

advances, and sought his help in the hiding of the body and in writing the Black-dialect “death notes” that attempted to throw suspicion on the night watchman.

Blood spots were found exactly where Conley said that Mary Phagan’s lifeless body was found by him in the second floor metal room. The hair on the Metal Room lathe was immediately next to where Conley said he found her body, where she had apparently fallen during her altercation with Leo Frank.

Blood spots were also found exactly where Conley says he dropped Mary Phagan’s body while trying to move it. Conley could not have known this. If he was making up his story, this is a coincidence too fantastic to be accepted.

A piece of Mary Phagan’s lacy underwear was looped around her neck, apparently in a clumsy attempt to hide the deeply indented marks of the rope which was used to strangle her. No murderer could possibly believe that detectives would be fooled for an instant by such a deception. But a murderer who needed another man’s help for a few minutes in disposing of a body might indeed believe it would serve to briefly conceal the real nature of the crime from his assistant, perhaps being mistaken for a lace collar. If Conley was the killer — and it had to be Conley or Frank — he moved the body of Mary Phagan by himself. The lacy loop around Mary Phagan’s neck would serve absolutely no purpose in such a scenario.

Former county policeman Boots Rogers stated that he personally inspected Newt Lee’s time slip — the one that Leo Frank at first said had no misses, but later claimed the reverse. The *Atlanta Georgian* on May 8 reported what Rogers saw: “Rogers said he looked at the slip and the first punch was at 6:30 and last at 2:30. There were no misses, he said.” Frank, unfortunately, was allowed to take the slip and put it in his desk. Later a slip with several punches missing would turn up. How can this be reconciled with the behavior of an innocent man?

Several young women and girls testified at the inquest that Frank had made improper advances toward them, in one instance touching a girl’s breast and in another appearing to offer money for compliance with his desires.

The ADL has claimed for decades that “mobs” near the courtroom terrorized the judge and jurors every day for weeks, screaming such things as “Hang the Jew or we’ll hang you!” But no contemporary newspaper report, even from papers highly favorable to Frank, reported any such thing — nor did Frank’s high-powered defense team make any such reference. Had anything like that actually occurred, it would have been grounds for an immediate mistrial.

Independent investigator A.S. Colyar and numerous other witnesses stated that Frank’s friends were spreading money around to get dozens of witnesses to leave town or make false affidavits. In one case, a Frank agent pretended a love affair with a female witness in an effort to get her to change her testimony. All this was later proved in open court. Again, how can this be reconciled with the theory of Frank’s innocence?

On August 25, 1913, after seven days of the longest and most costly trial in Southern history up to that time, and after two of South’s most talented and expensive attorneys and a verita-

ble army of detectives and agents in their employ gave their all in defense of Leo M. Frank, Frank was unanimously convicted of the murder of Mary Phagan. The trial judge, Leonard Strickland Roan, had the power to set aside the guilty verdict of Leo Frank if he believed that the defendant had not received a fair trial. He did not do so.

Supported by a huge fundraising campaign launched by the American Jewish community, and supported by a public relations campaign carried out by innumerable newspapers and publishing companies nationwide, Leo Frank continued to mount a prodigious defense even after his conviction, employing some of the most prominent lawyers in the United States. For almost two years they filed a long series of appeals to every possible level of the United States court system, up to and including the US Supreme Court. All rejected Frank’s appeals as groundless. (The leader of Frank’s fundraising and PR campaign, Jewish advertising mogul Albert Lasker, had little faith in Frank, and, after meeting him, said he impressed him “as a sexual pervert.”)

Every single level of the United States legal system — after carefully and meticulously reviewing the trial testimony and evidence — voted in majority decisions to reject all of Leo Frank’s appeals, and to preserve the unanimous verdict of guilt given to Frank.

It is preposterous to claim that these men, and all these institutions, North and South — the coroner’s jury, the grand jury (which included four Jews), the trial jury, and the judges of the trial court, the Georgia Superior Court, the Georgia Supreme Court, the Federal District Court, and the United States Supreme Court — were motivated by “anti-Semitism” in reaching their conclusions.

The Jewish ADL — the same organization that wants us to accept the promotion of sexual perversion of almost every description in our schools — was born in the wake of the arrest and trial of Jewish sex killer and pervert Leo Max Frank. With nearly incredible *chutzpah*, the Jews at the ADL have continued their lying pro-Frank campaign for more than a century. Now they’ve got their tentacles into the state and municipal governments in Georgia and are spreading money around, actively trying to reverse Frank’s universally affirmed conviction.

The men and women of the National Alliance are determined to tell our people the truth about Leo Frank and about the ADL. We’re determined that, one day, there will be an American government and American media not corrupted by Jewish money — an America in which our schoolchildren will be taught true history and the healthy values that will help them build strong families. We’re working for an America in which all those who try to pervert our children are removed forever from our midst. Join us today!

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LEO FRANK: JEWISH SEX KILLER

MOST AMERICANS would be amazed to know that the largest and most well-funded so-called “anti-hate” organization in this country, the Jewish Anti-Defamation League (ADL), was founded with the specific purpose of freeing, and reversing the conviction of, a Jewish rapist and child murderer. And Americans would be even more amazed to learn that the ADL is *still* trying to rehabilitate the reputation of this sick sex killer — who also just happened to be an official of the ADL’s parent organization, the B’nai B’rith.

That Jewish sex killer in question is Leo Max Frank. His victim was an innocent young White girl named Mary Phagan.

Mary Phagan was just thirteen years old. She was a sweatshop laborer for Atlanta, Georgia’s National Pencil Company. On Saturday, April 26, 1913, little Mary was looking forward to the festivities of Confederate Memorial Day. She dressed gaily and planned to attend the parade. She had just come to collect her \$1.20 pay from National Pencil Company superintendent Leo M. Frank at his office on the second floor when she was attacked, struck down, sexually abused, and then strangled to death. Her body was dumped in the factory basement.

Leo Frank, who was the head of Atlanta’s B’nai B’rith, a Jewish fraternal order, was eventually convicted of the murder and sentenced to hang. After a concerted and lavishly financed campaign by the American Jewish community, Frank’s death sentence was commuted to life in prison by an outgoing governor (who also happened to be a partner in the law firm that defended Frank). But Frank was snatched from his prison cell on August 17, 1915 and hung by a group of leading citizens outraged by the commutation order. One result of Frank’s arrest and trial was the founding of the still-powerful Anti-Defamation League.

Today Leo Frank’s innocence, and his status as a victim of “anti-Semitism,” are almost taken for granted. But are these current attitudes based on the facts of the case, or are they based on a propaganda campaign that began more than 100 years ago? Let’s look at the facts.

Only Leo Frank had the opportunity to be alone with Mary Phagan. Factory sweeper Jim Conley, a Black man that Frank

partisans now blame for the murder, was sitting near the factory's front door one floor below. Had Jim Conley been the killer, he would have had to attack Mary practically right at the entrance to the building where he sat almost all day, where people were constantly coming and going, and where several witnesses noticed Conley, with no assurance of even a moment of privacy.

Besides Mary Phagan, there were only five people in the building at the time of the murder. (Two workers on an upper floor, 14-year-old Monteen Stover, Jim Conley, and Leo Frank.) We know that four of them didn't do it. That leaves Leo Frank.

Leo Frank had told Newt Lee, the pencil factory's night watchman, to come earlier than usual, at 4 PM, on the day of the murder. But Frank was extremely nervous when Lee arrived (the killing of Mary Phagan had occurred between three and four hours before and her body was still in the building) and insisted that Lee leave and come back in two hours.

When Lee then suggested he could sleep for a couple of hours on the premises — and there was a cot in the basement near the place where Lee would ultimately find the body — Frank refused to let him. Frank insisted that Lee had to leave and “have a good time” instead. When Lee returned at six, Frank was even more nervous and agitated than two hours earlier, according to Lee. He was so nervous he could not operate the time clock properly, something he had done hundreds of times before.

When Leo Frank came out of the building around six, he met not only Lee but John Milton Gantt, a former employee who was a friend of Mary Phagan. Lee says that when Frank saw Gantt, he visibly “jumped back” and appeared very nervous when Gantt asked to go into the building.

After Frank returned home in the evening after the murder, he called Newt Lee on the telephone and asked him if everything was “all right” at the factory, something he had never done before. A few hours later Lee would discover the mutilated body of Mary Phagan in the pencil factory basement.

When police finally reached Frank after the body of Mary Phagan had been found, Frank *emphatically denied knowing the murdered girl by name*, even though he had seen her probably hundreds of times — he had to pass by her work station, where she had worked for a year, every time he inspected the workers' area on the second floor and every time he went to the bathroom — and he had filled out her pay slip personally on approximately 52 occasions, marking it with her initials “M. P.” Witnesses also testified that Frank had spoken to Mary Phagan on multiple occasions, even getting a little too close for comfort at times, putting his hand on her shoulder and calling her “Mary.”

When police accompanied Frank to the factory on the morning after the murder, Frank was so nervous and shaking so badly he could not even perform simple tasks like unlocking a door.

Early in the investigation, Leo Frank told police that he knew that J.M. Gantt had been “intimate” with Mary Phagan, immediately making Gantt a suspect. Gantt was arrested and interrogated. But how could Frank have known such a thing about a girl he didn't even know by name?

Also early in the investigation, while both Leo Frank and Newt Lee were being held and some suspicion was still directed at

Lee, a bloody shirt was “discovered” in a barrel at Lee's home. Investigators became suspicious when it was proved that the blood marks on the shirt had been made by wiping it, unworn, in a pool of blood. No such pool existed at the crime scene. This was the first sign that money was being used to procure illegal acts and interfere in the case in such a way as to direct suspicion away from Leo M. Frank. This planting of false evidence is not the act of an innocent man.

Leo Frank claimed that he was in his office continuously from noon to 12:35 on the day of the murder, but a witness friendly to Frank, 14-year-old Monteen Stover, said Frank's office was totally empty from 12:05 to 12:10 while she waited for him there before giving up and leaving. This was approximately the same time as Mary Phagan's visit to Frank's office and the time she was murdered. On Sunday, April 27, 1913, Leo Frank told police that Mary Phagan came into his office at 12:03 PM. The next day, Frank made a deposition to the police, with his lawyers present, in which he said he was alone with Mary Phagan in his office between 12:05 and 12:10. Frank would later change his story again, stating on the stand that Mary Phagan came into his office a full five minutes later than that.

Leo Frank contradicted his own testimony when he finally admitted on the stand that he had possibly “unconsciously” gone to the Metal Room bathroom between 12:05 and 12:10 PM on the day of the murder.

The Metal Room, which Frank finally admitted at trial he might have “unconsciously” visited at the approximate time of the killing (and where no one else except Mary Phagan could be placed by investigators), was the room in which the prosecution said the murder occurred. It was also where investigators had found spots of blood, and some blondish hair like Mary's twisted on a lathe handle — where there had definitely been no hair the day before. (When R.P. Barret left work on Friday evening at 6:00 PM, he had left a piece of work in his machine that he intended to finish on Monday morning at 6:30 AM. It was then he found the hair — with dried blood on it — on his lathe. How did it get there over the weekend, if the factory was closed for the holiday? Nearby, on the floor adjacent to the Metal Room's bathroom door, was a five-inch-wide fan-shaped blood stain.)

In his initial statement to authorities, Leo Frank stated that after Mary Phagan picked up her pay in his office, “She went out through the outer office and I heard her talking with another girl.” This “other girl” never existed.

A few days later, Frank told the press, referring to the National Pencil Company factory where the murder took place, “I deeply regret the carelessness shown by the police department in not making a complete investigation as to finger prints and other evidence before a great throng of people were allowed to enter the place.” But it was Frank himself, as factory superintendent, who had total control over access to the factory and crime scene — who was fully aware that evidence might thereby be destroyed — and who allowed it to happen.

Although Leo Frank made a public show of support for Newt Lee, stating Lee was not guilty of the murder, behind the scenes he was saying quite different things. In its issue of April 29, 1913, the *Atlanta Georgian* published an article titled “Suspicion Lifts from Frank,” in which it was stated that the police were increasingly of

the opinion that Newt Lee was the murderer, and that “additional clues furnished by the head of the pencil factory [Frank] were responsible for closing the net around the negro watchman.” The discovery that the bloody shirt found at Lee's home was planted, along with other factors such as Lee's unshakable testimony, would soon change their views, however.

One of the “clues” provided by Frank was his claim that Newt Lee had not punched the company's time clock properly, evidently missing several of his rounds and giving him time to kill Mary Phagan and return home to “hide the bloody shirt.” But that directly contradicted Frank's initial statement the morning after the murder that Lee's time slip was complete and proper in every way. Why the change? The attempt to frame Lee would eventually crumble, especially after it was discovered that Mary Phagan died shortly after noon, four hours before Newt Lee's first arrival at the factory.

Almost immediately after the murder, pro-Frank partisans with the National Pencil Company hired the Pinkerton detective agency to investigate the crime. But even the Pinkertons, being paid by Frank's supporters, eventually were forced to come to the conclusion that Frank was the guilty man.

One Pinkerton man, though, was not averse to planting false evidence. W.D. McWorth — three weeks after the entire factory had been meticulously examined by police and Pinkerton men — miraculously “discovered” a bloody club, a piece of cord like that used to strangle Mary Phagan, and an alleged piece of Mary Phagan's pay envelope on the first floor of the factory, near where the factory's Black sweeper, Jim Conley, had been sitting on the fatal day. This was the beginning of the attempt to place guilt for the killing on Conley, an effort which still continues over 100 years later. The “discovery” was so obviously and patently false that it was greeted with disbelief by almost everyone, and McWorth was pulled off the investigation and eventually discharged by the Pinkerton agency. A year later, McWorth surfaced once more, now as a Burns Detective Agency operative, a firm which was by then openly working in the interests of Frank. One must ask: Who would pay for such obstruction of justice? — and why?

Jim Conley told police two obviously false narratives before finally breaking down and admitting that he was an accessory to Leo Frank in moving of the body of Mary Phagan and in authoring, at Frank's direction, the “death notes” found near the body in the basement. These notes, ostensibly from Mary Phagan but written in semi-literate Southern Black dialect, seemed to point to the night watchman as the killer. To a rapt audience of investigators and factory officials, Conley re-enacted his and Frank's conversations and movements on the day of the killing. Investigators, and even some observers who were very skeptical at first, felt that Conley's detailed narrative had the ring of truth.

At trial, the leading — and most expensive — criminal defense lawyers in the state of Georgia could not trip up Jim Conley or shake him from his story.

Conley stated that Leo Frank sometimes employed him to watch the entrance to the factory while Frank “chatted” with teenage girl employees upstairs. Conley said that Frank admitted that he had accidentally killed Mary Phagan when she resisted his