

**FREEDOM OF INFORMATION
AND
PRIVACY ACTS**

SUBJECT: BARKER/KARPIS GANG

BREMER KIDNAPPING

FILE NUMBER: 7-576

SECTION : 258



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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SUBJECT Barker/Karpis Gang (Bremer Kidnapping)

FILE NUMBER 7-576

SECTION NUMBER 258

SERIALS 14431 - 14460

TOTAL PAGES 238

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EXEMPTION(S) USED _____

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

AH:eb

May 11, 1937

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. HOOVER

I am transmitting to you herewith, for such disposition as you care to make of it, a letter dated April 27, 1937, addressed to the Assistant to the Chief Clerk of this Department by Mrs. Edith G. McDonald, and the enclosures.

Alexander Holtzoff
Alexander Holtzoff.

Enclosure.
H

*Enclosure Mrs. McDonald
Alvin Karpis*

*MB
J H
1/2/37*

*memo Holtzoff
Lmc 6.2.37*

*Mr. Holtzoff 6/14/37
Lmc*

RECORDED
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
JUN 28 1937 P. M.	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
TAKEN	FILE
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CASEY ATCH



Water

7-576-14431

JUN 16 1937

FILE

Dear Sir:

The receipt for the amount of \$100.00 is hereby acknowledged.

Very truly yours,

C. M. McDonald

I hereby certify that the above is a true and correct copy of the original as shown to me by the sender.

The treatment of the above is hereby certified to be correct and true as shown to me by the sender.

Very truly yours,

C. M. McDonald

C. M. McDonald

Received by the sender

7-576-1448

Camp

From
Mrs Ethel G McDonald
500 Crombley Rd.,
Grosse Pointe Park,
Michigan.



Special
Delivery

N-W.
100-2-23

First Class

First Class



Mr. John C. Hill,
assistant to the Chief Clerk,
Department of
Justice
Washington, D.C.

Detroit, Michigan
April 16, 1937

Hon. James Hamilton Lewis
United States Senator
Washington, D. C.

Honorable Senator Lewis:

May I be permitted to present to you personally the records and facts pertaining to my husband's case, believing that these records will prove beyond a doubt that he had no knowledge of actions of alleged kidnapers, nor a sociation with them. I feel sure if these records had been introduced at trial, and testimony of reliable witnesses, which were available at that time, there never could have been a conviction.

I am enclosing a copy of an opinion by an eminent lawyer which I believe upholds this fact. I will at this time try to explain why I blame myself for the loss of case at trial.

Mr. Barnard, the attorney I had retained in Detroit to represent my husband at trial, demanded a fee which I thought at the time to be exorbitant, leaving me only a week to find another attorney to prepare and handle case. Knowing Mr. McDonald had nothing to do with the Bremer kidnaping, or any association with the alleged members, I felt this fee demanded was more than I could meet. Judge Charles Bartlett, a friend, accompanied me to Chicago in an attempt to find a reliable attorney to handle the case. He called on Mr. Cronson, Chicago City Alderman, and Mr. Edward Evans, friends of Judge Bartlett and my husband for the past 20 years or more. Mr. Evans suggested I employ a Mr. Jennings and named a fee of \$5,000, stating the latter had received so much adverse publicity that I must have an influential attorney to combat the Department of Justice representatives who seemed so determined to convict Mr. McDonald. I agreed and a few days later, paid one-half of the requested fee, the balance a few days before opening of trial. Mr. Edward Evans handled all the detail. I did not meet Mr. Jennings personally until about 10 days after trial was over. I was ready to leave for St. Paul, opening of trial, but was advised by Mr. Evans not to be present until testimony was given pertaining to my husband's part of case. He claimed this would avoid publicity, which I had been subjected to in Detroit. Three friends of unimpeachable character made the long trip at their own expense to testify as to Mr. McDonald's character and their knowledge of his life and associates for many years, but were told by Mr. Jennings to return as they were not needed. I had been in St. Paul for this time. I sent all my records to prove that my husband could not have had knowledge of the alleged actions of others who were in foreign countries, as they were in -1934. I had been in Cuba, as I had been in Cuba.

This was in the winter of 1933 and 1934, and asking your assistance in obtaining his release. There was a question at that time of his American citizenship, his birth being in Chicago, led me to cable you for a copy of his birth record. According to testimony at trial, this man Bremer was kidnaped and held for ransom January 1934, and released 22 days later, February.

My records prove we were guests at the Presidente Hotel in Havana, Cuba, from early January until the middle of March, 1934, which shows that this persecution of Mr. McDonald started long before this case was heard of. Mr. Jennings made a farce of the defense at trial, when he persuaded my husband not to testify in his own defense and sent back reputable witnesses that were available. He only argued 10 minutes before the jury.

The transcript of testimony shows he was not even present at opening of trial. In fact did not appear until the afternoon. He claimed his bag contained motions, and the bag was stolen from the railway station at time of arrival in St. Paul. If it had not been for Mr. Bernard's foresight in preparing motions which he asked Mr. Burns, a civil attorney whom I had retained to assist at trial, there would not even have been grounds to appeal on. Mr. Burns practically telephoned Mr. Bernard asking his permission to file these motions when Mr. Jennings did not appear. These motions are all to be found in the record worth while.

You can fully understand what chance a man had handicapped in this manner. Mr. Edward Evans was aware of Mr. Jennings condition, but did not tell me until trial was over. The transcript of testimony verifies what sort of defense was offered and what sort of arranged testimony was given by witnesses who threw intimidation and promises of immunity by agents which was perjured but allowed to stand because Mr. Jennings failed to bring this fact out.

My husband was arrested, when faced with prosecution in Miami, Florida, a few days ago, finally admitted and his attorney filed motion asking that statements and testimony given by him before grand jury and trial be suppressed as they were given under intimidation, coercion and promises of immunity, by agents of Bureau of Investigation. His trial is to be held June 7th in Miami, Florida.

We have more facts to present, but wish to present them in person. The agents that obtained the conviction of my husband were the same agents of agents against his life and have annoyed me ever since the past few months.

While appeal is being considered, a post office sketch, labeled Mr. W. C. Cline, appeared in the Kansas City Times, in December and in February of this year, just before decision was to be rendered. This sketch is exactly true facts taken from files of the Bureau of Investigation but as transcript of testimony will prove, it was not shown to me, and I have not seen it. It was allowed to be published and is being considered.

The tyrannical... believe... refers to... individuals...

By its... principle... to arrange... feel it... we have...

rh

id

...in any course...
...the Court...
...with some...
...the lower court...
...the records...
...which required...
...truth, but neverthe-
...of its errors...
...the holding that the...
...search...
...to such a limited...
...to come into Court...
...citizen of the United States. Indeed,
...at all times...
...when it comes into Court,
...life, liberty, or property of a citizen...

...judiciary operat...
...then a person is accused...
...of a civil proceeding...
...responsibility for...
...such a...
...constantly the...
...protection.

...testimony, emanating from the lips of a...
...give it that right and ring of truth...
...Is such testimony...
...merely because a...
...and the nec-
...notwithstanding the...
...If it (the testimony) inspires...
...is that not of itself sufficient to hold that the testimony has about...
...and requires...
...Or should such colored testimony be...
...that since a government agent...
...consider it favorably?...
...where we...
...have no...
...blows.

...of the decision roves one to observe that the...
...and one...
...The Circuit Court has relied on...
...and this is so because...
...Certainly it cannot be overlooked that...
...Reading the...
...this unfortunate experience which the...
...with.

The Circuit Court is not in error where it deals with the question of law concerning the aims of a conspiracy? It is well known that a conspiracy does not end until the objects of the conspiracy are achieved. But, before a conspiracy can be established, there must be proof that the defendant did one or more things which on its face shows a connection with that conspiracy. And such a showing cannot be founded upon a presumption based on a presumption and requiring circumstantial inferences to sustain such a contention. The appellant's actions from June to September, if properly dealt with by competent counsel, can be made to appear as a series of actions as much consistent with innocence as with guilt. The government relied upon contradictory, inconsistent, and colored testimony, to support its contentions that a guilty inference was traceable to the appellant's actions, merely because the circumstances founded upon other circumstances, led to a conclusion that the appellant was criminally involved with a conspiracy which had as yet (up to September 1934) not been achieved.

The testimony by the government agent in connection with the moneys he "remembered" having macerated, at some superior officer's direction, was clearly the kind of testimony which should not have been admitted. This testimony was of a type which on its face showed that considerable pains had been taken to give such testimony that ring of truth which by the very nature of it in its entirety was undeserving. The government is estopped in many actions at law, from producing secondary evidence where it is abundantly shown on the trial that the evidence is of a suspicious character, and bears a taint apparent and without the necessity of analytical survey. The Circuit Court clearly evades the proposition that since tainted and colorful testimony was introduced against the appellant, and that since all the circumstances were necessarily in and of themselves tainted, that such a circumstance is not amenable to the appellant's favor. On the contrary, the Circuit Court adopts the position that notwithstanding the curious circumstances surrounding the introduction of the secondary evidence, that all the circumstances adducible to the appellant's guilt which MIGHT be inferred from those circumstances, is sufficient for the Circuit Court to accept its value in relation to the appellant's guilt. Such a strained interpretation of the evidence is untenable, and would, in ordinary cases, find very little favor with a higher court. The question now confronting the appellant is: Can the record of this matter, as it now stands, be preserved, and by competent counsel, so as to afford him that representation to a higher court as would move the higher court to reverse the findings of the Circuit Court? This writer thinks it is still possible to bring about a fair and just ruling whereby the appellant will be freed.

CLARENCE C. DILL, WASH., CHAIRMAN
ELLISON D. SMITH, S. C.
BURTON K. WHEELER, MONT.
ROBERT F. WAGNER, N. Y.
ALBEN W. BARKLEY, KY.
M. M. NEELY, W. VA.
WILLIAM H. DIERICH, ILL.
AUGUSTINE LONERGAN, CONN.
FRED P. LOUIS, LA.
FRED R. BROWN, N. H.
WILLIAM H. THOMPSON, NEBR.
CARL A. HATCH, N. MEX.
JAMES COUZENS, MICH.
SIMON D. FESS, OHIO
JESSE H. METCALF, R. I.
HAMILTON F. KEAN, N. J.
DANIEL O. HASTINGS, DEL.
H. D. HATFIELD, W. VA.
WALLACE H. WHITE, JR., MAINE
ARTHUR CAPPER, KANS.
RALPH NOORDENBERG, CLERK

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE COMMERCE

March 30, 1934

*Very truly yours,
James Couzens*

Dear Mr. Bartlett:

On March 16th I sent to the Secretary of State your letter to me of the 13th concerning Mr. Cassius M. McDonald of Grosse Pointe, Michigan, who, it was alleged, was being held in Cuba.

Today I am in receipt of a letter from the Secretary of State and, thinking you would be interested in the action he has taken, I am enclosing you a copy of it herewith.

With kind regards,

James Couzens

Mr. Charles L. Bartlett
Hammond Building
Detroit, Michigan

JC:FK



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

AMERICAN CONSULAR SERVICE

Havana, Cuba, January 21, 1935.

My dear Senator Lewis:

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of January 14, 1935, enclosing a telegram of January 10, last, from Mrs. Cassius MacDonald in Habana requesting assistance in the matter of the imprisonment of her husband, Cassius Michael MacDonald.

Mr. MacDonald, who gives his address as Grosse Pointe Park, Michigan, was arrested on the morning of January 6, 1935, the police suspecting him of engaging in questionable gambling activities to the detriment of tourists visiting this city. This Consulate General immediately gave attention to the case and, in spite of the suspicions of the police, was able to obtain from the latter no creditable evidence of the alleged activities on the part of Mr. MacDonald. It proved exceedingly difficult to obtain his release on account, apparently, of the attitude of certain former associates here of Mr. MacDonald, but his liberty was eventually secured on Saturday afternoon, January 19.

AS ABOVE

The Honorable
J. Hamilton Lewis,
United States Senate

Assuring you that it will always be a pleasure
to be of service to you, I am

Sincerely yours,


C. R. Cameron,
American Consul General.

744 Lakdale St. S.E.,
Grand Rapids, Michigan.

March 15, 1936.

The Honorable Jefferson Caffery,
American Ambassador,
Havana, Cuba.

My dear Mr. Ambassador:

I am enclosing copy of letter written by my husband, Cassius M. McDonald, which covers all details of truth and facts in his case.

I am also enclosing copies of affidavits procured in Cuba from parties that were in possession of the facts concerning Mr. McDonald's activities there. Due to the fact that my personal funds were being held by the Federal Court at Miami since March, 1935 on Mr. McDonald's bond (which they refused to release even tho he was being held since September, 1935, for trial at St. Paul under another bond of \$25,000.00 which was finally reduced from \$100,000.00) it was utterly impossible for me to pay the expenses of necessary witnesses from Cuba to substantiate Mr. McDonald's statements at the trial.

Mr. McDonald also requested that I obtain photographic copies of records, which were in possession of the Department of Interior of Cuba and the office of the U.S. Consul-General. We were unable to obtain these records for use in the trial.

A Vice-Consul in Cuba (the same one that informed Consul General Cameron that deportation papers for Mr. McDonald's were signed when they were not signed) has been most active with Agent McKee in the prosecution of Mr. McDonald. Mr. Cameron will recall who this Vice-Consul is, as he was much surprised at the time that such a statement should be made when that same morning I had an appointment with Mr. Cardenas, Secretary of the Interior, regarding this matter. The first question of the Interpreter (whom Mr. Cameron sent with me to find out the facts) to Mr. Cardenas in Spanish was whether the papers had been signed, and Mr. Cardenas replied that no papers had been signed and would not be signed until the investigation was completed. Judicial and Secret Police completed their investigation and found no grounds for Mr. McDonald's deportation.

Immigration Inspector No. 2 (I believe his name is Rodequiz) and also Commander Mondos in charge of Camp Tris-Cornia will recall that two Americans came to them one Saturday night, while Mr. McDonald was being detained at Camp Tris-Cornia, and wanted Mr. Rodequiz to have Mr. McDonald turned over to them. Mr. Rodequiz became suspicious and notified Commander Mondos, as there was no boat or plane leaving at such a hour. The following day Commander Mondos took a trip to the office of the U.S. Consul-General at

2;;

Interior and notified them of the release of Mr. McDonald from their custody. Later I learned from Mr. [redacted], etc. that these two Americans were American-born. Mr. D. J. Mr. McDonald was released unconditionally by the Secretary of the Interior Cardenas through the efforts of Mr. [redacted].

These enclosed are for your information, as these men ~~will~~ can verify. I am making every effort to try and clear up this terrible injustice done to Mr. McDonald and myself, and any effort on your part to remedy this injustice by setting the true facts before the proper officials will be greatly appreciated by both Mr. McDonald and myself.

If you will kindly acknowledge this letter to me when you have finished with them, it will be appreciated.

I am Thanking you in advance for any assistance rendered,

Very truly yours,
Mrs. Cassius M. (E)
(Edith G.) McDonal

6 encls.

AFIDAVIT

I, Rogelio Collazo y Jaime, Warden of the Havana Jail, commissioned by the President of the Republic, AM 307: That in September 1934 I was Inspector of Technical Police acting under orders of the President of the Republic and that by reason of an assassination attempt made against the person of the Ambassador of the United States, Mr. Jefferson Caffery, I was commissioned by the President of the Republic to investigate the case and find out the identity of the authors of the crime. I then requested Mr. Cassius McDonald, a resident of Detroit, Michigan, whom I had known for many years, to assist me, since I believed that the authors of the said attempt were persons not residing in this country. Mr. McDonald, as a friend, aided me in every way possible and it was learned that the attempt had been made by individuals of Cuba. I greatly appreciated the assistance of the said Mr. McDonald and I can affirm that, in my opinion, he is a honorable and upright man and a gentleman.

REPUBLIC OF CUBA,
CITY AND PROVINCE OF HABANA,
UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL.

} SS

R Collazo

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me
in Havana, Republic of Cuba.

R. H. Washington
in and at Havana, Cuba
this 16th day of December
1934

R. H. WASHINGTON
CONSUL OF THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA



} SS

A. YDANE

I, Agustín Cacho Negrete, Chauffeur, resident of this city
at No. 10, C. A. 1341:

That during the winter seasons 1933-1934 and 1934-35 and
for several days during the month of September 1934 I was em-
ployed as chauffeur by Mr. Cassius McDonald, who resided during
the seasons 1933-34 and 1934-35 in the Presidente Hotel and dur-
ing the month of September 1934 resided at the Nacional Hotel,
both of this city, and that I drove him on numerous occasions
to the Country Club of Lania, so where he played golf, to the
Plaza de Larianao, various theaters and driving in the city,
always in company with his wife except when he lived at the Hotel
Nacional, when I drove only him.

That I was visited in my domicile by two American agents,
who said their names were Reed and Brown, asking me questions
of the nature that said agents showed me a photograph which,
according to them was an American known as Harrison, which per-
son I had never seen either alone or in company of Mr. McDonald;
that the said agents Reed and Brown wished me to sign a docu-
ment stating that I had seen the said Mr. Harrison with Mr.
McDonald, which I refused to do because it was not true.

Agustín Cacho Negrete.

sworn to before me this 13th day of December, 1934, in the City of Habana, Republic of Cuba.

13th day of December

R. F. W. Washington
Consul General of the United States
at Habana, Cuba.





REPUBLICA DE CUBA

SECRETARIA DE JUSTICIA

DIRECCION DE JUSTICIA

AURELIO ALVAREZ GARRIDO,

JEFE DEL NEGOCIADO "REGISTRO DE PENADOS Y ESTADISTICA" DE LA SECRETARIA DE JUSTICIA.

CERTIFICO: Que examinados por los empleados correspondientes las Hojas Penales relativas a sentenciados por razón de delitos desde 1º de Enero de 1888 y que constituyen el archivo del REGISTRO DE PENADOS a mi cargo, no aparece que el señor Manuel O. Cores y López

haya sido condenado por los Tribunales de Justicia a ninguna pena aflictiva ni correccional.

Y a solicitud de Manuel O. Cores y López

expido la presente, en cumplimiento de lo dispuesto por el Sr. Director de Justicia, en la Habana, a Diez y Ocho de Noviembre de mil novecientos treinta y cinco

GRATIS.

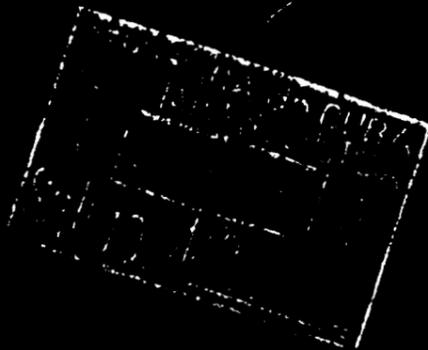
SIN ENMIENDA.

AUTENTICACION DE FIRMA

DR. **Manuel O. Cores y López.**

Director de Justicia.

CERTIFICO: Que es auténtica la presente firma del Sr. Aurelio Alvarez Garrido. Jefe del Negociado de Registro de Penados y Estadística.



Efectuada la busca en los archivos por Manuel O. Cores y López

REPUBLIC OF CUBA
CITY AND PROVINCE OF HABANA
UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL

SS:

I, the undersigned, Vice Consul of the United States of America at Habana, Cuba, duly sworn and qualified, do hereby certify that the within document bears the true seal and signature of Dr. Manuel O. Domínguez y López, Director of Justice of the Republic of Cuba. The Consul General assumes no responsibility for the contents of the within document.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the United States Consulate General at Habana, Cuba this 31st day of December, 1935.

R. Washington
Vice Consul of the United States of America.



J.D. Phillips

Republic of Cuba)
City and Province of Habana) SS:
United States Consulate General)

I, the undersigned, R.F. Washington, Vice Consul of the United States of America at Habana, Cuba, duly commissioned and qualified, do hereby certify the foregoing to be the true signature of J.D. PHILLIPS, personally known to me and known to be a competent translator. For the contents of the within translation the Consulate General assumes no responsibility.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and seal of this Consulate General at Habana, Cuba, this 3rd. day of December 1935.

R.F. Washington
R.F. Washington
Vice Consul of the United States of America.



New York junio 27-1934.-

Sr. Juan F. Jimenez
Calle 7 entre 8 y 10 "La Sierra" Marianao

Mi estimado amigo:

Recibi su carta del dia 23 y con verdadero gusto lo informo sobre la negociacion de arrendamiento que Ud. pretende en conexion con McDonald.

Para cumplir compromisos con el Banco que tiene hecho grandes prestatos sobre Hipodromo y Casino es preciso obtener algunas cantidades anticipadas y pagos desde el inicio del arrendamiento.-Y por ello le informo a Ud. de las condiciones en que puede usted hacer alguna oferta posible para lograr la negociacion.-

1.- Contrato-termino 10 años.-

2.- Precio de arrendamiento: 1er año 50 por ciento de utilidades pero ademas un pago fijo de un dos por ciento del producto de la mutua o sea que la Compania al separar el 15 por ciento de las apuestas tendria que dejar un dos para la propietaria del Hipodromo; y un uno por ciento sobre las ganancias brutas por dia que se obtengan en el Casino; ademas de esas condiciones tendria que dar la Compania arrendataria un anticipo de cincuenta mil pesos a cuenta de las utilidades que le puedan corresponder al arrendador y cuya cantidad sera descontada en termino de cinco años: esos cincuenta mil pesos serian satisfechos abonando el arrendatario veinte y cinco mil pesos desde 1- de agosto al 1- de Diciembre, entregando 14 mil pesos en primero de agosto y el resto hasta diciembre; el arrendador pagaria desde ahora las primas de seguros a todo riesgos del Casino y del Hipodromo y a su cargo las reparaciones y gastos de conservacion etc; Segundo año, cien mil pesos de renta más el cinco por ciento de los ingresos netos hasta llegar a un millon de pesos y 10 por ciento de los ingresos netos pasado el millon de pesos, en ese segundo año el arrendatario abonaria antes de comenzar subtemporada los otros veinte y cinco mil pesos que se señalan anteriormente.-Tercer año doscientos veinte y cinco mil pesos de renta anual que serán satisfechos el 50 por ciento por anticipado y el resto durante el termino del ~~primer~~ año o temporada y siempre antes de terminar la temporada; durante el segundo y tercer año se continuaran pagando el dos por ciento de la mutua y el medio por ciento de las utilidades brutas del Casino conforme se ha explicado anteriormente; desde el tercer año al 10 pagaria el arrendatario una renta fija de doscientos veinte y cinco mil pesos por cada año mitad adelantado y mitad durante la temporada y a mas el 5 por ciento de los ingresos netos y el 2 por ciento de la mutua y el medio por ciento de las utilidades brutas del Casino por dia.-

3.- Control en la administracion del negocio.-Se fijarian condiciones para controlar y conocer la marcha de los negocios del Hipodromo y Casino mientras el arrendador tenga participacion en las utilidades.

4.-Garantia; al suscribirse el Convento o documento de compromiso para formalizar despues las escrituras el arrendador tiene que depositar en el National City Bank of New York la suma de 20 mil pesos (veinte mil pesos) y de esa cantidad se harian los primeros pagos o sean los catorce mil pesos que hay que abonar en agosto 1-de 1934.-

5.- Precio de venta: se fija desde ahora en Tres millones de pesos en efectivo moneda de curso legal en los Estados Unidos y pagaderos en la Ciudad de New York en las Oficinas de The National City Bank Wall Stret 55 y se le concede una comision de cinco por ciento a Mr. Cassius Mc. Donald caso que la venta que se haga sea precisamente de acuerdo y por mediacion directa y en provecho del arrendatario.-

6.-El Arrendamiento puede ser cancelado o terminado en cualquier tiempo mediante indemnizacion al arrendatario y por el hecho de haberse vendido el Hipodromo y Casino: la indemnizacion se hara ascender a una escala que comenzara en 40 mil pesos hasta sesenta mil pesos y ademas devolver al arrendatario lo que hubiere anticipado al arrendador.-

Handwritten notes in Spanish:
He recibido su carta del día 23 y con verdadero gusto lo informo sobre la negociación de arrendamiento que Ud. pretende en conexión con McDonald.
Para cumplir compromisos con el Banco que tiene hecho grandes prestatos sobre Hipodromo y Casino es preciso obtener algunas cantidades anticipadas y pagos desde el inicio del arrendamiento. Y por ello le informo a Ud. de las condiciones en que puede usted hacer alguna oferta posible para lograr la negociación.
1.- Contrato-termino 10 años.
2.- Precio de arrendamiento: 1er año 50 por ciento de utilidades pero ademas un pago fijo de un dos por ciento del producto de la mutua o sea que la Compania al separar el 15 por ciento de las apuestas tendria que dejar un dos para la propietaria del Hipodromo; y un uno por ciento sobre las ganancias brutas por dia que se obtengan en el Casino; ademas de esas condiciones tendria que dar la Compania arrendataria un anticipo de cincuenta mil pesos a cuenta de las utilidades que le puedan corresponder al arrendador y cuya cantidad sera descontada en termino de cinco años: esos cincuenta mil pesos serian satisfechos abonando el arrendatario veinte y cinco mil pesos desde 1- de agosto al 1- de Diciembre, entregando 14 mil pesos en primero de agosto y el resto hasta diciembre; el arrendador pagaria desde ahora las primas de seguros a todo riesgos del Casino y del Hipodromo y a su cargo las reparaciones y gastos de conservacion etc; Segundo año, cien mil pesos de renta más el cinco por ciento de los ingresos netos hasta llegar a un millon de pesos y 10 por ciento de los ingresos netos pasado el millon de pesos, en ese segundo año el arrendatario abonaria antes de comenzar subtemporada los otros veinte y cinco mil pesos que se señalan anteriormente.-Tercer año doscientos veinte y cinco mil pesos de renta anual que serán satisfechos el 50 por ciento por anticipado y el resto durante el termino del primer año o temporada y siempre antes de terminar la temporada; durante el segundo y tercer año se continuaran pagando el dos por ciento de la mutua y el medio por ciento de las utilidades brutas del Casino conforme se ha explicado anteriormente; desde el tercer año al 10 pagaria el arrendatario una renta fija de doscientos veinte y cinco mil pesos por cada año mitad adelantado y mitad durante la temporada y a mas el 5 por ciento de los ingresos netos y el 2 por ciento de la mutua y el medio por ciento de las utilidades brutas del Casino por dia.
3.- Control en la administracion del negocio. Se fijarian condiciones para controlar y conocer la marcha de los negocios del Hipodromo y Casino mientras el arrendador tenga participacion en las utilidades.
4.-Garantia; al suscribirse el Convento o documento de compromiso para formalizar despues las escrituras el arrendador tiene que depositar en el National City Bank of New York la suma de 20 mil pesos (veinte mil pesos) y de esa cantidad se harian los primeros pagos o sean los catorce mil pesos que hay que abonar en agosto 1-de 1934.
5.- Precio de venta: se fija desde ahora en Tres millones de pesos en efectivo moneda de curso legal en los Estados Unidos y pagaderos en la Ciudad de New York en las Oficinas de The National City Bank Wall Stret 55 y se le concede una comision de cinco por ciento a Mr. Cassius Mc. Donald caso que la venta que se haga sea precisamente de acuerdo y por mediacion directa y en provecho del arrendatario.
6.-El Arrendamiento puede ser cancelado o terminado en cualquier tiempo mediante indemnizacion al arrendatario y por el hecho de haberse vendido el Hipodromo y Casino: la indemnizacion se hara ascender a una escala que comenzara en 40 mil pesos hasta sesenta mil pesos y ademas devolver al arrendatario lo que hubiere anticipado al arrendador.

7.-Cualquier estipulación o convenio tiene que ser aprobada previamente por The National City Bank of New York debido á que la Compañía propietaria de estos bienes adeuda a dicho Banco una alzada suma que sobrepasa de medio millón de pesos.-De ahí la conveniencia que si sus amigos están dispuestos a tratar el negocio con estas bases y son serios, deben venir antes del día 3 de Julio y comenzar sus ofertas mediante la fianza de Veinte mil pesos que se ha indicado como garantía para el convenio.-Esa fianza la depositarian aquí en New York en The National City Bank y a la orden de dicho Banco.-

Puede usted telegrafiar cuando cosa que resuelva.-

Son mis deseos que se encuentre bien. Y reciba un saludo de su atento amigo y s. s.

Dr. Carlos Manuel de la Cruz
65-Central Park West
New York -City.-

Telefono-Endicott- 2- 1282.-

He was to run the concessions himself. This payment had to be made by September 15, 1934.

Also reason for his cashing in his profits from the concessions to meet requested payment of \$50,000 by September 15, 1934. Which later was withdrawn because of uncertain condition of country. I have records to Mexico statements & his affidavit which should have been introduced at trial. Mr. McDonald still holds the contract. This agreement calls for a 5% commission to be paid him - no matter who leaves at a later date.

This is his reason for being in Cuba to see how winter and should have been introduced at trial with the records. but because of defense attorney's condition of health - the defense was offered - to everyone

May 18, 1936.

CASSIUS M. McDONALD
500 Trombley Road,
Grosse Pointe Park, Michigan.

Arrested in Havana, Cuba, winter of 1933-34 by Cuban police; charged with being an undesirable, a Canadian citizen, and having made a communistic remark in a restaurant on the Prado, a Cuban claiming that he overheard Mr. McDonald make this remark. In Mr. McDonald's behalf I took the matter up with Consul General Dumont, who assigned two men (a Mr. Shoemaker and Mr. Mitte) agents for the U. S. Government to make an investigation. To verify Mr. McDonald's American citizenship I cabled Senators Cousens and Vandenberg from Michigan, and Senator Lewis of Illinois to secure copy of Mr. McDonald's birth certificate from Chicago, Illinois. I was interviewed at the Hotel Presidente, where Mr. McDonald and I were living, by Mr. Shoemaker, who was sent to me by Consul General Dumont. At the time Consul General Dumont resided in the apartment across the hall from the one occupied by us. (Cuba was in a state of revolution and Mr. Shoemaker's name and identity was not to be disclosed to anyone.) He asked to look at all of Mr. McDonald's papers, options for concessions, etc., and found they were all authentic. After making a thorough investigation, he learned that Mr. McDonald and myself had never visited the restaurant mentioned by the party making the complaint against Mr. McDonald. Mr. Mitte was sent to interview the Cuban captain of police to request the release of Mr. McDonald, which was obtained--I believe the third day after his arrest.

Mr. McDonald was in Cuba in an endeavor to obtain options on all concessions under the tourist laws of Cuba. He was having almost daily conferences with Dr. DeLaacruz, Banker and representative of the Cuban interests, or his attorney. As contracts were in Spanish Mr. McDonald had to secure an interpreter to have options translated into English.

Mr. McDonald was also doing all possible to obtain confirmation of the appointment of Ambassador Jefferson Caffery, whose appointment had not been confirmed due to opposition from Senator Huey Long. This appointment was confirmed ~~by the President~~
~~Mr. McDonald's appointment~~

When we left Havana, Cuba, March 17, 1934, Mr. McDonald talked to both Mr. Kessler, Manager, and Mr. Fisher, Assistant Manager of the Presidente Hotel concerning the balance of our account, which was \$65.82, asking if we could

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Mr. Fisher took Mr. McDonald to a bank in the Vedado and introduced him to the cashier, who changed this bill. My reason for mentioning this transaction is because during the summer of 1935 Mr. Fisher, who is now managing the Jaimanitas Club, was questioned by Department of Justice agents McKee and Brown concerning this particular bill. Just previous to Mr. McDonald's trial in St. Paul I sent a representative to Mr. Fisher to obtain an affidavit to verify incidents that happened during our stay at the Presidente Hotel, and Mr. Fisher informed this party that he did not care to make an affidavit because he had already been questioned by agents McKee and Brown about a certain \$1,000.00 note given by Mr. McDonald in payment of a bill at the Hotel Presidente season before the last (spring of 1934) and the agents wanted him to sign an affidavit saying it was in September 1934 instead of March 1934. He refused because this was not true.

(Mr. Bremer, according to stipulation of Adolph Bremer, Page 183 of transcript of testimony taken at trial at St. Paul, was kidnapped on January 17, 1934.) (Edward Bremer was released on February 7, 1934.) Mr. McDonald and I were in Cuba from the early part of January to March 17, 1934, when we left for Miami, Florida, where we stopped at the Venetian Hotel until March 26, 1934. (Room 901). We then motored to Pinhurst, N.C. stopping at the Hotel Carolina; then on to Detroit. (See hotel bills).

...3

Arrested Thursday January 3, 1935, Florida Cafe, Havana, Cuba, at 11:00 p.m. Attacked by two Cuban thugs. Taken to Police Station. Released Friday morning to appear at tribunal of three judges--constitutional guarantee had been suspended, Havana under martial law due to revolutionary condition. Released.

Arrested again Sunday morning January 6, 1935, as Mr. McDonald was leaving Hotel Presidente for the Country Club of Havana to play golf. Arrested by Cuban police, who said the Captain of Tourist wished to speak with him. Was taken to Police Headquarters (Lieutenant said American secret police ordered his detention for investigation). Taken to Principe Prison at 4:00 p.m. and held incommunicative. Monday, January 7, 1935 Consul General Cameron not permitted to see him. Wired me at Everglades Hotel, Miami, Florida, where I was confined ill with neuritis, to come immediately to Havana. I left by boat the evening of January 7th, arriving at Havana the following morning. I immediately got in touch with the Consul General, asking him to assist me in obtaining Mr. McDonald's release, or an explanation as to the reason for his detention. I was told it was too late that day to do anything, but the Vice-Consul gave me a note to prison officials to allow me to see my husband, which was on January 9, 1935. Because of martial law I was not permitted to enter the prison grounds further than the gate, as soldiers were guarding the gate and had instructions to allow no one in without government credentials. Then I got in touch with Mr. Collazo, who was at that time a special agent under direct orders of the President of Cuba. He, not speaking English, took an interpreter with us. Thru his efforts I immediately gained entrance. Mr. McDonald was confined in a section known as "the hole" an underground section of the prison.

After seeing Mr. McDonald I returned directly to Consul General's office, and asked him to investigate charges, if any by United States or Cuba. No legal steps could be taken in court on account of no constitutional guarantee, I was told by Consul General Cameron. I immediately wired for his identification to Washington, Detroit and Chicago, to verify that Mr. McDonald was not wanted on any charge as rumors were to the effect that he was not an American and a communist. Spanish speaking papers published articles that Mr. McDonald was a notorious gangster from Chicago, a Capone man.

Wednesday, January 9, 1935, 3:50 p.m. Consul General Cameron visited Mr. McDonald at Principe Prison, and returned to my hotel. I asked Mr. Cameron

if he had learned the reason for Mr. McDonald's detention. He replied that he did not know but that he would get in touch with the Department of Interior of Cuba. I explained of the terrible place where Mr. McDonald was confined, and Mr. Cameron said he would confer with the Department of Interior of Cuba and if no charges were lodged against Mr. McDonald he would cooperate with the Department of Interior in having Mr. McDonald transferred to the Immigration Camp until the case was investigated.

In answer to one of my cables the Secretary to Senator Couzens notified Mr. Cameron that he was bringing to the attention of the Department of State my request for an investigation.

The night of January 9, 1935, Mr. McDonald was transferred to Camp Tris Cornia. He was given every consideration while the investigation was being conducted, by the immigration authorities and the commander in charge.

One Saturday night while Mr. McDonald was detained at Tris Cornia two men came to immigration man in charge, claiming they had papers for Mr. McDonald's deportation. Immigration inspector, knowing there was no plane or boat leaving at that time of night immediately notified Commander Moondus at Camp Tris Cornia. Mr. McDonald was taken to the home of Commander Moondus and remained there until Commander Moondus returned from a trip to the Immigration office at Havana. With Mr. McDonald at the home of Commander Moondus was the family, two army officers, and two officials of the camp. Sunday morning Commander Moondus reported this incident to the Department of Interior of Cuba at Havana. The immigration inspector told Commander Moondus that these men claimed they would be back when they failed to produce deportation papers for Mr. McDonald. President Mendieta ordered the arrest of anyone who tried to deport Mr. McDonald or molest him until Consul General Cameron and Secretary of Interior Cardenas completed the investigation. I asked Mr. Cameron to please have an investigator look into the case. He said they had no investigators at that time, that the Platt amendment was no longer in effect, but suggested that I employ an investigator. There was so much intrigue connected with Mr. McDonald's detention, as Mr. Cameron and Mr. Matthews, First Secretary to the Ambassador, can verify. Mr. Matthews was cooperating with Mr. Cameron, as the Ambassador was in Washington at this time. This intrigue involved letters written by Mr. Cameron which disappeared from the files shortly after they were sent to the office of the Department of Interior of Cuba.

I immediately had an official of the Cuban Government make an appointment for me with Mr. Cardenas, Secretary of the Interior of Cuba. The appointment was made for the next morning at 10:00. The day of the appointment I called at the Consul General's office and asked if I could have a representative of his office go with me to act as interpreter, as Mr. Cardenas did not speak English. Mr. Cameron called a Vice-Consul and asked him to call a Mr. Solo, who was connected with the Department of Interior, to find out if papers for Mr. McDonald's deportation had been signed. This Vice-Consul advised Mr. Cameron that the papers had been signed. Mr. Cameron thought this strange that papers would be signed when I had an appointment that morning with Mr. Cardenas on this matter. Mr. Cameron then said if papers were signed there was nothing he could do to prevent deportation. At the same time there was a rumor that an agent of the Secret Police of Cuba was asked to turn in a bad report on Mr. McDonald's case. I immediately notified Mr. Matthews of this rumor. Mr. Cameron sent an attache of his office as interpreter. The first question he asked Mr. Cardenas (in Spanish) was whether the papers had been signed, and Mr. Cardenas replied that no papers had been signed and would not be signed until the investigation was completed. Judicial and Secret Police completed their investigation and found no grounds for Mr. McDonald's deportation. Shortly after Mr. Cameron notified by letter the Department of Interior of Cuba that he had been advised by the Department of State at Washington that unless they presented their charges against Mr. McDonald by the following Saturday at 1:00 they would be responsible to the Department of State for their actions. On Saturday, while I was visiting Mr. McDonald at Camp Tris Cornia about 1:30 p.m. Mr. Cameron called Mr. McDonald and told him that papers for his release were on the way. Shortly after, they arrived and the attendant in charge in the office who accepted them read them to Mr. McDonald, as they were written in Spanish. Mr. McDonald was asked to sign them, which he did, and the interpreter explained that there were no charges against Mr. McDonald and that he was released unconditionally. We stayed in Havana for a week after his release, playing golf at the Havana Country Club. (One of these days the foursome playing just back of us consisted of Father McDonald and three other priests. Mr. McDonald (my husband) registered from Grosse Pointe, Michigan, and Father McDonald when he saw the register noticed this, as he had been in charge of St. Claire parish, Grosse Pointe Park, before going to Lawrence, Massachusetts. When we came in for lunch at the ninth hole he (Father McDonald) introduced himself and we invited he and his companions to join us at lunch, which they did.) We left Cuba January 24, 1935, by boat (the name of the boat was "Florida") for Miami, arriving the next morning. Called the Packard Motor Car Company and had

them deliver our car at boat dock. The car had been stored with the Packard at Miami from January 7 until January 25, 1935. (The Department of Justice agents claimed this car had been at Ochawala, where on January 17th they had killed a man and his mother by the name of "Barker" and they accused Mr. McDonald of harboring this man Karpis, which would be impossible as he was in custody in Cuba until the last week of our stay there and all the time we were in Cuba our car was in storage in the Packard garage in Miami until our return to Miami on January 25, 1935.)

Refer to newspaper articles appearing in Havana papers latter part of January and most of the month of February pertaining to the actions of Department of Justice agents, who arrived in Cuba armed without identifying themselves, contrary to the laws of Cuba, and were taken into custody and held until their identity was made known, as American Consul was not notified that they were in Cuba. The Consul had to intercede to obtain their release. The newspapers carried numerous articles regarding the actions of these agents, when they were trying to deport Mr. Haller, Manager of Park View Hotel, who was later indicted as having harbored this man Karpis during the month of October, 1934, in Havana, Cuba. Mr. Haller was held under \$25,000 bond and later agreed to go to Miami voluntarily and was released on \$1,000 bond in Miami by Judge Ritter. (I will refer to this again in explaining Mr. McDonald's indictment in Miami).

When we arrived in Miami on January 25, 1935 we stayed about a week at the Venetian Hotel, during this time playing golf at the Miami Springs Country Club and Bay Shore Country Club. We left because we thought the rates too high, and drove to West Palm Beach, Florida, stopping at the Salt Air Hotel, West Palm Beach, where we stayed up until the time Mr. McDonald was arrested by Department of Justice agents February 7, 1935, as we were leaving the Palm Beach Country Club after watching the finals of the tournament there. Players were Celeste Durant and Johnnie Goodwin.

QUESTIONS

The subject of the article is McDonald

Why did J. Edgar Hoover write Mr. A. A. Carroll on March 22, 1935, stating that he was convinced that Mr. McDonald was the individual who participated in the harboring of Karpis in Florida and actually assisted in the negotiation of a quantity of the money paid as ransom to the kidnapers of Bremer, and then in May 1935 have this money (which Government men testified was found in vaults in Cuba) destroyed on orders from Mr. Hoover. (See Exhibit 1 reply from Mr. Hoover to Mr. Carroll's inquiry of March 11, 1935 and telegram sent in February). (Also transcript of testimony of Agent McKee stating about destruction of money checking with list, which was destroyed under the orders of J. Edgar Hoover.)

Why didn't Hoover hold money as evidence, if he ever had such money? In the trial of April, 1935, involving money taken from defendants prosecuted in St. Paul for exchanging Bremer ransom money, the money was used as evidence against defendants--not destroyed--and was only recently released by Judge Joyce at St. Paul.

Why did article appear in St. Paul Daily News of January 9, 1936, stating "McDonald U.S. Target--J. Edgar Hoover calls after "G-Men" check on Karpis hideout in Michigan--Determined to obtain conviction of Cassius McDonald, Detroit contractor, in the Edward G. Bremer kidnaping, J. Edgar Hoover, chief of the nation's G-men, called the Department of Justice here today with last minute information and instructions for the prosecution.--From an extremely reliable source, The Daily News unearthed this information today, together with the following facts: "G-men" have conducted an intensive investigation of McDonald's Michigan hunting lodge in an effort to determine whether it was used as a hideout for Alvin Karpis, America's No. 1 public enemy, and Harry Campbell after their escape from a police trap at Atlantic City a year ago--Orders to "shoot the works on McDonald" have been given direct from Washington.--The government believes that it has an iron-clad case against the contractor, who with William (Phoenix Donald) Weaver and Harry Sawyer is on trial for conspiracy in the \$200,000 snatch--"G-men" contend that it was McDonald's alleged connection with the case that almost served as a complete "cover-up" for the entire Barker-Karpis mob." This article appeared after the trial had been in progress for one week and Mr. McDonald's name had not been mentioned in testimony of any of the witnesses who testified as to the kidnaping and payment and dividing of ransom money and of the meetings of alleged participants in the kidnaping of Mr. Bremer. This article appeared January 9, 1936, and Mr. McDonald

Questions

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and government's case against Mr. McDonald started on Monday January 13, 1936.

- Why was Mr. McDonald indicted in Miami, Florida and when case was called in October, after two adjournments, and Mr. McDonald and his attorney, Mr. Kehoe, were ready to go to trial, he was indicted in St. Paul, Minnesota on September 27, 1936 on similar Overt Acts and tried on three of the Overt Acts which were squashed in Miami indictment?
- Why was bond money held in Miami ~~by~~ after Court was given affidavits from U.S. Marshal at Detroit and U.S. Marshal at St. Paul, Minnesota, stating Mr. McDonald was in custody at St. Paul, Minnesota?
- Why was not the bond in Miami discharged after he had surrendered to U.S. Marshal at St. Paul and was in custody?
- Why was Mr. McDonald's files, options, and personal papers in brief case, which were taken from him February 7, 1935, not released after Judge Ritter of U. S. Court, Florida district, ordered their release?
- Why did Special United States Attorney, Mr. Barlow, fight the release of these papers, when they were only of value to Mr. McDonald to substantiate his statement as to his reason for being in Cuba?
- Why was this bond money held after attorney made motion before Court and he was told that after case in Minnesota was disposed of the money would be released when Mr. McDonald had surrendered to the Court in Minnesota and was held from September 27th while the Court promised December 4th to take it under consideration and would do nothing about it until after trial in Minnesota? Bond money was released by Judge Ritter at hearing February 11, 1936, after my attorney, Mr. Kehoe, filed affidavit showing where I had obtained this money. The delay in the release of this bond prevented me from getting the proper witnesses to substantiate Mr. McDonald's statements at his trial. (Correspondence from Mr. Kehoe covers this in detail.)
- Why was Mr. McDonald's bond held at \$15,000 while Mr. Adams, who allegedly was accused of harboring, buying cars, renting houses, and taking care of a machine gun during the months of October, up to January 17, 1935, when the Barkers were killed, bond was reduced from \$25,000 to \$5,000 and he was immediately released on bond, while they would not reduce Mr. McDonald's bond and demanded cash. Also Mr. Adams' representative (Mr. Randall) whom indictment claims Mr. Adams instructed to buy tickets for two women companions of Karpis and Campbell to Atlantic City to evade their arrest, was held on \$25,000 bond and

released a few days after Mr. McDonald was released on a bond of \$1,000 when Mr. McDonald's bond was \$15,000 and the Court was instructed by Mr. Barlow that Washington would fight any reduction of the McDonald bond? Mr. Heller of Havana, who also was indicted for harboring of man named Karpis, held under \$25,000 bond, bond was reduced to \$1,000 shortly after he arrived in Miami, and case pending against him was dismissed in April, 1936. Mr. McDonald's case has not been dismissed to date, they claiming they are going to hold him for trial May 25th as co-defendant with Mr. Adams and Mr. Randall; although Mr. McDonald's records will show he couldn't have harbored this man Karpis as he was not in Miami at time. Adams rented home for Karpis and Barker and ~~other Overt Acts~~ other Overt Acts he is alleged to have committed.

Why was Mr. McDonald tried on similar Overt Acts in Minnesota without their dismissing the ~~remaining~~ remaining Overt Acts in Miami? Is it because their knowledge that this bond money was my only means in covering necessary expenses of necessary witnesses, which they released February 11, 1936, when it was too late to be of assistance in the trial at St. Paul.

Why were these Overt Acts tried in Minnesota instead of Florida, when because of the distance the expense was so much greater for producing witnesses, etc. Was it because they had better cooperation in St. Paul?

Why was Mr. McDonald denied a separate trial? Also why was Judge Joyce replaced by Judge Norbye (I understand a ~~few days~~ a few days before the trial was to open?

Why is Assistant U.S. Attorney, Mr. Heisey, at St. Paul ~~in charge~~ *in charge of the trial*

Heisey is in charge of a few years

Questions

...4

Why did Agent (Jack Brennan) use vile language at Mr. McDonald when he could not get Mr. McDonald to converse with him shortly after Mr. McDonald's arrival at Ramsey County Jail at St. Paul? (See page 952 of transcript, testimony of Byron Bolton, referring to this agent, Jack Brennan).

Why did witness Bolton recall this testimony after a visit a week before by Agent Brennan? Which so-called visit was after this agent Brennan swore at Mr. McDonald after he would not talk to him.

Why did Agent Brennan deny this charge of swearing at Mr. McDonald when Mr. McDonald had reliable witnesses that overheard the conversation?

Why has Agent Brennan visited this witness Bolton almost daily since he has been confined in Ramsey County jail? Is this witness Bolton given special privileges because of some service he has rendered? Why was witness Bolton's war compensation renewed after he plead guilty to charge of kidnaping? When compensation had been denied since about 1929. He now receives around \$41 a month and his wife around \$35. He also states he expects his back compensation, which will amount to several thousand dollars, thru special assistance. Bolton has since been indicted on another kidnaping case, that of a man named Hamm, in St. Paul in 1933. In his testimony he stated that his only reason in testifying was because he claimed he was there to testify against men whom ~~he~~ he knew were guilty and to tell what he knew about them. (Page 976 transcript of testimony) But he made his application for compensation shortly after his arrest, and it was granted and payments commenced shortly thereafter.

Why did witness Bolton testify in former trial that he was in Appleton, Wisconsin, with his wife until November 1934; then at this trial testify he was at Bensonville, Illinois, in June, 1934, and overheard a conversation pertaining to a man in Detroit would handle the ransom money after other witnesses claimed this ransom money had already been divided after the payment of it. Also testified later that early in November he overheard another conversation regarding a man named "Cash"; both conversations were supposed to have been between men now dead, who were unable to prove these false statements. Is this witness Bolton ~~allowed to indulge~~ Has he been allowed to indulge ~~in~~ since his arrest? Is it true that Dr. Kelley has been attending him?

Questions
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Why did Mr. Nicholson, in charge of the Department of Justice office at Detroit, resign? This occurred the day Mr. McDonald's personal papers were returned to him by Mr. Nicholson.

Why did ~~Mr. McDonald~~ ^{Hanson} represent himself as "Mr. Smith" and claim that he was the "Mr. Smith" that was confined with Mr. McDonald at Miami and that Mr. McDonald had confessed all to him? When Mr. McDonald was certain that there was no "Mr. Smith" confined with him in Miami. Later this action was termed a joke.

Why was Mr. McDonald threatened with confinement at Alcatraz and death by two agents in Miami if he did not tell them where ransom money was and where Karpis could be found, when he had no knowledge of either.

Why did agent have Mr. McDonald change a ten dollar bill for him, knowing Mr. McDonald had one dollar bills, and when Mr. McDonald changed this bill and wrote agent Hanson's name on it and his possessions were turned over to Dade County Jail this particular ten dollar bill with name written on it was enclosed with his other money and when he was released on bond in March, 1935, this ten dollar bill with name written on it was gone and another ten dollar bill substituted.

Why did they state that they had an iron-clad case against Mr. McDonald when both witnesses (Adams and Bolton) who were indicted for harboring and kidnaping were only witnesses to testify for government pertaining to Mr. McDonald's so-called activities.

Why was I asked to give photograph of myself and of my Packard sedan to agent L. B. Nichols under direction of Agent Hanson ~~xxx~~ without an explanation, as I had never seen any of the parties whose names they mentioned.

Why ~~xxx~~ were the three Overt Acts dismissed in April, 1935, as to law and facts, and these same Overt Acts stated in St. Paul indictment?

Why did three different witnesses for the government place this man, William Harrison, in three different places during the first part of September, 1934? (Witness from Cleveland states he was there; witness Adams from Miami states he saw him daily at his hotel; and government places him at National Hotel at Havana, Cuba.)

Questions
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Why was telegram admittedly sent by Mr. Adams of Miami, Florida, to a man named Blackburn at Ocala, Florida, and signed "Cash" named as an Overt Act in harboring case against Mr. McDonald in Florida? In Mr. Adams testimony at trial in St. Paul he states Mr. McDonald had no knowledge or did not instruct him in any way to send telegram or sign his name to telegram, yet this evidence was admitted by a Court Judge at trial in St. Paul. Mr. McDonald, thru his attorney, Mr. Kehoe, were several months attempting to find out who sent that telegram and Mr. McDonald was accused by agents in Florida of sending this telegram, when records will show he was at Miami Springs Golf course and had no knowledge of telegram or man named Blackburn. This same witness Adams testified when this Blackburn (Barker) came to his hotel in October or November he introduced himself as being identified with Mr. McDonald in the concessions in Cuba. This could not be true as Mr. McDonald had closed his interests in Cuba in September.

Why has this Adams been released in the custody of his attorney when he was indicted on seven or more Overt Acts and his case has been adjourned several times by the government. Rumor is that this case would never come to trial. ~~New~~ Papers state he is to go on trial May 25, 1936. *(It would be put over from time to time)*

Why has this case been adjourned by government's request, 10 indictments were returned over a year ago?

(Now near the year)

Questions
...7

Why were false rumors sent out that we had armoured cars, and that I sit in the back seat of automobile to keep me out of the line of fire? That our home was a mystery house protected by two vicious dogs, when all these statements were untrue.

Why was the published article stating that Mr. McDonald had been transferred to Alcatraz? Was it to poison the minds of the public just before appeal papers were to be filed? As there was no foundation for such a statement.

Why was it claimed that two men who were wanted by the Department of Justice ~~were~~ had been living in our home during our stay in Cuba and that machine guns were hidden in our home. After six agents searched our house, without a search warrant or permission from us, they found that there were no grounds for such accusations. After questioning colored caretaker as to our friends and acquaintances and after showing him pictures of several people whom he had never seen before, they apparently were convinced that these people had never been at our house. After requesting our colored maid to appear at Federal building claiming they had found a letter she had lost, but after she arrived there they questioned her regarding the same people they mentioned to the caretaker and asked her to sign a statement after she had told them she never saw any of the people that they showed her pictures of, and that she knew definitely that they had never been at our home while she was employed there, which was over a period of five years. On December 22, 1934, when we left for Florida this maid also left with us in car as far as her home, but when they questioned her they claimed that we had left two men at the house, which she knew was untrue, that the only man left at the house was the caretaker.

Why did someone send a false report to authorities at Leavenworth stating that Mr. McDonald was lying about his war record-- that he had no war record, that there were no papers on file in the War Department, a statement which is grossly untrue as Exhibit #2 will show.

What is back of all these false rumors and persecution.

Permission from writer,
for copy given out.
(May 20-36)

COPY

March 11, 1935.

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. Hoover:

Indirectly I heard that the Federal Authorities were holding in Miami, Florida, one CASSIUS M. McDONALD. I immediately sent a telegram to James S. Egan of your department asking for the facts, but as yet I have received no word. Just what they are holding this man for I do not know, but I do want to tell you what I know about him.

His home is at Grosse Pointe Park, Michigan, which is near Detroit. He was born in Chicago, the son of a wealthy politician; attended private schools in his youth, and graduated from Notre Dame and Purdue Universities. I first became acquainted with him in 1917. He is a forest engineer and at that time was inspecting all the lumber that was put in the manufacture of airplanes in Michigan. I have known him from that time to this.

I have known Mrs. McDonald, his wife, since a girl. She is out of a good family and highly respected in this community.

This man is also well acquainted with Senator Arthur Vandenberg, and in this part of the country bears a wonderful reputation. I have hunted in the north woods two winters as his guest at his Lodge near Watersmeet, Michigan. In that camp were officials from the General Motors Corporation, one Federal Agent from Detroit, and two superior officers from the Detroit Police Department.

There is another reason why I write this letter: We had in this part of the country an Elmer McDonald, commonly known as "Big Mac". He formerly lived in Grand Rapids and Detroit. Twice I was instrumental in sending him

..2
J.E.H.

to State's prison. He was lined up, I am told, with counterfeiters; has always been a bootlegger, and has served time both in the Federal and State prisons. Could it be possible they have these two McDonalds mixed up?

I am anxious to learn what they are holding this man for. Knowing him all these years, I have known him to be a hunter, a fisherman, and an all round good fellow, and I never heard a breath of scandal about him in my life.

If you see your way clear to let me know confidentially what this is down there I would certainly appreciate it, as it comes as a great surprise to me to hear they are holding him.

Thanking you for your many past favors, and wishing you the kind of luck you deserve, I remain

Very truly yours,

AAC:BG

Sup't of Police.

COPY

March 28, 1935

Mr. Albert A. Carroll,
Superintendent of Police,
Grand Rapids, Michigan.

My dear Superintendent Carroll:

During my absence from the city your communication of March 11, 1935, relating to Cassius M. McDonald, was received at the Bureau and was not brought to my attention until I returned to the office. I regret that some delay has occurred in giving proper attention to your letter.

Cassius M. McDonald was taken into custody at West Palm Beach, Florida on February 7, 1935 and was subsequently removed to Miami, Florida, where he was held upon charges contained in an indictment returned against him in the Federal Court at Jacksonville, Florida on February 7, 1935, charging McDonald and various other individuals with harboring Alvin Karpis in Florida. You will undoubtedly recall that Alvin Karpis was indicted at St. Paul, Minnesota on January 22, 1935, charged with the kidnaping of Edward G. Bremer of St. Paul, Minnesota, and that Karpis has been a fugitive since that time.

I have been advised that Cassius M. McDonald was released on a bond of \$15,000 on March 12, 1935.

I have personally reviewed the facts involved in the charges against Cassius McDonald and am convinced that he is the individual who participated in the harboring of Karpis in Florida and actually assisted in the negotiation of a quantity of the money paid as a ransom to the kidnapers of Edward G. Bremer. I am certain that this is not a case of mistaken identity and that Cassius McDonald actually participated in the offenses charged.

There appears to have been some error in the handling of the telegram which you addressed to Inspector James S. Egan of the Bureau, in which you made inquiry concerning the charges against Cassius McDonald. I sincerely regret that your telegraphic inquiry did not receive a proper and immediate response.

Mr. Albert W. Carroll

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3-22-35

I have received from your letter of March 11, 1935 that on the occasion when you visited the lodge of Cassius McDaniel, near Waterseet, Michigan, a Federal Agent was also present in the Lodge. I would be interested in knowing whether this Agent was an officer of this Bureau.

Assuring you of my appreciation for the cooperation and assistance which you have always extended to this Bureau, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER,
Director.

- C O P Y -

February 22, 1936.

Mr. H. R. Timmons,
Parole Officer,
United States Penitentiary,
Leavenworth, Kansas.

Dear Sir:

Your letter reached me in regards to Cassius McDonald, your number 48370-L. Rather than to answer this list of questions I am going to explain my acquaintance with Cassius McDonald for the last 20 years.

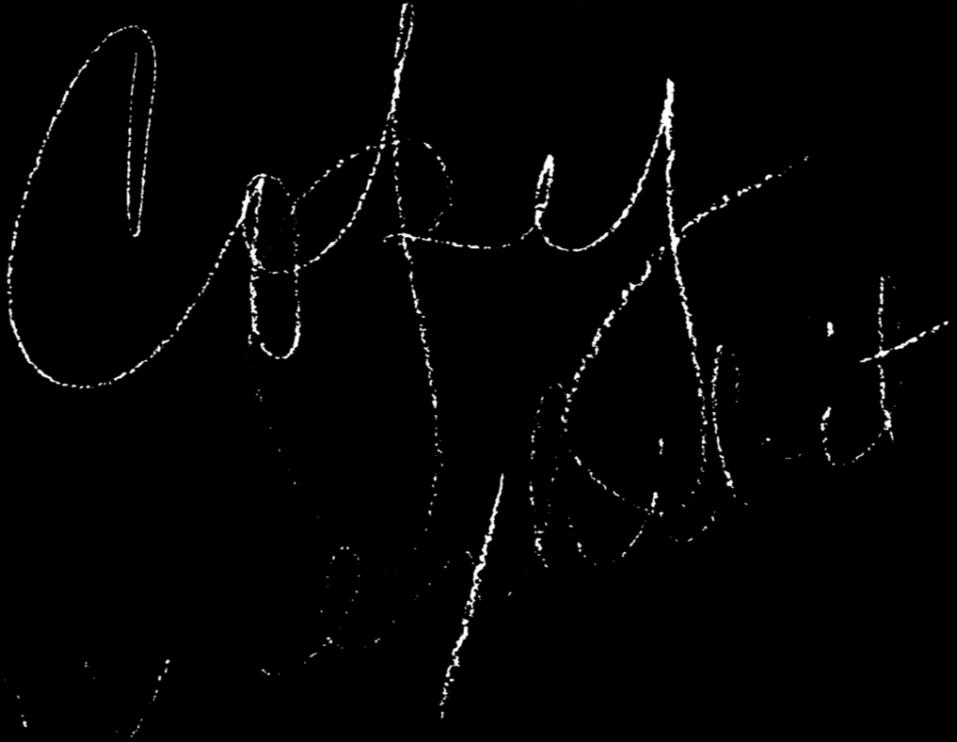
- No. 1. Was this employee punctual?
Cassius McDonald has always worked for himself as a consulting engineer, and when he had business he always attended to it.
- No. 2. Did he get along with his superiors, his fellow workmen, with those under him?
No man in this part of the country had more friends than Cassius McDonald. He was a hale fellow well met, and many a good turn was done by him for his fellow man.
- No. 3. What kind of associates did he have?
The very best people.
- No. 4. Did he support his family?
As well as any family in Michigan.
- No. 5. Was he ever promoted, demoted, or discharged?
During all the time I knew Cassius McDonald he was employed on matters of his own. Further I cannot answer.
- No. 6. Did he pay his debts?
That I can vouch for. His word was as good as his bond, and in all those 20 years I never heard a man say otherwise.
- No. 7. Was he honest, sober, industrious?
As to honesty, no one questioned Cassius McDonald's honesty. Sober-- I never saw him under the influence of liquor in my life. Industrious-- a hustler in every way.
- No. 8. Would you employ him, in the future?
There is no position that an ordinary man could fill that I don't feel Cassius McDonald could fill, and if I had the opportunity at this minute he would have employment.

I want to say that Cassius McDonald is a graduate of Notre Dame and Purdue Universities, and his ability was unquestioned. My first acquaintance with him was when I was Superintendent of Police of the City of Grand Rapids,-- a position I held until February 1, 1936, when I resigned from this office -- and he was in the employ of the government, investigating timber for the manufacture of airplanes.

I have hunted with Cassius McDonald. I have fished with Cassius McDonald. I was at his hunting Lodge as a guest three years in succession, and there met some of the big industrial men of Michigan. He has been a frequent visitor at my home, and the Letch string hangs out for Cassius McDonald. More I cannot say.

Very truly yours,

AAC:BG

A large, cursive handwritten signature, likely of Cassius McDonald, written in dark ink on a light background. The signature is highly stylized and occupies the lower half of the page.

Cathy
Adkins
Grand Rapids, Michigan.

April 2, 1936.

Mr. D. E. Buehler,
Director, Social Service Unit,
United States Penitentiary,
Leavenworth, Kansas.

Re: McDONALD, Cassius M.
Reg. No. 48370.

Dear Mr. Buehler:

Some time ago I received a letter from you asking a number of questions concerning my husband, Cassius M. McDonald, who is now in your institution. Among other things you wanted to know when and where we were married, something about my husband's attitude toward his family responsibilities, his occupational history, something about his habits, and our future plans in connection with him after his release. You state your files indicate you have not received an answer from me. I will now attempt to answer all these questions.

First--the reason for my not replying to your form letter was because I received a letter from the Social Service Unit at Grand Rapids, Michigan, and having answered it, I thought that would take care of the matter. I am enclosing carbon copies of letters received and answered, addressed to Social Service Unit, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

Second--in answer to when and where we were married. We were married in New York City, March 21, 1922.

Third--something about my husband's attitude toward his family responsibilities. His attitude was always one of the very best; always kind, loving and generous.

Fourth--his occupational history. He was in business for himself dealing in timber tracks, lumber and forestry; had a saw mill in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan for ten years, cutting timber off

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D.E.B.

later transferred to Aircraft Division in charge of timber. Enclosed you will find carbon copy of letter he received from Major James G. Heaslet at the close of the World War, stating his services were of the best.

Fifth--something about his habits, and my future plans in connection with him after his release. It is rather difficult for me to answer this question, as I feel it is very personal, still I shall try: Mr. McDonald was a home loving man. His recreation was golf, fishing, hunting and swimming. Always being an out-door man he enjoyed these sports more than the average man. His work called for long hours in the woods. Though he was a Civil Engineer by training, he had followed Forestry Engineering the past twenty years or more. His friends know him as an out-door man, genial and well-liked by all.

In answer to the question of my future plans in connection with him after his release, this is difficult for me to answer. I suppose my plans will be the same as they have been in the past and the present. We both love our home, and it is one to be proud of. That is why this persecution of both Mr. McDonald and myself has hurt so terribly. It is because we loved our home and friends that we were made the object of publicity and persecution....our home searched by six Department of Justice agents while we were held in Florida, they claiming we were hiding two men they were looking for, who had machine guns, and they were positive they were living in our home. After questioning the servants and searching our home without a search warrant, or any logical reason, they came to the conclusion there had been no one there. The servants had been instructed not to let anyone into the house while we were away. Mr. McDonald and myself had taken special care to leave those instructions because so many homes in our vicinity had been entered while the owners were South. I even left word with the man-servant to notify Judge Charles L. Bartlett, our friend, if there were any strangers about the house. I also left the same word with the caretaker of our Lodge in Northern Michigan.

When we were taken into custody I was held from noon one day until noon the next day by the Department of Justice agents in a hotel room in West Palm Beach, Florida, while my baggage and personal belongings which I had with me were being searched. Not

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D.E.B.

finding what they were evidently looking for, the agent in charge became very abusive in language and actions. One remark made by an agent named "Metzalf" to another agent was pertaining to a number of one-dollar bills I had in my trunk, which were kept for incidental expenses while traveling. His remark was "If these were the twenty-dollar bills our case would be cinched". Not knowing what they were talking about, I asked what twenty-dollar bills they were referring to as I had one-dollar bills and knew nothing about any other bills. These statements are facts and can be verified. I am only relating them to you because you ask what I intend to do in connection with my husband after his release.

These same agents have in every way tried to blacken my husband's character. Some one sent to the Detroit newspapers a statement that we had armoured cars, and that our home was a mystery place, protected by two vicious police dogs. Both statements were untrue, as one of our dogs had died of old age several weeks before; and as to the other statement in regard to our having armoured cars--the Packard Motor Car Company of Detroit has serviced our Packard sedan for several years. If it is armoured it is news to the service manager, Mr. Hendricks. My LaSalle Coupe I have had several years and no one but the Cadillac has ever serviced it. The Manager of that department will verify that it is not armoured in any way. Then they stated in an article that Mr. McDonald had me ride in the back seat of the automobile to prevent me from being in the line of fire. I just cannot imagine anyone connected with a Department of Justice going to such an extent to injure one with such publicity. These statements can be verified, so please do not think I am imagining them. The newspaper articles I have filed and can produce at any time.

As head of the Social Service Department of Justice, why can not these facts be put before proper officials and the truth brought out. Mr. McDonald and I only wish what any citizen of the United States is entitled to--that is, a fair investigation of the facts and the truth. I can relate even more as to the persecution of my husband and myself, but will not at this time. You can understand my reasons for not answering your former letter.

Very truly yours,

Mrs. Cassius M. McDonald
(Edith G.)

Mr. Harrison,
Deputy Warden,
Leavenworth Penitentiary,
Leavenworth, Kansas.

Dear Sir:

On May 2, 1936 an article was published in the Detroit, Michigan, Sea-Freeze Bay City Michigan and numerous other publications stating that James H. McDonald had been transferred to Alcatraz Prison with the other prisoners sent from Leavenworth, Kansas, to Alcatraz, California. Upon my return to Detroit I immediately checked the author of the Detroit article and after checking to verify what this was case from I learned that it was sent over the service line from Washington and Leavenworth.

I could not understand the reason for this false news to be sent out but after recalling that someone had written to the Social Service at Leavenworth stating that Mr. McDonald had no war record and my knowing such a statement was grossly untrue as I had sent a copy of letter from Major in charge of Air-Craft production during the World War, stating Mr. McDonald's service to his country was of the best and thanking him for serving his country in a time of need. (You can verify this with the Social Service Department at Leavenworth as they must have the copy I sent them.)

You can understand my reason for checking on this May 2nd article as I wished to know what was back of this false news. Now after two months have passed and no reason given a rumor has reached me that Mr. McDonald is to be transferred at the very first opportunity. Feeling that there might be some false accusations attempted to give grounds for this rumor I feel it my duty to notify officials and if any attempt is made they will understand that it will not be because Mr. McDonald was guilty of a reason but that some one is determined to get him in Alcatraz.

Two agents of the Department of Investigation who questioned Mr. McDonald while he was detained in Dale County Jail, Miami, Florida, February 1935 before this indictment at St. Paul was even thought of threats was made against Mr. McDonald's life and agents stated they would see that he was sent to Alcatraz, this is before the time they later testified they on stand in St. Paul trial that they found ransom money in Cuban Bank collection with about \$10,000,000 deposited in the vault collection of this bank in Cuba, claiming that they found money that checked with ransom list of Minnesota federal reserve but as record of testimony shows they did not present in court this supposed ransom money but instead claimed that Mr. Hoover of the department of Investigation had ordered this money with other money sent to Wash. D.C. (This was made in May 1935). My reason for mentioning this is to show someone is determined to harm Mr. McDonald

T

Respectfully yours

Address reply to
EXECUTIVE DEPT. PRODUCTION DIVISION
Bureau of Aircraft Production
1550 Woodward Ave.
Detroit, Mich.

Telegrams "Aircraft Production"

WAR DEPARTMENT
BUREAU OF AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION
DISTRICT OFFICE PRODUCTION DIVISION

DETROIT
March
~~February~~ 1, 1919

From: Major James G. Heaslet

To: Cassius M. McDonald, 122 Stevenson Street, Detroit, Michigan

Subject:

Dear Sir:-

I want you to know, at this, the time of your leaving the Government Service, that the character of your service has been very much appreciated.

The call to serve here at home was no less urgent and no less important than the call to meet the enemy face to face in Europe, and, in the years to come, you may enjoy the satisfaction of knowing that you rendered to your country the aid that was expected of you.

I thank you for your individual cooperation and I take this opportunity of extending to you my warmest and best wishes for your future success and happiness.

Yours very sincerely,

James G. Heaslet

MAJOR A. S. A. P.

District Manager, Aircraft Production.

ARTICLE TAKEN FROM MIAMI PAPER FEBRUARY 3, 1937.

RILEY ACCUSED INVESTIGATORS IN KARPIS CASE.

ATTORNEY INSISTS ADAMS WAS TRICKED INTO SIGNING STATEMENT.

PROTESTS AGAINST METHODS USED BY FBI MEN TO GET CONFESSIONS, AND CHARGES THAT "SOMEONE WHO TALKED LIKE HE WAS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE OFFERED TO DISMISS THE CASE FOR \$10,000." WERE AIRED BEFORE U.S. JUDGE ALEXANDER AKERMAN YESTERDAY, WHEN BART A. RILEY SOUGHT TO HAVE SUPPRESSED AS EVIDENCE STATEMENTS SAID TO HAVE BEEN MADE BY JOE H. ADAMS AND HENRY RANDALL, (DUKE), CHARGED WITH HARBORING ALVIN KARPIS. THE MOTIONS WERE DENIED.

RILEY, COUNSEL FOR ADAMS AND RANDALL, COMPARED TACTICS OF THE FBI MEN TO SECRET POLICE OF RUSSIA. HE ALSO SAID HE HAD REPORTED THE PURPORTED BRIBE PROPOSAL TO FEDERAL JUDGE HALSTED L. RITTER AND HAD ASKED REP. J. MARK WILCOX FOR AN INVESTIGATION INTO THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

THE ATTORNEY HELD THERE WAS "NOT ONE IOTA OF EVIDENCE IN STATEMENTS THAT ADAMS HARBORED KARPIS," AND ADAMS, RANDALL, T.R. KNIGHT AND MATTHANIEL HELLER, HAVANA HOTEL MANAGER, WERE UPON THE STAND TO TESTIFY TO THE ACTIONS OF THE FEDERAL AGENTS.

KNIGHT TESTIFIED HE HAD INDUCED ADAMS TO SIGN A STATEMENT THAT HE HAD HARBORED KARPIS, BECAUSE HE WAS TOLD ADAMS WOULD BE RELEASED IMMEDIATELY.

JOE", HE SAID HE TOLD ADAMS, "YOU MUST SIGN THIS STATEMENT FOR YOUR WIFE'S SAKE."

RILEY INDICATED HE WOULD FILE MOTIONS TODAY TO QUASH THE INDICTMENT AND A HEARING WAS SCHEDULED FOR 2 P.M.

END OF ARTICLE.

JAN 27th. 1937

COURT DENIES PLEA TO QUASH CHARGES.

IN ADAMS' RANDALL CASE AKERMAN SAYS IT WOULD BE SETTING AWFUL PRECEDENT.

MOTIONS TO QUASH THE TWO YEAR OLD INDICTMENTS STILL PENDING AGAINST JOE H. ADAMS AND HENRY (DUKE) RANDALL, CHARGED WITH CONSPIRACY AND WITH HARBORING ALVIN KARPIS IN MIAMI DURING THE WINTER SEASON OF 34-35 WERE DENIED BY JUDGE AKERMAN IN U.S. DISTRICT COURT YESTERDAY. "IT WOULD BE SETTING AN AWFUL PRECEDENT TO PASS ON THESE QUESTIONS

proceedings, Judge Akerman said in setting the trial date for June 7. IT WAS THE SECOND LEGAL REFUSE IN AS MANY DAYS FOR PAUL A. RILEY, DEFENSE COUNSEL, WHO MONDAY HAD SOUGHT TO HAVE STATEMENTS MADE TO FEDERAL AGENTS SUPPRESSED AS EVIDENCE, A MOTION ALSO DENIED BY JUDGE AKERMAN.

RILEY CHARGED THE STATEMENTS WERE OBTAINED FROM ADAMS AND RANDALL BY FRAUD AND DECEIT AND ILLEGAL MEANS USED TO OBTAIN THEIR SIGNATURES ON THE STATEMENTS.

YESTERDAY HE DECLARED "THERE WAS NO LEGAL, COMPETENT EVIDENCE INTRODUCED BEFORE THE GRAND JURY WHICH RETURNED THE INDICTMENTS: NO EVIDENCE WHATSOEVER INTRODUCED SHOWING THAT ADAMS AND RANDALL KNEW THAT ALVIN KARPIS AND HIS CO CONSPIRATOR WERE FUGITIVES FROM JUSTICE AS ALLEGED IN THE INDICTMENT AND NO EVIDENCE TO SHOW THAT THEY KNEW THE HOTEL GUEST KNOWN AS WAGNER WAS IN FACT KARPIS."

MR. RILEY, DECLARING HIS EFFORTS HAD BEEN TO HAVE THE TRIAL DATE SCHEDULED, ASSERTED HE DESIRED TO HAVE IT SET UP SOONER ON THE CALENDAR IF POSSIBLE, A REQUEST WHICH JUDGE AKERMAN EXPLAINED WOULD INTERFERE WITH JUDGE JOHN W. HOLLAND'S CALENDAR ALREADY SET DURING MAY.

END OF ARTICLE.

Part of -

- Testimony of Bryon Bolton -

Please
check all this
as to truth

Page 952 of transcript.

I will ask you whether or not at that time you were not then asked this question, and did not give this answer:

Q. And you remained there until what date? "referring to Appleton, and if you did not answer, "Until sometime in November." Did you so testify? A. I probably did. It was sometime in late October or November when I left there.

Q. In other words, the substance of your testimony was to the effect that when you got back from Phoenix, you went to Appleton, and stayed in Appleton until November- is that right? A. I don't believe that was the exact substance of my testimony. I regarded Appleton as my home, because I sent my wife and children up there.

Q. I am not asking you anything about that. Now I will ask you whether or not you were asked this question: Q: "Now in November did you return to Bensenville, Illinois?" And did you not answer: "One time, yes,"- did you so testify? A. I don't recall.

Q. You don't recall? A. No.

Q. I will ask you to state whether or not in connection with that trial you at any time gave any testimony to the effect that you had gone to Bensenville in June of 1934? A. I don't recall my exact testimony.

Q. Well, do you recall whether or not you testified that you had gone to Bensenville in June after returning to Chicago- I am just asking whether you recall your testimony - if you don't, say so. A. I don't know.

Q. I will ask you, Mr. Bolton, whether or not at this other trial you made any reference of any kind, of having any talk in Bensenville, in Elmer Farmer's tavern or elsewhere in that town, with Fred Barker or Doc Barker and Harry Sawyer? A. No, I did not.

Q. Was that another one of the items that had slipped your mind, Mr. Bolton? A. Yes. There are still a number that I have not been able to put in on account of legal questions.

Q. Well now we are not discussing the legal phases of this case. I am asking you if that is one of the things that you overlooked? A. Yes.

Q. Yes. You had known Elmer Farmer longer than you had known any of these other defendants in this case? A. Yes.

Q. And you had been in business with him for some time? A. Yes.

Q. And were very close- isn't that right? A. Yes.

Q. Now was it because of that close friendship with Elmer Farmer that you failed to so testify in the other trial, for fear it would implicate him? A. No.

Q. That had nothing to do with that- is that right?

A. I knew that he had already made a full confession.

MR. RENSCH: I move that that be stricken as not responsive to the question and stating a conclusion of the witness.

THE COURT: It may be stricken.

Q. You say that the fact that you knew and were friendly with Elmer Farmer, had nothing whatever to do with your having overlooked this conversation about which you now testify? A. No, because Farmer was not present.

Q. Well, your answer is, "No"?

THE COURT: Well, let him finish that answer.

MR. RENSCH: Well, he is going to state a conclusion.

THE COURT: No, he said because Farmer was not present.

MR. RENSCH: Well, I will be glad to go into that.

Q. Was Elmer Farmer present? A. No.

Q. Where was this talk you now claim occurred in June?

A. At Elmer Farmer's tavern.

Q. At his tavern? A. Yes.

Q. Do you know where Elmer was? A. He had a lot of slot machines. He was probably out taking care of them.

Q. At least you are quite sure that he was not there? A. Yes.

Q. And you did not feel that the fact that the talk occurred in his tavern would in any way implicate him- is that right?

A. I didn't think it would, No.

Q. I will ask whether or not at this other trial you made any reference to Freddie Barker or Doc Barker, or either- which was, Doc or Freddie? A. Freddie.

Q. It was Freddie? A. Yes.

Q. Did you make any reference in this other trial to his having made the statement that he had a man in Detroit who would exchange the money? A. No, I did not.

Q. You did not? A. I had made that statement to the federal agent, however.

Q. You say you had made that statement to a federal agent?

A. Yes, I had.

Q. So your missing that was not because you overlooked it- is that right? A. That is right.

Q. Now that was due to some instructions that you had had with reference to that situation, was it not? A. No, instructions, no. I merely was not asked about it.

Q. But you had told the special agent about Freddie Barker telling

Q you in Elmer's tavern that he had a man in Detroit, to exchange that money, is that right? A. I said I thought a man named Cash in Detroit exchanged the money.

Q Did you tell him about this conversation in Elmer Farmer's Tavern in June? A. Yes.

Q What is the agent's name please? What agent did you give that information to? A. Jack Brennan.

~~Q He was the man who was on the stand here this morning- is that right- well, you wouldn't know. So you did tell Mr. Brennan about this conversation that you had with Freddie Barker at Elmer Farmer's tavern? A. I told him I had a conversation with Freddie Barker, and I thought a man in Detroit named Cash handled the money.~~

Q Well, now, you will save time here if you will just answer my questions. Mr. Reporter, read the last question.

(Last question read by the reporter.)

A. I don't know that I told him it was at Elmer Farmer's tavern, no.

Q. Did you tell him you had that conversation? A. Yes.

Q. Did you tell him Harry Sawyer was there? A. No.

Q. You did not- so the fact that you did not testify about this oversight on your part, was it? A. No, I was not asked.

Q. So now you say the reason you did not tell us was because you were not asked?

MR. SULLIVAN: Do you say he was asked about it?

MR. RENSCH: I am asking the witness what his claim is.

THE COURT: Well, naturally, he can only answer such questions as he is asked. I suppose that is necessarily true.

MR. RENSCH: Well, he stated one reason, your Honor.

THE COURT: Well, he said he had imparted that in format- into somebody else, and that the Government knew it, but he was not asked about it at the other trial.

MR. RENSCH: He said today he did not testify to it because it was an oversight.

THE COURT: No, I don't think he so testified.

Q. Well, did you not so state, that you did not tell about this, because it was an oversight?

THE COURT: Do you mean at the other trial?

MR. RENSCH: Right now today, in your Honor's presence.

I did or not.

- Q. You don't recall whether you so stated or not? A. No.
- Q. Now you say that Barker at that time told you if you wanted the remaining \$2,000.00 that you had coming- and I take it he was talking about your share of the kidnapping money- is that right? A. Yes.
- Q. That if you wanted it that he would pay you off in Bremer ransom notes? A. Yes.
- Q. But you told him you would prefer to wait until it had been exchanged? A. Yes.
- Q. And I believe you testified that later on, in Chicago, about the 16th or 17th, you met Freddie Barker and Alvin Karpis at 95th and Western, and that it was pursuant to a call from Elmer Farmer, and that at that place they gave you two \$1,000.00 bills? A. Yes.
- Q. Is that right? A. Yes.
- Q. And you testified you made a very careful examination of those notes? A. I did, yes.
- Q. Where did you make this examination, Mr. Bolton? A. I made it before I changed the bills.
- Q. Before you changed the bills. By the way where did you change the bills? A. One of them was changed at the bank at Elmhurst, Illinois, and the other at the Hill's Formulating Company(?)
- Q. Now if you will please tell us when you made the examination? A. I made the examination later. I had the bills for several days.
- Q. Well, do you mean you sat at a desk and spread the bills before you and looked at them carefully? A. I looked at them pretty carefully, because I had never had any \$1,000.00 bills before.
- Q. They were new to you too, were they? A. Yes.
- Q. And you say that there was something on the bills that indicated that they were on the Atlanta Federal Reserve Bank- is that right? A. Yes.
- Q. Now will you tell us, Mr. Bolton, if you can recall what was on those bills that called to your attention that they were drawn on the Atlanta Federal Reserve Bank? A. There was a small circle in one corner of the bill with "Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta, Ga."
- Q.

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Doc Barker. He told Bill to bring out some money -

Q:

A. Bill Weaver went into the front room
 A. came out with a bundle of 100 dollar bills
 got the large bills, gave them to
 Doc - and Doc counted out 2000.00
 and gave it to me 3000.00
 of 2000.00 or 3000.00, I don't know. A. 3000.00
 and he gave it to you? Yes.
 Was Harrison present at that time? No
 Where was Harrison? I don't know.
 Q. Oh yes. Who was present at that time?

- Q. Will you indicate the persons whom you saw around the hotel?
- A. Mr. McDonald once.
- Q. Mr. McDonald, the defeniant, you indicate, is that correct?
- A. One time, yes.
- Q. When did you see Mr. McDonald around the El Commodore Hotel?
- A. It was just before Christmas, either the day previous to Christmas,--
- Q. The day before Christmas, do you think?
- A. I think it was.
- Q. In the year 1934?
- A. Yes.
- Q. You talked with Mr. McDonald?
- A. No, I didn't talk with him.
- Q. Did you see him visit and talk with any other persons in the hotel?
- A. No sir, I didn't.
- Q. What was he doing?
- A. He asked for Mr. Adams, as I recall.
- Q. He asked you?
- A. No, he didn't ask me,--the young lady who was at the desk.
- Q. In your presence?
- A. In my presence.
- Q. Mr. Adams, who is he?
- A. The manager of the hotel.
- Q. Joseph Adams?
- A. Yes.

Mr. Sullivan: You may inquire.

CROSS EXAMINATION

By Mr. Rensch:

Q. Are you working now?

A. Yes.

Q. By whom are you employed?

A. The Knott Hotel organization in New York City.

Mr. Heisey:

Q. Knott, is that right?

The Witness:

A. Yes.

Q. Showing you Government's Exhibit 45, I will ask you if you saw that man in the hotel?

A. I cannot recall that I have.

Q. You cannot recall that you have?

A. No.

Q. He isn't the man who told you his name was Bolton,--he is not the person who is referred to as Bolton?

A. No, sir.

Mr. Rensch:

That is all.

Mr. Sullivan:

That is all.

(Witness excused.)

Called as a witness for and on behalf of the Government, being first duly sworn, testified as follows:

DIRECT EXAMINATION

By Mr. Sullivan:

Q. Your name is Joseph H. Adams?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Where do you live?

A. Miami, Florida.

Q. How long have you lived there?

A. Since 1920.

Q. You are in business in Miami?

A. I am.

Q. What is your business?

A. Hotel business.

Q. What hotel are you identified with?

A. The El Comodore Hotel.

Q. What interest do you have in the hotel?

A. I am the general manager.

Q. I believe your father-in-law owns the hotel?

A. That is right.

Q. With what other business in Florida are you identified?

A. I am in the racing business.

Q. With what track?

A. Biscayne.

Q. That race-track is devoted to the racing of dogs?

A. Racing of greyhounds.

Q. How long have you been identified with that track?

A. Since it was licensed, in 1931, I believe.

Q. Since that time?

A. Yes.

Q. How long have you been manager of the El Commodore Hotel?

A. Since July, 1934.

Q. What is the size of the El Commodore Hotel?

A. Twelve stories, 250 rooms.

Q. During the latter part of the year, commencing with September, 1934, will you state as to the number of employes that you had?

A. Is that in the office?

Q. Yes.

A. Five.

Q. Will you give the titles of the different employes?

A. Well, George Gray, as clerk and Mr. Covell as night manager and clerk, and I had two operators.

Q. You mean telephone operators?

A. Telephone operators.

Q. Did you have any bookkeeper in your employment during that period of time?

A. Sandercock handled the book end of it, too.

Q. What, if anything, did the clerks and Mr. Gray and Mr. Covell have to do with the books?

A. Well, each clerk on duty brings his record up to the time that he leaves; then at night, the night clerk, which is usually the clerk and night manager, brings all the books up to date, and closes them, and balances them, and the next day Sandercock checks the money and deposits it.

Q. Well, in your hotel during this period of time in 1935 that we have referred to, you had what was known as a guest card that the guest registers on, upon entering the hotel?

A. Yes.

Q. And on the reverse side of that guest card,---

The Court:

Hasn't that been gone over by other witnesses?

Mr. Sullivan:

Yes, your Honor.

The Court:

Why repeat it?

Mr. Sullivan:

I was leading up to the arrival and departure record. If the court is satisfied it has been gone over, I will withdraw the question.

The Court:

I was thinking it had been.

Q. Now, do you recall a card covering the registration at your hotel from September 1st to September 12, 1934, or thereabouts, do you recall that registration card of William J. Harrison and party?

A. Yes, I do.

Q. Of Cleveland, Ohio, is that right?

A. I don't remember where they were registered from, Mr. Sullivan, but I remember the card.

Q. Well, now, did you make a search for that card in your hotel previous to coming up here to testify in this case?

A. I did.

Q. Were you able to find that registration card?

A. To the best of my,---

Mr. Rensch:

Answer it yes or no.

A. I beg your pardon. Repeat the question, please.

Q. (Last question repeated by the reporter.)

The Court:

Were you able to find the registration card?

A. I was not.

Q. Now, I show you Government's Exhibit 80, and ask you if you can tell us what this is, the book itself?

A. This is the arrival and departure book that we use in the hotel. (Page 323)

Q. Whose duty, if any particular person's in the office, is it, to keep up that record?

A. The clerk that is on duty when he registers a guest, he carries that in through on all of our records, and he is the one that posts the arrival, --he might be off duty when the guest checks out, and the other clerk on duty then posts the departure.

*Look
up*

*Government
Witness from
Cleveland
Harrison
in Cleveland
about
of Sept-*

Q. Now, do you have anything to do with the observation and supervision of the keeping of the books and records of your hotel?

A. Yes, I do. I am the general manager and I am supervisor of the entire hotel.

Q. Can you state as to whether or not this book, Government's Exhibit 90, has been kept under your direction and supervision?

A. It has.

Q. Can you state as to whether or not the entries appearing in this book are true and correct?

A. I can.

Q. Are they?

A. They are correct.

Q. Is this Government's Exhibit 90 one of the books and records of your hotel company?

A. It is, sir.

Q. This record, Exhibit 90, was that brought up from Miami to St. Paul here?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. At the time of this trial by you?

A. Yes, sir.

Mr. Sullivan:

Your Honor, I offer in evidence at this time page 222 of Government's Exhibit 90.

Mr. Rensch:

May we have just a moment, Your Honor?

The Court:

Yes, Page 222.

Mr. Sullivan:

Page 324

Page 223, with reference only to the second line that is appearing upon that page.

Mr. Rensch:

No objection with reference to foundation. I would like to have it subject to the general objection with reference to the time--

The Court:

It may be received.

Mr. Sullivan:

May I read it to the jury at this time? I will read the heading of the page, and that will dispense with keeping it here.

The Court:

That part may be read to the record to identify it.

Mr. Sullivan:

I will read the heading of that page: "Saturday, September 1, 1934, Guest arrival," a column headed "Room," and then there is another column headed "Per.," and another column headed "Card," and another headed "Rate," "Room 1005-4, Harrison, W. J.; "Under "Per." there is a figure 1 with a 3 written over it or under it, I don't know which, 2213 is the card number; the rate has been changed evidently, — there was a 3 and apparently a 7 is written over it. Now, I offer in evidence from the same record, or ask to read from the same record 80, the last entry appearing on Page 347.

Mr. Rensch:

No further objection.

The Court:

It may be received.

Mr. Sullivan:

"Room 1004-5, Harrison, W. J.; Persons 2; card 3857. What does this heading up here mean?

- A. Departure--
- Q. Departure, what does that mean there?
- A. That shows the rate.
- Q. \$7.00?
- A. Yes.

Mr. Sullivan:

And the heading of that departure sheet is "Wednesday, September 12, 1934."

- Q. Now, I am calling your attention to this second line here, the entry of Harrison, W. J., and under the number of persons there appear to be two figures, one over the other. Can you explain that?
- A. When he registered in, he registered W. J. Harrison, and then when the clerk found there

was someone else in the room, they changed it.

Q. And they put down what?

A. It looks like a 3 there.

Mr. Rensch:

I move that when the clerk found there had been a change, he changed the figure, as being a conclusion of the witness and no foundation laid for that statement.

The Court:

I think that statement may be stricken.

Q. Apparently the word "One" was written in there first under the number of persons, is that right?

A. Yes.

Q. Later the number of persons was changed to three, is that correct?

A. Changed to two.

Q. Is that three or two?

A. Two.

Mr. Heisey:

What date was that under?

Mr. Sullivan:

September 1st.

Q. I notice the rate has been changed also. It has been changed from what to what?

A. From \$3.50 to \$7.00.

Mr. Sullivan:

Page 326

May I show that to the jury so they can see for themselves?

The Court:

Yes.

(Mr. Sullivan shows same to the jury.)

Q. Now on the 12th of September, the departure sheet, the record discloses, does it not, that two persons checked out of that room?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, did you know the occupant of the room just referred to?

Who was the other party?

Copy

A. I knew Harrison.

Q. William J. Harrison?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long had you known him?

A. I should say around two and one-half to three years.

Q. You had become acquainted with him in the race-track business?

A. Yes, sir, he was a mutual clerk.

Q. Had you seen him for sometime previous to September, 1934?

A. No, I imagine it had been a year and a half.

Q. Where was Harrison when you first saw him in Miami, in September, 1934, where did you see him?

A. He came to the hotel.

Q. What hour of the day?

A. I presume it was around nine or ten o'clock.

Q. Do you know whether or not he had registered before you saw him?

A. He had not.

Mr. Rensch:

In the morning or evening?

The Witness:

In the morning.

Q. Well, now, when you first met him at the hotel at nine o'clock, on the morning of September 1st, state whether or not anyone was with him?

A. He was alone.

Q. Did you have any talk or conversation with him at that time?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was it?

Mr. Rensch:

That is objected to as hearsay, and no foundation laid.

The Court:

Well, I think I should have a showing before I rule on it. I am not able to determine whether it

Casper

is hearsay, or whether it is material on some other point.

Mr. Sullivan:

I can indicate to the Court the purpose of the inquiry.

The Court:

Very well. (Conference between the Court and Counsel off the record.)

Q. Well, now, when next after nine o'clock in the morning of September 1st was it that you saw Harrison?

A. I think I saw him again that day.

Q. At about what hour was it?

A. I believe it was in the afternoon, sir.

Q. Where did you see him on that occasion?

A. In the hotel.

Q. Which part of the hotel?

A. In the lobby.

Q. Was he alone or with some other person?

A. He was alone at that time.

Q. Did you talk with him at that time?

A. No, I don't think anything in particular, possibly said "Hello".

Q. Later did you see him the same day?

A. Yes, sir, I think I did.

Q. Well, did you see him in company with any person in the hotel on the first day of September, 1934?

A. Not on the first day, no.

Q. When did you see him in the hotel with anyone?

A. I think it was the second or third day.

Q. That would be the second or third day of September?

A. That is right, sir.

Q. On the occasion when you saw him in company with some other person, where was it in the lobby of the hotel?

A. In the lobby.

men talking together?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. This time that you observed McDonald and Harrison together, the second time, was about four-thirty or five o'clock in the afternoon?

A. I think that is the time, sir.

The Court:

We will suspend now until ten o'clock tomorrow morning.

(Adjournment taken until ten o'clock a.m. January 16, 1936.)

Morning Session

DIRECT EXAMINATION

Page 332

(Direct Examination of Mr. Adams resumed by Mr. Sullivan.)

Q. Mr. Adams, yesterday you stated that the first time you saw W. J. Harrison in Miami, along about the first of part of September, was in the hotel lobby. That is correct, is it?

A. No, sir, the first time I saw him on September 1st, it was on the streets of Miami, and then later in the lobby of the hotel.

Q. Well, you stated yesterday in response to such question, that you saw him in the hotel lobby the first time?

A. Well, I wasn't correct in that, sir.

Q. You desire to change that to what you just answered?

A. Yes.

Q. And then later on that day you saw him in the hotel lobby?

A. Yes, sir.

(Registration cards marked by the reporter for the purpose of identification as Government's Exhibits 102-102A).

Q. I show you, Mr. Adams, Government's Exhibits 102-102A and ask you if that is one of the records of the El Comodore Hotel?

A. It is, sir.

*When
Mr. Adams
was indicted
in Miami*

Q. Is that one of the original records?

A. It is, yes, sir.

Q. Now, do you recall when you last saw that record, Mr. Adams?

A. Yes, I think the last time in January, when the Department of Justice came to the hotel to get all copies of these cards.

Q. That was in January, 1935?

A. Yes, sir.

Page 333

Q. At that time was it turned over to some agent of the Department of Justice, that exhibit?

A. I don't think it was turned over at that time.

Q. Was it, at any later date turned over to your knowledge?

A. Not to my knowledge, no.

Q. But this is the first time you have seen the record since sometime in January, 1935?

A. That is correct.

Q. Is that a true and correct record of your hotel company?

A. It is.

Q. And all the entries appearing thereon of your hotel company?

A. It is.

Q. And all the entries appearing thereon are true and correct, are they?

A. It is, sir.

Mr. Sullivan:

I offer in evidence at this time Government's Exhibit 102 and 102A.

Mr. Rensch:

No objection other than the objection heretofore stated, Your Honor.

The Court:

It may be received.

Mr. Sullivan:

Copy

the registrant is W. J. Harrison, Cleveland, Ohio, date 9-1-34. Now, Mr. Adams, at the close of the session of yesterday you stated that you saw the defendant McDonald and Harrison and some third party in the lobby of your hotel, and what date did you place that at approximately?

A. Well, I don't remember the exact date, sir, it was between, I should say, between the 2nd and the 8th or 9th or somewhere in there; I couldn't tell you the exact date.

Q. Was that the first time that you had seen Harrison in the hotel?

A. Yes.

Q. Now, what time in the afternoon was it approximately?

A. As I recall, it was sometime after four-thirty, or maybe five or five-thirty, sometime late in the afternoon.

Q. Do you know who the third man in that party was-- were you introduced to him at all?

A. I was not.

Q. Did you hear him addressed in any manner by any of the persons?

A. I heard Harrison just refer to him.

Q. In the presence of this third person or fourth person?

A. Yes.

Q. How was he referred to?

A. Sea Lion.

Q. Do you see that person in the courtroom?

A. Yes, sir, he is in here.

Q. Will you indicate that person?

A. Yes, sir, the gentleman right here (indicating).

Q. The man that rises?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. That is the defendant Sawyer?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is that the first time you had met this man Sea Lion?

A. I was never introduced to him; he was there in the company of these gentlemen, and he was never introduced to me at all.

Q. There was a conversation or talk between all four of you men on that occasion?

A. Oh, yes, just a casual conversation, sir.

Q. Did you hear any conversation between Harrison and McDonald and Sea Lion?

A. Well, we were all talking there together, the four of us.

Q. Did Mr. Sawyer take part in the conversation?

A. Well, he never had at any time in my presence very much to say at anytime.

Q. Well, did he take part in this conversation?

A. Oh, yes, just at intervals there he was talking.

Q. Well, now, did the man you knew as Sea Lion, whom you have identified as the defendant Sawyer here, did he state during that talk as to where he came from and what his business was?

A. No, I don't think at that time, at that particular time,--during the time that I had seen him there at the hotel I think on one occasion that he and Harrison and I were talking, and as I understood, he was in the safe business out west.

Q. He said nothing about his business, or his business location at that time that you saw him first in the lobby?

A. No, he did not.

Q. Well, now, did you leave that group before any of the rest of the men left the gathering?

A. No, I think we all disbanded all about at the same time.

Q. As to the persons going away with each other, how did you separate from that group?

A. They left together--

Q. Where did they apparently go to?

A. As I recall, towards the elevator.

Q. Is that the last that you saw those men on that day or did you see them again?

A. I don't remember if I saw them any more that day or not, Mr.

Q. When next did you see either Harrison, McDonald or Sawyer?

A. Well, I saw them quite frequently while they were there.

Q. Where, in and about the lobby of the hotel?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, do you remember or recollect ever having taken an automobile ride with these three men, McDonald, Sawyer and Harrison?

A. Well, I didn't take an automobile ride with them; I took them out to show them a gambling place there.

Q. In an automobile?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you recall the date of that occurrence, or not?

A. I couldn't answer as to the correct date, sir. I can give you approximately it.

Q. Give the approximate date?

A. It would be between the 2nd and the 11th of September,

Q. 1934?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, how long were you in the company of those three men on this date when you went out there to this gambling location?

A. Oh, I should say about approximately an hour and a half to two hours; it was about seventeen miles from Miami and seventeen miles back.

Q. At that time, I assume you four men conversed together and talked?

A. We did, sir.

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Q. Now, when again, if at any time, did you see any of these men?

A. Well, I don't recall just how many times that I saw them; it was in and out of the hotel there in that stay that I saw them quite often--

Q. Can you give us any idea as to the number, are you able to express any opinion as to that?

A. Well, I saw Harrison, practically, I would say, approximately every day, and I don't think I saw McDonald, Oh, maybe not over three or four times.

Q. Now how many times did you see Sawyer in and around the hotel during that period of time?

A. Well, I would see him occasionally, he never did come around and talk; he was always to himself, practically--

Q. How many times approximately did you see him during that period of time from September 2nd to the 11th, 1934?

A. I would say roughly maybe six or seven times.

Q. Now, do you recall any occasions when either Harrison or McDonald brought you a bottle of liquor?

A. Yes.

Q. Who was the person or persons that brought this bottle of liquor to you?

A. Harrison.

Q. Was there anybody with him at that time?

A. At that time he called me and I went to the room.

Q. What room, if you recall?

A. As I recall, 1005.

Q. Who were in the room when you got there?

A. Sen. Lion and Harrison.

Q. What was said at that time with reference to where this liquor was secured?

A. He said he brought it over from Havana.

Q. Who said that?

A. Harrison.

Q. Did he say when he had been to Havana?

A. He had just returned that day--

Q. Now, as to the length of time that Harrison and Sawyer were at the hotel at that time, what have you to say?

A. Well, I should say,--of course, I have knowledge of looking at the card when they checked in and checked out.

Q. Yes.

A. As I recall, without refreshing my memory, that they registered in on September 1st and checked out September 12th.

Handwritten note:
Harrison
Harrison
and
Sawyer
seen
in
1005

Q. When you say they, you mean Harrison and Sawyer?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, did you again at any time after September 12th see Sawyer in Miami?

A. No, sir, I never laid eyes on him—

Q. Until you saw him here in the courtroom?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you see Harrison back there at your hotel again after September 12th?

A. I saw Harrison in Miami; I don't recall him stopping,—I never saw him stop there, but I saw him in Miami after that—

Q. How frequently?

A. Well, I think it was only one time that I saw him after he had checked out of the hotel.

Q. Now, Mr. Adams, did you have any talk or conversation with Mr. McDonald with reference to any of his friends or associates coming through Miami on business? Just answer yes or no, please.

A. Yes—

Q. Will you state the conversation please?

(Mr. Rensch objected to as no foundation laid.)

The Court:

We haven't the time.

Q. When did you have this conversation with McDonald?

A. Well, I will have to answer that, to lead up to the first meeting I had with him.

Q. Well, did this conversation occur during the first twelve days of September, 1934?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Where was this conversation?

A. In the lobby.

Q. And in the presence of what other persons, if any?

A. I think Harrison was there—

Q. What was the conversation?

A. Well, they were talking over all the gambling and race track in Cuba, and that the people

Handwritten notes in left margin:
Q. When did you have this conversation with McDonald?
A. Well, I will have to answer that, to lead up to the first meeting I had with him.
Q. Well, did this conversation occur during the first twelve days of September, 1934?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Where was this conversation?
A. In the lobby.
Q. And in the presence of what other persons, if any?
A. I think Harrison was there—
Q. What was the conversation?
A. Well, they were talking over all the gambling and race track in Cuba, and that the people

*show - M. D. - affidavit will
M. D. - affidavit will
coming down - not safe -
the all would
be no reason
for this
conversation
I could
verify*

~~Q. Coming down, that they would refer them to the hotel.~~

Q. McDonald stated that to you?

A. And Harrison.

Q. Harrison also joined in that conversation?

A. Yes.

Q. Now, I show you this group of photographs and I will ask you to select therefrom if you can, the pictures of such persons who, after September 12, 1934, and up to January 15, 1935, stopped at your hotel?

A. There is one that stopped there.

Q. This person stopped there?

A. The one I identified—

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Q. Now did you then during the month of December at any time see the defendant McDonald?

A. I did, sir.

Q. When was that, if you can give us any information?

A. The latter part of December.

Q. And where did you see McDonald at that time?

A. In the lobby of the El Comodore Hotel.

Q. That was in 1934?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. State as to whether or not at that time you had any talk with McDonald?

A. Yes, I talked to him a few minutes there in the lobby.

Q. State as to whether or not that talk was with reference to the location of Wagner.

Mr. Pensch:

That is objected to as leading and calling for a conclusion.

The Court:

I assure it is a preliminary question. He may answer yes or no.

A. Yes.

*From transcript
of testimony*

*dad also
entered this
house for
Karpis*

*Adams
wired
Blackburn
to see
McDonald
and
Blackburn
wired
McDonald
to see
Blackburn
and
McDonald
wired
Blackburn
to see
him*

- Q. Will you state what, if anything, McDonald said to you at that time with reference to the subject matter I have directed your attention to?
- A. Yes, it was regarding the street address, and I gave him the telephone number.
- Q. Did McDonald inquire as to the street address?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Of whom, Wagner?
- A. Yes, sir.
- Q. That is the man that you identified as Karpus?
- A. Yes, sir.
- Q. You say at that time you gave him the telephone number of the house in which Karpis was living?
- A. Yes, sir, I did.
- Q. Now state as to whether or not you had any further inquiry or talk with McDonald with reference to the location of the man you knew as Blackburn—Freddie Barker?
- A. I don't know if it was that same day, or later he wanted to see Blackburn so I wired Blackburn that McDonald wanted to see him.
- Q. Well, did McDonald make inquiry of you as to the location of Blackburn at that time?
- A. No, he didn't ask, as I recall the directions exactly where he was living, — he asked if I could reach him.

Page 347

- Q. McDonald asked if you could reach Blackburn?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Did he say whether or not he wanted to see him?
- A. Yes, he did.
- (Telegram marked by the reporter for the purpose of identification as Government's Exhibit 103.)
- Q. I show you Government's Exhibit 103, Mr. Adams, and I will ask you in whose handwriting that is?
- A. That is my handwriting.
- Q. Did you write it at or on the date which appears on that exhibit?
- A. The date is not in my handwriting, but it was along about that time.

Q. How about the address?

A. The address is in my writing. The date isn't.

Q. The body of the writing is yours?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Together with the signature appearing thereon?

A. That is right.

Q. State at whose direction, if anyone, you wrote and signed this Exhibit 103?

A. I had no instructions to sign that name to it, but I was asked to contact the man, so I contacted him, as you see by the wire.

Q. Who asked you to contact the man?

A. Mr. McDonald.

Q. State as to whether or not Mr. McDonald was present at the time that you wrote this Exhibit 103?

A. I don't think he was.

Q. After you wrote this Exhibit 103, what did you do with it?

A. Well, I was talking to him and later signed the wire, standing at the desk, and placed the wire on the desk, and told the clerk to ring for the Western Union boy, and they sent it.

Q. Can you state why, if there is any reason, you signed the name which appears on this Exhibit rather than your own name?

A. Well, no, I can not. — In the first place, I didn't want to see the man and I was asked, or I just merely placed the man's name on there, that is all; there was no particular reason— of course, I could have written the wire embodying that in the wire, he wanted to see him, but nobody asked me to sign it that way, or suggested that I sign it that way.

Q. Will you state, then, why you signed the name "Cash" to this wire?

A. He was the man asked me, that he wanted to see the man, so I just signed it in his name.

Q. Did you know McDonald's name at that time, that is his first name, or his next name, or whichever it may be?

A. Yes.

Q. How was McDonald known to you?

A. Cash McDonald, I never knew him by anything else.

*Mr. McDonald
had this
wire that
I turned
in*

Then
was
his?

Q. Did you ever talk to Blackburn previous to this time in December, with reference to or about McDonald?

A. When he arrived at the hotel, he introduced himself as being identified with McDonald, in taking over the gambling and the National Casino and Horse Track in Havana.

Q. Is that the only talk you had with Blackburn about McDonald?

A. Yes, I think it is.

Q. Were you acquainted with the property which Blackburn rented out along Lake Weir?

A. Yes, that has been.—My partner has owned the property, he inherited it from his grandfather. It has been in the family, I should say fifty years.—

Suppose Mr. Randall worked for Adams at the time of the shooting January 17th. Turned bills over to Hansen 2 or 3 days after.

Q. And the bill which they took from you at that time—?

A. They didn't take it from me—

Q. Which you delivered to them at that time, pardon me?

A. That is correct—

Q. Did you, at any time during the latter part of the year 1934, at your hotel in Miami, ever see this man whom you knew as Wagner, in the presence of, or with the defendant McDonald?

A. I did, sir.

Q. And when was that?

A. As I recall, it was between the latter part of December and sometime in January.

Q. What part of January prior to this shooting at Aklawawa?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was that in your hotel building?

A. In my office.

Q. In your office?

A. Yes, sir.

[Handwritten scribbles and notes on the left margin]

Adams - general conversation
Q. Well, state as to the arrival of these persons,
were they in the office before you got there?

A. No.

Q. For how long a time were they in your office?

A. As I recall, only just a few minutes.

Q. State as to whether or not they went out from your office together?

A. I don't think they did, as I recall, McDonald left and then later on Wagner left.

Q. State as to whether they came into your office together?

A. No, I don't think they did.

Q. State as to whether or not they were talking together in your office.

A. Well, there was a general conversation, not anything more between the two than between me; it was just a general conversation.

Q. Well, did they address--Did Karpis and McDonald address each other in any way by name?

A. I don't recall that, sir.

Mr. Sullivan:

You may inquire.

FRANCIS C. COVELL

(Night Clerk 51 Commodore Hotel, Sept. 1934.)

Q. Do you have any recollection of a man, William J. Harrison, a guest at your hotel at any time during the fall 1934?

A. I have seen that card, the registration card.

Mr. Fensch:

I move that be stricken out.

The Court:

It may be stricken.

Q. I was asking you if you had any recollection of the man Harrison being a guest sometime in September?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you recall his arrival?

A. Yes, I wouldn't by the card.

Q. Will you turn to the date September 1, 1934, in the book of arrival. I call your attention to the second line under the heading (223 page, Exhibit 90) Do you recognize the handwriting?

A. No, I can't recognize that.

Q. You did not make the entry?

A. No, I didn't.

Q. Will you turn to entry of September 12, 1934. Is this a departure record?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you see anyone during September 1 to 12, who is now in the courtroom, in and around the hotel?

A. No.

Q. What?

A. No. Saw guest from 2nd to 9th of September.

Q. From September 2nd, 1934?

A. Until at least the 12th, or the 13th that I noticed him.

Q. Did you see Kate Barker around the hotel?

(Francis C. Covell)

A. Well, it is about September 2nd, until the 12th, or somewhere around in there--1934.

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Exhibit 93.

The Court:

You identify Mrs. Barker as one Delores Delancy?

A. Yes.

The Court:

And Mr. Wagner, as one Alvin Kerpis?

A. Yes.

Q. The time you saw them is the period of time covered by registration on Exhibit 92?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Covers period from September 20th to the 21st?

A. Yes, sir.

Exhibit 94

Covers September 29th.

CROSS EXAMINATION

By Mr. Rensch

1. Understand you became ill September 12th.

Instead A--according to record--left Sept. 5th back Sept. 20th in his handwriting he absits.

Mrs. Wagner's card dated 11-14-34.

NURSE

(Worked in the Greene home the latter part of December and January 18th, she claims. Harrison visited. He was there one time along before Christmas, I think. He was accompanied by a tall, slender, dark hair and eyes, and a very clear skin, man.)

if you were these people?

Q. Well, now, do you see in the courtroom a person appears or resembles any person who called at the Greene home during the period of time you worked there?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Will you indicate by pointing to the man who resembles a man who called at the Greene home, this man that arises.

A. Yes, sir.

Q. That is defendant McDonald?
Do you recall approximate date?

A. It was Christmas day.

Q. Can you state how this man that you identified as McDonald was dressed on the day he visited the Greene home?

A. No, sir.

Mr. Jennings:

I submit that is not what the witness said. She didn't identify him as McDonald. She said he resembled McDonald.

The Court:

I think that is correct.

Mr. Sullivan:

I will withdraw the question.

Q. How was this man who visited the Greene home and whom you have stated resembled McDonald dressed on the occasion of this visit?

A. He was wearing a light suit and a Panama hat.

Q. Was this Panama hat turned down?

A. Yes.

Q. The brim was pulled down?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did he partake of some refreshments in the house on that occasion?

How would this testimony be used?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What hour?

A. Between one and two o'clock, I think.

CROSS EXAMINATION

Mr. Jennings:

You say the visitor at their home resembled Mr. McDonald, that he had a hat on with a brim turned down?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You have seen other people in Miami with the brim turned down of their Panama hats?

A. Yes.

Q. That is a common occurrence isn't it, down there?

A. Yes.

Mr. Jennings:

That is all.

Exhibit 103
Telegram and Envelope

Mr. Jennings:

I object to this telegram. If I understand the situation, this telegram is the one which Mr. Adams said he sent without authority from Mr. McDonald.

Mr. Heisey:

I object to that statement because the evidence does not show any such a thing.

Mr. Jennings:

It seems to me it does. If it doesn't, you may say so.

Mr. Heisey:

Mr. Adams testified he sent it by the direction and at the request of Mr. McDonald and the record shows he was the agent of Mr. McDonald in sending the telegram.

Mr. Jennings:

I submit to the Court that what he said was that Mr. McDonald said he desired to see this gentleman Blackburn, and that he, upon his own motion, sent

the telegram without any authority to send it. If I understand the testimony, that is it.

The Court:

I understood Mr. Adams to say that Mr. McDonald wanted to get in contact with Mr. Blackburn.

Mr. Heisey:

Correct.

The Court:

And Mr. Adams agreed to assist him in getting him in contact with Mr. Blackburn, and as the result of that conference Mr. Adams sent this telegram.

Mr. Heisey:

That is correct.

The Court:

What objections do you want to make?

Mr. Jennings:

I object to it on the ground it is incompetent.

The Court:

I will overrule the objection, and it is received in evidence.

Mr. Heisey:

Have you any cross examining?

Mr. Jennings:

No.

(Witness excused.)

Mr. Heisey:

May I read this to the jury?

The Court:

Yes.

Now is telegram--

LIKE TO SEE YOU SUNDAY

Signed: CASH

Shows exhibit to jury.

The Court:

Very well.

Page 368

JOSEPH ADAMS

CROSS EXAMINATION

Mr. Jennings:

You spoke of the time Mr. McDonald desired to see Mr. Blackburn. Do you recall your testimony about that?

A. That is right.

Q. Now can you tell the Court and jury just when that was?

A. Yes, it was the latter part of December.

Q. 1934?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. When you say the latter part of December, what do you mean?

A. Well I couldn't recall the exact date, sir, but I will confine it within a very few days. I will say from the 20th to the 30th.

Q. You can not confine it more closely than that, can you, less than ten days?

A. Well, I might be able to say, and I think I will be correct in saying that it was from the 22nd to the 29th.

Q. That is as close as you can limit it, is it?

A. Well, yes, I don't recall as to the exact date or the hour or anything like that, but I know that it was in that time.

Mr. Jennings:

That is all.

MR. FRAZER

(Federal Reserve Manager, Cuba.)

A. Mr. McKee asked me to receive from the National City Bank and cancel, personally supervise the cancellation of certain notes which he had discovered in the National City Bank, ransom notes, a list of which would be included with the transaction which we had on May 13th.

Q. On May 13th?

A. Yes. \$10,000 aggregate--\$1,000 in \$10.00 notes. In addition \$2,500. in a small separate package, which were also \$10 notes on the Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis. In addition there were 23

Handwritten notes:
To the Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis
Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis
Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis

old notes on Federal Reserve of Minneapolis, and the remainder making up \$14,000.00 in \$10.00 notes being National Bank notes, and notes of other classes of U. S. Currency used bills.

I took the \$13,000 in Minneapolis notes and included them in a shipment which we were preparing at that time, of notes of other Federal Reserve banks. I believe the total of that amount was \$68,000.00 and the \$13,000.00 received from National City were personally punched and cut in halves in the regular manner in which Federal Reserve Banks cancel currency, and shipped to Washington, the lower halves on the 21st of May, as I recall, the 21st of May and the upper halves several days later when we received advice from Washington that the lower halves had been received.

Q. You spoke of perforating machine?

A. Yes.

Q. You mean you ran these bills through a machine that perforated them?

A. Yes, we ran them through the machine which punches four holes in them, a hole about a half inch square, or maybe three quarters inch. Each Federal Reserve has a die to distinguish where the note was cancelled.

Q. You shipped the lower halves on May 21st?

A. Yes.

Q. To Washington?

A. Yes. Treasury Redemption division, upper halves shipped several days later, around the 25th or 26th.

Exhibit 86.

McKEE

Q. You say you had instructions from your superior with reference to transmitting these bills to the Federal Reserve Bank. To whom were you referring?

A. I am referring to the Director of the Bureau of Investigation.

Q. Mr. Hoover?

A. Yes.

Mr. Heisey:

That is all.

Mr. Mensch:

That is all.

RE: MCDONALD INDICTMENTS

- Granted I. #4613 Conspiracy to conceal: J. P. Herpin noted in Interstate Commerce with intent to avoid prosecution.
- Granted II #4614 Aiding and abetting Herpin.
- Denied III #4615 Harboring and concealing.
- Denied IV #4616 Harboring and concealing: harboring of fugitive.
- Granted V #4617 Obstruction.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
IN THE DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF
FLORIDA.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

-vs-

No: _____

JOSEPH H. ADAMS, et al.

Defendants.

MOTION TO QUASH.

Defendant, Cassius McDonald, by his attorney, J. Walter Kehoe, respectfully moves this court for an order quashing the indictment as against him, because:-

I.

~~DEFENSE~~

Said indictment is defective in that the portion thereof alleging that defendant would unlawfully and clandestinely furnish and afford shelter, refuge and protection does not allege that such agreement had for its purpose or intent the prevention of discovery or arrest of the said Karpis.

II.

Said indictment is defective in that an agreement to aid and assist the said Karpis in preventing and resisting arrest, as alleged on pages 2 and 3 of the indictment, constitutes no violation of Section 141, Criminal Code, therein counted upon.

This motion is based upon the files and records

... is to ...
... at 1221 Northeast
...
...

... the 10th day of December,
A.D. 1934, ...
... at Miami, in Dade
County, Florida, ...
... is to ...
...

... the 10th day of December,
A.D. 1934, ...
... used the money
... to purchase a
... Motor No.
...

... the 10th day of December,
A.D. 1934, ...
... grand jurors unknown,
... grand
... certain
... grand
...

... the 10th day of December,
A.D. 1934, ...
...

12. That on or about, to-wit, the 1st day of January, A.D. 1935, in the County of Dade, State of Florida, [Name], made contact and had a conversation with [Name], alias [Name], alias [Name], whose real and true name is to this grand jury and these grand jurors unknown, procured and took passage by means of the Florida East Coast Railway and other carriers, to this grand jury and these grand jurors unknown, with Atlantic City, New Jersey as her destination.

13. That on or about, to-wit, the 1st day of January, A.D. 1935, [Name], alias [Name], alias [Name], alias [Name], whose real and true name is to this grand jury and these grand jurors unknown, procured and took passage by means of the Florida East Coast Railway and other carriers, to this grand jury and these grand jurors unknown, with Atlantic City, New Jersey as her destination.

14. That on or about, to-wit, the 1st day of January, A.D. 1935, [Name], alias [Name], alias [Name], alias [Name], whose real and true name is to this grand jury and these grand jurors unknown, procured and took passage by means of the Florida East Coast Railway and other carriers, to this grand jury and these grand jurors unknown, with Atlantic City, New Jersey as her destination.

15. That on or about, to-wit, the 1st day of January, A.D. 1935, Wynona Burdette, procured and took passage by means of the Florida East Coast Railway and other carriers to this grand jury and these grand jurors unknown, with Atlantic City, New Jersey as her destination.

16. That on , to-wit, the 16th day of January, A.D. 1935 ,in the County of Dade, State of Florida, WYNONA BURDETTE, made contact and had a conversation with HENDRY RANDALL, alias HENRY RANDALL, alias DUKE RANDALL, alias HENRY STERN, whose real and true name is to this grand jury and these grand jurors unknown,.

17. That on, to-wit, the 16th day of January, A.D. 1935, in the County of Dade, State of Florida, WYNONA BURDETTE, conveyed a message to HENDRY RANDALL, alias HENRY RANDALL, alias DUKE RANDALL, alias HENRY STERN, whose real and true name is to this grand jury and these grand jurors unknown.

Grand jurors UNKNOWN.

BURDETTE, copied from 818 in the El Comodoro Hotel, in the City of Miami, County of Dade, State of Florida.

Contrary to the law of the state in such case made and provided and against the peace and dignity of the United States of America.

United States Attorney

IN SENATE,
January 10, 1934,
Referred to the
Committee on
Education and Labor.

-VS-

E. G. WILSON,

Defendant.

POSTAL TELEGRAM

Defendant, on January 10, 1934, was notified by
J. Walter Kelley, respectfully requested that he
quash and dismiss each of the following counts
because:-

I.

Count 1 states no offense for the reason that
it appears from the facts therein alleged with reference to
harboring and concealing the said Karpis, that the acts
to have been done by defendant do not constitute concealment
or harboring and it is not alleged that defendant
attempt to have others conceal or harbor the said Karpis, and
if such count be construed as charging attempt, it is not
sufficient in that such an attempt would constitute a
federal offense and if construed as charging a conspiracy it
would likewise be defective because no overt acts are alleged
and it is not charged that defendant conspired with any other
person known or unknown to the grand jury.

II.

Count 2 states no offense for the reason that
it appears from the facts therein alleged with reference to
harboring and concealing the said Karpis, that the acts alleged

to have been done by defendant do not in fact constitute a concealment or harboring and at most indicate but a desire or an attempt to have others conceal or harbor the said Karpis, and if such could be construed as showing an attempt, it is insufficient in the such an attempt to constitute a federal offense, and if construed as showing a conspiracy, it would likewise be a festive because of the fact the alleged and it is not charged that defendant conspired with any other person known or unknown to the government.

The motion is granted and the records in this case.

WALTER H. WATKINS
 District Attorney,
 Jacksonville, Florida.

The grand jurors of the United States of America, duly selected, impaneled, sworn and charged to inquire within and for the Southern District of Florida, upon their oath present:

That on this date, to-wit, to-wit, the 6th day of September, A.D. 1934, to-wit, in Dade County, Florida, in the Southern District of Florida and within the jurisdiction of this Court,

E.G. MC DONALD, alias CASSIUS MC DONALD, alias CASH MC DONALD, whose real and true name is to this grand jury and these grand jurors unknown

did unlawfully, knowingly, wilfully, fraudulently and feloniously harbor and conceal so as to prevent his discovery and arrest, one ALVIN KARP - AVICS, alias ALVIN KARPIS, whose real and true name is to this grand jury and these grand jurors unknown, a person for whose arrest a certain warrant to-wit, a certain bench warrant had then and there been issued by the District Court of the United States of America in and for the District of Minnesota on an indictment returned and filed in the said Court on to-wit, the 4th day of May, A.D. 1934, and pending in said District of Minnesota against the said ALVIN KARPAVICS, alias ALVIN KARPIS, whose real and true name is to this grand jury and these grand jurors unknown, and other persons, charging a violation of the Act of Congress approved June 22nd, A.D. 1932, then and there well knowing and having notice and knowledge of the fact that the said bench warrant had then and there been issued for the apprehension of the said ALVIN KARPAVICS, alias ALVIN KARPIS, whose real and true name is to this grand jury and these grand jurors unknown; that is to say, the defendant E.G. McDonald, alias CASSIUS MC DONALD, alias CASH MC DONALD, whose real and true name is to this grand jury and these grand jurors unknown, did with knowledge

aforesaid of the issuance of said warrant, aid, conceal, secrete and harbor the said ALVIN KARPAVICS, alias ALVIN KARPIS, whose real and true name is to this grand jury and these grand jurors unknown, by arranging and making arrangements with others to provide shelter and comfort at Miami, in the County of Dade and State of Florida, for the said ALVIN KARPAVICS, alias ALVIN KARPIS, whose real and true name is to this grand jury and these grand jurors unknown, so as to prevent his discovery and arrest upon the warrant aforesaid which had thereto fore been issued as aforesaid, for the arrest of the said ALVIN KARPAVICS, alias ALVIN KARPIS, whose real and true name is to this grand jury and these grand jurors unknown;

Contrary to the form of the statute in such case and provided and against the peace and dignity of the United States of America.

SECOND COUNT

And the grand jurors aforesaid, upon their oaths aforesaid, do further present:

That hereto fore, on or about, to-wit, the 9th day of September, A.D. 1934, at Miami, in Dade County, Florida, in the Southern District of Florida and within the jurisdiction of this Court,

E.G. MC DONALD, alias CASSIUS MC DONALD, alias CASH

MC DONALD

MC DONALD, whose real and true name is to this grand jury and these grand jurors unknown,

d'd unlawfully, knowingly, wilfully, fraudulently and feloniously harbor and conceal so as to prevent his discovery and arrest, one ALVIN KARPAVICS, alias ALVIN KARPIS, whose real and true name is to this grand jury and these grand jurors unknown, a person for whose arrest a certain warrant to-wit, a certain bench warrant had then and there been issued by the District Court of the United States of America in and for the District of Minnesota on an indictment returned and filed in the said

Court on to-wit, the 4th day of May, A.D. 1934, in the District of Minnesota against the said ALVIN KARPIS, alias ALVIN KARPIS, whose real and true name is to this grand jury and these grand jurors unknown, and other persons, charging the said ALVIN KARPIS, alias ALVIN KARPIS, whose real and true name is to this grand jury and these grand jurors unknown, and other persons, with conspiring to violate the Act of Congress approved June 17th, A.D. 1933, that the said well knowing and having notice and knowledge of the fact that the said bench warrant had then and there been issued for the apprehension of the said ALVIN KARPAVICS, alias ALVIN KARPIS, whose real and true name is to this grand jury and these grand jurors unknown; that is to say, the said defendant E. G. MC DONALD, alias CASSIUS MC DONALD, alias CASH MC DONALD, whose real and true name is to this grand jury and these grand jurors unknown, did with knowledge aforesaid of the issuance of said warrant, aid, conceal, secrete and harbor the said ALVIN KARPAVICS, alias ALVIN KARPIS, whose real and true name is to this grand jury and these grand jurors unknown, by arranging and making arrangements with others to provide shelter and comfort at Miami, in the County of Dade and State of Florida, for the said ALVIN KARPAVICS, alias ALVIN KARPIS, whose real and true name is to this grand jury and these grand jurors unknown, so as to prevent his discovery and arrest upon the warrant aforesaid which had thereto fore been issued as aforesaid, for the arrest of the said ALVIN KARPAVICS, alias ALVIN KARPIS, whose real and true name is to this grand jury and these grand jurors unknown;

Contrary to the form of the statute in such case made and provided and against the peace and dignity of the United States of America.

United States Attorney.

granted

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IN SENATE
JANUARY 12, 1935
CONFIDENTIAL
FILED AT JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

The grand jurors of the United States of America, duly impaneled, sworn and charged to inquire within and for the Southern District of Florida upon their oaths present:

That heretofore, to-wit, from the 1st day of September, A.D. 1934, to the date of the filing of this indictment, in the County of Dale and State of Florida, in the Southern District of Florida and within the jurisdiction of this Court, Joseph H. ADAMS alias JOE H. ADAMS alias JOE ADAMS; Nathan H. Feller alias NATHANIEL H. FELLER alias NATE H. FELLER; and E.G. MC DONALD alias CASIUS MC DONALD alias CASH MC DONALD, whose first and true names are to this grand jury and these grand jurors unknown, HENRY RANDALL alias HENRY RANDALL alias DUKE COTWELL alias HENRY STERN; and DELORES DELANY alias MRS. S. A. GREEN alias MRS. L. C. WOODS, alias MRS. E.M. WAGNER, whose real and true names are to this grand jury and these grand jurors unknown, and WINGONA TURBETTE, hereinafter being referred to individually and collectively as defendants, did unlawfully, wilfully, knowingly and feloniously confederate, conspire, combine and agree together and with each other, and with numerous and diverse other persons, whose names are to this grand jury and these grand jurors unknown, and together with one ALVIN KARPAVICS alias ALVIN KARPIS alias E.M. WAGNER, whose real and true name is to this grand jury and these grand jurors unknown, hereinafter called the fugitive, to commit a certain offense against the United States of America, that is to say, that they the said defendants at the times and places aforesaid, unlawfully, did conspire, combine, and agree together and with said diverse and numerous other persons to this grand jury and these grand jurors unknown, and with the said fugitive, to violate the Act of Congress approved the 18th day of May, A.D. 1934, (Title 18, United States Code, Sec. 408e; 48 Stat. 782), in this, that at the times and places aforesaid the said defendants and the said fugitive did then and there have the knowledge of the commission of and know that a felony cognizable by the Courts of the United States had been actually committed and they the said defendants and the said fugitive did then and there confederate, conspire, combine and agree to conceal, and to not at any time disclose and make known

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the actual commission of such felony cognizable by the Courts of the United States to any Judge or other person in Civil or Military authority under the United States, that is to say, that at the times and places aforesaid, the defendants aforesaid, and the said fugitive did then and there know that the said fugitive, to-wit, ALVIN KARPAVICS alias ALVIN KARPIS alias E.M. WAGNER, whose real and true name is to this grand jury and these grand jurors unknown, was a person who largely, theretofore had moved and traveled in Interstate Commerce from the State of Minnesota to the State of Florida, more particularly, to the County of Dade in said State of Florida, with intent to avoid prosecution for the crime of kidnapping, that is to say, to avoid prosecution for the crime of kidnapping theretofore committed on the 17th day of January, A.D. 1934, at the City of St. Paul, in the County of Ramsey in the State of Minnesota, the victim of said kidnapping being one EDWARD GEORGE BREMER, who was then and there held by the said fugitive, together with divers other persons to this grand jury and these grand jurors unknown, for ransom, the said crime being a felony under the laws of the State of Minnesota.

Contrary to the form of the Statute in such case made and provided and against the peace and dignity of the United States of America.

And the grand jurors aforesaid, upon their oaths aforesaid, do further present:

That in pursuance of said conspiracy, combination, confederation and agreement herein in this indictment set out, and to effect and accomplish the object thereof, and with the intent, and for the purpose of effecting and accomplishing the object thereof, the said defendants did do and commit the following overt acts, to-wit:

I. That on or about, to-wit, the 15th day of December, A.D. 1934, JOSEPH H. ADAMS alias JOE H. ADAMS alias JOE ADAMS, whose first real and true name is to this grand jury and these grand jurors unknown, did deliver, transfer and give to HENDRY RANDALL alias HENRY RANDALL alias DUKE RANDALL alias HENRY STERN, whose real and true name is to this grand jury and these grand jurors unknown, a certain machine gun, at the El Commodoro Hotel, in the city of Miami, County of Dade and State of Florida.

2. That on, to-wit, the 6th day of November, A. D. 1934, in the County of Dade and State of Florida, JOSEPH H. ADAMS alias JOE H. ADAMS alias JOE ADAMS, whose real and true name is to this grand jury and these grand jurors unknown, ordered HENRY RANDALL alias HENRY RANDALL alias DUKE RANDALL alias HENRY STERN, whose real and true name is to this grand jury and these grand jurors unknown, to register with the Motor Vehicle Commissioner of the State of Florida, a certain 1934 Ford V-8 Coupe, Model 40, Motor No. 18-1037480, and to procure the certificate of title thereto and the Florida State Motor Vehicle license plate for the said automobile.

3. That at the time and place set forth in overt act numberd two, HENDRY RANDALL alias HENRY RANDALL alias DUKE RANDALL alias HENRY STERN, whose real and true name is to this grand jury and these grand jurors unknown, did fulfill and carry out the orders given to him as set forth in said overt act numbered two and did pursuant to said orders, obtain Florida State Motor Vehicle Certificate of Title Numbered 950615-8.

4. That on or about, to-wit, the 31st day of December, A.D. 1934, JOSEPH H. ADAMS alias JOE ADAMS alias JOE H. ADAMS, whose first real and true name is to this grand jury and these grand jurors unknown, ordered HENDRY RANDALL alias HENRY RANDALL alias DUKE RANDALL alias HENRY STERN, whose real and true name is to this grand jury and these grand jurors unknown, to travel from the City of Miami, County of Dade and State of Florida, to the town of Etowah in the State of Tennessee.

5. That on, to-wit, the 31st day of December, A.D. 1934, HENDRY RANDALL alias HENRY RANDALL alias DUKE RANDALL alias HENRY STERN, whose real and true name is to this grand jury and these grand jurors unknown, left the city of Miami, in the County of Dade and State of Florida, and proceeded to Etowah in the State of Tennessee.

6. That on or about, to-wit, the 14th day of December, A.D. 1934, JOSEPH H. ADAMS alias JOE H. ADAMS alias JOE ADAMS, whose first real and true name is to this grand jury and these grand jurors unknown, assisted ALVIN KARPAVICS alias ALVIN KARPIS alias E. M. WAGNER, whose real and true name is to this grand jury and these grand jurors unknown, in renting a certain house located at 1121 Northeast 85th Street, Miami, Dade County, Florida.

7. That on or about, to-wit, the 14th day of DECEMBER, A.D. 1934, JOSEPH H. ADAMS alias JOE H. ADAMS alias JOE ADAMS, whose first real and true name is to this grand jury and these grand jurors unknown, assisted DOLORES DELANEY alias MRS. S. A. GREEN alias MRS. L. O. WOODS alias MRS. E.M. WAGNER, whose real and true name is to this grand jury and these grand jurors unknown, in renting a certain house located at 1121 Northeast 85th Street, Miami, Dade County, Florida.

8. That on or about, to-wit, the 13th day of December, A.D. 1934, JOSEPH H. ADAMS alias JOE H. ADAMS alias JOE ADAMS, whose first real and true name is to this grand jury and these grand jurors unknown, paid to one Thomas, \$750.00 as rental for that certain house located at 1121 Northeast 85th Street, Miami, Dade County, Florida.

9. That on or about, to-wit, the 14th day of December, A.D. 1934, DELCRES DELANEY alias MRS. S. A. GREEN alias MRS. L. O. WOODS alias Mrs. E. M. WAGNER, whose real and true name is to this grand jury and these grand jurors unknown, signed a lease in which the demised premises were that certain house located at 1121 Northeast 85th Street, Miami, Dade County, Florida.

10. That on or about, to-wit, the 22nd day of December, A.D. 1934, ALVIN KARPAVICS alias ALVIN KARPIS alias E. M. WAGNER, whose real and true name is to this grand jury and these grand jurors unknown, at Miami, in Dade County, Florida, gave to HENDRY RANDALL alias HENRY RANDALL alias DUKE RANDALL alias HENRY STERN, whose real and true name is to this grand jury and these grand jurors unknown, \$1096.50.

11. That on or about, to-wit, the 22nd day of December, A.D. 1934, at Miami, Dade County, Florida, HENDRY RANDALL alias HENRY RANDALL alias DUKE RANDALL alias HENRY STERN, whose real and true name is to this grand jury and these grand jurors unknown, used the money given to him as set forth in overt act numbered ten hereof, to purchase a certain motor vehicle to-wit, a Buick 5 Passenger Coupe, Motor No. 42949155, in the name of LEROY MORRISON.

12. That on or about, to-wit, the 12th day of December, A.D. 1934, JOSEPH H. ADAMS alias JOE H. ADAMS alias JOE ADAMS, whose first real and true name is to this grand jury and these grand jurors unknown, received from ALVIN KARPAVICS alias ALVIN KARPIS alias E. M. WAGNER, whose real and

true name is to this grand jury and these grand jurors unknown, certain money, the exact description and amount thereof being to this grand jury and these grand jurors unknown.

13. That, on or about, to-wit, the 12th day of December, A.D. 1934, JOSEPH H. ADAMS alias JOE H. ADAMS alias JOE ADAMS, whose first real and true name is to this grand jury and these grand jurors unknown, received from ALVIN KARPAVICS alias ALVIN KARPIS alias E. M. WAGNER, whose real and true name is to this grand jury and these grand jurors unknown, a certain One Thousand Dollar bill.

14. That on or about, to-wit, the 26th day of December, A.D. 1934, HENDRY RANDALL alias HENRY RANDALL alias DUKE RANDALL alias HENRY STERN, whose real and true name is to this grand jury and these grand jurors unknown, procured one L. M. Kain to construct a box.

15. That on or about, to-wit, the 2nd day of September, A.D. 1934, E. G. McDonald alias CASSIUS McDONALD alias CASH McDONALD, whose first real and true name is to this this grand jury and these grand jurors unknown, traveled from the city of Miami, County of Dade, State of Florida, to the City of Havana, Province of Havana, in the Republic of Cuba, by means of a certain aircraft operated by Pan American Airways, the exact description of this aircraft being to this grand jury and these grand jurors unknown.

16. That on or about, to-wit, the 6th day of September, A.D. 1934, E. G. McDONALD alias CASSIUS McDONALD alias CASH McDONALD, whose first real and true name is to this grand jury and these grand jurors unknown, traveled from the city of Miami, County of Dade, State of Florida, to the City of Havana, Province of Havana, Republic of Cuba, by means of a certain aircraft operated by Pan American Airways, the exact description of this aircraft being to this grand jury and these grand jurors unknown.

17. That on or about, to-wit, the 2nd day of September, A.D. 1934, E. G. McDONALD alias CASSIUS McDONALD alias CASH McDONALD, whose first real and true name is to this grand jury and these grand jurors unknown, took passage and traveled from the city of Havana, in the Province of Havana, Republic of Cuba, to the city of Miami, County of Dade and State of Florida, by means of a certain aircraft operated by Pan American Airways, the exact description of which aircraft being to this grand jury and these grand jurors unknown.

18. That on or about, to-wit, the 6th day of September, A.D. 1934, E. G. McDONALD alias CASSIUS McDONALD alias CASH McDONALD, whose first real and true name is to this grand jury and these grand jurors unknown, took passage and traveled from the city of Havana, in the Province of Havana, Republic of Cuba, to the city of Miami, County of Dade, State of Florida, by means of a certain aircraft operated by Pan American Airways, the exact description of which aircraft being to this grand jury and these grand jurors unknown.

19. That on or about, to-wit, the 29th day of December, A.D. 1934, E. G. McDONALD alias CASSIUS McDONALD alias CASH McDONALD, whose first real and true name is to this grand jury and these grand jurors unknown, sent and caused to be sent by Western Union Telegraph Company, a certain telegram directed to T. C. Blackburne.

20. That on or about, to-wit, the 16th day of January, A.D. 1935, HENDRY RANDALL alias HENRY RANDALL alias DUKE RANDALL alias HENRY STERN, whose real and true name is to this grand jury and these grand jurors unknown, a card or paper bearing the name "Dunmore Hotel" in Atlantic City, New Jersey.

21. That on or about, to-wit, the 16th day of January, A.D. 1935, HENDRY RANDALL alias HENRY RANDALL alias DUKE RANDALL alias HENRY STERN, whose real and true name is to this grand jury and these grand jurors unknown, gave DELORES DELANEY alias MRS. S. A. GREEN alias MRS. L. O. WOODS alias MRS E. M. WAGNER, whose real and true name is to this grand jury and these grand jurors unknown, a card or paper bearing the name "Dunmore Hotel" in Atlantic City, New Jersey.

22. That on or about, to-wit, the 16th day of January, A.D. 1935, HENDRY RANDALL alias HENRY RANDALL alias DUKE RANDALL alias HENRY STERN, whose real and true name is to this grand jury and these grand jurors unknown, gave WYNONA BURDETTE, a card or paper bearing the name "Dunmore Hotel" in Atlantic City, New Jersey.

23. That on or about, to-wit, the 17th day of January, A.D. 1935, DELORES DELANEY alias MRS. S. A. GREEN alias MRS. D. O. WOODS alias MRS. E.M. WAGNER, whose real and true name is to this grand jury and these grand jurors unknown, procured and took passage by means of the Florida East Coast Railway and other carriers, to this grand jury and these grand jurors unknown, with Atlantic City, New Jersey as her destination.

24. That on or about, to-wit, the 17th day of January, A.D. 1935, WYNONA BURDETTE, procured and took passage by means of the Florida East

Coast Railway and other carriers to this grand jury and these grand jurors unknown, with Atlantic City, New Jersey as her destination.

25. That on, to-wit, the 16th day of January, A.D. 1935, in the County of Dade, State of Florida, WYNONA BURDETTE, made contact and had a conversation with HENDRY RANDALL alias HENRY RANDALL alias DUKE RANDALL alias HENRY STERN, whose real and true name is to this grand jury and these grand jurors unknown.

26. That on, to-wit, the 16th day of January, A.D. 1935, in the County of Dade, State of Florida, WYNONA BURDETTE, conveyed a message to HENDRY RANDALL alias HENRY RANDALL alias DUKE RANDALL alias HENRY STERN, whose real and true name is to this grand jury and these grand jurors unknown, from ALVIN KARPAVICS alias ALVIN KARPIS alias E. M. WAGNER, whose real and true name is to this grand jury and these grand jurors unknown.

27. That on, to-wit, the 16th day of January, A.D. 1935, in the County of Dade, State of Florida, WYNONA BURDETTE, arranged with HENDRY RANDALL alias HENRY RANDALL alias DUKE RANDALL alias HENRY STERN, whose real and true name is to this grand jury and these grand jurors unknown, for a meeting between the said HENDRY RANDALL alias HENRY RANDALL alias DUKE RANDALL alias HENRY STERN, whose real and true name is to this grand jury and these grand jurors unknown, and ALVIN KARPAVICS alias ALVIN KARPIS, alias E. M. WAGNER, whose real and true name is to this grand jury and these grand jurors unknown.

28. That on or about, to-wit, the 14th day of November, A.D. 1934, NATHAN H. HELLER alias NATHANIEL H. HELLER alias NATE HELLER, whose first real and true name is to this grand jury and these grand jurors unknown, registered at the El Comodoro Hotel, in the city of Miami, County of Dade, and State of Florida, and there procured room numbered 1004 in said hotel.

29. That on or about, to-wit, the 14th day of November, A.D. 1934, and from said date to and including the 20th day of November, A.D. 1934, NATHAN H. HELLER alias NATHANIEL H. HELLER alias NATE HELLER, whose first real and true name is to this grand jury and these grand jurors unknown, occupied room 1004 in the El Comodoro Hotel, in the city of Miami, County of Dade and State of Florida.

30. That on or about, to-wit, the 5th day of December, A.D. 1934, NATHAN H. HELLER alias NATHANIEL H. HELLER alias NATE HELLER, whose first

real and true name is to this grand jury and these grand jurors unknown, registered at the El Comodoro Hotel, in the city of Miami, County of Dade and State of Florida.

31. That from, to-wit, the 5th day of December, A. D. 1934, to and including the 7th day of December, A.D. 1934, NATHAN H. HELLER alias NATHANIEL H. HELLER alias NATS HELLER, whose first real and true name is to this grand jury and these grand jurors unknown, occupied a room, a more particular description of which is to this grand jury and these grand jurors unknown, in the El Comodoro Hotel, in the city of Miami, County of Dade and State of Florida.

32. That on, to-wit, the 14th day of November, A.D. 1934, DELORES DELANEY alias MRS. S. A. GREEN alias MRS. L. O. WOODS, alias MRS. E. M. WAGNER, whose real and true name is to this grand jury and these grand jurors unknown, registered at the El Comodoro Hotel, in the city of Miami, County of Dade, and State of Florida, using the name of "Mrs. E. M. Wagner" and there procured room number 1005 in said hotel.

33. That from, to-wit, the 14th day of November, A.D. 1934, to and including the 18th day of November, A.D. 1934, DELORES DELANEY alias MRS. S. A. GREEN alias MRS. L. O. WOODS alias MRS. E. M. WAGNER, whose real and true name is to this grand jury and these grand jurors unknown, occupied room 1005 in the El Comodoro Hotel, in the city of Miami, County of Dade and State of Florida.

34. That on or about, to-wit, the 13th day of January, A.D. 1935, WYNONA BURDETTE, occupied room 705 in the El Comodoro Hotel, in the city of Miami, County of Dade, State of Florida, together with one HARRY CAMPBELL, the said room having been procured in the name of "G. F. Summers and wife".

35. That on or about, to-wit, the 25th day of November, A.D. 1934, WYNONA BURDETTE, occupied room 905 in the El Comodoro Hotel, in the city of Miami, County of Dade, State of Florida, together with one HARRY CAMPBELL, the said room having been procured in the name of "G. F. Summers and wife".

36. That from, to-wit, the 25th day of November, A.D. 1934, to and including the 11th day of December, A.D. 1934, WYNONA BURDETTE, occupied room 905 in the El Comodoro Hotel, in the City of Miami, County of Dade and State of Florida.

Contrary to the form of the statute in such case made and
provided and against the peace and dignity of the United States of America.

(s) JOHN W. HOLLAND
UNITED STATES ATTORNEY

15-1-41
12-1-41

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
IN THE DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT
OF FLORIDA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

-vs-

NO: _____

JOSEPH H. ADAMS, et al.

Defendants.

MOTION TO QUASH.

Defendant, Cassius McDonald, by his attorney,
J. WALTER KEHOE, SPL, respectfully moves this court for an order
quashing and dismissing the indictment as to him, because:-

I.

Inasmuch as the alleged conspiracy to conceal
the fact that the said Karpis had moved in interstate commerce
with intent to avoid prosecution for the crime of kidnaping
under the laws of the State of Minnesota, does not constitute
a violation of Section 408e, title 18, Criminal Code and
Criminal Procedure, U.S.C.A., the alleged conspiracy could not
constitute, as a matter of law, a violation of said Section
408e, as charged in said indictment; and the facts alleged in
said indictment descriptive of the substantive offense which
defendant and others are alleged to have conspired to commit,
do not constitute a violation of said section 408e.

II.

If the allegations, descriptive of the substan-
tive offense which defendant and others are alleged to have
conspired to commit, be held to constitute a substantive offense

Under the laws of the United States and to be a sufficient basis for the charge of conspiracy, then said indictment is duplicitous in that it charges the commission of two conspiracies.

This motion is based upon the records and files in this cause.

ATTORNEY FOR SAID DEFENDANT,
GAGEIUS McDonald.

THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
IN AND FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF FLORIDA
DECEMBER TERM, 1934, A.D. 1934
HELD AT JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA.

The grand jurors of the United States of America, duly impaneled, sworn and charged to inquire within and for the Southern District of Florida, upon their oaths present:

That heretofore, to-wit, on the 6th day of September, A.D. 1934, in Dade County, Florida, in the Southern District of Florida and within the jurisdiction of this court, ALVIN KARPAVICS alias ALVIN KARIS alias E. M. Wagner, whose real and true name is to this grand jury and these grand jurors unknown, hereinafter called the fugitive, was a person who had lately theretofore moved traveled in Interstate Commerce that is to say, from the State of Minnesota to the State of Florida for the purpose and with the intent in him the said fugitive then and there to avoid prosecution for the crime of kidnapping committed in the said State of Minnesota lately theretofore on or about to-wit, the 17th day of January, A.D. 1934, at the City of St. Paul, in the County of Ramsey, State of Minnesota, by him the said fugitive together with other persons to this grand jury and these grand jurors unknown, upon the person of one EDWARD GEORGE BREMER, which said kidnapping was then and there a crime under and cognizable under the laws of the State of Minnesota, and at the said time and place the Defendant, E.G. MC DONALD, alias CASSIUS MCDONALD alias CASH MC DONALD, whose first real and true name is to this grand jury and these grand jurors unknown, did unlawfully, wilfully, knowingly and feloniously, then and there well knowing that the said fugitive had lately theretofore moved and traveled as aforesaid in Interstate Commerce from the State of Minnesota to the State of Florida for the purpose of and with the intent to avoid prosecution for the crime of kidnapping aforesaid, which was a felony cognizable by the courts of the United States, then and there conceal and did not as soon as he might have thereafter disclosed, and make known the same to any one of the Judges or other persons in civil or military authority under the United States, but did in order the better to enable the said fugitive to avoid apprehension, arrest and discovery, travel between the United States and the Republic of Cuba:

Contrary to the form of the statute in such case made and provided and against the peace and dignity of the United States of America.

Second Count

1. ...
2. ...
3. ...

And the grand jurors aforesaid, upon their oaths aforesaid,
do further present:

That heretofore, to-wit, on the 9th day of September, A.D. 1934, in Dade County, Florida, in the Southern District of Florida, and within the jurisdiction of this court, ALVIN KARPAVICS alias ALVIN KARPIS alias E.M. WAGNER, whose real and true name is to this grand jury and these grand jurors unknown, hereinafter called the fugitive, was a person who lately theretofore moved and traveled in Interstate Commerce, that is to say, from the State of Minnesota to the State of Florida for the purpose and with the intent in him the said fugitive then and there to avoid prosecution for the crime of kidnapping committed in the said State of Minnesota lately theretofore on or about, to-wit, the 17th day of January, A.D. 1934, at the City of St. Paul, in the County of Ramsey, State of Minnesota, by him the said fugitive together with other persons to this grand jury and these grand jurors unknown, upon the person of one EDWARD GEORGE BREMER, which said kidnapping was then and there a crime under and cognizable under the laws of the State of Minnesota, and at the said time and place the defendant E.G. McDONALD alias CASSIUS MC DONALD alias CASH MC DONALD, whose first real and true name is to this grand jury and these grand jurors unknown, did unlawfully, wilfully, knowingly and feloniously, then and there well knowing that the said fugitive had lately theretofore moved and traveled as aforesaid in Interstate Commerce from the State of Minnesota to the State of Florida for the purpose of and ^{what?} with the intent to avoid prosecution for the crime of kidnapping aforesaid, which was a felony cognizable by the courts of the United States, then and there conceal and did not as soon as he might have thereafter disclosed and make known the same to any one of the Judges or other persons in civil or military authority under the United States, but did make contacts and arrangements with various and sundry parties to this grand jury and these grand jurors unknown, for the purpose of obtaining the aid and assistance of such parties in harboring and secreting the said fugitive;

Contrary to the form of the State in such case made and provided and against the peace and dignity of the United States of America

my act of concealment

And the grand jurors aforesaid, do further present:

That heretofore, to-wit, on the 11th day of September, A.D. 1934, in Dade County, Florida, in the Southern District of Florida and within the jurisdiction of this court, ALVIN KARPANIS alias ALVIN KARPIS alias E.M. KARNER, whose real and true name is to this grand jury and these grand jurors unknown, hereinafter called the fugitive, who it is said he had lately theretofore moved and traveled in Interstate Commerce, that is to say, from the State of Minnesota to the State of Florida for the purpose and with the intent in him the said fugitive then and there to avoid prosecution for the crime of kidnapping committed in the said State of Minnesota lately theretofore on or about, to-wit, the 18th day of January, A.D. 1934, at the City of St. Paul, in the County of Ramsey, State of Minnesota, by him said fugitive together with other persons to this grand jury and these grand jurors unknown, upon the person of one EDWARD GEORGE BREMER, which said kidnapping was then and there a crime under and cognizable under the laws of the United States of America, and at the said time and place the defendant E.G. MC DONALD alias CASSIUS MC DONALD ALIAS CASH MC DONALD, whose first real and true name is to this grand jury and these grand jurors unknown, did unlawfully, wilfully, knowingly and feloniously, then and there well knowing that the said fugitive had lately theretofore moved and traveled as aforesaid in Interstate Commerce from the State of Minnesota to the State of Florida for the purpose of and with the intent to avoid prosecution for the crime of kidnapping aforesaid, which was a felony cognizable by the courts of the United States, then and there conceal and did not as soon as he might have thereafter disclosed and make known the same to any one of the Judges or other persons in civil or military authority under the United States, but did in order the better to enable the said fugitive to avoid apprehension, arrest and discovery, travel between the United States and the Republic of Cuba; Contary to the form of the statute in such case made and provided and against the peace and dignity of the United States of America.

FOURTH COUNT

And the grand jurors aforesaid, upon their oaths aforesaid, do further present:

That heretofore, to-wit, on the 9th day of September, A.D. 1934, in Dade County, Florida, in the Southern District of Florida and

it in the United States of America, ADMINISTRATOR OF THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, and there
lately theretofore moved and traveled in Interstate Commerce, that is to say,
from the State of Minnesota to the State of Florida for the purpose and
with the intent in his mind said fugitive then and there to avoid prosecution
for the crime of Kidnaping committed in the said State of Minnesota last by
the said person about, to-wit, the 15th day of January, A.D. 1934, at
the City of St. Paul, in the County of Ramsey, State of Minnesota, by the
said fugitive together with other persons to this grand jury and these
grand jurors known, upon the return of the EDWARD GEORGE BAKER, which
said crime is a felony cognizable under the
laws of the United States of America, and at that time and place the
persons E.S. McDONALD alias CASHING MC DONALD alias CASH MC DONALD,
whose first name and name is to this grand jury and these grand jurors
unknown, did unlawfully, wilfully, knowingly and feloniously, then and there
well knowing that the said fugitive had lately theretofore moved and traveled
as aforesaid in Interstate Commerce from the State of Minnesota to the
state of Florida for the purpose of and with the intent to avoid prosecution
for the crime of kidnaping aforesaid, which was a felony cognizable by
the courts of the United States, then and there conceal and did not as soon
as he could have thereafter disclosed (and) make known the same to any one
of the judges or other persons in civil or military authority under the
United States, but did make contacts and arrangements with various and
undry parties to this grand jury and these grand jurors unknown, for the
purpose of obtaining the aid and assistance of such parties in harboring
and secreting the said fugitive;

Contrary to the form of the statute in such case and
provided and against the peace and dignity of the United States of America.

(S) JOHN W. HOLLAND
UNITED STATES ATTORNEY

(Big Judge Hunted Letter)
No. 1658 m-
[Signature]

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

IN THE DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF FLORIDA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Plaintiff,

--VS--

NO. _____

E.G. McDONALD,

Defendant

MOTION TO QUASH

Defendant, Cassius McDONALD, by his attorney,
J. WALTER KEHOE, respectfully moves this court for an order
quashing and dismissing each of the four counts in the indict-
ment, because:

I.

It appears from Count I that the acts alleged
to have been committed by said defendant took place in the
city of St. Paul and State of Minnesota, and therefore this
court has no jurisdiction of such offense.

II.

In any event, Count I is so indefinite, un-
certain and ambiguous as to the venue of the commission of
the alleged crime by said defendant as to be insufficient in
law to constitute a valid indictment against defendant because
of the uncertainty as to what place the phrase "at said time
and place" in line 18 of said applies.

III.

Because the act, which it is charged in count 1,
constitutes the alleged concealment and failure to disclose,
does not as a matter of law constitute a concealment or
violation of section 251, title 18, criminal code and procedure,

U.S.C.A., upon which section said count appears to be based, and at most the specific act charged would constitute only an attempt to assist the said Karpis to avoid apprehension and arrest and of itself constitutes no crime cognizable under the laws of the United States.

IV.

It appears from Count 2 that the acts alleged to have been committed by said defendant took place in the City of St. Paul and State of Minnesota, and therefore this court has no jurisdiction of such offense.

V.

In any event, Count 2 is so indefinite, uncertain and ambiguous as to the venue of the commission of the alleged crime by said defendant as to be insufficient in law to constitute a valid indictment against defendant because of the uncertainty as to what place the phrase "at said time and place" in line 18 of said count applies.

VI.

Because the act, which it is charged in Count 2 constitutes the alleged concealment and failure to disclose, does not as a matter of law constitute a concealment or violation of Section 251, Title 18, Criminal Code and procedure, U.S.C.A., upon which section said count appears to be based, and at most the specific act charged would constitute only an attempt to assist the said Karpis to avoid apprehension and arrest and of itself constitutes no crime cognizable under the laws of the United States.

VII.

It appears from Count 3 that the acts alleged to have been committed by said defendant took place in the city of St. Paul and State of Minnesota, and therefore this court has no jurisdiction of such offense.

VIII.

In any event, Count 3 is so indefinite, uncertain and ambiguous as to the venue of the commission of the alleged crime by said defendant as to be insufficient in law to constitute a valid indictment against defendant because of the uncertainty as to what place the phrase "at said time and place" in line 18 of said count applies.

IX.

Because the act, which it is charged in Count 3 constitutes the alleged concealment and failure to disclose, does not as a matter of law constitute a concealment or violation of Section 251, Title 18, Criminal Code and Procedure, U.S.C.A., upon which section said count appears to be based, and at most the specific act charged would constitute only an attempt to assist the said Karpis to avoid apprehension and arrest and of itself constitutes no crime cognizable under the laws of the United States.

X.

Count 3 contains no facts from which it might appear, as a conclusion of law, that the alleged kidnapping was a crime cognizable under the laws of the United States of America for the reason that there is no allegation of fact that said kidnapping in any way involved interstate commerce. And furthermore traveling in interstate commerce for the purpose of avoiding prosecution for a federal offense is not a violation of Section 408e, Title 18, Criminal Code and procedure, U.S.C.A., or any other federal offense, and hence a concealment or failure to disclose the fact of such traveling is not of itself a crime under any law of the United States.

XI.

It appears from Count 4 that the acts alleged to have been committed by said defendant took place in the city of St. Paul and State of Minnesota, and therefore this

court has no jurisdiction of such offense.

XII.

In any event, Count 4 is so indefinite, uncertain and ambiguous as to the venue of the commission of the alleged crime by said defendant as to be insufficient in law to constitute a valid indictment against defendant because of the uncertainty as to what place the phrase "at said time and place" in line 18 of said count applies.

XIII.

Because the act, which is charged in Count 4 constitutes the alleged concealment and failure to disclose, does not as a matter of law constitute a concealment or violation of Section 251, Title 18, Criminal Code and Procedure, U.S.C.A., upon which section said count appears to be based, and at most the specific act charged would constitute only an attempt to assist the said Karpis to avoid apprehension and arrest and of itself constitutes no crime cognizable under the laws of the United States.

XIV.

Count 4 contains no facts from which it might appear, as a conclusion of law, that the alleged kidnapping was a crime cognizable under the laws of the United States of America for the reason that there is no allegation of fact that said kidnapping in any way involved interstate commerce. And furthermore traveling in interstate commerce for the purpose of avoiding prosecution for a federal offense is not a violation of Section 408e, Title 18, Criminal Code and Procedure, U.S.C.A., or any other federal offense, and hence a concealment or failure to disclose the fact of such traveling is not of itself a crime under any law of the United States.

RE: CASSIN MC DONALD
CASSIN MC DONALD.
Suite 240- 246 Civic Building,
Miami, Florida.

Conspiracy (18 U.S.C. § 37) to conceal & not disclose

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN AND FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF FLORIDA DECEMBER TERM THEREOF, A.D. 1934 HELD AT JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA.

408c-11-11-34 M. Crin. granted

The grand jurors of the United States of America, duly impaneled, sworn and charged to inquire within and for the Southern District of Florida, upon their oaths present:

That heretofore, to-wit, from the 1st day of September, A.D. 1934, to the date of the filing of this indictment, in the County of Dade and State of Florida, in the Southern District of Florida and within the jurisdiction of this Court, JOSEPH H. ADAMS alias JOE H. ADAMS alias Joe adams; Nathan H. Heller alias NATHANIEL H. HELLER alias NATE HELLER; and E.G. MC DONALD alias CASSIUS MC DONALD alias CASH MC DONALD, whose first real and true names are to this grand jury and these grand jurors unknown, HENDRY RANDALL alias HENRY RANDALL alias DIKE RANDALL alias HENRY STERN; and DELORES DELANDY alias MRS. S.A. GREEN alias MRS. L.O. WOODS, alias MRS. E. M. WAGNER, whose real and true names are to this grand jury and these grand jurors unknown, and WYNONA BURDETTE, hereinafter being referred to individually and collectively as defendants, did unlawfully, wilfully, knowingly and feloniously confederate, conspire, combine and agree together and with each other, and with numerous and divers other persons, whose names are to this grand jury and these grand jurors unknown, and together with one ALVIN KARPAVICS alias ALVIN KARPIS alias E. M. WAGNER, whose real and true name is to this grand jury and these grand jurors unknown, hereinafter called the fugitive, to commit a certain offense against the United States of America, that is to say, that they the said defendants at the times and places aforesaid, unlawfully, did conspire, combine, and agree together and with said divers and numerous other persons to this grand jury and these grand jurors unknown, and with the said fugitive, to violate the Act of Congress approved the 18th day of May, A.D. 1934, (Title 18, United States Code, Sec. 408e; 48 Stat. 782), in this, that at the times and places aforesaid the said defendants and the said fugitive did then and there have knowledge of the commission of and know that a felony cognizable by the Courts of the United States had been actually committed and they the said defendants and

Does 408c mean known in interest of Commerce. Should read 408c-

the said fugitive did then and there confederate, conspire, combine and agree to conceal and to not at any time disclose and make known the actual commission of such felony cognizable by the Courts of the United States to any Judge or other person in Civil or Military authority under the United States, that is to say, that at the times and places aforesaid, the defendants aforesaid, and the said fugitive, did then and there know that the said fugitive, to-wit, ALVIN KARPAVICS alias ALVIN KARPIS Alias E.M. WAGNER, whose real and true name is to this grand jury and these grand jurors unknown, was a person who lately, theretofore had moved and traveled in Interstate Commerce from the State of Minnesota to the State of Florida, more particularly, to the County of Brevard in said State of Florida, with intent to avoid prosecution for the crime of Kidnapping, that is to say, to avoid prosecution for the crime of Kidnapping theretofore committed on the 17th day of January, A.D. 1934, at the City of St. Paul, in the County of Ramsey in the State of Minnesota, in the District of Minnesota and within the jurisdiction of the United States District Court in and for the said District of Minnesota, the victims of said kidnapping being one EDWARD GEORGE BREMER, who was then and there held by the said fugitive, together with several other persons to this grand jury and these grand jurors unknown, for ransom, the said crime being a felony under the laws of the United States, to-wit, Title 18, United States Code, Sec. 108.

Contrary to the form of the statute in such case made and provided and against the peace and dignity of the United States of America.

And the grand jurors aforesaid, upon their oaths aforesaid, do further present:

That in pursuance of said conspiracy, combination, confederation and agreement herein this indictment set out, and to effect and accomplish the object thereof, and with the intent, and for the purpose of effecting and accomplishing the object thereof, the said defendants did do and commit the following overt acts, to-wit:

1. That on or about, to-wit, the 15th day of December, A.D. 1934, JOSEPH ADAMS alias KOE H. ADAMS alias JOE ADAMS, whose first real and true name is to this grand jury and these grand jurors unknown, did deliver, transfer and give to HENDRY RANDALL alias HENRY RANDALL alias DUKE RANDALL alias HENRY STERN, whose real and true name is to this grand jury and these grand jurors unknown, a certain machine gun, at the El Commodoro Hotel, in the city of Miami, County of Dade and State of Florida.

2. That on, to-wit, the 8th day of November, A.D. 1934, in the County of Dade and State of Florida, JOSEPH H. ADAMS alias JOE H. ADAMS alias JOE ADAMS, whose first real and true name is to this grand jury and these grand jurors unknown, ordered HENDRY RANDALL alias HENRY RANDALL alias DUKE RANDALL alias HENRY STERN, whose real and true name is to this grand jury and these grand jurors unknown, to register with the Motor Vehicle Commissioner of the State of Florida, a certain 1934 Ford V-8 Coupe, Model 40, Motor No. 18-1037480, and to procure the certificate of title thereto and the Florida State Motor Vehicle License plate for the said automobile.

3. That at the time and place set forth in overt act numbered two, HENDRY RANDALL alias HENRY RANDALL alias DUKE RANDALL alias HENRY STERN, whose real and true name is to this grand jury and these grand jurors unknown, did fulfill and carry out the orders given to him as set forth in said overt act numbered two and did pursuant to said orders, obtain Florida State Motor Vehicle Certificate of Title numbered 850615-5.

4. That on or about, to-wit, the 31st day of ~~November~~ December, A.D. 1934, JOSEPH H. ADAMS alias JOE H. ADAMS alias JOE ADAMS, whose first real and true name is to this grand jury and these grand jurors unknown, ordered HENDRY RANDALL alias HENRY RANDALL alias DUKE RANDALL alias HENRY STERN, whose real and true name is to this grand jury and these grand jurors unknown, to travel from the city of Miami, County of Dade, and State of Florida, to the town of Etowah in the State of Tennessee.

5. That on, to-wit, the 31st day of December, A.D. 1934, HENDRY RANDALL alias HENRY RANDALL alias DUKE RANDALL alias HENRY STERN, whose

real and true name is to this grand jury and these grand jurors unknown, left the city of Miami, in the County of Dade and State of Florida, and proceeded to Etowah in the State of Tennessee.

6. That on or about, to-wit, the 14th day of December, A.D. 1934, JOSEPH H. ADAMS alias JOE H. ADAMS alias JOE ADAMS, whose first real and true name is to this grand jury and these grand jurors unknown, assisted ALVIN KARPAVICS alias ALVIN KARPIS alias E.M. WAGNER, whose real and true name is to this grand jury and these grand jurors unknown, in renting a certain house located at 1121 Northeast 85th Street, Miami, Dade County, Florida.

7. That on or about, to-wit, the 14th day of December, A.D. 1934, JOSEPH H. ADAMS alias JOE H. ADAMS alias JOE ADAMS, whose first real and true name is to this grand jury and these grand jurors unknown, assisted DELORES DELANEY alias MRS. S. A. GREEN alias MRS. L.O. WOODS alias MRS. E.M. WAGNER, whose real and true name is to this grand jury and these grand jurors unknown, in renting a certain house located at 1121 Northeast 85th Street, Miami, Dade County, Florida.

8. That on or about, to-wit, the 13th day of December, A.D. 1934, JOSEPH H. ADAMS alias JOE H. ADAMS alias JOE ADAMS, whose first real and true name is to this grand jury and these grand jurors unknown, paid to one Thomas, \$750.00 as rental for that certain house located at 1121 Northeast 85th Street, Miami, Dade County, Florida.

9. That on or about, to-wit, the 14th day of December, A.D. 1934, DELORES DELANEY alias MRS. S.A. GREEN alias MRS. L.O. WOODS alias MRS. E. M. WAGNER, whose real and true name is to this grand jury and these grand jurors unknown, signed a lease in which the demised premises were that certain house located at 1121 Northeast 85th Street, Miami, Dade County, Florida.

10. That on or about, to-wit, the 22nd day of December, A.D. 1934, ALVIN KARPAVICS alias ALVIN KARPIS alias E.M. WAGNER, whose real and true name is to this grand jury and these grand jurors unknown, at Miami, in Dade County, Florida, gave to HENRY RANDALL alias HENDRY RANDALL alias DUKE RANDALL alias HENRY STERN, whose real and true name is to this grand jury and these grand jurors unknown, \$1096.50.

11. That on or about, to-wit, the 22nd day of December, A.D. 1934, at Miami, Dade County, Florida, HENDRY RANDALL alias HENRY RANDALL alias DUKE RANDALL alias HENRY STEW, whose real and true name is to this grand jury and these grand jurors unknown, used the money given to him as set forth in overt act numbered ten hereof, to purchase a certain motor vehicle, to-wit, a Buick 5 Passenger Coupe, Motor No. 42949155, in the name of LEROY MORRISON.

12.
12. That on or about, to-wit, the 12th day of December, A.D. 1934, JOSEPH ADAMS alias JOE H. ADAMS alias JOE ADAMS, Whose first real and true name is to this grand jury and these grand jurors unknown, received from ALVIN KARPAVICS alias ALVIN KARPIS alias E.M. WAGNER, whose real and true name is to this grand jury and these grand jurors unknown, certain money, the exact description and amount thereof being to this grand jury and these grand jurors unknown.

13. That on or about, to-wit, the 12th day of December, A.D. 1934, JOSEPH ADAMS alias JOE H. ADAMS alias JOE ADAMS, whose first real and true name is to this grand jury and these grand jurors unknown, received from ALVIN KARPAVICS alias ALVIN KARPIS alias E.M. WAGNER, whose real and true name is to this grand jury and these grand jurors unknown, a certain One Thousand Dollar bill.

14. That on or about, to-wit, the 28th day of December, A.D. 1934, HENDRY RANDALL alias HENRY RANDALL alias DUKE RANDALL alias HENRY STEW, whose real and true name is to this grand jury and these grand jurors unknown, procured one L.M. Kain to construct a box.

15. That on or about, to-wit, the 2nd day of September, A.D. 1934, E.G. MC DONALD alias CASSIUS MC DONALD alias CASH MC DONALD, whose first real and true name is to this grand jury and these grand jurors unknown, traveled from the City of Miami, County of Dade, State of Florida, to the City of Havana, Province of Havana, Republic of Cuba, by means of a certain aircraft operated by Pan American Airways, the exact description of this aircraft being to this grand jury and these grand jurors unknown,

16. That on or about, to-wit, the 6th day of September, A.D.

1934, E.G. MC DONALD alias CASSIUS MC DONALD alias CASH MC DONALD, whose first real and true name is to this grand jury and these grand jurors unknown, traveled from the city of Miami, County of Dade, State of Florida, to the city of Havana, Province of Havana, Republic of Cuba, by means of a certain aircraft operated by Pan American Airways, the exact description of this aircraft being to this grand jury and these grand jurors unknown,

17. That on or about, to-wit, the 2nd day of September, A.D.

1934, E.G. MC DONALD alias CASSIUS MC DONALD alias CASH MC DONALD, whose first real and true name is to this grand jury and these grand jurors unknown, took passage and traveled from the city of Havana, in the Province of Havana, Republic of Cuba, to the city of Miami, County of Dade, State of Florida, by means of a certain aircraft operated by Pan American Airways, the exact description of which aircraft being to this grand jury and these grand jurors unknown.

18. That on or about, to-wit, the 6th day of September, A.D.

1934, E.G. MC DONALD alias CASSIUS MC DONALD alias CASH MC DONALD, whose first real and true name is to this grand jury and these grand jurors unknown, took passage and traveled from the city of Havana, in the Province of Havana, Republic of Cuba, to the city of Miami, County of Dade, State of Florida, by means of a certain aircraft operated by Pan American Airways, the exact description of which aircraft being to this grand jury and these grand jurors unknown,

19. That on or about, to-wit, the 29th day of December, A.D.

1934, E.G. MC DONALD alias CASSIUS MC DONALD alias CASH MC DONALD, whose first real and true name is to this grand jury and these grand jurors unknown, sent and caused to be sent by Western Union Telegraph Company, a certain telegram directed to T.C. Blackburn.

20. That on or about, to-wit, the 16th day of January, A.D.

1935, HENDRY RANDALL alias HENRY RANDALL alias DUKE RANDALL alias HENRY STERN, whose real and true name is to this grand jury and these grand jurors unknown, a card or paper bearing the name "Dunmore Hotel" in Atlantic City, New Jersey.

21. That on or about, to-wit, the 16th day of January, A.D. 1935, HENDRY RANDALL alias HENRY RANDALL alias DUKE RANDALL alias HENRY STERN, whose real and true name is to this grand jury and these grand jurors unknown, gave DELORES DELANEY alias MRS. S. A GREEN alias MRS. L.O. WOODS alias MRS. E.M. WAGNER, whose real and true name is to this grand jury and these grand jurors unknown, a card or paper bearing the name "Dunmore Hotel" in Atlantic City, New Jersey.

22. That on or about, to-wit, the 16th day of January, A.D. 1935, HENDRY RANDALL alias HENRY RANDALL alias DUKE RANDALL alias HENRY STERN, whose real and true name is to this grand jury and these grand jurors unknown, gave WYNONA BURDETTE, a card or paper bearing the name "Dunmore Hotel" in Atlantic City, New Jersey.

23. That on or about, to-wit, the 17th day of January, A.D. 1935, DELORES DELANEY alias MRS. S.A. GREEN alias MRS L.O. WOODS alias MRS. E.M. WAGNER, whose real and true name is to this grand jury and these grand jurors unknown, procured and took passage by means of the Florida East Coast Railway and other carriers, to this grand jury and these grand jurors unknown, with Atlantic City, New Jersey as her destination.

24. That on or about, to-wit, the 17th day of January, A.D. 1935, WYNONA BURDETTE, procured and took passage by means of the Florida East Coast Railway and other carriers, to this grand jury and these grand jurors unknown, with Atlantic City, New Jersey as her destination.

25. That on or about, to-wit, the 16th day of January, A.D. 1935, in the County of Dade, State of Florida, WYNONA BURDETTE, made contact and had a conversation with HENDRY RANDALL alias HENRY RANDALL alias DUKE RANDALL alias HENRY STERN, whose real and true name is to this grand jury and these grand jurors unknown.

26. That on, to-wit, the 16th day of January, A.D. 1935, in the County of Dade, State of Florida, WYNONA BURDETTE, conveyed a message to HENDRY RANDALL alias HENRY RANDALL alias DUKE RANDALL alias HENRY STERN, whose real and true name is to this grand jury

and these grand jurors unknown, from ALVIN KARPAVICS alias ALVIN KARPIS alias E.M. WAGNER, whose real and true name is to this grand jury and these grand jurors unknown.

27. That on, to-wit, the 16th day of January, A.D. 1935, in the County of Dade, State of Florida, WYNONA BURDETTE, arranged with HENDRY RANDALL alias HENRY RANDALL alias DUKE RANDALL alias HENRY STERN, whose real and true name is to this grand jury and these grand jurors unknown, for a meeting between the said HENDRY RANDALL alias HENRY RANDALL alias DUKE RANDALL alias HENRY STERN, whose real and true name is to this grand jury and these grand jurors unknown, and ALVIN KARPAVICS alias ALVIN KARPIS alias E.M. WAGNER, whose real and true name is to this grand jury and these grand jurors unknown.

28. That on or about, to-wit, the 14th day of November, A.D. 1934, NATHAN H. HELLER alias HATHANIEL H. HELLER alias NATE HELLER, whose first real and true name is to this grand jury and these grand jurors unknown, registered at the El Commodoro Hotel, in the city of Miami, County of Dade and State of Florida, and there procured room numbered 1004 in said hotel.

29. That on or about, to-wit, the 14th day of November, A.D. 1934, and from said date to and including the 20th day of November, A.D. 1934, NATHAN H. HELLER alias HATHANIEL H. HELLER alias NATE HELLER, whose first real and true name is to this grand jury and these grand jurors unknown, occupied room 1004 in the El Commodoro Hotel, in the city of Miami, County of Dade and State of Florida.

30. That on or about, to-wit, the 5th day of December, A.D. 1934, NATHAN H. HELLER alias NATHANIEL H. HELLER alias NATE HELLER, whose first real and true name is to this grand jury and these grand jurors unknown, registered at the El Commodoro Hotel, in the city of Miami, County of Dade and State of Florida.

31. That from, to-wit, the 5th day of December, A.D. 1934, to and including the 7th day of December, A.D. 1934, NATHAN H. HELLER alias NATHANIEL H. HELLER alias NATE HELLER, whose ^{first} real and true name is to this grand jury and these grand jurors unknown, occupied a room, a more particular description of which is to this grand jury and these

grand jurors unknown, in the El Comodoro Hotel, in the city of Miami, County of Dade and State of Florida.

32. That on, to-wit, the 14th day of November, A.D. 1934, DELORES DELANY alias MRS. S. A. GREEN alias MRS. L.C. WOODS alias MRS. E.M. WAGNER, whose real and true name is to this grand jury and these jurors unknown, registered at the El Comodoro Hotel, in the city of Miami, County of Dade and state of Florida, using the name of MRS. E.M. WAGNER", and there procured room number d 1005 in said hotel

33. That from, to-wit, the 14th day of November, A.D. 1934, to and including the 18th day of November, A.D. 1934, DELORES DELANY, alias MRS. S. A. GREEN alias MRS. L.O. WOODS alias MRS E. M. WAGNER, whose real and true name is to this grand jury and these grand jurors unknown, occupied room 1005 in the El Comodoro Hotel, in the city of Miami, County of Dade and State of Florida.

34. That on or about, to-wit, the 13th day of January, A.D. 1935, WYNONA BURDETTE, occupied room 705 in the El Comodoro Hotel, in the city of Miami, County of Dade, State of Florida, together with one HARRY CAMPBELL, the said room having been procured in the name of "G. F. SUMMERS and wife".

35. That on or about, to-wit, the 15th day of November, A.D. 1934, WYNONA BURDETTE, occupied room 905 in the El Comodoro Hotel, in the city of Miami, County of Dade, State of Florida, together with one HARRY CAMPBELL, the said room having been procured in the name of "G.F. SUMMERS and wife".

36. That from, to-wit, the 25th day of November, A.D. 1934, to and including the 11th day of December, A.D. 1934, WYNONA BURDETTE, occupied room 905 in the EL Comodoro Hotel, in the city of Miami, County of Dade and State of Florida.

Contrary to the form of the statute in such case made and provided and against the peace and dignity of the United States of America.

(S) JOHN W. HOLLAND

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY

4610-712

830-11111

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

IN THE DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF FLORIDA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

-vs-

NO: _____

JOSEPH H. ADAMS, et al.

Defendants.

MOTION TO QUASH.

Defendant, Cassius McDonald, by his attorney, J. WALTER KEHOE, respectfully moves this court for an order quashing the indictment as against him, because:-

I.

Said indictment is defective and insufficient in that a conspiracy to conceal does not constitute a violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 408e therein stated as being the statute which said defendants agreed to violate.

II.

Said indictment is insufficient in that it fails to allege facts as distinguished from legal conclusions showing that the said Karpis had committed any violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 408a, in that it is not shown that the said kidnapping involved interstate commerce and the indictment therefore does not show an intention on the part of the said Karpis to avoid prosecution for a violation of said section 408a and hence fails to allege knowledge on the part of defendant that the said Karpis was a fugitive for the purpose of avoiding prosecution under said Section 408a.

III.

Inasmuch as moving in interstate commerce for

the purpose of avoiding prosecution for a federal offense does not constitute a violation of Section 408a of Title 18, U.S. Code, and concealment or failure to disclose the commission of the acts charged against the said Kerpis constitutes no federal offense and hence could not be the subject of conspiracy as therein charged, and said indictment therefore charges no federal offense.

This motion is based upon the records and files in this cause.

ATTORNEY FOR SAID DEFENDANT,
CASSIUS McDONALD,
240 Civic Bldg.,
Miami, Florida.

June 14, 1937

LMC:DC

7-576-14431

RECORDED

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. ALEXANDER HOLTZOFF,
SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

I am returning herewith the letter from Mrs. Edith G. McDonald dated April 27, 1937, together with the enclosures, addressed to the Assistant to the Chief Clerk of the Department, with reference to the case of Cassius McDonald who is Mrs. McDonald's husband.

Cassius McDonald was convicted at St. Paul, Minnesota under an indictment charging conspiracy to kidnap Edward George Bremer, and on February 1, 1936 was sentenced to serve a term of fifteen years in a Federal prison. The case was appealed and on March 6, 1937 a circuit court affirmed the conviction. It was later taken to the Supreme Court on a writ of certiorari and this writ was denied on May 18, 1937.

Following McDonald's conviction, his wife became active in his behalf and made complaints against various agents who had aided in the investigation of the Bremer kidnaping case. These complaints were investigated by the Bureau and it was ascertained that there was no foundation for the same.

For your further information I might state that Agent Metcalf who is referred to in Mrs. McDonald's letter, is no longer connected with this Bureau.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
Enclosure JUN 15 1937
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE



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

Handwritten initials or signature.

Handwritten signature or initials.

Subpoena Duces Tecum
for
Hon. J. Edgar Hoover

7-576-

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED	
DOMESTIC	CABLE
TELEGRAM	FULL RATE
DAY LETTER	DEFERRED
NIGHT MESSAGE	NIGHT LETTER
NIGHT LETTER	SHIP RADIOGRAM

Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise message will be transmitted as a full-rate communication.

WESTERN UNION

R. B. WHITE
PRESIDENT

NEWCOMB CARLTON
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

J. C. WILLEVER
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

1206-A

CHECK
ACCT'G INFMN.
TIME FILED

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

SEND COLLECT

June 1, 1937

Bart A. Riley
Charles H. Hyde
Attorneys
Miami, Florida

J. EDGAR HOOVER OUT OF CITY FOR ABOUT THIRTY DAYS. PLEASE
ADVISE IF PAPER CAN BE SERVED ON HIS ASSISTANT.

JOHN B. COLPOYS, U. S. MARSHAL

WESTERN UNION GIFT ORDERS ARE APPROPRIATE GIFTS FOR ALL OCCASIONS.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, IN AND
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF
FLORIDA
Nos. 4608-M and 4609-M

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

v.

JOSEPH H. ADAMS and
HENDRY RANDALL,

Defendants.

UNITED STATES SUBPOENA
DUCES TECUM

LAW OFFICES
BART. A. RILEY
SUITE 1028-1030
SEYBOLD BUILDING
MIAMI, FLORIDA

UNITED STATES SUBPOENA DUCES TECUM

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

THE UNITED STATES : SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF FLORIDA
vs. : Nos. 4608-M)
: 4609-M)
:
JOSEPH H. ADAMS and :
HENDRY RANDALL, :
Defendants. :
:

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

To: Hon. J. Edgar Hoover, Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

YOU ARE HEREBY COMMANDED to appear in the DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of Florida, at the Courthouse, in the city of Miami, in said District, on the 7th day of June, A.D. 1937, at ten o'clock A.M. of said day, and also that you bring with you and produce at the time and place aforesaid, the following papers:

1. All reports of the following named agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice of the United States, to-wit: M. C. Falkner, H. C. Douglas, C. O. Hurt, C. G. Campbell, E. K. McKee, R. D. Brown, W. E. Peters, J. H. Hanson, R. L. Jones, P. C. Dunne, L. B. Nichols, F. M. Stone, J. W. Going, and L. J. Metcalf, of and in connection with the investigation of the facts and circumstances and persons involved in indictments found by the Grand Jury of the United States District Court of the Southern District of Florida, as follows:

Indictment No. 4608 against Joseph H. Adams, Delores Delaney, Wynona Burdette, E. G. McDonald and Nathan Heller.

Indictment No. 4609 against Joseph H. Adams
and Hendry Randall

Indictment No. 4610 against Joseph H. Adams,
Delores Delaney, Wynona Burdette, E. G. Mc-
Donald and Nathan Heller

Indictment No. 4611 against Joseph H. Adams

Indictment No. 4612 against Joseph H. Adams

Indictment No. 4613 against Joseph H. Adams,
Nathan Heller, E. G. McDonald, Hendry Randall,
Delores Delaney, Wynona Burdette and Alvin
Karpis

Indictment No. 4643 against Nathan Heller

Indictment No. 4644 against Nathan Heller

2. All reports and communications to the said Federal
Bureau of Investigation made by other persons than those
named, and whether employed by the said Bureau, or any other
agency of the Government, or not.

3. All reports in possession of the said Federal Bureau
of Investigation of the Department of Justice concerning
interviews with Delores Delaney and Wynona Burdette con-
cerning the facts and circumstances and persons involved
in said indictments, and whether said interviews were held
at St. Paul, Minnesota, Milan, Michigan, or any other
place, and also any affidavits made by the said Delores
Delaney or Wynona Burdette at any time, whether during
the Grand Jury investigation of the United States Dis-
trict Court for the District of Minnesota, Third Division,
as a result of which Alvin Karpis, Arthur Barker, Volney
Davis, Harry Campbell alias George Winfield, William
Weaver alias George Phoenix McDonald, William J. Harrison,
Harry Sawyer alias Harry Sandlovich, Byron Bolton alias
Monty Carter, Elmer Farmer, Harold Alderton alias Harry
Ellerton, and Cassius McDonald alias Cash McDonald, were
indicted, or during the trial of said Cassius McDonald
under said indictments at St. Paul, Minnesota, and any

other statements or affidavits made by the said Delores Delaney and Wynona Burdette.

4. The reports required to include all investigating work done in Miami, Florida, and Havana, Cuba, in regard to the matters and things set forth in paragraph numbers 1 and 2 of this subpoena, and information as to the names of agents who registered and remained at the El Comodoro Hotel, Miami, Florida, between September 1st, 1934 and January 31st, 1935; and names of agents who visited said hotel during said dates; together with the dates of registration and visitation, and the persons examined or contacted at said hotel during said period.

5. Also the reports of all agents operating in the State of Florida, between September 1st, 1934, and January 31st, 1935, who investigated the companions of Karpis, including "Ma" Barker and her son, and particularly the reports as to the killing at Ocklawaha of "Ma" Barker and her son, and any reports, if possessed by your department, as to one Campbell, a reported member of said gang, who, during the time stated herein, was held in some town in the State of Florida, on a charge of manslaughter growing out of the death of a man caused by Campbell while driving an automobile.

then and there to testify on behalf of the Defendant, Joseph H. Adams and Hendry Randall, and not depart the Court without leave thereof.

Hereof fail not under penalty of what may befall you thereon.

JOHN W. HOLLAND
WITNESS the Honorable ~~Alexander Akerman~~, District Judge of the United States, this 28th day of May, A.D. 1937, and in the 161st year of the Independence of the United States of America.

Edwin R. Williams
Clerk
By Earl F. Sprigg
Deputy Clerk

UNITED STATES MARSHALL'S RETURN

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA }

Received this writ at _____ on _____
and on _____, at _____ I served it on
the within named J. Edgar Hoover

a true and certified copy hereof with all indorsements thereon.

Marshal's Fees

Travel \$ _____

Service \$ _____

\$ _____

U. S. Marshal

By _____
Deputy

1616 FEDERAL RESERVE BANK BUILDING
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI
JUNE 15, 1937

Special Agent in Charge
Los Angeles, California

Dear Sir:

RE: BREKID

This office has received information from the Sheriff at Wichita, Kansas, that Milton Lett, who is being sought by the Bureau for questioning in connection with harboring activities, is now located at 526 Orange Avenue, Apartment 15, Long Beach, California. It was reported to this office that Lett is presently staying with Lynn Jordan, alias Bertie Jordan, at the aforementioned address. A descriptive photograph of Milton Lett is transmitted herewith, and for your further information Lynn Jordan is described as follows:

NAME	LYNN JORDAN
AGE	30
HEIGHT	5' 10 3/4"
WEIGHT	158 lbs.
EYES	Blue
HAIR	Light Brown
COMPLEXION	Medium
BUILD	Medium
OCCUPATION	Truck driver and oil driller
RESIDENCE	526 Orange Avenue, Long Beach, Calif.
P.P.C.	1 A 3 1 Aa

It is suggested that an immediate and discreet investigation be made at Long Beach, California in an effort to locate and apprehend Milton Lett for questioning.

Very truly yours,

RECORDED & INDEXED

DWIGHT BRANTLEY
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

7-576-14432

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

JUN 17 1937 P. M.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WAG:os (Encl.)
cc - Bureau ✓
Cleveland
Cincinnati
Oklahoma City

AIR MAIL - SPECIAL DELIVERY

June 17, 1937.

Special Agent in Charge,
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

RE: GEORGE TIMINEX; DR. JOSEPH P.
MORAN, with aliases, FUGITIVE,
I. O. #1232; et al -
EDWARD GEORGE BREMER - VICTIM;
KIDNAPING; HARBORING FUGITIVES;
OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE;
NATIONAL FIREARMS ACT.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to the investigation being conducted of allegations made to the effect that Joseph T. Miller, a representative of the Federal Laboratories, Incorporated, has, in the past, furnished machine guns to criminals.

It is noted that a considerable number of submachine guns have been checked by the Oklahoma City and Kansas City offices and that in most instances the present location of the guns have been definitely determined. It is desired that the Bureau be advised whether the investigation thus far conducted has disclosed any information indicating that submachine guns sold by Miller reached the hands of members of the underworld. The Bureau also desires to be informed as to whether, in your opinion, the investigation thus far made warrants further inquiry into this matter.

A copy of this letter is being directed to the Kansas City office so that office may submit an appropriate reply thereto.

Very truly yours,

RECORDED

7-576-14433
John Edgar Hoover, Director,
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

JUN 18 1937 P. M.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CC KANSAS CITY

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Sub
ac

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
JUN 17 1937
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

EAT:DM

June 17, 1937.

Time - 2:03 P. M.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Re: Trial of Joe Adams and Henry Duke Randall.

Mr. Brien McMahon of the Department telephoned with reference to the above entitled investigation, stating they have received quite a few letters commending the manner in which the case was presented, particularly calling attention to a letter from a woman, from which he quoted the following:

"From the evidence so ably presented by Mr. Carr, everyone was convinced of the guilt of the defendants. The integrity and sincerity of the Federal Agents who testified were unquestioned and frequently commended. We did, however, overhear remarks questioning the integrity of Judge Akerman and his connection with the liquor scandal and the unsavory reputation and political power of the knights in this state."

Mr. McMahon stated that this was a "rotten" situation. He told me that he is going to analyze the transcript of the testimony himself.

Mr. McMahon advised that from his information, Akerman went down there to do a job and succeeded.

Respectfully,

EAT
E. A. TAMM.

RECORDED & INDEXED

7-576-14434		
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION		
JUN 23 1937 P.M.		
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE		
SEARCHED	INDEXED	FILE

Alvin Karpis

2
1

H

Post Office Box 314,
Birmingham, Alabama,
June 17, 1937.

DCS:CEB
26-5217

Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C.

Re: DONALD BERCHMAN FOOTE, with aliases;
FRANK JOSEPH CZERNEWSKI, Jr., with aliases;
NATIONAL MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT ACT;
NATIONAL FIREARMS ACT.

Dear Sir:

A review of instant file reflects that the remaining investigation pertains to tracing 1921 Model Thompson sub-machine gun #5037, which was recovered in this case, and identifying George alias "Johnnie", who is indicated as the party that arranged for the acquisition of the machine gun after it was transported from Ohio to Alabama in February, 1936.

Reference is made Technical Laboratory report #8484 in this case, dated March 13, 1936, which reflects that specimen bullets fired from the machine gun in question have been found identical with four bullets received in the Laboratory from the Cleveland Office in connection with the BREKID case, noting the latter bullets were fired at Deputy Sheriffs in the vicinity of Bowling Green, Ohio, in November, 1935.

Inasmuch as Harry Campbell, with aliases, previous I. O. #1236, is reported to have frequented the vicinity of Bowling Green, Ohio, where he was married about November, 1935, it is believed advisable that Campbell should be interviewed relative to his complete knowledge of the machine gun involved in this case, and all other information available should be obtained from him concerning the identities of persons who have furnished high-powered firearms to criminals and members of the underworld.

In event the Bureau approves interviewing Campbell, kindly advise relative to the location of the Federal penal institution where he is now incarcerated, in order that the Birmingham Office can set out appropriate leads for the desired interview.

RECORDED
& Very truly yours,
INDEXED.

J. E. CLEGG,
Special Agent in Charge.

7-576-14435

DEPT. OF INVESTIGATION

JUN 21 1937

U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

SEARCHED INDEXED FILED

ORIGINAL FILED IN 26

Handwritten notes in left margin: "George alias 'Johnnie'", "Birmingham Office", "Interviewed", "June 17, 1937", "J. E. Clegg".

JCM:ERM

~~62-40260~~

7-576 -14435

~~62-58788~~

RECORDED

June 25, 1937.

Special Agent in Charge,
Birmingham, Alabama.

Re: DONALD BERCHMAN FOOTE, with aliases;
FRANK JOSEPH CZERNIEWSKI, Jr., with aliases;
NATIONAL MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT ACT;
NATIONAL FIREARMS ACT.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter dated June 17, 1937, requesting the approval of the Bureau of a plan to interview Harry Campbell for the purpose of obtaining information relative to the machine gun involved in this case and for the purpose of obtaining from him information concerning the identities of persons who have furnished high-powered firearms to criminals and members of the underworld.

Please be advised that the Bureau approves of the proposed interview, and that Harry C. Campbell is presently incarcerated in the Federal penal institution on Alcatraz Island.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

ORIGINAL FILED IN 26-40260-56

7

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

EAT:DM

Time - 9:45 A. M.

June 18, 1937.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

RE: BREKID

While talking to Sac Fletcher at the Omaha Division on another matter, he advised that last night Mrs. Sawyer called at the Omaha office, in Mr. Fletcher's absence, merely to report that she is changing her address, stating that she plans to go out on the road and will not return for about four months.

Mrs. Sawyer told Mr. Fletcher on the telephone last night that she would be glad to write him a letter each week telling him where she is located. I told Mr. Fletcher to advise Mrs. Sawyer that this will not be necessary at all and that if we desire to contact her, it can be done through her company, which is located in Omaha. I pointed out to Mr. Fletcher that if she reported to us each week, if she became involved in any racket she might claim she was reporting to us all the time, and further, we would be acting as sort of a semi-probation officer in keeping in touch with her.

Mr. Fletcher advises that apparently Mrs. Sawyer was followed into the building and while in the office, the guards in the building noticed a man standing on the stairway of the fifth floor, which is the floor immediately below the office, and when the guards approached him, he said he was waiting for Helen. When asked as to who Helen was, the woman described was Mrs. Sawyer. When this man got down to the ground floor, he ran and disappeared. Apparently this is part of the mysterious informant program. This informant, you will recall, is the individual who believes himself a detective and claims to have information indicating that Gladys Sawyer has in her possession \$30,000.00 worth of uncut diamonds.

RECORDED & INDEXED

I suggested to Mr. Fletcher that he tell Agent Flood that when he sees this man again, to tell him that he had better have the alleged detective of his be a little more careful and that he is liable to get himself shot if he follows people around the streets and into office buildings, and gets caught doing it.

Respectfully,

E. A. TAMM.



Edward C. ...

B

7-576-14436
JUN 23 1937
ALSO FILE

Federal Bureau of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice
1300 Biscayne Building,
Miami, Florida,
June 19, 1937.

Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir: RE: BREKID

Reference is made to Bureau letter dated September 6, 1935, (7-576-7165) wherein this office was advised that immediately subsequent to the trial of the defendants in the case entitled "Alvin Karpis, with aliases, Fugitive, I. O. #1218, et al.; Edward George Bremer, Victim; Kidnaping," the Browning Automatic Rifle, Serial #211349, should be forwarded to the New York Office for submission to the officials of the Winchester Repeating Arms Company for examination by that concern.

The Bureau's attention is respectfully invited to the fact that it has been approximately a year and ten months since the date of reference letter, and the Bureau's advice with respect to the disposition of this gun at the present time is requested.

Very truly yours,

R. L. Shivers, W.P.S.
R. L. Shivers
Special Agent in Charge.

WBF:EEJ

*Reply 6/25/37
LME*

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

7-576-14437
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUN 21 1937 A.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
<i>PP</i>
FILE

PREVIOUS RECORD OF 1/1/37

7-576-840-1003
7-576-1115-3255
7-576-163-35785-41,42,53



June 25, 1937

LMC:DC
7-576 -14437

RECORDED

Special Agent in Charge,
Miami, Florida.

Re: BREKID

Dear Sir:

Receipt is acknowledged of your communication dated June 19, 1937, with reference to the disposition of the Browning Automatic Rifle, Serial No. 211549.

In view of the fact that the Department has not yet arrived at a definite conclusion as to whether prosecution will be instituted against Adams for the possession of this gun under the National Firearms Act, you should retain it in your office until the question of prosecution has been definitely determined.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

- Mr. Nathan
- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. Baughman
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Coffey
- Mr. Dawsey
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Foxworth
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Joseph
- Mr. Lester
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Quinn
- Mr. Schilder
- Mr. Tracy
- Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
JUN 26 1937
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Smith

(M)

Federal Bureau of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice
1616 FEDERAL RESERVE BANK BUILDING
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI
JUNE 18, 1937

W. C. ...

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

I am attaching hereto copies of a letter from Warden J. M. Sanders, Missouri State Penitentiary, Jefferson City, Missouri, in respect to the situation concerning transportation of Edna Murray, an inmate of that institution, to St. Paul, Minnesota as a witness in one of our cases.

Warden Sanders is a friend of the office and has been most helpful and cooperative since he has been connected with the Missouri prison system.

Very truly yours,

Dwight Brantley
DWIGHT BRANTLEY
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DB:os
Encl.

T. ...
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Memo Keenan Line 7-3-37
RECORDED
&
INDEXED
7-576-14438
JUN 22 1937
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MISSOURI STATE PENITENTIARY

JEFFERSON CITY

C
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Y

June 16th, 1937

In re: Edna Murray, #28973

Mr. Dwight Brantley,
Special Agent in Charge,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
1616 Federal Reserve Bank Bldg.,
Kansas City, Missouri.

Dear Mr. Brantley:

On July 6th, 1936 in compliance with a writ of habeas corpus, I sent Edna Murray, Missouri State Prison #28973 to St. Paul, Minn., where she was used as a Government witness in the case of United States vs Alvin Karpis et al. She was accompanied from this prison by Guard Robert C. Jarrett and Matron Irene Orchard of the staff of this prison. She remained at St. Paul until July 26th, 1936 in the custody of the above Guard and Matron, when she returned here. On August 22nd, 1936 I submitted to John J. Farrell, U. S. Marshal at St. Paul, Minn., an itemized statement supported by receipts for \$258.23 covering the amount expended by the Department of Penal Institutions of Missouri in transporting Edna Murray from Jefferson City, Mo to St. Paul, Minn., and return on the above trip. On November 27th, 1936, not having received a reply to my communication of August 22nd, 1936, I sent a letter to the U. S. Marshal at St. Paul calling attention to the fact that the bill submitted in my letter of August 22nd had not been paid and requested advice as to what was holding up the payment of same. I informed him we were anxious to receive payment and clear our records in the matter.

The Marshal's office at St. Paul did not reply to my letter of November 27th, 1936 and on April 6th, 1937, I again wrote that office again requesting payment of this bill. No reply to this letter was received from the Marshal's Office at St. Paul until June 8th, 1937 when that office sent me a letter enclosing voucher form #1034 and requesting me to execute same for the sum of \$258.23. Immediately upon receipt of this voucher, I forwarded it to the U. S. Marshal at St. Paul for payment.

COPIES DESTROYED
668 MAR 25 1968

7-576-14438

The above is written for your information and anything
your office can do to expedite the payment of the above
voucher, will be appreciated by me.

Yours very truly,

/s/ J. M. Sanders

J. M. SANDERS, Warden

JMS: TG

July 3, 1937.

**MEMORANDUM FOR THE ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
MR. JOSEPH B. KEENAN**

**Re: GEORGE TIMINEY; DR. JOSEPH P. MORAN,
with aliases - FUGITIVE, I. O. 1232; et
al; EDWARD GEORGE BREMER - Victim; KID-
NAPING. OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE. HARBORING
OF FUGITIVES. NATIONAL FIREARMS ACT.**

The Kansas City, Missouri field division of this Bureau on June 16, 1937, received a communication from Mr. J. M. Sanders, Warden of the Missouri State Penitentiary, Jefferson City, Missouri, in which Mr. Sanders stated that he was having difficulty in obtaining payment on a bill for \$258.23 incurred in transporting Edna Murray from Jefferson City, Missouri, to St. Paul, Minnesota, on July 6, 1936, in compliance with the writ of habeas corpus to produce her as a Government witness in the case of the United States versus Alvin Karpis and others who were on trial for the kidnaping of Edward George Bremer.

She remained at St. Paul until July 26, 1936, in custody of a guard and a matron of the staff of the State Prison. An itemized statement in the amount of \$258.23, covering the expenses met in answering this writ was submitted to the United States Marshal at St. Paul on August 22, 1936, and the vouchers not being acted upon, Mr. Sanders stated he then communicated with the Marshal's office on April 6, 1937, requesting payment of same. On June 8, 1937, the Marshal's office forwarded to Mr. Sanders voucher form #1034, requesting that it be executed in the sum of \$258.23, which request was complied with, but apparently the money has not yet been received by the Warden.

It might be noted that the Bureau has always received excellent cooperation from the various officials of the Missouri State Prison system and any action which might be taken to continue and foster this cooperation will be greatly appreciated.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
JUL 3 - 1937
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
700 West Virginia Building
Huntington, West Virginia.

June 18, 1937.

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

GEORGE TIMINEY;
DR. JOSEPH P. MORAN with aliases -
FUGITIVE I.O. #1232 - et al;
EDWARD GEORGE BREMER - Victim;
Kidnaping, etc.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Bureau letter of June 15, 1937,
67-63806, transmitting copies of a letter received from Miss May
T. Gates, 21-1/2 Capitol Street, Charleston, relative to Dr.
Joseph P. Moran.

In reply I wish to advise that the individual referred
to above has been interviewed, as set forth in report of Special
Agent F. G. Tillman, dated at Huntington, June 15, 1937.

Very truly yours,

JDR/MIM
7-3
CC - Cincinnati

W. D. Reynolds
W. D. REYNOLDS,
Special Agent in Charge.

RECORDED
&
INDEXED.

7-576-14439
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUN 21 1937
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
ONE

a-b

ph

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT CINCINNATI, OHIO

FILE NO. 7-30 LMC

REPORT MADE AT BOSTON, MASS.	DATE WHEN MADE 6/25/37	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 5/20,21;6/5/37	REPORT MADE BY R. F. GLEASON
TITLE GEORGE TIMINEY; DR. JOSEPH P. MORAN with aliases - FUGITIVE, I. O. 1232; et al; EDWARD GEORGE BREMER - VICTIM.			CHARACTER OF CASE KIDNAPING; OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE; HARBORING OF FUGITIVES; NATIONAL FIREARMS ACT.
<p>SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:</p> <p>GEORGE G. RORKE not employed Smith Corona Co., Boston, Mass., during past several years; discharged for excessive use of liquor; located at 87 Vernon St., Boston; employed by Salvation Army. Rorke has not contacted any members of the organization handling instant guns since indictment against him dismissed; has no knowledge as to ultimate disposition of guns or as to whether Gun 950 was in the group delivered to the S. S. East Side, Hoboken, New Jersey, or one of 60 guns delivered to him in New York City; no knowledge of present whereabouts of Frank or Fred Williams; states names are fictitious. History of Rorke's connection with instant guns obtained.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">- P -</p> <p>REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent Jerome Doyle at Buffalo, New York, dated 4-7-37; letter from the Bureau dated May 28, 1937.</p> <p>DETAILS: AT BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS</p> <p>MR. H. S. YAFFA, Manager of the Smith Corona Company, 38 Chauncy St., Boston, was interviewed at his office and, on being questioned as to any knowledge of the present whereabouts of GEORGE G. RORKE, advised Agent that</p>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i>		SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT		DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
3 - Bureau 2 - Cincinnati 1 - Washington Field (inf.) 1 - New York (inf.) 2 - Boston		7-576-14440 JUN 28 1937 JUN 28 A.M. <i>[Signature]</i>	
COPIES DESTROYED 100 MAR 25 1965			

Rorke had come to his office approximately three or four months ago, advising Mr. Yaffa that he had used his name as a reference and requesting a recommendation if contacted. Mr. Yaffa stated that Rorke wouldn't give him any information as to the type of work he expected to enter and would not furnish any information as to his present activities. He further advised that, approximately a year ago, while driving on Shawmut Avenue in Boston, he saw Rorke in front of the Morgan Memorial and from that, gathered that Rorke was living there.

On being questioned as to the employment of Rorke by the Corona Company, Mr. Yaffa stated that Rorke was employed by the Corona Company intermittently but had not been employed by that company for the past several years as the company found it necessary to discharge him due to his excessive use of liquor. He stated, however, that Rorke was a good salesman and was satisfactory in every other way.

Mr. Yaffa furnished Agent with a group photograph, which contains a picture of Rorke and which is being forwarded to the Laboratory at Washington for development for the completion of the files.

At the Seavey Settlement of the Morgan Memorial, Mr. R. C. Weddleton, Social Secretary, was contacted and Mr. Weddleton advised that George G. Rorke had been a resident at the Seavey Settlement for the past two years intermittently, but was at present employed by the Salvation Army, 929 Washington Street, and living at 87 Vernon St., Boston, Massachusetts.

Mr. Weddleton allowed Agent to check the record of the Seavey Settlement in connection with Rorke and it reflected that Rorke was born in Marshall, Missouri, 4-27-1893; that he was a widower; had a daughter, Nancy C. Rourke, 3768 McKinley St., Washington, D. C.; that he had attended Georgetown Law School, and was last employed by R. F. Downing, Washington, D. C.

The record further indicates that through 1935 and 1936 he had come in, remained several months, and then started drinking. The comment on the card indicated that each time he returned to the Seavey Settlement, he was sent to work in industry and got along for a short period, after which time he destroyed everything with adverse talk about the institution which had helped him. The card also indicated that Mrs. Eddy of the Merrimac Mission was acquainted with Rorke.

Mrs. Eddy was contacted at the Merrimac Mission, 107 Staniford St., Boston, Mass., and stated that Rorke had not been to that mission for some time; that he had left there with a very good record and had gone over to the Morgan Memorial and she did not know anything about his present whereabouts or past history.

After learning the whereabouts of Rorke, the Washington Field Division was contacted relative to what investigation was desired and as a result of this, reference letter from the Bureau indicated the type of interview desired.

Accordingly, Mr. George G. Rorke was contacted at 929 Washington Street, where he was employed by the Salvation Army in the Book Department, and advised that he was at present residing at 87 Vernon St., Boston, Mass. Mr. Rorke was questioned as to his connection with the machine guns which he is alleged to have purchased for the Irish Movement, and he stated that his first connection with the group responsible for the purchase of these guns was in connection with the propaganda angle.

Rorke stated that he was employed in Washington, D. C. at that time and that his connections would be valuable to the organization endeavoring to assist the Irish Republic Movement; that, as a result, he was approached by the group relative to distribution of propaganda throughout the United States and, from that position he was drawn into the purchase of approximately five hundred machine guns which are the subject of this investigation.

Mr. Rorke stated, in connection with the 495 machine guns which were delivered to the S. S. East Side at Hoboken, New Jersey, in 1921, that his position was that of intermediary; that he contacted The Auto-Ordnance Company, which was really the Thomas F. Ryan Company, and dealt with them relative to the purchase of instant guns; that Mr. OCHSENREITER was connected with the Royal Typewriter Company in Washington, D. C. at that time, which was a subsidiary of the Thomas Ryan Company, and was therefore in a position to contact FRANK J. MERKLING, Secretary-Treasurer of the Auto-Ordnance Company, relative to arranging the purchase of these guns, and Rorke stated Ochsenreiter had absolutely no other connection with the purchase than to make the contact for him.

Mr. Rorke advised that, at the time this deal was being made, there was some objection to the sale of these guns, and a conference was held in Washington, D. C., the exact place unknown, and Mr. Rorke recollected that the inventor of the Thompson Machine Gun Company was present at the conference, together with officials of the Auto-Ordnance Company and the Colt Manufacturing Company.

Mr. Rorke stated that, at this conference, the discussion came up as to the ultimate destination of these guns and that Mr. Thompson had voiced the objection that there was no way of determining whether these guns would eventually find their way into the hands of gangsters. Mr. Rorke stated that the members of the movement who attended this conference vouched for the fact that if these guns were sold, none of them would ever find their way into illegal hands.

Mr. Rorke stated that there were present at this conference Mr. Ochsenreiter, Mr. Merklíng and Mr. Thompson, but he was very indefinite as to details concerning the others who attended this conference.

In connection with the details of the purchase of these guns, Rorke stated that he had great difficulty in obtaining the sale of the same and remembered that, at one time, he put \$10,000 in cash on the desk of Mr. Merklíng as assurance of the responsibility of the parties desiring the purchase of these guns but at that time he did not succeed in obtaining the purchase although, as a result of the above mentioned conference, agreement was reached.

Mr. Rorke stated that, at the time, he was merely acting as an intermediary for the members of the movement for the Irish Republic. Rorke further stated that, once the deal was closed, delivery of these machine guns started and that under the agreement, they were to be delivered to Frank Williams at the written direction of Rorke and, as he recalled it, approximately five hundred of these guns were delivered to Frank Williams.

Rorke denied any knowledge of what happened to the guns after their delivery to Williams and stated that he had no idea as to whether or not Gun No. 950 was included in this group.

With regard to the sixty guns, which were alleged to have been delivered to Rorke in New York, he stated that he recalled the incident of the delivery of those guns; that the guns were being held in an Express Office in New York City and that he, Rorke, went to this Express Office to obtain their release.

He stated that at this time, he was getting apprehensive due to the activity in connection with the other guns, but that he went through with the deal and finally obtained the release of these guns. He stated the guns had been shipped by the Colt Factory to this New York Express Company in his, Rorke's, name and that the tie-up was in connection with the payment of the express charges. He stated that he finally obtained the release of these guns and that Frank Williams was outside with a truck; that the guns were loaded on this truck, which belonged to the Board of Education of the City of New York, taken away by Frank Williams, and that was the last he had seen of any of the guns.

When questioned as to what Express Office handled this shipment, Rorke stated that he could not recall; that he had merely taken the name of the Express Company out of the telephone directory and had caused

the shipment of the guns from the Colt Factory to be made to this express company. He stated that he thought probably it would be the American or Adams Express Company in New York City. Rorke denied any knowledge of how it happened that a Board of Education Truck belonging to the City of New York was used to cart these guns, stating that he had nothing to do with the ultimate disposal, stating it was his duty merely to make the contacts for the purchase.

As to whether Gun 950 was part of this shipment, Rorke was unable to furnish any information. Rorke was questioned as to why some of the numbers of these guns were filed off, while others were not, and he stated that as he recollected, all numbers were supposed to be filed from these guns before their ultimate shipment to Ireland, but he could not explain why there were approximately one hundred guns in which the numbers were not filed. He stated that he had nothing to do with these details and did not know who was handling the ultimate disposal of the guns.

Mr. Rorke stated that, after the indictment against him was dismissed, he had no further contact with the group sponsoring the Irish Republic Movement in this country, and he had no idea as to where the members of this group could now be located.

As to Frank and Fred Williams, Mr. Rorke stated that he has not seen or heard of either of these individuals since approximately 1921 or 1922; that Frank Williams' name was Lawrence DeJacey; and that Fred Williams was a fictitious name, and he does not know the real name of that individual.

He volunteered the information that neither of these individuals was anything but a small cog in the machine and that they merely handled the receipt of the guns from the factory and, although he did not know, he felt sure that the Williams would not know anything about the ultimate disposal of the guns.

Rorke was closely questioned as to the possibility of the disposal of these guns after they were returned to Mr. McGarrity. He stated that he did not know or have any idea as to what actually did happen to the guns, but stated that all members of the group acting in behalf of the Irish Republic in the United States were highly respected citizens, holding prominent positions; that they had one object in mind, which was to assist their native country; that their ideals were high and that he felt sure that any guns that came into their possession in this country were ultimately delivered in Ireland. He stated there was a faint possibility that some radical member of the group might possibly have disposed of one or two by

some other means but that he himself felt that such was not the case.

As to how these guns were delivered in Ireland, Rorke stated that after the trouble on the S. S. East Side, he felt that the movement did not make any direct effort to ship them again in bulk and stated that the guns most probably went to Ireland strapped to the backs of members of the black gangs of large liners. He stated that, at that time, there were a great many loyal Irishmen working below deck on the large liners in Transatlantic traffic and that these people had smuggled a great deal of necessary equipment from this country. It was Rorke's surmise that most of these guns were delivered in Ireland by this method and he stated that naturally where such property was being entrusted to individuals under these circumstances, there would always be a possibility that one of the guns might be lost or illegally disposed of by its custodian.

Rorke stated that this would be about the only way he could think of that any of these guns could get into the hands of gangsters. On being questioned as to whether he knew of any source where information might be obtained relative to the disposition of these guns, Rorke stated that he did not have any specific knowledge as to who might be contacted. He stated that Mr. McGarrity, who has been located and interviewed in Philadelphia, was one of the head men in the movement and that he should know something about the disposal of these guns. He stated that it might be possible to obtain some information in New York, as the Irish movement had an office somewhere in Midtown through which all the business of the movement in New York was handled and Rorke stated that a discreet contact in Irish circles in New York might indicate some information as to the disposal of these guns. However, he was unable to furnish any specific information as to who might be contacted and again reiterated the fact that he had been entirely out of contact with all members of this movement for at least fifteen years and that since he was only a small part in the movement at the time, he had no reason to contact these people any more.

Mr. Rorke expressed his willingness to do anything in his power to assist the Bureau in ascertaining further information but stated he did not feel that he would be able to furnish anything of any value as to how Gun 950 came into illegal hands, inasmuch as he had absolutely nothing to do with the disposal of the guns, merely acting as an intermediary in their purchase.

The only other outstanding investigation to be conducted in this office is with relation to information concerning certain members of the Boston Police Department, which information is to be obtained from a Confidential Informant of this office, to be contacted by Special Agent Frank Allen, in connection with other matters. Special Agent Allen is presently out of this district on Special Assign-

ment and is expected to return to this office in the near future at which time the investigation of this matter will be conducted.

UNDEVELOPED LEAD

BOSTON FIELD DIVISION - Will contact Confidential Informant, mentioned in letter from the Bureau to the Boston Division, dated July 30, 1936, and will develop information requested therein.

P E N D I N G

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

1448 Standard Building
Cleveland, Ohio

June 18, 1937.

Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C.

Re: BREKID

Dear Sir:

An article was noticed in The Cleveland News on June 17, 1937, to the effect that United States Attorney Emerich B. Freed had received information that Anthony Amersbach, subject in instant case, intended to surrender himself at Toledo, Ohio, on June 21, 1937. It might be well to state at this point that June 21, 1937 is the date set for the arraignment of the subjects in connection with the harboring angle of this case.

Mr. Freed was contacted with reference to this article by Special Agent H. B. Dill, at which time Mr. Freed stated that Jake Mintz, a reporter for The Cleveland News, came to his office on June 17, 1937, and told him that he, Mintz, had received information from his father, who operates a private detective agency in Cleveland, that Amersbach intended to surrender himself to the Federal authorities at Toledo, Ohio, on June 21, 1937; that Mr. Mintz then asked him what information he had with reference to this matter and Mr. Freed told him that that was the first he had heard about it. Mr. Freed stated that Jake Mintz made this statement to the effect that Amersbach intended to surrender himself in Toledo on June 21st, in order that Mintz could write an article to the effect that he, Freed, had received this information.

After Agent Dill's interview with Mr. Freed, Mr. Jake Mintz telephonically contacted me and asked me if I had any information with reference to the fact that Amersbach intended to surrender himself to the Federal authorities at Toledo, Ohio, on June 21, 1937. I informed Mr. Mintz that I had noticed the article in the paper the day before.

RECORDED & INDEXED

During Agent Dill's conversation with Mr. Freed, Mr. Freed stated that Harry Levy, Attorney for Bert and Ted

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X Angus, had been in to see him on June 16th or 17th and had indicated to him that he intended asking for a reduction of the bonds set for Bert and Ted Angus, which are now \$20,000 each. According to Mr. Freed, Mr. Levy indicated that the argument he intended to advance in support of the reduction of the bonds was that Ted and Bert Angus had known that Bureau agents had been investigating them in connection with the harboring of the Barker-Karpis gang for about a year previous to the Angus' arrest, and neither of them had left Toledo; that they had remained in Toledo even in view of the fact that agents had made the statement to several witnesses whom they had interviewed that they did not desire further information with reference to the activities of Ted and Bert Angus in connection with this case, because they had enough evidence against them to "hang them."

Agent Dill, who has worked on this case in Toledo since the time the open investigation with reference to the harboring of the Barker-Karpis gang began at Toledo, Ohio, tells me that he never heard of an agent making any such statement to any witness, to the effect that the Government had enough evidence to hang Bert and Ted Angus, nor any similar remarks, and that he did not make any such statement.

Mr. Freed requested Agent Dill to review the file and assemble all facts which might be pertinent in arguing against the reduction of the \$20,000 bonds set for Ted and Bert Angus. In reviewing the file, it is noted from the criminal record of Theodore Charles Angus, FBI #226312, dated October 8, 1936, that on April 8, 1918, Theodore Angus was arrested at Detroit, Michigan, for grand larceny of an automobile, at which time he made bond to appear at Chillicothe, Ohio, on June 16, 1919; that this bond was forfeited and a warrant was issued for his arrest. On December 6, 1919, Theodore Angus was arrested by the Toledo Police Department, as a fugitive from Chillicothe, Ohio, and was turned over to the Sheriff's Office at Chillicothe, Ohio, on that date. This will be called to the attention of Mr. Freed in addition to the fact that both Ted and Bert Angus have access to Middle Island, which is owned and operated by Joseph Roscoe, who was recently convicted in the Federal Court at Cleveland, Ohio, in connection with the Garrettsville Mail Train Robbery November 7, 1935, and that in the event Ted and Bert Angus take refuge at this Island or in any part of Canada, which is only a few miles from

6/18/37

Toledo, Ohio, it will be very difficult to return them to the United States for this trial, in view of the fact that United States Attorney Freed has indicated that this is not an extraditable offense mentioned in the treaty between the United States and the Dominion of Canada.

During a conversation with Agent Dill, Mr. Freed stated that it would be advisable to issue a warrant for the arrest of Colin Munro, as a material witness. This warrant was issued and the warrant in addition to a copy thereof is being retained in the files of the Cleveland Field Division, with the intention of arresting Colin Munro at such time as he is found within the legal boundary of the United States. Mr. Freed stated that when Munro is arrested on this warrant, he would advise that Munro be kept in custody until the trial and not be allowed to furnish bond.

In compliance with instructions from Inspector E. J. Connelley, Agent Dill contacted Mr. Freed with reference to the advisability of having warrants issued for the arrest of Madeline Angus, Rena Holst Fleming, Florence Jasany, Sally Jackson, Pauline Jackson, Lou Poole, Marie Barley and Thelma Holst. These warrants were issued June 11, 1937 and the witnesses were all arrested in the Cleveland territory, except Marie Barley and Thelma Holst, and placed under \$500 bond, after which they were released upon their own recognizance. A letter was directed to the Detroit Field Division, advising that the United States Attorney at Cleveland, Ohio, would forward certified copies of this warrant with a non est return thereon to the United States Attorney at Detroit, Michigan, to be given to agents of this Bureau to be served on Marie Barley. A copy of this letter was also submitted to the Philadelphia Field Division, in order that the same procedure might be followed with reference to Thelma Holst.

Very truly yours,



J. P. MacFARLAND,
Special Agent in Charge.

HBD:MC

7-1

cc - Inspector E. J. Connelley,
Newark, N. J.
Chicago
Cincinnati

July 3, 1937

Special Agent in Charge,
Cleveland, Ohio.

Dear Sir:

Re: GEORGE TIMINKEY; DR. JOSEPH P. MORAN, with
aliases - FUGITIVE, I. O. 1232; et al;
EDWARD GEORGE BRACER - Victim; KIDNAPING;
OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE; HARBORING OF FUGI-
TIVES; NATIONAL FIREARMS ACT.

Reference is made to your communication dated June 18,
1937, concerning the efforts being made to reduce the bonds of
Bert and Ted Angus.

The Bureau notes the statement made in the last para-
graph of page 2 in this communication, to the effect that Mr.
Freed desires an Agent to review these files and assemble the
facts which might be pertinent in arguing against the reduction
of the bonds.

It is felt the determination of such matters is one of
the functions of the United States Attorney's office, and it
is not desired that such action be taken by Special Agents of
the Bureau. You should therefore courteously advise the United
States Attorney in case a further request to review the file
for this purpose is made by him.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

7
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
JUL 3 - 1937
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

- Mr. Nathan
- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. E. A. Tamm
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Coffey
- Mr. Dawsey
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Foxworth
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Joseph
- Mr. Lester
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Quinn
- Mr. Schilder
- Mr. Tamm

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RECEIVED
DIVISION ONE
JUL 3 1937

Federal Bureau of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

Post Office Box 1525
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

June 19, 1937



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Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: BREKID

Dear Sir:

Reference is had to Bureau communication dated June 11, 1937 (7-576), suggesting that this office conduct discreet inquiry at the Federal Laboratories, Incorporated, concerning Thompson Sub Machine gun, serial number 6718.

Mr. F. M. Smith, of the Federal Laboratories, Incorporated, advised Special Agent D. DiLillo that the information desired is not readily available. He promised to and did inquire of the Auto Ordnance Corporation at New York City as to the disposition made of machine gun number 6718. Mr. Smith expects a reply to this inquiry in the near future. The information, upon receipt, will be conveyed to the Bureau.

Very truly yours,

R. J. Untreiner
R. J. UNTREINER
Special Agent in Charge

DDL:DN
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7-576-14442

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

JUN 21 1937

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ONE

PREVIOUS RECORD OF GUN IN 7-576-14178
14347

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT CINCINNATI, OHIO.

K. C. FILE NO. 7-37

REPORT MADE AT Kansas City	DATE WHEN MADE 6-19-37	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 6-14/15/16-37	REPORT MADE BY S. B. LANDRUM SW
TITLE GEORGE TIMINEY, with aliases; DR. JOSEPH P. MORAN, with aliases - FUGITIVE, I. O. #1232, Et al; EDWARD GEORGE BREMER - VICTIM.		CHARACTER OF CASE KIDNAPING; OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE; HARBORING OF FUGITIVES; NATIONAL FIREARMS ACT.	
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: <p style="margin-left: 40px;">Deputy Sheriff Lisle Doughman advised that he had obtained information from Dick Sprecher that Milton Lett is in Long Beach, California, with Len or Lynn Jordan, who is believed to reside at 526 Orange Avenue, Apartment #15. Jordan and Lett alleged to be very close friends. Photograph of Jordan obtained from the Wichita Police Department. Covers placed on mail of sister of Jordan and relatives of Lett who reside in Wichita, Kansas.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">- P -</p>			
REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent S. B. Landrum, Kansas City, Missouri, dated 6-1-37.			
DETAILS: <u>At Wichita, Kansas:</u> <p>About 9:30 P.M., 6-14-37, Sheriff Joe Bauml telephonically contacted Agent and advised that he had some information concerning the whereabouts of Milton Lett. Agent immediately proceeded to Sheriff Bauml's office and was met at that place by Bauml and Deputy Sheriff Lisle Doughman. Bauml stated that several weeks ago Doughman and his brother-in-law, Dick Sprecher, came to him and Sprecher advised that he had been interviewed by a Bureau Agent concerning Milton Lett, and Sprecher advised Bauml that he had been in trouble in the past and that if officers continue to contact him at the place of employment he would probably lose his job. (The</p>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>S. B. Landrum</i>		SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 3 - Bureau 2 - Oklahoma City 2 - Cleveland 2 - Los Angeles 2 - Cincinnati 2 - Chicago 1 - St. Paul 2 - Kansas City		DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES 7-576-14443 JUN 22 1937	
COPIES DESTROYED		JUN 21 1937	

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reference report reflects the results of an interview with Sprecher). Bauml said that Sprecher agreed at that time to furnish all the information at his disposal to Doughman, and that he told Sprecher that if he would cooperate with the Government in this case he need have no fear of losing his job because of being contacted by officers while on duty. Bauml further stated that he instructed Doughman to obtain all the information he possibly could concerning the whereabouts of Lett in view of the fact that the Department of Justice desired his apprehension.

Doughman interposed here that he had questioned Sprecher at length concerning his knowledge of Lett's associates and possible whereabouts and that Sprecher had told him that Lett was probably with Lynn or Len Jordan, a former resident of South Coffeyville, Oklahoma, who has been residing in Long Beach, California, for the past two or three years. Sprecher told Doughman that Jordan and Lett were brought up together and that they were very fast friends. Jordan resided in Wichita, Kansas, prior to moving to California, and he was employed as a truck driver for the Western States Grocery Company for about two years. Jordan has two sisters who reside in Wichita, Kansas - Mrs. R. M. (Onie) Ellison, 343 North Topeka Street, and Mrs. Charles (Lorraine) Troup, 1700 Block, South Broadway. Charles Troup is in the used car business and Lisle Doughman is personally acquainted with him. It is Sprecher's opinion, according to Doughman, that it would be useless to contact these women for information concerning the whereabouts of their brother, Lynn or Len Jordan.

Doughman stated further that he personally contacted Charles Troup and ascertained that Troup and wife, Lorraine, visited Jordan in California in the Summer of 1936, and at that time Jordan was residing in 4500 Block, Forrest Avenue, Long Beach, California, and was employed as a tool dresser by some oil company. He said that Troup told him that his wife knew Jordan's address and that he would get it from her, and Troup did telephonically contact his wife for that purpose while he was in Doughman's presence. Troup, after the conversation with his wife, told Doughman that she would not tell him Jordan's address and said that she had been instructed by Jordan to keep his whereabouts secret. Doughman ascertained from Troup that during the past year Jordan had a thumb amputated as a result of an injury received while working on an oil rig. It was also learned that Jordan has married since Troup's visit to California in 1936, and has moved from the Forrest Avenue address. It should further be noted that Sprecher is of the opinion that Jordan is probably using an alias at this time. Doughman said that he did not mention Milton Lett's name in his conversation with Troup.

Sheriff Bauml then advised that after Doughman obtained this information and there was no Government Agent in Wichita to report the information to, he took it upon himself to contact Postal Inspector Wither- spoon at Wichita and have covers placed on the mail of Mrs. Ellison. As a result of those covers he has learned that Mrs. Ellison has received

letters from the following persons:

Hester Jordan, R.R. #1, Box 42, South Coffeyville,
Oklahoma.

Hazel Moffatt, 1003 West 1st Street, Coffeyville, Kansas.

He said that through Sprecher he has learned that Hester Jordan is the mother of Lynn or Len Jordan, but that he has been unable to determine what relation Hazel Moffatt is to Mrs. Ellison, however, Sprecher has agreed to obtain that information for him in the near future.

Doughman advised that Jordan had been arrested in Wichita, Kansas, and that the Police Department in all probability had a record on him. He also furnished a description of Jordan which he had obtained from Sprecher but that information will be used to supplement information subsequently obtained from the files of the Wichita Police Department.

At the Records Division of the Wichita Police Department inquiry disclosed that Len Jordan, #5030, was last arrested by that Department on 4-13-33 for vagrancy and investigation. His description is as follows:

Name	Len Jordan
Age	26, in 1933.
Height	5' 10 3/4"
Weight	158 lbs.
Build	Medium
Hair	Light brown
Eyes	Blue
Complexion	Medium
Nativity	Oklahoma
Police number	#5030, Police Department, Wichita, Kas.
F. P. C.	<u>1 A 3</u> 1 Aa

Sprecher advised Doughman that Jordan has a high forehead and combs his hair, which is decidedly blonde, straight back; that he seldom wears a hat and as a result his face is usually very red from sunburn, and further that he usually wears his shirt sleeves rolled as high above his elbows as possible.

A photograph of Len Jordan, #5030, Wichita, Kansas, Police Department, was obtained and is being forwarded to the Los Angeles Field Office with copies of this report.

On the morning of 6-15-37, Sheriff Bauml contacted the writer and advised that he had received a mail tracing from Postal Inspector

Witherspoon indicating that Mrs. R. M. Ellison, 343 North Topeka Street, Wichita, Kansas, had received a letter postmarked at Long Beach, California, on June 11, 1937, which bore the following return address: Bertie Jordan, 526 Orange Avenue, Apartment 15, Long Beach, California.

The Kansas City Field Office was then advised by telephone of the above developments, and the substance of the foregoing was furnished to the Los Angeles Field Office by Air Mail - Special Delivery letter on June 15, 1937.

A. L. Witherspoon, Postal Inspector, Wichita, Kansas, was contacted in his office at the Wichita Post Office, and covers were placed on all first class mail received by the following individuals:

Mrs. Charles Troup, 1738 South Broadway
Mrs. Ora (Jane) Collins, 150 Lulu
Clifford Collins, 150 Lulu
Vivian Mantooth, 150 Lulu
Tony L. Collins, Box 182, R.R. #1, Wichita, Kansas.

The urban addresses above listed are all in Wichita, Kansas. The mail cover is for the usual period of 30 days and a letter confirming Agent's oral request for same has been forwarded to Inspector Witherspoon.

Mrs. Charles Troup is a sister to Len Jordan, and according to Deputy Sheriff Lisle Doughman is as likely to hear from him as any member of Jordan's family. Mrs. Ora (Jane) Collins is a sister to Milton Lett; Clifford and Tony L. Collins are nephews of Milton Lett. Vivian Mantooth, who resides with Mrs. Collins, is a former girl friend of Lett's. None of the relatives of Lett, above mentioned, have ever cooperated in any way with the Bureau in its efforts to apprehend Milton Lett.

For the information of the Los Angeles Field Office, the Bureau is extremely desirous of locating and apprehending Milton Lett at the earliest possible date for questioning in connection with instant case. There is no warrant outstanding for Lett's arrest, but in the event he is located he should be taken into custody and the Bureau and the Cleveland Field Office notified of the apprehension. The Bureau has authorized the payment of \$100.00 to anyone who furnishes a Bureau Agent with information that leads directly to the apprehension of Lett.

UNDEVELOPED LEADS:

The OKLAHOMA FIELD DIVISION, at South Coffeyville, Oklahoma, will endeavor to ascertain the present address of Lynn or Len Jordan, the son of Hester Jordan, R. R. #1, South Coffeyville, Oklahoma. Will

also consider the advisability of placing a cover on all mail received by Hester Jordan. In the event a cover is placed on her mail, particular attention should be paid to any letters from Long Beach, California, in view of the fact that Len Jordan is believed to be residing in Long Beach at this time, and Milton Lett is believed to be with him. This lead may be held in abeyance until the results of the investigation requested of the Los Angeles Field Office is known.

The LOS ANGELES FIELD DIVISION, at Long Beach, California, will make discreet inquiry at 526 Orange Avenue, Apartment #15, for the purpose of determining whether or not Milton Lett is residing at that address with Len Jordan. In the event Jordan is not residing at that address, appropriate inquiry should be made to determine his whereabouts in view of the information reported in the body of this report to the effect that he is in company with Milton Lett. In making an effort to locate Jordan, if he does not reside at 526 Orange Avenue, it should be kept in mind that he is alleged to have been married within the past year, probably in or near Long Beach, and that he is a tool dresser with some oil concern in Long Beach.

P E N D I N G

1300 Liberty Trust Bldg.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

June 21, 1937

Special Agent in Charge,
Cleveland, Ohio

Re: BREKID

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter dated June 11, 1937,
in the above entitled matter concerning the placing of Thelma
Holst under bond as a material witness in this case.

Please be advised that proper papers were prepared
by the U. S. Attorney in Philadelphia, Pa. on June 14, 1937,
based on the bench warrant issued in the Northern District of
Ohio, and that Thelma Holst was taken into custody June 16,
1937, by Special Agent B. M. Hirsh at which time she was
taken before the U. S. Commissioner and released on her own
recognizance, bond being fixed at \$500.00.

Very truly yours,

BMH:WLP
7-45
cc Bureau
Cincinnati
Chicago

G. N. LOWDON,
Special Agent in Charge.

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

7-576-14444	
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
JUN 23 1937 A.M.	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
ONE	FILE

Federal Bureau of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

1300 Biscayne Building
Miami, Florida
June 12, 1937.

~~PERSONAL & CONFIDENTIAL~~

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

RE: BREKID.

Dear Sir:

For the information of the Bureau, on June 10, 1937, after the Court had directed a verdict for defendants Adams and Randall in the above entitled case, Mr. Harry Wacher, Village Hotel, Miami Beach, contacted SAC J. H. Hanson, advising the latter that what had taken place in the court room was "cut and dried".

Mr. Wacher said that he had met the Director last March when he was in Miami, and at that time had indicated to him that it was his opinion that unless a Judge was brought into Florida from some other State it would be impossible for the Government to secure a conviction in this case. Mr. Wacher continued by stating that what had taken place was exactly what he thought would happen, and, further, that the public in Miami was convinced of the guilt, and that on the evening of June 9, 1937, the public was betting ten to one that Adams would be convicted.

For your further information, on June 11, 1937, prior to the departure from the City of Mr. Charles Carr, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, who prosecuted this case, he called SAC Hanson and advised that he had just learned from the United States Marshal that Judge Alexander Akerman had received through the United States Mails on the 11th instant a letter of a threatening nature, and that the writer referred to Judge Akerman as a "hoodlum and racketeer". According to Mr. Carr, Judge Akerman requested the United States Marshal to determine who had written the letter, and the Marshal stated he was referring it to the United States Post Office Inspectors.

RECORDED & INDEXED

Very truly yours,

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

JUL 21 1937
R. L. Shivers
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Special Agent in Charge.

JHH:C

Cc: Cincinnati.

7-576-14445
TOLSON
TAMM
ONE
MORAN DIV
FILE

1616 FEDERAL RESERVE BANK BUILDING
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI
JUNE 19, 1937.

7-3
L 10
Postal Inspector A. L. Witherspoon,
U. S. Post Office and Court House,
Wichita, Kansas.

Dear Sir:

This will confirm the oral request made by Special Agent S. B. Landrum on June 16, 1937, for 30 day mail covers on all first class mail received by the following individuals, all of whom reside in Wichita, Kansas:

Mrs. Charles Troup, 1738 South Broadway;
Mrs. Ora (Jane) Collins, Clifford Collins,
and Vivian Mantooth, 150 Lulu Street, and
Tony L. Collins, Box 182, R. R. #1.

I wish to thank you for your cooperation in this and other matters of mutual interest.

Very truly yours,

DWIGHT BRANTLEY
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

7-37
SBL/sw
cc-Bureau: ✓

RECORDED & INDEXED

7-576-14446

RE: GEORGE TIMINEY, with aliases; U OF INVESTIGATION
DR. JOSEPH P. MCGRAN, with aliases
FUGITIVE, I. O. #1232; Et al; 2/2 1937 P.M.
EDWARD GEORGE BREMER - VICTIM, MENT OF BUSINESS
KIDNAPING; OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE;
HARBORING OF FUGITIVES; NATIONAL
FIREARMS ACT.

ONE

P. O. Box 1881
Seattle, Washington
June 16, 1937

53221

Special Agent in Charge
Cleveland, Ohio

Re: BREKID

Dear Sir:

I am transmitting herewith a copy of a letter dated June 9, 1937, that I received from Mrs. Edna Murray. It will be noted that Edna Murray stated that she testified recently before the Federal Grand Jury at Toledo, Ohio, and failed to receive a witness fee.

In this connection, Edna Murray appeared as a witness in St. Paul, Minnesota, in connection with the Brekid case, and she was not paid a fee until the matter was called to the attention of the U. S. Attorney, after which the appropriate witness fee was paid to Edna Murray.

It is requested that you call this matter to the attention of the U. S. Attorney at Cleveland, Ohio to ascertain whether Edna Murray is entitled to a fee in connection with the testimony she is said to have recently furnished in connection with this case at Toledo, Ohio.

A copy of this letter is being furnished to the Kansas City office with request that the Post Office Inspectors at Kansas City, Missouri be advised the contents of the letter of Edna Murray, in order that it may be determined whether Edna Murray and her son, Preston Paden, are entitled to witness fees in connection with the testimony offered by them at Coffeyville, Kansas, in connection with the mail robbery case.

Due to the cooperation which has been extended to the Bureau by Edna Murray, it is believed that these inquiries should be made in an effort to obtain witness fees for Edna Murray and her son, if they are in fact entitled to them. I have acknowledged Edna Murray's letter, advising her that the respective offices would communicate with her directly concerning the result of the inquiries to be made by them.

Very truly yours,

RECORDED & INDEXED

7-576-14447

R. C. SURAN
Special Agent in Charge

JUN 23 1937 P.M.

RCS:KB
cc-Bureau
Kansas City
7-1

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

C O P Y

Jefferson City, Mo. June 9, 1937

Mr. Raymond Suran
Seattle, Wash.

Dear Sir:

I appeared as a Gov witness in Federal Court in Fort Scott, Kansas the 1st of May in the Coffeyville Mail Robbery case and just returned from Toledo Ohio as a witness before the Grand Jury. I have not received my fee in either case. The Marshall's dont seem to think I have a fee due me. Mr. Suran you worked this out before for me will you please call their attention to this matter

Thanking you

Yours very truly

MRS. EDNA MURRAY

P. S. My Son Preston Paden also appeared as a Gov witness in the Coffeyville Mail Robbery trial and he has not rec'd his fee he was brought from the Kansas Reformatory in Hutchinson Kans

7-576-14447

Post Office Box 1469,
Little Rock, Arkansas,
June 17, 1937.

Special Agent in Charge,
Memphis, Tennessee.

Re: BREKID.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to the letter from the Kansas City Division, dated June 12, 1937, addressed to this division, having reference to the present location of Greta Swanson, also known as Greta Gilstrap, who is reported to presently reside at 316 Linden Avenue, Memphis, Tennessee. This woman is undoubtedly practicing prostitution at the above address in Memphis.

It is requested that you conduct an investigation to verify the reported information that the prostitute Greta is now residing at 316 Linden Avenue, Memphis, Tennessee. It is not desired that this woman be interviewed at this time, nor that she learn of the fact that an investigation is being conducted to learn her present whereabouts. It is noted that a copy of reference letter has been designated for your field division.

It is requested that the investigation suggested herein be conducted at your earliest convenience.

Very truly yours,

CHAPMAN FLETCHER,
Special Agent in Charge.

DPS epw
7-2
cc - Bureau
Cincinnati
Cleveland

RECORDED
&
INDEXED.

7-576-14448
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
ONE

JUNE 21, 1937

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

Transmit the following message to: SAC-CLEVELAND

0
BREKID EXPEDITE SUBMISSION OF REPORT COVERING GRAND JURY
ACTION THIS CASE.

HOOVER

- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Coffey
- Mr. Dawsey
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Fox
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Quinn
- Mr. Schilder
- Mr. Tamm
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Gandy

RECORDED

7-576-14449	
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
JUN 22 1937 P.M.	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
	FILE

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169 MAR 25 1965

WESTERN UNION

Handwritten initials

SENT VIA _____

600 P M

Per _____

Handwritten signature

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

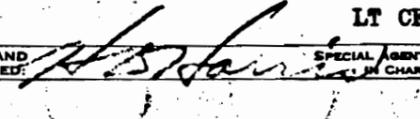
Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

Cincinnati, Ohio

FILE NO.

7-43

REPORT MADE AT Cincinnati, Ohio	DATE WHEN MADE 6-21-37	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 6-17-37	REPORT MADE BY J. A. Cimperman - acr
TITLE ALVIN KARPIS, with aliases; DR. JOSEPH P. MORAN, with aliases - FUGITIVE I. O. #1232; ANTHONY ALERSBACH, with aliases - FUGITIVE, et al EDWARD GEORGE BREMER - VICTIM		CHARACTER OF CASE KIDNAPING OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE HARBORING OF FUGITIVES NATIONAL FIREARMS ACT	
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Records of the Bureau of Motor Vehicles, Columbus, Ohio reflect Chief of Detectives E. Akers, Hot Springs, Ark., Police Dept., made inquiry by telegram concerning 1935 Ohio tags #H372M on 10-4-35. C. Ervin Nofer, Statistician, Bureau of Motor Vehicles, is proper person to subpoena for records.</p> </div>			
REFERENCE: Letter from Little Rock office dated 6-10-37.			
DETAILS: AT COLUMBUS, OHIO			
<p>With the assistance of Miss Beatrice Gore, file clerk, Ohio State Bureau of Motor Vehicles, 275 S. 4th St., an examination was conducted of the correspondence records and same disclosed the following telegrams received by the Auto Bureau from the Hot Springs, Arkansas Police Department via Western Union:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">CA 1041 19 HOT SPRINGS ARK 25 749P 1935 SEPT 25 PM 9:13</p> <p>STATE AUTO LICENSE BUREAU COLUMBUS, OHIO</p> <p>ADVISE OWNER NAME ADDRESS MAKE CAR MTR NO LICENSE SIX EIGHT FOUR NAUGHT DASH D STOP MARK ANS PERSONAL</p> <p style="text-align: center;">LT CECIL BROCK POLICE DEPT</p>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
		<p>7 576 14450 JUN 22 1937</p>	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4- Bureau 2- Little Rock 2- Cleveland 1- Chicago 3- Cincinnati 		<p>COPIES DESTROYED MAR 25 1965</p>	

The following reply was sent to the above telegram
via Western Union:

(PERSONAL)
LT CECIL BROCK
POLICE DEPT
HOT SPRINGS, ARK.

SEPT 25, 1939
9:30 PM

SIX EIGHT FOUR NAUGHT DASH D ISSUED TO J C McBRIDE 507 WALERIDGE
AVE., TOLEDO ON 35 PLYMOUTH COUPE MOTOR PJ289285

FRANK WEST
REGISTRAR
BUREAU OF MOTOR VEHICLES

The following telegram was sent to the Auto Bureau
via Western Union by Herbert Akers:

CA372 16 HOT SPRINGS ARK 4 1025A 1935 OCT 4 AM 11:41

AUTO LICENSE BUREAU
STATE HIGHWAY DEPT COLUMBUS OHIO

WIRE OWNERS NAME AND ADDRESS MAKE OF CAR AND MOTOR
TAG H372M

HERBERT AKERS CHIEF DETECTIVES

The following reply was sent to the above telegram
via Western Union:

HERBERT AKERS CHIEF DETECTIVES
HOT SPRINGS ARK

10-4-35
1:35 PM

RECORDS ON FILE IN THIS BUREAU SHOW REGISTRATION H THREE
SEVEN TWO M ISSUED TO E F PARKER 323 N PHELPS ST
YOUNGSTOWN OHIO ON THRTY FIVE HUDSON COUPE MOTOR
60348 SERIAL 551492

FRANK WEST REGISTRAR
BUREAU OF MOTOR VEHICLES

The files failed to contain any other information
bearing on the above inquiry made by Detective Akers. Arrangements
were made for the preservation of the above telegrams in order that
they may be available in case they are needed in the future. Copies
of the above telegrams were also made by reporting agent and same
are being retained in the Cincinnati file on instant case.

The proper person to subpoena for the production of the
above telegrams is Mr. C. Ervin Nofer, Statistician, Ohio State Bureau of
Motor Vehicles, 275 S. 4th St., residence 1296 Broadview Ave., Columbus, Ohio.

PENDING

SKM:rd
7-24

1300 Biscayne Building
Miami, Florida

June 21, 1937

Special Agent in Charge
Newark, New Jersey

Re: GEORGE TRINITY
DR. JOSEPH P. MORAN with aliases-FUGITIVE,
I.O. #1232, et al.
Edward George Bremer - Victim.
KIDNAPING; OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE; HAR-
BORING OF FUGITIVES; NATIONAL FIREARMS ACT

Dear Sir:

In accordance with the request contained in your letter of June 5, 1937, your letter to the Jacksonville office under date of October 1, 1935 is being transmitted herewith.

Very truly yours,

R. L. SHIVERS
Special Agent in Charge

Encl.

CC: Bureau ✓

RECORDED

7-576-14451
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

July 23 1937 a.m.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Federal Bureau of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

1300 Liberty Trust Building,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

June 21, 1937.

Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C.

Re - GEORGE TIMINEY.
DR. JOSEPH P. MORAN, with aliases,
FUGITIVE, I.O. #1232., et al.
EDWARD GEORGE BREMER, Victim.
KIDNAPING; HARBORING OF FUGITIVES.
OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE.
NATIONAL FIREARMS ACT.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Bureau letter dated June 1, 1937, Bureau file 7-576, concerning a statement recently made by Dolores Delaney to the effect that following the escape of Campbell and Karpis in Atlantic City, N.J., she was taken to the Police Station in Philadelphia; that at the time of her arrival in this city she had an envelope containing numerous chipped diamonds; that Special Agents of the Bureau took possession of the envelope containing these diamonds which were never returned to her.

She later stated that it was not the Agents of the Bureau who took the diamonds but plain clothes members of the Philadelphia Police Department.

As suggested in the Bureau letter, the records on file in the Philadelphia Office were very carefully checked by Special Agent B. M. Hirsch.

This file shows that on January 20, 1935, the two subjects were taken into custody by Agents of the Philadelphia Office; that Delaney was removed from the Atlantic City Hospital, where she was in custody of the Atlantic City Police; that Wynona Burdette was removed to Philadelphia from the Atlantic City Police Department, where she had been held in custody.

RECORDED & INDEXED

A detailed inventory was prepared on that same evening by Agents of the Philadelphia Office, at which time the entire contents of all of the seven pieces of luggage, which were in the possession

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109 MAR 25 1965

Atlantic City, N.J. 7-576-14452
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Atlantic City, N.J. 7-3-37
Inc

7-576-14452
EN
INDEXED
6

of all of the subjects while they stayed at Atlantic City , was made.

At the same time all of the personal effects, money, etc., in the possession of Wynona Burdette and Dolores Delaney were placed in envelopes in the safe of the Special Agent in Charge.

The inventory of this jewelry, money, etc., was also made at this time.

At the time of the departure of Dolores Delaney from Philadelphia all of her jewelry, personal effects, etc., were returned to her as evidenced by signed receipt dated February 11, 1935, a copy of which is attached hereto.

The items listed in this receipt are identical with the items which are listed in the inventory of the personal effects received by this office, at the time Dolores Delaney was taken into custody by the Philadelphia Office.

The file does not show that Dolores Delaney indicated at that time or at any other time that an envelope containing chipped diamonds was missing.

The Philadelphia files furthermore do not indicate at any time that Dolores Delaney or Wynona Burdette were ever in the custody of the Philadelphia Police Department. It can be seen, however, that from the time of the escape of Subjects Campbell and Karpis from Atlantic City early on the morning of January 20, 1935, until the late afternoon of the same day when the two girls were taken into custody and removed to Philadelphia, they were in the custody of the Atlantic City Police Department. At that time other Agents of the Philadelphia Office took into their custody all of the suit cases and clothing of the four subjects. If Delaney did have chipped diamonds they were never turned over to the Philadelphia Office.

As the file does not show that the chipped diamonds in question were ever in the possession of the Philadelphia Office same could never have been turned over to the United States Marshal after the release of these subjects into his custody.

Very truly yours,

G. N. London

G. N. LONDON,
Special Agent in Charge.

EMH:AVM
7-45

cc - Newark - St. Paul - Cincinnati - Chicago - Cleveland
Enclosure

**DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D. C**
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

**PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID
PAYMENT OF POSTAGE, \$300**



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID
PAYMENT OF POSTAGE, \$300

Enclosure for Bureau.

Philadelphia file 7-45.

Philadelphia, Pa.

February 11, 1938.

This is to certify that I have this day received the following from Special Agent J. L. Fallon, Division of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania:

- 1 White Gold Diamond stick pin
- 1 " " Ring with 1 large diamond in center and two small diamonds on either side
- 1 " " Ring with 1 large diamond
- 1 " " " 3 " diamonds
- 1 " " " 1 Aquamarine
- 1 " " Bulova lady's wrist watch with White Gold link bracelet
- 1 U.S. Federal Reserve Note - \$50.00
#B02953558
- 1 U.S. Federal Reserve Note - \$50.00
#F00344719

Delores DeLoe

WITNESSES:

RECORDED

7-576-14452

July 3, 1937

LMC:MK

Special Agent in Charge,
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Dear Sir:

Re: GEORGE TIMINNY; DR. JOSEPH P. MORAN, with
aliases, Fugitive, I. O. 1822; et al;
EDWARD GEORGE BREWER - Victim; KIDNAPING,
OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE, HARBORING OF
FUGITIVES, NATIONAL FIREARMS ACT.

Further reference is made to your communication dated at
St. Paul, Minnesota, May 6, 1937, concerning statements made to you
by Dolores Delaney to the effect that an envelope containing
numerous chip diamonds was taken from her while she was in the
custody of the Philadelphia police department following her
apprehension at Atlantic City, New Jersey.

Please be advised that a careful check of this matter was
made by the Philadelphia field division, which indicated that
Dolores Delaney was not in possession of any chip diamonds at the
time she was taken into custody by Bureau Agents, and no information
was received at any time by Bureau Agents connected with the
Philadelphia office indicating that she had any chip diamonds at the
time of her apprehension at Atlantic City.

In this connection, a complete inventory of her personal
property was taken by Agents of the Philadelphia office when she
was taken into custody, and her property was returned to her as
was evidenced by a signed receipt dated February 11, 1935.

A copy of this letter is being furnished the Detroit office
with the request that Dolores Delaney be courteously informed of
the facts when an Agent is next in the vicinity of the Federal
Detention Farm at Milan, Michigan.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

- Mr. Nathan
- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. Boardman
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Coffey
- Mr. Dwyer
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Foxworth
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Joseph
- Mr. Lester
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Quinn
- Mr. Schilder

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
JUL 3 - 1937
Philadelphia
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

506 Fletcher Trust Building
Indianapolis, Indiana
June 21, 1937

F:mla
7-9

Special Agent in Charge,
Cleveland, Ohio.

Re: BREKID

Dear Sir:

This afternoon Chief of Detectives Fred Simon, Police Department, Indianapolis, Indiana, telephoned the Indianapolis FBI office that he had in custody one Ralph Cassidy, alias Ralph Webster, who might have some information of value in connection with our work.

Ralph Cassidy informed Special Agent Bliss Morton that on March 31, 1937, he escaped from the Iowa State Prison, Fort Madison, Iowa, where he was serving a 25 year sentence for robbery. He immediately proceeded to Cleveland, Ohio, and registered at the Bolten Hotel as Ralph Webster; while he was in the Bolten Hotel, a man came to his room and introduced himself as Harry Chapman, a jewelry broker. Chapman informed him that he had seen Cassidy's picture in a detective magazine and knew he was wanted. Chapman indicated to Cassidy that he could make arrangements for Cassidy to make some money, although he did not go into detail as to the manner in which this was to be done. Subsequently, Chapman suggested that Cassidy proceed to Indianapolis, Indiana, and contact H. S. Allen, Jeweler, 2nd Floor, Kresge Building, and after informing Allen that Chapman had sent him, Cassidy should make a payment on a ring. Cassidy states that he proceeded to Indianapolis, contacted Mr. Allen, and put up \$50.00 on a \$350.00 diamond ring. This was about two weeks ago. It was not clear how Cassidy or Chapman either were to profit in connection with this matter, but Cassidy left the impression that he had expected Allen to turn the ring over to him after making the initial payment of \$50.00, whereupon he would take the ring to Cleveland, and turn it over to Chapman, and the remainder of the purchase price would not be paid to Allen. However, Cassidy states that he decided he wanted his \$50.00 back and he came to Indianapolis today, contacted Mr. Allen, and chose a \$50.00 ring which Allen turned over to him, whereupon he was arrested by detectives, fingerprinted, and found to be wanted, as indicated above.

RECORDED & INDEXED

7-576-14453

He states that about three weeks or a month ago, while he was talking with Chapman, Chapman told him that he had handled a lot of

JUN 23 1937 A.M.

Bureau

ONE 6

FILE

bonds for the Karpis gang. Chapman further made the statement that the FBI Agents had arrested a large number of persons connected with the Karpis gang, and that if they knew he had handled bonds for Karpis they would probably arrest him. He alleges Chapman stated the bonds came from some man in Washington to him through Karpis. Cassidy did not know the name of the Washington man or anything further about this. He remembers that some two or three weeks ago when Chapman was in his, Cassidy's, room at the Bolten Hotel, Chapman pulled out a large leather wallet which contained a quantity of unset stones. Cassidy does not know the kind or nature of the stones, but believed they were diamonds of a carat size or perhaps thereabout. Cassidy states that Chapman led him to believe that these stones came from some gang in the neighborhood of Indianapolis. He did not know the name of any of the members of the gang, but he believed Chapman mentioned the name "Al" as one of the men in the gang. Chapman informed him he had just received these stones the day he talked with Cassidy and that they were valued in the neighborhood of \$13,000 to \$15,000.

Cassidy further states that Chapman informed him that one Meyer Gordon of Chicago was an "unofficial partner." Cassidy took this to mean that Meyer Gordon is a fence in Chicago, and that Chapman is a fence in Cleveland for stolen jewelry. Chapman gave Cassidy to understand that the government was looking for Meyer Gordon, and that Chapman knew where Gordon could be found.

The name of Meyer Gordon appears in the file entitled ALBERT SOLOMON MONTLAKE, with aliases, et al; NATIONAL STOLEN PROPERTY ACT of which New York is the office of origin, but the serials in the Indianapolis file on this case do not reflect Meyer Gordon's connection with the case. It is possible that the Chicago Office has a more complete set of serials in this case and after reviewing its file can inform the Cleveland Office if there is anything of value to the Cleveland Office in its file in that case.

Ralph Cassidy informed Agent he did not know the address of Harry Chapman; that he was never in Chapman's office if Chapman has an office; and that Chapman always contacted him at the Bolten Hotel or at a used car lot conducted by Edward Moran on Euclid Avenue near the Ohio Buick Company, and that Edward Moran appeared to be well acquainted with Harry Chapman.

PHOTOGRAPHED BY
G. L. COME 97-433-10
See index

Chief of Detectives Simon has addressed a communication this date to the Police Department, Cleveland, Ohio, and undoubtedly that police department will act on that information on the morning of June 22, 1937.

These facts are furnished to the Cleveland Office for such action as in its judgment is deemed appropriate in the premises.

The police state that Cassidy had in his possession at the time of his arrest a .38 Colt blue steel detective special revolver, serial number 411671, with a very short barrel. It is suggested that the Bureau examine its National Stolen Property file to determine whether this gun is listed as stolen.

Very truly yours,

Harold H. Reinecke,
Special Agent in Charge.

cc Bureau
Chicago
Peoria

NO PREVIOUS RECORDS REGISTERED S. P. I.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT Cincinnati, Ohio

FILE NO. 7-1

REPORT MADE AT CLEVELAND, OHIO	DATE WHEN MADE 6/22/37	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 6/4-22/37	REPORT MADE BY H. B. DILL MBD:IC
TITLE ALVIN KARPIS, with aliases; DR. JOSEPH P. MORAN, with aliases - FUGITIVE, I. O. No. 1232; ANTHONY J. AMERSBACH, with aliases - FUGITIVE; et al; EDWARD GEORGE BREMER - VICTIM.			CHARACTER OF CASE KIDNAPING; HARBORING OF FUGITIVES; OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE; NATIONAL FIREARMS ACT.
<p>SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Indictment returned Western Division, Northern District of Ohio, June 10, 1937, as to Clara McGraw, Edward McGraw, Bert Angus, Theodore Angus, Edith Barry, Frank P. Greenwald, Anthony Amersbach, John Gorman, Arthur Hebebrand and Sam Coker. Subjects were arraigned June 21, 1937, at Toledo, Ohio, before Honorable Paul Jones, United States District Judge, and bond was set at \$10,000 for Clara McGraw, Edward McGraw, Frank P. Greenwald and Edith Barry, and \$20,000 for Ted and Bert Angus, John Gorman and Arthur Hebebrand. John Gorman and Arthur Hebebrand furnished bond and were released June 21, 1937. None of the others furnished bond. Amersbach still a fugitive. Warrants were issued for the arrest of the following material witnesses: Florence Jasany, Pauline Jackson, Sally Jackson, Thelma Holst, Rena Holst Fleming, Madeline Angus, Lou Poole and Marie Barley. Rena Holst Fleming, Madeline Angus, Sally Jackson, Pauline Jackson and Florence Jasany arrested Cleveland, Ohio, released upon own recognizance under \$500 bond. Lou Poole arrested Toledo, Ohio, released upon own recognizance under \$500 bond. Warrants for Marie Barley and Thelma Holst sent by United States Attorney, Cleveland, Ohio, to United States Attorneys at Detroit, Michigan, and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, respectively.</p>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>J. P. MacFarland</i>		SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	
		DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
		7-1576-14454 JUN 28 1937	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT			
③ - Bureau 2 - Cincinnati 2 - Philadelphia 2 - Chicago 2 - Detroit 1 - Inspector E. J. Connelley		2 - USA Cleveland 4 - Cleveland COPIES DESTROYED MAR 25 1965	

to be served by Bureau agents. Warrant issued for Colin Munro as material witness has not been served, as Munro is still on Middle Island, located on Canadian soil.

- P -

REFERENCE: Letter to the Bureau dated June 18, 1937.
Letter from the Cleveland Field Division to the Detroit Field Division, dated June 11, 1937.
Report of Special Agent D. P. Sullivan, dated at Cleveland, Ohio, June 4, 1937.
Bureau telegram dated June 21, 1937.

DETAILS: In compliance with instructions from Inspector E. J. Connelley, agent contacted Mr. Emerich B. Freed, United States Attorney, at the Federal Building, Cleveland, Ohio, and suggested the possibility of issuing warrants instead of subpoenas for the following material witnesses in instant case:

Florence Jasany
Pauline Jackson
Sally Jackson
Thelma Holst
Rena Holst Fleming
Madeline Angus
Lou Poole
Marie Barley

Mr. Freed stated that this was a good suggestion and that he intended following same, however, the Grand Jury would not return indictments on instant case until June 10, 1937, and therefore the warrants could not be issued prior to that date; that, however, the witnesses named above were under subpoena for the Grand Jury and would remain so until June 10, 1937, at which time warrants would be issued for the above named individuals as material witnesses, in the event true bills of indictment were returned against the subjects in this case.

On June 10, 1937, a true bill of indictment was returned with reference to this case as to Bert Angus, Ted Angus, Edith Barry, Frank P. Greenwald, Edward McGraw, Clara McGraw, Anthony Amersbach, John Gorman, Arthur Hebebrand and Sam Coker. In view of the importance of this case and in view of the details mentioned in the indictment, the indictment in its entirety is being set out as follows:

"NORTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO: THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
WESTERN DIVISION : SS

"IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES,
within and for the Division and District aforesaid;

"At the April term of said court in the year of
Our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Thirty-seven.

"The Grand Jurors for the United States of America,
within and for the above District in the name and by the
authority of the United States of America upon their oath
present and find:

Title 18,
Sec. 551,
U. S. C.

"That heretofore, to-wit: between September 15,
A. D., 1933, or thereabouts and January 15, A. D., 1935, or
thereabouts, the Grand Jurors being unable to fix the period
of time more definitely, in the City of St. Paul in the County
of Ramsey in the State and District of Minnesota and elsewhere
in said State and District of Minnesota, at places therein
unknown to this Grand Jury, and at the town or city of Bensen-
ville in the County of DuPage in the State of Illinois, and
elsewhere in said State of Illinois, at places therein to
these Grand Jurors unknown and at various other places speci-
fically mentioned hereinafter, Albin Karpavicz, alias Alvin
Karpis, Arthur R. Barker, Volney Davis, Harry Campbell, William
Weaver, William J. Harrison, Harry Sawyer, Byron Bolton, Elmer
Farmer, Harold Alderton, Fred Barker, Fred C. Goetz and Cassius
McDonald, did conspire, confederate and agree together and with
each other and with various and divers other persons then and
there being, whose names are unknown to these Grand Jurors, to
violate the provisions of that certain act of Congress approved
June 22, A. D., 1932, 'forbidding the transportation of any
person in interstate or foreign commerce, kidnaped, or other-
wise unlawfully detained' (Chap. 271, 47 Stats. 326; 18 U.S.C.

408a), in this, to-wit: That the persons aforesaid and the other persons unknown as aforesaid, all of whom hereinafter are referred to as 'they,' unlawfully did conspire, confederate and agree together and with each other;

"That at the intersection of Lexington and Goodrich Avenues, in the City of St. Paul, in the County of Ramsey, in the State and District of Minnesota, they unlawfully would intercept, seize, kidnap, and detain in their custody that certain person, namely, Edward George Bremer, of St. Paul, Minnesota, then and there being, hereinafter referred to as 'their victim;'

"That prior to intercepting, seizing, kidnaping and detaining their victim in their custody as aforesaid, they would select and arrange for a 'hide-out' or safe retreat outside the State and District of Minnesota, to which they would retire after intercepting, seizing, kidnaping and detaining their victim as aforesaid, and at which they would conceal and continue to confine and hold their victim clandestinely pending payment and delivery of ransom moneys to them, to be demanded as hereinafter alleged;

"That in effecting the unlawful interception, seizure, kidnaping and detention of their victim, they would have several automobiles under their control at and in the vicinity of the intersection of Lexington and Goodrich Avenues, in the City of St. Paul aforesaid, in the County, State and District aforesaid;

"That after intercepting, seizing and detaining their victim unlawfully as aforesaid, they knowingly and unlawfully would abduct, carry away and transport their victim in an automobile then and there control, in interstate commerce, to-wit: from the City of St. Paul aforesaid, in the County, State and District aforesaid, by a route to be selected by them, to and into the State of Illinois and to a point or place in said State of Illinois known as and called Bensenville, where a 'hide-out' or safe retreat of their selection would be awaiting and available to them, at which they would further detain and confine their victim secretly and unlawfully for ransom;

"That after having seized, kidnaped, transported and detained their victim as aforesaid, they would hold their

victim for and demand ransom in the sum of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$200,000.00) for his safe release from their unlawful confinement and custody;

"That after having seized, kidnaped and detained their victim as aforesaid, they would communicate by means of notes and letters with certain friends and relatives of their victim and more particularly with one Walter Magee, addressed as Chas. Magee, and with one Adolph Bremer, the father of their victim, both of the City of St. Paul aforesaid, and by such means and in such manner advise victim's friends and relatives of the seizure and kidnaping of their victim, and convey instructions with reference to and arrange for the payment and delivery of the ransom moneys aforesaid, in consideration of which their victim would be released from their custody and allowed to return safely to his home and family;

"That they would not release their victim from their confinement and custody until such time as the ransom moneys aforesaid, to be demanded by them as aforesaid, actually had been paid and delivered to them in the manner, by the means and under the conditions to be prescribed by them;

"That after having collected the ransom moneys to be paid and delivered as aforesaid in consideration of the release of their victim from their unlawful custody, they would return their victim secretly by automobile to the State of Minnesota from their 'hide-out' or retreat aforesaid in the State of Illinois, to the end that it thus would be made to appear that their victim had not been transported in interstate commerce and that United States law enforcement officials would be frustrated and circumvented in the apprehension and prosecution of said conspirators aforesaid and other persons associated with them as aforesaid;

"That after having collected the ransom moneys to be paid and delivered as aforesaid in consideration of the release of their victim from their unlawful custody, and in order to avoid discovery, apprehension and arrest in connection therewith and to the end that they might safely realize and enjoy the profits and fruits of their crime, they would convert said ransom moneys at various places in the United States and Cuba, deemed by them to be propitious for that purpose, into and change, exchange and dispose of the same for

gold and other moneys and currency which they would be able to negotiate and pass readily and with safety to themselves in the regular and ordinary channels of trade, commerce and business, and that to accomplish the conversion, disposition and exchange of the ransom moneys as aforesaid, they would aid, abet, assist and counsel one another in that connection and to that end;

"And to effect the object of and to carry out their unlawful conspiracy, confederation and agreement aforesaid, the said Albin Karpavicz, alias Alvin Karpis, Arthur R. Barker, Volney Davis, Harry Campbell, William Weaver, William J. Harrison, Harry Sawyer, Byron Bolton, Elmer Farmer, Harold Alderton, Fred Barker, Fred C. Goetz and Cassius McDonald, did and performed the following overt acts:

Overt Act No. I.

"During the latter part of December, A. D., 1933, or the early part of January, A. D., 1934, the Grand Jurors being unable to state the time more particularly, said Harold Alderton, alias Harold Allerton, made available his home at Bensenville, Illinois, for use as a 'hide-out' at which Edward George Bremer, the victim aforesaid, should be detained, confined, and held for, and pending payment and delivery of, ransom for his safe release.

Overt Act No. II.

"On the seventeenth day of January, A. D., 1934, in the City of St. Paul, in the County of Ramsey, in the State and District of Minnesota, said Albin Karpavicz, alias Alvin Karpis, and said Arthur R. Barker, alias 'Doc' Barker, and said Harry Campbell, alias George Winfield, and said William Weaver, alias Phoenix Donald, went to a point at or near the intersection of Lexington and Goodrich Avenues, in the City of St. Paul aforesaid, in the County, State and District aforesaid, and there awaited the appearance and arrival at said intersection of the said Edward George Bremer, their victim as aforesaid.

Overt Act No. III.

"On the seventeenth day of January, A. D., 1934, at

the intersection of Lexington and Goodrich Avenues, in the City of St. Paul, in the County of Ramsey, in the State and District of Minnesota, the said persons named in the foregoing Overt Act numbered II, to which Overt Act reference hereby is made, did intercept and seize the said Edward George Bremer, their victim as aforesaid.

Overt Act No. IV.

"On the seventeenth day of January, A. D., 1934, from the intersection of Lexington and Goodrich Avenues, in the City of St. Paul, in the County of Ramsey, in the State and District of Minnesota, the said persons named in the foregoing Overt Act numbered II, to which Overt Act reference hereby is made, after having intercepted and seized the said Edward George Bremer, their victim as aforesaid, did transport him in his automobile to a point near 1910 Edgecombe Road, in the City of St. Paul aforesaid, in the County, State and District aforesaid.

Overt Act No. V.

"On the seventeenth day of January, A. D., 1934, at or near number 1910 Edgecombe Road, in the City of St. Paul, in the County of Ramsey, in the State and District of Minnesota, the said persons named in the foregoing Overt Act numbered II, to which Overt Act reference hereby is made, and various other persons unknown to these Grand Jurors, did transfer forcibly the said Edward George Bremer, their victim as aforesaid, from his automobile to another automobile then and there under their control, preparatory to transporting their victim aforesaid in interstate commerce.

Overt Act No. VI.

"On the seventeenth day of January, A. D., 1934, the said persons named in the foregoing Overt Act numbered II, to which Overt Act reference hereby is made, knowingly and unlawfully did transport the said Edward George Bremer, their victim as aforesaid, in interstate commerce, to-wit: from a

point at or near number 1910 Edgecombe Road, in the City of St. Paul, in the County of Ramsey, in the State and District of Minnesota, by and in an automobile under their control, to Bensenville, in the County of DuPage, in the State of Illinois.

Overt Act No. VII.

"From January seventeenth, A. D., 1934, to February seventh, A. D., 1934, at the home of said Harold Alderton, alias Harold Allerton, in Bensenville, Illinois, said Albin Karpavicz, alias Alvin Karpis, and said Arthur R. Barker, alias 'Doc' Barker, and said Harry Campbell, alias George Winfield, and said William Weaver, alias Phoenix Donald, did detain, confine and hold the said Edward George Bremer, their victim as aforesaid, for ransom.

Overt Act No. VIII.

"On January eighteenth, A. D., 1934, at Bensenville, in the State of Illinois, said Byron Bolton, alias Monty Carter, went to the home of said Harold Alderton, alias Harold Allerton, and there offered his services in connection with the detention of the said Edward George Bremer, victim as aforesaid, at said place.

Overt Act No. IX.

"On or about January twenty-seventh, A. D., 1934, at the City of St. Paul, in the County of Ramsey, in the State and District of Minnesota, said Albin Karpavicz, alias Alvin Karpis, did purchase a number of flashlights and accessories therefor.

Overt Act No. X.

"On or about February sixth, A. D., 1934, at a point approximately five miles beyond Zumbrota, in the County of Goodhue, in the State and District of Minnesota, said Albin Karpavicz, alias Alvin Karpis, did place a number of flashlights at the side of a graveled road to designate the approximate point at which the ransom moneys, demanded by the conspirators as aforesaid for the release of the said Edward George Bremer,

victim as aforesaid, should be delivered.

Overt Act No. XI.

"On September second, A. D., 1934, said Cassius McDonald, alias 'Cash' McDonald, traveled from Miami, Florida to Havana, Cuba, to negotiate for the exchange of ransom moneys paid to the persons aforesaid who are named on Page One hereof, for the release of the said Edward George Bremer, their victim as aforesaid.

Overt Act No. XII.

"On September fifth, A. D., 1934, at Havana, Cuba, said Cassius McDonald, alias 'Cash' McDonald, exchanged a portion of the ransom moneys paid to the persons aforesaid, who are named on Page One hereof, for the release of the said Edward George Bremer, victim as aforesaid, for Eleven Thousand Dollars (\$11,000.00) more or less, in gold.

Overt Act No. XIII.

"On September ninth, A. D., 1934, said Cassius McDonald, alias 'Cash' McDonald, and said William J. Harrison traveled from Miami, Florida to Havana, Cuba, to negotiate for the exchange of ransom moneys paid to the persons aforesaid, who are named on Page One hereof, for the release of the said Edward George Bremer, victim as aforesaid.

Overt Act No. XIV.

"On September tenth, A. D., 1934, at Havana, Cuba, said Cassius McDonald, alias 'Cash' McDonald, exchanged Seventy-two Thousand Dollars (\$72,000.00) more or less, of the ransom moneys paid to the persons aforesaid, who are named on Page One hereof, for the release of the said Edward George Bremer, victim as aforesaid, for other currency of the United States of \$1,000.00 and \$500.00 denomination.

"And the said Grand Jurors do further present and find:

"That William J. Harrison, Fred Barker and Fred C. Goetz, have since the occurrence of said aforementioned events, died; that Arthur R. Barker, Volney Davis, Harry Campbell, William Weaver, Harry Sawyer, Byron Bolton, Elmer Farmer, Harold Alderton, and Cassius McDonald, have been convicted of or have plead guilty to the commission of the said aforementioned offense.

"And the said Grand Jurors do further present and find that

BERT ANGUS;
THEODORE ANGUS,
alias Ted Angus,
alias John J. Burns,
EDITH BARRY;
alias Edith Decker,
alias Edith Probst;
FRANK P. GREENWALD,
alias Greenie;
EDWARD MCGRAW,
alias Ed McGraw;
CLARA MCGRAW;
ANTHONY AMERSBACH,
alias Tony Amersbach;
JOHN GORMAN,
alias Sharkey Gorman;
ARTHUR HEBEBRAND,
alias Art Hebebrand; and
SAM COKER,
alias Sam Nelson,
alias Tommy Coleman,
alias Robert Pratt;

hereinafter sometimes called 'defendants,' beginning with on or about the 11th day of June, A. D., 1934, and at and in divers places and within the jurisdiction of this court and continuing until on or about the seventh day of May, A. D., 1936, having full knowledge that the said Albin Karpavicz, alias Alvin Karpis, Arthur R. Barker, Volney Davis, Harry Campbell, William Weaver, William J. Harrison, Harry Sawyer, and Fred Barker, had committed said aforementioned offense, to-wit: the offense of conspiracy to transport a kidnaped person in interstate commerce, did unlawfully, knowingly, feloniously and wilfully receive, relieve, comfort and assist them and each of them after the commission of said aforementioned offense in order to hinder their appre-

hension, trial and punishment; that is to say,

"That the defendant

BERT ANGUS

did in the City of Toledo and in the State of Ohio, on or about the third day of August, A. D., 1934, assist the said Arthur R. Barker, in purchasing a 1934 Chevrolet Sedan, from the Robison Chevrolet, Incorporated, at 3015 Monroe Street in the City of Toledo and in the State of Ohio, the said Chevrolet Sedan having been purchased by the said Arthur R. Barker under the name and alias of H. J. Morley.

"That the defendant Bert Angus did, in the City of Toledo and in the State of Ohio, on or about the twenty-third day of July, A. D., 1934, assist the said William Weaver in purchasing a 1934 Chevrolet Club Sedan, the title to said Chevrolet Club Sedan being taken in the name of Mrs. J. W. Osborne of Clyde, Ohio, such name of Mrs. J. W. Osborne being the alias of one Myrtle Eaton.

"That at divers times during the summer of 1934, the exact dates being to these Grand Jurors unknown, in and near the City of Toledo and in the State of Ohio, the defendant

THEODORE ANGUS,
alias Ted Angus,
alias John J. Burns,

furnished his speed boat known as the 'Hay Bag' to the said Arthur R. Barker for his (Barker's) transportation and amusement.

"That on or about the twelfth day of October, A. D., 1934, the defendant Theodore Angus, alias Ted Angus, alias John J. Burns, at the instance and request of Harry Campbell and with the assistance of Ruth Evelyn Wells, made a payment to Dr. Fred M. Douglass for medical services to Wynona Burdette.

"That on or about the third day of August, A. D., 1934, the defendants Theodore Angus and Bert Angus provided storage facilities for the furniture of and belonging to the said Harry Campbell in the vicinity of the premises occupied by

ARTHUR HEBERAND,
alias Art Hebebrand,

arranged with the proprietors of the Twilight Tavern located in the village of Parma, County of Cuyahoga, State of Ohio, for the furnishing of a place of concealment for Albin Karpavicz, alias Alvin Karpis.

"That the defendant

SAM COKER,
alias Sam Nelson,
alias Tommy Coleman,
alias Robert Pratt,

on or about the seventh day of December, A. D., 1935, furnished the said Harry Campbell a place to confer and furnished a haven and refuge for the said Harry Campbell in his (Sam Coker's) room at the McGraw apartment located at 2011 $\frac{1}{2}$ Adams Street in the City of Toledo, in the State of Ohio.

"And the said defendants did thereby and otherwise with full knowledge that said aforementioned offense had been so committed by said aforementioned Albin Karpavicz, alias Alvin Karpis, Arthur R. Barker, Volney Davis, Harry Campbell, William Weaver, William J. Harrison, Harry Sawyer, and Fred Barker, did unlawfully, knowingly, wilfully and feloniously receive, relieve, comfort and assist them after the commission of said aforementioned offense in order to hinder their apprehension, trial and punishment, contrary to the form of the statute in such cases made and provided and against the peace and dignity of the United States.

SECOND COUNT

"And the Grand Jurors do further present and find:

"That the defendants

BERT ANGUS;
THEODORE ANGUS,
alias Ted Angus,
alias John J. Burns;
EDITH BARRY,
alias Edith Decker,
alias Edith Probst;

pages 12 & 13 are not
in original file.

Title 18,
Sec. 88, U. S. C.,
in connection
with Title 18,
Secs. 408c and
551, U. S. C.

FRANK P. GREENWALD,
alias Greenie;
EDWARD MCGRAW,
alias Ed McGraw;
CLARA MCGRAW;
ANTHONY AMERSBACH,
alias Tony Amersbach;
JOHN GORMAN,
alias Sharkey Gorman;
ARTHUR HEBEBRAND,
alias Art Hebebrand; and
SAM COKER,
alias Sam Nelson,
alias Tommy Coleman,
alias Robert Pratt;

beginning on or about the eighteenth day of January, A. D., 1934, and at and in the City of Toledo, Ohio, and in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, and in the villages of Point Place, Ohio, and Parma, Ohio, and at divers other places and within the jurisdiction of this court, and continuing until on or about the seventh day of May, A. D., 1936, having full knowledge that the said Albin Karpavicz, alias Alvin Karpis, Arthur R. Barker, Volney Davis, Harry Campbell, William Weaver, William J. Harrison, Harry Sawyer, Fred Barker, Fred C. Goetz, and Cassius McDonald had committed the offense of conspiracy to transport a kidnaped person in interstate commerce, as set forth in the first count of this indictment, the allegations setting forth such offense being the language set forth in said first count beginning with the fourth paragraph on page one hereof and continuing to and including the second full paragraph on page seven hereof (third full paragraph on page eight of this copy), the same being herein incorporated and made a part of this count of this indictment as fully and completely as though set forth herein in their entirety, did unlawfully, knowingly, feloniously and wilfully, combine, conspire, confederate and agree together and with each other and with divers other persons, to these Grand Jurors unknown, and hence not herein stated, to commit offenses against the laws of the United States, to-wit: to knowingly, wilfully, unlawfully and feloniously violate Sections 408c, and 551 of Title 18, United States Code.

"That beginning at the time aforesaid and continuing until the time aforesaid, at the places aforesaid, the

defendants aforesaid having full knowledge that the said Albin Karpavicz, alias Alvin Karpis, Arthur R. Barker, Volney Davis, Harry Campbell, William Weaver, William J. Harrison, Harry Sawyer, Cassius McDonald, Byron Bolton, Fred Barker and Fred C. Goetz had committed the offense aforesaid, did unlawfully, knowingly, feloniously and wilfully combine, conspire, confederate and agree together and with the said Albin Karpavicz, alias Alvin Karpis, Arthur R. Barker, Volney Davis, Harry Campbell, William Weaver, William J. Harrison, Harry Sawyer, Fred Barker, and with Gladys Sawyer, Paula Harmon, Dolores Delaney, Wynona Burdette, Myrtle Eaton, Edna Murray, Madeline Angus, Ruth Wells, Thelma Holst, Rena Fleming, Colin Munro, Russell Gibson, Fred Hunter, John Brock, Joe Roscoe, and James J. Wilson, hereinafter termed co-conspirators but not indicted herein, to receive, relieve, comfort and assist the said Albin Karpavicz, alias Alvin Karpis, Arthur R. Barker, Volney Davis, Harry Campbell, William Weaver, William J. Harrison, Harry Sawyer, and Fred Barker, after the commission of the offense aforesaid in order to hinder their apprehension, trial and punishment, and that they the said defendants and co-conspirators, did so receive, relieve, comfort and assist the said Albin Karpavicz, alias Alvin Karpis, Arthur R. Barker, Volney Davis, Harry Campbell, William Weaver, William J. Harrison, Harry Sawyer and Fred Barker, after the commission of the offense aforesaid in order to hinder their apprehension, trial and punishment, all contrary to and in violation of the terms and provisions of the aforesaid laws of the United States.

"And the Grand Jurors aforesaid upon their oath aforesaid, do further present and find:

"That certain of said defendants, at the several times and places hereinafter mentioned, actually did and performed certain things and overt acts in pursuance of and in execution of and to effect and accomplish the objects, designs and purposes of said wilful, unlawful and felonious conspiracy, combination, confederation and agreement, that is to say:

Overt Act No. I.

"That the defendant Bert Angus did in the City of Toledo and in the State of Ohio, on or about the twenty-eighth day of March, A. D., 1934, assist the said Arthur R. Barker in purchasing a 1934 Chevrolet Sedan, from the Robison Chevrolet,

Incorporated, of 3015 Monroe Street in the City of Toledo and in the State of Ohio, the said Chevrolet Sedan having been purchased by the said Arthur R. Barker under the name and alias of H. J. Morley.

Overt Act No. II.

"That the defendant Bert Angus did in the City of Toledo and in the State of Ohio, on or about the third day of August, A. D., 1934, assist the said Arthur R. Barker in purchasing a 1934 Chevrolet Sedan from the Robison Chevrolet, Incorporated, at 3015 Monroe Street in the City of Toledo and in the State of Ohio, the said Chevrolet Sedan having been purchased by the said Arthur R. Barker under the name and alias of H. J. Morley.

Overt Act No. III.

"That the defendant Bert Angus did in the City of Toledo and in the State of Ohio, on or about the twenty-third day of July, A. D., 1934, assist the said William Weaver in purchasing a 1934 Chevrolet Club Sedan, the title to said Chevrolet Club Sedan being taken in the name of Mrs. J. W. Osborne of Clyde, Ohio, such name of Mrs. J. W. Osborne being the alias of one Myrtle Eaton.

Overt Act No. IV.

"That on or about the twenty-fifth day of March, A. D., 1934, the defendant Bert Angus in the City of Toledo and in the State of Ohio, did assist the said Harry Campbell and Wynona Burdette in renting a house located at 2831 131st Street in the village of Point Place, Ohio, said house being rented in the name of Mr. and Mrs. George Winfield.

Overt Act No. V.

"That between the first and fifteenth day of May, A. D., 1934, the exact date being to these Grand Jurors unknown, the defendant Bert Angus provided the said Harry Campbell and Wynona Burdette with a cottage at Niles Beach, Ohio.

Overt Act No. VI.

"That on or about the twenty-fifth day of March, A. D., 1934, the defendant Theodore Angus assisted Harry Campbell and Wynona Burdette in purchasing furniture at the West Toledo Furniture Company, Toledo, Ohio, under the name and alias of Mr. and Mrs. George Winfield.

Overt Act No. VII.

"That on or about the ninth day of May, A. D., 1934, in the City of Toledo in the State of Ohio, the defendant Bert Angus assisted the said Volney Davis and Edna Murray in obtaining an apartment in the Burdella Apartments situated at Collingwood and Cherry Streets, in the City of Toledo and in the State of Ohio.

Overt Act No. VIII.

"That at divers times during the summer of 1934, the exact dates being to these Grand Jurors unknown, in and near the City of Toledo and in the State of Ohio, the defendant Theodore Angus furnished the said Arthur R. Barker with a speed boat.

Overt Act No. IX.

"That on or about the twelfth day of October, A. D., 1934, the defendant Theodore Angus at the instance and request of Harry Campbell and with the assistance of Ruth Evelyn Wells, made a payment to Dr. Fred M. Douglass for medical services rendered to Wynona Burdette.

Overt Act No. X.

"That at various times from on or about the twenty-seventh day of January, A. D., 1934, to on or about the 22nd day of January, A. D., 1935, the defendants Theodore Angus and Bert Angus furnished the said Albin Karpavicz, alias Alvin Karpis, Arthur R. Barker, Volney Davis, Harry Campbell, William Weaver, and William J. Harrison with food, drinks and entertainment and furnished them shelter, haven and refuge, at the place known as the Casino Club located on Summit Street in the village

of Point Place, Lucas County, Ohio.

Overt Act No. XI.

"That on or about the twenty-second day of January, A. D., 1935, the defendant Frank P. Greenwald transported the said Albin Karpavicz, alias Alvin Karpis, and Harry Campbell in his automobile from a point near LaSalle, Michigan to the village of Point Place in the State of Ohio.

Overt Act No. XII.

"That the defendants Edward McGraw and Clara McGraw on or about the sixth day of November, A. D., 1935, furnished the said Albin Karpavicz, alias Alvin Karpis, Harry Campbell, Fred Hunter, John Brock and one Benson Groves, a place to confer with each other in the McGraw apartment located at 2011 $\frac{1}{2}$ Adams Street in the City of Toledo in the State of Ohio.

Overt Act No. XIII.

"That on or about the ninth day of May, A. D., 1935, at the apartment occupied by the defendants Clara McGraw and Edward McGraw, located at 2011 $\frac{1}{2}$ Adams Street, in the City of Toledo and in the State of Ohio, the defendant Clara McGraw introduced the said Harry Campbell to one Gertrude Billeter as 'Bob Brown' and stated that the said 'Bob Brown' was her (Clara McGraw's) cousin.

Overt Act No. XIV.

"That on or about the ninth day of May, A. D., 1935, the defendant Clara McGraw for the purpose of further concealing the true identity of the said Harry Campbell, advised the said Gertrude Billeter that he (Harry Campbell) was a road contractor.

Overt Act No. XV.

"That on or about the twenty-ninth day of May, A. D., 1935, in the village of Bowling Green and in the State

of Ohio, the defendant Edward McGraw, for the purpose of assisting the said Harry Campbell in marrying the said Gertrude Billeter, arranged with one Jack Livingston to represent himself as being the uncle of the said Gertrude Billeter at the time the license for the marriage between the said Harry Campbell and Gertrude Billeter was procured from the Probate Judge of Wood County, Bowling Green, Ohio, the said marriage license having been obtained by the said Harry Campbell under the name and alias of 'Clarence Miller.'

Overt Act No. XVI.

"That on or about the twenty-fourth day of February, A. D., 1935, in the village of Parma in the State of Ohio, the defendants Anthony Amersbach and John Gorman arranged with the proprietors of the Twilight Tavern, located in the village of Parma, County of Cuyahoga and in the State of Ohio, for the furnishing of food, entertainment, shelter and lodging for the said Albin Karpavicz, alias Alvin Karpis, and Harry Campbell.

Overt Act No. XVII.

"That on or about the twenty-sixth day of March, A. D., 1935, the defendant John Gorman in company with one John Brock and one Joe Roscoe, searched for an apartment in the City of Cleveland in the State of Ohio, such apartment to be occupied by the said Albin Karpavicz, alias Alvin Karpis, and Harry Campbell.

Overt Act No. XVIII.

"That on or about the seventeenth day of May, A. D., 1934, in the City of Cleveland and in the State of Ohio, the defendant Arthur Hebebrand assisted the said Fred Barker and Harry Campbell in purchasing certain clothing, to-wit: shirts from G. S. Frambes, Sr., of the Thomas Shirt Company of Columbus, Ohio.

Overt Act No. XIX.

"That from on or about the twenty-second day of January, A. D., 1935, to on or about the second day of February,

A. D., 1935, the exact dates being to these Grand Jurors unknown, and from on or about the first day of March, A. D., 1935, to on or about the third day of March, A. D., 1935, the exact dates being to these Grand Jurors unknown, and from on or about the twenty-second day of March, A. D., 1935, to on or about the second day of April, 1935, the exact dates being to the Grand Jurors unknown, the defendant Edith Barry furnished the said Albin Karpavicz, alias Alvin Karpis, and Harry Campbell with food, drinks and lodging and furnished them a shelter, haven and refuge at 524 Southard Street, in the City of Toledo and in the State of Ohio.

Overt Act No. XX.

"That sometime during the month of June, A. D., 1935, the exact date being to these Grand Jurors unknown, the defendant Edith Barry at the instance and request of Harry Campbell, delivered the sum of \$50.00 to one Lou Poole.

Overt Act No. XXI.

"That on or about the twenty-fifth day of March, A. D., 1935, the defendant Arthur Hebebrand arranged with the proprietors of the Twilight Tavern located in the village of Parma, County of Cuyahoga, in the State of Ohio, for the furnishing of a place of concealment for Albin Karpavicz, alias Alvin Karpis.

CONCLUSION

"And so the Grand Jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do find that the said defendants, Bert Angus, Theodore Angus, Edith Barry, Frank P. Greenwald, Edward McGraw, Clara McGraw, Anthony Amersbach, John Gorman, Arthur Hebebrand, and Sam Coker, together with the said Albin Karpavicz, alias Alvin Karpis, Arthur R. Barker, Volney Davis, Harry Campbell, William Weaver, William J. Harrison, Harry Sawyer, Fred Barker, and with Gladys Sawyer, Paula Harmon, Dolores Delaney, Wynona Burdette, Myrtle Eaton, Edna Murray, Madeline Angus, Ruth Wells, Thelma Holst, Rena Fleming, Colin Munro, Russell Gibson, Fred Hunter, John Brock, Joe Roscoe, and James J. Wilson and with divers other persons whose names are to the grand jurors unknown and

therefore not set forth herein, throughout the period of time and at the places, and in the manner aforesaid, unlawfully, wilfully, knowingly and feloniously did conspire to commit offenses against the United States, and did do and perform acts to effect the object of said conspiracy contrary to the form of the statute in such case made and provided and against the peace and dignity of the United States.

THIRD COUNT

"And the Grand Jurors aforesaid upon their oaths aforesaid, do further present and find:

Title 18,
Sec. 88,
U.S.C., in
connection
with Title
18, Sec. 246,
U.S.C.

"That on or about the seventeenth day of January, A. D., 1934, in the City of St. Paul, in the County of Ramsey, in the State and District of Minnesota, one Edward George Bremer, of St. Paul, Minnesota, was unlawfully intercepted, seized, and kidnaped; that immediately thereafter the said Edward George Bremer was transported and carried away in an automobile in interstate commerce, to-wit: from the city of St. Paul aforesaid, in the County, State and District aforesaid, by a route selected by the kidnapers, to and into the State of Illinois, and to a point or place in the State of Illinois known as and called Bensenville, where a 'hide-out' or safe retreat had been prepared, and at which the said Edward George Bremer was unlawfully detained and confined; that the said Edward George Bremer was detained and confined at the 'hide-out' aforesaid, in the town of Bensenville and in the State of Illinois aforesaid, from on or about January seventeenth A. D., 1934, to on or about February seventh, A. D., 1934, on which latter date the said Edward George Bremer was released in the City of Rochester, and in the State and District of Minnesota after having been transported to the said City of Rochester upon the payment of \$200,000.00 in ransom moneys paid to the kidnapers for the release of the said Edward George Bremer.

"That immediately thereafter, to-wit: on or about the seventh day of February, A. D., 1934, Albin Karpavicz, alias Alvin Karpis, Arthur R. Barker, Harry Campbell, Fred Barker, William Weaver, Volney Davis, William J. Harrison, Paula Harmon, Dolores Delaney, Wynona Burdette, Myrtle Eaton and Edna Murray, hereinafter being referred to individually and collectively as original conspirators and certain others, whose names are to these Grand Jurors unknown and therefore not set forth herein, left the City of St. Paul in the State

and District of Minnesota aforesaid, and departed for places to these Grand Jurors unknown.

"That on the fourth day of May, A. D., 1934, a Federal warrant was issued in the City of St. Paul, in the Third Division of the District of Minnesota, under the provisions of an Act of Congress, approved June 22, 1932, for the apprehension and arrest of one Arthur R. Barker; and that on said fourth day of May, A. D., 1934, Federal warrants were also issued in the City of St. Paul, in the Third Division of the District of Minnesota, under the provisions of an Act of Congress approved June 22, 1932, for the apprehension and arrest of one Oliver A. Berg, under the name and alias of Izzy, alias Mr. Jones, and for Russell Gibson under the name and alias of Roy Gray, alias Slim, alias Mr. Smith; and that from and after said date, the said Arthur R. Barker and Oliver A. Berg and Russell Gibson were in fact and in law fugitives from Federal justice.

"That on the fourth day of May, 1934, a Federal warrant was issued in the City of St. Paul, in the Third Division of the District of Minnesota, under the provisions of an Act of Congress, approved June 22, 1932, for the apprehension and arrest of one Albin Karpavicz, alias Alvin Karpis, and that from and after said date, the said Albin Karpavicz, alias Alvin Karpis, was in fact and in law a fugitive from Federal justice.

"That from on or about the fourth day of May, A. D., 1934, to on or about the eighth day of January, A. D., 1935, said Arthur R. Barker was residing in and near the City of Toledo, in the State of Ohio, and in and near the village of Point Place, in the State of Ohio, and that from on or about the fourth day of May, A. D., 1934, to on or about the seventeenth day of May, A. D., 1934, the said Albin Karpavicz, alias Alvin Karpis, was residing in or near the City of Toledo, in the State of Ohio, and in and near the village of Point Place in the State of Ohio, together with certain other original conspirators hereinbefore named, the exact names of whom are to these Grand Jurors and this Grand Jury unknown.

"That from on or about the eighteenth day of May, A. D., 1934, to on or about the sixth day of September, 1934, the said Albin Karpavicz, alias Alvin Karpis, together with

certain of the other original conspirators hereinbefore named, the exact names of whom are to this Grand Jury and these Grand Jurors unknown, resided in or near the City of Cleveland, in the State of Ohio, and that from the twenty-first day of August, A. D., 1934, to and including the sixth day of September, 1934, the said Arthur R. Barker, together with certain of the other original conspirators hereinbefore named, the exact names of whom are to this Grand Jury and these Grand Jurors unknown, resided in or near the City of Cleveland, in the State of Ohio.

"That on or about the twenty-third day of June, A. D., 1934, the said Albin Karpavicz, alias Alvin Karpis, and the said Arthur R. Barker and certain of the original conspirators hereinbefore named, the exact names of such original conspirators being to the Grand Jury and these Grand Jurors unknown, were joined in the City of Cleveland, in the State of Ohio, by one Harry Sawyer and one Gladys Sawyer, the said Gladys Sawyer being hereinafter included in the term 'original conspirators.'

"That on or about the sixth day of September, A. D., 1934, the said Albin Karpavicz, alias Alvin Karpis, and the said Arthur R. Barker and certain of the other original conspirators hereinbefore named, the exact names of whom are to this Grand Jury and these Grand Jurors unknown, left the City of Cleveland, in the State of Ohio, and departed for other points to this Grand Jury and these Grand Jurors unknown.

"That on or about the twenty-second day of January, A. D., 1935, a Federal warrant was issued in the City of St. Paul, in the Third Division of the District of Minnesota, for the apprehension and arrest of one Harry Campbell, who was charged, along with other persons, with the commission of an offense against the laws of the United States, to-wit: a conspiracy to violate the provisions of an Act of Congress, approved June 22, 1932, forbidding the transportation of any person in interstate or foreign commerce, who had been kidnaped, or was then otherwise unlawfully detained and that from and after said date, the said Harry Campbell was in fact and in law a fugitive from Federal justice.

"That at various times from on or about the twenty-second day of January, A. D., 1935, to on or about the seventh day of November, A. D., 1935, the said Albin Karpavicz, alias

Alvin Karpis, resided in and near the City of Toledo, in the State of Ohio, and at various places in and near the City of Cleveland, in the State of Ohio, the exact times and the exact location of such places being to this Grand Jury and these Grand Jurors unknown.

"That at various times from on or about the twenty-second day of January, A. D., 1935, to on or about the seventh day of May, A. D., 1936, the said Harry Campbell resided at various places in and near the City of Toledo, in the State of Ohio, and at various places in and near the City of Cleveland, in the State of Ohio, the exact times and the exact location of such places being to this Grand Jury and these Grand Jurors unknown.

"And the said Grand Jurors do further present and find:

"That from on or about the fourth day of May, A. D., 1934, to on or about the seventh day of May, A. D., 1936, in and near the village of Point Place, in the State of Ohio, and in and near the City of Toledo, in the State of Ohio, and in and near the village of Parma, in the State of Ohio, and in and near the City of Cleveland in the State of Ohio, and within the jurisdiction of this court,

BERT ANGUS;
THEODORE ANGUS,
alias Ted Angus,
alias John J. Burns;
EDITH BARRY,
alias Edith Decker,
alias Edith Probst;
FRANK P. GREENWALD,
alias Greenie;
EDWARD MCGRAW,
alias Ed McGraw;
CLARA MCGRAW;
ANTHONY AMERSBACH,
alias Tony Amersbach;
JOHN GORMAN,
alias Sharkey Gorman;
ARTHUR HEBEBRAND,
alias Art Hebebrand; and
SAM COKER,
alias Sam Nelson,
alias Tommy Coleman,
alias Robert Pratt;

all of the foregoing persons being hereinafter referred to individually and collectively as 'defendants,' together with

ALBIN KARPAVICZ,
alias Alvin Karpis;
ARTHUR R. BARKER;
VOLNEY DAVIS;
HARRY CAMPBELL;
WILLIAM WEAVER;
WILLIAM J. HARRISON;
HARRY SAWYER;
FRED BARKER;
GLADYS SAWYER;
PAULA HARRISON;
DOLORES DELANEY;
WYNONA BURDETTE;
MYRTLE EATON;
EDNA MURRAY;
MADELINE ANGUS;
RUTH WELLS;
THELMA HOLST;
RENA FLEMING;
COLIN MUNRO;
RUSSELL GIBSON;
FRED HUNTER;
JOHN BROCK;
JOE ROSCOE; and
JAMES J. WILSON;

hereinafter termed co-conspirators, but not indicted herein, did unlawfully, knowingly, feloniously and wilfully, conspire, combine, confederate and agree together, and with each other, to commit an offense against the United States, to-wit: to knowingly, wilfully, unlawfully and feloniously violate Section 246 of Title 18, United States Code, in this, to-wit:

"That at the times and places aforesaid the defendants and the co-conspirators aforesaid, then and there having knowledge and with knowledge of the fact that theretofore on the fourth day of May, A. D., 1934, a Federal warrant had been issued at the City of St. Paul in the Third Division of the District of Minnesota under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved June 22, 1932, for the apprehension and arrest of one Arthur R. Barker; and the aforesaid defendants and the co-

conspirators aforesaid, then and there having knowledge and with knowledge of the fact that theretofore, on the fourth day of May, A. D., 1934, a Federal warrant had been issued at the City of St. Paul, in the Third Division of the District of Minnesota under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved June 22, 1932, for the apprehension and arrest of Albin Karpavicz, alias Alvin Karpis; and the aforesaid defendants and the co-conspirators aforesaid, then and there having knowledge and with knowledge of the fact that theretofore on the twenty-second day of January, A. D., 1935, a Federal warrant was issued in the City of St. Paul, in the Third Division of the District of Minnesota, for the apprehension and arrest of one Harry Campbell, the said warrants charging the said Harry Campbell, Arthur R. Barker and Albin Karpavicz, alias Alvin Karpis, along with certain other persons, with the commission of an offense against the laws of the United States, to-wit: a conspiracy to violate the provisions of an Act of Congress approved June 22, 1932, forbidding the transportation of any person in interstate or foreign commerce, who had been kidnaped or was then otherwise detained; the said Arthur R. Barker, Albin Karpavicz, alias Alvin Karpis, and Harry Campbell being hereinafter known and designated as 'fugitives,' then and there did unlawfully, knowingly, feloniously and wilfully conspire, combine, confederate and agree together and with each other that they would, and in pursuance of such agreement they actually did, unlawfully, harbor and conceal said fugitives so as to prevent their discovery and arrest; that they unlawfully and knowingly and clandestinely would, and in pursuance of such agreement they actually did, furnish and afford shelter, refuge and protection to said fugitives at those certain premises known and described as the Casino Club located on Summit Street, Point Place, Ohio; at 2831 131st Street, Point Place, Ohio; at 4905 Summit Street, Point Place, Ohio; at 3973 W. 140th Street, and at 7009 Franklin Boulevard in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, and at various other places, houses, apartments and buildings within the cities of Toledo and Cleveland, Ohio, and the village of Point Place, Ohio, and in the village of Parma, Ohio; the exact location and a more particular description of such place or places being to this Grand Jury and these Grand Jurors unknown; and that they would, and in pursuance of such agreement they actually did unlawfully, knowingly, feloniously and wilfully, shield, harbor and conceal, and aid in the shielding, harboring and concealment of the persons of said fugitives at those

certain premises aforesaid, and at other places in the cities of Toledo and Cleveland, Ohio, and in the aforesaid village of Point Place, Ohio, and in the aforesaid village of Parma, Ohio, the exact description of such places being to this Grand Jury and these Grand Jurors unknown, so as to prevent their discovery and arrest; that they unlawfully, knowingly, feloniously and wilfully, would aid and assist said fugitives in preventing and resisting arrest should they be discovered; that they unlawfully, knowingly, and feloniously would, and in pursuance of such agreement they actually did aid and render to such fugitives such services as might be required, and unlawfully, knowingly and feloniously would and did place and aid and assist in placing at their command and disposal and in their hands such instrumentalities, such as automobiles as might be necessary to the end that said fugitives might resist arrest, and shield themselves therefrom in the event of their discovery; and that they unlawfully, knowingly, and clandestinely, at the times and places aforesaid, would and did succor, aid, conceal from observation, harbor, prevent discovery of, and secrete said fugitives from justice.

"And the Grand Jurors aforesaid upon their oath aforesaid, do further present and find:

"That certain of said defendants, at the several times and places hereinafter mentioned, actually did and performed certain things and overt acts in pursuance of and in execution of and to effect and accomplish the objects, designs and purposes of said wilful, unlawful and felonious conspiracy, combination, confederation and agreement, that is to say:

Overt Act No. I.

"That the defendant Bert Angus did in the City of Toledo and in the State of Ohio, on or about the third day of August, A. D., 1934, assist the said Arthur R. Barker in purchasing a 1934 Chevrolet Sedan, from the Robison Chevrolet, Incorporated, at 3015 Monroe Street in the City of Toledo and in the State of Ohio, the said Chevrolet Sedan having been purchased by the said Arthur R. Barker under the name and alias of H. J. Morley.

Overt Act No. II.

"That from on or about the fourth day of May, A. D., 1934, until on or about the eighth day of January, A. D., 1935, the defendants Theodore Angus and Bert Angus, at a certain club, known and described as the Casino Club, situated on Summit Street, in the village of Point Place, in the State of Ohio, provided Albin Karpavicz, alias Alvin Karpis, Arthur R. Barker and Harry Campbell with food, drinks and entertainment.

Overt Act No. III.

"That from on or about the first day of May, A. D., 1935, to on or about the seventh day of May, A. D., 1936, the defendants Edward McGraw and Clara McGraw did furnish food and lodging to Harry Campbell at the rooming house operated by them at 2011½ Adams Street, in the City of Toledo, Lucas County, in the State of Ohio.

Overt Act No. IV.

"That on or about the twenty-fourth day of February, A. D., 1935, the defendant Anthony Amersbach, made arrangements at the Twilight Tavern, located in the village of Parma, in the State of Ohio, whereby food, lodging and entertainment were furnished to Albin Karpavicz, alias Alvin Karpis, and Harry Campbell.

Overt Act No. V.

"That on or about the twenty-sixth day of March, A. D., 1935, the defendants, John Gorman and Joe Roscoe, searched for an apartment in the City of Cleveland, in the State of Ohio, to serve as a residence or 'hiding place' for Albin Karpavicz, alias Alvin Karpis.

Overt Act No. VI.

"That on or about the twenty-fifth day of March, A. D., 1935, the defendant Arthur Hebebrand arranged with the proprietors of the Twilight Tavern, located in the village of Parma, County of Cuyahoga, in the State of Ohio, for the furnishing of a place of concealment for Albin Karpavicz, alias

Alvin Karpis.

Overt Act No. VII.

"That from on or about the twenty-second day of January, A. D., 1935, to on or about the second day of February, A. D., 1935, the exact dates being to these Grand Jurors unknown, and from on or about the first day of March, A. D., 1935, to on or about the third day of March, A. D., 1935, the exact dates being to these Grand Jurors unknown, and from on or about the twenty-second day of March, A. D., 1935, to on or about the second day of April, 1935, the exact dates being to the Grand Jurors unknown, the defendant Edith Barry furnished the said Albin Karpavicz, alias Alvin Karpis, and Harry Campbell with food, drinks and lodging and furnished them a shelter, haven and refuge at 524 Southard Street, in the City of Toledo and in the State of Ohio.

Overt Act No. VIII.

"That on or about the twenty-second day of January, A. D., 1935, the defendant Frank P. Greenwald transported the said Albin Karpavicz, alias Alvin Karpis, and Harry Campbell in his automobile from a point near LaSalle, Michigan, to the village of Point Place in the State of Ohio.

CONCLUSION

"And so the Grand Jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do find that the said defendants, Bert Angus, Theodore Angus, Edith Barry, Frank P. Greenwald, Edward McGraw, Clara McGraw, Anthony Amersbach, John Gorman, Arthur Hebebrand, and Sam Coker, together with the said Albin Karpavicz, alias Alvin Karpis, Arthur R. Barker, Volney Davis, Harry Campbell, William Weaver, William J. Harrison, Harry Sawyer, Fred Barker and with Gladys Sawyer, Paula Harmon, Dolores Delaney, Wynona Burdette, Myrtle Eaton, Edna Murray, Madeline Angus, Ruth Wells, Thelma Holst, Rena Fleming, Colin Munro, Russell Gibson, Fred Hunter, John Brock, Joe Roscoe, and James J. Wilson, and with divers other persons whose names are to the grand jurors unknown and therefore not set forth herein, throughout the period of time and at the places, and in the manner aforesaid,

unlawfully, wilfully, knowingly and feloniously did conspire to commit an offense against the United States, and did do and perform acts to effect the object of said conspiracy contrary to the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the United States.

United States Attorney"

The above indictment is recorded with the Clerk of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Ohio at Toledo, Ohio.

On June 11, 1937, warrants were issued at Cleveland, Ohio, by the Honorable Paul Jones, United States District Judge, for the following material witnesses:

Florence Jasany
Pauline Jackson
Sally Jackson
Thelma Holst
Rena Holst Fleming
Madeline Angus
Lou Poole
Marie Barley

On the same date, agent arrested Thelma Holst Fleming and her sister, Madeline Angus, at 24301 Lake Shore Boulevard, Euclid, Ohio, whereupon they were brought before United States District Judge Paul Jones, at which time he stated that the two witnesses would be released under \$500 bond upon their own recognizance. These two individuals signed their bonds and were released on the same date. Madeline Angus, who lives at the Sweney Apartments, Toledo, Ohio, was visiting her sister at the above address at the time of this arrest.

The following day, June 12, 1937, agent arrested Florence Jasany and Pauline Jackson at their home, 1432 Castle Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio, and Sally Jackson, Lindy Road, Berea, Ohio, and took them before United States District Judge Paul Jones, after which these three witnesses were released under \$500 bond upon their own recognizance.

On June 15, 1937, agent arrested Lou Poole at Hop Lee Laundry, 1010 Washington Avenue, Toledo, Ohio, and took her before United States Commissioner Frederick Gaines, at which time the bond was placed at \$500 and she was released upon her own recognizance.

All of the above named witnesses were advised that they would be notified at the time of the trial and that in the event any of them were intimidated, they were to notify the Bureau immediately or as soon as possible thereafter, in order that the Bureau might institute an immediate investigation.

Warrants were also issued for Marie Barley, who is now living in Detroit, Michigan, and for Thelma Holst, who is now residing in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Non est returns were made by the Marshal on the warrants for these two individuals and certified copies of the warrants were sent by the United States Attorney at Cleveland, Ohio, to Detroit, Michigan, and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, respectively. A letter was directed by the Cleveland Field Division to the Detroit and Philadelphia Field Divisions, requesting that these warrants be served upon the above named individuals and that it be explained to them that they would be notified at the time of instant trial and that the witnesses should notify the Bureau in the event anyone attempts to intimidate them.

At the time agent arrested Sally Jackson, Florence Jasany and Pauline Jackson, a conversation was had by agent with Sally Jackson and Florence Jasany, at which time the two girls stated that they believed Pauline knew a great deal more about Tony Amersbach than she had told; that they believed that Pauline was somewhat upset over Tony having run off and having left her and they did not believe that she would reveal anything that the Government might not already know at the present time. They stated that on one occasion, just subsequent to the time they were first questioned by Bureau agents, Tony Amersbach told Pauline about eight or nine o'clock one night that he was going to the Harvard Club to work; that Pauline somehow did not feel that he was telling her the truth and she requested that Florence and Sally go with her in an endeavor to locate Amersbach to see what he was actually doing; that they went out to the Clinton Night Club and found Amersbach there with Margaret Hanson; that an argument ensued between Pauline,

Margaret and Tony, as to which one Tony was going to quit going with; that at this time Margaret started chasing Amersbach around the tables and that Margaret then started calling Pauline various insulting names, whereupon Amersbach beat her severely and asked her, Margaret, if she wanted him to go to jail. Sally Jackson said that because of this remark, she has always believed that Pauline knows about some violation of the law which Amersbach has committed and which she has never revealed.

Sally and Florence stated that subsequent to the time that they were questioned by Bureau agents, Amersbach discussed the "lady in red" with them on various occasions and told them not to tell Bureau agents anything, because Bureau agents would do them just like they did the "lady in red," and that quite often he has made the remark "Well, you know what happened to the lady in red."

Both Florence and Sally stated that they believed Amersbach was still in Cleveland. They stated, however, that they had no idea where he might be at the present time; that he had numerous friends around town and that he would be able to go to any of them for a place to hide out until this matter "hlew over."

They further stated that they did not believe the story that was told about Amersbach having run off with \$25,000 of the money belonging to the Harvard Club. Sally stated that she believed it was a frame-up by officials of the club, and that she was always of the opinion that Amersbach could get money anytime he wanted to, even in the amount of \$25,000; that he could get this money from Shimmy Patton or Art Hebebrand or several others connected with the Harvard Club.

Sally stated that on June 16, 1937, she was going to have a Chicken Fry at the place which she is now operating, known as "Lindy's Garden" at Berea, Ohio; that this occasion would mark the grand opening for the 1937 summer season, and that she has sent printed invitations to all the persons connected with the Harvard Club and expects most of them to be there. She stated that she did not know their attitude toward her and her sisters at the present time but that she would know that attitude and she believes that she might be able to hear some remarks as to what is going on and even as to the where-

abouts of Amersbach, during this Chicken Fry; that in the event she gets any information which might be of value in locating Amersbach, she would immediately notify the Bureau.

During a later conversation with Florence Jasany, Florence advised that it is her opinion that Tony Amersbach started going with her sister, Pauline, for the purpose of getting at least one of the three involved in the harboring of the Karpis-Barker gang, in order that they would not be able to furnish information with reference to the activities of persons about Toledo, who are believed to have harbored members of this gang. She stated that she has an opportunity now to talk to her sister about these things, in view of the fact that her sister is living at home, and they are rooming together. She stated that she would explain to Pauline the importance of notifying the Bureau in the event she receives any information as to the whereabouts of Amersbach and that she would continually endeavor to ascertain information from Pauline as to the location of Amersbach, and in the event Pauline did not furnish the Bureau with this information, she would do so.

During the course of a conversation on June 12, 1937, with Florence, she stated that Pauline had received a letter from Sally's husband, Karl Bunge, 2520 Harding, Detroit, Michigan, however, she did not mention the contents of this letter. A tracing was received from the Post Office Department at Cleveland, Ohio, on June 11, 1937, of a letter postmarked, Detroit, Michigan, June 7, 1937, 6:00 P.M., addressed to Miss Pauline Jackson, c/o Buck's Cafe, 14718 Detroit Avenue, Lakewood, Ohio. This tracing is being retained in the files of the Cleveland Field Division.

A copy of each of the warrants issued for the above named material witnesses was obtained and said copies are being retained in the files of the Cleveland Field Division.

On June 21, 1937, the subjects in this case were arraigned at Toledo, Ohio, before Honorable Paul Jones, United States District Judge, at which time Edward McGraw, Clara McGraw, Frank P. Greenwald and Edith Barry pleaded not guilty and were placed under \$10,000 bond. Ted Angus, Bert Angus, John Gorman, and Arthur Hebebrand pleaded not guilty and were placed under \$20,000 bond. Bonds were furnished by John Gorman and Arthur Hebebrand and they were released. None of the other

subjects, however, furnished bond and they were therefore returned to the United States Detention Farm at Milan, Michigan, on the same date of the arraignment.

Anthony Amersbach is at the present time a fugitive. Sam Coker was not present for the arraignment.

On June 17, 1937, an article was noticed in the Cleveland News to the effect that United States Attorney Emerich B. Freed had received information that Anthony Amersbach, subject in instant case, intended to surrender himself on June 21, 1937, the date set for the arraignment of the subjects in this case.

Mr. Freed was contacted by the writer with reference to this article, at which time Mr. Freed stated that Jake Mintz, a reporter for the Cleveland News, came into his office on June 17, 1937, and told him that he, Mintz, had received information from his father, who operates a private detective agency in Cleveland, that Amersbach intended to surrender himself to the Federal authorities at Toledo, Ohio, on June 21, 1937; that Mr. Mintz then asked him what information he had with reference to this matter and Mr. Freed told him, Mintz, that this was the first he had heard about it. Mr. Freed stated that it was his opinion that Jake Mintz made this statement to the effect that Amersbach intended to surrender himself at Toledo, Ohio, on June 21, 1937, in order that Mintz could write an article to the effect that Freed had received this information.

On June 17, 1937, Jake Mintz also called Special Agent in Charge J. P. MacFarland and asked him if he had any information with reference to this matter, at which time Special Agent in Charge MacFarland informed Mintz that the only information he had about Amersbach's surrendering himself was what he had read in the Cleveland News on June 17, 1937.

During a conversation on June 17, 1937, with Mr. Freed, he informed agent that Harry Levy, Attorney for Bert and Ted Angus, in instant cause, had been in to see him the day before and stated that he, Levy, intended asking for a reduction of the bonds set for Ted and Bert Angus, which are now \$20,000 each. According to Mr. Freed, Mr. Levy indicated

that the argument he intended to advance in support of the reduction of the bonds was that Ted and Bert Angus had known that Bureau agents had been investigating them in connection with the harboring of the Barker-Karpis gang for about a year previous to the Angus' arrest, and that neither of them had left Toledo; that they had remained in Toledo even in view of the fact that agents had made the statement to several witnesses whom they had interviewed that they did not desire further information with reference to the activities of Ted and Bert Angus in connection with this case, because they had enough evidence against them to "hang them."

Mr. Freed requested that a review of the file be made and that all facts be assembled which might be pertinent in arguing against the reduction of the \$20,000 bonds now set for Ted and Bert Angus and to be renewed in the same amount after the arraignment June 21, 1937.

In reviewing the file, it is noted from the criminal record of Theodore Charles Angus, FBI #226312, dated October 8, 1936, that on April 8, 1918, Theodore Angus was arrested at Detroit, Michigan, for grand larceny of an automobile, at which time he made bond to appear at Chillicothe, Ohio, on June 16, 1919; that this bond was forfeited and a warrant was issued for his arrest. On December 6, 1919, Theodore Angus was arrested by the Toledo Police Department, as a fugitive from Chillicothe, Ohio, and was turned over to the Sheriff's Office at Chillicothe, Ohio, on that date. This was called to the attention of Mr. Freed, in addition to the fact that both Ted and Bert Angus have access to Middle Island, which is owned and operated by Joseph Roscoe, who was recently convicted in the Federal Court at Cleveland, Ohio, in connection with the Garrettsville Mail Train Robbery November 7, 1935, and that in the event Ted and Bert Angus took refuge at this Island or in any part of Canada, which is only a few miles from Toledo, Ohio, it would be very difficult to return them to the United States for this trial, in view of the fact that United States Attorney Freed had indicated that this is not an extraditable offense mentioned in the treaty between the United States and the Dominion of Canada.

During the above mentioned conversation with Mr. Freed, Mr. Freed stated that it would be advisable to issue

a warrant for the arrest of Colin Munro as a material witness. This warrant was issued and the warrant in addition to a copy thereof is being retained in the files of the Cleveland Field Division, with the intention of arresting Colin Munro at such time as he is found within the legal boundary of the United States. Mr. Freed stated that when Munro is arrested on this warrant, he would advise that Munro be kept in custody until the trial and not be allowed to furnish bond.

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

The DETROIT FIELD DIVISION at DETROIT, MICHIGAN, if it has not already done so, will serve the warrant on Marie Barley, as was requested in letter from the Cleveland Field Division, dated June 11, 1937.

The PHILADELPHIA FIELD DIVISION at PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, if it has not already done so, will serve the warrant on Thelma Holst, as was requested in letter from the Cleveland Field Division to the Detroit Field Division, dated June 11, 1937.

- PENDING -

Federal Bureau of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

1300 Biscayne Building
Miami, Florida

SL:rd
7-24

June 22, 1937

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: BREKID

Dear Sir:

You are advised that examination of the docket in the office of the Clerk of the United States District Court at Miami, Florida, has reflected that indictment #4612 against Joseph H. Adams, which charges violation of the National Firearms Act, is still pending. A similar indictment carried under docket #4073, against Hendry "Duke" Randall is also pending.

In view of the recent directed verdicts by Judge Alexander Akerman at Miami, with respect to the harboring cases against both Adams and Randall, it is suggested that the Bureau ascertain from the Department what disposition is to be made of the pending indictments against these individuals charging violation of the National Firearms Act.

Very truly yours,

R. L. Shivers
R. L. SHIVERS
Special Agent in Charge

CC: Cincinnati

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

7-57-14455

*make 7/29/37
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ROD

KRM:CJ

7-576 -14455

June 28, 1937.

RECORDED

Special Agent in Charge,
Miami, Florida.

RE: GEORGE TIMINEY; DR. JOSEPH P.
MORAN, with aliases - FUGITIVE,
I. O. #1232, et al; EDWARD GEORGE
BREMER - Victim; Kidnaping; Ob-
struction of Justice; Harboring
of Fugitives; National Firearms Act

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter of June 22, 1937,
and in connection therewith the Bureau desires to advise you
the status of the present indictments against Adams and
Randall under the National Firearms Act is being brought
to the attention of the Criminal Division of the Department
for a decision.

The Bureau desires that the Browning automatic
rifle, which was previously in the possession of Joe Adams
and Duke Randall, be retained in your office until further
advice is given to you by the Bureau.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
JUN 28 1937
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

133m
200

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT CINCINNATI, OHIO

Miami FILE NO. 7-24 rd

REPORT MADE AT MIAMI, FLORIDA	DATE WHEN MADE 6/21/37	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 6/7-10;16/37	REPORT MADE BY S. H. MCKEE
TITLE ALVIN KARPIS, with aliases DR. JOSEPH P. MORAN, with aliases-FUGITIVE, I.O. #1232 ANTHONY J. CAMERSEACH, with aliases-FUGITIVE, et al. Edward George Bremer - Victim		CHARACTER OF CASE KIDNAPING; OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE; HARBORING OF FUGITIVES; NATIONAL FIREARMS ACT	
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Joseph H. Adams and Hendry Randall placed on trial before Judge Alexander Akerman, Miami, Fla., 6/7/37 and on 6/10/37 the Court directed verdicts of acquittal as to both defendants. Examination of dockets in office of Clerk, U. S. District Court, Miami, reflects National Firearms Act indictments as to Adams and Randall are pending. Disposition sheet as to acquittals submitted.			
DETAILS: AT MIAMI, FLORIDA Joseph H. Adams and Hendry Randall went on trial in United States District Court, Miami, on June 7, 1937, before Judge Alexander Akerman of Tampa, Florida, who was sitting instead of Judge John W. Holland, in view of his disqualification in this case. The Government was represented by Special Assistant to the Attorney General Charles Carr and by Special Attorney James J. Waters. Both the defendants were represented by Attorneys Bart Riley and Charles E. Hyde of Miami and by Congressman T. Mark Wilcox. On June 10, 1937, after the Government's case had been completed and following denial of a number of motions made by the defense, Judge Akerman made the statement that he would like to hear from the Government as to what they contended had been shown to prove that Adams and Randall had knowledge of the existence of the warrant for Karpis' arrest, issued out of the United States District Court at St. Paul, Minnesota under date of May 4, 1934, also what had been introduced in evidence to show that the two defendants knew that the man whom they had harbored was in fact Alvin Karpis.			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>R. L. Shivers</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE		DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES 7-1576-14456 JUN 24 1937 JUN 24 A.M.	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 2 - Cincinnati 1 - St. Paul 1 - Chicago 1 - Cleveland 3 - Miami (U.S. Atty. Miami 1)		COPIES DESTROYED MAR 25 1968	

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 7-2084

Mr. Carr made a lengthy argument in this connection and cited numerous Supreme Court decisions. At the conclusion of the argument by Mr. Carr, Judge Akerman called in the Jury and directed verdicts of acquittal as to both defendants, stating as the reason for his action that the Government had failed to show that the defendants had knowledge of the existence of the warrant for Karpis' arrest.

A disposition sheet as to the acquittals of Adams and Randall is submitted herewith.

The docket in the office of the Clerk of the United States District Court at Miami, Florida, in connection with all indictments returned against the various defendants, in the so-called harboring cases at Miami, was examined and there is being set out below a resume of the sixteen indictments which were originally returned, along with data concerning dispositions made of them and the status of the remaining indictments:

- Docket #4608 - conspiracy to harbor against Adams, Randall and others - previously disposed of as to all except Adams and Randall and directed verdict of not guilty as to these defendants on June 10, 1937.
- Docket #4609 - charging harboring against Adams and Randall - directed verdict of not guilty on June 10, 1937.
- Docket #4610 - conspiracy as to Adams, Randall and others; dismissed as to all on May 15, 1935.
- Docket #4611 - charging harboring against Adams; dismissed May 15, 1935.
- Docket #4612 - charging violation of National Firearms Act - as to Adams, PENDING
- Docket #4613 - conspiracy as to Adams, Randall and others - dismissed as to all May 15, 1935.
- Docket #4672 - charging harboring against Randall; dismissed May 15, 1935
- Docket #4673 - charging violation of the National Firearms Act as to Randall - PENDING
- Docket #4628 - as to Delaney disposed of by sentence on March 25, 1935.
- Docket #4629 - as to Delaney, disposed of by sentence March 25, 1935

7-24

Docket #4616 - as to ^{Wynona} Eurdette, disposed of by sentence March 25, 1935

Docket #4617 - as to Eurdette, disposed of by sentence March 25, 1935

Docket #4658 - as to McDonald, dismissed May 15, 1935.

Docket #4659 - as to McDonald, dismissed February 11, 1936

Docket #4643 - as to Heller, dismissed May 15, 1935

Docket #4644 - as to Heller, nolle prosequi April 20, 1936.

UNDEVELOPED LEAD: MIAMI FIELD DIVISION

AT MIAMI, FLORIDA, will report dispositions which are made of indictments against Adams and Randall, bearing Docket numbers 4612 and 4673, respectively, same charging violations of the National Firearms Act.

PENDING

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

EAT:MC

June 18, 1937.

Time: 9:05 A.M.

EAT

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Edw
Re: Bremer Case

During a telephone conversation had with Mr. Connelley at Stony Brook concerning another matter, I asked him if Special Agent Madala's presence is necessary at Hot Springs, Arkansas, in connection with the above case, inasmuch as you desire that Agent Madala be placed on general assignment. Mr. Connelley was also informed that Agent Madala is under transfer to the Atlanta Office.

Mr. Connelley advised that unless there is some reason to the contrary, he believes Agent Madala should ~~remain at~~ Hot Springs since he is familiar with the details and would do a better job than some other Agent who does not have a background of the Bremer case.

I told Mr. Connelley you would be informed of his opinion.

*OK
jst*

Respectfully,

EAT

E. A. TAMM.

RECORDED

7-576-14457
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUN 21 1937 P.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
SEARCHED INDEXED SERIALIZED FILED

[Handwritten mark]

**Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.**

EAT:MC

June 22, 1937.

Time: 12:14 P.M.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

RE: BREMER CASE
Edu W.

I called the Atlanta Office and inquired of Special Agent Fagan as to the commitments of Special Agent Madala, inasmuch as he has two or three weeks' work in connection with the investigation of the above case at Hot Springs, Arkansas, to be completed as soon as possible in view of your desire to place him back on general assignment.

Mr. Fagan advised Mr. Madala has been investigating jury irregularities in the case of W. H. Compton and should be able to complete his work in a few days.

I told Mr. Fagan to have Agent Madala report to Hot Springs as soon as possible to finish this work, in order that he may return to general assignment at Atlanta.

Respectfully,

EAT
E. A. TAMM.

RECORDED

7-576-14458
JUN 22 1937
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TAMM
LWS

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 51-247-6

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 66-3225

EAT
Chipman

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT Cincinnati

FILE NO. 7-50

REPORT MADE AT Oklahoma City	DATE WHEN MADE 6/22/37	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 6/12/37	REPORT MADE BY E. P. Baldwin
TITLE GEORGE TIMINLY, with aliases; DORIS P. MORAN, with aliases - FUGITIVE I. O. #1232; et al; EDWARD GEORGE BREMER - VICTIM		CHARACTER OF CASE Kidnaping; Obstruction of Justice; Harboring of Fugitives; National Firearms Act.	
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Inquiry at Ponca City, Okla. Police Department and other interviews at Ponca City, Okla., failed to indicate Milton Lett now or recently at Ponca City, Okla. P. REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent W. E. Hopton, Oklahoma City, 5/27/37.			
DETAILS: Several attempts were made on June 12, 1937 to contact Joe E. McFadden, Chief of Police, Ponca City, Oklahoma, without success. In the absence of Chief McFadden, Agent contacted Sergeants Eldon Day and E. F. Davidson; Ivan Webb, Chief of Detectives; night chief, Joe W. Donohue, and other officers, relative to Milton Lett. A photograph of Lett was exhibited to each, without obtaining any information indicating that Milton Lett was known or had recently been seen in that vicinity. In view of the fact that the file on this matter indicates that Lett is a chicken fancier, and frequents places where chicken fights were held, inquiry was made at the Ponca City Police Department relative to any establishments of this nature in the vicinity of Ponca City. Chief of Detectives Ivan Webb advised that George Littell, Rural Route #3, Ponca City, operated a chicken fighting place, and that officer Karl Lane was well acquainted with Mr. Littell.			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>E. P. Baldwin</i>		SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT		DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
3 Bureau	2 Kansas City	7-1576-14459 JUN 25 A.M. JUN 26 1937	
2 Cincinnati	1 Chicago		
2 Cleveland	1 St. Paul		
2 Oklahoma City			
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Agent accompanied by Officer Earl Lane called at the home of George Littell, and was advised that he was away from home. Mrs. Littell, however, advised that Mr. Littell had closed his chicken fighting place in April this year and would not reopen it until in November. Agent accompanied by Officer Lane interviewed Mr. W. M. Gardner, Rural Route #3, Ponca City, who, Officer Lane stated, he had known for a long period of time, and that Mr. Gardner was the gate keeper for Mr. Littrell, when the chicken fighting establishment was open.

Agent exhibited a photograph of Milton Lett to Mr. Gardner, who was unable to identify same with any one who had attended the chicken fights prior to the time the place was closed in April, 1937.

Inquiry at the Ponca City Post Office failed to indicate that Lett was receiving mail through general delivery at this place.

The Ponca City Police Department files do not reflect any record for a Milton Lett.

P E N D I N G

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

LEK:MM
7-36

P. O. Box 1276,
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma,
June 22, 1937

Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D.C.

RE: GEORGE TIMINEX; DR. JOSEPH P. MORAN
with aliases - FUGITIVE, I.O. #1232;
et al -
EDWARD GEORGE BREMER - VICTIM.
KIDNAPING; HARBORING FUGITIVES; OB-
STRUCTION OF JUSTICE; NATIONAL FIREARMS ACT.

Dear Sir:

Bureau letter of June 17, 1937 (Bureau file 7-576) is hereby acknowledged. A review of this file with reference to the investigation which has been conducted relative to the sale of machine guns throughout Oklahoma, has failed to disclose any information indicating that any of these guns have been irregularly sold by Joseph T. Miller of Tulsa, Oklahoma.

It appears that the checkup of machine guns, made throughout Oklahoma and Kansas, was based upon a letter from the Oklahoma City office, dated September 17, 1935, which reflects that rumors had reached Dwight Brantley, then Special Agent in Charge at Oklahoma City, to the effect that some members of the underworld may have been supplied with Thompson sub-machine guns by Miller.

The check of machine guns in the Oklahoma City territory has been virtually completed, and the guns listed by the Federal laboratory as having been sold in Oklahoma have been found to be in the possession of peace officers. In my opinion, further inquiry into the sale of machine guns throughout this territory is unwarranted, and unless advice is received from the Bureau to the contrary, no further efforts will be made in the Oklahoma City office to check the sale and possession of Thompson sub-machine guns.

RECORDED & INDEXED

Very truly yours,

C. W. Stein
C. W. STEIN,
Special Agent in Charge.

CC Kansas City

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 7-576-14466

JUN 25 1937 A.M.
FBI
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