

Prior Restraints in the Internet Age

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Mitchell Hamline School of Law

The Saturday Press

Vol. 1, No. 4

Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 15, 1927

Price 5 Cents

A Direct Challenge to Police Chief Brunskill

The Chief, in Banning This Paper from News Stands, Definitely Aligns Himself With Gangland, Violates the Law He Is Sworn to Uphold, When He Tries to Suppress This Publication. The Only Paper in the City That Dares Expose the Gang's Deadly Grip on Minneapolis. A Plain Statement of Facts and a Warning of Legal Action.

Doubtless there are moments when "a soft answer turneth away wrath" but as against such short periods there are long hours when the English language becomes usefully deficient in expressive words, and I find that deficiency painfully evident right now.

On September 25th, the first issue of the Saturday Press made its appearance. It reached no attack against the police department nor against Chief of Police Frank Brunskill. Its pages give the truth of this statement:

We (Mr. Guilford and myself) attacked a gambling syndicate that has operated brazenly in this city for more than four years. We attacked that blackmailing ring, the Twin City Reporter and the men who own and publish it. We missed no words. We knew our enemy!

When it had become a matter of common knowledge that we were to expose them, we were offered a weekly "volume" if we would "let off" and when we spurned this bribe we were mostly informed that we would be given a "reprint" (killed) if we persisted. But I am not going to relax that story. I'm going to rip the seams and see what is inside the rotten garment.

We made no attempt to place that first issue on the

news stands FOR WE HAD BEEN TOLD BY THE GAMBLING SYNDICATE THAT CHIEF OF POLICE BRUNSKILL WAS THE "WEAK SISTER" OF THE SYNDICATE. Think of it—the Chief of Police on whom every citizen must rely for protection of life and property, a member by the gang's admission, OF THE GAMBLING SYNDICATE! Do you wonder that we made no attempt to place the Saturday Press on the news stands of Minneapolis, where they would be at the mercy of an alleged gang member?

Now Barnett, "Big Nae," acknowledged gambler, gang leader, the man who has boasted that he brooded resembling an army of gun-men that would rival Chicago's mob-kingdoms, the man who declared that Chief Brunskill was the "weak sister" of the gambling syndicate—not "Dove Egan" but Nae Barnett.

The Saturday Press was first published on September 24 or rather dated as of that date and actually off the press on the 22nd. On Monday, September 25th, Mr. Guilford was shot down by gunmen as he drove past his home in Edinbrooke to the office in Minneapolis. Moss Barnett had threatened Guilford with a "receipt" less than one week

Respectfully Submitted

There seems to be an impression among gentlemen of peraliter bent that the suppression of our street sales has rendered abortive our attempt to cleanse this city of gang rule. These gents are intellectual single-trackers; to wit: two rubber-soles rattling around in a four-hundred thousand city. Let them become too bilious. I beg to call their attention to the following letter, the original of which was mailed to the Hennepin County Grand Jury on Wednesday of this week.

Read it carefully. "we leave babies" and see if you can discern a flutter of a white flag. We've just begun to fight!

Minneapolis, Minnesota,
October 12, 1927.
To the Hennepin County
Grand Jury—
Gentlemen:

Permit me to call the attention of your honorable body to the October 1st and October 8th issues of the Saturday Press in which issues both Mr. Howard A. Guilford and myself have exposed conditions that actually exist in this city or did at the time (and long prior to) of our exposure.

I especially wish to call your attention to the article, written by myself, in the October 8th issue under the caption of: "A Few of the Unsolved Minneapolis Mysteries."

In that article I gave the name of one of the numerous victims of Minneapolis gangsters, Mr. Samuel Shapiro of 2615 East Franklin Avenue, and I am positive that were Mr. Shapiro given a chance to

testify before your body he would be more than glad to give you sufficient evidence upon which to base an indictment of the acknowledged gang-leader, Moss Barnett—the man who threatened Mr. Shapiro just a comparatively few days before the assault upon his person and property was made by four gunmen.

The article so published, stands unchallenged by either Moss Barnett or any other gangster in the city. I have not been need for that our law men such action have intimated, therefore it stands that I published the truth.

Gentlemen, gang rule of this city can end only with your approval and by your action. Moss Barnett, gangster, who boasts that he has shot one man (Ray Rogers) and escaped even arrest for that act, today walks the streets of the city a free man, a menace to lives and property.

I trust you will not consider me too presumptuous if I again suggest that you subpoena Mr. Samuel Shapiro and then give that gentleman the opportunity, heretofore denied him, of telling his own story of his experience with Moss Barnett and the latter's hired thugs.

I am, sir,
Very truly yours,
J. M. NEAR,
Editor, The Saturday Press
240 S. 4th Street
Minneapolis, Minn.

And, further, I might add for the edification of the "supposed gang" that I have mailed, each week, two copies of the paper to each member of the Grand Jury. I shall continue

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That's Fit to Print"

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Tricia Nixon Takes Vows In Garden at White House



The New York Times photo line

Tricia Nixon escorted from White House by her father

By NAN ROBERTSON

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, June 12—In New York with his other, after a tension-filled delay because of a passenger daughter, Julia. He is the cause of calm, Tricia Nixon was given her away to Dwight David

CITY TO DISCLOSE BUDGETARY TRIMS FOR DEPARTMENTS

Mayor's Aides Make Decision
on Final Figures Scheduled
to Be Announced Today

By MAURICE CARROLL
Mayor Lindsay has summoned his supercabinet, the heads of all major city departments, to Gracie Mansion this morning to tell them the cuts that their departments face in his revised budget.

"All of them made their pitch to the Mayor within the last 48 hours," a mayoral aide said yesterday. "Sunday they got the word."

The \$3.13-billion budget originally made public by the Mayor must be trimmed by a few hundred million dollars to reflect the revenue package he extracted from Albany, which provides for less than the \$1.1-billion gap that Mr. Lindsay had said existed between projected income and spending.

No Details on Cuts

The Mayor's advisers were not saying precisely yesterday how much the budget would have to be cut, or where.

Key city Councilmen have been told that the Mayor would bow on one point that had been made an issue by the Council and the Board of Estimate—by agreeing to double the projected income forecast for off-track betting to \$20-million.

Deputy Mayor Richard R. Aurilio, who sat with Budget Director Edward K. Hamilton in the Mayor's office yesterday, presiding in changes in the

Vietnam Archive: Pentagon Study Traces 3 Decades of Growing U. S. Involvement

By NEIL SHEEHAN

A massive study of how the United States went to war in Indochina, conducted by the Pentagon three years ago, demonstrates that four administrations progressively developed a sense of commitment to a non-Communist Vietnam, a readiness to fight the North to protect the South, and an ultimate frustration with this effort—to a much greater extent than their public statements acknowledged at the time.

The 3,000-page analysis, in which 4,000 pages of official documents are appended, was commissioned by Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara and covers the American involvement in Southeast Asia from World War II to mid-1968—the start of the peace talks in Paris after President Lyndon B. Johnson had set a limit on further military commitments and revealed his intention to retire. Most of the study and many of the appended documents have been obtained by The New York Times and will be described and presented in a series of articles beginning today.

Three pages of documentary material from the Pentagon study begin on Page 25.

Though far from a complete history, even at 2.5 million words, the study forms a great archive of government decision-making on Indochina over three decades. The study led its 33 to 43 authors and researchers to many broad conclusions and specific findings, including the following:

That the Truman Administration's decision to give military aid to France in her colonial war against the Communist-led Vietminh "directly involved" the United States in Vietnam and "set" the course of American policy.

That the Eisenhower Administration's decision to rescue a fledgling South Vietnam from a Communist takeover and attempt to undermine the new Communist regime of North Vietnam gave the Administration a "direct role in the ultimate breakdown of the Geneva settlement" for Indochina in 1954.

That the Kennedy Administration, though ultimately spared from major escalation decisions by the death of its leader, transformed a policy of "limited-risk gamble," which it inherited, into a "broad commitment" that left President Johnson with a choice between more war and withdrawal.

That the Johnson Administration, though the President was reluctant and hesitant to take the final decisions, intensified the covert warfare against North Vietnam and began planning in the spring of 1964 to wage overt war, a full year before it publicly revealed the depth of its involvement and its fear of defeat.

That this campaign of growing clandestine military passage through 1964 and the expanding program of bombing North Vietnam in 1965 were begun despite the judgment of the Government's intelligence community that the measures would not cause Hanoi to cease its support of the Vietcong insurgency in the South, and that the bombing was

Continued on Page 26, Col. 1

NIXON CRITICIZED AS MAYORS MEET

Housing and War Policies
Attacked and Defended at
Parley in Philadelphia

By MARTIN TOLCHIN

Special to The New York Times

PHILADELPHIA, June 12 — President Nixon's foreign and domestic policies were sharply criticized and at times defended today in a number of resolutions introduced at the

Vast Review of War Took a Year

By HEDRICK SMITH

In June, 1957, at a time of great personal disenchantment with the Indochina war and rising frustration among his colleagues at the Pentagon, Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara commissioned a major study of how and why the United States had become so deeply involved in Vietnam.

The project took a year to complete and yielded a vast and highly unusual report of Government self-analysis. It was compiled by a team of 33 to 40 Government officials, civilian and military, many of

whom he had interviewed and announced his plan to retire, and while the peace talks began in Paris, the study group burrowed through Government files.

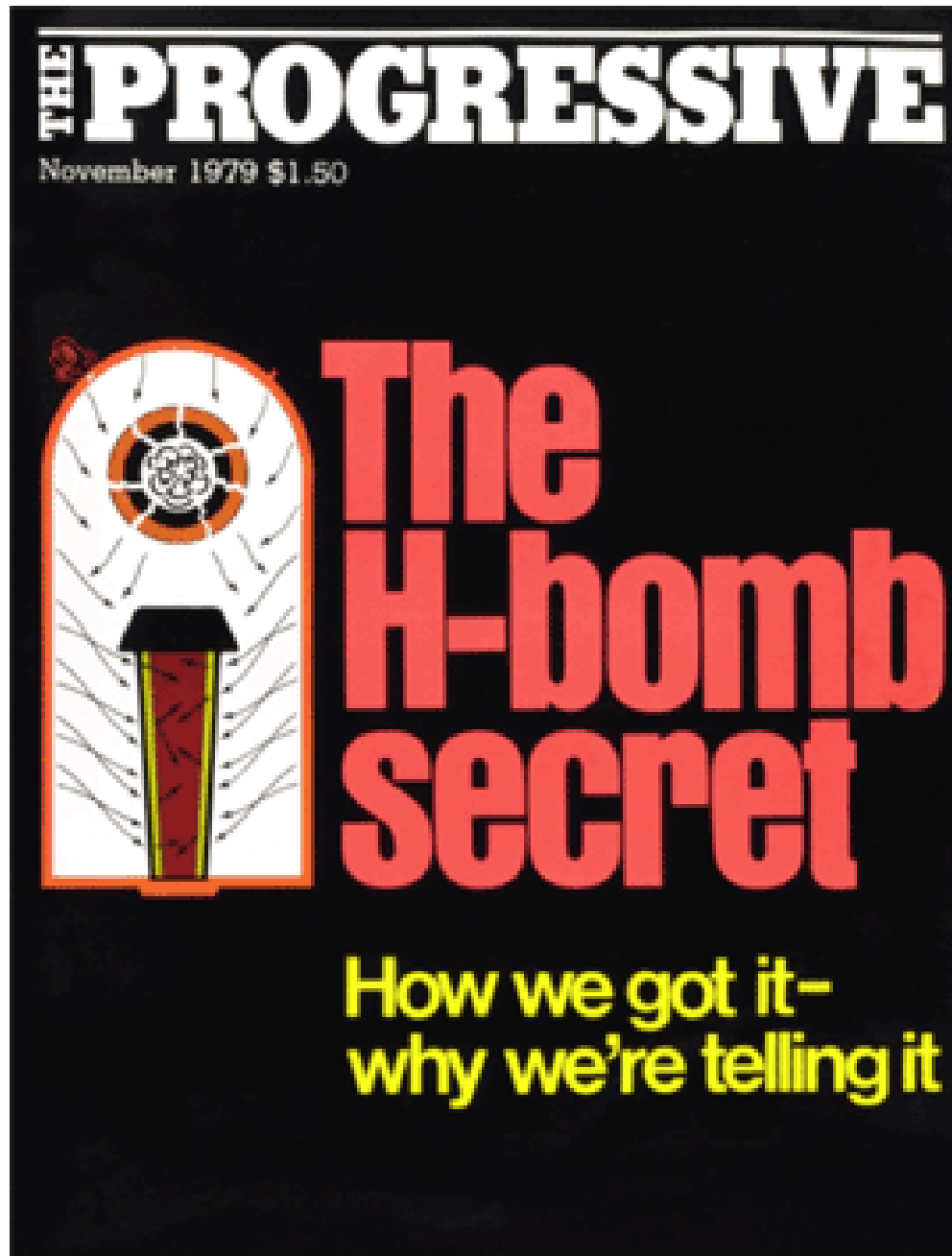
The members sought to probe American policy toward Southeast Asia from the World War II pronouncements of President Franklin D. Roosevelt into the start of Vietnam peace talks in the summer of 1968. They wrote nearly 40 book-length volumes backed up by annexes of cables, memorandums, draft proposals, dissents and other documents.

mentary record, which the researchers did not supplement with personal interviews, partly because they were pressed for time.

The study emerged as a middle-school and official view of the war, incorporating material from the top-level files of the Defense Department into which flow papers from the White House, the State Department, the Central Intelligence Agency and the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Some important gaps appear in the study. The researchers did not have access to the complete files of Presidents or to

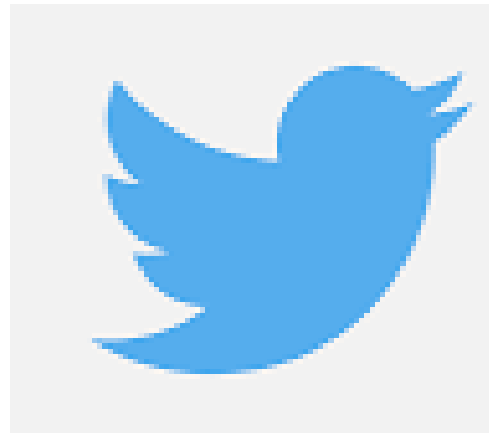
United States v. Progressive (W.D. Wisc. 1979)



WikiLeaks



The “Press”?



Defense Distributed and the 3D Gun Printing Cases

