE TWO HOURS AND THAT
THE SECOND MAN CARRIED A CHEAP CAMERA OR KODAK. MRS. McCORARY'S
HUSBAND IS ONE OF THE FEW PHOTOGRAPHERS LISTED IN WHO'S WHO, AND
SHE SAYS SHE NATURALLY SURVEYED THE CAMERA CAREFULLY. DURING THE
ATTEMPTS OF THE TWO MEN TO PUSH AHEAD OF THE WOMEN, THE WOMEN
BECAME RESENTFUL, CONSEQUENTLY PAYING MORE ATTENTION TO THE TWO
MEN THAT THEY WOULD HAVE UNDER ORDINARY CONDITIONS. WHEN ZANGARA
STARTED SHOOTING, MRS. McCORARY SAYS SHE INSTANTLY THOUGHT OF THE
OTHER MAN WHO HAD BEEN THERE JUST A MOMENT BEFORE AND TURNED TO
SEE WHETHER HE, TOO WOULD START SHOOTING. SHE SAYS HE WAS GONE.
THESE TWO WOMEN SEEM POSITIVE THAT ZANGARA WAS ACCOMPANIED BY
ANOTHER MAN. ALL OF THIS IS DOUBTLESS KNOWN BY THE SECRET
SERVICE BUT--

I WAS IN THE PARK WHEN THE SHOOTING OCCURRED, BUT NOT NEAR
ENOUGH TO KNOW EXACTLY WHAT HAD HAPPENED. BEFORE I COULD GET
TO THE FRONT IT WAS ALL OVER. AS I OWN AND PUBLISH A WEEKLY
NEWSPAPER I WAS INTERESTED IN PROCURING ALL POSSIBLE DETAILS
AND STARTED WORKING ON THE STORY AT ONCE. I WENT IMMEDIATELY TO
THE COUNTY JAIL UPON LEARNING THAT THE MAN WHO DID THE SHOOTING
HAD BEEN TAKEN THERE. I DID NOT KNOW AT THAT TIME THAT HE WAS AN
ITALIAN.

*ack. Moran
at Mr. Kirsch*
3-1-33
RECORDED
&
INDEXED
VWH

COPIES DESTROYED
161 AUG 17 1964

MAR 8 - 1933

62-28219-31	
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
MAR 2 1933 P.M.	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
Div. One	FILE

WHEN I ARRIVED AT THE JAIL IN THE COURTHOUSE I MET MY BUSINESS MANAGER AND ONE OF MY REPORTERS IN THE LOBBY. THEY HAD BEEN UNSUCCESSFUL IN THEIR ATTEMPT TO PROCURE AN INTERVIEW WITH THE GUNMAN. NONE OF US KNEW THAT HE WAS AN ITALIAN AND WE STOOD THERE TALKING THINGS OVER TRYING TO FIGURE A WAY TO PROCURE THE INTERVIEW.

WHILE WE STOOD THERE TALKING I NOTICED A MAN HOVERING AROUND AND NOW AS I RECALL EVENTS HE WAS EXTREMELY NERVOUS. HE TALKED FOR TWO OR THREE MINUTES AND HE KEPT EDGING CLOSER. I ATTACHED NO SIGNIFICANCE TO THE ACT NOR DID I THINK ANYTHING UNUSUAL WHEN HE FINALLY APPROACHED US AND SAID,

"IS ROOSEVELT GOING TO GET ON THE TRAIN HERE?"

THE TRAIN WAS IMMEDIATELY ACROSS THE STREET AND SEVERAL HUNDRED PERSONS WERE ON THE COURTHOUSE STEPS WAITING FOR A GLIMPSE OF MR. ROOSEVELT AS HE BOARDED IT.

I ANSWERED THE MAN,

"I DO NOT KNOW. I UNDERSTAND HE IS AT THE HOSPITAL NOW".

"WHAT HOSPITAL" HE ASKED JERKILY.

"THE JACKSON MEMORIAL I UNDERSTAND", I ANSWERED HIM IMPATIENTLY BECAUSE I WANTED TO TRY TO FIGURE OUT SOME WAY TO GET MY INTERVIEW.

"WHERE'S THAT", HE PERSISTED.

"OVER NORTHWEST", I ANSWERED HAVING MY HAND IN A GENERAL DIRECTION OF THE HOSPITAL.

HE DIDN'T EVEN THANK ME FOR THE INFORMATION AND I FORGOT THE INCIDENT FOR THE TIME BEING.

WHEN I INTERVIEWED MRS. COSS AND MRS. MCCRARY AND HEARD THEIR STORY THE FOLLOWING DAY, THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE THING STRUCK ME AS BEING MORE THAN A COINCIDENCE. THE MAN FITTED THEIR DESCRIPTIONS TO THE LETTER. HE WAS ALMOST THE SAME SIZE AS ZANGARA. HE WORE A BLUE COAT AND WHITE STRIPED TROUSERS. HE ALSO WORE A PAIR OF WHITE AND TAN SPORT SHOES AND HIS HANDS WERE EXCEPTIONALLY LARGE FOR A MAN OF HIS SIZE. HE NEEDED A HAIR-CUT BECAUSE I REMEMBER NOTICING THE BACK OF HIS HEAD AS HE HURRIED AWAY AFTER I HAD POINTED TOWARD THE HOSPITAL.

HE MAY HAVE BEEN, MERELY, A CURIOUS SPECTATOR AND ENTIRELY INNOCENT OF ANY CONNECTION WITH THE AFFAIR, BUT THE COINCIDENCE HAS WORRIED ME.

IF HE WAS CONNECTED WITH ZANGARA, HE MAY MAKE A FURTHER ATTEMPT TO CARRY OUT THE THING WHICH FAILED HERE. SHOULD HE HAVE COME TO WASHINGTON HE WILL NATURALLY HAVE TO CHANGE HIS CLOTHING ON ACCOUNT OF THE CLIMATE AND I AM SUREY I DID NOT OBTAIN A BETTER DESCRIPTION OF HIM. HE WOULD BE EASY TO SPOT IN A CROWD ON ACCOUNT OF HIS SIZE, COMPLEXION, HANDS AND NEED OF A HAIR-CUT. IF IT IS THE SAME MAN AND HE DOES ATTEMPT TO CARRY OUT THE PLOT IT IS POSSIBLE HE MAY STILL CARRY THE CAMERA OR KODAK,--WHICH COULD CONCEAL A GUN--

I AM VERY RELUCTANT TO MAIL THIS LETTER FOR FEAR OF BEING LISTED AS A CRANK OR AN ALARMIST OR THAT I MAY BE LOOKED UPON AS ATTEMPTING TO TELL THE SECRET SERVICE THEIR BUSINESS---BUT I AM JUST LIKE A LOT OF OTHERS, I AM ZEALOUS ABOUT THE SAFETY OF MR. ROOSEVELT AND AM CONVINCED THAT ZANGARA WAS NOT ACTING ALONE.

TRUSTING YOU WILL ACCEPT THIS IN THE SPIRIT IN WHICH IT IS WRITTEN, I AM,

SINCERELY YOURS.

R. B. Crossland
R. B. CROSSLAND
EDITOR THE HORNET
1207 REALTY BOARD BLD.

HOME ADDRESS:

[REDACTED]

b7c

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Mr. Nathan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Tolson	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Edwards	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Clegg	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>

U. S. Bureau of Investigation

Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

March 2, 1933.

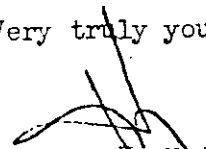
HN:DSS

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR.

Mr. Hardiman, Acting Chief of the Visa Division, Department of State, called on the telephone and stated that the Department of State had wired abroad for the purpose of ascertaining the record there of Guiseppe OZangara. He stated a reply had been received dated February 27 from the Consul General at Naples, reading as follows:

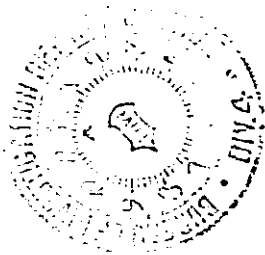
"Visa issued Messino August 14, 1923 gave Vincenzo Cafaro, 367 Bay Ridge Avenue, Brooklyn, as American reference. Submitted clean penal record. Italian authorities now investigating fully. Will submit further report."

Very truly yours,



H. Nathan.

RECEIVED



MAR 6 1933 AM

RECORDED

MAR 8 - 1933

62-28219-32	
MAR 6 1933 P.M.	
NATHAN	
Mr. One	Mr. Four

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Mr. Nathan	✓
Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Edwards	
Mr. Clegg	

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

CAA:EMF

March 2, 1933

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/29/92 BY 8123 MCH/AC
(347,661)

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Major Pascal of the Military Intelligence called, stating he had been instructed to leave the attached secret communication.

In view of the confidential nature of this, and the fact that the source is unknown to the Bureau, it would seem that there is nothing which the Bureau may do with this, except file it.

Respectfully,

[Handwritten Signature]
C. A. Appel.

*Send
EMF
to
92
P*

*Has the Secret Service been
advised of this?*

RECORDED
&
INDEXED
J. E. N

62-28219-33	
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
MAR 7 1933 P.M.	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
NATHAN	FILE

MAR 9 1933
*Major Pascal of M. I. who brought this
states it was also furnished Secret Service
7/9/33*

SECRET

March 2, 1933.

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

(347,661)
DECLASSIFIED BY 8123MCH/JAC
ON 4/29/92
per ARMY ltr. dtd. 6/30/83
(HQ 190-36529-21) #211,796

Dear Sir:

Following is quoted from a letter from a source hitherto fairly reliable and is furnished for your information:

"I am in a position to obtain information which I believe to be of vital importance to the United States Government, providing I afford Federal protection to my informant and myself in this connection. Such service would include seditious and military operations in Oriental Nations.

"I have known this connection personally and have utilized information as furnished for several years, and have found it to be thoroughly dependable, reliable, based on definite knowledge and uncolored; also, contemplated manouvers which were often predicted and later eventuated, furnished valuable food for thought. This contact served with the British War Office during the World War, organized the British Intelligence Service in Siberia, China, and Japan, etc. Although, he has been in the United States for about ten years, having received his final American citizenship papers in 1928, he has retained his connections with former associates in the Orient.

"I, of course, am deputized locally, but that is too limited for the scope of the investigations that are possible if you are interested.

"For example: We are informed that Chekists of the type who assassinated Doumer of France were to be in San Francisco during the stay of President Hoover when he returned to Palo Alto to vote last Fall. I personally went North, and remained in seclusion, and kept in touch with my informants on one hand, and on the other with Colo Hilton and Maj. Jones of the Presidio, who carried out precautionary measures. If Hoover had been re-elected, we would have had a real problem. In absolute secrecy we were informed that Zangara (who recently attempted to assassinate President Elect Roosevelt) was related to that activity, which involved a number of others, and which is highly organized.

"Situations of the foregoing character are indeed delicate and dangerous to handle and while my informant and I wish to do everything we can to serve our Government, we both feel that if you desired us to proceed that we should be of record in your

1-10-33
Hester

SECRET

62-28219-33

~~SECRET~~

secret file, credentials issued to us and protection assured, should complications arise and our movements be questioned. We, of course, would expect to govern ourselves with propriety, befitting such a responsibility.

"Since the Administration "laid off" the Lindbergh kidnapping, it is more incumbent than ever for those not in authority to exercise greater caution. The gang seemed determined to "get" the President Elect and perhaps some member of his family, and other notables.

"I am confident that we can be of genuine service to our Country but protection is necessary for myself and the source of my information that other lines of national defense work may not be jeopardized.

"Further, as the seditionists appear so well informed as to the movements of certain other Departments, will you kindly refrain from disclosing this to anyone else?

"Assuring you that your opinion and counsel are greatly desired, as urgent developments are arising,"

~~SECRET~~

CAA:EM
62-28219-34

March 15, 1933.

RECORDED

MAR 17 1933
Mr. W. H. Moran, Chief,
Secret Service Division,
Treasury Department,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

b7c
For your information and appropriate attention, there is transmitted herewith copy of a letter referred to the Bureau by the United States Marshal at Washington, D. C., addressed to him under date of March 6, 1933, by [redacted] Kansas, referring to an individual who sympathizes with Zangara and who states that others should be killed.

[redacted] has been advised of this reference.

Very truly yours,

Director.

Encl. #326610

BUREAU FILES DIVISION
MAILED

MAR 15 1933

MAILED

CAA:EM
62-25219-34

March 15, 1933.

RECORDED

MAP

[REDACTED]
Kansas.

Dear Sir:

By reference from the United States Marshal at Washington, D.C., the Bureau has received your letter of March 6th, referring to an individual in your city who sympathizes with Zangara and believes that others should be killed.

Your letter has been referred to W. H. Moran, Chief, Secret Service Division, Treasury Department, Washington, D.C., for appropriate attention, as it is this organization that has charge of the protection of the President.

Very truly yours,

Director.

BUREAU FILED
MAILED
MAR 15 1933
P. M.
DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Handwritten signature

59C



Taus

March 6 " 1933

62-28219-34

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

MAR 9 1933 A.M.

U.S. Marshal
Washington

RECORDED

&
INDEXED

Div. Four
MAR 11 1933
MAR 15 1933

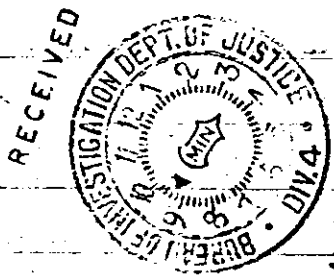
We have a citizen
who on eve of March 4th made
this statement. While talking about
the Presidential Inauguration and
this financial Banking business
said, Do you know what I think?
They should not have locked
Zangara up but give him back his
gun and let him finish the
job. then sent him up into
Kansas and let him
get a few famed Governors
in my official business
I have never had to handle
a case of this kind

62-28219-34 over

Therefore I'm reporting
to you. This kind of talk
should not exist. I live for
my country and I would
die for it. Please ^{give} me a reply
Yours Resp

b7c [REDACTED]

Kansas



MAR 11 1933 AM

POST OFFICE BOX 1405
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

March 1, 1933.

Special Agent in Charge,
United States Bureau of Investigation
Post Office Box 32,
Jacksonville, Florida.

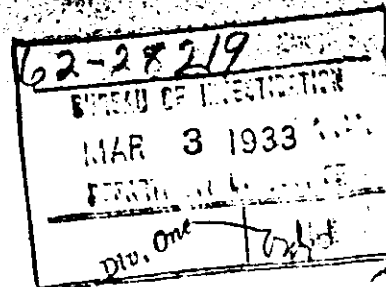
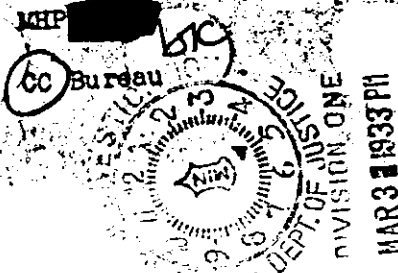
Dear Sir:

Mr. Green, the United States Attorney at Chicago, informs me that he has received information to the effect that a check signed by an alleged hoodlum or gangster of Chicago, on a closed bank in Chicago, the name of which is unknown, was found on the person of GIUSEPPE LANGARHA, who attempted to assassinate President elect Roosevelt.

Mr. Green requested that I determine if you had any information in this regard, and as a matter of cooperation with him, it will be appreciated if you will advise me about this matter.

Very truly yours,

M. H. PURVIS,
Special Agent in Charge.



FOR ATTENTION OR ACTION AS INDICATED

Date

Handwritten initials

DIRECTOR _____
 MR. TOLSON _____
 MR. APPEL _____
 MR. BAUGHMAN _____
 MR. EGAN _____
 MR. HUGHES _____
 INSPECTOR CLEGG _____
 MISS GANDY ✓ _____
 MRS. SKILLMAN _____

BUREAU FILE ROOM _____
 DIVISION SEVEN _____
 IDENTIFICATION DIVISION _____
 PERSONNEL FILE ROOM _____
 DIVISION TEN _____
 STENOGRAPHIC POOL _____
 CORRECT _____
 RE-WRITE _____
 RE-DATE _____

RECEIVED
 INVESTIGATION - DEPT. OF JUSTICE
 MAR 12 1933
 DIRECTOR

PLEASE SEE ME

HAROLD NATHAN
ROOM 318

P
Y

b7c

Kans
March 6 1933

U. S. Marshal
Washington
D. C.

Dear Sir:

We have a citizen out here who on eve of March 4th made this statement, while talking about the Presidential Inauguration and this financial banking buisness. Said, Do you know what I think? They should not have locked Zangara up but give him back his gun and let him finish the job, then send him up into Kansas and let him get a few damed Govenors. In my official buisness I have never had to handle a case of this kind therefore I am reporting to you. This kind of talk should not exist. I live for my country and I would die for it. Please give me a reply

Yours Resp

/s/

[REDACTED] b7c
Kansas.

COPIES DESTROYED
161 AUG 27 1964

U. S. Bureau of Investigation

Department of Justice

735 Philadelphia Saving Fund Bldg.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

March 3, 1933.

Director,
United States Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter dated February 25, 1933, referring to my conference with Mr. John M. DiSilvestro, and suggesting that I interview Judge Alessandrone and Father Nepote (not Neporte as previously reported).

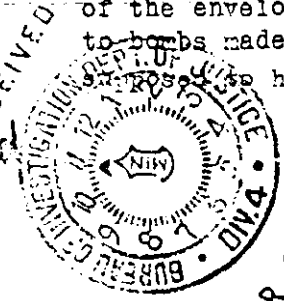
I interviewed Judge Eugene Alessandrone of the Common Pleas Court, City Hall, Philadelphia, Pa., under date of March 1, 1933. Judge Alessandrone informed that on Sunday morning, a week after the bombing of DiSilvestro's home (February 5, 1933) a young Italian American, while drinking a soda or coca cola on the second floor of the railroad station at Newark, N.J., heard a conversation in Italian by two Americans, one a short, stocky man, about 45 years of age, dark complexioned, clean shaven, and the other a younger man, about 30 years of age, 5 ft. 8 1/2 in. tall, with light hair, and clean shaven. The stocky fellow said to the other individual "Well, how about your brother-in-law." The other answered "He's all right. I got the thousand dollars. I am going to deliver it to my brother-in-law in Miami, and then we will all meet later in California." The name of the Grand Venerable and Judge Alessandrone were mentioned in the conversation heard by Alessandrone's informant.

Judge Alessandrone said that Acting Superintendent of Police LeStrange has a summary of the conversation furnished by the informant, whose name is [redacted]. He said that I could obtain this information from Superintendent LeStrange should it be necessary. He also turned over to me a photographic copy of a letter directed to Alessandrone, together with photographic copy of the envelope, which anonymous letter gives information relative to bombs made at 811 So. 11th Street, Philadelphia, which were to have been used in the bombing of the Easton Post Office.

Handwritten notes in left margin:
DiSilvestro
Alessandrone
LeStrange
Nepote

Handwritten: b7C

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Handwritten: MAR 6 1933 AM
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161
NOV 17 1964

Handwritten: RECEIVED
RECEIVED

Handwritten: MAR 14 1933

62-24219-35	
MAR 6 1933 A.M.	
NATHAN	Dir. Food

Director:

-2-

March 3, 1933

The letter also states that the bomb, which killed Mrs. DiSilvestro, was made in Brooklyn by the same man who mailed the Easton bomb.

I am transmitting this letter for your information and since Judge Alessandrone desires that same be returned to him I would suggest that photographic copies thereof be made, and the enclosure returned for transmittal to Judge Alessandrone.

Will you kindly inform me if you desire that I interview Acting Superintendent of Police LeStrange to obtain the benefit of any information he may have concerning this case?

I interviewed Reverend Father Dominic Nepote, 5854 Morton Street, Germantown, Philadelphia, under date of March 2, 1933. Father Nepote said that he has been informed by Angelo Gaspari and two other reliable Italians that the information concerning Zangara working in Philadelphia for Antonio DiRocco on a contracting job was not correct. Father Nepote said that there was a man working for DiRocco, who somewhat resembled Zangara, but he is positive that it was not Zangara.

During the interview Nepote telephoned some other Italians in an effort to obtain information concerning Zangara and one of his informants was at the location of the wall being built at Chew and High Sts., Philadelphia, by Contractor DiRocco every day during the time that Zangara was supposed to have been employed on the job and this informant claimed that he was positive that Zangara was not employed by DiRocco or in Philadelphia at the time he was thought to have been employed.

Father Nepote said that he is very positive that Zangara was not in Philadelphia because the Italians that he has interviewed are most reliable and those that were associated with DiRocco and DiRocco, himself, claimed that the person thought to have been Zangara was not in fact Zangara but an individual who resembled him. Father Nepote refused to divulge the names of any of his informants.

Father Nepote is acquainted with Antonio Mezzanotte and he claims he is no good. He said that it would not be advisable to interview Mezzanotte because he would furnish no information whatsoever. You will recall that Mezzanotte's name was mentioned by Mr. DiSilvestro during our recent conversation.

I am discontinuing investigation in this case pending additional instructions from the Bureau.

Very truly yours,

R. G. Harvey
R.G. Harvey,
Special Agent in Charge.

Encs.
RCH:AG.

62-28219-35

Dear Judge

I was once a member
of a certain bunch of men
who have views entirely
different than others but
dropped out of as soon as
they started to talk about
destroying an ruining.

The first activity took
place in 1930. In december
of that year a number of
bombs were made
at 811 So. 11 St Phila,
and then taken to Easton to
be mailed to Comm. Grazzi

27216

in N.Y. one to Mr. Diinvestro
and one to Mr. Lope N.Y. Co
bad that they exploded in the
Post Office killing those poor
fellows. The bomb that killed
Mrs Diinvestro was made in
Brooklyn by the same man.

You are to be next, and for
God sake watch yourself. I can
not tell you his name. He is a
barber very short and works
in Phila and Miami Beach
Florida. I am now a good
fascisto and have tuberculosis.

Please watch
yourself
your friend

UNITED STATES BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

Washington D.C.

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

FILE NO. 62-3245

REPORT MADE AT: New York City	DATE WHEN MADE: 3-18-33	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 3-18-33	REPORT MADE BY: W. Merrick
TITLE: JOSEPH ZANGARA			INQUIRY AS TO POSTAL SAVINGS ACCOUNT

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

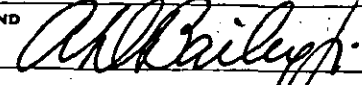
No information obtained relative to Zangara having a bank or Postal Savings account at Hackensack N.J., but he has a Postal Savings account at Patterson N.J. He deposited \$1200.00 from August 8th, 1931 to July 1st, 1932. He withdrew all but \$200.00 from April 7th, 1932 to January 20th 1933. This account is still open. Part of the withdrawals were mailed to Zangara at Miami Fla. His Uncle, Vincent Cafaro, states Zangara came to the United States from Italy in 1923, but he does not know if he was ever naturalized. During Zangaras' residence in this country he complained constantly of abdominal ailments and in 1926 was operated on for appendicitis. In 1926 Zangara was alleged to have had \$3000.00 in an unknown bank in Italy, part of which was transferred to his Postal Savings account in Patterson. No information obtained which would indicate that Zangara was a member of any anarchistic societies, or any societies of that nature.

DETAILS:

This investigation is based on a telephonic request from the Director to the New York Bureau Office, that all possible information be obtained relative to any Postal Savings accounts which Zangara might have in Patterson or Hackensack N.J. and also to ascertain if he was connected with any anarchistic societies, or societies of a similar nature.

Special Agent J.M.O'Leary who made the investigation at Hackensack, N.J., reported by telephone immediately upon conclusion that after calling at Zangaras' former address, #100 Green St., and interviewing the Chief of Police

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:  SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	62-29219-26 UNITED STATES MAR 20 1933 A.M. BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION ROUTED TO: NATHAN FILE	RECORDED AND INDEXED: MAR 20 1933 CHECKED OFF: MAR 24 1933 JACKETED:
COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: 3 Bureau 3 New York		
COPIES DESTROYED 161 AUG 17 1964		

the Post Office Officials and Zangara's former employer, he was unable to obtain any information regarding any bank accounts which might have been maintained by Zangara in that city. Post Office Officials advised that there was no record to indicate that Zangara maintained a Postal Savings account there.

Otto Klism, Postal Savings clerk, postoffice, Patterson, N.J. advised that on August 8, 1931 Zangara opened a Postal Savings account, No. 8762, with a deposit of \$200; on August 10, 1931 he made a deposit of \$300; on July 1, 1932 he deposited \$700. These deposits totalling \$1200 were made by Zangara in person. The following withdrawals were made:

April 7, 1932	\$100
May 6, 1932	\$ 50
May 27, 1932	\$ 50
July 19, 1932	\$100
July 23, 1932	\$100
August 23, 1932	\$200
December 30, 1932	\$200
January 20, 1932	\$200.

Zangara made the withdrawals of May 6th, May 27th, July 19th, and July 23rd, 1932 in person. The withdrawal of April 7, 1932 was the result of an application by him dated April 4, 1932, witnessed by Mr O.W. Pittman, the Postmaster at Miami, Florida. It was sent to Zangara at 20 North East 17th Street, Miami, Florida in the form of two money orders, one for \$100 and one for thirteen cents accrued interest. The withdrawal was against Postal Savings Certificate #G1787. On August 18, 1932 Zangara made application, which was witnessed as above, for a withdrawal of \$200 against certificate # H1293. This was mailed to Zangara in care of the Colonial Hotel, Miami, Florida, in the form of two money orders, one for \$100, and one for \$99.56.

On December 27, 1932 he made application for principal and interest on certificate #11852. This was mailed to him to 126 North East 5th Street, Miami in the form of three money orders, two for \$100 each, and one for \$4.48 accrued interest.

On January 17, 1933 Zangara made application, witnessed as above for the principal and interest on Postal Savings Certificate # H1202. This was mailed to him at 126 North East 5th Street, Miami, Fla., in the form of three money orders, two for \$100 each and one for fifty cents, accrued interest.

Zangara has a balance of \$200 in his Postal Savings Account, on certificate #H1294 which is still outstanding.

The following personal history was obtained from the Postal Savings records at the Patterson, N.J. Postoffice:

Name: Joseph Zangara

Birthplace: Ferrusont, Italy

Occupation: Mason

Born: September 7, 1900

Parents: Salvatore and Rosa Zangara, Ferrusont, Italy.

Agent interviewed Vincent Cafaro, 78 Lewis Street, Patterson, N.J. who stated that Joseph Zangara, his nephew, came to the United States from Ferruggano, Italy in 1923 arriving at Philadelphia, Pa. and that Zangara resided with him in various boarding houses in Patterson, N.J. until Cafaro married in 1924 and thereafter at intervals until 1925. During that time, according to Cafaro, Zangara was employed as a bricklayer at odd jobs and had worked for a period of approximately six months on a hotel being erected in Patterson, N.J. and during that time had earned \$14 per day. He stated Zangara spent very little money and sent most of it to Italy. He stated that since Zangara's residence in this country the latter had always complained of stomach trouble and in 1926 was operated on for appendicitis at a hospital in Patterson, N.J. Zangara informed Cafaro just prior to this operation that he had \$3000 in a bank in Italy which he wanted his father to have in the event of his death. Cafaro did not know the name or location of this bank. After Zangara left the hospital he continued to complain about his stomach ailment. During the winter of 1927 Zangara went to New Orleans, La. for his health. He returned to Patterson shortly afterwards and during the same winter. He lived with his uncle for several weeks after his return at 138 Jersey Street, Patterson, N.J. Cafaro had a large family and his living quarters were small and therefore he requested Zangara to seek another residence. Thereafter Zangara left and Cafaro saw him only at intervals and the former did not know where Zangara was living but he met Zangara occasionally and was informed by him that Zangara was in the contracting business in Hackensack, N.J. Sometime in 1930 Zangara left Patterson, N.J. stating that he was going to California. Subsequently Cafaro received one or two letters from Zangara postmarked, Los Angeles, California.

Zangara went from Los Angeles to Florida and returned to Patterson in the Spring of 1932 and he asked Cafaro if he could make his home with the latter pending receipt of some money which he was expecting from Italy at which time Zangara expected to return to Florida. In August, 1932 Zangara returned to Florida and Cafaro did not see him after that nor did Cafaro know Zangara's address there. Cafaro stated that he had heard rumors from sources which he could not recall to the effect that Zangara had lost practically all of his money betting on the horse races in Florida.

Cafaro stated that Zangara had no relatives in this country other than himself. He also stated that to the best of his knowledge Zangara did not belong to any societies or organizations; that Zangara was very quiet and thrifty and spent most of his spare time at home during the time when he lived with Cafaro.

Agent found it very difficult to interview Cafaro due to the fact that the latter could speak but very little English. Moreover Cafaro's recollection on many points was very hazy.

The case will not be closed in this office pending further instructions from the Bureau.

PENDING

JEH/cnf

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. NATHAN

b7c

[redacted] of the Universal News Service called and stated that a cablegram had been received from Rome which indicated as follows:

That Giuseppe Zangara had been linked today with a nationwide radical terrorist organization in the United States; that John di Silvestro, president of the Society of the Sons of Italy, whose wife was killed when their home in Philadelphia was bombed in January, had revealed evidence supporting Zangara's radical connections in a special audience with Premier Mussolini this afternoon; John di Silvestro further stated that he and certain other Italians had turned the results of their investigation over to Federal Agents in Philadelphia and that it was possible that the bombing of the Easton, Pennsylvania post office on December 31, 1931, in which three clerks were killed and three others injured, can be laid to accomplices or friends of Zangara; that di Silvestro gave Universal News Service the text of a report by the Assistant United States Attorney in Philadelphia telling of the identification of Zangara as a Philadelphia radical; that John di Silvestro exhibited a copy of an anonymous warning sent by radical leaders to a judge in Philadelphia, in which it was specifically mentioned that the terrorist leaders divided their time between Philadelphia and Miami.

b7c

[redacted] requested to be advised if we had received any information in this regard, and was informed that no reports had been received in Washington so far in connection with this matter.

Very truly yours,

BUREAU FILES DIVISION
MAILED
MAR 20 1933
A.M.
DEPT. OF JUSTICE

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INDEXED

Director 62-28219-347

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 20 1933 A.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE

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DATE: 1-18-57
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JEF/cmf

March 18, 1933.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. NATHAN

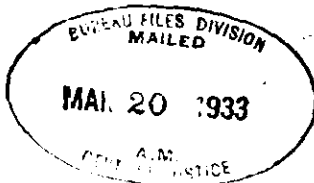
I called [redacted] this morning regarding the Mississippi Zangara investigation, and advised him substantially as follows:

b7c That [redacted] had informed me that he saw former Vice President Curtis at the funeral of former Senator Walsh, and at that time Curtis had told him that in the event we conducted investigation of Zangara, he had in his possession some information which may be of value; that today the Attorney General had informed me that former Vice President Curtis had in his possession some information regarding Zangara, that Zangara had a postal savings account somewhere in New Jersey, and that it is claimed that Zangara is a member of some gang and has a considerable amount of money in back of him.

b7c I requested that [redacted] personally get in touch with Mr. Curtis at his office in the Shoreham Building, and get whatever information he may have in his possession in this regard. I also requested that [redacted] make a check of the Post Office Department, as the Attorney General advised that a record is kept in Washington of all postal savings accounts, and ascertain any information possible regarding such an account in Zangara's name. [redacted] will report on these matters later today.

Very truly yours,

Director.



67-28219-38	
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
MAR 20 1933 A.M.	
DEPT. OF JUSTICE	
	FILE

JEH/enf

March 18, 1933.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. NATHAN

Supplementing my previous memorandum of this date concerning information alleged to be in possession of former Vice President Curtis regarding a postal savings account in the name of Guiseppi Zangara, you are advised that [redacted] called at the office of the former Vice President and ascertain that two days before the Inauguration a man came into his office and stated that he had heard that the Post Office Department had located an account which Zangara had opened in New Jersey of considerable volume, which account consisted of numerous deposits and withdrawals. The former Vice President thought that it might be well to check that account to ascertain the source from which Zangara had obtained the funds, if possible.

[redacted] advised that the Post Office had located an account showing a deposit of \$200 in August, 1931 at Paterson, New Jersey, and one withdrawal.

[redacted] was instructed to have the New York City office check this matter at Paterson, New Jersey and ascertain any possible details, and immediately report the same to the Bureau.

Very truly yours,

Director.

BUREAU FILES DIVISION
MAILED
MAR 20 1933
A.M.
DEPT. OF JUSTICE

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62-28219-39

JEH/caf

March 18, 1933.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. NATHAN.

I called Mr. Harvey at Philadelphia today and requested that he look into the matter of the statement alleged to have been given out by John di Silvestro, now in Rome, president of the Society of the Sons of Italy, whose wife was killed when their home in Philadelphia was bombed in January, that Guiseppi Zangara, or his accomplices or friends, were involved.

With regard to the information alleged to have been given out by di Silvestro after an audience with Premier Mussolini that Zangara was responsible for bombing his home, Mr. Harvey stated that there is absolutely no information to substantiate this statement in Mr. di Silvestro's possession, according to the information turned over to Harvey.

I instructed Mr. Harvey to get in touch with the United States Attorney's office and ascertain confidentially just what di Silvestro told them about Zangara and what information he has in his possession concerning Zangara, and to forward such information, together with any other reports, to Washington. Mr. Harvey advised that at that time he had just finished dictating a letter to the Bureau, giving information presently in his possession, which letter is as follows:

"Reference is made to my letter dated March 3, 1933 and your letter of March 10, 1933, suggesting that I confer with Superintendent of Police Lastrange of Philadelphia relative to conferences with Mr. John di Silvestro and Judge Alessandroni. I conferred with Lieutenant Lastrange under date of March 16, 1933. Lastrange informed that a statement was taken from Morris Maida, the individual who overheard the conversation between two Italians in a railway station in Newark, New Jersey, and called Captain Creedon who furnished the writer a copy of Maida's statement, together with copies of the reports submitted by Lieutenant Clark. I am transmitting herewith a copy of the statement of Maida. Lieutenant Lastrange stated that in his opinion from the information obtained he doubted if there was any connection between Zangara and the bombing of di Silvestro's home. He is of the opinion that the persons responsible for the bombing may have had a grudge against di Silvestro for political reasons, although, of course, he could not

definitely verify this."

MAR 20 1933

A.M.
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28313-40

Mr. Nathan.

2/

The conversation referred to in the foregoing letter was briefed by Mr. Harvey substantially as follows:

The one asked the other how his brother-in-law was; the reply was "Alright". (The informant gathered that the brother-in-law was in Miami, Florida, and described the men as one being short and the other a little taller) The taller man said that his brother-in-law wanted a thousand dollars and that he was going to take it to him, and that he received the thousand dollars from a man named Mariano. One of the men made a remark about "Grand Venerable", which was taken to refer to di Silvestro, as he is Grand Venerable of the Society of the Sons of Italy. In a sneering way the taller man asked, "How about the Judge", and the other man answered, "Judge Alessandroni? Nothing to it". Also, something was said about the Philadelphia Police, and Maida interpreted this to mean that these men were not afraid of the Judge or the Philadelphia Police.

Mr. Harvey stated that the descriptions of these two men were given as follows:

The shorter man:

About 5' 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ "; 45 or 46 years of age; stockily but very well built; had no mustache; did not wear glasses; had no visible marks or scars; dark complexion, and at the time wearing soft black hat and blue or black, full-length overcoat.

The taller man:

A couple of inches taller than the first man; light hair, and about 30 years of age.

Mr. Harvey stated that there was also a report on a barber in Philadelphia who was mentioned as residing at 811 South 11th Street, and that this barber had been interviewed and the premises inspected by Detective Sergeant Brown, Philadelphia Police Department. Nothing

Mr. Nathan.

3/

of value was found except a number of names, one of them being Pasquale
*Salanitro. Mr. Harvey stated that these were being forwarded because
there was a possibility that we might desire to check them in the
Identification Division.

Very truly yours,

Director.

Mr. Nathan.....
Mr. Tolson.....
Mr. Edwards.....
Mr. Clegg.....
.....

U. S. Department of Justice

Bureau of Investigation

735 Philadelphia Saving Fund Building,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

March 18, 1933.

Director,
United States Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to my letter dated March 3, 1933 and your letter of March 10, 1933, suggesting that I confer with Superintendent of Police Le Strange, Philadelphia, relative to the conferences with Mr. John N. Di Silvestro and Judge Alessandroni.

I conferred with Superintendent Le Strange under date of March 16, 1933. Le Strange informed that a statement was taken from Maurice Maida, the individual who overheard the conversation between two Italians in the railway station at Newark, N. J., and called Captain Creeden, who furnished the writer, copy of Maida's statement together with copy of report submitted by Lieutenant Clark. I am transmitting herewith two copies each of the statements mentioned.

Superintendent Le Strange stated that in his opinion, from the information at hand, he doubted that there was any connection between Zangara and the bombing of Di Silvestro's home. He is of the opinion that the persons responsible for the bombing may have had a grudge against Di Silvestro for political reasons, although, of course, he has not definitely verified this.

The statement taken by Captain Creeden from Maurice Maida outlines detailed information concerning the conversation between the two Italians in the railway station at Newark.

The copy of the report from Lieutenant Matthew H. Clark outlines data concerning the residence at 811 So. 11th Street. You will recall that the anonymous letter turned over to the writer by Judge Alessandroni gives information relative to bombs said to be made

This is information concerning...

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62-2931-41
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
APR 20 1933 A.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
DIRECTOR
NATHAN Div. One
ME

made at 811 So. 11th Street Philadelphia. It is believed that you will desire to make a check of the records in the Identification Division for the purpose of developing information concerning the individuals mentioned in Lieutenant Clark's report.

Newspaper clippings from the local press, concerning Di Silvestro's conference with Premier Mussolini, are transmitted herewith.

I interviewed C. James Todero, Asst. United States Attorney, Philadelphia, Pa., in accordance with your request, and was informed by Todero that Mr. Di Silvestro is in possession of no information other than already furnished to this office relative to Zangara being implicated in the bombing of Di Silvestro's home, or other bombings in Pennsylvania. Mr. Todero said that he has no further information than the data he furnished to United States Attorney Wells, under date of February 21, 1933, which in turn was transmitted by Wells to Wm. H. Houghton in charge of the local Secret Service Office. He turned over to me a copy of this letter and I am transmitting herewith two copies thereof for your information. You will note that this letter refers to information which has already been obtained from Di Silvestro and Judge Alessandrini, and in addition, the personal deductions of Mr. Todero. Todero claims that Di Silvestro discussed with him fully all information in his possession relative to this matter and there is no possibility of Di Silvestro having any further information that Todero would not know about.

Todero said that shortly after furnishing this information to Mr. Wells, a conference was held between Di Silvestro, Superintendent Le Strange, Mr. Wells and Todero, at which time it was decided to submit this information to Houghton and same was transmitted with a cover letter, to Houghton and Operative Rubano of the Secret Service. Todero claims that he did not give any information to the local press linking Zangara with the bombing of Di Silvestro's home. He claims that this information undoubtedly was given out by Di Silvestro in Rome. He also states that he believes that Di Silvestro should not have given out this information. He advised that if it was true that Zangara was in Philadelphia working for Di Rocca during the latter part of February, 1932, that it is his opinion that Zangara was involved in the bombing of DiSilvestro's home, and possibly the Easton bombing. He admits that there is no specific evidence to link Zangara with the Di Silvestro bombings other than the circumstances outlined in his letter referred to herein. He says that he feels in his own mind that Zangara was in Philadelphia.

I pointed out to Mr. Todero the fact that Father Nepote had alleged that as a result of his interviews with persons employed on the construction of a stone wall at Clivenden & Morton Streets, Germantown, he was positive that those persons who had previously alleged that Zangara was employed on this job, were mistaken and now stated that it was not Zangara but a person who resembled him. Todero said that he was aware of this and had been informed by Father Nepote that Angelo Gaspari has now denied that Zangara was employed at the contracting job mentioned.

I asked Todero if he had any other information which might be of value in determining Zangara's connection with the Di Silvestro bombing, and he said that he had not. I asked Todero if he had any suspicion that Di Silvestro's home might have been bombed by persons antagonistic for political reasons, and Todero said that about eight years ago a group of radicals belonging to the organization known as the Sons of Italy, of which Di Silvestro is Grand Venerable, were expelled from the organization because of their radical activities and the fact that they were anti-facist. In this connection he said that this Sons of Italy organization stood for all forms of constituted government and were not anxious to have any one as a member who denounced other governments. It was the consensus of opinion that the Italians had the right to be governed as they saw fit.

I will endeavor to obtain a copy of the cover letter transmitting Mr. Todero's communication to the Secret Service from Mr. Wells. It was impossible to obtain this information today because the United States Attorney's office is closed and I interviewed Mr. Todero at his private office. It is doubtful, however, that this letter will contain any additional information.

I did not interview Mr. Wells because he has no information other than what has already been obtained.

Regarding telephone request of Special Agent in Charge Keith, you are informed that I was unable to interview Post Office Inspector in Charge, Johnson, concerning Postal Savings Account #6762 covering Zangara's account of \$200. deposited with the Post Office at Hackensack, N. J. on August 8, 1931, and which account was later transferred to the Patterson, N. J. Post Office. I interviewed Post Office Inspector McCune who in-

formed that Mr. Johnson was in receipt of a letter from the Postmaster at Patterson, N. J., which contained information about this account, which letter was forwarded to the postal authorities at Washington. Mr. McCune said that their office has no further information relative to this matter and any information relative thereto must be obtained through the Postmaster at Patterson. The card or slips pertaining to this account were not forwarded to the Post Office Inspectors' Office by the Postmaster at Patterson, N. J.

Very truly yours,

R. G. Harvey
R. G. HARVEY,
Special Agent in Charge.

RGH:EPL

COPY

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
BUREAU OF POLICE
PHILADELPHIA

March 13, 1933

First Detective Division

From Lieutenant Matthew H. Clark
To Acting Superintendent Jos. A. LeStrange
Subject V. Alessandrone regarding house at 811 South 11th St.

Detective Sergeant Chas. E. Brown #1 of this Division was assigned to investigate the above, and the following is his report.

"In reference to the above subject, I respectfully wish to state that I made an investigation of the premises at 811 S. 11th St., to determine the identity of the barber who was supposed to live at that address in the year 1930.

"I learned that the premises at 811 S. 11th St. is a three-story brick apartment house, owned by Joseph Marciano, 813 S. 11th St., who is in the Real Estate Business. I learned that the first and second floor front is occupied by Thomas Barone (wife and two children). The first and second rear apartment is occupied by Thomas Saggo (wife and two children), and the third floor front is occupied by Frank Digilo (wife and two children). I interviewed Joseph Marciano, the owner and agent, and his secretary, Miss Wilma Oddi, 1043 Emily St., who were unable to enlighten me as to the occupations that their tenants pursue.

"But, from an authentic source, I learned that in the year 1930, an Italian named Pasquale Salanitra, twenty-eight to thirty years old, very small, and possibly four feet two inches tall and weighing 105 pounds, and a very dapper dresser, rented the third floor rear room and lived there with a girl known as Mary. The girl, Mary, was an Italian immigrant, and did not speak any English.

"I also learned that Pasquale Salanitra was employed as a hairdresser in a beauty shop in the Penfield Building, 1328-1330 Chestnut St., in 1930.

"From the same source, I also learned that Pasquale Salanitra left the apartment at 811 S. 11th St., and also his position as a hairdresser in the Penfield Building Beauty Shop, to go to Miami Beach, Florida, in company with the woman who was known at that residence as Mary, in a Ford Sedan.

"I made a search of the records of our Identification Bureau,

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but failed to find any record of Pasquale Salanitro.

"I also caused a search to be made of automobile registrations during the years 1930, 1931 and 1932 at the Bureau of Motor Vehicles, Harrisburg, Pa., but failed to find any automobile ever registered in the State of Penn'a under the name of Pasquale Salanitro.

"After making a check of all beauty parlors in the Penfield Building, I finally learned from Mr. Chas. S. Schmitz, who conducts a hairdressing parlor in Room #602, Penfield Bldg., that Pasquale Salanitro has been employed by him "off-an-on" for the past four years, as late as last Fall.

"Mr. Schmitz stated that at the present time Salanitro was employed as a hairdresser for the Freschen Beauty Co., main office in New York City, with a chain of beauty parlors all over the country, and that Salanitro is at the present time employed as a hairdresser at the branch beauty parlor belonging to this company at 1627 Alton Road, Miami Beach, Florida."

I therefore submit the above report on assigned investigation for your approval and action.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) Matthew H. Clark,
Lt. Commanding
First Det. Div.

COPY

CHAMBERS OF HON. EUGENE V. ALESSANDRONI

Feb. 14th, 1933.

INFORMATION FROM:

Maurice Maida, age 30,
6081 Cedarhurst St.,
Phila., Pa.

IN PRESENCE OF:

Judge Eugene V. Alessandroni
Captain John J. Creeden
Stenographer James P. Dougherty

BY CAPTAIN CREEDEN:

Q. What is your business?
A. Insurance Salesman.

Q. Is 6081 Cedarhurst Street your home?
A. My brother-in-law's. I have been living with him for the last month and a half.

Q. Is your home in Philadelphia?
A. Yes. I have always lived around 65th & Chester Ave.

Q. On Sunday, Feb. 12th, you were out of the city. Where were you?
A. Belville, N. J. Right outside of Newark.

Q. You spent the day there?
A. I went there Saturday afternoon.

Q. What time did you return to Philadelphia?
A. I got the 9.22 and got back here at 11 o'clock.

Q. You were in the Station at Newark -
A. About 20 minutes to 9.

Q. Will you tell me just what happened, to your knowledge?
A. We were up on the second floor waiting for the train. Right directly in front of us was a Soda Fountain. I walked into the Soda Fountain to buy a Coko Cola. The girl was busy talking to a fellow right at the edge of the fountain. I took my Coca Cola and walked back to the door something like this (indicating door facing desk) and I was standing in this corner here (left hand corner of door) leaning against the post and sipping my Coca Cola. I heard two men greet each other in Italina and they drew aside. Because I understand the Italian language, it attracted my attention. One fellow greeted the other - a regular salutation. He asked him how his brother-in-law was and the other fellow said, "All right." What I can gather from the whole conversation I am telling in my own way. I gather his brother-in-law was in Florida, in Miami. He mentioned the word Waiter. I think he meant that the man in Florida has a job as a Waiter in Miami. Of course the fellow answered what was fine. Then he said - one fellow was short

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and the other fellow was a little taller, light complected, brother-in-law to the man in Florida. He (the taller man) said his brother-in-law wanted a Thousand Dollars and that he was going to take it to him; that he had received the Thousand Dollars from a man named Mariano. He seemed to be satisfied. There followed some words I didn't get. One fellow spoke Northern Italian. Sometimes I don't understand these fellows very well. His language appeared to me as if he were talking Sicilian. Of course the conversation didn't mean anything to me at the time; I didn't pay strict attention. I was listening to it unconsciously. Then they mentioned in Italian 'Grand Venerable'. He said it in such a way - I didn't see his face - I would almost think he was sneering. The tall fellow, the blonde, said to him "How about the Judge?" He said, "Judge Alessandrone, nothing to it." He also said something about the Philadelphia Police. What I gathered from their conversation was that they were not afraid of Judge Alessandrone or the Philadelphia Police. That's the whole thing.

- Q. Is that your interpretation of the conversation?
- A. Yes. Then they shook hands. When they mentioned Grand Venerable, something clicked in my mind, and when they mentioned Judge Alessandrone's name, the whole thing came out. Then he said the Philadelphia Police. Hell, I couldn't move from that spot if you gave me \$2000. It struck me that something was wrong. I didn't think of Judge Alessandrone, DiSilvestro, the bombing or anything. Finally they said Goodbye and the short fellow said to the other fellow, "I will see you in California". That was the end of the conversation. I gave them time. I had some friends of mine at the Station and I couldn't leave them. I went to them and said, "Pardon me, I will be right back." I went downstairs, but people were coming up and that stopped my progress down the stairs. I walked to the Station, looked around and went outside. It is a bit dark in the Newark Station. My eyesight is good, but I couldn't see them; it seemed to me they just disappeared. When I came inside again I looked around for the men's room. I saw the lady's room. If the men's room was on the other side, I don't know. I was somewhat excited.
- Q. We will take Number One man, the tall man. How old would you say he was?
- A. I would say in the 30's.
- Q. How tall?
- A. Let's get at it this way. The shorter fellow was just a bit taller than I am; a trifle taller. I am 5' 6". He was possibly 5' 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ", but stocky, very well built.
- Q. Chunky?
- A. Yes. The other fellow was taller, possibly a couple of inches. He had light hair.

Q. Take the short man now, he is 5' 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ". How old was he?

A. 45 or 46. In his late 40's.

Q. Did he have a moustache

A. No.

Q. Was he dark complected?

A. Very dark complexion.

Q. Did he have a heavy beard?

A. I would not say much about his beard. He didn't have his hat off.

Q. Did he wear glasses?

A. No.

Q. Any marks of any kind on his face?

A. No.

Q. Any jewelry on him?

A. He was walking with his hands in his overcoat pocket.

Q. What kind of hat?

A. He was wearing a black hat; real black.

Q. Derby or soft hat?

A. Soft black hat.

Q. What kind of overcoat?

A. His overcoat was dark, between blue and black. It was either blue or black.

Q. Short or full length?

A. Full length.

Q. Can you recall the color of his suit?

A. No, he was on the other side of the other fellow. I got a good view of his face, but I didn't pay any attention to his clothes. The tall fellow, I had a better description of his clothing.

Q. Would you say the short fellow was well dressed?

A. Medium, not bad. Not dressed in the height of fashion.

Q. His clothes were plain?

A. Yes.

Q. They were good?

A. They seemed to be all right.

Q. Is there anything else about him you can recall?

A. No.

Q. What about his walk?

A. They were walking slow.

Q. You say Number Two man was taller.

A. One fellow was so chunky he appeared smaller. The other fellow was taller; about as tall as you are.

Q. I am 5' 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ". How old was he?

A. He was in his 30's. Somewhere around 33 or 35.

Q. You say he was light complected. Would you say light or fair?

A. As I told the Judge yesterday, when you looked at him the first time you would never think he was Italian. If you saw him on the street you would not take him for Italian.

Q. Did you see him with his hat off?

A. Neither had their hats off. I saw the hair on the back of his head, because his collar was turned down. The other fellow had his collar up.

Q. Did he have a good crop of hair.

A. It was combed in back where the hat sits. He had a haircut where they didn't run the clippers very high.

Q. Did he have a smooth face?

A. He was smooth faced; sort of reddish glow in his cheeks.

Q. Did he have high cheek bones?

A. No, I would not say that.

Q. Were there any marks or scars on his face that you recall?

A. I couldn't say anything about scars.

Q. Did you notice any jewelry on him?

No, he was wearing gloves.

Q. What kind of hat did he wear?

A. He was dressed entirely in brown; dark brown hat; dark brown coat; brown suit; tan shoes.

Q. Was he much better dressed than the shorter man?

A. Pretty well groomed.

Q. Would you take him for a workman.

A. That is pretty hard to say on a Sunday.

Q. Which would you think was the smarter of the two? Who appeared to be boss?

A. The little fellow.

Q. Which one was going to Florida?

A. The tall fellow.

Q. Did you see them as they met?

A. I heard them.

Q. Their talking attracted your attention?

A. As I walked there I heard the salutation in Italian.

Q. You don't know if they got off a train?

A. No.

Q. What train were you waiting for?

A. 9'o'clock from New York.

Q. Just to Philadelphia or did it go to Florida?

A. That's a Philadelphia train.

Q. Where did you get off?

A. 30th Street.

Q. Where was the train going from there?

A. Broad Street Station.

Q. To the best of your knowledge they did not get on that train?

A. No, because I walked through a couple of coaches looking for them. They might have been in the Station when I left, I was so excited.

Q. Would you know the men if you saw them again?

A. I would know them among a million people.

(At this point Captain Creeden handed a number of photographs to Maurice Maida, who after looking at them stated that photograph of C-5106 is somewhat like the type of one of the men, with the exception that his face was not as round as that in the photograph, nor was his mouth as large as the mouth in the photograph. However, he said the photograph was not that of either of the men.)

Q. Are you known in Newark?

A. I have some friends in Belville, but I don't go there often.

Q. Are you very busy this morning?

A. No.

- Q. Is there anybody in the Bureau you know? That is the Detective Bureau.
- A. Not offhanded. The best one I know is Detective Dave Hemphill, 32nd & Woodland Ave. I met some of the other boys. I told you he said Grand Venerable with a sneer. He didn't think much of Judge Alessandroni or the Philadelphia Police Department. That is the meaning he conveyed to the other fellow. The conversation didn't take very long.
- Q. How long had you been in the Station before you saw them?
- A. 5 minutes.
- Q. While you were there did any train come in on the side you were on.
- A. That is what I am trying to clear in my mind. The northbound tracks I think a train came in.
- Q. If they came in on the northbound track they would have had to go down and come up on the side you were on.
- A. The trains coming in come in downstairs and the outgoing trains leave from upstairs. When I came in in the morning I know I came in from the northbound side downstairs and left from upstairs. I have a faint recollection of people coming from somewhere, and I think they got off a train. They may have been a train come in but I am not sure. Evidently when I got to the station one of the men must have been in there. One man must have been expecting the other fellow.
- Q. You heard the start of the conversation?
- A. Yes. I would take it that one came in on a train and the other fellow met him.
- Q. After their conversation do you think they left the station?
- A. They left together and went walking toward the stairway which faced where I was and they went down the stairway. By that time people were coming up the stairs on both sides; there is a railing in the center. They went down the stairway and I couldn't make quick progress to follow them. I don't know if I saw them that possibly I would call a police officer. I couldn't very well leave my friends.

C O P Y

PHILADELPHIA.

February 21, 1933.

Honorable Edward W. Wells,
United States Attorney,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Dear Mr. Wells:

Believing that the man who attempted to kill President-elect Roosevelt at Miami is a member of a wide-spread group of Anarchistic and Anti-social individuals who are responsible for a long series of bombings in this state, I am submitting this report for whatever consideration you may deem proper to give it.

I have interviewed a man by the name of Angelo Gaspari of Germantown, who states the following facts, to wit:

That in March or April, 1932 he, Angelo Gaspari, was employed in the construction of a stone wall at the Chew House, Clivenden and Morton Streets, Germantown, by Contractor Antonio Di Rocco of Manoa Park, Pennsylvania, telephone Hilltop 1238. That with him there were also employed three other men who were strangers and stated they were from New York. These men were hired on the job and had no working clothes and started to work as soon as hired, using burlap bags as aprons. That upon reading the reports of the attempt against President-elect Roosevelt he, Gaspari, and two other men (Gennarino Iannuzzi and Vincenzo Cutri, both of Germantown) seemed to recognize the name of Zangara. In order to make sure, they procured a newspaper and after examining a published photograph, agreed that Zangara was one of the three strangers from New York who had worked with them at the Chew House construction. These three strangers worked there about two weeks, during which time they made utterances and remarks showing strong radical leanings.

Judge Alessandrini states that a young man by the name of Maida of Ardmore, Pennsylvania, was in to see him and related that on Sunday, two weeks ago, while at the Newark Railroad Station, he saw two Italians (one tall and light complexioned, and the other short and stocky) who were conversing in Italian. The short stocky man was asking the other how things were and how his brother was getting along, to which the tall man replied that everything was going well. The short man then mentioned

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"Grand Venerable", "Judge" and "Alessandroni", to which the tall man replied that there was nothing to fear, that they could do nothing. The short man replied that they would have to be careful. In their conversation the tall man mentioned "Miami" and "California". Miami is also mentioned in an anonymous letter addressed to the Judge, warning him to be careful because he would be next; this letter states that the bombs which exploded in the Easton Post Office were made at 811 South 8th Street (near Christian Street) and the Di Silvestro bomb was made in New York.

It is also reported that Zangara has been seen around Eighth and Christian Streets, Philadelphia. Zangara is also reported to have, while residing in Germantown, made speeches assailing Government, Capitalists and specifically Di Silvestro and Judge Alessandroni. While in Philadelphia, Zangara is reported to have been frequently seen at the Cavour Restaurant on South 8th Street, near Christian Street, and that he has either a brother or a cousin by the name of Antonio Zangara living at Sixth and Washington Avenues.

It is significant that, if, as reported, it is true that Zangara was in Philadelphia, no mention of his having been here has been made by him since his arrest. The reason for this, assuming that it is true that he was in Philadelphia, is obvious. The mention of Miami in the conversation overheard at the Newark Railroad Station and in the letter received by Judge Alessandroni is, to my mind, also very significant. The reference to California in the conversation at the Newark Railroad Station, is also important for the reason that Carlo Tresca, the director of the Communist Newspaper in New York whose publication has been recently discontinued, is reported to be in Los Angeles, California.

It is my firm belief that these facts are very important and should be referred to the proper Federal Agencies for further investigation.

Undoubtedly, Zangara must have had associates and the attempt upon the President-elect was an effort on the part of these Anarchists to throw the country into turmoil as a prelude to a possible revolt.

With the other members of this group still at large, the President-elect and other officials and prominent citizens may be made the targets of other attempts on their lives.

Very respectfully yours,

C. JAMES TODARO
Assistant United States Attorney.

CJT:EA

"The Philadelphia Evening Public Ledger"

March 17, 1933

MUSSOLINI HONORS

MRS. DI SILVESTRO

Philadelphia Evening
Will Include Phila. Bomb Vic-

tim in List of Fascist
Martyrs

Public Ledger

Mrs. John M. Di Silvestro, who was killed January 28 by a bomb which injured four of her children and destroyed her home at 1619 South Broad street, is to be included in Premier Mussolini's list of Fascist martyrs.

Announcement to that effect was made by Mussolini, according to an Associated Press dispatch from Rome, while Mr. Di Silvestro, Philadelphia attorney and grand venerable of the Sons of Italy in America, was visiting the Premier this morning to discuss the bombing and the affairs of the order.

The dispatch says that Mussolini expressed indignation at the attack.

At the time of the bombing belief was expressed that the Fascistic sympathies of Mr. Di Silvestro, who was counsel for the Italian Consulate here and a warm supporter of Mussolini, led political opponents to destroy his home in an attempt to kill him. This belief was partly confirmed later when it was learned that a bullet was fired at him through the window of his office two days before the bombing.

Mr. Di Silvestro was not at home when the bomb exploded, but his wife was thrown from bed and killed. His children, who were also in bed, were injured. Police said the bomb probably contained eight or ten sticks of dynamite and was placed in the vestibule or under the stairs of the home.

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"The Record" (Philadelphia)
March 18, 1933

Di Silvestro Links Zangara to Bombing of Home

DUCE CONSOLES ATTORNEY AT ROME AUDIENCE

Says Fascists Will Honor
Philadelphian's Wife,
Killed in Blast.

THEORY IS DOUBTED

Officials Here Question
Charge Assassin Had
Hand in Explosion.

John M. Di Silvestro declared in Rome yesterday that he has evidence linking the attempt to assassinate President Roosevelt with the bombing of his home here in January and the bomb explosion in the Easton post-office 15 months ago.

He said he has discovered that Giuseppe Zangara, who tried to kill Roosevelt at Miami, February 15, and, instead, killed Mayor Anton J. Cermak, of Chicago, may have had a hand in the other outrages.

Zangara, according to the Philadelphia lawyer, who is head of the Sons of Italy in America, is a member of a nation-wide ring of "terrorist radicals." Di Silvestro said he turned his evidence over to Federal authorities in Philadelphia.

Has Audience With Duce.

Di Silvestro's statements came after a private audience with Premier Mussolini. Mussolini expressed extreme indignation at the bombing of Di Silvestro's home, 1619 S. Broad st., early in the morning of January 28.

The Premier promised that the name of Di Silvestro's wife, Elizabeth, who was killed in the explosion, would be enrolled in the list of Fascist martyrs.

Di Silvestro also declared that his friends, Judge Eugene V. Alessandrini, received an anonymous warning saying the leaders of the terrorist band divided their time between Philadelphia and Miami.

He said also he has information that a man resembling Zangara was seen loitering near his home.

In Philadelphia, however, Di Silvestro's statement was questioned. Captain William H. Houghton, chief

of the Secret Service Bureau here, said:

"Our investigation and questioning of numerous persons following Zangara's arrest showed they had no evidence that Zangara was connected with the bombing at the Di Silvestro home or the Easton postoffice.

"The persons who said they saw a man resembling Zangara in the vicinity of both places about the time they were bombed were shown police photographs of Zangara, but none could identify him."

Prosecutor Doubtful.

And Assistant U. S. Attorney C. James Todaro, at whose offices in the Market Street National Bank Building Di Silvestro was conferring at the time the Di Silvestro home was bombed, said he knew nothing about the reported new information.

"It is true," he said, "that Mr. Di Silvestro was here at my office on the night of the bombing, but I know nothing about this Rome information."

From Washington came word that investigation so far indicates that Zangara was not a member of any anarchistic organization, though he was an avowed radical.

Investigation here has failed to reveal any clues to the bombers of the Di Silvestro home, police say. Four children and their governess were injured in the blast, which killed Mrs. Di Silvestro.

In the Easton explosion, December 30, 1931, two postoffice employes were killed. Later an explosives expert was killed examining a similar bomb sent to the postoffice.

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DI SILVESTRO LINKS ZANGARA IN BOMB DEATH

Phila. Attorney Tells Mussolini That Assassin Has Been Identified as Dynamite Terrorist

Also Reveals Warning to Judge Alessandrini by Member of Ring; Many Outrages Laid to Gang

By SEYMOUR BERKSON

ROME, March 17.—Giuseppe Zangara, Italian fanatic who killed Mayor Anton J. Cermak, of Chicago, in an attempt to assassinate the then President-elect Roosevelt, was linked today with a wide-spread radical terrorist organization in the United States.

Charges also were made directly to Premier Mussolini, of Italy, that Zangara and accomplices might have been responsible for the mailing of the bombs which wrecked the Easton, Pa., postoffice, killing three and injuring three others, on December 31, 1931.

These bombs, together with many others, were said to have been manufactured in Brooklyn, New York, by "experts" of the radical gang.

John Di Silvestro, Philadelphia attorney and president of the Society of Sons of Italy, whose wife was killed when their Philadelphia home was bombed in January, revealed evidence supporting these charges in a special audience with Il Duce.

Letter Attacked

Di Silvestro said the evidence of an investigation linking Zangara with the outrage had been given to Federal agents in Philadelphia. It is thought here Zangara's execution, set in Florida for next week, may be delayed while he is questioned about activities of the terrorist outfit.

Di Silvestro made public the text of a report from James Todaro, Assistant United States Attorney in Philadelphia, revealing that this information was sent to the Federal Bureau of Investigation by Edward W. Wells, United States Attorney in Philadelphia.

The report was accompanied by a photostatic copy of an anonymous

letter from a former member of the terror gang, now ill of tuberculosis, which was received on January 30, two days after the Di Silvestro bombing, by Judge Eugene Alessandrini of Philadelphia.

Judge Alessandrini, prominent in Philadelphia affairs, was told that the Easton bombs directed against Consul Grazi and Generoso Pope, wealthy New York contractor and publisher, and others, were made in Brooklyn. Alessandrini was warned:

"You'll be the next. For God's sake, watch yourself."

The anonymous writer said he withdrew when others began talking of violence. He explained his own illness, and said further that a "short, stocky Italian, former barber, is the leader of the group. He divides his time between Philadelphia and Miami."

It was the significant mention of Miami, where Zangara fired at President Roosevelt and killed Mayor Cermak, that led to a search for the "barber" as Zangara's possible accomplice in Florida.

Identified as Radical

Di Silvestro said:

"Zangara has been positively identified as a radical by three construction workers who worked with him putting up a stone wall in Germantown. He made revolutionary speeches with others on Saturday afternoons.

"I have every reason to believe Zangara was a member of nationwide ring of terrorists responsible not only for the attempt on President Roosevelt, but also for the recent New York and Philadelphia bombings."

The men who identified Zangara in Philadelphia are Angel Gaspari, Gennarino Iannazzi and Vincenzo Cutri. They recognized his name and photographs in newspapers and then positively identified him, in statements to Assistant U. S. Attorney Todaro, as the radical speaker they remembered.

The bombing of Di Silvestro's home in January was at first laid to Anti-Fascists, enemies of the Philadelphian, who is close to the Roman Duce.

Other attempts at terrorism, besides the Easton explosions, likely to be linked with the nationwide radical organization are the delivery of bombs in Chicago, Detroit, Youngstown and Cleveland; the discovery of a bomb in Vatican City in February, 1932, of which a cable from the United States warned, and

"The Philadelphia Inquirer"

March 18, 1933

other outrages extending back for more than 18 months.

(Copyright 1933)

Di Silvestro Home Wrecked by Bomb Early on Jan. 28

The bombing of Mr. Di Silvestro's home, at 1619 S. Broad st., occurred at 1.50 A. M. on January 28 last. Mr. Di Silvestro was not at home, but his wife, Elizabeth; four children—two of them twins—and his private secretary, who also cared for the children, all were asleep in their rooms.

The explosion reduced the front part of the home to a heap of debris. The children and the governess were carried out and taken to St. Agnes Hospital from which they were released several days later.

Mrs. Di Silvestro lost her life in the outrage. Pinned beneath tons of debris, her body was recovered about 9 o'clock that morning by firemen, who had worked through-out the cold, rain-drenched night in a futile attempt to rescue her alive.

Mr. Di Silvestro, chief legal advisor to Pio Margiotti, Italian Consul in Philadelphia, had been in the office of Assistant U. S. Attorney C. James Todaro, in the Market Street National Bank Building, and reached his home a few minutes after the blast, which rocked a whole neighborhood.

Mr. Todaro said yesterday that he knew nothing about the information which Mr. Di Silvestro is reported to have given to Premier Mussolini.

"It is true that Mr. Di Silvestro was here in my office that night," Mr. Todaro said, "but I know nothing about this Rome information. I was not the Assistant U. S. Attorney who sent him Zangara's identification."

Houghton's Statement

Captain William H. Houghton, chief of the local office of the U. S. Secret Service, said:

"Our investigation and questioning of numerous persons following Zangara's arrest showed they had no evidence that Zangara was connected either with the bombing of the Di Silvestro home or the Easton Postoffice.

"The persons who said they had seen a man, resembling Zangara, in the vicinity of both places about the time they were bombed were shown police photographs of Zangara and none could identify him."

The perpetrators of the Di Silvestro outrage have not been apprehended. Police have laid the blame to anti-Fascists, and have expressed the belief that the bombing was of a political nature.

Zangara, Sullen, Broods in Cell Awaiting Death

RAIFORD, Fla., March 17 (A. P.). —Giuseppe Zangara, the assassin who boasted he was going to write a book but who can scarcely write his name, was sullen tonight as he brooded in his death cell.

The electric chair is next door. Zangara is to be electrocuted next week because he killed Mayor Anton Cermak of Chicago while trying to shoot Franklin D. Roosevelt.

The assassin is ignored now by other death house prisoners, although they sneered and hooted at him when he first came here.

He sits or lies on the cell cot all the time. He has nothing to say. Only the guards ever speak to him—or the attendants who bring him food. When he was in jail at Miami and talked constantly about "pains in my stomach" he received milk and eggs, but he has not asked for "outside" rations since he entered the death house.

He has not shown any sign of remorse. He refuses to see a clergyman. He was defiant in Miami, a little man with a big boast. He was going to write book about his life.

But he won't write it. There won't be time.

Names Zangara



JOHN M. DISILVESTRO

Philadelphia attorney, whose home was bombed on January 28, had an audience with Premier Mussolini in Rome yesterday, and revealed that he has given U. S. Federal authorities information which may link Joseph Zangara, slayer of Mayor Anton Cermak, with the local outrage.

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Mr. Nathan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Tolson	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Edwards	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Clegg	<input type="checkbox"/>

U. S. Bureau of Investigation

Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

VWH:RG

March 18, 1933.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

At Miss Gandy's request, I called the file on Giuseppe Zangara and advised Mr. Dodge of the statement made by John M. di Silvestro, an Attorney at Law, with offices at 2404 Philadelphia Saving Fund Building at Philadelphia, to the Special Agent in Charge of our Philadelphia Office; and of the fact that inquiries had been made following the receipt of this statement, which fail, so far at least, to substantiate said statement, although the Philadelphia Office had been requested as late as March 10 to obtain copies of certain statements from the Superintendent of the Philadelphia Police Department.

Mr. Dodge stated that the inquiries from the Press indicated that information had been received by agents of this Bureau from Rome. I advised him that di Silvestro had given us the information at Philadelphia. Apparently Mr. Dodge did not have the story quite correct, because it appears from the morning papers that di Silvestro gave out a statement while at Rome, to which place he has recently gone on a visit, and the press notices are to the effect that the information was given to Benito Mussolini.

Respectfully,

V. W. Hughes

V. W. Hughes.

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RECEIVED	
MAR 20 1933 P.M.	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
NATHAN	FILE

MAR 21 1933

735 Philadelphia Saving Fund Building,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

March 18, 1933.

Mr. C. James Todaro,
Asst. United States Attorney,
Market St. National Bank Bldg.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Sir:

I am returning herewith copy of letter to
United States Attorney Wells, having reference to the possible
connection of Zangara with the bombing of Mr. Di Silvestro's
home.

Your courtesy in loaning me this letter is
certainly appreciated.

Very truly yours,

Enc.
cc - Bureau
RGH:EPL

R. G. HARVEY,
Special Agent in Charge.

62-28211
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 20 1933
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION

POSTAL

UNITED STATES BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
311 HURLEY-WRIGHT BUILDING
WASHINGTON D C

MARCH 18 1933

T F CULLEN
UNITED STATES BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
ROOM 1403
370 LEXINGTON AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY N Y

TELEPHONE ME DEVELOPMENTS ZANGARA INSTEAD DIRECTOR AT OFFICE OR WALNUT EIGHT
FOUR FOURTEEN

KEITH

1:50pm
REN/ren
cc BUREAU ✓

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161 AUG 17 1964

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BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
MAR 20 1933 A.M.	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
NATHAN Div. One	WPS

Mr. Nathan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Tolson	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Edwards	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Clegg	<input type="checkbox"/>

U. S. Department of Justice

Bureau of Investigation

735 Philadelphia Saving Fund Building,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

March 20, 1933.

Director,
United States Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Mr. Harvey's letter dated March 18, 1933, relative to the John M. DiSilvestro matter, particularly to page three wherein it is stated that efforts will be made to secure a copy of the cover letter transmitting Mr. Todaro's communication to the Secret Service.

Please be advised I have today obtained a copy of the said cover letter, which is dated February 23, 1933, from Edward W. Wells, United States Attorney, to Mr. William H. Houghton, operative in charge of the Secret Service here. The letter is merely one of transmittal and contains the statement by Mr. Wells that during the conference at his office relative to the matter the opinion seemed to prevail that the attempted assassination of President Roosevelt by Zangara was not an isolated incident but rather the work of a combination of individuals who had a hand in the Easton Post Office bombing and also the bombing of DiSilvestro's home.

Mr. Wells merely submitted the information to the Secret Service for whatever action that organization deemed advisable and did not request any specific investigation to be conducted in the premises.

Very truly yours,

B. E. Sackett
B. E. Sackett, Acting
Special Agent in Charge.

RES:AVM
62-959.

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&
INDEXED

MAR 22 1933

12-12717-43	
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
MAR 21 1933 A.M.	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
DIRECTOR NATHAN	FILE

mrc

Mr. Nathan	.....
Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. Edwards	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....

U. S. Department of Justice
 Bureau of Investigation

311 Hurley Wright Bldg.,
 Washington, D.C.,
 March 18, 1933.

Director,
 United States Bureau of Investigation,
 Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

On your instructions, I interviewed Honorable Charles H. Curtis, former Vice-President of the United States, at his offices, Room #625, Shoreham Building.

He stated that a press article which he noted this morning had reminded him of information which had come to him about two days before the inauguration from some man whose identity he has now forgotten; that this man called at his office and told him that the Post Office Department was in possession of information that Zangara, the assassin, had a Postal Savings account of considerable volume some place in New Jersey; that several deposits to and withdrawals from this account had been made. Mr. Curtis further stated that this was the sole information obtained by him from the unknown man and that he thought that the matter should be checked in thorough detail to ascertain the source from which Zangara had received the funds deposited to this account.

[REDACTED] in the office of the Director of Postal Savings, Room 336 Post Office Department Building, was contacted by Special Agent [REDACTED] and advised that the Post Office Inspector in Charge at Philadelphia, Pa., had referred to his office a letter written by the Postmaster at Patterson, N.J., which stated that Zangara, the assassin, had opened an account, #6762, on August 8, 1931, with a deposit of \$200, at which time he furnished the address of 100 Green St., Hackensack, N.J., and later changed this address to #6 Lewis Place, Patterson, N.J.; that this account was closed out January

b7c

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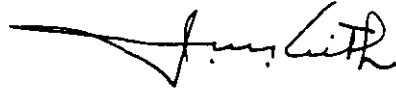
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100-27211-44	
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
MAR 21 1933 A.M.	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
NATHAN Dip. One	H. J. [initials]

20, 1933, with a withdrawal of \$200. Zangara gave the name of Joseph Zangara at the time the account was opened.

b7c
[REDACTED] advised that he had no information concerning deposits or withdrawals, and that the above information is all that was contained in the letter referred to his office; that this letter was received at his office February 28, 1933, and that no inquiries had been received from any other Government bureau regarding this account.

Very truly yours,



J.M. KEITH,
Special Agent in Charge.

JMK:KP

Mr. Nathan	.....
Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. Edwards	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....

U. S. Department of Justice

Bureau of Investigation

311 Hurley Wright Bldg.,
Washington, D.C.,
March 19, 1933.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

With further reference to my letter of March 18th, concerning the Postal Savings account of Zangara, the assassin, investigation at Patterson, N.J., as to the details of this account revealed that the information in possession of the Post Office Department here in Washington was inaccurate.

Special Agent Wayne Merrick, at Patterson, N.J., late on March 18th, located the account in question, and ascertained that the following currency deposits had been made by Zangara in person at the Patterson Post Office:

August 8, 1931	\$200
August 10, 1931	300
July 1, 1932	700
	<u>\$1200.</u>

Vincent Cafaro, of #78 Lewis Street, Patterson, N.J., uncle of assassin, told our Agent that Zangara had worked at his trade of brick layer for a number of years after arriving in Philadelphia from Ferruggano, Italy, in 1923. The uncle said Zangara had told him some years later that he had saved a total of \$3000, which he had sent back to Italy. The uncle further stated that Zangara was operated on at Patterson, N.J., for a stomach ailment, and in the winter of 1927 had gone to New Orleans for his health. In 1930 Zangara went to California, and proceeded from Los Angeles to Florida and back to Patterson, N.J. in July of 1932. At this time Zangara asked his uncle to let him stay in his home until he, Zangara, could get some of his money from Italy. The uncle was of the opinion that the \$1200 deposited by Zangara in 1931 and 1932 represented the money he had previously saved in the United States and which had been sent to Italy. The uncle further stated that he had heard Zangara had lost all his money through betting on races in Florida. This recent loss and stomach trouble was believed to have made him violent.

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62-27-11-45

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

MAR 21 1933 4 P.M.

NATHAN

Mr. Nathan

Agent Merrick obtained the following information as to Zangara's withdrawals from the records of the Post Office in Patterson, N.J.:

April 7, 1932 \$100 mailed to Zangara at #20 N.E. 17 Street, Miami, Fla.
May 6, 1932 \$ 50 in person.
May 27, 1932 \$ 50 in person.
July 19, 1932 \$100 in person.
July 23, 1932 \$100 in person.
August 23, 1932 \$200 mailed to Colonial Hotel, Miami, Fla.
December 30, " \$200 mailed to 126 N.E. 5th Street, Miami, Fla.
January 20, 1933 \$200 mailed to 126 N.E. 5th Street, Miami, Fla.

This represents the withdrawal of \$1000, leaving a balance of \$200 to this account, as represented by Postal Savings Certificate #1294, which certificate is presumably in the possession of Zangara at present.

The New York office was instructed to immediately prepare a detailed report as to this investigation and send it air mail, special delivery, to you.

Respectfully,

J. M. KEITH,
Special Agent in Charge.

JRN:KP

U. S. Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation
Post Office Box 251
Grand Central Station
New York City

EPG:SH
62-3245

March 22, 1933

Director
United States Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent Wayne Merrick, dated at New York City, March 18, 1933, in the case entitled JOSEPH ZANGARA - Inquiry as to Postal Savings Account.

Please advise whether any further investigation is desired in this matter.

Very truly yours,


T. F. CULLEN
Special Agent in Charge

RECORDED
MAR 27 1933

62-28219-46
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 25 1933 A.M.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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62-28219-46

RECORDED

MAR 27 1933

March 24, 1933.

Special Agent in Charge,
United States Bureau of Investigation,
Post Office Box 251, Grand Central Station,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

Replying to your letter of the 22nd instant,
with reference to the matter entitled JOSEPH ZANGARA,
you are advised that no additional inquiry is desired.

Very truly yours,

Director.

MAR 24 1933

10/13



Mr. Nathan: Mr. Hoover asks that you read the attached letters and memoranda carefully and prepare a complete memorandum. Mr. Hoover wants to be sure there is nothing more for the New York and Philadelphia offices to do in the matter, and would like to have the memorandum as soon as possible.

hwg

3-20-33.

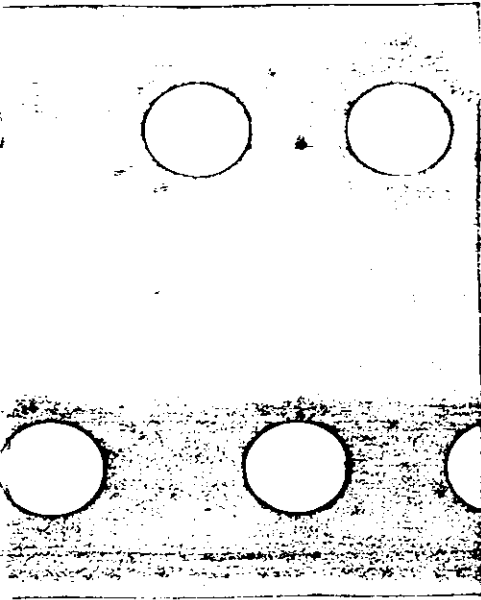
Memo to Director

3/20/33

hw

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*See
Serials 41-44-45*



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

March 18, 1933.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. NATHAN.

Special Agent in Charge Harvey, of the Philadelphia Office called this afternoon and gave the following information:

"I had an interview with Mr. C. James Todaro, Assistant United States Attorney, and he has no further information, other than what I developed and have furnished the Bureau, with the exception of a letter which was sent by him to Mr. Wells, United States Attorney on February 21, 1933, which letter was, in turn, transmitted by Mr. Wells to Mr. Houghton, of the Secret Service. The letter stated as follows: "Believing that the man who attempted to kill President-elect Roosevelt at Miami, is a member of a wide-spread group of anarchistic and anti-social individuals who are responsible for a long series of bombings in this State I am submitting this report for whatever consideration you may deem proper to give it. I have interviewed a man by the name of Angelo Gasperi, of Germantown, who states the following facts; to wit, - that in March or April 1932 he, Angelo Gasperi, was employed in the construction of a stone wall at the Chev house, Olivenden and Morton Street, Germantown, by contractor Antonio di Rocco, of Kinca Park, Pa. With him were also employed three other men who were strangers, and stated that they were from New York. These men were hired on the job and had no working clothes, but started to work as soon as hired using burlap bags as aprons. That upon reading the report of the attempt against President-elect Roosevelt he, Gasperi, and two other men, Gennarino Ianniuzzi and Vincenzo Cutri, both of Germantown, seemed to recognize the name of Zanpara. In order to make sure they produced a newspaper and after examining the published photograph agreed that Zanpara was one of the three strangers from New York that worked with them at the Chev house construction. These three strangers worked there for about two weeks during which time they made utterances and remarks showing strong radical leanings.

"Judge Alessandrini states that a young man by the name of Meida, of Armore, Pa., was in to see him and related that on Sunday, two weeks ago (that is February 21st) while at the Newark Railway Station he saw two Italians (one tall and light complexioned the other short and stocky) who were conversing in Italian. The short stocky man was asking the other how things were and how his brother was getting along, to which the tall man replied that everything was going

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161 AUG 17 1964

well. The short man then mentioned "Grand Venerable", "Judge" and "Alessandroni" to which the tall man replied that there was nothing to fear; that they could do nothing. The short man replied that they would have to be careful. In their conversation the tall man mentioned Miami and California. Miami is also mentioned in an anonymous letter addressed to the Judge, warning him to be careful because he would be next. This letter states that the bombs which exploded in the Boston Postoffice were made at 811 South 8th Street, and that the diSilvestro bomb was made in New York. It is also reported that Zangara had been seen around 8th and Christian Streets, Philadelphia. Zangara is also reported to have, while residing in Germantown, made speeches assailing Government, Capitalists and specifically diSilvestro and Judge Alessandroni. While in Philadelphia Zangara is reported to have been frequently seen at the Cavour Restaurant on South 8th Street, and that he had either a brother or a cousin by the name of [REDACTED] living at [REDACTED]. It is significant that, as reported, it is true that Zangara was in Philadelphia no mention of his having been here has been made by him since his arrest. The reason for this, assuming that it is true that he was in Philadelphia, it is obvious the mention of Miami in the conversation overheard in the Newark Railroad Station is in the letter received by Judge Alessandroni, is to my mind also very significant. A reference to California in the conversation at the Newark Railroad Station is also important, for the reason that [REDACTED] the director of a Communist newspaper in New York, whose publication has been recently discontinued, is reported to be in Los Angeles, California. It is my firm belief that these facts are very important, and should be referred to the proper Federal agencies for further investigation. undoubtedly Zangara must have had associates and the attempt upon the President-elect was an effort on the part of these anarchists to throw the Country into a turmoil as a prelude to a possible revolt. With the other members of this group still at large the President-elect and other officials and prominent citizens may be made the targets of other attempts upon their lives. Signed - C. James Todaro."

Mr. Harvey stated that Mr. Todaro informed him that the information contained in the above quoted letter was all that he had and outlined to Mr. Harvey other facts, all of which are contained in Mr. Harvey's letter to the Bureau concerning his interview with diSilvestro. Mr. Todaro further stated to Mr. Harvey that he had given this case no publicity there; that he had received calls from the newspaper offices but had told them that he had nothing to say. Mr. Todaro stated that Mr. diSilvestro absolutely has no further information than was given to Mr. Harvey.

Mr. Harvey further advised that Todaro, Mr. di Silvestro, Superintendent of Police Lastrange and United States Attorney Wells held a conference about two weeks before di Silvestro left for Italy, and as a result of that conference Mr. Wells decided to forward this letter to the Secret Service, and agreed with Todaro that perhaps there was a ring in on the attempted assassination of Roosevelt.

3.

Mr. Harvey also stated that it is Todaro's personal opinion that this same gang bombed di Silvestro's home and that Zangara was in Philadelphia, although Mr. Harvey is of the opinion that Zangara was not in Philadelphia.

Mr. Harvey interviewed Father Nepote in Germantown (he has forwarded a letter to the Bureau covering such interview), who has talked with all parties involved and has stated that he is positively sure that Zangara was not in Philadelphia and that all who made alleged identifications of Zangara as being in Philadelphia have now denied that it was he.

Mr. Harvey stated that Todaro is positive that di Silvestro has no information which was not disclosed before he left this country.

Mr. Harvey advised that Mr. Keith had called him regarding the postal savings account of Zangara, and that he would report back to Mr. Keith.

Very truly yours,

Director.

C
O
P
Y

mc

512 Taylor Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C.
March 21, 1933.

Office of the Attorney-General,
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

Zangara Case.

In case it should be decided to translate in Washington the statement - presumably in Italian - left by Zangara, and arrangements have not already been made for someone else to do this, I should be interested to undertake this in line of Government duties.

[redacted] and arrangements could no doubt be made for me to take such time as might be needed to make this translation.

b7c

Very truly yours,

/s/ [redacted]

62-28219-47	
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
MAR 23 1933 A.M.	
DEPT. OF JUSTICE	
Mr. Clegg	Mr. Egan

RECORDED

INDEXED

MAR 27 1933

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VH:EB

March 24, 1933.

RECORDED

MAR 27 1933

62-28219-47

[REDACTED]

b7c

Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Your letter addressed to the office of the Attorney General under date of March 21st, offering your services with reference to translation of a statement left by Giuseppe Zangara has been referred to this office, and inasmuch as the Zangara matter is entirely in the hands of the Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department, I have taken the liberty of forwarding a copy of your letter to that division.

Very truly yours,

Director.

RECEIVED
MAR 24 1933
DEPT. OF JUSTICE

FMS

[Handwritten signature]

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X

VH:EB

March 24, 1933.

RECORDED

62-28219-47

MAR 27 1933

Mr. W. H. Moran, Chief,
Secret Service Division,
Treasury Department,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

For your information I enclose herewith a copy
of a letter addressed to this Department by [redacted]
[redacted] Washington, D. C.,
under date of March 21st, offering his services as a
translator in connection with the case of Guiseppe Zangara.

b7c

[redacted] is being advised of this reference.

Very truly yours,

Director.

Enc. #200699.

MAILED
MAR 24 1933
DEPT. OF JUSTICE

ms

[Handwritten signature]

26

Mr. Nathan	✓
Mr. Tolson	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Coffey	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Jones	
Mr. Quinn	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

U. S. Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation
 735 Philadelphia Saving Fund Building
 Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

March 24, 1933

Director
 United States Bureau of Investigation
 Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

As of possible interest to the Bureau in connection with the Zangara case, I am transmitting two copies of a communication received by Mr. John Todaro, Assistant United States Attorney, Philadelphia, Pa., from [REDACTED]

I have been advised by the secretary of Mr. Todaro that he has no further information relative to this matter, and that the enclosed letter is the first he has received from [REDACTED]

Very truly yours

B. E. Sackett
 B. E. Sackett, Acting
 Special Agent in Charge

BES:LEC
 Enclosures

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Jones
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

b7c

MAR 31 1933

Letter from
 2-29-33
 vwd

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 &
 INDEXED

62-29317-48

MAR 27 1933

DIRECTOR
 NATHAN

C O P Y

Miami, Fla.
March 18, 33.

Mr. John Todaro,
Ass't. U. S. Attorney,
Phila., Pa.

Dear Mr. Todaro:

Just recently, I read of linking Zangara with a terrorist group mentioned in connection with the Easton, Pa. Post Office bombing.

I have taken the following before [REDACTED] County Sheriff, the following day after the shooting here at Bayfront Park. b7c

Today I visited the U. S. Agent and explained in detail what happened at about four o'clock the afternoon on the day of the shooting.

What happened on that day and the account I read in today's and yesterday's paper makes me believe all the more that my idea in this matter is not far from being correct.

It was my intention to replace the old City of Miami flag upon the Band Stand with a new clean flag in favor of the arrival of our new President. It happened that I was the only person having one of these flags that was new. I am the designer of the City of Miami flag and had the above flag hanging upon my wall in my room. I promised the property man at the Park I would bring it over to the Band Stand at four o'clock on the day of the expected arrival of our President.

I arrived at the Band Stand with the new flag and assisted the property man in removing the old flag from its staff and replacing the new, clean flag, after this job was completed I walked down from the front of the Band Stand heading to walk through the park towards home.

Before I had a chance to enter the aisle where the seats were placed in the park, I noticed three people, two women, one heavy set and the other smaller in size dressed in white and sitting between both these two women was Zangara leaning back with his elbows resting upon the back of the long

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bench upon which all three were seated.

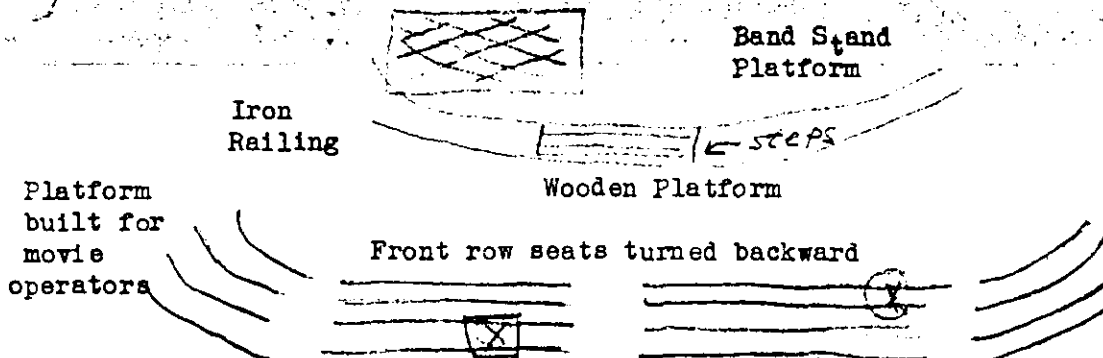
The stout woman on the end of the seat noticing my looking at them as they were seated in the second row of seats asked me if it was all right for them to remain where they were in order that they might see the President. I remarked, yes, that the seats were all free to the public and requested them not to wait until his arrival as it was then 4 P.M. and they had five or six hours to wait until the arrival of the President.

They all joined in together in a defiant way and all spoke in broken English with an Italian accent that they wanted to be sure to see the President when he arrived to-night. I thought it rather strange that they wanted to wait at that hour with only a few other people in the park at the time. After what happened and seeing Zangara's picture published in the newspaper later, I called upon [redacted] Sheriff and told them my story, believing at that time that Zangara was assisted and aided to carry out his plans with the help of these two women. b7c

I imagine these two women were engaged to shield him and try to avoid any interference from outsiders sitting on either side of Zangara when he was planning and getting in readiness to perform his shooting. Had he been alone someone would perhaps see him take out the gun and stopped him. The more I think of this matter the more I am convinced that he was a member of a radical gang operating here in our country.

When I first saw Zangara he was bear headed with his short collar open at the front and had a clean white shirt and no coat, both the women had large size hand bags lying upon their laps.

I also want to mention that they asked of me in what direction the President's carriage would enter the park. I answered saying that he was expected to enter on the left side of the band stand and leave at the right side. However, I will give you an idea of the plan as it looked before and at the time of the shooting.



1st row of seats were turned backward in order not to have them occupied.

(X) where the 2 women and Zangara sat at the time they questioned me at 4 P.M.

X place where shooting took place when Roosevelt's auto stopped at the time he made his speech.

The flood lights at the roof of the Band Stand are powerful and the light from them show up the first, second and third row of seats very clearly - Zangara's sitting in about the third or fourth row accounts for his being away from the front at the time of shooting.- It perhaps looked too bright to them after the flood lights were turned on and perhaps is responsible for the change of seats. Trusting that I may be of some assistance in running down the gang I am

Yours very truly,

(signed  b7c

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VNH:RG
62-28219-48

MAR 31 1933

March 29, 1933.

Mr. W. H. Moran,
Chief, Secret Service Division,
Treasury Department,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

For your information, there is enclosed herewith a copy of a letter which I have received from my Philadelphia Office under date of March 24, 1933, which has attached a copy of a letter addressed to Mr. John Todaro, Assistant United States Attorney at Philadelphia, by [REDACTED] Florida, with reference to the attempt upon the President's life by Giuseppe Zangara.

b7c

Very truly yours,

Director.

Enclosure #211447.

MAR 29 1933

Handwritten initials

Handwritten signature

ME

735 Philadelphia Saving Fund Building
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

March 24, 1933

Honorable Edward W. Wells
United States Attorney
Federal Building
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Dear Sir:

Please accept my thanks for forwarding the copies of
the letter received by Mr. John Todaro from [redacted]
[redacted] regarding the Zangara matter.

b7c

Very truly yours

B. E. Sackett, Acting
Special Agent in Charge

BES:MEC
cc: Bureau

62-2117-

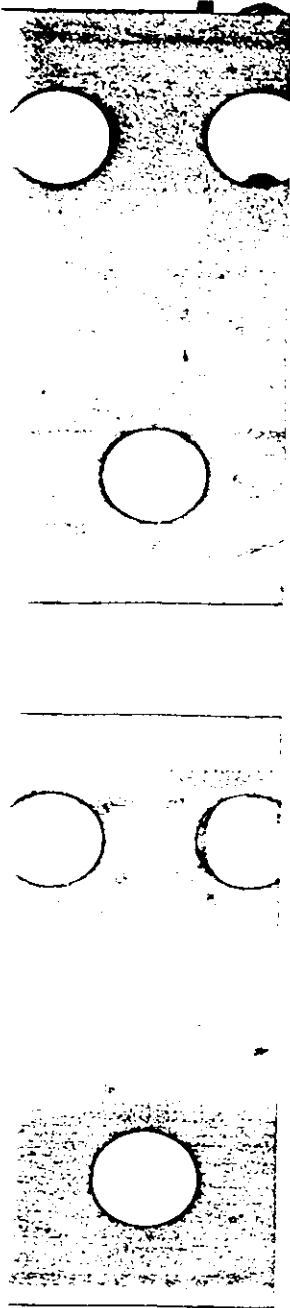
ME

From

Assistant Attorney General Dodds

To

Official Indicated Below by Check Mark



- The Attorney General.....
- The Solicitor General.....
- The Assistant to the Atty. Gen., O'Brian.....
- Assistant Attorney General Richardson.....
- Assistant Attorney General Sisson.....
- Assistant Attorney General Youngquist.....
- Assistant Attorney General Rugg.....
- Assistant Attorney General St. Lewis.....
- Mr. Hoover, Dir. Bureau of Investigation.....
- Mr. Bates, Dir. Bureau of Prisons.....
- Division of Accounts.....
- The Chief Clerk.....
- The Appointment Clerk.....
- Division of Supplies.....
- Mail and Files.....
- Mr. Finch.....
- Mr. Ridgely.....
- Mr. Parrish.....
- Mr. Wixson.....
- Mr. Fisher.....
- Mr. Ramsey.....
- Mr. Wharton.....
- Mr. Harness.....
- Miss Brookley.....

MEMORANDUM

✓

b7c



Letter to

Letter Mr. H. H. ...

5-27-33

104

RECORDED & INDEXED

MAR 29 1933

*1 letter
of
49*

62-29317-49	
MAR 26 1933 P.M.	
F. B. I.	
Dir. O...	FILE

C
O
P
Y

b7c

[Redacted]

New York

Bureau

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

62-28219-49
March 21, 1933

W. M. M. 7-
3-2
V. H.

MAR 23 1933 PM
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Div. One FILE

Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

MAR 29 1933

Dear Sirs:

On the date of February 17, 1933, while in New York I had occasion to make some notes in the back of my check book which up to the present time I have not had opportunity to report to you. The instance herein related followed closely the attempted shooting and assassination of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt at Miami, Florida.

I was having my shoes shined in the vicinity of Fifty-eighth Street and Seventh Avenue at a small repair shop and shoe shining parlor, and about twenty minutes later was sitting in a barber chair being shaved at a place about a block north, opposite the New York Athletic Club. While in the shoe shining parlor, I was attracted by the peculiar and brazen actions of a couple of taxicab drivers, one driving a Checker cab and the other driving a Keystone cab. The two were Italians, at least one of them was; the other might have been Jewish. The conduct of both was particularly brazen and obnoxious, especially so as they left their taxicabs a moment to dash across the sidewalk into the shoe shining parlor. Their laughter was noisy and raucous, as they paid little or no attention to pedestrians walking along the sidewalk, but elbowed their way through and seemed to purposely collide with people passing by. Most of their conversation as they entered the shoe shining parlor was in either Italian or Jewish and occasionally they used a few words of English, as they seemed to be "damning" things.

This all would not have attracted my attention so much but for the fact that about twenty minutes later as I sat in a barber chair, next to me was an Italian being shaved or having his hair trimmed, who was one of the individuals whom I had seen in the shoe shining parlor. As he was leaving his chair and as he held the front sheet of a tabloid newspaper up to the barber who had shaved him he spoke some Italian and then re-marked in English as he pointed at the picture of the attempted shooting of Mr. Roosevelt, "Damn fool, damn worthless shot, can't hit anything."

I turned in my chair to try to get a good look at the individual but was unable to sit upright and see the man before he had gotten well out of the barber shop across the sidewalk when I could only see him through the window.

I give you this information for what it may be worth as indicating the mental attitude of some of the Italian and Jewish element in New York.

COPIES DESTROYED

161 AUG 21 1944

Very truly yours,

/s/ [Redacted]

b7c

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

VWH:HCB

March 27, 1933.

62-28219-49

MAR 29 1933

b7C

[REDACTED]

New York.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of the 21st instant, advising of certain of your observations in conversations overheard by you, which might have some connection with the attempt on the life of the President-Elect at Miami, Florida, by Guissoppe Zangara.

The investigation of this attempted assassination is in the hands of the Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department, and your letter has been referred to that Division.

Very truly yours,

Director.

MAR 27 1933

WES

[Handwritten signature]

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

MAR 29 1933

VHR:HCB

March 27, 1933.

62-28219-49

Mr. W. H. Moran, Chief,
Secret Service Division,
Treasury Department,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

For your further information in connection with the attempted assassination of President Roosevelt in Miami by Guiseppe Zangara, there is inclosed herewith a copy of a letter addressed to this Department by [REDACTED] New York, under date of March 21, 1933. The correspondent has been advised of this reference. b7c

Very truly yours,

Director.

Incl. #545179

MAR 27 1933

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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

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

Section 552

Section 552a

(b)(1)

(b)(7)(A)

(d)(5)

(b)(2)

(b)(7)(B)

(j)(2)

(b)(3)

(b)(7)(C)

(k)(1)

(b)(7)(D)

(k)(2)

(b)(7)(E)

(k)(3)

(b)(7)(F)

(k)(4)

(b)(4)

(b)(8)

(k)(5)

(b)(5)

(b)(9)

(k)(6)

(b)(6)

(k)(7)

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

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

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

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

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

For your information: _____

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

HQ 62-282 19-50

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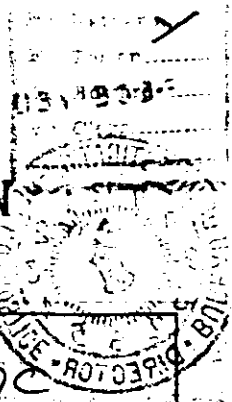
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X FOR THIS PAGE X
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UNITED STATES BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT Chicago, Illinois

Jax FILE NO. 62-835



REPORT MADE AT: Jacksonville, Fla.	DATE WHEN MADE: Mar. 28, 1933	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: Mar. 14-17, 1933	REPORT MADE BY: [REDACTED] b7c
TITLE: GUISEPPE ZANGARA		CHARACTER OF CASE: MISCELLANEOUS--ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE PRESIDENT FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

No information obtained at Miami, Florida, to indicate that Guiseppe Zangara had in his possession a check signed by a gangster of Chicago which was drawn on a closed Chicago bank.

RUC

REFERENCE:

Letter from the Chicago Bureau Office dated March 1, 1933.

DETAILS:

Special Agent John D. Glass, of the Jacksonville office, at Miami, Florida, interviewed [REDACTED] Criminal Division of the Sheriff's office of Dade County, Florida. [REDACTED] had direct charge of Guiseppe Zangara since his arrest at Miami, Florida, on the night of his attempt to assassinate President Franklin D. Roosevelt, which attempt resulted in the fatal injury to Mayor Anton Cermak of Chicago, Illinois, and also serious injuries to three other persons. [REDACTED] advised that he carefully searched Zangara, closely examined all of his personal effects, and is positive that no check or other paper bearing the name of any Chicago gangster or hoodlum was found on Zangara. He also stated that he had been in charge of the investigation conducted by local authorities concerning Zangara's activities; that he had inspected all articles taken from Zangara's room and had not seen or heard of any such check.

[REDACTED] of the Miami Police Department, advised that it is his understanding from conversations had with Secret Service operatives that mail for Zangara had been intercepted, and it was his understanding a check of some nature was found but he had not seen this check. He

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	62-77219-51	RECORDED AND INDEXED: MAR 30 1933
COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: 2 Bureau 2 Chicago 2 Jacksonville	UNITED STATES	CHECKED OFF: APR 1 - 1933
COPIES DESTROYED 161 NOV 16 1964	BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION ROUTED TO: FILE	JACKETED:

b7c
also stated that Secret Service operatives indicated that their investigation disclosed that Zangara also had in mind the assassination of Mayor Anton Cermak at the time of his attempted assassination of President Roosevelt. [REDACTED] was of the opinion that all data obtained by the Secret Service operatives had been forwarded to Washington, D. C.

Efforts were made to locate [REDACTED] Secret Service Operative, of Atlanta Division, who generally handles matters in the state of Florida, and who was in Miami while investigation was being conducted by Chicago detectives in conjunction with the Secret Service operatives concerning Zangara. [REDACTED] could not be located in Jacksonville for interview to obtain any information as to documents found on Zangara or located subsequent to his arrest.

The Jacksonville office is not setting forth leads in this report for further investigation. It would appear that had a check, as referred to in letter of reference, been found in Zangara's personal effects or in mail addressed to him subsequent to his arrest, the head of the United States Secret Service at Washington, D. C., or the Chicago detectives, who also conducted investigation at Miami, would be in possession of the information, and, should the United States Attorney at Chicago desire further information in this matter, inquiry should be directed to the United States Secret Service, Washington, D. C., or the names of the Chicago detectives who were at Miami should be obtained through the Chicago Police Department and interview conducted with them.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO OFFICE OF ORIGIN

UNITED STATES BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT WASHINGTON, D.C.

NY FILE NO. 62-3233

REPORT MADE AT: NEW YORK CITY	DATE WHEN MADE: 3/27/33	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 3/18/33	REPORT MADE BY: [REDACTED] b7c
TITLE: JOSEPH ZANGARA		CHARACTER OF CASE: MISCELLANEOUS - Inquiry as to Postal Savings Account	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

b7c

Interviews with Chief of Police, Postoffice Officials, [REDACTED] and persons at the place where subject formerly resided fail to elicit any information concerning bank accounts or postal savings account maintained by Zangara at Hackensack, N.J.

-RUC-

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent W. Merrick, New York City, 3/18/33

DETAILS: AT HACKENSACK, NEW JERSEY.

DETAILS: In compliance with instructions from Special Agent in Charge T.F. Cullen, the writer proceeded to Hackensack, N.J. for the purpose of ascertaining all available information concerning any postal savings account or bank account which Zangara may have had at that place.

Agent interviewed [REDACTED] which is the former residence of Zangara. [REDACTED] informed that Zangara had come to Hackensack from [REDACTED] b7c

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

62-28217-52

RECORDED AND INDEXED:

3-31-33

CHECKED OFF:

APR 1 - 1933

JACKETED:

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- 3 Bureau
- 2 Washington Field
- 1 New York.

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UNITED STATES

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

ROUTED TO:

FILE

62-3233

Paterson, N.J. in 1930 and had rented the upstairs of premises, 100 Green Street. [redacted] Zangara occupied these rooms by himself and resided at that address for approximately eighteen months, paying a rental of \$20. per month. [redacted] states that Zangara was very secretive and did not discuss his personal affairs with anyone; that Zangara had no visitors and to the best of his knowledge had no friends around Hackensack. [redacted] states that he had never heard Zangara mention having a bank or postal savings account in Hackensack. [redacted] also mentioned that the Hackensack Police and the Secret Service Agents had questioned him regarding this particular item.

Agent interviewed [redacted] who also resides at 100 Green Street, and she stated that he knows Zangara. [redacted] informed that Zangara had occupied the upstairs rooms at that address and that he had always kept to himself, having no known friends and saying very little about his personal affairs. She stated that she had never at anytime heard Zangara mention having a bank or postal savings account.

Agent interviewed Mr. Frederick Rippergef, Chief of Police, Hackensack, N.J., who stated that at the time of Zangara's assault upon certain persons in Florida, his department had conducted an investigation in and around Hackensack relative to Zangara and his connections but that his investigation had not revealed that Zangara had any bank or postal savings account in Hackensack. Chief Rippergef referred agent to [redacted] N.J., who was Zangara's [redacted]

At [redacted] agent ascertained that [redacted] was absent from his home, but [redacted] informed that she and her husband had both discussed the Zangara matter when they had read the papers that Zangara had shot certain persons in Florida; that at the time a certain newspaper article had stated that Zangara had quite a sum of money somewhere in New Jersey; that she and her husband had also discussed that matter and that her husband had no knowledge that Zangara had a bank or postal savings account, and that her husband had expressed surprise at the time that Zangara had any such sum of money.

At the City Postoffice, Hackensack, N.J., agent found same to be closed but [redacted] contacted [redacted] by telephone at his home, and this agent talked with [redacted] relative to any postal savings account of Joseph Zangara. [redacted] informed

b7C that [redacted] and that with all the notoriety given to Zangara in the papers, had Zangara been one of the postal savings depositors at Hackensack, it would have assuredly been called to his attention. Agent then requested that [redacted] make a more definite statement, and was informed by [redacted] that he was positive that Joseph Zangara did not have a postal savings account at Hackensack, N.J.

The above information was communicated by telephone to Special Agent Bailey at the New York Office at 4:35 P.M. on March 18, 1932, for transmission to the Washington Field Office.

For the information of the Washington Field Office a copy of the reference report is attached to copies of this report for that office.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN

NEW YORK CITY

APR 3 1933 AM

DEPT. OF JUSTICE

March 24 1933

K
b7c

[REDACTED]
62-28219-53
3233

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

MEMORANDUM FOR FILE

INDEXED

APR 3 - 1933

Re: JOSEPH ZANGARA
Inquiry as to Postal
Savings Account

62-28219-53
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 31 1933 A.M.
DEPT. OF JUSTICE
Div. One

In compliance with instructions from Special Agent in Charge T. F. Cullen, the writer proceeded to Hackensack, New Jersey, for the purpose of ascertaining all available information concerning any postal savings account or bank account which Zangara may have had at that place.

Agent interviewed [REDACTED] 100 Green Street, which is the former residence of Zangara. [REDACTED] informed that Zangara had come to Hackensack from Paterson, N. J. in 1930 and had rented the upstairs of premises 100 Green Street. [REDACTED] Zangara occupied these rooms by himself and resided at that address for approximately eighteen months, paying a rent of \$20.00 per month. [REDACTED] states that Zangara was very secretive and did not discuss his personal affairs with anyone; that Zangara had no visitors and to the best of his knowledge had no friends around Hackensack. [REDACTED] states that he had never heard Zangara mention having a bank or postal savings account in Hackensack. [REDACTED] also mentioned that the Hackensack Police and the Secret Service men had asked regarding this particular item.

b7c

Agent interviewed [REDACTED] who also resided at 100 Green Street, and states that she knew Zangara. [REDACTED] informed that Zangara had occupied the upstairs room at that address and that he had always kept to himself, having no known friends and saying very little about his personal affairs. She states that she had never, at any time, heard Zangara mention having a bank or postal savings account.

Agent interviewed Mr. Frederick Rippargel, Chief of Police, Hackensack, N. J., who stated that at the time of Zangara's assault upon certain persons in Florida, his department had conducted an investigation in and around Hackensack relative to Zangara and his connections but that his investigation had not revealed that Zangara had any banking or postal savings account in Hackensack. Chief Rippargel referred agent to [REDACTED] N. J., [REDACTED]

62-3245

At [redacted] agent ascertained that [redacted] was absent from his home but [redacted] informed that she and her husband had both discussed the Zangara matter when they had read in the papers that Zangara had shot certain persons in Florida; that at the time a certain newspaper account had stated that Zangara had quite a sum of money somewhere in New Jersey; that she and her husband had also discussed that matter and that her husband had no knowledge that Zangara had a bank or postal savings account and that her husband had expressed surprise at that time that Zangara had any such sum of money.

At the City Post Office, Hackensack, N. J., agent found same to be closed but [redacted] contacted [redacted]

[redacted] by telephone at his home and this agent talked with [redacted] relative to any postal savings account of Joseph Zangara. [redacted] informed that [redacted]

[redacted] and that with all the notoriety given to Zangara in the papers had Zangara been one of the postal savings depositors at Hackensack it would have assuredly been called to his attention. Agent then requested [redacted] for a more definite statement and was informed by [redacted] that he was positive that Joseph Zangara did not have a postal savings account at Hackensack, N. J.

The above information was communicated by telephone to Special Agent Bailey at the New York Bureau office at 4:35 P.M. on March 18, 1933.

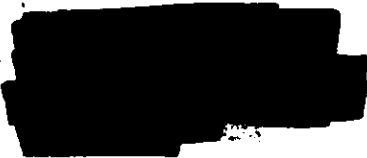
The above information has been incorporated in the report of Special Agent [redacted] New York City, dated March 18, 1933, in the above entitled matter.

Respectfully submitted,

[redacted] b7c
Special Agent

Mr. Nathan.....
Mr. Tolson.....
Mr. Edwards.....
Mr. Clegg.....
.....

b7C



62-29219-54

March 29th, 1933

RECORDED

APR 12 1933 P.M.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

NATHAN

Div. One

FILE

Mr. Edger Hoover
 Bureau of Criminal Investigation
 Department of Justice
 Washington, D. C.

APR 13 1933

Dear Sir:

A few weeks ago, during the trial of Zangara for the murder of Mayor Cermak, I was again impressed with the futile attempt to guard against crimes of assassins with everybody carrying concealed weapons and I made some comments that met with considerable favorable press attention throughout the country. I am undertaking to make some specific investigation as to what statistics show in regard to the record of crimes of this kind in the United States and in other countries, say England and France. I am anxious to know what regulator laws they have in those other countries as compared with those we have in America and what record of crimes of this kind there is. I have been directed to write you with the assurance that your office has all of this data and I should be grateful, indeed, if you would send me any and all information that you have, as well as copies of any reports and comments upon the subject. I have received many interesting letters in the last few weeks touching the matter.

It is possible that your Department might be interested in one or two communications that I received, as they carry veiled threats or, at least, imputations of criminal minds and I, therefore, enclose a copy of a telegram received from one [redacted] La., and the original of an unsigned letter that came to me from Santa Clara, California. Zangara testified that he had made one or more trips to California and I thought this party might have some connection with him. There is a number of other letters that I don't think of sufficient importance to send you. If you get any specific data on either of these people, I wish that you would advise me. I do think that all precaution should be taken to guard President Hoover against any attacks and I should judge that the fellow that wrote the letter from California would be glad of such an opportunity. You may have some method of determining who he is.

Would you, also, have sent to me by the proper department, a copy of the last two years' Statistical Abstract as published by the Government? I don't know whether it is the Department of Commerce or just which department publishes this work.



b7C
 2
 5/12
 5/12
 5/12

4/11/33

Department of Justice
Page 2
March 29th, 1933

Have you any facilities for gathering up copies of editorials which appeared in many of the leading papers throughout the country a day or two after the sentencing of Zangara? I made certain observations at the time of passing sentence to the effect that Congress ought to pass an Act prohibiting the manufacture, sale and ownership of pistols and other like firearms to the public. A great number of editorials have appeared and I would like to procure a copy of each, if possible. Will you not kindly advise me? If you have these in your Department, either give me the list of papers publishing them or send me copies of them, if they are available.

Yours very truly,



Encls.

b7c

COPY

1933 MAR 11 AM 2 17

JEB 71 51 NL

SHREVEPORT LOU 10

MIAMI FLO

b7c
AM SORRY THAT I HAVE BEEN BROUGHT UP IN THE STATE OF FLORIDA WITH
SUCH IRRESPONSIBLE JUDGES AS YOU STOP A MAN THAT WILL CONDEMN
AN IRRESPONSIBLE MAN TO DEATH I SHALL NEVER ACKNOWLEDGE THAT I
WAS RAISED IN THE STATE OF FLORIDA I AM ASHAMED OF YOU AND THE JURY



Sat. Mar. 11, 1933

el is speaking and el is
like to no, and that is if
police mans got all the rights
and the slave have no rights

Here the police mans shut
and kill the slaves for doing
nothing and get away with it

up by Los Gatos Calif
a while back a police man
by the name that el can't

Remember the name at the
present time.

He got away with
it and nothing said.

el do not no who
page 11 next

11

this man that Zangara
killed, and I don't much
care.

We the working man,
slaves in other words, are
starving and suffering.

I is at this time not
saying very much. I

is got to go and see if
I can find something to eat.

I is no feeling very good
I is no got no job.

There is no money in job anyhow,
I is no got no money.

I is got garbage at the
County Community kitchen

over

the other day,
 the garbage not so good
 working man ought to get
 three good meals a day
 and good pay
 pay not good, very
 poor and very poor,
 Eats very poor,
 Every thing very poor,
 Not very poor for all the people
 though, Big graft some place,
 I is not working and I don't
 much care to work for nothing,
 I don't mind to work if I
 get paid for my work,
 I is stop writing at this time, No
 close now, I am a slave,

who is turn things
up side down in this
Country.

Hoover and who else
turn things up side down.
Hoover is no good
for president.

He Big Crook,
He should be put
behind the bar in some
poor jail.

So send the police man
to go after Hoover and tell
them to bring him to San
Jose County Jail. San
Jose County Jail very poor
from a slave.

VWH:EB

APR 13 1933

April 13, 1933.

RECORDED
INDEXED

62-28219-54

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
Florida.

b7c

[REDACTED]

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
APR 12 1933 P.M.	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
	FILE

I desire to acknowledge receipt of your communication of the 29th ultimo, requesting certain information with reference to available statistics on the use of firearms, and certain other matters which have become of interest as a result of the attempted assassination of the President-elect at Miami. I also desire to acknowledge receipt of the enclosures which accompanied your letter.

I regret to advise that this Bureau has no data concerning the laws of foreign countries governing the carrying or use of firearms. Neither has it any adequate statistics covering the carrying and use of firearms in this country. However, I am enclosing herewith for your information a copy of the bulletin published by this Bureau entitled Uniform Crime Reports. This bulletin, which is the fourth quarterly one for the year 1932, summarizes statistical data obtained during the year from a large number of police departments throughout the country. The analysis of the data received is based, however, solely on seven major classifications of offenses. The carrying of concealed weapons is not included in these major classifications. However, crimes of violence, such as murder, manslaughter, robbery, aggravated assault and burglary or breaking and entering are frequently accomplished by, or certainly accompanied with, firearms.

Beginning on page thirteen of the enclosed bulletin you will find some observations based on the data compiled from the fingerprint records received by the United States Bureau of Investigation. That particular information is separated into twenty-two classifications, included among which is the carrying or possession of weapons, in addition to the many offenses of violence. It should be borne in mind, however, that this table cannot be considered to represent the extent of the particular crimes named therein. It is based solely on arrests as indicated by the fingerprint cards received from a large number of contributing police departments throughout the United States. As you may be interested in this type of information, it gives me pleasure to place your name upon our mailing list to receive these bulletins as they are issued quarterly.

COPIES DESTROYED

161 AUG 17 1964

b7c [REDACTED]

With reference to the laws governing the carrying and possession of firearms, I might state that a number of bills were introduced in both the House and Senate in the Seventy-First and Seventy-Second Congress. In fact, a hearing was held by a sub-committee of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, on April 11, 1930, for the purpose of considering the various firearm bills and endeavoring to agree upon one bill to include all desirable features of the several bills introduced. House Resolution 8754, which it is believed probably embodied the results of the several hearings on firearm bills, was reported to the Senate on April 19, 1932, by Senator Capper. It is believed, therefore, that Senator Capper may have compiled some comprehensive information on this subject, and possibly the committee may have had before it a compilation of State statutes.

With reference to statistics of other countries, I might state that no report of this kind has ever been received by this Bureau from France. However, rather comprehensive statistics can be found covering England and Wales in an annual report entitled Criminal Statistics, England and Wales.

Relative to the enclosures which accompanied your letter, I desire to advise that inasmuch as the Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department has conducted all investigation of the attempted assassination of the President-elect, and the murder of Mayor Cermak by Giuseppe Zangara, I am taking the liberty of forwarding your enclosures to the Chief of that Division, Mr. F. H. Moran.

With reference to your request concerning editorials taken from the leading papers commenting upon the sentencing of Zangara, I regret very much to advise that this Bureau is unable to furnish you with such material through reason of the fact that it did not take any steps to collect such comments.

If there is any further information which this Bureau can furnish you at any time, or if there is any other way in which the Bureau can serve you, please do not hesitate to call upon me.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosure #211354.

Director.

VH:CS

April 5, 1933

62-28219-54

RECORDED
APR 13 1933
Mr. W. H. Moran,
Chief, Secret Service Division,
Treasury Department,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

This Bureau has received a letter from the [redacted] Florida, dated March 29th, requesting certain information with reference to the carrying and possession of firearms, and other matters which have become of interest to him since the sentencing of Giuseppe Zangara at Miami for the murder of Mayor Cermak.

b7c

[redacted] enclosed with his letter an anonymous communication addressed to him from Santa Clara, California, as well as a copy of a telegram addressed to him by one [redacted] Louisiana, dated March 11th, and those communications are enclosed herewith for your information. [redacted] stated that Zangara testified that he had made one or more trips to California. Consequently he, [redacted] felt that the communication from California might have some connection with Zangara. [redacted] states he has received a number of other letters, but he does not think that they are of sufficient importance to warrant further attention.

[redacted] has inquired of this office if it has any collection of editorials based upon his sentencing of Zangara. I have advised that this Bureau has no such collection, but it occurs to me that possibly you may have some information of this sort which you may desire to forward to him. [redacted] has been advised of this reference.

Very truly yours,

APR 6 1933

Enclosure #211355

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
Director.	APR 6 1933 P.M.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
	FILE

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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

Section 552

Section 552a

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(b)(7)(C)

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(b)(4)

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(b)(6)

(k)(7)

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

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

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

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For your information: _____

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HN:DSS

May 23, 1933.

62-28219-56

RECORDED

MAY 25 1933

Mr. W. H. Moran,
Chief, Secret Service Division,
Treasury Department,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I am transmitting, attached hereto, a copy of a memorandum relative to certain information furnished the Bureau in connection with subversive activities in general and more particularly referring to data furnished the representatives of this Bureau in connection with allegations from John M. DiSilvestro, formerly of Philadelphia, to the effect that Guiseppe Zangara was in Philadelphia in the Spring of 1932.

This Bureau did not pursue these leads to their final conclusion because this would involve investigative activity which it was understood you had already conducted. The Bureau was also informed that the information in question was already in your possession. However, it is deemed appropriate to forward this memorandum to you at this time in order that your files may be complete.

Very truly yours,

Director.

Encl. 320499.

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Clegg

U. S. Department of Justice

HN:DSS

Bureau of Investigation

Washington, D. C.

March 20, 1933.

ag

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR.

There is transmitted, attached hereto, a memorandum relative to the file of this Bureau covering the statement made by John M. DiSilvestro, of Philadelphia, relative to the attempted assassination of the President. There are no outstanding leads on this phase of the investigation. It should be noted, however, that this Bureau has made no investigation into the possible implication of others in the attempted assassination of the President other than the specific procurement of the information from DiSilvestro referred to in the foregoing and also information as to the Postal bank deposits of Zangara. It is my understanding that the Secret Service has been in charge of this matter and has conducted requisite inquiries. Of course, a thorough investigation would make it necessary to check Zangara's record in this country, his various movements, his associates, and the like.

Investigation Zangara

Very truly yours,

H. Nathan.

Handwritten notes:
K...
98

Handwritten signature: H. Nathan

RECORDED
INDEXED

Handwritten: 57-3/23

MAY 25 1933

62-28219-56	
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
MAY 24 1933 A.M.	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
SEARCHED	FILE

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

U. S. Bureau of Investigation

Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

March 20, 1933.

INFORMATION FURNISHED RELATIVE TO POSSIBLE SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES

Under date of February 21st, a communication was received from Francis Ralston Welsh to the effect that one John M. DiSilvestro of Philadelphia, whose house had been bombed on January 28th. this year and his wife killed and several children injured, possessed information of importance. It was indicated in said communication that this information concerned Guiseppe Zangara.

Telephonic instructions were transmitted to the Philadelphia office to interview John M. DiSilvestro at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. It was found that DiSilvestro was Supreme Venerable of an organization known as the Sons of Italy. He stated that he had received information that Guiseppe Zangara was in Philadelphia about one year previously. He had secured this information from one G. Gangemi, 811 South 11th. Street, Philadelphia. His informant alleges that Zangara had made speeches denouncing DiSilvestro and Judge Alessandroni. The latter is Municipal Court Judge.

According to DiSilvestro two or three persons had stated that an individual known as Angelo Gaspari had seen Zangara in Philadelphia and worked with him on the same job. Gaspari is a bricklayer and worked for a contractor named Antonio DiRocco. Gaspari had told DiSilvestro that Zangara came from New York with two other bricklayers. These alleged bricklayers were said to have stolen certain articles from a church and DiSilvestro said they were anarchists. The person who DiSilvestro thought was Zangara and the other two men in question were employed by DiRocco only four days, from February 26th. to March 1st., 1932. Two days previously DiSilvestro had sent for DiRocco, who consulted certain time sheet records belonging to him and recognized the name of Gaspari, one of the alleged bricklayers. Zangara's name did not appear in these records. DiSilvestro said that DiRocco was probably afraid to give Zangara's name. DiRocco stated that these three men wore good clothes and that one of them was named Bruno, whose description was given as 5'4", dark brown hair, stout. DiSilvestro stated that Gaspari had said that Zangara worked on this job. DiSilvestro said that DiRocco apparently did not have the name of another person who he knew had worked on the job at the

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same time and could not understand why these names were not on the list. He thought that Zangara's name may have been on a missing sheet. DiSilvestro also mentioned a young man whose conversation had been overheard in a railway station at Newark, New Jersey, in the course of which DiSilvestro's name was mentioned, and the man is alleged to have said "I will see you in Florida". DiSilvestro said that this man had talked to Judge Alessandrone. DiSilvestro also said that a newspaper known as L'Adunata dei Refarattari was an anarchist publication at Newark, New Jersey, and he thought that this publication was behind anarchist and communist movements. DiSilvestro also had a report from the Pennsylvania State Police giving the name of a notorious anarchist at Jessup, Pennsylvania and referred to anarchist meetings at Jessup. He also mentioned a communist paper known as La Stamba Libera published in New York City. He also referred to an organization known as the Amalgamated Union, which he said was communistic. He stated that Zangara may have had something to do with the bombing of his home previously referred to and mentioned the names of persons interested in the publication of L'Adunata dei Refarattari and said that they were working in Newark and surrounding places, and also mentioned the name of Carlo Tresca. He said that Carlo Tresca had gone to California and he had heard that he was returning to New York City prior to the time his house was bombed, but, however, Tresca did not make the trip. DiSilvestro said he was sailing for Italy the next Saturday. He said that he had been informed that Zangara was not known in Italy, which would indicate that this was a fictitious name. He believed that Zangara and the two bricklayers who accompanied him to Philadelphia had something to do with the Easton, Pennsylvania, bombing and the bombing of his home. He said that the bomb used at Easton, Pennsylvania, was made on Eleventh Street in Philadelphia and he said that Zangara had been seen on Eleventh Street the previous year. He said it is his opinion that Zangara had associates in his attempt on the life of President-elect Roosevelt. He said that DiRocca is a good man but is fearful that his house may be bombed. He suggested that the Agents interview Reverend Father Neporte, who brought Gaspari to DiSilvestro. He also said that Antonio Mezzanotte may be involved in anarchist activities. He also mentioned one Gebbia, formerly a member of the Sons of Italy. He stated that Gebbia was not a radical, but that Gebbia had given him a story of all explosions in Pennsylvania. He thought Gebbia might have further information pertaining to the activities of Zangara, but suggested that Gebbia not be approached now. He said that Gebbia had furnished the name of Alfredo Moriconi, general organizer of Amalgamated Unions. He said that one DeLuca transmits orders from Bellanca on bombings and other matters.

The Bureau under date of February 25th wrote the Special Agent in Charge at Philadelphia to interview Judge Alessandrone and Father Neporte.

Under date of March 3, 1933, there is a communication from the Special Agent in Charge at Philadelphia stating that he had interviewed Judge Eugene Alessandrone of the Common Pleas Court, City Hall, Philadelphia. Judge Alessandrone stated that a week after the bombing of DiSilvestro's home, February 5, 1933, a young Italian American, while partaking of a soft drink at the railroad station at Newark, New Jersey, heard a conversation in Italian by two Americans, one a short, stocky man about 45 years of age, dark complexioned, clean shaven, and the other a younger man about 30 years of age, 5' 8½", light hair, and clean shaven. The stocky fellow said to the other individual, "Well, how about your brother-in-law". The other answered, "He's all right. I got the thousand dollars. I am going to deliver it to my brother-in-law in Miami, and then we will all meet later in California." The name of the Grand Venerable and Judge Alessandrone were mentioned in the conversation heard by Alessandrone's informant. Judge Alessandrone said that Acting Superintendent of Police LeStrange has a summary of the conversation furnished by the informant, whose name is Mida. He also gave the Agent in Charge a photographic copy of a letter addressed to Judge Alessandrone and an envelope, which anonymous letter gave information relative to bombs made at 811 South 11th Street, Philadelphia, and which were supposed to have been used in the bombing of the Easton Post Office. Judge Alessandrone desired that photographic copies be made of these and that they be returned to him.

The Agent in Charge at Philadelphia had interviewed Reverend Father Dominic Nepote, Germantown, Pennsylvania. Father Nepote said he had been informed by Angelo Gaspari and two other reliable Italians that the information concerning Zangara's working in Philadelphia for Antonio DiRocco on a contracting job was not correct. Father Nepote said that there was a man working for DiRocco who somewhat resembled Zangara, but he was positive that it was not Zangara. Father Nepote said he is positive that Zangara was not in Philadelphia because the Italians interviewed by him are most reliable and that those who were associated with DiRocco and DiRocco himself claimed that the person thought to have been Zangara was not, in fact, Zangara. Father Nepote would not divulge the name of any of his informants. Father Nepote is acquainted with Antonio Mezzanotte and claims that he is not reliable. He said it would not be advisable to interview Mezzanotte.

Under date of March 10, 1933, the Philadelphia office of the Bureau was directed to interview Acting Superintendent of Police LeStrange relative to information possessed by him, as indicated in the foregoing.

On March 18, 1933, the Agent in Charge of the Washington Field Office interviewed former Vice President Curtis, who stated that two days before the inauguration some man, whose identity he has now forgotten, called at his office and said that the Post Office Department was in possession of information to the effect that Zangara had a Postal Savings account of considerable volume some place in New Jersey and that several deposits to and withdrawals from this account had been made.

Information was received from the Agent in Charge of the Washington Field Office on March 19, 1933, to the effect that Agent Merrick, of the New York office, on March 18, had located at Patterson, New Jersey, the account of Zangara and ascertained that the following currency deposits had been made by Zangara in person at the Patterson Post Office:

August 8, 1931	\$200.00
August 10, 1931	300.00
July 1, 1932	700.00
	<u>\$1,200.00</u>

Vincent Cafaro, of Patterson, New Jersey, the uncle of Zangara, told the Bureau's Agent that Zangara had worked at his trade of brick-layer for a number of years after arriving in Philadelphia from Ferruggano, Italy, in 1923. The uncle said Zangara told him some years later that he had saved a total of \$3,000.00, which had been sent back to Italy. The uncle further states that Zangara was operated on at Patterson, New Jersey, for a stomach ailment and in the Winter of 1927 had gone to New Orleans for his health. In 1930 Zangara went to California, and proceeded from Los Angeles to Florida and back to Patterson, New Jersey, in July of 1932. At this time Zangara requested his uncle to let him stay in his home until he, Zangara, could get some of his money from Italy. The uncle was of the opinion that the \$1,200.00 deposited by Zangara in 1931 and 1932 represented the money he had previously saved in the United States and which had been sent to Italy. The uncle further states that he had heard that Zangara had lost all of his money through betting on races in Florida.

The following information was received relative to Zangara's withdrawals from the records of the Post Office in Patterson, New Jersey:

April 7, 1932	\$100 mailed to Zangara at #20 N. E. 17 Street, Miami, Fla.
May 6, 1932	\$ 50 in person.
May 27, 1932	\$ 50 in person.
July 19, 1932	\$100 in person.
July 23, 1932	\$100 in person.
August 23, 1932	\$200 mailed to Colonial Hotel, Miami, Fla.
December 30, 1932	\$200 mailed to 126 N. E. 5th. Street, Miami, Fla.
January 20, 1933	\$200 mailed to 126 N. E. 5th. Street, Miami, Fla.

This represents the withdrawal of \$1,000.00, leaving a balance of \$200.00 to this account, which, presumably, may still be in the possession of Zangara, as represented by Postal Savings Certificate #1294.

Special Agent in Charge Harvey, of the Philadelphia Office, reported on March 18, 1933, that he had an interview with Assistant United States Attorney Todaro, who had no information in addition to that already contained in this memorandum, with the exception that a letter had been sent by him to Mr. Wells, United States Attorney, on February 21, 1933, which letter had been transmitted by Mr. Wells to Mr. Houghton, of the Secret Service, the letter reading as follows:

"Believing that the man who attempted to kill President-elect Roosevelt at Miami is a member of a widespread group of anarchistic and anti-social individuals who are responsible for a long series of bombings in this state I am submitting this report for whatever consideration you may deem proper to give it. I have interviewed a man by the name of Angelo Gaspari, of Germantown, who states the following facts; to wit,- that in March or April, 1932, he, Angelo Gaspari, was employed in the construction of a stone wall at the Chew House, Clivenden and Morton Street, Germantown, by contractor Antonio di Rocco, of Manoa Park, Pennsylvania. With him were also employed three other men who were strangers, and stated that they were from New York. These men were hired on the job and had no working clothes, but started to work as soon as hired, using burlap bags as aprons. That upon reading the report of the attempt against President-elect Roosevelt he, Gaspari, and two other men, Gennarino Ianniuzzi and Vincenzo Cutri, both of Germantown, seemed to recognize the name of Zangara. In order to make sure they produced a newspaper and after examining the published photograph agreed that Zangara was one of the three strangers from New York that worked with them at the Chew house construction. These three strangers worked there for about two weeks during which time they made utterances and remarks showing strong radical leanings.

Judge Alessandrone states that a young man by the name of Maida, of Ardmore, Pennsylvania, was in to see him and related that on Sunday, two weeks ago (that is February 21st) while at the Newark Railway Station, he saw two Italians (one tall and light complexioned the other short and stocky) who were conversing in Italian. The short stocky man was asking the other how things were and how his brother was getting along, to which the tall man replied that everything was going well. The short man then mentioned 'Grand Venerable', 'Judge' and 'Alessandrone', to which the tall man replied that there was nothing to fear; that they could do nothing. The short man replied that they would have to be careful. In their conversation the tall man mentioned Miami and California. Miami is also mentioned in an anonymous letter addressed to the Judge, warning him to be careful because he would be next. This letter states that the bombs which exploded in the Easton Postoffice were made at 811 South 11th Street, and that the DiSilvestro bomb was made in New York. It is also reported that Zangara had been seen around 11th and Christian Streets,

Philadelphia. Zangara is also reported to have, while residing in Germantown, made speeches assailing Government, Capitalists and specifically DiSilvestro and Judge Alessandrone. While in Philadelphia Zangara is reported to have been frequently seen at the Cavour Restaurant on South 8th. Street, and that he had either a brother or a cousin by the name of Antonio Zangara living at 6th. and Washington Avenue. It is significant that, if as reported, it is true that Zangara was in Philadelphia no mention of his having been here has been made by him since his arrest. The reason for this, assuming that it is true that he was in Philadelphia, it is obvious the mention of Miami in the conversation overheard in the Newark Railroad Station is in the letter received by Judge Alessandrone, is to my mind also very significant. A reference to California in the conversation at the Newark Railroad Station is also important, for the reason that Carlo Tresca, the director of a Communist newspaper in New York, whose publication has been recently discontinued, is reported to be in Los Angeles, California. It is my firm belief that these facts are very important and should be referred to the proper Federal agencies for further investigation. Undoubtedly Zangara must have had associates and the attempt upon the President-elect was an effort on the part of these anarchists to throw the country into a turmoil as a prelude to a possible revolt. With the other members of this group still at large the President-elect and other officials and prominent citizens may be made the targets of other attempts upon their lives. Signed - C. James Todaro."

It will be noted that the major part of this information has already been referred to in the prior part of this memorandum. It should also be noted that it has been furnished to the Secret Service. Todaro stated that DiSilvestro had no further information than had been given to Harvey. Harvey also stated that Todaro, DiSilvestro, Superintendent of Police LeStrange and United States Attorney Wells had a conference about two weeks before DiSilvestro left for Italy, and as a result of that conference Wells decided to forward this letter to the Secret Service and agreed with Todaro that perhaps there was a gang which participated in the attempted assassination of Roosevelt. It was Todaro's personal opinion, also, that this same gang bombed DiSilvestro's house and that Zangara was in Philadelphia. Harvey was of the opinion that Zangara was not in Philadelphia.

Under date of March 18, 1933, a communication is recorded from the Agent in Charge of the Bureau's office at Philadelphia covering an interview with Superintendent LeStrange, of that city. LeStrange stated that a statement was taken from Maurice Maida, the individual who overheard the conversation between two Italians in the railway station at Newark, New Jersey. He furnished this Bureau with a copy of said statement. LeStrange stated that in his opinion he doubted whether there was any connection between Zangara and the bombing of DiSilvestro's home.

A copy of the report of Lieutenant Clark, of the Philadelphia Police, was also received, concerning the residence at 811 South 11th. Street,

Philadelphia, at which place it was alleged bombs had been made. This report indicated the ownership of the premises in question and stated that it is now owned by one Joseph Marciano, who is in the real estate business. It specifies the identity of the present occupants, whose occupations are unknown. It is also stated that in the year 1930 the third floor was rented by Mr. Pasquale Salanitra, who lived there with a girl known as Mary, who was an Italian. Salanitra was said to be employed as a hairdresser. Salanitra is said to have left the apartment to go to Miami Beach, Florida, in company with the woman who was known as Mary, proceeding in a Ford Sedan. The Philadelphia Office ascertained that the individual who conducted the beauty shop at which Salanitra had been employed stated he had been there "off and on" for the past four years and as late as last Fall, and that he was now employed as a hairdresser by the Freschen Beauty Company, which owns a chain of beauty shops, and is, at the present time, at a branch belonging to that company at 1637 Alton Road, Miami Beach, Florida.

The statement taken from Maurice Maida, referred to in the foregoing, refers in detail to the conversation alleged to have been overheard by Maida at a soda fountain in the station at Newark, from which he gathered that the brother-in-law of one of the speakers was in Miami, Florida. He gathered that the man in Florida had a job as a waiter in Miami. One of the men said his brother-in-law wanted a thousand dollars and he was going to take it to him; that the thousand dollars had been received from a man named Mariano. The speakers mentioned in Italian "Grand Venerable" in a seemingly sneering fashion and also mentioned the name of Judge Alessandroni. They also said something about the Philadelphia Police. Finally one of the speakers said to the other "I will see you in California". The rest of the statement contains a detailed description of the two speakers and other collateral matters. Maida identified one photograph which was handed to him from the Identification Division in Philadelphia as being the type of one of the men with the exception that his face was not so round; however, no specific identification was made.

FROM

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR, UNITED STATES BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

TO

OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW BY CHECK MARK

Assistant Director Nathan (X)
Assistant Director Tolson ()
Assistant Director Edwards ()
Assistant Director Clegg ()
Inspector ()
Division ()
Secretary ()

See Me (X)
Prepare Reply ()
For Your Information ()
Note and Return ()
File ()

Remarks: _____

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Section 552

Section 552a

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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VNH:RG

June 16, 1933.

62-28219-58

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INDEXED

JUN 20 1933

b7c

Dear Madam:

Your letter addressed to the Office of the Attorney General dated June 4, 1933, with reference to Giuseppe Langara and the Italian Black Hand Society has been referred to this Bureau for appropriate attention.

You are advised that your letter has in turn been referred by this Bureau to Mr. W. H. Moran, Chief, Secret Service Division, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., for his information.

Very truly yours,

Director.

ms

JUN 10 1933

K

VEH:RG

62-28219-58

June 16, 1933.

JUN 20 1933

Mr. W. H. Moran,
Chief, Secret Service Division,
Treasury Department,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sirs

For your information and whatever attention you may deem appropriate, there is enclosed herewith a photostatic copy of a letter addressed to the Office of the Attorney General by [redacted] dated June 4, 1933, with reference to the associates of Giuseppe Zangara, the assassinator of Mayor Cermak of Chicago, and the Italian Black Hand Society.

b7c

Very truly yours,

Director.

Enclosure #546938.

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten mark]

RECEIVED
JUN 11 1935
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Chicago. June 11, 1935

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

Dear Sir:-

Your vigorous prosecution of criminals and notable success in your investigations leads me to hope you may take my statements seriously and my motives as without malice.

I have one or two clues that may lead to the uncovering of activities in connection with protecting the estate of the late Anton J. Cermak, formerly Mayor of Chicago. I am told by sources I consider reliable that his estate greatly exceeded in value the three hundred odd thousand admitted to probate, and that shortly before his death in the Miami hospital in 1933, some of his associates here in Chicago hastily gathered his cash and securities together and took them over to Canada for sequestration there and for the obvious purpose of evading income and inheritance taxes.

In the fall of 1933, actuated by public spiritedness, I called at the Intelligence Unit of the Internal Revenue Service in the U. S. Court House here, gave the inspector what meagre information I had, and asked that he probe further. He informed me he had received similar intimations from other sources regarding the Cermak estate but had developed nothing. He said that before he could run down any clues he would have to have affidavits and proofs and suggested that I get these. His attitude struck me as so evasive and so unwarranted that I permitted the matter to drop. I felt that for political reasons any alleged investigation made by the Chicago unit would be a whitewash so why waste my time and effort.

RECORDED

6/11/35

57

I am encouraged to believe that you mean business and I firmly believe there is considerable truth in the statements and office gossip at the City Hall and enough to make it worth while investigating from Washington.

If you give the matter credence and wish to have me assist in any way, I am at your service.

Very truly yours,

[Redacted signature]

Residence -

[Redacted address]

Office -

[Redacted office address]

[Redacted]

b7c

AGB:RD
62-28219 - 59

RECORDED

June 18, 1935

b7c
[REDACTED]
Dear Mr. [REDACTED]

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter dated June 11, 1935 concerning the former activities and the estate of the late Anton J. Cermak, formerly Mayor of Chicago. You advise that this matter has been referred to the Internal Revenue Bureau at Chicago, Illinois.

Please be advised that the activities of this Bureau are limited to conducting investigations of violations of specified Federal Statutes and to the collecting of evidence in certain cases in which the United States is or may be a party in interest. The contents of your communication do not appear to constitute such a violation and I am, therefore, unable to take any action in regard thereto.

The matters of income and inheritance taxes come within the jurisdiction of the United States Treasury Department.

I desire to express my appreciation for your commendatory remarks concerning criminal investigations which have been made by this Bureau.


Sincerely yours,

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161 AUG 21 1964

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

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MADE OF TWO DEADLY WEAPONS "A QUART OF PURE CONTAINS 14
LEAD "ICE CREEK IS NOT A RIVER BUT A TOWN IN THE STATE OF
THAN FROM PERAZIT TO PERAZIT "THE GREAT BARRON WOMAN IN
LISH "THE SUN IS NOT A STAR BUT A STAR "THE GREAT BARRON
THE YOUNGEST SON OF A YOUNG MAN "A YOUNG MAN "A YOUNG
WAR OF THE BONES "THE GREAT BARRON WOMAN IN LISH "THE
CAPTAIN "THE GREAT BARRON WOMAN IN LISH "THE GREAT BARRON
OL AND WIFE "THE GREAT BARRON WOMAN IN LISH "THE GREAT BARRON
FLAME "THE GREAT BARRON WOMAN IN LISH "THE GREAT BARRON
ARE COGNATE "THE GREAT BARRON WOMAN IN LISH "THE GREAT BARRON
SOUND OF A BIRD "THE GREAT BARRON WOMAN IN LISH "THE GREAT BARRON
IN ENGLAND "THE GREAT BARRON WOMAN IN LISH "THE GREAT BARRON
IS ON THE TOP OF THE MOUNTAIN "THE GREAT BARRON WOMAN IN LISH "THE GREAT BARRON
WOULD BE ABOUT THE EQUATOR "THE GREAT BARRON WOMAN IN LISH "THE GREAT BARRON
ACE "THE GREAT BARRON WOMAN IN LISH "THE GREAT BARRON
AMERICAN "THE GREAT BARRON WOMAN IN LISH "THE GREAT BARRON
RABBIT TO HALF MAST "CHRISTIAN IX OF DENMARK IS THE FATHER OF GRANDFATHER OF EIGHT KINGS AND QUEENS "CATHERINE THE GREAT OF RUSSIA WAS NEITHER RUSSIAN NOR NAMED CATHERINE "A LONE SENTRY AT ST. PETERSBURG GUARDED A NON-EXISTENT
AND DAY FOR SEVENTY-FIVE YEARS "THE MAN WHO FINANCED THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION WAS LATER JAILED FOR HIS DEBTS "CHARLES V RULED HALF THE KNOWN WORLD WHEN HE WAS 20 YEARS OLD "ICEBERGS ARE DRY "MAM BATS MORE GRASS THAN AN

Syndicated by the
UNITED FEATURE SYNDICATE NEW YORK

BY
JOHN HIX

On the Air Every Thursday
COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

JAN. 19,
1940.

W. Hix

Mr. Walter Winchell,
New York,
N. Y.

But this is really not true

Dear Walter Winchell:

With reference to your column of January 18 in the local Herald Express and your paragraph on Zangara.

Here is a story which you may have heard; if not, I am sure you will be interested.

Cermak was muscling in on the beer racket in Chicago. The various mobs knew they had to do something to stop him as their beer was being thrown out and Tony's beer put in. Zangara was living on borrowed time. He had an incurable disease. The mob told him that if he would get Cermak, they would take care of his family; otherwise, on his death the family would be penniless. The opportunity came at Miami. Zangara got his man as he was not after Roosevelt.

It would be interesting to know just where the Zangara family is now and how they are faring.

I have been shown a lot of reports on this case by a former G-man. You might ask J. Edgar about it the next time you see him.

Cordially yours,

Ernest Hix

Ernest Hix,
6362 Hollywood Blvd.,
Hollywood, Calif.

62-26219-6
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JAN 9 1940
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
RECORDED

*Ernest Hix
6362 Hollywood Blvd.
Hollywood, Calif.
1/31/40*

Reference:-- NEW YORK CITY TWX 6-23-42
100-2-60-76

The following individual was: Presidential warrant issued for:

NAME:-- JOSEPH ZANGARA

PLACE:--

DATE:--

REMARKS:-- Italian
Member of the Federation of World War Veterans in the
United States of America, Inc. - Associazione Nazionale Combattenti
Italiani Federazione Degli Stati Uniti D America.

7 JUL 12 1942

REINDEXED

DATE: 1-11-57

62-28219-

FILE RECORDED

JCS

FIVE

The Attorney General

February 13, 1950

Director, FBI

Giuseppe Zangara, aka
Joseph Zangara, aka
Giuseppe Zangara

gm

127

Giuseppe Zangara, Italian-born, naturalized American citizen, on February 15, 1933, at Miami, Florida, shot into a crowd which included, among others, President-elect Franklin D. Roosevelt. Five individuals, including Mayor Anton J. Cermak of Chicago, were wounded. Mr. Roosevelt escaped injury.

Zangara was indicted under local charges and after pleading guilty, on February 20, 1933, was given an eighty-year sentence, twenty years each on four charges of attempted murder. On March 6, 1933, Mayor Cermak died. Zangara was then indicted for first-degree murder, to which charge he pleaded guilty. On March 20, 1933, he was electrocuted by the State of Florida.

INVESTIGATION OF CASE:

The primary investigation regarding the attempted assassination of President-elect Roosevelt was conducted by the Secret Service, which is charged by law with this responsibility.

The FBI, in this instance, conducted only minor, collateral investigations. On February 18, 1933, Frank M. Parrish, Acting Head of the Criminal Division, Department of Justice, by letter, stated that the Attorney General had instructed him to start an inquiry to determine whether a suit to cancel the naturalization of Zangara could be successfully maintained. He requested the FBI to undertake an investigation.

In addition, the FBI made limited inquiries in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, regarding the possibility that Zangara might have participated in anarchist activities in that area. Likewise, the FBI located a Postal Savings Account maintained by Zangara at Paterson, New Jersey. The results of these inquiries were furnished to the Secret Service. Various letters received by the FBI from individuals who desired to furnish information about the case were also forwarded to the Secret Service.

Quinn Tamm

- Tolson _____
- Ladd _____
- Clegg _____
- Glavin _____
- Nichols _____
- Rosen _____
- Tracy _____
- Harbo _____
- Mohr _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Nease _____
- Gandy _____

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MAILED 3
FEB 14 1950
COMM - FBI

RECORDED - 48 62-28211-61

FEB 14 1950

ENCLOSURE
55 FEB 16 1950

initials on top yellow

Memorandum to The Attorney General

February 18, 1950

Re: Giuseppe Zangara, aka
Joseph Zangara, aka
Giuseppe Zangara

EVIDENCE REGARDING ZANGARA'S CONNECTION WITH CHICAGO MOBSTERS:

(1) The FBI files reflect the following:

On February 18, 1933, an anonymous letter, addressed to the Department of Justice, Washington, D. C., was mailed at St. Paul, Minnesota. This letter which was furnished the Secret Service stated:

"Louis Gleckman St Paul Minn underworld character, racketeer, licker runner, etc. was in Florida at the time of the attack on President elect Roosevelt. If it was intended to kill Cermak for activities against Chicago underworld why not find out what he was doing in Florida"

On March 1, 1933, the Special Agent in Charge at Chicago advised that Mr. Green, United States Attorney, Chicago, had informed that he had received information to the effect that a check signed by an alleged hoodlum or gangster of Chicago, on a closed bank in Chicago, the name of which was unknown, was found on the person of Zangara. Mr. Green requested to be furnished any information the FBI might have on this point.

The FBI, pursuant to Mr. Green's request, made pertinent inquiries in Florida. Mr. Guy C. Reeve, Head of the Criminal Division of the Sheriff's Office of Lake County, Florida, who had direct charge of Zangara since his arrest, was interviewed. Mr. Reeve advised that he carefully searched Zangara, closely examined all of his personal effects, and is positive that no check or other paper bearing the name of any Chicago gangster or hoodlum was found on Zangara. He also stated that he had been in charge of the investigation conducted by local authorities concerning Zangara's activities; that he had inspected all articles taken from Zangara's room and had not seen or heard of any such check.

Chief Inspector Frank Mitchell, of the Miami Police Department, advised that it was his understanding from conversations had with Secret Service operatives that mail for Zangara had been intercepted, and it was his understanding a check of some nature

Memorandum to The Attorney General

February 18, 1950

Re: Giuseppe Zangara, aka
Joseph Zangara, aka
Giuseppe Zangara

was found but he had not seen this check. He also stated that Secret Service operatives indicated that their investigation disclosed that Zangara also had in mind the assassination of Mayor Anton Cermak at the time of his attempted assassination of President Roosevelt. Inspector Mitchell was of the opinion that all data obtained by the Secret Service operatives had been forwarded to Washington, D. C.

Mr. Walter Winchell furnished the FBI a letter dated January 19, 1940, addressed to him by Mr. Ernest Hix, 6362 Hollywood Boulevard, Hollywood, California, a newsmen. Hix stated:

"Here is a story which you may have heard; if not, I am sure you will be interested.

"Cermak was muscling in on the beer racket in Chicago. The various mobs knew they had to do something to stop him as their beer was being thrown out and Tony's beer put in. Zangara was living on borrowed time. He had an incurable disease. The mob told him that if he would get Cermak, they would take care of his family; otherwise, on his death the family would be penniless. The opportunity came at Miami. Zangara got his man as he was not after Roosevelt."

(2) Secret Service Files:

The Secret Service files reflected that there were many allegations, most of which were in the form of anonymous letters, that the attempted assassination was planned by gangsters or some organized criminal group, and that Zangara had been sent to Miami expressly for that purpose. Subsequent investigation, however, indicated that he had been in Miami for several months prior to the incident. There is no indication that Zangara had any knowledge as to the identity of Mayor Cermak of Chicago.

Investigation was conducted in both Philadelphia and Chicago in an attempt to determine whether Zangara had any connections in either of these cities which might implicate him as being a member of a criminal gang. However, there was no evidence that Zangara had even been in Chicago nor had any relatives or associates in that

Memorandum to The Attorney General

February 14, 1950

Re: Giuseppe Zangara, aka
Joseph Zangara, aka
Giuseppe Zangara

city. There was no indication that he was involved in any gang in Philadelphia. The entire investigation pointed to the fact that Zangara intended only to assassinate the President and no evidence was ever uncovered indicating that the attempt was intended for Cermak.

On September 25, 1947, Mr. Harry E. Neal, Aide to the Chief of Secret Service, received a call from Mr. Helgerson of the American Weekly in New York City. Mr. Helgerson asked for any information available concerning the Chicago background of Zangara. Helgerson claimed that he had information from a very reliable source that Zangara was hired in Chicago by a group of gangsters to assassinate Cermak and that they had trained Zangara in the use of a revolver. Neal told Helgerson that the file did not disclose any Chicago associates or relatives and did reflect that Zangara never lived there. Helgerson then told Neal that in view of the doubt that Zangara never lived in Chicago he might kill the story which he intended to write.

The sworn statement of Zangara, a photostatic copy of which is attached, reflected that Zangara intended to kill President-elect Roosevelt and had no intention of killing or injuring anybody else. According to Zangara, he had built up in his mind a hatred for "presidents" and "kings," "because the President rich people--capitalists spoil me when I'm six years old." He stated that he had thought of going to Washington, D. C., to assassinate President Hoover but when he learned that President-elect Roosevelt was coming to Miami, he planned to assassinate him.

(3) Other Data:

The Miami Herald, Miami, Florida, on February 21, 1933, carried an account of the sentencing of Zangara to his eighty-year term. Excerpts from Zangara's testimony before the court as reported by the newspaper are as follows:

"No, when I see the paper I get it in my mind, see in the paper."

"Why did you wait until after he got through speaking?"

"No have chance because lot of people in front, no have no chance, try to pass, chair move. When I try to kill Roosevelt somebody move chair and I miss."

SEARCHED
SERIALIZED
INDEXED
FILED
FEB 14 1950
FBI - MIAMI

The Attorney General

February 13, 1950

Director, FBI

GIUSEPPE ZANGARA, aka
JOSEPH ZANGARA, aka
GIUSEPPE ZANGARA

file-1

Pursuant to your request of Assistant Director L. B. Nichols of February 10, 1950, requesting information regarding the case of Giuseppe Zangara, I am enclosing a memorandum which sets forth the desired data. It has been necessary to review the files of the FBI and the Secret Service and to check the court records at Miami, Florida.

In reference to the mention of Mr. Helgerson on page four of the memorandum, I desire to point out that Helgerson who was Executive City Editor of the Washington Times Herald is well-known to the FBI. On numerous occasions in the past the FBI has found him to be most unreliable. It should be mentioned in this connection that Helgerson was not advised by Mr. Harry E. Neal, Aide to the Chief of the Secret Service, at the time of Helgerson's inquiry that Zangara's statement clearly showed that he meant to kill President-elect Roosevelt. Neal felt that it might inspire a revival of the whole story in a sensational and undesirable manner.

Enclosure
FCS:mb

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162-28219-62
FEB 15 1950

- Tolson
- Ladd
- Clegg
- Glavin
- Nichols
- Rosen
- Tracy
- Harbo
- Mohr
- Tele. Room
- Nease
- Gandy

MAILED
FEB 13 1950
COMM. DIV.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

called at 6:30 no answer

FEB 13 1950

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 13 1950

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Ladd	✓
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tracy	.....
Mr. Harbo	.....
Mr. Mohr	.....
Tele. Room	.....
Mr. Nease	.....
Miss Gandy	.....

[Handwritten signature]

FBI, MIAMI

2-13-50

2-56 PM EST

E C E

DIRECTOR, FBI.....U R G E N T

...ATTENTION - ASSISTANT DIRECTOR NICHOLS...

GUISEPPE ZANGARA. RE TELEPHONE CALL FROM ASSISTANT DIRECTOR NICHOLS FEBRUARY TEN LAST. REMYTEL ELEVENTH INSTANT. FILE IN THIS CASE AT STATES ATTORNEY OFFICE, MIAMI MISSING FOR MANY YEARS. NO FILE ON CASE AT SO, MIAMI. RECORD MIAMI PD REFLECTS ONLY ARREST INFORMATION AND NEWSPAPER CLIPPINGS. RECORDS OFFICE OF CLERK OF CRIMINAL COURT, MIAMI, REFLECT CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS AND QUESTION AND ANSWER TESTIMONY IN OPEN COURT. RECORDS IN NEWSPAPER MORGUE OF MIAMI NEWS AND MIAMI HERALD CHECKED. NO INFORMATION REVEALED THAT ZANGARA INTENDED TO KILL ANYONE BUT PRESIDENT ELECT ROOSEVELT. ZANGARA STATED HE BOUGHT REVOLVER TO KILL PRESIDENT HOOVER BUT HEARD ROOSEVELT WAS COMING TO MIAMI AND DECIDED TO KILL HIM. HE SAID HE WANTED TO KILL ALL KINGS, PRESIDENTS AND RICH PEOPLE AND DID NOT TALK HIS PLANS OVER WITH ANYONE. IN COURT ZANGARA STATED HE DID NOT KNOW ANTON CERMACK OR KNOW HE WAS MAYOR OF CHICAGO AND AIMED AT PRESIDENT ELECT

..END PAGE ONE..

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FEB 16 1950

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..PAGE TWO..

ROOSEVELT BUT MISSED BECAUSE HIS ARM WAS STRUCK BY A WOMAN.
ZANGARA EXECUTED MARCH TWENTY, NINETEEN THIRTYTHREE AT STATE
PRISON, RAIFORD, FLA.

C A R S O N

END

301PM OK FBI WASH DC CCW

cc: Mr. Nichols

FEB 11 1950

TELETYPE

Mr. Ladd	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. Nichols	.....
Mr. Rosen	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Mr. Harbo	.....
Mr. Mohr	.....
Tele. Room	.....
Mr. Nease	.....
Miss Gandy	.....

FBI, MIAMI

2-11-50

3-25 PM HEK

DIRECTOR, FBI URGENT

GUISEPPE ZANGARA. RE TELEPHONE CALL FROM ASSISTANT DIRECTOR NICHOLS LAST EVENING. COUNTY COURT RECORDS NOT AVAILABLE TODAY INASMUCH AS ALL OFFICES CLOSED SATURDAYS. ATTEMPT WILL BE MADE EARLY MONDAY TO CHECK RECORDS FOR PERTINENT INFORMATION IN THIS MATTER. MIAMI FILE REFLECTS REPORT OF FORMER SA [REDACTED] DATED MARCH TWENTYEIGHT, NINETEEN THIRTY THREE AT JACKSONVILLE IN CASE ENTITLED "GUISEPPE ZANGARA, MISCELLANEOUS DASH ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE PRESIDENT FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT", CHICAGO ORIGIN. COPIES FURNISHED TO BUREAU. CONTAINS INFORMATION CONCERNING ALLEGATIONS THAT ZANGARA AT TIME OF ARREST HAD IN HIS POSSESSION A CHECK SIGNED BY AN UNNAMED GANGSTER OF CHICAGO AND DRAWN ON A CLOSED CHICAGO BANK. FURTHER ALLEGATIONS THAT SECRET SERVICE OPERATIVES INVESTIGATION ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT HAD ALLEGEDLY REVEALED TO FORMER LOCAL OFFICIALS THAT SECRET SERVICE INVESTIGATION HAD DISCLOSED INFORMATION INDICATING ZANGARA INTENDED ASSASSINATING CERMAK. THIS REPORT INDICATES THAT ABOVE DESCRIBED INFORMATION ALLEGEDLY DISCOVERED BY SECRET SERVICE HAD PREVIOUSLY BEEN FORWARDED TO WASHINGTON HEADQUARTERS. THIS REPORT CONTAINS FURTHER DATA THAT INVESTIGATION BY MAIN HAD FAILED TO CONFIRM ANY SUCH CHECK AS ABOVE HAVING BEEN IN ZANGARA-S POSSESSION. BUREAU ALSO APPARENTLY HAS SEPARATE FILE ENTITLED " GUISEPPE ZANGARA, NATURALIZATION MATTER" WHICH APPARENTLY CONTAINS CONSIDERABLE INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE IN MIAMI FILE .

b7c

P.R. - 7

RECORDED - 71

62-28219-6
 FEB 16 1950
 370
 W

CARSON

EX-3

END 2 150

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson
FROM : L. B. Nichols
SUBJECT: *F. P. Delano*

DATE: February 13, 1950

Tolson	_____
Ladd	_____
Clegg	_____
Glavin	_____
Nichols	_____
Rosen	_____
Tracy	_____
Harbo	_____
Mohr	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Nease	_____
Gandy	_____

Late Friday the Attorney General called and requested a review of old files on Guissipe Zangara, who attempted the assassination of the late President Roosevelt and in the attempt assassinated Mayor Cermak of Chicago. He stated he particularly wanted to know of any information or evidence that Zangara was out to get Mayor Cermak rather than President Roosevelt.

We had a file in the Bureau; however, our investigation was on collateral aspects and by no means could be considered as reflecting the complete story. We had Liaison check with Secret Service for their files on Saturday. It took considerable time to locate the file and the only thing of value was Zangara's statements. We got photostatic copies of these.

I called SAC Carson in Miami Friday night. It was impossible for the Miami Office to get into the court records on Saturday. I had one of the supervisors go over everything yesterday. He is now in the process of preparing the summary and upon receipt of the information from Miami the summary will be completed.

b7c This morning, [redacted] called my office and stated the Attorney General wanted the summary right away. I explained to her that preparation of the summary necessitated checking Secret Service records and checking the court records in Miami. I further explained to her I specifically asked the Attorney General on Friday how soon he wanted this and he stated the first of the week. I told her we would have the summary ready today. She stated somebody was in talking to the Attorney General and she thought that I should tell him what the situation was.

The Attorney General came on. I told him briefly the facts. I told him that there was no substantial information or evidence that Zangara was out to shoot Cermak; that, as a matter of fact, Secret Service had an inquiry from a newspaperman about two years ago for information along this same line and had declined to furnish any information since there were no substantial facts and since they did not want to revive the sensational story. I told him that we could not get into the court records in Miami on Saturday but we would do this today and have the memorandum today. He stated that that would be fine.

LBN:hmc

RECORDED - 27
EX-61

65-27019-65

274

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. NICHOLS
FROM : MR. R. W. LAWRENCE
SUBJECT: COOPERATION BY SECRET SERVICE
LETTER OF THANKS FROM DIRECTOR

DATE: February 13, 1950

- Tolson
- Clegg
- Glavin
- Nichols
- Rosen
- Tracy
- Harbo
- Mohr
- Tele. Room
- Nease
- Gandy

62-27799-

You will recall that over this last weekend it was necessary to check the files of Secret Service in connection with the case of Giuseppe Zangara. In order to accomplish this, it was necessary for [redacted] of Secret Service to spend almost all day Saturday in his office and here at the Bureau. This was not his regular tour of duty and he performed this service voluntarily and expressed no objection to so doing.

b7c

In view of his excellent cooperation, it is suggested that a letter of thanks be directed to him over the Director's signature. If you approve, there is attached such a suggested letter.

Attachment

RWL:iml

✓ [handwritten initials]

ah

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INDEXED - 20

62-27799-66

[handwritten initials]

[handwritten initials]

EX-103

271
58 FEB 28 1950

February 14, 1950

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
VIA LIAISON

b7c

[Redacted]

United States Secret Service
The White House
Washington, D. C.

*Delivered
by Special Delivery
2/16/50*

*412-1
Rec'd - R*

Dear [Redacted]

I wish to take this opportunity to express my appreciation for the excellent cooperation which you extended to this Bureau on February 11, 1950, in connection with the case of Giuseppe Zangara - Attempt to Assassinate President Roosevelt.

Knowing that we can call upon you in such cases of emergency is personally appreciated by me.

Sincerely yours,

RWL:iml:ejj *ejj*

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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EX-55
67
FEB 17 1950

- Tolson _____
- Ladd _____
- Clegg _____
- Glavin _____
- Nichols _____
- Rosen _____
- Tracy _____
- Harbo _____
- Mohr _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Nease _____
- Gandy _____

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols
FROM : M.A. Jones
SUBJECT: GUISEPPE ZANGARA, was

DATE: February 16, 1950

Handwritten signature and initials

There is being returned to you a memorandum concerning the above captioned individual, prepared for you by SA [redacted] from the Secret Service files. You loaned this memorandum to the Crime Records Section to be used in the preparation of a memo for the Attorney General. One of the two photostatic copies of Zangara's statement, which accompanied the memorandum, was furnished to the Attorney General.

b7c

Handwritten note: see file 100-111150

RECORDED - 16

Handwritten note: 62-28219-68

58 MAR 5 1950 73

Handwritten signature: RWJ

SWORN STATEMENT OF

JOSEPH ZANGARA

Miami, Dade County, Florida,
February 16th, 1933.

For Mr. Truman Hawthorn
State Pros. Atty.
J. E. M.

SWORN STATEMENT OF JOSEPH ZANCARA

TAKEN IN MIAMI, DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA,

this 16th day of February, A. D. 1935.

WHEREUPON, JOSEPH ZANGARA testified

as follows:

BY SHERIFF DAN HARDIE:

Q. Joe, what is your name? Your name is Joseph?

A. Zangara.

Q. Now, Joe, listen, how old are you--how many years?

A. Thirty-three.

Q. When you came to this country--the United States?

A. I came here 1923, the first of September.

Q. What did you see--

A. Martha Washington.

Q. Joe, I asked you questions. Before you tell me--see, if this man die--if somebody die you shoot,

I hang you. That will be too bad for you. If you like me all right you tell me the truth.

A. I tell you the truth.

Q. This big man is big lawyer--grand lawyer . .

A. I understand, speak in English.

BY MR. MATTHORNE, STATES ATTORNEY:

Q. Do you know what it means to be sworn to tell the truth?

A. Yes.

Q. Will you raise your right hand. You do solemnly swear or affirm that the testimony that you will give and the answers you give will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

A. Yes, I told all the truth.

Q. Under the laws of Florida--this is the State of Florida, you know?

A. Yes.

Q. If you are prosecuted for murder, you understand, you are not compelled to say anything at all. You can talk or you don't have to talk.

A. Well, I talk.

Q. If you talk and answer the Sheriff's questions-- you don't have to answer them, but if you do, then what you say can be used against you or for you. But if you do answer the Sheriff's questions you have to tell the truth, but you don't have to answer them.

A. I understand.

BY SHERIFF HARDIE:

Q. Joe, you have a pistol tonight?

A. Yes, I have a pistol.

Q. Where did you buy pistol?

A. In a store.

Q. What store--where?

A. On Miami Avenue.

Q. What kind of store?

A. A loan . . .

Q. Money to loan?

A. Yes.

Q. When did you want to kill President--how long ago?

A. I got this idea when I was seventeen years.

Q. Seventeen years ago?

A. No, seventeen years--I was sixteen.

Q. Had you tried to kill in Italy?

A. Yes, the King.

Q. Why didn't you kill the King?

A. Because I didn't have no chance.

A. You didn't have no chance?

A. No.

Q. Who tell you that the President was there tonight?

A. The paper.

Q. You read English?

A. Yes.

Q. When did you read the paper?

A. Yesterday.

Q. Morning or night?

A. Down by the docks, when the morning paper . .

Q. The morning paper?

A. It says President come to make speech. I buy one.

Q. When did you buy the pistol?

A. The pistol?

Q. What day?

A. The night--the night the President come--in the morning.

Q. The President come today. You bought it this morning?

A. I bought it yesterday.

Q. You bought it yesterday?

A. I buy day before yesterday. Maybe day before yesterday.

Q. Did you shoot the President when he stood up and make speech or when he sit down?

A. When he make speech I didn't have a chance.

Q. Why didn't you have a chance?

A. Because there was people in front. I jumped on a chair. I thought he might speak a long time--about

twenty minutes. He said just one second--just like

that--ba-ba-ba--quick that way. When I see him speak in

automobile I don't get a chance.

Q. Was anybody with you?

A. No friends?

A. No.

Q. No anger?

A. No.

Q. Nobody in Miami?

A. No, no place.

Q. How did you come here--by train, or how?

A. By bus.

Q. How long you lived in Miami?

A. I was here last winter.

Q. You was here last winter?

A. Yes.

Q. And then you come this season?

A. Yes.

Q. How long this season--how long you been here?

A. Two or three months.

Q. You have money?

A. No.

Q. How much money you got?

A. A little in Post Office.

Q. How much?

A. Two hundred dollars. More than that. I have forty-five dollars in my pocket when Police took me.

Q. When you shot, Joe, how many times did you shoot?

A. Two or three times.

Q. Two or three times?

A. Yes, I told you.

Q. Did you want to kill other people too?

A. No, just him.

Q. Did you know you might shoot other people?

A. No, just him. Just President.

Q. Did you shoot that way or this way?

A. Just shoot that way at him. I moved my hand.

I was in a chair.

Q. Why do you want to kill President?

A. Because the President rich people--capitalists
spoil me when I'm six years old.

Q. They ruin you?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you hate President Roosevelt as a man?

A. As a man I like him all right.

Q. But as a President?

A. President--always the same bunch.

Q. Do you like to live in a country where there is
money? Do you like Anarchism?

A. No, foolish.

Q. Do you like Socialism?

A. No, more foolish.

Q. Do you like Communism?

A. No.

Q. Do you like Russia?

A. I never been over there.

Q. Joe, would you kill the President now if you
had a chance?

A. Sure.

BY SECRET SERVICE OFFICIAL:

Q. Would you kill him as Sheriff?

A. No.

BY SHERIFF HARDIE:

Q. Why won't you kill me?

A. Because you are a working man like me.

Q. Would you kill these men?

A. No.

Q. Do you believe in Government?

A. I believe in Government that--government that we like him--everybody know me.

Q. No rich men?

A. No rich men.

Q. No money?

A. No.

Q. You don't like socialism?

A. No.

Q. Do you like Communism?

A. No, my mind is the same.

Q. Do you believe in God?

A. No.

Q. Jesus Christ?

A. No.

Q. What do you believe in?

A. The land, the sky, the moon--what I see.

Q. Who make the world?

A. Nobody knows.

Q. Yes, when you shoot tonight you try to kill the President then what did you do?

A. Nothing. I was in chair. I shot and several men pushed me in back--touched me when I was going

to shoot.

Q. Then the Policeman and I were on top of you?

A. Yes.

Q. Would you shoot the Policeman or me?

A. No.

Q. Would you shoot to get away?

A. No. Before I shoot you I no shoot him.

Q. Joe, where did you get your money from?

A. From the Post Office here.

Q. Do you work?

A. Yes.

Q. What kind of work?

A. Brick layer.

Q. Joe, are you a Union man?

A. Yes.

Q. What is the number of your Union?

A. Number two.

Q. Joe, how long have you been a Union man?

A. Since I come to this country.

Q. Joe, you like the Union?

A. No. What is the difference.

Q. Why did you go into the Union?

A. Because if I don't go into Union I don't get no job.

Q. Do you belong to any associations?

A. No, I told you the truth. However I do I tell you.

Q. When did you lay bricks the last time?

A. Two years now and I did.

Q. Why don't you work for two years?

A. Because I can't find no job.

Q. You can't find no job?

A. No.

Q. How much money you make--you have?

A. Two thousand and a half.

Q. Do you have any bank, Joe?

A. I have a little banking--the Trust Company.

Q. What is the name of the bank?

A. The United--Union State . . .

Q. The Union State Trust Company?

A. Yes. I had there before.

Q. Joe, if I tell you you killed the President tonight, what you say to me?

A. I try to kill him.

Q. Are you glad you kill the President tonight?

A. Yes. I try to.

Q. If you shoot somebody else you glad or sorry?

A. Somebody else, I am sorry.

Q. Do you think all the time about killing a President?

A. To change the Government.

Q. Why didn't you kill Hoover?

A. The same thing. The same bunch.

Q. Did you want to kill Hoover?

A. Yes, the same thing. Hoover and Roosevelt--everybody the same.

Q. Did you try to kill Hoover?

A. No, because I wasn't around to have a chance.

Q. Too many policemen?

A. No, I never did try because I had to wait.

Q. When you make up your mind to kill President--
today or last night?

A. When I read the paper yesterday.

Q. Yesterday when you read the paper?

A. Yes. I read the paper before yesterday.

Q. When you seen the paper did you have the pistol or
did you go buy the pistol?

A. I don't remember.

Q. You don't remember?

A. No.

Q. Did you have the pistol when you read the paper?

A. No.

Q. Where was it? Where was the pistol?

A. In the store. Or home. I don't know. I don't
know whether I buy it the day before or after.

Q. Joe, why did you buy the pistol?

A. To kill the President.

Q. Joe, when you bought the pistol did you look in
the paper to see President was coming and then you buy
pistol?

A. I think that was about--before or after I don't
remember.

Q. In the store where you bought the pistol--was he a
Jew?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you tell him why you bought the pistol?

A. No.

Q. Did he ask you why you bought it?

A. No, he get the money. That's all he wanted.

Q. How much did you pay for it?

A. Eight dollars, he said and I gave it to him.

Q. See, when you shot the President tonight,

supposing the people get you and killed you--what then?

A. Very well. If they going to kill you what's the use of living?

Q. Do you hate all rich people?

A. What?

Q. You don't like no rich people?

A. No.

Q. Would you kill the President of a Rail Road?

A. No, what's the use?

Q. You got to kill the Government men?

A. Yes.

Q. Would you kill Hoover tonight if you could?

A. Sure, the same thing.

Q. See, if you kill a man you don't care if you die or where you go?

A. No.

Q. You have no soul?

A. No.

Q. No Heaven or Hell?

A. No. I go in the ground.

Q. Was you scared tonight?

A. No, no scared.

Q. What was you going to do--walk away?

A. No, I wasn't going to walk away.

Q. If you killed the President tonight, how you feel in your mind? Happy?

A. Yes. Because I was trying to kill him. I would be happy.

Q. This man--if he was a working man how you feel?

A. I don't want to kill working man working for bread.

Q. You ever been loco--asylum--crazy?

A. No.

Q. In Calabria--your padre, your madre not crazy?

A. No.

Q. Your sisters or brothers?

A. No.

Q. Nobody crazy?

A. No.

Q. Ever see crazy people?

A. No.

Q. Never saw them?

A. No.

Q. Were you ever arrested? In jail?

A. No, never been in jail.

Q. Do you ever read books?

A. No, nothing. I don't believe in nothing.

I don't believe in reading books because I don't think--I don't like it. I don't believe in no

partidos. I got everything in my mind.

Q. Where did you get the idea you want to kill rich men and kings from?

A. Because rich people make me suffer and do this to me. My father he sent me to school and then made me work.

Q. See, the rich man makes you suffer? Since you were how old?

A. Six years old.

Q. Six years old?

A. Yes, since they sent me to work in a big job.

Q. What makes your belly burn?

A. Because when I did tile work it hurt me there. It all spoil my machinery. My stomach--all my insides. Everything inside no good.

Q. All because you worked when you were too young?

A. Doctor say so. My father bring me to doctor.

Doctor told my father it spoil me.

Q. The doctor told your father it would spoil you? Hurt you?

A. Yes.

Q. What did your father say?

A. He said nothing because he say he have to send me to work.

Q. Your father sent you to work?

A. Yes.

Q. See, do you like your father or do you hate him? You love your father?

A. I don't know much.

Q. He make you work?

A. He didn't have no brains--no--no . . .

Q. No education--no school?

A. No education, no.

Q. Your belly gets bad?

A. All the time.

Q. How many years?

A. Since I am six years old.

Q. Your belly bad?

A. Yes, all the time.

Q. How long the mind tell you to kill kings or presidents?

A. About sixteen or eighteen. Whenever I get big.

Q. You have any friends in Italy that get together and talk about it?

A. No, all in my mind I make it.

Q. You don't talk to nobody?

A. No. All in my mind. This is how they make that mind work.

Q. When you get the ideas you don't tell them-- you don't like lies, do you?

A. No.

Q. You don't talk like that at all?

A. No.

Q. If I tell you, Joe, . . .

A. In Italy, before Mussolini there has been Socialism and I never been in there.

Q. You don't like Socialism?

A. No.

Q. You like Fascism?

A. Do you like

A. No.

Q. Do you like Mussolini?

A. No. I don't like Lu: solini.

Q. Would you kill a rich man's child?

A. A rich man?

A. A rich man's baby?

A. No. Why kill them.

Q. You just like to kill Presidents?

A. Yes. Just them.

Q. Would you kill a Governor?

A. No.

Q. Just kings?

A. Yes.

Q. And Presidents?

A. Yes.

Q. Emperors?

A. No, just kings or President--King or President all the same.

Q. Joe, how you feel now I tell you you shot the President?

A. Well, I feel good.

Q. I tell you the President is dead--what you say?

A. What else I say--I got to say nothing.

I tried to kill him.

Q. You are happy?

A. I am happy if he died or if he lived. I tried. If he is not dead that is not my fault.

Q. Supposing all the people down there in the Park should kill you?

A. Kill me? I'm half killed now. So use living now.

What's the use of living?

Q. Joe, did you ever have a fight in your life when you was a boy?

A. No.

Q. Did you ever get hurt with a knife?

A. No. Never had a fight.

Q. Did you ever shoot a pistol before?

A. No, no shoot people.

Q. You never shot a pistol before?

A. Yes.

Q. Where?

A. Italy on Christmas.

Q. What did you shoot at--birds or what?

A. No, on Holidays--New Years and Holidays.

Q. For pleasure?

A. Yes, just Holidays.

Q. Joe, have you got papers making you a citizen?

A. Yes.

Q. What place you got them?

A. Patterson, New Jersey.

Q. How many years ago?

A. I think it was about '28 or '29. (1928 or 1929)

Q. Did you go before a judge--a big judge?

A. Yes, before the Court.

Q. Did he ask you if you liked the United States?

A. Yes.

Q. What did you say?

A. I said "Yes, I like the United States".

Q. Did he ask you about the President?

A. No.

Q. Joe, you had twentyfive hundred dollars--two thousand and a half?

A. Yes.

Q. When did you earn it?

A. I was a mason--brick layer. I make houses. Contractor for myself. Make little house.

Q. Did you hire men to work for you?

A. I used to.

Q. Italians?

A. No, Americans. All Americans.

Q. Union men?

A. Yes.

Q. How much a day you pay them?

A. It depends. I don't remember.

Q. Union wages?

A. Well, union wages you got to pay them. Sure.

Q. How much were they?

A. Fourteen dollars a day.

Q. Fourteen dollars a day? What town?

A. Patterson, and other towns.

Q. What other town?

A. Ridgewood and all places there.

Q. What was meeting you was in with other Italians?

A. No Italians.

Q. What meeting you go to where they make speech--big speech?

A. Tonight?

Q. No, in Patterson.

A. No, local Union.

Q. Do you like the President of the local Union?

A. Well, he is a man.

Q. You no kill him?

A. No, he is a working man like me.

Q. Joe, when you see President you get mad?

A. No.

Q. You just kill them?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you ever try to kill a President before?

A. No. I never had a chance.

Q. What do you want me to do now with you?

A. Well, no matter.

Q. Joe, if your belly is all right--the doctor make you all right--you drink and eat and no pain--would you hate Presidents?

A. No. If I don't suffer in my body no body no more.

Q. Joe, if I am going to tell you I will turn you loose tonight--if I turn you loose and your belly hurts you and you get chance you kill President tomorrow?

A. All the time my belly hurts me.

Q. All the time his belly hurts him and he is going to kill him. If your belly get better?

A. I wouldn't bother then.

Q. Joe, when you eat food and water . . .

A. I eat--anything I eat.

Q. Makes you suffer?

A. Yes. Makes me pain.

Q. Joe, when do you--Joe how many times do you eat at restaurant?

A. About two times.

Q. Where you eat--where is restaurant?

A. The fifteen cent place.

Q. Murphey's?

A. Yes. By the Post Office.

Q. By the new Post Office?

A. Sometimes there and sometimes other place.

Q. What you eat?

A. Any kind they have.

Q. Kopa?

A. Anything they have.

Q. Meat?

A. Yes.

Q. But that's bad?

A. Everything's bad.

Q. When your belly had that makes you want to kill

Presidents?

A. Yes.

Q. Did your belly hurt you tonight in the Park?

A. Yes. It hurts all the time.

Q. Your belly hurt when you shot the President tonight?

A. Yes.

Q. Was your brain mad?

A. Certainly.

Q. You wasn't scared of all those people?

A. No. Why? I'm half dead now. What's the use of
living. I'm half dead from capitalists.

Q. You know the President has got children?

A. Yes. He's a good man but he is President.

Q. You like the President's children to see their papa
dead? Their papa?

A. I don't want to, no. They wouldn't care for me--

Capitalists wouldn't care for me.

Q. Would you kill the President's children?

A. No.

Q. You wouldn't kill their children?

A. No.

Q. Do you know Henry Ford?

A. Yes.

Q. A rich man?

A. Yes.

Q. Would you kill him?

A. No.

Q. Would you kill a banker? A rich banker?

A. No. No. No.

Q. Now, if the President ne come here tonight what would you do?

A. Nothing.

Q. Why do you come here?

A. I come here for I have to. I was figuring to go to Washington.

Q. Why?

A. I was figuring to go to Washington to kill President.

Q. To kill him there?

A. Yes.

Q. Why didn't you?

A. Because I couldn't go there. Too much in the cold.

I wanted to stay a couple of months here.

Q. Then you read the papers?

A. Yes. Then I thought I would take a chance here.

Q. In the bed you think that--that you will kill him?

A. Yes.

Q. Lying in the bed?

A. Yes.

Q. Then you go there with the gun and wait there?

A. Yes.

Q. You know he is not President?

A. Yes, he is.

Q. No.

A. He is elect. That is President.

Q. No. Joe, if you go to Washington--listen, this man is President Hoover and that man is President Roosevelt you kill all of them?

A. I try to all.

Q. You don't like President?

A. No.

Q. The States Attorney--Grande Hombre here--he tells you what you say now if you tell it in Court the Jury may hang you--they may hang you--is that all you say?

A. I know. I will talk there the same thing.

Q. All the same thing in Court?

A. Yes, all the same.

Q. You say that in the Court?

A. Yes.

Q. Then the Jury say to me . . . "You say that?"

A. Yes, I say it.

Q. Then they say "Sheriff, you hang him".

A. Sure.

Q. That all right?

A. Sure, what's the use of living?

BY MR. CHARLES MORANHEAD, COUNTY SOLICITOR:

Q. Where was first place you worked?

A. In Italy. In the ground. My father had a farm.

Q. What is the name of the town?

A. Farrouanno.

MY SHERIFF HARDIE:

Q. How much you go to school?

A. I never been.

Q. No more?

A. I got started going to school and my father wasn't able and I had five years. My father was over there. I was two months in school. My father come and take me out like this and say "You don't no need no school". "You need to work". He take me out of school. Lawyers ought to punish him--that's the trouble--he send me to school and I don't have this trouble. Government.

Q. You hate government?

A. Yes.

Q. Joe, then you come here. You no go to school no more?

A. No, I was too big. I tried but it was hard to learn.

Q. You are a brick layer?

A. Yes.

Q. When you make an arch--an arch like that out of brick--how do you do it?

A. I mark it.

Q. How do you know?

A. Because I learn.

Q. Not because you go to school?

A. No, just on the work.

Q. You measure from here to the top and then you mark that?

A. So have wood. We follow the wood.

Q. Joe, are you a contractor?

A. Once in a while. I little contract.

Q. Can you take a pencil and draw your own house--pictures?

A. Yes, sure. I figure it out myself.

Q. You can make that out--your own hou.?

A. Yes. Everything in my trade.

Q. You figure it out--you can figure?

A. No, no much figuring. I learn just a little figuring.

Q. Are you mad because you didn't have school?

A. Yes.

Q. If you had school then you wouldn't kill Presidents?

A. No. I would be well. I wouldn't have this kind of sickness.

Q. How did you learn brick laying?

A. I learned it in Italy and after here.

Q. You were apprentice?

A. Not here. In Italy.

Q. Did you ever have a girl here?

A. No. Never had.

Q. You like girls?

A. No.

Q. You marry?

A. No.

Q. You don't want wife?

A. No. I like the wife but since all the time there is suffer all the time. I want well.

Q. Joe, if I tell you this morning--you will be good friends--if I tell you Joe, don't kill the President tonight, what you tell me?

A. If you tell me that I'll--I can't tell you. I wouldn't say that for nobody.

Q. If you tell me that you still kill him?

A. Yes.

Q. If I let you out tomorrow for good you try to kill more

Presidents?

A. Sure.

Q. If they are out of office, you still kill Presidents?

A. Yes. Presidents.

Q. Hoover--he is out next month--he is no more President.

A. No, he is out.

BY MR. MOREHEAD:

Q. What boat did you come here on?

A. The Martha Washington.

Q. What Port?

A. Philadelphia.

Q. What did you do after you landed--what was your first job?

A. Brick layer.

Q. Where?

A. Patterson.

Q. You have lived in Patterson ever since?

A. Except once in a while for jobs I was doing.

BY SHERIFF HARDIE:

Q. When you was six years old your belly was bad?

A. Yes.

Q. What year did you come here?

A. On Martha Washington.

Q. What year?

A. Twenty-three coming here.

Q. You suffered all the time?

A. Yes.

Q. From the time you were six to twenty-three what were you doing for a living?

A. I was a brick layer.

Q. All the time?

A. Yes.

Q. Joe, did you ask a man to go to work here? Did you try to get brick laying here?

A. No.

Q. Why?

A. Because I was sick. I was wanting to get to go back to work up there. I was here two or three months. I can't stand the cold weather.

Q. Every day you hate the President?

A. Yes.

Q. Every day you want to kill the President?

A. No, not every day. Not every day.

Q. Joe, what big contractor in Patterson do you know?

A. Several.

Q. Who. Name one.

A. John Marx.

Q. Any other one?

A. Wax & Company.

Q. When did you work for Wax & Company?

A. Six years ago. About four months and then they make new table--big building and I work for John Wax and Company.

Q. Did you put your card in the Union here?

A. No. I no longer pay dues in Union.

Q. How long since you have paid your dues?

A. About one and a half year.

Q. You no pay dues for one and a half year?

A. No.

Q. Do you go to California?

A. Yes, last year.

Q. Did you know President Hoover was in California when you was there?

A. No, I didn't know it.

Q. If he was there when you was there you would kill him?

A. Yes, if I had a chance.

Q. Tonight when you shot, he was sitting there and I was sitting here. You didn't think you might miss him and shoot somebody else?

A. I wanted to shoot him.

Q. You didn't think?

A. No, I was shooting him.

Q. You didn't think about that?

A. No. I was on a chair and the chair moved. I was standing in front of chair and they shoved me in back. I don't know who.

Q. Yes, one day--you say to one man that if you don't kill the President tonight your friends kill you tomorrow. You say that?

A. That?

Q. You say your friends kill you tomorrow? You think that?

A. No.

Q. You don't tell no man that?

A. No.

Q. Some more Italian friends that know you kill the President?

A. You mean crowd of people in Park?

A. No. Your crowd.

A. No, I don't belong to them. No party.

Q. Yes, I am going away. You understand that when you talk

to me and you tell me about yourself that maybe I will go into Court and the Big Judge, he ask me what Joe said and I tell him Joe said "I want to kill the President-- I shoot the pistol. Yes, I kill President--I tried. I want to kill him because I hate Government. If he didn't I am sorry, sorry I didn't kill him. So if I kill him I am glad". Then I say to you if you tell me that maybe I have to go in the Court and remember what you say. You say "I don't care".

Q. No, I don't care. I am half dead. What is the use of living? No use of living. I'm half dead now because

the Capitalists they make me this way.

Q. You don't believe in God?

A. No.

Q. What you tell the truth?

A. Yes. I don't believe in God because I see lots of things I see in my mind--everything wrong--somebody trying to kill and steal and everything wrong. I figure no God--no nothing. Only air and land. I feel to myself that. If there was a God here--why I suffer all the time. Everything wrong.

Q. Is your father a Catholic?

A. Yes.

Q. Your mother?

A. Yes.

Q. Are you a Catholic?

A. No. I wasn't in a Church. I need to go some of the time. When I was young boy I go to Church with my father. I go for fun.

Q. You remember I told you if you tell me you kill

the President or you kill somebody that I tell the Court and maybe they tell me to hang you--you want to tell me anyhow?

A. Yes, I know that.

Q. If you go into Court you tell the same thing you tell here?

A. The same thing I told you.

Q. You tell them anyhow?

A. Yes, I tell them everything--I tell them everything I know--I tell anything.

Q. You don't lie?

A. No. What's the use? I'm going to tell them.

Q. You don't like liars?

A. No. I tell you what I believe. I don't like no parties or no nothing.

Q. You don't like liars?

A. No.

Q. You wouldn't tell a story?

A. No. I tell the truth. That's all. I tell just the truth.

Q. Now, Joe, I am going to leave you. Now, are you sorry you tried to kill the President?

A. No, no sorry. Because I suffer all the time from the stomach.

Q. So if you shot other people tonight, what do you say?

A. I am sorry I do want to hurt them.

Q. You did shoot some people?

A. I knew it.

Q. Are you sorry?

A. I am sorry.

Q. Joe.

A. Yes.

Q. Just think one minute.

A. Yes, you stay all night if you want to.

Q. Do you remember whether you bought pistol....

A. Yes, I remember it.

Q. After you read the paper or before?

A. No. Because I was figuring to go to Washington--
straight to Washington to kill Hoover before Hoover go
out.

Q. You was thinking of going to Washington to kill
Hoover?

A. Yes.

Q. When? What day?

A. About two or three days ago. Three days ago.

I think I kill him was why I buy it. I don't know the day.

I don't tell you the day because I don't want to tell lie.

I don't remember the day. The man may know.

Q. Two or three days ago?

A. I was figuring to go to Washington and after that I
was at the desk and the boy said "Paper" and "President
Roosevelt coming to Miami", and I was figuring on going
to Washington--planning a trip to Washington, and I think
"What is the difference?" I don't belong to any bunch
or party. It is all in my mind.

Q. Then you bought the pistol to kill Hoover with and then
you go to desk and see where Roosevelt is coming?

A. Yes. The same thing.

Q. You had the pistol at home, then?

A. Yes.

Q. You bought the pistol and thought you go to Washington?

A. Yes.

Q. To kill Hoover?

A. Yes.

Q. And then you read the paper and Roosevelt come to town?

A. Sure. What's the use?

Q. Joe, how long you work--in three years how much work you do?

A. I don't know. I can't tell you.

Q. Did you come here last winter?

A. Yes. From California here.

Q. Did you work in California?

A. Yes. No, not there.

Q. Did you work before you went to California?

A. Yes.

Q. What was the last time you worked?

A. The last time--I can't remember because I don't remember the time.

Q. Two or three years ago?

A. The last time was before I was in California. I took a boat in New York and went to California. The Doctor told me I might be able to get well. Now I know I went. I got chronic sickness.

Q. Joe, did you keep it in a bank or in the Post Office?

A. In a Bank. Banks.

Q. The Union State Trust Company in Patterson?

A. Yes. and in a Savings bank. The United State Bank in Patterson, I keep it there. I have little bit in Post Office because I was afraid I would lose it.

BY MR. MAWTHORNE:

Q. In the forty-five dollars you had in your pocket--
is that all you got?

BY SHERIFF HARDIE:

Q. How much you got in the Post Office?

A. Fifty Dollars.

BY MR. HAWTHORNE:

Q. How long were you going to stay in Miami?

A. It won't be long.

BY SHERIFF HARDIE:

Q. How much did you lose on the dogs?

A. Two hundred dollars.

BY MR. HAWTHORNE:

Q. When did you lose that?

A. This season.

Q. Do you go every night?

A. No.

Q. Do you go to the horse races?

A. No. I go out two or three times. No more.

Q. There is no such place as this address.

A. I got everything over there. I told you the place--
right where you find it.

BY SHERIFF HARDIE:

Q. If I put you in a car will you take me to the place?

A. Yes. I no go away. You no have to lock me. No use.
I am safe. What's the use to go away? I no like to go
away.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. [redacted]
FROM : Mr. R.W. Lawrence
SUBJECT: *WFO*
WLF

DATE: February 11, 1950

- Tolson _____
- Ladd _____
- Clegg _____
- Glavin _____
- Nichols _____
- Rosen _____
- Tracy _____
- Harbo _____
- Mohr _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Nease _____
- Gandy _____

GUISSEZRE ZANGARA aka
JOSEPH ZANGARA

2/11/50
67-28214-69

In accordance with your request I checked the files of the Secret Service for information concerning the attempted assassination on February 15, 1933, of former President Roosevelt and the actual shooting of Mr. Cermak of Chicago by Joseph Zangara.

The only file available in connection with this case was one which was mainly administrative in character. However, it did contain a copy of the sworn statement of Zangara which was taken at Miami, Florida, February 16, 1933. This statement reflected that Zangara intended to kill President Roosevelt and had no intention of killing or injuring anybody else. A photostatic copy of this sworn statement is attached to this memorandum. According to Zangara he had built up in his mind a hatred for "presidents and kings" since he blamed them for his lack of education and his chronic illness which he claims to have had since he was six years old. Apparently he was subject to severe pains in the stomach and this condition gradually affected his mind to the point where he blamed all of his troubles on the President of the United States. The statement reflects a very definite mental derangement.

The file reflected that there were many allegations, most of which were in the form of anonymous letters, that the attempted assassination was planned by gangsters or some organized criminal group, and that Zangara had been sent to Miami expressly for that purpose. Subsequent investigation, however, indicated that he had been in Miami for several months prior to the incident. There is no indication that Zangara had any knowledge as to the identity of Mayor Cermak of Chicago. In his statement he reiterates several times his story that his only desire was to assassinate the president. He stated that he had thought of going to Washington to assassinate President Hoover but when he heard that President-Elect Roosevelt was coming to Miami he planned to assassinate him since to him he was just another president.

Investigation was conducted in both Philadelphia and Chicago in an attempt to determine whether Zangara had any connections in either of these cities which might implicate him as being a member of a criminal gang. However, there was no evidence that Zangara had even been in Chicago nor had any relatives or associates in that city. There was no indication that he was involved in any gang in Philadelphia. The entire investigation pointed to the fact that Zangara intended only to assassinate the president and no evidence was ever uncovered indicating that the attempt was intended for Cermak. Zangara's statement

Enclosures

RECORDED - 16

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indicates at the time the statement was taken he still thought he had shot President Roosevelt.

It is interesting to note that on September 25, 1947, Mr. Harry E. Neal, Aide to the Chief of Secret Service, received a call from [REDACTED] of the American Weekly in New York City. [REDACTED] asked for any information available concerning the Chicago background of Zangara. [REDACTED] claimed that he had information from a very reliable source that Zangara was hired in Chicago by a group of gangsters to assassinate Gernak and that they had trained Zangara in the use of a revolver. Neal told [REDACTED] that the file did not disclose any Chicago associates or relatives and did reflect that Zangara never lived there. [REDACTED] then told Neal that in view of the doubt that Zangara never lived in Chicago he might kill the story which he intended to write. [REDACTED] was not advised by Neal that Zangara's statement clearly showed that he meant to kill President Roosevelt because of feeling that it might inspire a revival of the whole story in a sensational and undesirable manner.

The file will still be available at Secret Service in the event there is any further information you may desire.

IS WELL KNOWN TO

The Bureau

mm

Office Memo *um* UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson *um*
FROM : R. T. Harbo *RPB*
SUBJECT: *GUISSEPPE ZANGARA, a.k.a. Joseph Zangara*

DATE: August 3, 1951

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Nichols _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Harbo _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
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JUS

[redacted] of the Lincoln Museum telephoned and inquired whether we had the gun or a photograph of the gun used by Joseph Zangara in the attempted assassination of Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1933. He indicated that they have in the Museum the gun used by the assassin of Abraham Lincoln and he was interested in obtaining a photograph of the gun used by Zangara to add to the collection.

b7c

After checking the file I advised [redacted] that we had not investigated this matter, that it was handled by the Secret Service.

[redacted] indicated that he had been collaborating with [redacted] of the White House Secret Service Detail who so far had been unable to find photographs of either the gun or Zangara in the Secret Service files. [redacted] indicated that he will check further with Secret Service in an effort to obtain the desired material.

ACTION

None, for information only.

RT [redacted] *b7c*

62-28219

cc: Mr. Nichols

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EX - 52
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file

AUG 24 1951