IN THE MATTER OF THE POSTHUMOUS PARDON APPLICATION FOR LEO FRANK

Videotaped testimony of ALONZO MANN, taken on behalf of the applicants requesting the pardon for Leo Frank, reported by Linda M. Lewis, Certified Court Reporter and Notary Public, at the Riviera Hyatt Hotel, Brookwood Suite, Atlanta, Georgia, on the 10th day of November, 1982, commencing at the hour of 2:10 p.m.

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APPEARANCES: On behalf of Alonzo Mann: JOHN JAY HOOKER, Esq. On behalf of the State Board of Pardons and Paroles: MICHAEL WING L. SILAS MOORE 7 On behalf of the Anti-Defamation League and B'nai B'rith: CHARLES F. WITTENSTEIN, Esq. On behalf of 11 B'nai B'rith: DALE M. SCHWARTZ, Esq. 12 On behalf of the 13 Nashville Tennessean: JERRY THOMPSON ROBERT SHERBORNE 15 On behalf of the 16 Atlanta Jewish M. C. GETTTINGER 18 Federation: MARVIN SPCHEISER 19 On behalf of the 20 American Jewish Committee: APRIL LEVINE 22 23 MR. HOOKER: My name is John Jay Hooker. 24 am counsel for Mr. Alonzo Mann, M-a-n-n, in the 25

matter of the application for pardon posthumously of Mr. Leo Frank. Mr. Alonzo Mann is here and is going to give his testimony relative to this matter.

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We have invited Mr. Silas Moore of the State Pardons and Parole Board of Georgia and Mr. Michael Wing, a member of the board, to be present today to listen to testimony of Mr. Mann. They have been kind enough to come and are present here today, and we have asked them to ask any questions that they have at the proper time of Mr. Mann.

We also have with us here today in addition to Mr. Wing and to Mr. Moore we have Mr. M. C. Gettinger of the Atlanta Jewish Federation. Mr. Gettinger and the Atlanta Jewish Federation is one of the applicants for the pardon, posthumous pardon, of Leo Frank. We also have with us Mr. Marvin Sphceiser, 17 S-p-h-c-e-i-s-e-r, of the Atlanta Jewish Federation.

In addition we have Miss April Levine, 19 L-e-v-i-n-e, of the American Jewish Committee. Likewise, we have Mr. Charles F. Wittenstein who is the attorney for the Anti-defamation League and B'nai B'rith. We have Mr. Dale Schwartz, S-c-h-w-a-r-t-z, also of B'nai B'rith who are here with us today.

I believe that includes everybody, except Jerry Thompson, a reporter for the Nashville

1 Tennessean, who originally -- whose piece appeared in 2 the Nashville Tennessean regarding Mr. Mann, and Mr. 3 Bob Sherborne, S-h-e-r-b-o-u-r-n-e, also of the 4 Nashville Tennessean who participated with Mr. 5 Thompson in the section that appeared in the Nashville Tennessean some time ago.

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So that is the statement of who's here and why we are here, and we have arranged for a court reporter and a video taping of this so as to preserve 10 for all time the testimony of Mr. Alonzo Mann, who is 11 84 years old, to be sure that we make a part of the 12 permanent record of the Leo Frank matter this 13 testimony. Mr. Mann is here, and the camera will go 14 on him; and we will proceed to ask you some questions.

Mr. Mann, I am going to ask you the 16 original questions, and then all the people who are 17 here and who are applicants for this relief as well 18 as the newsmen who are here and certainly the members of -- Mr. Moore of the Pardons -- who works for the 20 Pardons and Paroles Board and Mr. Wing, who is a 21 member of the board, will also ask you questions. Then, in addition, anything you want to say that is not asked to you you will be given an opportunity.

THE WITNESS: I will answer the questions as truthfully as I know how.

Q. And did you previously live in Atlanta, 21 Georgia?

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- A. Nearly all my life, most all of my life.
- Q. Approximately, as best you can recollect, approximately what years were they?
  - A. Well, we lived in Memphis, Tennessee; and

was brought to Atlanta as a child.

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- And you lived here in Atlanta until when? Q.
- Until I -- until I got married in 1920 Α. after I was just discharged from the Army.
- And they you -- and when did you leave Q. Atlanta?
- I continued to live here, and we moved to Α. Florida for a couple years; and I moved back. Then we stayed in Atlanta afterwards.
- From approximately what years to what Q. 11 years, if you recollect?
  - Well, I would say from 1920 up until Α. three years ago.
  - Until three years ago. And are you Q. married?
    - Yes, I am married -- yes, indeed. Α.
    - You have been married? Q.
    - I was married 62 years.
    - And your wife is living or dead? Q.
    - My wife is dead. Α.
    - And were you at one time in the employ of Q. the National Pencil Company?
      - Yes, I was, as a boy, as an office boy. Α.
      - Do you recollect what years that was? Q.
      - 1913. Α.

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- 1913. Mr. Mann, are you familiar with a Q. man by the name of the Jerry Thompson?
  - Yes, he is a reporter for the Tennessean. Α.
- That's the Nashville Tennessean newspaper Q. in Nashville, Tennessee?
  - Yes, sir. Α.
- And are you likewise familiar with a man Q. named Mr. Bob Sherborne?
- Yes. He is with the Nashville newspaper, Α. the Tennessean.
- Did you have occasion to have Q. conversations with Mr. Thompson and Mr. Sherborne relative to the trial of a man named Leo Frank?
  - Yes, I did. Α.
- Q. And as a consequence of that, did the Nashville Tennessean newspaper write an extensive series of newspaper stories?
  - A. Yes, they did.
  - Based on what you told them? Q.
  - Yes. They told exactly what I told them. Α.
- Have you yourself read the stories that Q. appeared in the Nashville Tennessean?
  - Yes, I have read it all. Α.
- And so if I hand you a copy of the Q. Nashville Tennessean you would recognize that and you

## Tennessean?

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- A. A few years ago I bought a Golden book about the trial, the only book I had ever bought or tried to read.
  - Q. About the trial of --
  - A. Leo M. Frank.
  - Q. Of Leo M. Frank.
- A. I read about 30 pages, and I saw there were so many mistakes in there and so many things that wasn't true, I began to make notes; and I made notes through those 30 or 40 pages.
- Q. And, for the record, let's as best you can, the name of that book was?
  - A. A Little Girl Is Dead.
- Q. A Little Girl Is Dead, and it was written by a man -- I think you said Harry Golden.
  - A. Harry Golden.
  - Q. And you read that book or part of it.
  - A. I read 40 sheets of it.
- Q. 40 sheets of it. And I believe you made notes in it.
  - A. I made notes in it.
  - Q. And I believe there appears --
  - A. Some of the notes are in the paper.
  - Q. In the news section on page 8 there

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1 appears an excerpt of both of Mr. Golden's words and your words concerning your agreement or disagreement with the content of that material.

- Yes. At that time I didn't know Jerry Α. Thompson, I didn't know the Tennessean, and I didn't 6 know anyone with the Tennessean.
  - Q. Just in your own words now at your own pace -- we are here to preserve this testimony. You are 84 years old.
    - Yes. Α.
  - Q. And you care enough about this matter to have told people who in turn told the Tennessean.
    - Yes. Α.
- Q. And you have given apparently an extensive amount of time to talk to these Tennessean 16 reporters and so forth.
  - Yes, I did. Α.
  - Q. And you are here today to testify in this matter. In your own words, go a little further about the Nashville Tennessean situation. How did you happen to be in touch with them? After you read the book what happened next?
    - I made these notes in the Golden book. Α.
    - Right. Q.
    - And my nephew came to see me, and I was Α.

- talking with him; and he picked up the book and looked at it, and he asked me about it.
  - Q. Who is your nephew, for the record?
  - A. My nephew is Bob Mann.
- Q. Spelled the same way you spell your name, Bob Mann.
  - A. Robert Mann.

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- Q. Robert Mann. All right.
- A. He's my brother's son.
- Q. Your brother's son. How old is your nephew?
  - A. I am sure Robert is 58 or 59.
  - Q. And he -- what does he do?
- A. Right at the present time he is a bodyguard with someone.
  - Q. With Mr. Jerry Thompson of the --
  - A. Mr. Jerry Thompson.
- Q. The same man who is the news reporter for the Nashville Tennessean?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. How did he happen to become a bodyguard for Jerry Thompson; do you know?
- A. Mr. Jerry Thompson knew Robert Mann for some time, and Robert Mann was a security guard somewhere. I don't know. I never asked him. And

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- Well, let me ask you: Do you know if it Q. was in conjunction with the fact that Mr. Jerry 4 Thompson as a reporter for the Nashville Tennessean 5 has investigated the Ku Klux Klan and had written articles on behalf -- in the Tennessean about that subject?
  - I never talked about that, but I always Α. knew that was the reason. I thought that was the reason.
  - I understand. So Mr. -- your nephew, Q. Mr. Mann, he suggested that you have a conversation with Jerry Thompson.
  - After he read the book, a part of the Α. book, and the notes that I made, he says, "Well, I know someone that might be glad to pick that up and finish it and talk with you about it."
    - Q. And so then Mr. Thompson came to see you?
    - He came to see me, and Mr. Robert Α. Sherborne came with him.
      - The first time they came together? Q.
      - Α. Yes.
      - Where did they come to? Q.
    - They came to my mobile home that I had Α. just bought, which I lived in a nice mobile home park.

Q. Where?

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- A. In Bristol, Virginia.
- Q. And do you recollect approximately when that was, about a year ago or --
  - A. Eight months ago.
  - Q. And they came --
  - A. Maybe nine months ago.
- Q. And they came to see you in Bristol,
  Virginia --
  - A. Yes, they did.
- Q. -- to ask you about your recollections regarding Mr. Leo Frank.
  - A. Yes.
- Q. And you told them at that time that you had worked for the National Pencil Company and with Mr. Frank.
  - A. Yes, we went into all of that.
- Q. What was your relationship to Mr. Leo Frank? First of all, you were no kin -- you are no kin to Mr. Leo Frank, are you?
  - A. No.
- Q. And the only relationship you had with
  him was -- as a boy you were I believe at that
  time -- how old were you, approximately 14 years old?
  - A. I think I was exactly 14.

- In 1913? Q.
- 1913. Α.

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- And you were an office boy. What did you Q. do for the National Pencil Company?
- I was a little more than an office boy. Α. 6 I filed all the reports, I ran all the errands, I did 7 all the mailing, I answered the telephone, any errand 8 that was to be through the factory, I went through 9 the factory. If they had messages to be delivered to 10 the managers, different departments or the assistant manager of the building, of the company my job was to 12 do all of those things.
- Q. Where did you physically locate yourself 14 |in the business?
- In the office with Mr. Frank, near his Α. 16 desk. I had a desk, a little small desk, over in the 17 corner with my chair. If the phone rang and he 18 wasn't there, I would answer it.
  - So you were sort of a jack-of-all-trades? Q.
  - That's right. Α.
  - Q. You answered the telephone; you delivered messages; you were a 14-year-old boy. Who -- was Mr. -- did you regard Mr. Leo Frank as your boss? Was he the man you reported to?
    - I regarded him as a boss and a wonderful Α.

person.

- Q. So you had a great respect for Leo Frank.
- A. Yes, and he did me, too.
- Q. Were you then -- at the time Mr. Frank
  was indicted for murder in Atlanta, Georgia, were you
  called as a witness in that case?
  - A. Yes, I was.
  - Q. And that case took place in 1913.
  - A. Yes, it was in 1913.
- Q. And at that time, 1913, you appeared as a witness in the case of the State of Georgia versus Leo Frank.
  - A. On defense.
- Q. And you were -- you were a witness for the defense.
  - A. Yes.
- Q. Had you had some conversations prior to the time of the trial? Had you had some conversations with the prosecutors after the matter occurred -- I believe there was a young girl who was killed.
  - A. Mary Phagan.
  - MR. HOOKER: The court reporter, do you know her name? Do you want it spelled for you? Mary, P-h-a-g-a-n. Mary Phagan was her name.

- (BY MR. HOOKER) Was she an employee of Q. the National Pencil Company?
- She was an employee, and she worked on Α. the metal machine where they put the tips on the end of the pencils.
  - Did you know her personally? Q.
  - No, I did not. Α.

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- Other than -- did you know to see her? Q. 9 Did you --
  - The only way I knew to see her, I heard Α. her name called.
  - But you don't recollect having ever seen Q. her as an employee other than to have heard her name called.
    - Α. That's all, and at the machine.
    - And at the machine. Q.
- Because one day I went to the back to Α. 18 deliver a message to Mr. Darling, and she was being 19 someone was riding around, one of the girls was riding around in a little red wagon; and the wagon is what they bring their pencils, end of the pencil caps on. And they were laughing, and they called her name.
  - And you got a glimpse of her on that Q. occasion?
    - Α. Oh, yes.

- But you never had a relationship with her, Q. 2 never really met her or --
  - Never knew her, never talked with her in Α. my life.
  - And she was killed in 1913 allegedly Q. there in the National Pencil Company building.
    - Yes. Α.

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- Q. And for which your Mr. Leo Frank for whom you worked -- he was your boss. What was his title with the National Pencil Company?
  - He was general manager. Α.
  - How old a man was he; do you recollect? Q.
  - I think he was around 29 or 25, 26 maybe. Α.
- I think the record shows he was 29 years Q. old. If that's what the newspaper said, would you agree that's what his age was?
- Yes, I would agree because I never knew Α. his exact age.
- All right. Is this a picture of Mr. Leo Q. Frank as you recollect?
  - Yes, that's a good picture of him. Α.
- So you worked closely with him in his Q. office there, and you knew him as a boy would know a grown man; and you reported to him, you did what he told you to do.

- A . I certainly did.
- And he was indicted for the murder of Q. Mary Phagan.
  - Yes. Α.

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- And I believe that you have given to the Q. 6 Nashville Tennessean, and they have procured --7 here's a picture of you which is on page 8; and that 8 is a picture of you, isn't it, on page 8 here?
  - Yes. A .
- Q. And there's an article entitled "His 10 11 Secret Well Kept"; and that article which is in the middle of the page purports to tell about you and 12 13 your testimony which apparently took place, you 14 testified, on August 12th, 1913, some two weeks after 15 the start of the trial. And the Atlanta Constitution 16 reported -- the newspaper reported the next day a 17 headline reading, "Office Boy Swears He Never Saw 18 Woman in Office With Frank."
  - That's correct. I never saw anything Α. wrong in the factory, never.
  - Now, did you -- how did you happen to be Q. a witness? You were called by the defense.
    - They called me as a witness. Α.
- 24 Q. Now, Mr. Mann, at that time you were 14 25 years old.

A. Yes.

- Q. And you worked for the National Pencil Company, and you were there in the office on a day-to-day basis with Mr. Frank.
  - A. Yes, we were there half a day.
- Q. And you didn't know this girl except by sight and name to be a young woman who worked in the pencil part or the manufacturing part of the plant.
  - A. That is correct.
- Q. And she had been killed on the location there, physical location, apparently of the National Pencil Company itself; and Mr. Frank had been indicted for doing that.
  - A. Yes.
- Q. Now, were you contacted by the police as being an employee and around -- were you contacted by the police and questioned about what you knew in the matter?
- A. I was contacted by the police and many reporters; and they asked me different questions, where I went and what I did. But no one asked me any direct questions about anything important, except what I did.
- Q. So -- but you were contacted by the police?

- Oh, yes. Α.
- Q. Now, you say -- but you were not a witness for the prosecution --
  - No. Α.

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- Q. -- as you recollected at the trial?
- I was a witness for the defense. Α.
- Q. And were you accordingly contacted by the defense lawyers, and did they make inquiry of you or 9 have conversations with you prior to the time you went on the witness stand?
  - Rubin Arnold --Α.
  - Who is Rubin Arnold? Q.
  - He was a lawyer for the defense. Α.
  - Q. Right. Let me show you here. Let's see.
  - And Rosser was an attorney for the A . defense.
  - Is this the picture of Mr. Rosser, Luther Q. S. Rosser, R-o-s-s-e-r, that appears on page 5 of the Tennessean. There's a page that is headed, "Profiles of Principal Characters," and Luther Z. Rosser is there pictured and has a short biographical sketch about him. You have read that biographical sketch and seen that picture.
  - Oh, yes, I read that. But, of course, in Α. this picture I probably would not recognize him if he

was in his civilian clothes. I mean I may not recognize him here, but I would recognize him if he stood in front of me.

- Q. Now, Mr. Rosser, he was one of the lawyers for Mr. Frank.
  - Yes. Α.

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- Q. Now, did you have a conversation with him or Mr. Arnold, who I believe was his partner or at least was his associate in the defense of Mr. Frank.
- I had a slight conversation with him that Α. they asked me a few questions. It wasn't very important.
- Q. Before the trial, before you appeared as a witness.
- Before I appeared as a witness on the Α. stand.
- Did they ever ask you if you had any Q. 18 eyewitness information; in other words, did they ever ask you any question relating to whether or not you had seen anything in conjunction with this murder?
  - They did not. Α.
  - Q. Did the police ever ask you any question as to whether or not you had seen anything in conjunction with the killing of this girl?
    - They did not. Α.

A. No one asked me anything in regards to that.

- Q. Now, suppose they had asked you in regard to that?
- A. If they asked me in regards to that, I would have promptly told them at that time.
- Q. Did you have any conversations with your mother or with any members of your family or anybody in addition to those people about your -- what you knew and about your perspective testimony in the matter.
- A. Now we are going back to what happened; is that it?
  - Q. Correct.

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- A. And when I went home.
- Q. Correct.
- A. Well, I went home and told my mother; and she said, "Now we will wait and see, but don't say anything. Keep out of it."

All right. What I want to announce for Q. 1 the sake of chronology and try to keep the record straight, I would like to read into the record that 3 testimony on page 8 that appears in the Nashville Tennessean which purports to be an exact copy of 5 information that appeared in the Atlanta Constitution. I want to read that to you and ask you if you have 7 any recollection about that and then ask you further questions. So if you will indulge me for a moment, let me just read this testimony that purports to be your testimony and ask you if that actually took 11 place. 12

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- Q. It says on page 8, the middle thereof,
  "The full text of the story follows:" This is under
  the headline, "Office Boy Swears He Never Saw Woman
  In Office With Frank."
  - A. Correct.
- Q. That's in quotation. Then according to the Nashville Tennessean published on Sunday, March 7th, 1982, this story appeared in the Atlanta Constitution on August 12th, 1913. And I will read from the Tennessean purporting to be the story that appeared in the Atlanta Constitution.

"Alonzo Mann, the office boy at the

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1 National Pencil factory, was called as a witness
2 after Mrs. Minnie Smith had been excused. The lad
3 was decidedly uneasy from the time he came in rather
  timidly until he had finished his evidence, which he
 gave in a voice so low at times that the court
 stenographer could hardly hear it.
              "He told of Frank's being apparently busy
 at work on Saturdays and declared that he had never
 seen any women or C. B. Dalton around the factory on
10 such occasions."
              That is correct.
        Α.
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              "Were you sworn?" Mr. Arnold asked.
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        Q.
  That's the lawyer that represented --
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        Α.
              Yes.
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        Q.
               "I -- I dunno, sir," the lad replied.
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               "Well, I'll swear you then as a matter of
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  precaution," said the attorney in a kindly voice.
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              The oath was administered.
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               "Do you work at the National Pencil
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  factory?"
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               "Yes, sir."
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               "When did you start to work there?"
               "April 1."
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               "How late did you work on Saturdays,
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except on Holidays?"

Α.

Oh, yes.

Q. Do you remember that as being your testimony?

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- Yes. I never will forget what happened. Α.
- Does this, as best you can recollect, is Q. this the entire amount of your testimony? Was it longer than this? Was there additional testimony? According to your recollection, is this a complete or nearly complete resume of your testimony?
- At that time that was all I knew. I told Α. it all.
- And your testimony is now that as far as Q. you can remember this was all your testimony on that occasion?
  - That's correct. Α.
- And you have already testified that you Q. 16 had not given them -- the lawyers or the detectives 17 or anybody, you had not given them any information 18 concerning your knowledge of the crime, other than this information?
  - Now, we are speaking after we saw Jim Α. Carney with the girl?
    - Q. Yes, sir.
  - No. I didn't give any information Α. because my mother told me not to talk.
    - I want to take you back over that in Q.

sequence, but on a step-by-step basis. But basically this testimony that you have -- gave in court that day and was reported in the Atlanta Constitution and is now re-reported in the Nashville Tennessean, your now testimony is that -- this that I have just read reflects your best recollection as to what you testified on that day in court?

A. That is correct.

- Q. Now, you are further testifying that beyond that that the matters to which you are now going to testify were not addressed in the Court on that day, the matters as relates to what you saw beyond this testimony.
- A. Oh, yes, sir. It would be the same testimony.
- Q. But maybe I haven't made the question clear. In other words, the part to which I am now going to ask you about which you were an eyewitness, you did not testify to that at the time.
  - A. That is correct.
- Q. And you were not asked about that by the lawyers or the detectives or anybody else.
  - A. I was not.
- Q. Now, Mr. Mann, in your own words you -- I want you to tell, just at your own pace and your own

1 way, what you now recollect as being what took place in your eyesight, what you saw on that day in 1913 when this matter occurred. Now, you just tell that lin your own way.

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- I reported to the National Biscuit Α. Company -- Pencil Company at the usual time, around 8:00 o'clock. If you didn't get there at 8:00, you were really not on time. So I was there.
- Let me just interrupt you for one second. Q. You have given an affidavit which appears on page 9 of the Tennessean, which I show you now has -- also has a picture of you, and then it says the "Statement of Alonzo Mann," and this is an affidavit. "The undersigned being duly sworn, deposes as follows:" believe you gave this affidavit to Mr. Jerry Thompson.
  - A -I certainly did.
- Now, beyond that did you take a lie Q. detector test and other tests to determine that the newspaper, the Nashville Tennessean, Mr. Jerry Thompson, and Mr. Bob Sherborne, and Mr. John Sigenthal -- do you know Mr. John Sigenthal?
  - Oh, yes. Α.
- He is the publisher of the Nashville Q. Tennessean.
  - I know him. I met him. Α.

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- Α. Yes.

- Q. At the time that you gave this 2 information to Jerry Thompson, did they try to verify it? Did they ask you if you would take a lie detector test and so forth?
  - They gave me a lie detector test and also Α. a mental test, now whatever you might call it.
    - Stress test. Q.
  - A. And I went through everything they asked me to do.
  - And then after you -- then you then gave Q. them an affidavit or maybe you gave the affidavit before that.
  - I gave the affidavit I think after that Α. was done, I believe I did.
- Well, whether it was before or after, you Q. gave them the affidavit containing the information that is presently, that is in the affidavit and was 18 published by them on Sunday, March 7th, 1982.
  - Well, I think that was after I took my Α. test.
  - After you took your lie detector test. Q. Now, in that affidavit you set out facts about what you knew and saw in conjunction with this trial of Leo Frank.

Now, without regard to that affidavit, I Q. 2 want you now just in your own words to state for the purpose of this record and give testimony now about what you recollect about that. As you know, we have made an exhibit to your testimony this whole section of the newspaper which contains your affidavit. But now I am asking you just as best you can in the presence of Mr. Wing here of the Georgia State Pardons and Parole Board and Mr. Silas Moore and the other people whose names appear as a part of this 10 11 proceeding, I want you to tell us in your own words what you recollect about that fateful morning at 12 13 which you saw what you are now going to tell us about.

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It was Saturday on Memorial Day. I went to work at the usual time, which we did work a half a 16 day on Saturday in our office, but sometimes the 17 | factory did not. On that particular day the factory 18 was closed. So I went in and did most of my work. 19 And I told Mr. Frank that I would have to leave a 20 little early because I wanted to meet my mother. She was going to buy a hat up there at Peachtree and Whitehall at the viaduct. So he said, "Go right ahead." I said, "I will probably come back if I don't meet her and do my -- finish my filing."

asked me for some money to buy beer. He did. He asked me for money to buy beer.

Q. Had he ever asked you --

- A. I told him I didn't have any money.
- Q. Had he ever asked you for money before?
- A. Oh, yes. I'd loaned him money before, but he never paid me back.
- Q. So you had had a business relationship with him, so to speak, in the sense that you, a 14-year-old boy, you had loaned him some money.
- A. And he never paid me back. So I told him I didn't have any money, which I did have some money.
- Q. You had grown tired of lending money to him?
  - A. That's exactly right.
- Q. And did -- and you had some money. Do you remember how much money you had?
- A. I think a half a dollar or something like that.
  - Q. And he wanted to borrow how much?
- A. He wanted to borrow some money to buy some beer. He didn't say how much.
- Q. You knew that -- did he tell you he wanted to buy beer with it?
  - A. I think he said he wanted a dime.

- A. I think he said he wanted 10 cents.
- Q. Wanted 10 cents.
- A. I am sure of that.
- Q. And did he say he wanted to buy some beer, or did you just infer that?
- A. No, he just said he wanted to borrow 10 cents.
- Q. But you knew -- you knew something about him, and you knew him to be a person who did drink. Had you ever seen him drinking beer?
- A. Yes, I've seen him drinking beer, and I've seen him drunk.
- Q. I see. So when he asked you for the 10 cents that morning, you sort of fought him off and changed the subject and left him so as to not to get involved.
  - A. I refused.
- Q. Now, there appears on page 10 of this section of the Nashville Tennessean newspaper a square that has a headline that says, "The 10 cent Fib." It says, "Lonnie Mann's story has the ring of truth, and sometimes small elements of his account elicit this well.

"For example, Mann says today that

although he had money on him that Saturday morning  $-\frac{34}{4}$ 

dime, he lied and told Conley he was broke.

"Mann explained that Conley had borrowed money from him in the past and had failed to repay. The office boy did not want to lose any more money to

The office boy did not want to lose any more money to the factory sweeper.

"An article published in 1914 by W. E. Thompson of Atlanta entitled A Short Review of the Frank Case, says Conley 'borrowed money from many of the white people and would not pay them. He swears he owed many and when payday came, he sometimes got another Negro to get his pay envelope and slip it to him outside to keep from paying his debts.

"When he got it himself, he says he slipped downstairs and down that scuttle hole and out at the back basement door."

- A. That's right.
- Q. So that purports to be an article in the Nashville Tennessean about you lending -- about you having some money in your pocket and this man wanted to borrow a dime from you; and you are saying that is true?
  - A. That is correct.
  - Q. And you told again today precisely what

you told to the newspaper.

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- A. That's correct.
- Q. Now, you say that you saw Mr. Conley -you saw Mr. Conley, the black man, that morning; and
  he was drinking beer, and you thought apparently
  drunk, or at least on the way to being drunk, at
  least he showed some evidence of having drunk some
  beer.
  - A. That's true.
- Q. And you declined to lend him money. Now, you saw him again the same day.
- A. When I came back, he had the girl in his arms.
- Q. Now, that -- the girl, do you recollect that as being the girl that was murdered, Mary Phagan?
- A. No, I didn't know it was Mary Phagan. I just know it was a young girl.
  - Q. But now you know that that was --
- A. Now I know since they found Mary Phagan dead.
- Q. And you have -- you have told again, for the purpose of this testimony you have reiterated in substance what you have said here in your affidavit concerning the matter. And let me read that to you so we can get what you have just said. Which you

said without any notes and without reading, you have  $3\omega$ just given another account of this matter; and you previously gave the account that appears in the affidavit, and for the sake of the record let me read regarding what you said there.

You said, "When I had left the company premises just before noon, Mary Phagan had not come to collect her pay. When I left the building, down 9 the stairs and out the first floor door, Jim Conley, 10 the janitor, was sitting where I had seen him when I came to work in the darkened area of the stairwell.

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"I walked to the point where I was 13 supposed to meet my mother. It was a short distance -14 perhaps a block and a half. We had agreed to meet in 15 front of a store on Whitehall Street. My memory is 16 that my mother had planned to buy a hat that day. I 17 stopped and bought a hotdog on the way to meet her. 18 However, when I arrived, she was not there. She had told me that if she was unable to come, for me not to worry. I waited for her for a few minutes. Since I didn't care much about seeing the parade, I went back to work.

"I can't be sure as to exactly how long I was gone, but it could not have been more than a half hour before I got back to the pencil factory.

"I had no idea that I was about to 1 witness an important moment in a famous murder case a moment that has not been made public until now: That I was about to become a witness to tragic history.

"I walked into the building by the front door."

> That's correct. A .

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- Q. "Inside the door, I walked towards the stairwell."
  - That's correct. A .
- "I looked to my right and I was Q. confronted by a scene I will remember vividly until the day I die."
  - Α. That is certainly correct.
- "Jim Conley was standing between the Q. trapdoor that led to the basement and the elevator 18 shaft."
  - That's what -- that's what happened. Α.
  - "I have an impression that the trapdoor Q. was partially open, but my eyes were fixed on Jim Conley."
    - Yes. A .
- "He had the body of Mary Phagan in his 24 Q. 25 arms."

Yes. He had a body of a young lady in Α. 1 his arms. "I didn't know it was Mary Phagan. I Q. 3 only knew it was a girl. Yes. Α. 5 "At that moment I couldn't tell if she Q. 6 was alive." That is correct. Α. 8 "She appeared to be unconscious, or Q. 9 perhaps dead." 10 That is right. Α. 11 "I saw no blood." Q. 12 That's correct. A -13 "He was holding her with both arms Q. 14 gripping her around the waist." 15 Yes. Α. 16 Q. "I can't remember the color of her 17 clothes but I have an impression that she had on pretty, clean clothes." 19 Yes, she did. Α. 20 "She was extremely short and her head was Q. 21 sort of on his shoulder, or over it." 22 Yes. Α. 23 "Her hair was streaming down his back." 24 Q.

Yes.

Α.

- Q. "Her hair was not in braids when I saw Q her. It was hanging loose. I saw no blood on the part of her neck that was exposed. I do not know if she was dead, but she was at least unconscious. She was limp and did not move."
  - A. That is the way it happened.
  - Q. "Her skirt had come up to about her knees."
    - A. Yes.

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- Q. "It was as I suddenly barged into the first floor, prepared to go up the stairs to the office, that I encountered Conley with the body of Mary Phagan.
  - A. Yes.
- Q. "Conley was close to the trapdoor that led down to the basement by way of a ladder."
  - A. Yes.
- Q. "I believe that from the direction he was heading and the attitude of the body that he was preparing to dump the body down the trapdoor."
  - A. Yes, I believe that.
- Q. "I have no clear memory of whether the elevator had stopped on that first floor -- "
- A. No. The elevator hadn't stopped on that floor as far as I could see.

- "-- but if it was not on that floor, the Q. 1
  - shaft would have been open."

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- That's right. Α.
- "He could have dumped her down the empty Q. elevator shaft."
- No, he couldn't have if the elevator Α. wasn't --
- I understand, but the affidavit said he Q. could have dumped her down the elevator shaft.
- "I believe for some reason Jim Conley turned around towards me."
  - Α. Yes.
- "He either heard my footsteps coming or Q. he sensed I was behind him."
  - Yes. Α.
- "He wheeled on me and in a voice that was Q. low but threatening and frightening to me, he said, 'If 18 |you ever mention this, I will kill you'."
  - And he reached out after me, but he Α. couldn't reach me.
  - "I turned and took a step or two -Q. possibly three or four steps - up towards the second floor, but I must have worried about whether the office upstairs was closed. I did hear some movement upstairs, but I can't be sure who was on the floors

- A. That statement is correct.
- Q. "He got to within about 8 feet of me. He reached out as if to put one arm or hand on me. I ran out of the front door and raced away from the building."
  - A. That is correct.

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- Q. "I went straight home. I rode the streetcar."
  - A. That did happen.
- Q. So you are now reiterating for the purpose of this testimony exactly, precisely what you told the Tennessean in affidavit form and which affidavit appears in the Tennessean newspaper?
- A. All of that is true. That whole story is true.
- Q. Now, Mr. Mann, when you got home, can you -- you are a 14-year-old boy. And you had, according to your now testimony, on that fateful day had witnessed what you saw, Jim Conley with Mary Phagan in his arms. What did you tell your mother about that?
  - A. I told my mother when I got into the

house what had happened; and she, of course, says, "Don't say anything about it, and we will wait and see how it comes out." So the next morning they find Mary Phagan; and the next morning my mother says, "Don't say anything about it because we don't want to get involved in it." She talked to my father, and he told me the same thing. He said, "We won't get involved in it unless we have to."

- You remember that clearly today. I mean Q. 10 at this very minute as you are looking here at a 11 member of the board, Mr. Wing, you are now telling that you today recollect that at this very moment what took place.
  - I certainly do. It isn't hard to Α. remember.

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- Q. And that is after you got home -- were you scared?
- Well, I was nervous. I guess I was Α. scared.
- And you saw your mother, and you told her Q. that you had seen this black man holding this young girl -- white girl in his arms and what had happened.
- And she said, "Say nothing." She talked Α. to my father, and he said the same thing.
  - Now, when she first told you that, she Q.

1 didn't know whether the girl was dead or not dead.

That's correct. Α.

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- Because you didn't know whether the girl Q. was dead or not dead.
  - That is correct. Α.
- And you didn't tell her on that occasion Q. that the girl was dead.
- No, because I didn't know it. I didn't know until the next day.
- But she told you on that occasion, Q. without regard to whether Mary Phagan was dead or not dead, she told you, "Look, don't tell this to anybody."
  - That is what she said. Α.
- Now, did she tell you to tell a lie to Q. 16 anybody or misrepresent it? What did she say? 17 Suppose somebody had come to you and asked you about lit.
  - She said, "Just answer the questions they Α. ask you to answer."
    - Q. She did not told you to lie.
    - No. Α.
  - She simply told you not to volunteer or Q. tell anybody anything you weren't asked.
    - That is correct. Α.

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None of that is true. They were all lies, Α. every bit of it. I kept the office straight. I know. 8 There wasn't any beer cans or whiskey cans, no 9 nothing to show signs of anything wrong; and I never 10 saw Mr. Frank put his hand on a person. I never saw 11 him stop and talk to women. He was strictly business. 12 If he told you to do something, if you didn't do it, 13 he reminded you of it. If you didn't do it right, he 14 would tell you about it; but he was nice about it.

- And he was indicted for murder? Q.
- Yes. Α.

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- Now, why didn't you tell the police about Q. 18 this or tell Mr. Frank about it or tell the lawyers 19 about it? You had seen something, you were 14 years 20 old; and what is your testimony as to why you did not tell anybody about what you have now sworn to in this affidavit?
  - My mother and father told me not to get mixed up in it.
    - And you respected your mother and father. Q.

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- Well, go on now, in your own words. Q.
- When I went to court, my mother says, Α. "Don't answer anything except the questions that are asked you." When I went in the courthouse, there was at least 500 people on the street; and they were g saying to each other, "Kill the Jew. Kill the Jew." And they had some there -- some had pistols. Some had knives. They were crazy. So I went in, and I was afraid. So when I went in and got on the stand, I just answered the questions they told me to. I was 14 afraid to say about everything because I was afraid of the crowd outside. And I did what my mother and 15 father told me to.

(A recess was taken).

- (BY MR. HOOKER) Mr. Mann, I only have Q. one further question. And then after you answer this, then I would like for you to then answer the questions of anybody else in this room who wants to ask you questions.
  - I certainly will. Α.
  - But you have testified now on the record Q. in front of this video and audio equipment so that

1 your testimony is going to be perpetuated about the 2 things that you know concerning that fateful day, 3 April 26, 1913 --

- That is correct. Α.
- -- and you have given your testimony Q. about that.
  - Yes, indeed. Α.

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Q. And this is April the 11th, 1982. November the 11th, 1982 -- November the 10th, 1982. 10 My name is John Jay Hooker, and I am in Atlanta, 11 Georgia. November 10th, 1982. And here we are in 12 Atlanta, Georgia; and you have given the testimony 13 about that April 26th date, 1913, and the surrounding 14 circumstances.

After this, Mr. Mann, after the time of this trial, you were just a boy 14 years old, many 17 years passed. I think you have told me, and I wish 18 you would say for the record -- I heard you tell Jerry Thompson and Bob Sherborne about a 14-year-old boy. In those days a 14-year-old boy had a different --

May I say this: A 14-year-old boy in Α. 1913 was just a child to their parents. Today it is different. A 14-year-old boy today is almost a grown man in ways, and sometimes he knows more than we do.

that you would right here in the presence of Mr. Wing,

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Q.

Now I wish for the sake of this record

a member of the board of the Georgia Pardons and Paroles Board, I wish for his benefit that you would tell what took place over the years regarding you and the Frank case; in other words, here we are in November of 1982, and you have given this testimony on the record. You understand you are doing that in a situation in which the Defamation League and others have made application for a posthumous pardon for Mr. Leo Frank. You have come forward at your age and 10 place in life and given this testimony; and you have given it here before this tape recorder and video machine so that it can be perpetuated. You come here in pursuit of a pardon for Leo Frank. 13

> That is right. Α.

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- Now, explain what happened between the Q. time of your boyhood and now as to why you come forward now and what you tried to do during the years 18 about coming forward and so as the people can 19 understand why you are a man 84 years old are here today for the purpose you are here. Explain that in your own words.
  - Many times I tried to tell people about Α. this. I never tried to tell the newspaper; but I did try to tell one newspaper, and they wouldn't listen to me. So I tried to tell a lawyer at one time, and

he wouldn't listen to me; and I told other people, but I never went to a newspaper but once to get the news correctly -- to get it right. So finally the Tennessean came to me, and I --

- Q. Let's go at a slower pace. Did you at one time have a fight with somebody about this?
- A. Oh, yes. In the Army I was -- a young man named Spencer was in the Army with me, and he was discussing the Leo Frank case; and he told me that Leo Frank killed the girl, and I said, "He did not kill the girl." And I said something -- a few more words how true it was that he didn't; and he cussed me out, and we got in a fight. But I was pretty healthy there. I think I whipped him.
- Q. So you were keeping -- you followed your mother and father's instruction.
  - A. Yes.

- Q. But as you grew to be a grown man, you always acknowledged what you are now acknowledging, and that is that you saw something on that fateful morning that made you convinced that Leo Frank did not kill this young lady.
  - A. That is correct. I have witness to that.
- Q. And you have throughout your life, throughout these ensuing 70 years --

- Α. I never tried to keep it hid.
- Never concealed it from anybody. Q.
- No, I said it. Α.

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- Now, you say you had a discussion with a Q. newspaper about that.
- I did. It was in Florida. I told him Α. 7 everything. He ate with me in one of my restaurants. 8 He ate with me, and I told him everything in detail; 9 and he went back there and reported it to the office. 10 He is dead now.
  - Q. And what did he say to you as to why he wasn't going to write it?
- He said he would have to report it to Α. 14 higher up because Mrs. Frank was living at that time.
- And the newspaper decided -- did he tell Q. 16 you why the newspaper was --
  - Yes. He said the newspaper he didn't Α. think would print it because Mrs. Frank was still living, and they didn't want to bring it back up again.
    - Because it might maker her unhappy or Q. reopen old wounds and that sort of thing.
    - I am sure that was the reason; but he Α. died later on, and he was a reporter.
      - You were telling him for the purpose of Q.

getting it out in public at that time.

- A. That is exactly the reason I told him.
- Q. And that was unsuccessful.
- A. Yes. Very unsuccessful.
- Q. Now, then, I think you testified earlier that you read the book of Harry Golden concerning -- about the girl who slipped.
  - A. I read about 40 pages of it.
- Q. And then that made you determine one more time to go and try to get it made public.
- A. That's correct. And the more I read the book, the more lies that was in it. Of course, now I don't know who gathered up this story altogether. I guess he had many. But I made notes in the book.
- Q. And then it just so happened by fate that your nephew happened to work for Jerry Thompson of the Nashville Tennessean.
  - A. That's correct. And he said I know --
- Q. And really your nephew is the one responsible for contacting Jerry Thompson, and Jerry Thompson is responsible for getting the newspaper to agree to publish what you say took place.
- A. Yes, and I was grateful for that. I am still grateful.
  - Q. Why did you -- and for the record, if you

- I have always wanted it on the record, Α. 5 but I couldn't get no one to listen to me. Everyone 7 I would tell passed it off. They didn't say anything; and they didn't say they didn't agree, they didn't 9 say they did agree. They just paid no attention to 10 me. I even talked to a lawyer one time, a lawyer 11 that was fixing to graduate; and I told him if he 12 would take my story and do something with it, that it 13 would help him get started. He paid no attention to 14 me.
- Did you worry about -- when you started Q. 15 having your conversations with Mr. Thompson and it became apparent to you that Mr. Thompson was 17 18 intensely interested, I guess it is fair to say that when you -- when Mr. Sherborne and Mr. Thompson came to see you, you were aware that at long last you had 20 found somebody who was interested and intensely interested in your story.
  - I was glad to know that. Α.
  - Q. And they were greatly interested in it.
  - Yes, they was. Α.

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- Once you learned that, then you decided Q. to be cooperative with them and submit yourself to lie detector tests or whatever was necessary so that you could convince them of the truth of what you were saying.
  - Α. That is exactly right.

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- Q. And did they make it clear to you that they wouldn't print what you said unless they could try to verify it and had some confidence in the truth of it?
- No. We didn't go into that. We just Α. went through the story.
- Went through the story. But they did Q. 14 tell you that they wanted you to take a lie detector 15 test to find out whether you were telling the truth?
- Yes. And then they told me they were Α. going to print it, but I had no idea it would be ten 18 pages. I just thought it would be a little notation.
  - And you did know they were trying to be Q. sure what they printed was accurate. They didn't just want to take some prank and print something that --
  - That's the only way I wanted it, was the Α. truth from the beginning. I wanted the truth, nothing but the truth.

Apparently they did, too. Q.

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- That's right. They asked me nothing that Α. wasn't. They asked me to tell the truth.
- The Tennessean asked you that? What did Q. 5 they say to you about that?
  - A. Well, Jerry and Tom told me to tell the truth.
    - Q. Jerry Thompson and Bob Sherborne.
- Yes. And I told the truth about Α. 10 everything, and the paper is the truth. That's one 11 piece of news that told the truth. I don't know 12 about all papers, but that is the truth.
- Q. Now, did you talk to members of a -- to 14 your preacher or to -- when you got ready to -- when 15 you knew was going to become public, what did you do 16 about that?
- I gave my preacher one of the papers, and Α. 18 he read it; and he seemed to think that I was right. 19 In fact, he did think I was right. I gave it to my 20 |choir director, and he agreed that I was right. I 21 gave it to several other members of the church, and they all praised me for it. No one has ever condemned me for it. I gave out about 50 papers.
  - What were you afraid they would condemn Q. you for?

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- Q. So you have satisfied your own soul first on the proposition that you did what your mother and father asked to you do at the time of the trial.
- A. And I perfectly permanent satisfied, and I feel like I was right in everything I did; but it did worry me during the years.
- Q. And you wanted before you died and met your maker, you wanted to set the record straight in the matter of Leo Frank.
- A. I think that was the proper thing to do, and I still feel right over it; but I didn't know it would happen. I didn't know that I could ever tell it all or not. And I am still glad that I told it all.
- Q. Did you have any purpose, other than the purpose of getting the record straight, of coming forward with this story?
- A. There was no promises involved. There
  was no money involved. And today there hasn't been
  any money involved in my story -- about my story. I
  mean about what I told them. Jerry Thompson and Bob

Sherborne, I told them from now on to have it completed and do what they want to with it.

Q. I understand.

MR. HOOKER: All right, ladies and gentlemen. That concludes my part of it. I am Mr. Mann's lawyer. I wanted him to say on the record and in the presence of Mr. Wing and Mr. Moore what he has said; and I think we have some time left, and Mr. Schwartz -- maybe some others have some questions. So if you just ask Mr. Mann whatever you want.

This is Mr. Dale Schwartz whose name appears in the record already. Go ahead, Mr.

## EXAMINATION

BY MR. SCHWARTZ:

Schwartz.

- Q. Thank you very much, Mr. Hooker. My name is Dale Schwartz, Mr. Mann. I believe we met last night for the first time.
  - A. We met one time.
  - Q. All right. You understand that I am an attorney, and I represent the organizations here in Atlanta, that is, the Anti-defamation League and the American Jewish Committee and the National Jewish Federation who have petitioned the Georgia Pardons and Paroles Board for a posthumous pardon for Leo

A. I will agree with you.

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- Q. Thank you. Mr. Mann, first let me ask you just a few questions. Do you have any kind of relationship or connection at all with any of the organizations that I represent whose names I just mentioned to you?
  - A. I have no connection with them at all.
- Q. You are not a member of any of those organizations?
  - A. No. I don't even know them.
  - Q. You never had any dealings with them?
  - A. You are the only one I know.
- Q. I think you already testified that nobody had offered to pay you anything for your testimony.
- A. Nobody offered me anything or given me anything.
- Q. No promises or award or anything like that to come forward with this story now.
  - A. That is correct.
- Q. Mr. Mann, let me take you back again for a few moments if I could to 1913, to April 26. Could you describe for us Jim Conley? I know you already told us that he was a black man who had light skin, but can you describe his physical appearance to us?

- Well, I was afraid after he told me he
- But prior to that time, would you have ·Q. had any reason to be afraid of him?

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- Oh, no. I never had any dealings with him at all except in money matters. That day he asked me for money, and I turned him down.
- Can you tell us what Mr. Conley's Q. reputation was in and around the pencil factory?
- His reputation in the factory was bad. Α. As a bad Negro.
  - Q. In what way was it bad?

Did you holler for help, or did you ask

didn't run out. I just got out quickly.

Q.

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- I did not. Α.
- Can you explain why you didn't? It seems Q. like a young boy 14 years old who had seen something like that would have been kind of scared and maybe going to holler for help.
- Well, I thought perhaps they would take Α. me back in the building, and it would just cause more problems.
- Q. You didn't want to cause any trouble; is that what you said?
- I didn't want to get back into it. I Α. wanted to get out of it. I was scared.
- What did you do? Did you jump on a streetcar and go home?
- No. I went up to Whitehall Street and Α. caught the streetcar home and went to Westend. cost a nickel.
- Now, after you got home and discussed Q. this matter with your mother, did you and your mother -- after Leo Frank was indicted, did you have any opinion as to whether or not Leo Frank would be found guilty of this crime?
- We didn't know, and my father and mother Α. said they didn't see how he could be proven guilty.

1 I heard them say that.

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- Is that perhaps another reason why you didn't bother to come forward with your story?
- That is one of the reasons, and the other Α. reason is because they told me not to say anything unless they asked me.
- But after Leo Frank was found guilty, Q. were you and your mother and father surprised?
- After Leo Frank was found guilty, my Α. father and mother still thought that it was wrong and he would be acquitted.
  - On appeal or something like that? Q.
- They didn't think he would be sentenced. Α. They thought the trial would work out the way he would be acquitted.
- Did you have any plan that if he wasn't Q. acquitted ultimately, did you have any plan to come 18 forward and tell your story at that time?
  - We didn't think that far ahead. My Α. father and mother -- I heard my father say to the next door neighbors, "They will acquit Frank." He said, "They won't convict him." That was -- that's the way it was.
    - Mr. Mann, tell us what was significant Q. about your seeing Jim Conley carry this young girl's

body through the pencil factory. How is that a significant factor in the Leo Frank case?

- A. I felt like that he had done something to the girl, and I didn't know whether she was dead or alive. I didn't know it was Mary Phagan. I didn't know what had happened; but when he said he would kill me, and I knew if he got his hands on me he would, I was glad to get away.
  - Q. Was the only day that you were in court the day that you testified in the Leo Frank case?
  - A. That is correct -- no. I stayed around the courthouse several times and heard different people talk.
    - Q. During this trial you mean?
    - A. Oh, yes.

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- Q. Were you ever in the courtroom and hear anybody else's testimony?
- A. I was in the courtroom one time. That was when I was on the stand.
- Q. So you didn't get an opportunity to hear Jim Conley's testimony, did you?
  - A. No. I didn't hear his time around.
- Q. Did your folks buy newspapers and follow the trial?
  - A. I bought newspapers and looked at the

headlines.

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- And, of course, you could read those papers at that time in your life?
  - Oh, yes. Yes, I could read. Α.
- And you followed Jim Conley's testimony Q. through the trial. He was on the stand for quite some time, as I recall?
  - Most of it. I think I read most of it. Α.
- All right. Now, if that's the case, then Q. you undoubtedly knew that Jim Conley testified that 11 he and Leo Frank dragged the body of this little girl to an elevator and took it down into the basement of the building.
  - Jim Conley, a man as stong as he was, was Α. the only one who could handle the girl. A weak person couldn't pick her up.
    - I thought you said she was very small. Q.
  - Well, he picked her -- oh, he could handle her, yes.
    - Are you implying that Leo Frank --Q.
  - I am saying a weak person -- a small Α. person couldn't handle the girl.
  - But I think his testimony was that they Q. went from an upstairs floor down to the basement on the elevator with the body.

-- certainly didn't want to lose my life or get into it. But all the years that I went through and knowing it, I did mention it to many people to get some of it out of my heart.

- Q. I think you had said earlier, Mr. Mann, that there were some 500 people outside the courthouse --
  - A. At least that many.
  - Q. During the trial.

- A. You could hear them mumbling, "Kill the
- Q. Did they actually shout that? Could you hear them inside the courtroom? Could the jury --
  - A. No, inside the courtroom was quite.
- Q. Were there people in the courtroom who, as far as you knew, held that same attitude or opinion?
- A. I imagine a good many of them did. Back in those days the Jewish people wasn't thought much of in Atlanta. That was in the early years. And they were coming in and going into business and opened up business shops; and the public didn't like it. They wanted the business for theirselves.
- Q. So it was sort of an economic resentment of them?

- A. That's right. That's correct. Right now it would be taken different today.
  - Q. We would all hope so, anyway.

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- A. No. Today they would figure if Jewish people came here and spent a lot of money, it would help our town; but in those days it was different.

  But I always got along with Jewish people because I'm part Irish.
- Q. Did you know that Mr. Frank was Jewish when you were working for him?
  - A. Oh, yes, I knew he was Jewish.
  - Q. That didn't bother you in any way, did it?
- A. No, not in one way. We got along wonderful. I get along with Jewish people. I always get along with Jewish people.
- Q. Do you recall what your salary was as office boy there?
  - A. I made \$8 a week.
  - Q. \$8 a week?
  - A. And worked 12 hours a day.
- Q. Had you dropped out of school to take that --
  - A. Half a day on Saturday.
- Q. You had dropped out of school to take that job; is that correct?

Beg your pardon? Α.

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- Had you dropped out of school to take Q. that job?
- No. I dropped out of school because I crawled up the aisle one day, and the teacher made me 6 come up to the room and sit in a chair and look at 7 the blackboard; and she said, "You should be 8 whipped." But Miss Carlisle, I remember her well, 9 she said, "I can't whip you." She said, "I will call 10 the principal." So she called the principal; and 11 when the principal wanted to take me to the coat room 12 and whip me, I said, "No." So I went home.
  - Q. And you dropped out of school; is that correct?
  - And dropped out of school. My mother Α. tried to get me to go back.
- You were about 14 years old when you Q. 18 dropped out of school; is that right?
  - Yes. Α.
  - Did you ever have a chance to go back and Q. finish school?
  - No. But I took some correspondence courses, and I learned as I went along. I did very well in life. That didn't hold me back too much. A man don't have to be too well educated to make a

success unless he's a lawyer or doctor or some professional man. And I wasn't, but I did all right.

Is there anything else now that you can think of that you would like to tell us while we are talking about this?

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- A. I don't know of anything else I can add to the case.
- You feel that you have told everything Q. that you know?
- I told everything I know, and I thought Α. that -- when I told it, I thought that would be just a short story and it would be over with; but since you want more, I am trying to give it to you.
- Q. Okay. How do you feeling now that you have finally had an opportunity to tell your story to some folks that will listen to you?
- I feel much better. I am glad it is over Α. 18 with, but I will never forget it. I will never forget it; and I hope that Leo Frank will get a pardon, and I think it should be that way.
  - Thank you very much. Q.

MR. HOOKER: Thank you Mr. Schwartz. Now, anybody -- I think, Mr. Wing, you and Mr. Moore -- we are so happy to have you here, and the witness is yours and you ask him anything you want to for any

## EXAMINATION

BY MR. WING:

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- Q. Thank you. We are happy to be here and appreciate you talking with us, Mr. Mann. Just a 6 couple of points I wanted to clear up.
  - Yes, sir. Α.
- Now, at the factory the day you saw Jim Q. Conley holding the girl, he was between the trapdoor 10 and the elevator?
  - Well, here is the entrance right here (indicating) --
    - Q. Yes, sir.
- -- on the right, but the steps are on the Α. left. So you go in, and the elevator is here, and the trapdoor is here, and the steps are over here, 17 upstairs. In other words, this is the entrance. 18 Over to the right is the elevator and the trapdoor, 19 and right in front of the elevator and trapdoor is 20 stairs, and you begin at the stairs after you step 21 linto the door, 2 feet; so that's the way it was located (indicating).
- Q. Okay. Could he have come to that floor 24 from upstairs through either coming down the stairs or the elevator?

and wanted to put something in the basement, he could have ridden straight down without stopping? Oh, yes. He could go down and never Α. 3 stopped on the first floor. And when you saw him between the elevator Q. 5 and the trapdoor, was he facing either way? 6 Well, he was halfway facing. He was 7 Α. 8 standing at halfway, and the girl was on his shoulder; 9 and he was looking towards the door because I think 10 he sensed that someone might come in. He didn't have time to go to the door and lock the door. The door 11 was unlocked. 12 When you first got a glimpse of him, he Q. 13 was not walking; is that right? 14 No. He was standing still. Α. 15 Standing still Q. 16 He looked over at me and reached out like 17 Α. this (indicating) and said, "I will kill you if you 19 say anything about it." After that day, did you ever have 20 Q. occasion to talk to Jim Conley or meet him again? 21 I seen him once or twice slightly, but I 22 Α. never talked with him any more. He stayed clear of 23 me because he thought maybe I had already said 24something or would say something. He stayed clear of 25

(Discussion ensued off the record).

and they were all Jewish. Except Dolly, he wasn't.

The assistant manager was not Jewish.

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March at your house. I am Jerry Thompson. You know me.

THE WITNESS: Yeah. I don't remember exactly how I answered it, though.

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MR. THOMPSON: You told me that -- and then our research bore this out later -- that before Mr. Frank told him that he felt uneasy that Mr. Frank himself had been questioned on several occasions by the police. They had gone to his house, whisked him 10 away before breakfast, took him to the pencil factory, and asked him to show them around. They took him to the morgue and asked him to identify the body, and he 13 | had already been questioned several times by police before they went back to work on Monday morning.

And it was on a Tuesday morning, I think he told us at that time and I think we related it in this story, and I am sure our research will reflect 18 that, that he had been questioned by the police before he told him; and he even went further to say, "You can do right all your life and still things will happen to you." Do you remember him saying something to that --

THE WITNESS: If I said that, it's true. Of course, right now I can't remember just everything I said in the correct words, but whatever I told you

is correct. It may not have been the next day. It # may have been a day or two later. MR. THOMPSON: But regardless of that 3 fact, that was a point of concern for us also, why was Leo Frank feeling uneasy if he had nothing to do 6 with it. He had been questioned by police on I know two occasions and maybe more because he is remembering back 70 years. I am trying to struggle 9 remembering back 8 months. But he had been 10 questioned by police, and that question -- the line of questioning had given him cause to feel uneasy about his own situation. 12 THE WITNESS: Well, that was the reason 13 then. But I never thought too much about it what 14 15 happened outside. Whatever I told you was correct. 16 Now, if I am varying a little bit is because I -anybody would vary some in trying to tell something. MR. THOMPSON: Go ahead, Mr. Sherborne. 18 MR. SHERBORNE: I don't know if I am 19 hooked up a to microphone. I am Bob Sherborne. In 20 21 our conversations with Mr. Mann, he had a -- as he related to us, he had a conversation with Mr. Frank. 22 He says the next day. The chronology is the next day 23 after the murder, of course, was a Sunday. The factory reopened on Monday morning.

THE WITNESS: It was on a Sunday, that's T true.

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MR. SHERBORNE: The factory reopened on 4 Monday morning. It was shortly closed after that. It stayed open only a short time because the girls became hysterical, and they closed the factory. On Tuesday Mr. Frank went back to the factory and sent 8 Mr. Mann out to get a newspaper, which he brought him, which was a special edition which said that Mr. Frank 10 was to be charged with the murder that day.

MR. WING: Okay. So by the time they went back to work, he had already been questioned in an accusatory manner.

MR. THOMPSON: He had been questioned on Sunday, the day the body was discovered.

THE WITNESS: Of course, I know the next 17 day was Sunday. We were closed.

MR. THOMPSON: Long before Mr. Mann and 18 Mr. Frank got back together.

THE WITNESS: If I am a little off the track, I can't be perfect.

MR. WING: I understand that.

MR. HOOKER: Mr. Wing, I think on this point, because you have raised it, that basically what Mr. Sherborne has just said is a part of the

MR. WING: It has already been satisfied really.

MR. HOOKER: You go ahead, and I will show it to you so you can glance at it.

- Q. (BY MR. WING) Okay. Mr. Schwartz got into this a little bit; but at your home in private conversations with your parents, what was the reaction in the home once Mr. Frank was charged with it?
  - A. You mean reaction in my home?
  - Q. Yes, just the conversation back and forth.
- A. The reaction in any home was that my father and mother said, "Well, they can't find him guilty. They will not find him guilty." They never thought he would be found guilty.
- Q. They realized at that point that what you had seen was part of a murder taking place.
- A. Oh, yes; but they didn't see how they could -- they didn't see how Leo Frank could be convicted.
  - Q. Right.

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A. My father was a very smart man. He had a lot of sense. He was a good man, and he told the

come down the steps; but I was thinking in case he

trying to go through with it any more.

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- Basically, what you are saying is that Q. 2 you have agreed for Mr. Sherborne and Mr. Thompson to screen requests and calls for interviews that you might --5
  - Whatever they think they want to do with Α. it, but I never thought of it in terms of commercial. I never thought of it that way.
  - This is not a commercial transaction that Q. you are speaking of?
- Α. Whatever they want to do with it, they can do with it. There hasn't been no one -- no money involved in it, none at all, and no promises. 13

MR. MOORE: That covers my questions.

THE WITNESS: Thank you.

MR. HOOKER: Let me say for the record since the question has come up because we want to be 18 absolutely full disclosure. As I understand it as 19 Mr. Mann's lawyer and as I understand it as a 20 consequence of having talked to Mr. Bob Sherborne and to Mr. Jerry Thompson the matter came up precisely as Mr. Mann has told you, that he told his nephew who in turn told Jerry Thompson, and Jerry Thompson then as 24 |a newspaper reporter proceeded for the purpose of -sole purpose of seeing whether or not this was a 25

1 | legitimate story for the newspaper. He did proceed. 3

He then convinced his publisher, Mr. John 2 Sigenthal of the Nashville Tennessean that this story 4 ought to be told. The Nashville Tennessean -- I used to be the general counsel for the Nashville Tennessean. I do not represent the Nashville Tennessean in this matter. I don't practice law any 8 more. I am here because I am a great admirer of 9 Jerry Thompson's, and Mr. John Sigenthal of the 10 Nashville Tennessean is my very close friend.

Mr. Mann did not have a lawyer, and I was asked to talk to Mr. Mann; and Mr. Mann then asked me to be his lawyer in the matter, and I appear today as 13 14 his counsel. I am unpaid by Mr. Mann or the Tennessean or anybody else. I am here in the 16 linterest of justice because Mr. Mann asked me to be here.

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However, I do want to show on the record 19 the truth, and that is that the matter was proceeded 20 on by the Nashville Tennessean for the pure purpose of running a newspaper story, which has now been run. Subsequent to that, Mr. Thompson has written a book about his activities with the Ku Klux Klan wherein he was an investigator -- investigative reporter for the Nashville Tennessean. He went and did a series of

1 articles for the Tennessean. After he finished doing the articles for the Tennessean, he then wrote a book; and he is an author of this book.

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And after this story was completed, Mr. Thompson then discussed with Mr. Sigenthal that he 6 would like to write a book concerning the Leo Frank case; and as I understand it -- Mr. Thompson here can speak for himself for the record. Mr. Thompson has 9 proceeded and is proceeding to write a book regarding this matter. And indeed he and Mr. Sherborne, in 11 partnership, have done outlines of many chapters of 12 the book; and they are presently proceeding to write 13 the book. Beyond that Mr. Thompson has been 14 contacted by Mr. Curtis and others related to the 15 possibility of a movie being made about the Leo Frank 16 matter.

In conjunction -- in accordance with that, 18 Mr. Thompson and my client, Mr. Mann, had some 19 conversations; and they have an agreement among 20 themselves that Mr. Thompson and Mr. Sherborne would 21 | be in control of the "Alonzo Mann Story." Mr. Mann is an elderly gentleman, and he wanted somebody to deal with whoever needs to be dealt with about the matter, and he entered into a written agreement with these two gentlemen, which I don't have with me, but

which if it is material, we will be happy to make available to the Pardons and Paroles Board so you will know the whole facts.

MR. SCHWARTZ: When did he do that?

MR. HOOKER: That was done --

MR. THOMPSON: Long after this series ran.

THE WITNESS: Oh, yes. Everything was

over with.

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MR. HOOKER: This started purely as a matter that Mr. Mann wanted to get the matter on the record. Mr. Thompson happened to be the conduit for that. After the story was completed, then because of Mr. Thompson's qualifications and the fact he just completed a book, it occurred to him that this story was something that ought to likewise be the subject of a book. He had conversations with Mr. Mann about 17 | that, and the matter went from that point to where it is now by the process I have just told you.

But we want the Board to have the benefit of that knowledge because insofar as the testimony of 21 Mr. Mann is concerned today, it has absolutely nothing to do with any commercial transaction contemplated by him at the time that he decided to bring the matter public; and he is here for the purpose of getting Mr. -- helping to get a pardon for Mr. Leo Frank and not for the purpose of making any  $\Re$  money out of the fact that that may come to pass or whether it comes to pass or not.

THE WITNESS: That is correct. Now, may I correct one thing?

MR. WING: Yes.

THE WITNESS: When I said that Jim Conley could have brought the woman down -- the girl down the stairs, I said he could have. The elevator which he did know -- it was really true and the way it looks to me and the way I think it is, the way I think it was, she was coming down the steps with an envelope; and that's when he stopped her and took her, knocked her in the head or something. That's when it really happened, when she came down the steps. I was just thinking about what could have happened.

## FURTHER EXAMINATION

BY MR. WING:

- Q. Actually, she could have come down the steps, he could have brought her down, they could have come down the elevator separately or together.
- A. They could have if it happened upstairs.

  But I am sure it happened as she came down with an envelope, and he was on that floor.
  - Q. Let me ask an opinion question, Mr. Mann.

Okay. There was some anti-Jewish feeling

back then, but blacks weren't held in very high

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Q.

- Back in those days the blacks was considered as people that was servants or you could 6 give orders to, that would do things, wash dishes or 7 work in restaurants; and they would say, "Yes, sir, 8 boss." But the Jewish people in those days wasn't 9 liked because they were coming into the territory and 10 going into business and doing well. That's why.
  - So although --Q.
  - That's why they had that feeling. Α.
  - Q. Although blacks weren't highly regarded, they weren't looked on as a threat?
    - They were regarded as servants --Α.
    - I see. Q.

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- -- back in those days because I -- my Α. 18 brother-in-law had one working for him -- had several 19 working for him, and he bossed them around. They 20 washed dishes, swept floors, cleaned out his yard, 21 and cleaned around his business. They were 22 |considered as -- today blacks are equal with white when it comes to making money.
  - On the defense lawyers, Mr. Frank's Q. lawyers, they talked to you just one time before the

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(Testimony concluded).

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GEORGIA:

FULTON COUNTY:

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I hereby certify that the foregoing transcript was taken down, as stated in the caption, and the questions and answers thereto were reduced to typewriting under my direction; that the foregoing pages 1 through 90 represent a true, complete, and correct transcript of the evidence given upon said hearing, and I further certify that I am not of kin or counsel to the parties in the case; am not in the regular employ of counsel for any of said parties; nor am I in anywise interested in the result of said case.

This, the 23rd day of November, 1982.

Linda M. Luvis

LINDA M. LEWIS, CCR-B-640 My commission expires on the 14th day of October, 1984.