

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

EAT:MC

May 30, 1937.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

RE: Bremer Case

Assistant SAC T. J. Donegan of the New York Office called me and stated that Andrew Guarante had been located at St. John's Hospital, Queens, New York, under the assumed name of Andrew F. Raymond, where he is suffering from a severe case of hernia. Mr. Donegan indicated there is no prospect of Guarante's leaving the hospital in the near future and desired to know whether the subpoena for Guarante to appear at Miami in connection with the trial of Joe Adams and Duke Randall should be issued.

It was suggested to Mr. Donegan that he call Special Agent K. R. McIntire at the Miami Office and have him confer with Special Assistant to the Attorney General Carr, obtaining his decision as to whether the subpoena should be served, a new subpoena issued, or if he desires a deposition to be taken from Guarante.

Mr. Donegan stated he would call Mr. McIntire and have him ascertain Mr. Carr's opinion in this regard.

Respectfully,

E. A. TAMM.

RECORDED
&
INDEXED.

7-576-14358	
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
JUN 4 1937	
SEARCHED	INDEXED
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**Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice**

1448 Standard Building
Cleveland, Ohio

June 3, 1937

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: ⁰ BREKID

Dear Sir:

Special Agents E. J. Wynn and H. B. Dill were instructed by me to proceed to Middle Island, Ontario for the purpose of explaining to Colin Munro that a warrant is outstanding for his arrest in this case and to get Munro to return to Toledo, Ohio of his own volition to answer the charges mentioned in the complaint on which the warrant was issued. These instructions were given by me upon receipt of authority from the Bureau. Agents were instructed to advise the American Consul at Windsor, Ontario of the purpose of this visit to Middle Island, and to talk to Munro in the presence of a Canadian authority.

Agents Wynn and Dill contacted Special Agent in Charge Jay C. Newman at the Detroit office and he made an appointment for agents with American Consul H. L. Milborn at Windsor, Ontario.

Agents contacted Mr. H. L. Milborn, American Consul, Guarantee Trust Building, Windsor, Ontario; however, Mr. Milborn explained that Mr. Marshall M. Vance was in charge of the American Consulate at Windsor. After an introduction to Mr. Vance agents explained the purpose of the proposed visit to Middle Island. Mr. Vance advised that Corporal Wilson was in charge of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in Windsor.

Agents contacted Corporal Wilson at his office in the Dominion Building, Windsor, and explained to him the purpose of their mission. Mr. Wilson then assigned Trooper Henry George Lomas to accompany agents to Middle Island.

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Accompanied by Trooper Lomas, agents contacted Colin Munro at the Club House at Middle Island, Ontario. Munro read the warrant for his arrest. The warrant was filed at Toledo, Ohio, in the Western Division, Northern District of Ohio, upon a complaint charging Colin

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Munro with "harboring" and "accessory after the fact" of kidnaping.

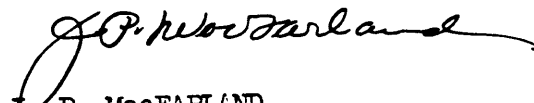
Colin Munro advised that he is a Canadian citizen; that he was born at St. Johns, New Brunswick, Canada, on March 22, 1897, and that the place and date of his birth can be verified by the records of Royal Arch Chapter of the Albion Lodge Number One, St. Johns, New Brunswick.

Munro stated that he would not return to the United States with agents; that he had not violated any law of the United States, and he felt certain that if he returned he would be persecuted. He stated that he knew he could not be extradited on the charge against him and that he was going to demand his civil rights.

Munro stated, however, that he would take the matter up with his lawyer, Major Clarke, member of the Canadian Parliament, at Windsor, Ontario, before Friday, June 4, and would return to the United States if so advised by Major Clarke. Trooper Lomas furnished Munro with his name and address and Munro stated that he would contact Mr. Lomas immediately after his interview with Major Clarke, which would be before June 4, and advise Mr. Lomas whether or not he would return to the United States upon advice of Major Clarke.

Trooper Lomas stated that he would advise the Detroit office of Munro's decision.

Very truly yours,


J. P. MacFARLAND
Special Agent in Charge

HED:rh

7-1

cc Detroit

cc Chicago

cc Cincinnati

cc Insp. E. J. Connelley, Newark, N. J.

1448 Standard Building
Cleveland, Ohio

June 3, 1937.

B 4
R
United States Marshal,
Old Federal Building,
Cleveland, Ohio.

Re: RENE HOLST

Dear Sir:

With reference to your inquiry concerning the appearance of Rene Holst on subpoena at Toledo, Ohio, on May 31, 1937, you are advised that this woman was requested to appear at Toledo, Ohio, on that date, for interview, at the request of United States Attorney Emerich B. Freed, who desired that the Holst woman be interviewed prior to her appearing before the Grand Jury on the following day.

Her appearance, therefore, at Toledo, Ohio, on May 31, 1937, was in response to the subpoena issued for her and at the request of Mr. Freed.

Very truly yours,

J. P. MacFARLAND,
Special Agent in Charge.

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7-1

cc - Bureau ✓

Re: BREKID

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INDEXED

7-576-14360
COMMUNICATION
JUL 10 1937
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

POST OFFICE BOX 812,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

June 3, 1937.

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

Dear Sir:

In re: Use of Apartment House Phones For
Maintaining Surveillance

While recently conducting a surveillance in connection with the harboring cases in Cleveland, Ohio, the janitor of the apartment house asked the writer whether or not it would be of assistance if he (the janitor) connected the house phones so that the Agents could listen to all conversations being carried on in the apartment which was being watched.

The Agent advised the janitor that this would, of course, be of assistance and requested information as to how he intended to so manipulate the telephones that this would be possible. It will be noted that the house phones to which the janitor referred were the usual type of phone which makes it possible for the occupant of an apartment to either open the front door, having an electric lock, or to call the house janitor. These telephones are, of course, in no way connected with the outside telephone service. The janitor of this building informed the writer that he had in the past shorted the trunks in the telephone box in a manner which would connect the suspect's house phone to his house phone. As he described it, it appears that he uses the identical method as that used to place a telephone tap. He further advised that he then entered the apartment of the suspect and discreetly removed the telephone and bent the contact points to such an extent that the transmitter was open at all times, which would in effect be the same as leaving the receiver off the hook. He stated that he had checked on occupants of that apartment building in this manner on several occasions and that usually he obtained excellent results, although the transmitters were not exceedingly sensitive.

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As this method of conducting a surveillance has never come to the attention of the writer in the past, it is respectfully suggested that it be called to the attention of the Laboratory for such experimentation as may be deemed advisable, so that it can subsequently be called to the attention of the entire field.

Respectfully submitted,

W. E. GURNEA,
Special Agent.

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7-576-1436

**Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice**

722 Midland Savings Building
Denver, Colorado
June 2, 1937

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

Dear Sir:

This is to advise the Bureau of my itinerary and pullman space relative to my travel from Denver to Miami, Florida, in answer to a subpoena to appear there on June 7, 1937, at 9:30 A.M., as a witness in the Brekid case.

Leave Denver via Union Pacific Railroad
4:45 P.M., June 4, 1937
Accommodations - "City of Denver Streamliner"
Car #8, Birth Upper #10

Arrive Chicago 9:23 A.M., June 5, 1937,
Address Chicago Office

Leave Chicago via Louisville & Nashville Railroad
2:30 P.M., June 5, 1937
Accommodations - Car #56, Lower #9

Arrive Miami, Florida, 7:00 A.M., June 7, 1937,
Address Miami Office

Very truly yours,

R. D. Brown

R. D. BROWN
Special Agent in Charge.

RDB:ES
AIR MAIL - SPECIAL

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7-576-14362	
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
JUN 5 1937	
ONE FILE	FOUR FILE

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1308 Masonic Temple Building
New Orleans, Louisiana
June 2, 1937

Special Agent in Charge,
Newark, New Jersey.

Re: BREKID

Dear Sir:

Will you kindly send air mail, special delivery to the Miami Field Office the following serials relating to two interviews had between Special Agent N. D. Wills and "Duke" Randall:

1. Original notes of Agent Wills pertaining to his interview with, and admissions by, Duke Randall about April, 1936.
2. Copy of memorandum prepared for the Bureau by Agent Wills advising of Randall's admissions and treatment by Bureau Agents.
3. The letter prepared by Agent Wills about October, 1935 giving information as to the disposition desired by Randall and Gregory Codomo of their automobiles, which were confiscated by the Bureau. In this connection it is noted the original letter prepared by Agent Wills was revised by Special Agent in Charge W. L. Listerman, and it is thought the letter prepared by Agent Wills was placed in the file as a memorandum.

In view of the fact that Agent Wills has been subpoenaed for June 7, 1937, it is requested this be given expeditious attention.

Very truly yours,

RECORDED

J. A. Smith, Jr.,
Special Agent in Charge.

AIR MAIL-SPECIAL DELIVERY

cc-Bureau
Cincinnati
Miami

607 U. S. Court House,
Foley Square,
New York, N.Y.

7-120
HCL:KM

June 4, 1937.

AIR MAIL - SPECIAL DELIVERY

Special Agent in Charge,
Miami, Florida.

RE: BREKID

Edward G. Bremer

Dear Sir:

Under date of June 3, 1937, telephone request was received from Mr. McIntire of the Bureau from Miami, Florida, to contact ANDREW GUARENTE at St. John's Hospital, Long Island City, N.Y. and interrogate him with respect to paragraph two on page three of his unsigned statement made to former Assistant Special Agent in Charge of the New York office J. H. Hanson, on August 22, 1935. This paragraph in part reads as follows:-

"About this time Adams told me that these people on whom he was waiting himself were members of a mob who had kidnaped a fellow out west and collected \$200,000.00 in ransom. He also said 'I can get anything that they got. They've got more money than you can shake a stick at. I can get \$100,000.00 from them.'"

Mr. McIntire was desirous of determining whether or not GUARENTE at this time would acknowledge having made the above statement to Mr. Hanson.

Special Agents W. J. McNulty and H. C. Leslie interviewed ANDREW GUARENTE at St. John's Hospital, Long Island City, N. Y., and permitted him to read the entire statement referred to above. When he came to the above

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quoted paragraph which appears on page three of the statement, he stated that he had never made such a statement; that he never said anything about kidnaping or ransom. He did admit however, that he stated to Mr. Hanson that ADAMS told him that there was a mob from Cleveland stopping at the hotel and that they had all kinds of money. GUARENTE further gave the following information which is not incorporated in the instant statement. When he questioned ADAMS as to his salary, ADAMS stated that "one of the crowd at the hotel gave me \$1,000. and told me when this is spent there is \$1,000. more waiting for me."

GUARENTE also objected to paragraph one of page one of the unsigned statement which makes reference to the fact that he, GUARENTE, made the statement freely and voluntarily. GUARENTE stated that in the event he had to testify in Florida he would not want the "mob" to know that he voluntarily appeared at the New York office of the Bureau and made the instant statement. He was questioned by Agents and advised that he was not coerced or threatened to make the statement. He stated that the only objections he had to this statement were as set out above, and that all of the other details in the statement are true.

In connection with this visit to the hospital, Agents noticed that there was a marked improvement in GUARENTE'S physical condition; that the tubes had been removed and that he was able to get up and move about. GUARENTE apprised Agents of the fact that he was able to dress his wounds without medical aid although he stated that the wounds are still open. He also advised that he did not desire to go to Florida at this time as he felt that he was not in a position to do so, and further, that when he was down in Florida some years ago he contracted dengue fever, and he believes that if he were to go to Florida in his present condition and contracted dengue fever again, it would be serious for him. When questioned as to when he thought he could go to Florida, GUARENTE stated in about two weeks time.

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Miami
6/4/37

GUARENTE was questioned as to whether he would sign a statement containing the above noted changes, and he advised that he would not at this time; that he would have to give it some consideration.

At the time of Agents' visit to the hospital Sister Bernardette, the Superior, was interviewed, and advised that GUARENTE had had some conversation with Miss MacEachern, nurse in charge of GUARENTE'S ward, since Agents' last visit. Agents thereupon interviewed Miss MacEachern in the presence of Sister Bernardette and she advised that after Agents' last visit GUARENTE took her into his confidence and advised her of his correct name which is ANDREW GUARENTE, and that he had assumed the name RAYMOND because of the fact that he did not want to be served with a subpoena in this case. He further advised her that he expected the Agents would be back to see him and that they would have a statement for him to sign which he did not intend to sign. She also stated that GUARENTE advised her that defendant ADAMS was innocent and that he is married and has a child, and that he did not desire to go to Florida and testify against ADAMS in this case. GUARENTE also acquainted Miss MacEachern with the fact that at the present time in Miami, Florida, there are fifty-one witnesses being held for the trial of this case awaiting his arrival there. Miss MacEachern intimated that GUARENTE is keeping in touch with this case by reading the Florida newspapers which he is allegedly receiving through the mail. Miss MacEachern also added that GUARENTE gave her the impression that if he could linger at the hospital for the next two or three weeks the trial would proceed and he would not be needed as a witness.

At this meeting with Sister Bernardette and Miss MacEachern they both informed Agents that in their opinion GUARENTE in his present condition could proceed to Florida in the care of one male nurse.

During the course of this investigation it became known to Agents that ALBERT GUARENTE has been visiting his brother ANDREW at the hospital by way of the rear entrance, entering unobserved to officials of the hospital. It is very possible in the event that ANDREW GUARENTE does not comply with the terms of the subpoena served on him for his appearance at Miami, Florida, on June 7, 1937, due to his present condition, that he most likely will leave the hospital soon after that

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Miami
6/4/37

date with the assistance of his brother ALBERT, in which event he would evade further service and it might be impossible to again locate ANDREW GUARENTE.

Arrangements were made at the hospital that in the event ANDREW GUARENTE should indicate his intention of leaving, or should request his clothing, with which request the hospital officials would have to comply, that the New York Division be notified immediately by telephone.

Immediately after Agents' visit to St. John's Hospital, and after conveying this information to Assistant Special Agent in Charge T. J. Donegan, the latter communicated with Mr. McIntire at the U. S. Attorney's office, Miami, Florida, and informed him of the facts as set out above.

Very truly yours,

R. WHITLEY,
Special Agent in Charge.

cc-Bureau
Cincinnati.

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

EAT:MC

June 2, 1937.

Time: 3:00 P.M.

EW

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Re: *O* Bremer Case

I called Special Agent K.R. McIntire at Miami, in connection with the subpoena duces tecum issued for you, as referred to in my previous memoranda, and asked him just what Mr. Carr intends to do about going to Tampa.

Mr. McIntire stated that Carr has tried to get in touch with Riley, one of the defense counsel, who is out of town and is not expected to return to Miami until Friday of this week. Mr. Hyde, the other defense attorney, has stated that he does not know what Riley has in mind and will not be able to see him until he, Riley, returns on Friday. Mr. McIntire stated that Carr is going to get in touch with Mr. Parrish of the Criminal Division of the Department, informing him of the situation.

I asked Mr. McIntire if it would be possible to get a commitment from Hyde that it will not be necessary for the Director to appear on June 7th and that he may appear on June 10th or 11th, in the event his appearance is necessary, in order that you may be able to keep some of your outstanding commitments and cancel those you will not be able to keep.

Mr. McIntire said he would try to obtain a statement from Hyde and will keep the Bureau informed.

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Respectfully,

E. A. TAMM.

JUN 5 1937

I do not understand why all this effort to postpone it. The effort was to cancel it.

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FOLSON

TAMM

WHEAT

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

CINCINNATI, OHIO

N.Y. FILE NO. 7-120 III

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK CITY	DATE WHEN MADE 6/4/37	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 5/28 to 6/1/37	REPORT MADE BY H. C. LESLIE
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 style="margin-left: 40px;">Investigation at West New York, N.J., and at New York City, N.Y., developed that ANDREW GUARENTE had been confined at St. John's Hospital, Long Island City, N.Y., since 3/1/37 under name of ANDREW S. RAYMOND. On 5/31/37 subpoena served on ANDREW GUARENTE at St. John's Hospital calling for his appearance in Miami, Fla., 6/7/37; questionable whether GUARENTE can be removed due to his present ailment. Dr. George C. Biondi stated "Raymond" would be able to travel without detriment to his health if accompanied by male nurses.</p> <p style="text-align: center; margin-left: 40px;">P.</p> <p>REFERENCE:</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">Report of Special Agent H. C. Leslie, New York City, 5/28/37. Letter from Miami office to New York office 5/29/37. Bureau letter to Newark office 5/4/37.</p> <p>DETAILS:</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">This is a joint report of Special Agent W. J. McNulty and the writer.</p>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>R. W. [Signature]</i>		SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 3-Bureau 2-Cincinnati 2-Miami 1-Philadelphia 1-Newark 2-New York		DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
		<div style="font-size: 2em; font-weight: bold; margin: 10px 0;">7 1576 114366</div> <div style="font-size: 1.5em; font-weight: bold; margin: 10px 0;">JUN 7 1937</div> <div style="font-size: 3em; font-weight: bold; margin: 10px 0;">6</div>	

On the afternoon of May 28, 1937, a mail tracing was received at the New York office addressed to ALBERT A. GUARENTE, 2808 35th Street, Astoria, Long Island, N.Y., postmarked West New York, N. J., May 24, 1937, 2:30 P.M., bearing no return address. Immediately upon receipt of this tracing Agents proceeded to West New York, N.J., and there interviewed LEO S. SWANWICK, Postmaster of that district. MR. SWANWICK examined his postal directory which contains the names of the residents of the town, and same reflected no individual residing therein by the name of GUARENTE. He also caused the twenty-three carriers of his station to be interviewed and none of them recalls ever handling any mail for an individual by the name of GUARENTE. MR. SWANWICK also advised that there was no one by the name of GUARENTE receiving mail at "General Delivery," nor does anyone named GUARENTE have a private box at his station.

Upon examining his records as to forwarding addresses of individuals who had formerly resided at West New York, N.J., MR. SWANWICK located a record which reflected that an individual named GUARENTE care of RAYMOND who resided at 1231 Boulevard East, West New York, N.J., had left a forwarding address as of November 1, 1933, for 309 West 57th Street, New York City.

Agents subsequently interviewed Mr. and Mrs. FUNK at the apartment house located at 1231 Boulevard East, West New York, N. J., and the FUNKS recalled GUARENTE having resided in Apartment D9 in their house for about three years prior to October 1, 1933, and that to their knowledge this GUARENTE'S given name was CHARLES, and the latter was known to have two brothers one named JOHN and the other named ANDREW the latter known to them to have been in ill health and to have spent his winters in Florida. A photograph of ANDREW GUARENTE was displayed to the FUNKS and they immediately recognized same as being that of ANDREW GUARENTE who occasionally stopped at 1231 Boulevard East with his brother CHARLES.

The FUNKS could furnish Agents with no information as to what occupations the GUARENTE brothers followed, as to their personal history or as to who their friends were about town as they were very quiet and did not mix with any strangers as far as the FUNKS knew.

Agents interviewed JOHN RIGG, Resident Manager of the apartment house located at 309 West 57th Street, New York City, and he advised that one CHARLES RAYMOND who formerly resided at 1231 Boulevard East, West New York, N.J., had occupied an apartment consisting of bedroom, kitchen and bathroom at this address from October 1, 1933 to September 30, 1936, at a monthly rental of \$50; that CHARLES RAYMOND was known to him to have been connected with the dress house of George Jacobson & Co., 1100 Broadway, New York City, and to have maintained an account with the Greenwich Savings Bank at 36th Street and Broadway, New York City. At the time of renting the apartment CHARLES RAYMOND gave the following as references:

Brother ALBERT GUARENTE,
2230 41st Street,
Astoria, L.I., N.Y.

S. K. BALL,
20-40 East 13th St.,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

RIGG advised that RAYMOND left no forwarding address, and that he knew CHARLES RAYMOND to have also used the name GUARENTE, though for what reason he could not state, also that RAYMOND had two brothers whose names he could not recall. However, upon displaying a photograph of ANDREW GUARENTE to Mr. RIGG he recognized same as being that of an individual who had called on CHARLES RAYMOND on numerous occasions and who had also occupied the apartment of RAYMOND during the summer months.

Immediately following the interview with Mr. RIGG and on the assumption that ANDREW GUARENTE might be using the name RAYMOND and be confined to a Catholic hospital in Long Island, N.Y., as set out in previous reports, under that name, Agents contacted several Catholic hospitals in the Borough of Queens, and after telephonically contacting St. John's Hospital, Long Island City, N.Y., it was ascertained that there was a patient there by the name of ANDREW S. RAYMOND.

At St. John's Hospital, Long Island City, N.Y., Agents contacted Sister Bernardette, Superior of the hospital, who advised that ANDREW S. RAYMOND giving his address

as 25-41 30th Road, Astoria, L. I., N.Y., his age as forty-seven, and his occupation as unemployed, entered the hospital on March 4, 1937, as a charity patient giving as his only relatives two brothers - alive and well - parents, deceased, and also supplying the following telephone numbers which were to be called in case of emergency:-

Ravenswood 8-0824 (which is listed to ALBERT A. GUARENTE, 2808 35th St. Astoria, L.I., N.Y.)

Ravenswood 8-6372 (listed in the name of CHARLES RAYMOND, 25-41 30th Road, Astoria, L.I., N.Y.);

that RAYMOND since entering the hospital has been confined to General Ward, #D2, 4th floor, which is under the supervision of Miss G. MacEACHERN; further, that RAYMOND since his arrival at the hospital has been treated by DR. GEORGE C. BIONDI, visiting surgeon with offices at 125 East 55th Street, New York City.

Sister Bernardette who evidenced a keen desire to cooperate with Agents called for ANDREW S. RAYMOND'S chart and on examining same stated that when RAYMOND arrived at the hospital he had a temperature of 105 degrees and that he was in a serious condition and was not expected to live; that he was subsequently operated upon on three occasions, his ailment being urethral trouble, and that while his temperature at the present time is normal and he has occasionally been up and out of bed since May 17, 1937, it was her opinion that RAYMOND would never really make a complete recovery and that his case was chronic and he would finally have to be removed to a city institution. Sister Bernardette explained that all charity cases may remain at the hospital for a period of two months and that they are then removed to a city institution, and that RAYMOND'S time is over-due and it is only a matter of a short time when he will be removed to a city institution.

Sister Bernardette stated that while she knew RAYMOND as a patient, she did not come in contact with him to any great extent, and she called for nurse Mac EACHERN who is in charge of the ward where RAYMOND is confined. A photograph of ANDREW GUARENTE was displayed to Miss MacEACHERN and she advised that same is a photograph of the patient in her ward

registered as ANDREW S. RAYMOND. At this time Sister Bernardette and Miss MacEACHERN were advised that "RAYMOND" is wanted by the Government as an important witness at a trial to be held in the Florida District Court on June 7, 1937. Miss MacEACHERN stated that it was her personal opinion that "RAYMOND" could not be removed in his present physical condition; Sister Bernardette agreed with this, and they based their reason for same on the fact that since "RAYMOND" has two tubes in his system that have to be removed every three or four hours and since "RAYMOND" cannot treat himself, he therefore requires medical attention.

DR. GEORGE C. BIONDI who has been furnishing professional services to "RAYMOND" since his arrival at St. John's Hospital on March 4, 1937, was contacted and he advised that he has treated "RAYMOND" for [REDACTED] b7c

In the course of the interview with DR. BIONDI he informed Agents that whether "RAYMOND" appeared at Florida or not, it was only a matter of a very short time when he would be transferred from St. John's Hospital to some city institution at which time "RAYMOND" would be no longer under his supervision.

Immediately thereafter Agents communicated with Assistant Special Agent in Charge T. J. Donegan who telephonically communicated with the Miami office and advised that ANDREW GUARENTE had been located at St. John's Hospital, Long Island City, N.Y., where he was registered under the name of ANDREW S. RAYMOND. Agents were subsequently advised by Mr. Donegan that a subpoena would be forwarded to the New York office for service upon GUARENTE.

Immediately upon receipt of reference Miami letter of May 29, 1937, enclosing subpoena for the appearance of ANDREW GUARENTE in the U. S. District Court for the Southern District of Florida in the City of Miami on June 7, 1937, Agents contacted Deputy U. S. Marshals Quinn and Mae Maher of the Eastern District of New York, on the morning of May 31, 1937, and together with said Marshals proceeded to St. John's Hospital, where the subpoena was served on ANDREW GUARENTE.

At this time ANDREW GUARENTE informed Agents that he was the individual who had appeared at the New York office at 370 Lexington Avenue on August 22, 1935, and made a

verbal statement to Assistant Special Agent in Charge J. H. Hanson regarding his contacts in Florida, and also identified certain photographs for Mr. Hanson, and advised that he believed he had seen KARPIS at the Empire Hotel in New York City just prior to his visit to the New York office, GUARENTE explaining that the main reason for furnishing this information to the Government was because he believed he would be entitled to a reward if it was on his leads that KARPIS was arrested or located.

GUARENTE in his conversation with Agents stated that he was a patient at St. John's Hospital under the name of ANDREW S. RAYMOND and because of the wonderful treatment he was receiving at the hospital, requested Agents to treat this information as strictly confidential. GUARENTE also stated that due to his physical condition he doubted very much if he would be physically able to proceed to Miami to comply with the terms of the subpoena served on him, although he stated that he was willing to help the Government and suggested that if possible, the Government make some arrangements to secure a deposition from him and avoid his being removed to Miami.

In the course of Agents' interview with GUARENTE at which time he was confined to bed, it was noticed that there were two tubes inserted in his abdomen for the purpose of draining the urine from his kidneys, and that there were numerous scars on his abdomen the results of recent operations.

In the course of Agents' conversation with ANDREW GUARENTE at St. John's Hospital it was observed that the facial expression of ANDREW GUARENTE bears a striking resemblance to the facial expression of ALBERT GUARENTE, ANDREW'S brother, who was previously held as a material witness and subsequently released.

In connection with reference Bureau letter of May 4, 1937, in which the New York office is requested to locate PEGGY O'NEILL and conduct investigation as to whether or not she could furnish any specimens of the handwriting of DUKE RANDALL, it is noted that in a letter to the Bureau from the Newark office dated May 5, 1937, the Bureau has specimens of RANDALL'S handwriting and the New York office desires to be

advised if further specimens are needed.

Until further advice from the Miami office
this case will be held pending and inactive in the New York
office.

P E N D I N G

**Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice**

P. O. Drawer V, Plaza Station
Saint Louis, Missouri

~~May 31, 1937.~~

JUN 3 1937

Special Agent in Charge,
Peoria, Illinois.

Re: **GEORGE TIMINEY, with aliases;
DR. JOSEPH P. MORAN, with aliases, FUGITIVE,
I.O. #1232; ET AL.
EDWARD GEORGE BREMER, VICTIM;
KIDNAPING, OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE, etc.**

Dear Sir:

Due to the reallocation of territory, I am transmitting herewith
the following **SERIALS**

- 1364 - Summary Report of Special Agent A. Paul Kitchin,
Cleveland, Ohio, dated 9/8/36.
- 1407 - Report of Special Agent S. B. Landrum, Kansas City, Mo.,
dated 6/1/37.
- 1329 - (Exhibit 14) - Photograph of Kenneth R. Perry.
(Exhibit 15) - Photograph of "Babe".

RECORDED

7-576-14367
JUN 5 1937
SEARCHED
SERIALIZED
INDEXED
FILED

Office of origin: **CINCINNATI**

Status in Saint Louis office: **PENDING**

GEN:C
7-43-

CC Cleveland
CC Chicago

CC Cincinnati
CC St. Paul

cc Bureau
cc Saint Louis

Very truly yours,

V. W. Peterson

V. W. PETERSON,
Special Agent in Charge

MEMBERS:
ARTHUR D. WOOD, CHAIRMAN
CHARLES WHELAN, M. D.
T. WEBBER WILSON

RAY L. HUFF
PAROLE EXECUTIVE

Department of Justice
United States Board of Parole
Washington

June 4, 1937

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover,
Director, Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

In re: Delores Delaney, No. F-37-1M

Thank you for your letter of May 28 with pertinent information in relation to the above captioned case.

The application for parole was rejected on February 12, 1937, and the Board does not contemplate disturbing its prior action. The prisoner will become subject to release by expiration of the maximum term, less statutory good time allowance, on November 30, 1938. She will serve the earned good time under our supervision as is provided by Public 210, unless, of course, her demeanor is such as to result in a forfeiture of good time.

Very truly yours,

Arthur D. Wood
ARTHUR D. WOOD,
Chairman.

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

7-576-14362

Cur

JUN 8 1937

U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

FILE

Department of Justice
Washington

June 4, 1937.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. HOOVER.

I am just in receipt of the following telegram from
Charles H. Carr, Special Assistant to the Attorney General
at Miami:

"COUNSEL FOR ADAMS ADVISED TODAY THAT
HOOVERS PERSONAL APPEARANCE UNNECES-
SARY IN ANSWER SUBPOENA BUT REQUESTED
HOOVER DESIGNATE OFFICIAL FROM HIS
OFFICE TO APPEAR WITH RECORDS IN
ANSWER SUBPOENA"

Will you please advise me of the representative of the
Bureau designated to appear with the records called for in
the subpoena heretofore issued for your appearance.

for *for*
BRIEN MCMAHON,
Assistant Attorney General.

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

7-576-14369

Miss G. Sullivan
at 9/4/37
Er

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

EAT:MC

June 2, 1937.

Time: 11:35 A.M.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

RE: ^oBremer Case

9
1
With regard to the subpoena duces tecum issued for your appearance in connection with the trial of Joe Adams and Duke Randall, I called Special Agent K. R. McIntire at Miami, advising him that the Attorney General has issued very emphatic instructions as to the procedure to take in this matter. The Attorney General desires that Mr. Carr and the defense counsel appear before the court, the defense counsel stating directly what they want you to testify to, in order to determine if it is necessary for you to appear personally.

I instructed Mr. McIntire to have Mr. Carr call Mr. Frank Parrish, of the Criminal Division of the Department, as Mr. Parrish has been unable to contact Mr. Carr, which Mr. McIntire said he would do.

Respectfully,

EAT
E. A. TAMM.

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

7-576-14370

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 3 1937	
FBI - MIAMI	

sub

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

EA:CDW

RECORDED TO: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

JUNE 4, 1937

Transmit the following message to:

K. R. MCINTIRE;
MIAMI OFFICE

BREXID YOU ARE HEREBY DESIGNATED TO APPEAR AS MY REPRESENTATIVE IN
RESPONSE TO THE SUBPOENA DUCES TECUM ISSUED FOR ME UNDER DATE OF
MAY TWENTY EIGHTH IN THE CASE ENTITLED UNITED STATES VERSUS JOSEPH
H ADAMS AND HENDRY RANDALL AT SUCH TIME AS THE APPEARANCE CALLED FOR
IN THIS SUBPOENA IS NECESSARY.

HOOVER.

WESTERN UNION

SENT VIA

9:07 M

Per

OPRT

TELETYPE

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. Tamm ✓
Mr. Tracy ✓
Miss Gandy ✓

DECODED COPY

FBI CLEVELAND JUNE 2 1937 7-10 PM EST LRL

DIRECTOR

PHONE. BREKID AGENT WYNN ADVISES HE HAS BEEN CONFIDENTIALLY INFORMED BY US ATTORNEY FREED THAT GRAND JURY TOLEDO VOTED TRUE BILL TODAY AGAINST THE TEN SUBJECTS MENTIONED IN TELETYPE OF TODAY BUT THAT FORMAL RETURN IXX OF INDICTMENT WOULD NOT BE MADE UNTIL JUNE 10. CONFIDENTIAL NATURE OF THIS DATA IS STRESSED.

AGENTS A. P. KITCHIN AND E. J. WYNN WILL PROCEED TO KANSAS CITY TONIGHT FOR WORK ON BAKER CASE. AGENTS A. DICKSTEIN WILL RETURN TO NEWARK TONIGHT AGENTS S. K. MCKEE AND J. L. MADALA WILL PROCEED TO MIAMI TOMORROW AND AGENT D. P. SULLIVAN IS EXPECTED TO PROCEED TO LITTLE ROCK TOMORROW.

END

OK FBI WASHINGTON DC TWR

MACFARLAND
RECORDED

7-576-14371

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

JUN 4 1937 A.M.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON ✓
WELCH ✓
TAMM ✓
FOUR ✓
ONE ✓

movement
COPY SENT TO
CH. CLK. OFFICE

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 66-3225
66-2836
66-4154
RECORDED COPY FILED IN 91-400-6

6/2

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

EAT:MC

June 2, 1937.

Time: 3:17 P.M.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Re: Bremer Case

I called Special Agent K. R. McIntire at Miami relative to the subpoena issued for your appearance, as referred to in previous memoranda, and inquired of him as to why we can't get in touch with Riley and ascertain his opinion as to the necessity of your appearing as ordered in the subpoena. Mr. McIntire was instructed to try to get a commitment from Carr to the effect that it will not be necessary for you to appear.

I advised Mr. McIntire that we are trying to get the Criminal Division to send the Bureau a memorandum stating that it will not be necessary for you to appear in Florida until further notified.

Mr. McIntire advised that he will try to pin Carr down to making a statement as outlined above, and will keep the Bureau informed.

Time: 3:22 P.M.

Mr. McIntire at Miami called me and stated that Carr has talked to Hyde, who stated that he is not the attorney in this case, being an associate attorney, and therefore cannot say when the Director must appear. Hyde gave the address of Riley as 1515 Brooklyn Avenue, Brooklyn, New York. Mr. McIntire further stated that Carr had conversed with Mr. Parrish and the latter had told Carr to let the matter drop until Friday when Riley returns. Carr further stated he believed this was a Departmental matter and that Mr. Parrish should contact Riley for the desired information.

I told Mr. McIntire that the Attorney General had specifically stated he desired this matter settled today, and again mentioned that we are going to try to obtain the above mentioned memorandum. Then if Riley appears on Friday, it will be Carr's duty to ascertain his intentions in the matter.

RECORDED & INDEXED

Respectfully,

E. A. TAMM.

7-576-14372

*I never asked that
if he postponed. What
I stated was that it
should be withdrawn
not postponed. H.*

DRB

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

EAT:IM

Time - 5:25 P. M.

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

June 3, 1937.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

RE: JOE ADAMS

Mr. McIntire telephoned from Miami, advising that with regard to Guarante, Mr. Carr desired his presence in Miami in order to determine if he is going to be of any value to the Government in connection with the above case. McIntire advised it will be necessary that Guarante be accompanied by a male nurse because of his condition and the question now arises as to the picking out of this male nurse. Carr advised Mr. McIntire that he called Mr. Parrish and gave him the situation, and also sent a wire to him, Parrish, requesting authority to expend \$7.00 per day, plus travel and subsistence expenses, for a male nurse to accompany Guarante to Miami and return to New York, and the request asks that the Marshal be authorized to advance funds to the nurse and Guarante for the trip. Carr told McIntire that he thought the Bureau might be able to help him in selecting this male nurse.

I told Mr. McIntire that it was the Marshal's job to find this nurse and that the Bureau has done all it should in this connection, having located Guarante and ascertained his physical condition. I further informed him that this was a matter between the Department and the Marshal and the Bureau will not state any official opinion.

McIntire also told me that Carr had talked to Mr. Parrish, who said that the Department was getting out a memorandum for the Director stating he would not have to appear on the 7th and that it would be up to Mr. Carr to prevent any unfortunate occurrences down there. The Department has notified Carr that the responsibility would rest with him. Mr. McIntire stated that he told Carr that as soon as they could get word tomorrow that Reilly was in town, they will have to get in touch with him and get some answer on this matter. Mr. McIntire expressed the opinion that Reilly might be drunk and they would not be able to get in touch with him, and if they were able to reach him, might not be able to talk to him.

Mr. McIntire also informed that Agent Kingman of the Oklahoma City Division had been notified to appear in Miami on the ninth, stating that Mr. Carr thought this Agent had some information of value to the investigation.

RECORDED
&
INDEXED.

Respectfully,

E. A. TAMM.

7-576-14373	
RECEIVED	EXHIBITION
STICE	FILE

**Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice**

1446 Standard Building,
Cleveland, Ohio.

June 3, 1937

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

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

RE: BREYER

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to letter of May 18, 1937 from the Cleveland office, in which an outline of the activity to be followed during the week-end of May 22-23, 1937, in connection with arrests in the harboring cases at Toledo and Cleveland, Ohio, was set out.

Please be advised that the various agents who were specially assigned to this investigation met at the Cleveland office on the afternoon of May 21, 1937, at which time I discussed the contemplated activity and outlined what was expected of them. A brief history of this investigation was given, together with information as to the contemplated indictment. The indictment was described as being made up of three counts, the first of which was a substantive count of accessory after the fact to the crime of kidnapping, the second, a count of conspiracy to commit the offense of accessory after the fact to kidnapping, while the third covered conspiracy to harbor such individuals as Farris and Campbell.

Assignments were made at this time, two agents being designated to each of the persons to be arrested. It was explained that one of the agents in each group was able to identify the subject in question, and was also in a position to question the subject intelligently. Advice was given that envelopes had been prepared, containing all necessary photographs for use in the questioning, warrants for the arrest of the person involved, as well as mimeographed forms for maintaining a log of detention data and a mimeographed description form. All agents were given to understand that they would be responsible for the arrest, questioning, maintenance of a log, feeding and, in other words, entirely responsible for the

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JUN 7 1937
TAMM

handling of the subject assigned to them. Assignments as to automobiles were also made at this time.

The men were cautioned that extreme care should be exercised in the arrests of the various persons concerned in this matter, and that no roughness of any kind should be indulged in except in the way of self defense. Mention was made at this time that difficulty might possibly be experienced with subject Anthony J. Amersbach, as it was known that he carried a gun, and that the Agents to whom he was assigned should exercise particular care. I took care to assign men to arrest Amersbach who, I felt, were especially capable in that type of work. It was stated that preliminary searches of the persons of the subjects should be conducted at the times they were taken into custody, and that immediately upon being brought to the Cleveland office or to the temporary quarters located in the offices of the United States Attorney at Toledo, they should be stripped and their bodies and clothing thoroughly examined. They were also told that the valuables of the prisoners should be taken from them at time of the search, and placed in a sealed envelope in the presence of the prisoner, with a duplicate list of the property being made for the file. Arrangements were made to both photograph and fingerprint all prisoners here and at Toledo, and particular assignments were made in this connection. At the time of these instructions, Bureau Bulletin No. 33, dated December 15, 1936, relating to the handling of prisoners in detention rooms, was read to the group in order that there might be no misunderstanding in the future.

I desire to advise you that I took particular care to impress upon all of the men that they would be expected to be entirely responsible for the persons assigned to them from the time of the arrest until the prisoner was delivered to the United States Marshal.

With respect to the questioning of the various subjects, it was stated that signed statements should be obtained if possible, but that complete notes for future court use should be maintained in any event. Each Agent was advised that data relating to the person assigned to him should be reported by him in report form with the original and twelve copies being prepared in order to dispense with unnecessary stenographic work. The men were also told that data for use in preparing possible parole reports should be obtained during the course of the interviews, inasmuch as information of this nature was not in our possession.

A description of the temporary quarters in Toledo was given, and the men were advised that the particular rooms to be used by them for the handling of their prisoners would be assigned by Special Agent E. J. Lynn upon arrival in Toledo, or by Inspector E. J. Connelley in the event he decided to proceed to Toledo upon his arrival in Cleveland on the morning of May 22, 1937.

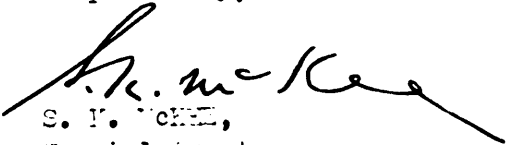
I advised the entire group that I had been designated by you to act for Inspector E. J. Connelley until his arrival in the city, and that on the following morning he would undoubtedly desire to talk with them prior to the time the men assigned to the Toledo angle departed for that point. They were also told that the time of departure for Toledo would not be decided until the following morning. All of the men were advised that serials relating to their particular assignments were available, and they were instructed to review same in order to familiarize themselves with the subject matter of the questioning. The suggestion was also made that each team of two Agents should talk over their assignment in view of the fact that at least one man in each group was entirely familiar with the data to be covered.

I made the report on several occasions. I am not sure that not fully understanding the entire setup should ask questions at that time, in order that any doubts as to what was to be done would be eliminated. The entire group was also asked for any suggestions they might have. At the termination of this discussion I am certain that each Agent thoroughly understood the activity to be undertaken.

You are advised that the disappearance of subject Anthony J. Amersbach from Cleveland during the fore part of May of this year, of which fact our informant was not aware, necessitated a great change in the activity at Cleveland during the investigation which resulted in information that Amersbach had absconded, and until the arrests of John P. Gorman and Arthur W. Hebebrand were effected. As a whole, however, the outline of activity as set out herein resulted very satisfactorily.

This data is submitted in order that you may be completely advised in the premises.

Respectfully,


S. F. McKee,
Special Agent.

SM:JR
7-1
Cc - Cleveland

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

EAT:MC

June 2, 1937.

K ✓
EW ✓

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

RE: Bremer Case

I conversed with Mr. Carusi of the Department, who stated that after talking to Carr, the Department can see no possible harm in not having you appear until Friday, as the subpoena is returnable Monday and it will take Carr three or four days to present the Government's case.

I requested Mr. Carusi to see that a memorandum is forwarded to the Bureau specifically stating that you will not have to appear until further notified, which he agreed to do.

Respectfully,

EAT
E. A. TAMM.

*This was utterly unsatisfactory.
It was not the delay I desired but
a withdrawal of the subpoena.*

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&
INDEXED

7-576-14375-

b

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

--EAT:RP

June 4, 1937

Time - 12 Noon

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

I called Mr. McIntire at Miami to check with him upon the date of a report containing the statement of Wynona Burdette and Delores Delaney, which I felt should be included in the reports being assembled at the Bureau to be produced in answer to a subpoena duces tecum, if it is necessary to produce the reports, and he advised me that he had talked to you about the subpoena which had been issued for you and had informed you fully as to the present status of the matter.

Respectfully,

E. A. Tamm.

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

7-576-14326	
RECEIVED INVESTIGATION	
JUN 7 1937 A.M.	
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE	
FILE	

Federal Bureau of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

Post Office Box 812

Chicago, Illinois

May 28, 1937

Personal and
Confidential

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: BREKID

Dear Sir

On the evening of May 25, 1937, Mrs. Harry Sawyer stopped at the Chicago Office en route to Toledo, Ohio, where she was under subpoena. During the course of the conversation with Mrs. Sawyer she informed the writer that the Bremers' bank in St. Paul, Minnesota, had originally been started solely with the money obtained from the Denver mint robbery.

Mrs. Sawyer also informed the writer at the same time that during the entire prohibition period Bremer had sold real beer to Harry Sawyer and herself; that this beer had been taken out of the brewery through a tunnel and had been delivered to their saloon and that this beer had been sold by them at their saloon during the entire prohibition period.

The above information is being forwarded as of possible interest to the Bureau.

Very truly yours

D. M. Ladd
D. M. LADD
Special Agent in Charge

DML:IJM
7-82

cc-St. Paul

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

7-576-14377	
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
JUN 7 1937 P.M.	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
FOLSON	ONE 6
TAMM	EXACT
RES. DIV.	

Mr. Nathan	
Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Laughman	
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	✓
Mr. Tracy	
Miss Gandy	

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

1448 Standard Building
Cleveland, Ohio

June 4, 1937.

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

Re: ^O BREKID

Dear Sir:

On the morning of June 3, 1937, Special Agent D. P. Sullivan telephonically contacted Inspector E. J. Connelley at Newark, New Jersey, and advised him of the fact that the Grand Jury at Toledo, Ohio, had completed its inquiry with reference to the harboring of the Karpis-Barker gang at Toledo and Cleveland, Ohio.

During this conversation, Inspector Connelley was advised of the intended action of placing Marie Bailey, Lou Poole, Rena Fleming, nee Holst, Thelma Holst, Madeline Angus, Sally Jackson, Florence Jasany and Pauline Jackson, under a continuing subpoena, whereby the Bureau might be able to take adequate action in the event any of the above mentioned witnesses are intimidated or any attempt made to threaten them prior to the trial of this case.

Mr. Connelley suggested that it would probably be more advisable to have warrants issued for the above mentioned persons as material witnesses and stated that the possibility of issuing warrants for these persons as material witnesses be called to the attention of United States Attorney Emerich B. Freed; that it would no doubt be agreeable to Mr. Freed to allow these persons to be released on their own recognizance. Mr. Connelley indicated that this would probably be preferable to the suggestion of placing the above mentioned persons under subpoena, as there would be no question of the Bureau's jurisdiction to take action if any of the persons were threatened or any attempt made to intimidate them.

RECORDED & INDEXED

Special Agent H. B. Dill contacted United States Attorney Freed in his office on June 4, 1937, at which time Mr. Freed advised that no warrant could be issued at the present time for any of the witnesses in this case, in view of the fact that no indictment had as yet been returned; that

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EW 6

6/4/37

the witnesses in question are still under subpoena to the Grand Jury and will remain so until June 10, 1937, at which time he expected the Grand Jury to return a true bill with reference to the subjects in this case. He stated, however, that on June 10, 1937, warrants would be issued for the persons named by the Bureau to whom the Bureau thinks it would be advisable to have warrants issued. Mr. Freed requested that a list of the names of the material witnesses, to whom the Bureau desires to have warrants issued, be prepared and furnished to him at Toledo, Ohio, on June 10, 1937; that he would also like to have an agent of this Bureau present in Toledo, Ohio, on June 10, 1937.

Mr. Freed stated that he did not believe the trial of this case would be had until the latter part of September or the first part of October, in view of the fact that no Federal Judge has been appointed for the Western Division of the Northern District of Ohio.

Very truly yours,



J. P. MacFARLAND,
Special Agent in Charge.

HBD:MC

7-1

cc - Inspector E. J. Connelley,
Newark, New Jersey
Chicago
Cincinnati

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

CC-162

LMC:ERM
6-576
7

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

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. Tamm _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Miss Gandy _____

Date June 10, 1937.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TAMM

Re: ⁰ BREKID

With reference to the attached letter dated June 4, 1937, from Special Agent in Charge MacFarland, he telephonically advised on June 9, 1937 that Special Agent Dill was leaving for Toledo that evening in compliance with Mr. Freed's request for an Agent to be present at Toledo on June 10, at which time the Grand Jury reports.

Mr. MacFarland stated that they contemplated obtaining material witness warrants for the three Jackson sisters, the two Holst sisters and possibly one or two others.

Respectfully,

L. M. Chipman
L. M. Chipman

RECORDED

Enclosure.

7-576-14378
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUN 12 1937
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
Signature _____ FILE

140, New York Building,
St. Paul, Minnesota.
June 4, 1937.

91-9

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

Dear Sir:

MAURICE DENNING, w.a. Fug. I.O. 1254,
etal. Superior National Bank,
Superior, Wisconsin.
BANK ROBBERY

Please refer to Bureau letter dated May 27,
1937 (7-576) requesting that Benjamin F. McKay, St. Paul,
Minnesota, be interviewed for information pertaining to
Maurice Denning.

In this connection please refer to my report
dated June 4, 1937, reflecting investigation made by
Special Agent F. G. McGeary following a telephone commu-
nication to this office from McKay relative to Denning.

In view of the fact that McKay does not have
any information of value, no further investigation will
be made unless advised to the contrary by the Bureau.

Very truly yours,

E. P. GUINANE,
Special Agent in Charge.

EPC:SEC
cc-Onaha

RECORDED

7-576-14379

DEFINERED
THIS SERIAL ONLY
12/17 25

ORIGINAL FILED IN

91-129-461

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 6/4/37	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 5/25-6/3/37	REPORT MADE BY D. P. SULLIVAN DPS:MC
TITLE CHANGED:			CHARACTER OF CASE KIDNAPING; HARBORING OF FUGITIVES; OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE; NATIONAL FIREARMS ACT.
<p>ALVIN KARPIS, aliases: Albin Francis Karpavicz, A. Carter, Raymond Handley, George Haller, Alvin Karpis, A. Karpis, Earl Peel, Alvin Kapis, George Dunn, R. E. Hamilton, Ray Hunter, Ray Karpis, E. L. Burns, R. L. Burns, J. J. Burns, William Lohman, William B. Lohman, R. E. Nelson, Earl Lyman Burns, Merion Bradford, Marion Bradford, H. J. Milgreth, H. G. Milgreth, Howard Milgreth, E. L. Burnes, Ray Hall, Dan Murphy, "Chi" Karpis, Raymond Hadley, Albin Karpis, "James", Charles M. Bronson, Leroy Morrison, E. M. Wagner, H. G. Wagner, H. G. Waggoner, Elmer Wagner, E. N. Wagner, Edward H. Wagner, L. O. Woods, A. S. Green, S. A. Green, Ray Green, E. N. Green, Charles A. Richards, W. B. Lohman, "Slim", Raymond Alvin Karpis, Ray Carson, T. H. Nelson, R. J. Burns, Ray Hadley, R. S. Carson, Hayes, Elray N. Beaudry, C. W. Brand, W. H. Lohman, William C. Lohman, N. O. Bell, Doc Day, Doc, Ed Woods, Frank Guthrie, Ray Miller, Ed King, E. F. Collins, Edw. O'Hara, Frank A. Gleason, E. Collins, Sonny Miller, O. Ames, Chas. Miller, H. L. Burns, F. M. Dawson, R. C. Hayes, Jr.;</p> <p>EDITH PROBST, aliases: Edith Barry, Edith Decker;</p> <p>THEODORE ANGUS, aliases: Ted Angus, John J. Burns;</p> <p>BERT ANGUS;</p>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>J. P. Sullivan</i>		SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT		DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
③ - Bureau 2 - Cincinnati 1 - Chicago 2 - USA Cleveland 4 - Cleveland		7-576-14380 <div style="text-align: right;">JUN 6 1937</div>	

COLIN MUNRO, aliases:

Colin Monroe, "Coolie";

FRANK PETER GREENWALD,
aliases:

Frank P. Greenwald, Greenie;

DR. JOSEPH P. MORAN,
aliases:

"Doc" Moran, Joseph B. Moran,
Joseph C. Moran, J. Hammond,
FUGITIVE, I. O. No. 1232;

EDWARD FRANCIS McGRAW;

CLARA McGRAW;

MILTON LETT, aliases:

J. M. Lett, J. M. Letz, Thomas
J. Shaw, Carl Baker;

SAM COKER, aliases:

Robert Pratt, Tommy Pratt, Tommy
Coleman, Ralph Pool, Ralph Nelson;

JOSEPH H. ADAMS, aliases:

Joe H. Adams, Joe Adams;

HENDRY RANDALL, aliases:

Henry Randall, Duke Randall, Henry
Stern;

JOHN F. GORMAN, aliases:

Sharkey Gorman, Sharkey, Smokey
Sharkey,

BENSON GROVES, aliases:

Benson H. Groves, George Wilson,
"Soup", Burns Garby, B. G. Grayson,
Benson Graves, Benjamin Grayson,
B. J. Grayson, Burns Corby, "Soup"
Groves, Benson B. Groves, Benjamin
Grayson, Ben Grayson;

ANTHONY J. AMERSBACH,
aliases:

Tony Amersbach, George Young,
FUGITIVE;

ARTHUR W. HEBERBRAND,
aliases:

Art Heberbrand, Art Hebebrand;

EDWARD GEORGE BREMER - VICTIM.

SYNOPSIS:

Harboring case at Toledo and Cleveland, Ohio, presented to United States Grand Jury sitting at Toledo, Ohio, on May 25, 1937. Presentation of case completed on June 2, 1937. Return on Grand Jury's findings to be made on June 10, 1937. In signed statements, Earl Brazzil recalls he saw Ted Angus, Lucian Fleming, William J. Harrison and Alvin Karpis in conversation with Art Hebebrand, Tony Amersbach and James "Shimmy" Patton at the Harvard Club in the fall of 1934; that he thereafter saw Karpis conversing with Art Hebebrand, Shimmy Patton and Tony Amersbach on several occasions at the Harvard Club, Sellar's Saloon and at the Silver Grill, 28th and Detroit Avenue, until a few months before Karpis was arrested in May 1936. Madeline Angus admits she saw Arthur R. "Doc" Barker's photograph on a wanted circular in the Toledo Post Office during the summer of 1934 and thereafter associated with the gang. Thelma Holst admits she entertained Doc Barker and Russell Gibson at her apartment in the fall of 1934, after she learned their true identity. Rena Fleming, nee Rena Holst, admits associating with Doc Barker and Russell Gibson after she learned who these men were. These women signed waivers of immunity and testified before the Grand Jury. They denied having any information that George Timiney knew of the true identity of members of the gang or that he associated with them. Ruth Spangler, paramour of Art Hebebrand, denied ever having seen Karpis, Campbell or others of the gang at the Twilight Tavern, Harvard Club or elsewhere in the City of Cleveland, at any time.

- P -

REFERENCE:

Report of Special Agent S. K. McKee, dated at Cleveland, Ohio, June 3, 1937.

DETAILS: The title of this case is being changed for the purpose of deleting the names of George Timiney, Joseph Roscoe, Lucian C. Fleming, Rene Holst, Madeline Angus, Ruth Wells, Thelma Holst, James J. Wilson, Charles Joseph Fitzgerald, Oliver A. Berg, William Weaver, Volney Davis, Dolores Delaney, William J. Harrison, Russell Gibson, Fred Barker, Harry Campbell, John Brock, Arthur R. Barker, and Fred John Hunter, against whom no prosecutive action is contemplated at the present time. It has been ascertained that the correct name of Edith Barry is Edith Probst, not Edith Brobst as contained in reference report. This correction is being made in the title of this case.

On May 25, 1937, the harboring case at Toledo and Cleveland, Ohio, was presented to the United States Grand Jury sitting at Toledo, Ohio. The presentation of this case was completed on the afternoon of June 2, 1937. The Grand Jury will make a return on its findings on June 10, 1937.

Earl Brazzil, who is employed at the Harvard Club at Cleveland, Ohio, was interviewed at Toledo, Ohio, when he arrived to appear before the Grand Jury. The following written statement, signed by him, was obtained from Brazzil. The original of this statement is being retained in the file of the Cleveland Field Division:

"Toledo, Ohio
May 28, 1937.

"I, Earl Brazzil, make the following typewritten, signed statement to D. P. Sullivan whom I know to be a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice. I do this voluntarily knowing that it can be used against me.

"On August 8th or some day around that date in 1934, I obtained employment at the Harvard Club as a dice dealer. I have been employed at the Harvard Club continuously since that time. A short while after I went to work at the Harvard Club I saw Willie Harrison whom I had known for several years before during the time I worked in Toledo, Ohio. Willie was at the Harvard Club alone, I believe, the first time I saw him there. I have been shown a photograph of William J. Harrison and identify it as the photograph of the man I knew as Willie Harrison.

After this I saw Willie with several other men whose identities I did not know at that time. From a group of photographs I have selected the following persons I have seen at the Harvard Club in the Fall and Winter of 1934: Alvin Karpis who was called Slim; Milton Lett who was known as Willie; and Fred Hunter who was known to me but whose name I did not know. There were several other men whom I saw with Karpis and Willie during the fall of 1934, but I cannot recall at this time what these men looked like.

"I have known Bert and Ted Angus for several years at Toledo, Ohio, and knew they were operating the Casino Club on Summit St. in Point Place during the summer of 1934. I cannot recall any of the above men except Willie Harrison at the Casino Club during the year of 1934. I know that Bert and Ted Angus would generally be at the Casino Club either together or singly when I was there and they were friendly with Willie Harrison.

"A short while after I first saw Willie Harrison and Karpis and his companions at the Harvard Club in the late summer or early fall of 1934, I noticed Ted Angus, Ludy Fleming, whom I had previously known in Toledo, Ohio, Willie Harrison, Alvin Karpis and some other men whom I cannot identify but who I saw with Karpis on other occasions about this time standing at the lunch counter talking with Art Hebebrand. I went over and said hello to Ted Angus and Ludy Fleming and then went on about my work. I did not overhear any of their conversation. These men remained for several hours to my knowledge and as I did not see them leave they may have been there longer. I have been shown a group of photographs and have selected the photographs of Ted Angus, Bert Angus and Art Hebebrand and have identified them as being the men I knew by those same names and who I saw at the Harvard Club on the above occasion. I have also selected the photograph of Fred Barker and although I cannot positively state that I have seen this man at the Harvard Club, he looks familiar to me as one of the men I may have seen there with Alvin Karpis around this time.

"I recall that Karpis and Willie Harrison played dice and would make bets of five, ten and twenty dollars at a time. I recall Karpis changing a \$100.00 bill once during the game. I recall at different times seeing Karpis and the men with him talking with Art Hebebrand and 'Shimmy' Patton

off to one side and Karpis appeared to be friendly with them. Milton Lett whom I recall was a 'shill' at the Harvard Club frequently was at the Harvard Club when Karpis was there and I have seen him talking with Karpis. I have also seen Karpis at different times at the saloon operated by Charlie Sellers which is located right in front of the Harvard Club. At times, Karpis would be with Willie Harrison and I have seen Karpis there with Milton Lett, Art Hebebrand, 'Shimmy' Patton, Tony Amersbach, drinking.

"After a while I recall that I did not see Willie Harrison around the Harvard Club anymore, but I continued to see Alvin Karpis there at different times, but I cannot recall who he was with. I am certain that Karpis visited the Harvard Club up until a few months before he was captured when I learned for the first time who this man really was.

"I have seen Ted Angus at the Harvard Club several times. He talked with Art Hebebrand and 'Shimmy' Patton and appeared to be friendly with them. I recall that Ted was there once with another fellow who I did not know.

"During the time that Willie Harrison and Alvin Karpis were visiting the club together, I have seen them talking with Tony Amersbach numerous times, sometimes around the entrance where Amersbach generally was. At other times I have seen Karpis talking with Tony Amersbach in the yard in front of the Harvard Club. I can state that Art Hebebrand, Shimmy Patton are not friendly with the ordinary customers and from what I saw I gathered from the way in which they talked with Karpis apart from other people at the Club they appeared to be friendly with him.

"I remember once in the evening after work, Whitey Mattison, a crap dealer at the Harvard Club and myself drove down to the saloon at 28th and Detroit Ave. I understand that this saloon is owned by 'Shimmy' Patton. When we entered I saw Alvin Karpis, Art Hebebrand, Shimmy Patton and some other fellows who used to hang around the saloon standing at the bar drinking and talking together. We just said hello to them and after having a drink or two we left. The above persons were still there when we went out. Willie Harrison was also with Karpis that night and they were all talking together. I saw Karpis in the same saloon after that on two or three occasions with either Art Hebebrand or Shimmy Patton and he appeared to be friendly with them.

"I have read the above typewritten statement which is contained on two pages and sign both pages to vouch for the truth of the statements contained in it. I do this of my own free will, no threats or promises having been made to me.

WITNESSES

/s/ A. Dickstein /s/ D. P. Sullivan /s/ Earl Brazzil
Special Agents
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U.S. Department of Justice
1448 Standard Bldg.
Cleveland Ohio."

Madeline Angus, wife of Bert Angus, and her two sisters, Rene Fleming and Thelma Holst, were interviewed at Toledo, Ohio, and the following signed statements were obtained from them:

"Toledo, Ohio
May 27, 1937.

"I, Madeline Angus, do hereby make the following signed statement to Special Agents John L. Madala, E. J. Wynn, and D. P. Sullivan, whom I know to be with the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice. No threats or promises have been made to me, and I know that this statement can be used against me in any court.

"I am 37 years of age, having been born on January 23, 1900 at Haskins, Ohio. My maiden name is Madeline Holst, and I have two sisters, Thelma and Rene. I married A. J. Eckhardt, Jr. in 1917. I have three children by him, two girls and one boy. Their names are Eleanor Jaworski, Geraldine Eckhardt, and Spencer Eckhardt. I was divorced from A. J. Eckhardt at Toledo, Ohio about 1925. I thereafter married Albert Lemley in October, 1929. I divorced him the following year.

"I first met Bert Angus in the latter part of November, 1932. At that time Bert Angus was operating the old Casino Club on Summit Avenue in Toledo. I kept company with Bert Angus off and on until August 18, 1933, when we

were married at Bowling Green, Ohio, and I have lived continuously with him since that time in Toledo, Ohio.

"I first met Willie Harrison about the year 1931, and saw him occasionally around Toledo after that. I first met him thru a girl friend. I first knew that Willie Harrison was acquainted with Bert in the fall of 1933, around September, when he came to Niles Beach, O., where Bert and I have a cottage, and he saw Bert and me and Bert introduced me to him and I told Bert that I had previously met Willie Harrison, Willie was visiting Walter Belpash at Niles Beach at that time, who has a cottage a short distance from Bert's cottage. Bert at that time said that Willie was an old pal of his from some town near Chicago, Ill. I later learned that Willie Harrison and Bert Angus were in the past in the saloon business in the town near Chicago, Ill.

"In the early part of the year 1934, I went to the Casino Club one evening around six o'clock, and when I got there Bert Angus, Willie Harrison and possibly others were there who I cannot recall. I remember that they were laughing about 'framing' Willie, in getting some police officers to go to some hotel and bringing him out to the Casino Club to be identified. They made him believe that they were arresting him on some charge. They laughed about how they refused to recognize Willie when he got to the Casino Club. As I recall George Timiney of the Toledo, O. Police Department was among the people at the Casino Club kidding Willie about the matter. As part of the joke they talked about having 'planted' a black-jack in Willie's car. I remember Willie saying that he was really scared about it, until he found out that it was all a joke. I remember Willie mentioning that he had a couple of 'haybags', meaning women, down at the hotel, and that he had to pick them up and take them back home that night. I left shortly afterwards, and I cannot remember whether Willie had gone by the time I left the Casino Club. I did not get a chance to see the two women who were with Willie that day.

"Several weeks later I was at the Casino Club toward evening, and a short fellow came in the front door. Bert Angus was tending bar at the time. This man, whose photograph I have identified and am told is the photograph of Fred Barker, did not remain long on this occasion. In the course of the next few days this man came in and had a few drinks on

several occasions. Around this time he came in with a woman whom he introduced as his wife under the name of Paula. I have selected a photograph of Paula Harmon, who is the woman I knew as Paula. This couple came in several times together, and one time brought in a couple by the name of George Winfield, and Wynona, and said just to call the man Buffalo. I have selected photographs of Harry Campbell and Wynona Burdette as being this couple. From a group of photographs I have selected representing persons whom I met thru Buffalo, Wynona and the other persons I have mentioned, the following:- Volney Davis, known as 'Cotton'; Edna Murray, known as 'Rabbit'; the wife of 'Cotton'; James J. Wilson, known to me as 'Jimmy', and as I recall he was known by the last name of 'Wilson'; Charles J. Fitzgerald, whose name I did not know; Arthur R. Barker, who was known to me as 'Shorty' and 'Doc', and who I understood to be a brother of Fred; Alvin Karpis, who was known to me as Ray; Russell Gibson who was known to me as 'Slim'; Myrtle Eaton who was known to me as Myrtle; Dr. Joseph P. Moran who was called 'Red' and 'Doc'; Dolores Delaney who was known to me as Dolores; and the wife of Ray; Oliver A. Berg who was known to me as Ollie. I recall that a man by the name of Bill was supposed to be the husband of Myrtle, and he was a big robust man with a red face.

"With the exception of Ollie, who I only saw a few times at the Casino Club, and Charles J. Fitzgerald, who I saw only once at the Casino Club, I saw all of the above mentioned persons at different times, individually and in groups at the Casino Club until about June 1934, when, as I recall they left Toledo, O. They would be at the Casino Club during the day and at night on various occasions.

"I recall that Wynona used to play the uke, and I wanted her to get it one night and we drove to the Jarvis Apartments and she went in and got the uke. I remember telling her that I had lived in that same apartment-house several years before. I do not know how she came to rent an apartment in that building. That was the only time I was ever there with her.

"I do not know where Freddie and Paula lived when I first met them, but shortly after I met them they talked of finding an apartment for which they bought new furniture, and they invited me up and on one occasion I went to the apartment which is located on Summit Street the first stop light beyond

several occasions. Around this time he came in with a woman whom he introduced as his wife under the name of Paula. I have selected a photograph of Paula Harmon, who is the woman I knew as Paula. This couple came in several times together, and one time brought in a couple by the name of George Winfield, and Wynona, and said just to call the man Buffalo. I have selected photographs of Harry Campbell and Wynona Burdette as being this couple. From a group of photographs I have selected representing persons whom I met thru Buffalo, Wynona and the other persons I have mentioned, the following:- Volney Davis, known as 'Cotton'; Edna Murray, known as 'Rabbit'; the wife of 'Cotton'; James J. Wilson, known to me as 'Jimmy', and as I recall he was known by the last name of 'Wilson'; Charles J. Fitzgerald, whose name I did not know; Arthur R. Barker, who was known to me as 'Shorty' and 'Doc', and who I understood to be a brother of Fred; Alvin Karpis, who was known to me as Ray; Russell Gibson who was known to me as 'Slim'; Myrtle Eaton who was known to me as Myrtle; Dr. Joseph P. Moran who was called 'Red' and 'Doc'; Dolores Delaney who was known to me as Dolores; and the wife of Ray; Oliver A. Berg who was known to me as Ollie. I recall that a man by the name of Bill was supposed to be the husband of Myrtle, and he was a big robust man with a red face.

"With the exception of Ollie, who I only saw a few times at the Casino Club, and Charles J. Fitzgerald, who I saw only once at the Casino Club, I saw all of the above mentioned persons at different times, individually and in groups at the Casino Club until about June 1934, when, as I recall they left Toledo, O. They would be at the Casino Club during the day and at night on various occasions.

"I recall that Wynona used to play the uke, and I wanted her to get it one night and we drove to the Jarvis Apartments and she went in and got the uke. I remember telling her that I had lived in that same apartment house several years before. I do not know how she came to rent an apartment in that building. That was the only time I was ever there with her.

"I do not know where Freddie and Paula lived when I first met them, but shortly after I met them they talked of finding an apartment for which they bought new furniture, and they invited me up and on one occasion I went to the apartment which is located on Summit Street the first stop light beyond

the Casino Club toward the Point. When I arrived at the apartment, Paula, Fred or Doc Barker, Ray, Dolores, and possibly Jimmie Wilson were there and the men jumped up when I entered the apartment, and I noticed that Ray and either Fred or Doc had bandages on the fingers of both hands, and their hands and fingers were covered with grease or salve. I never did make any mention of this to anybody as I recall.

"I recall that Wynona told me about buying new furniture for a house which she and Buff had rented and invited me out to the house to see their furniture. I went out with her, and as I recall I was there about a half dozen times after that, and on my visits there I saw Cotton, Rabbit, Doc Barker. This house was located on the continuation of Summit Street in Point Place. It was a two story house with a three car garage in the rear. I remember that Ruth Wells was there once when I visited the house in the afternoon.

"I never made any inquiries of these people as to what they did for a living, and they never told me what they did for a living. At the Casino Club they were very free with their money, and were the best customers who came to the club.

"I recall that during this period I went to a party at the home of Ted Angus at 4209 Lockwood. At the party were Jimmie, Ted Angus, Ruth Angus, Doc Barker, Buff and Wynona. I recall that Ted Angus and Ruth had an argument because Ted thought Jimmie was paying too much attention to Ruth.

"I recall that Wynona went to the hospital in Toledo - St. Vincent's - and I visited her while she was there. I visited her at least on two or three occasions.

"While this group of persons were in Toledo, O., and associating at the Casino Club, I went to the postoffice in Toledo, O., on one occasion, and saw a number of photographs posted on the bulletin board, these being the photographs of criminals wanted for various crimes. As I looked over the pictures I saw one with the name of Doc Barker under the picture, and noticed that the bulletin stated that he was wanted for the kidnaping of Edward Bremer. This photograph looked like Doc Barker, and I read the description and noticed that it fitted Doc Barker who I knew as Doc. After looking at this photograph I drove out to either the Casino or Wynona's house

and brought her to the postoffice, and showed her the picture and asked her if it was Doc who was around the Casino Club, but she did not give me any satisfaction. A short time after this, I saw a detective magazine with a picture of Doc Barker, and either Alvin Karpis or one of the other men who were associating with this group at the Casino Club, and then I was convinced that the gang was a gang of kidnapers. As I recall I saw this magazine while sitting in an automobile in front of the Casino Club, and I recall that I mentioned this to Rene and Thelma Holst, my sisters. Both before and after seeing the picture in the postoffice, I recall that Jimmie, Doc Barker, Slim, Cotton were out to my cottage at Niles Beach, O., where we held parties and they generally brought whiskey and beer. I never did tell anybody about these parties.

"I recall that in the late summer of 1934, these people moved out of Toledo, and I understood moved to Cleveland, O. I recall that in about September 1934 there were articles in the newspapers about Wynona and two women arrested in Cleveland, O., and this article stated that Karpis, Doc Barker, and Campbell escaped. I recall that after this article appeared in the newspaper, Doc Barker and Slim often came to the Casino Club, and I understood that they were living in Chicago, Ill., and that Doc Barker was coming to Toledo, O., to visit a girl friend. Altho I knew their identities, I did not make mention of it to them. So far as I know, Theodore Angus and Bert Angus were present at the Casino Club on some of the occasions of the visits of Doc and Slim to the Casino Club after the publicity in the newspapers about the arrest of the women in Cleveland, O.

"I have read the above statement consisting of two full pages, and this partial third page, and wish to state that this statement is true, and that I have signed my initials to the bottoms of pages 1 and 2, and my signature to this third page.

/s/ Madeline Angus

Witness:

/s/ D. P. Sullivan /s/ J. L. Madala /s/ E. J. Wynn
Special Agents,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
1448 Standard Bldg.,
Cleveland, O."

"Toledo, Ohio
May 29, 1937.

"I, Thelma Holst make the following signed type-written statement to A. Dickstein and D. P. Sullivan whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice. I do this of my own free will, no threats or promises having been made to me, knowing that it can be used against me.

"I was born at Rossford, Ohio, on March 9, 1902. On August 5, 1919 I married Jackson Davis at Detroit, Michigan, and was divorced from about the year of 1921 or 1922 at Toledo, Ohio. He has since died. I married Claude Roof at Detroit, Michigan, on May 2, 1924. He obtained a divorce at Detroit, Michigan, about the fall of 1926. On May 28, 1928, I married Charles Towns at Indianapolis, Indiana and lived with him until about June 1929. He was since killed in an airplane. I have no children.

"During the spring of 1934 I was residing at the Jarvis Apartments located at 14th & Jackson St. in Toledo, Ohio, and my sister Rene and myself were bootlegging beer at that address. Rene was living with me at the Jarvis Apts. for awhile during the spring of 1934 and I believe until I moved to the Burdella Apts. on June 1, 1934. Through a girl named Louise Bell who has since been killed with Jackie Kennedy in a gang murder, I met Willie Harrison two or two and a half years prior to 1934 and saw him about three times up until the spring of 1934. Around the latter part of March or the first of April, I was at the Recreation Club with Helen Morgan and my sister Madeline who had married Bert Angus during the previous August called me and said she was with some friends at the 42nd St. Cafe and invited Helen and me to come over and join her. We did and when we got there there were several people in the party. I have selected from a group of photographs the following: William J. Harrison whom I knew as Willie Harrison, Harry Campbell whom I knew as Buff; Wynona Burdette whom I knew only as Wynona; Arthur R. 'Doc' Barker whom I knew as Shorty; Dolores Delaney whom I knew as Dolores and as the wife of Alvin Karpis, whom I knew as Ray; Bert Angus whom I knew by that name and as the husband of my sister Madeline. All of the above people were at the 42nd St.

Cafe together that night and also a girl named Paula whose photograph I cannot identify and my sister Madeline.

"I don't recall that Joe Roscoe was at the 42nd St. Cafe that night but I understood that he or his wife owned this cafe. We all sat around for about an hour or so and had a few drinks. Then Buff and Wynona took Dolores and Paula home and the rest of us went to the Dutch Village Night Club and were joined by Buff and Wynona. I remember that Willie danced with one of the entertainers. We sat around and danced and drank and then left and I am pretty sure that my boy friend, Al Wilson drove me home to the Jarvis Apartments. I remember that Willie was cutting up and did a Merry Widow Waltz and she had on a big hat and I remember that she was much bigger than he was.

"From a group of photographs I have selected the following: James J. Wilson whom I knew as Jimmie Wilson; Alvin Karpis whom I knew as Ray; Edna Murray whom I knew as Rabbit; Russell Gibson whom I knew as 'Slim' and Dr. Joseph P. Moran whom I knew as 'Red' and I recall that he told me that he was a Doctor.

"During the spring and summer of 1934 I did not visit the Casino Club very often, but on different occasions I saw Buff, Wynona, 'Red', Willie Harrison, Jimmie Wilson and Doc Barker at the Casino Club. During the time that I saw them, these people appeared to be friendly with each other and I have seen these above persons at various times together. I did not notice that Ted or Bert Angus who then operated the Casino Club, were particularly friendly with this group of people. When I first met them, I was not told and did not ask what they did for a living, but shortly afterwards I heard from someone that they were organizing a Union at the Auto-Lite Company. During the time that my sister Rene and myself were living at the Jarvis Apartments, Willie Harrison stopped up one night and had a drink, but he was the only one of this crowd that ever visited our apartment. After my girl friend and I moved to the Burdella Apartments on June 1, 1934, Jimmy Wilson called for Mildred one afternoon. This was the first time that I ever met him. Later, Jimmy and Doc Barker called for Mildred and me one afternoon and took us out to see the motorcycle hill climbing contest on River Road located on the East Side of Toledo, Ohio. I remember one time, probably in July 1934, I was at the Casino Club, and saw the man I have identified from the photograph as being Alvin Karpis.

He was standing alone at the bar, while Bert Angus was tending bar. We only stayed a short while and I did not see Karpis speak with anyone. I believe it was Mildred who told me that this man was Delore's boy friend or husband. This was the only time I ever saw this man, and we did not engage in any conversation.

"I remember that one day 'Buff', Wynona, myself, and possibly two others of this crowd were at Willow Park, and we rode the roller coaster. These were the only occasions that I ever went out with any of the above crowd during the summer of 1934. I recall seeing them at the Casino Club but I did not notice that they either carried much money on their person, or spent a great deal of it. I never saw any guns on these persons, although I cannot definitely say that they did not carry guns. I never knew that any of this crowd ever lived at the Jarvis Apartments or at the Burdella Apartments, and I am certain that none of them visited my apartment except those whom I have already mentioned.

"I remember that my sister Madeline was in the hospital during the summer of 1934. Either on the day she came home or the day after I was visiting her in her apartment when Wynona and a girl named 'Rabbit,' whose photograph I have identified as being Edna Murray, called to see Madeline. A few minutes after their arrival I went out. After my return to the apartment they remained for only a short while and left. I cannot recall looking at photographs of Alvin Karpis, Fred Barker, or other members of this crowd that were contained in a detective story magazine, and I am certain that no one made a statement that day in referring to such a photograph that it looked like Shorty.

"During the spring and summer of 1934, I subscribed both to the Toledo Blade and Toledo News-Bee which I read. I remember reading of the kidnaping of Bremer at St. Paul, and about him being held for two hundred thousand dollars ransom. I also remember that Bremer was released after he had paid the ransom.

"I recall that sometime during the early fall of 1934 I read in the Toledo newspapers that Wynona, Paula, and a third woman whom I did not know had been arrested in Cleveland, Ohio, and that these women were associated with Alvin Karpis and Fred or 'Doc' Barker or that gang who were wanted for the

Bremer Kidnaping. I remember the article stated that one of the women arrested had given a Point Place address. This was the first information that I had received that indicated to me the true identities of the men called 'Shorty' and his associates. Before this time I had no idea that these men were kidnapers or were badly wanted criminals.

"I believe it was sometime during October 1934, but after the above newspaper articles concerning the arrest of 'Wynona' appeared in the local papers that 'Doc' Barker and Russell Gibson, whom I knew as 'Slim' called at the apartment that Mildred and I were occupying. They stayed for about one hour and we served them a few drinks and thereafter they left, saying they were on their way to Cleveland, Ohio. During the next month or so, these two men called at our apartment about once a week, usually during the afternoon. I recall that on one of their visits, Mildred was away but she had left a telephone number where she could be located. 'Shorty,' who is identical with Arthur R. Barker asked me to locate her and I called the telephone number that Mildred had left, but I cannot recall whether I reached her. I do know that she returned shortly thereafter. On one of these visits Gibson and 'Doc' Barker had dinner with us at the apartment. I did not notify the local police or the Department of Justice that these men were visiting my apartment because I was afraid that they might harm me if they learned I had informed on them. After I read in the newspapers that 'Doc' Barker had been captured in Chicago and that Russell Gibson had been killed for resisting arrest by Federal Agents and that others of this gang had been either killed or arrested, I did not advise the U. S. Department of Justice of my association with these men because I know that Karpis and Harry Campbell and maybe some others had not yet been caught, and I feared them.

"I have read the foregoing typewritten statement consisting of three pages. I have made the necessary corrections, initialed them and have signed the third page. The statements I have made herein I verify to be correct and are to the best of my knowledge and recollections correct.

Witnesses:

A. Dickstein /s/

D. P. Sullivan /s/

Special Agents

Federal Bureau of Investigation

/s/ Thelma Holst

U. S. Department of Justice
1448 Standard Building
Cleveland, Ohio."

"Room 212 -
Federal Building
Toledo, Ohio.
May 31, 1937.

"I, Rena Grace Fleming, (nee, Rena Grace Holst) make the following signed typewritten statement to A. Dickstein and D. P. Sullivan whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice. I do this of my own free will, no threats or promises having been made to me, knowing that it can be used against me.

"I was born at Rossford, Ohio, on June 7, 1905. In June 1922 I married Dr. Milford McCullough at Rossford, Ohio. One year later I divorced him at Toledo, Ohio. About 1924 I married Edison Fitzgerald at Monroe, Michigan, and one daughter named Beverly, who was born of this marriage. I lived with Fitzgerald until about 1930. For about two years before liquor was legalized I sold bootleg beer with my sister Thelma.

"About two years before 1934, I met Willie Harrison through a girl named Louise Bell who was later killed in a gang murder. I understood that at the time I met Willie he was some sort of a salesman. I saw him a very few times after that until 1934. During the spring of 1934 during the time that alterations were being made on the Casino Club prior to the grand re-opening, I met Willie Harrison again at the Casino Club, after having met him at the Dutch Village nite Club one night in company with some other persons whom I cannot now recall.

"From a group of photographs shown to me I have selected and identified the following persons who were known to me during the spring and summer of 1934; Ted Angus and Bert Angus, who I knew by those names as brothers who operated the Casino Club at Summit Street, in Point Place, Ohio; Russell Gibson, who I knew as 'Slim'; James J. Wilson who I knew as Jimmy Wilson; Harry Campbell who I knew as 'Buff'; Fred Barker who I knew as 'Freddie'; Arthur R. 'Doc' Barker who I knew as 'Shorty'; Volney Davis who I knew as 'Cotton'; William J. Harrison who I knew as Willie Harrison; Dr. Joseph

P. Moran who I knew as 'Red,' and as being a physician; Alvin Karpis who I knew as 'Ray;' Delores Delaney who I knew as 'Delores' and the wife of 'Ray;' Wynona Burdette who as I knew as 'Wynona' and the wife of 'Buff;' Edna Murray who I knew as 'Rabbits;' Myrtle Eaton who I knew as the wife of a fellow named 'Bill' and who I remember visited the Casino Club very few times. I recall having seen all these persons at various times during the spring and summer of 1934, and they appeared to be friendly with one another. I also recall an old man who had a cane who I saw at the Casino Club only once. I remember he was quite drunk, and he knocked some glasses off the bar. I cannot remember seeing this man with any of the other persons I have previously mentioned. I also have selected and identified the photograph of Colin Munro who I remember worked at the Casino Club at different times before he would go to Middle Island during the summer. I also identified the photograph of Frank Greenwald who I knew as 'Greenie' and as the operator of the Private Cab Company. From the summer of 1933 up until the time when the Casino Club moved to a different location, in the spring of 1935, I had seen 'Greenie' at the Casino Club on occasions when he delivered a passenger there, and generally with a customer.

"I have identified a photograph of Captain George Timiney whom I knew as the head of the hoodlum squad, or some other squad of the Toledo Police Department. I first met him about five years ago and danced with him once for a short while at Jackie Kennedy's Black Hawk Nite Club. With the exception of Frank Greenwald and George Timiney, I have seen all of the persons mentioned above at the Casino Club at different times during the spring and summer of 1934. I remember I saw Willie Harrison, Jimmy Wilson, 'Shorty,' 'Buff' and Wynona Burdette more often than the rest. Wynona and 'Rabbits' both told me they lived in Reno, Nevada, and Wynona also talked of living in Oklahoma. 'Slim' once told me something in regards to a job as business agent and said he could not understand why I would not accept such position with the waitresses' union, which job had been offered me by one of the local officials. He indicated that I could make a lot of money with such a job and gave me the impression that he was engaged in some way with organizing unions. From this I gathered that he was a Union organizer and that he and others of the crowd were somewhat of racketeers who were imported to break some strike. I saw these people at the Casino Club at times during the day when I was off duty and also at night.

"They were good spenders. They were all good spenders, especially 'Shorty.' I never heard that they were bootleggers or that they worked on the boats. I remember once seeing Karpis whom I knew as 'Ray' at the Casino Club with bandages on his fingers and he told me that he had burned them from acid from a battery. I remember seeing a bandage under 'Shorty's' ear and he said he had a 'carbuncle.' Another time he had a bandage on his nose and he said he had broken his nose. He laughed when he said he had nose trouble.

"I do not know that 'Shorty' and 'Cotton' had an apartment at the Burdella Apartment, or that any of them lived at the Jarvis apartments during the time that I knew them. I visited the house where Wynona and 'Buff' lived on 131st Street, two doors off Summit Street, Point Place, and I visited there two or three times, twice with Wynona and a third time with 'Buff' Jimmy Wilson, 'Shorty' with my girl friend Mildred. This visit was made about four or five o'clock in the morning.

"I never saw a gun on any of these men. I was present at the Casino Club one night when Willie Harrison with two or three others of this crowd had a fight with an entertainer named 'Scottie' and I remember that 'Scottie' knocked Willie under the piano. I did not see Willie Harrison pull a gun that night.

"My sister Madeline once told me during this time that she and Wynona had seen a photograph of a man at the U. S. Post Office in Toledo, Ohio, which looked like 'Shorty' mentioned that this man was wanted for some crime which I believe she said was for kidnaping; that she asked me to stop by and look at it if I had the time. She said that she asked Wynona if it was 'Shorty,' but Wynona evaded the question and did not directly answer it. I did not visit the post office for some time after that. When I did have occasion to go there I looked for some pictures of criminals but could not find them. I now realize that I should have advised the U. S. Department of Justice but then I thought it would be best that I do not put my nose into other people's business. I never mentioned this to Jimmy Wilson or 'Doc' Barker or anyone else at the time, because I did not want them to know that I suspected them.

"During the spring and summer of 1934 I saw Officer Chris Brennan, Michalek and another short Police Officer visit the Casino Club and have drinks, but I cannot remember them ever being there when the above crowd of men were in this place.

I remember reading the newspapers of Wynona, Paula, and a third woman being arrested in Cleveland, Ohio. The article stated that these women had a fight in a hotel and that one of them gave a Toledo local address and I believe this was Wynona. It said these women were connected with the Karpis Barker gang who were wanted for the Bremer kidnaping. This was the first definite information I had that the men who had been visiting the Casino Club the previous summer were Alvin Karpis and his associates. In the fall of 1934, 'Doc' Barker, Slim Gibson and my girl friend Mildred had dinner one evening at the Song Ying's Restaurant where I was employed. Later the same evening, these three persons and myself went to an apartment located about 21st and Madison Ave., Toledo, where we sat around and drank for a while. Later around November, 'Doc' Barker called me on the telephone and asked me if I knew where George Sargeant, the former sweetheart of Mildred was located and told me they wanted to see him because he had 'turned them in' to the syndicate. I refused to tell him where Sargeant was because I was afraid they would kill him if they found out where he was.

"I have read the foregoing statement consisting of two typewritten pages and I verify that all I have stated is true and correct. I have initialed correction made by me, and I have signed my full name to the second page. The information I have given was to the best of my knowledge and recollection."

Witnesses

/s/ Rena Grace Fleming

D. P. Sullivan
A. Dickstein
Special Agents
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U.S. Department of Justice
1448 Standard Building
Cleveland, Ohio."

The above women were questioned thoroughly but they denied that they recalled seeing Captain George Timiney at the Casino Club during the spring or summer of 1934. They also denied that they had any information indicating that Timiney knew the true identities of members of the Barker-Karpis gang during the time that they frequented the Casino Club, or that

he in any way aided or harbored them. These women signed waivers of immunity and testified before the United States Grand Jury on June 2, 1937.

Ruth Spangler, the paramour of Art Hebebrand, was interviewed at Toledo, Ohio, while she was awaiting her appearance before the United States Grand Jury. She was thoroughly questioned but emphatically denied that she was present at the Twilight Tavern on May 19, 1935, on the occasion when Karpis and either Harry Campbell or Fred Hunter were present at a Chicken Dinner. She was shown photographs of Alvin Karpis, Harry Campbell and other members of the Barker-Karpis gang, but denied that she had ever seen any of these individuals at the Harvard Club or elsewhere and was definite in her statements that she had never seen these men with Art Hebebrand. Ruth Spangler testified before the United States Grand Jury.

United States Attorney Emerich B. Freed indicated that he expected to request the Grand Jury to return indictments against Bert Angus, Theodore Angus, Frank Peter Greenwald, Clara McGraw, Edward Francis McGraw, Anthony Amersbach, Arthur W. Hebebrand, John F. Gorman and Sam Coker, charging these people as accessories after the fact to the kidnaping of Edward George Bremer, conspiracy to become accessories after the fact to the above kidnaping, and conspiracy to harbor members of the Barker-Karpis gang.

Mr. Freed also indicated that he would not seek an indictment against Colin "Cooley" Munro at this time, because of Munro's present residence in Canada, his native country, and because of the difficulty in proving the overt acts committed by Munro. Mr. Freed stated that of course this would not preclude an indictment being returned at a later date if additional incriminating evidence were obtained against him or in the event that he returned to the United States.

Myrtle Loys Price, alias Maxine, who was formerly employed as a prostitute by Edith Barry, advised that she can be located at any time at her place of business in the Economy Block, 6332 West State Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, telephone, Boulevard 1620.

Lou Poole, prostitute formerly employed by Edith Barry, is presently residing on Monroe Street. Her mailing address is P. O. Box 564, Toledo, Ohio.

- PENDING -

LMC:EAM
7-576

June 5, 1937.

Special Agent in Charge,
Miami, Florida.

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

Dear Sirs:

In compliance with your telegraphic request
of June 4, 1937, there are enclosed the original letter
and envelope addressed to R. R. Brown, Hotel El Comodoro,
Miami, Florida, postmarked at Habana, Cuba, on December
15, 1934.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

Enclosure #A-10325.

AIR MAIL
SPECIAL DELIVERY

Typewritten copies of enclosure retained in Bureau file.
Lack of time in forwarding original letter to
Miami prevents obtaining photostatic copies thereof.

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED

JUN - 5 1937

P. M.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

7-576-14381	
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
JUN 5 1937 P. M.	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
FILE	

2 ENCL

copy-w

December 14, 1934

Dear Mr. Brown:

Just a few lines to let you know that things here look fairly good. I expect the races to open some time around the end of the month but there is some uncertainty about it.

The man you introduced me to I think his name was Mr. King inquired for me several times while I was down in the country. However, I saw him when I got back and he did not have anything to say. His company called him back within the next day or two after he spoke to me. His company is sending quite a number of representatives down.

Trusting that you are well with kindest personal regards, I am

Very truly yours V

P. S. Expect to run down to the country very soon.

Envelope addressed to: Mr. R. R. Brown,
Hotel El Comodoro,
Miami, Fla.
N. E. First Street
and postmarked Habana, Cuba, Dec. 15, 1934, 2 P.M.

7-576-14381

JUN 4 1937

POSTAL

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. Tamm	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Miss Gandy	.....

W37 16 GOVT COLLECT

AZ SANANTONIO TEX 4 524P

DIRECTOR

FBI JUSTICE WASHN DC

SA JC WHITE LEAVING THREE MORNING FIFTH FOR MIAMI FLORIDA FEDERAL
COURT CASE BREKID HARBORING

JONES..

66-1690

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

RECORDED

7-576-14382

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

JUN 7 1937

TOLSON S. DEPARTMENT

OFF. OF
TAMM

FOUR

FILE

CLC
COPY SENT TO
CH. CLK. OFFICE

Edward G. Bremer

POSTAL

Mr. Nathan	.....
Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. E.A. Tamm	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Coffey	.....
Mr. Edwards	.....
Mr. Egan	.....
Mr. Foxworth	.....
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. Harbo	.....
Mr. Joseph	.....
Mr. Lester	.....
Mr. Nichols	.....
Mr. Quinn	.....
Mr. Schilder	.....
Mr. Tamm	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Miss Gandy	.....

W23 39 GOVT COLLECT

DX MIAMI FLO 4 304P JUN 4 1937

DIRECTOR

FBI JUSTICE ASHN DC

FORWARD HERE AMSD ORIGINAL LETTER ~~ENVELOPE~~ ENVELOPE ADDRESSED R R
BROWN HOTEL ELCOMMODORO MIAMI FLORIDA NE FIRST STREET POSTMARKED
HABANA CUBA DECEMBER FIFTEENTH NINETEEN THIRTY FOUR FORWARDED TO
BUREAU WITH LETTER FROM JACKSONVILLE OFFICE MAY EIGHTH NINETEEN
THIRTY FIVE

SHIVERS..

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

7-576-14383		
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION		
JUN 7 1937 P.M.		
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE		
SEARCHED	SERIALIZED	FILE

wire
Amsh
6/7/37
me

RECORDED

7-576
LMC:EAM

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

To: 7-576-14383
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

JUNE 5, 1937.

Transmit the following message to:

SAC,
MIAMI, FLORIDA.

BREKID. RETEL ORIGINAL LETTER AND ENVELOPE ADDRESSED R. R. BROWN
REQUESTED YESTERDAY FORWARDED AMSD TODAY.

HOOVER.

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Gandy

COPIES DESTROYED
189 MAR 25 1965

WESTERN UNION

SENT VIA

Per

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.
2:52 P. M.

June 7, 1937.

EAT

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

RE: JOE ADAMS TRIAL IN MIAMI.

Mr. Parrish of the Department telephoned me, inquiring if the trial in the above case was commenced this morning. I told Mr. Parrish that we had as yet received no information as to whether it had started, but I assumed that if it had not, the Bureau would have been advised.

Mr. Parrish also stated that he received a wire from the Marshal advising that Guarante was too ill to be moved and that the Bureau was looking into the matter. Mr. Parrish wanted to know if we had received any additional information on this. I told Mr. Parrish that Mr. Carr had abandoned any present hope of getting him down there in view of his condition, as the doctor said it would be absolutely unsafe to move him for a period of at least two weeks.

Respectfully,

E. A. TAMM.

RECORDED & INDEXED

*Tell Parrish in future
to get his information
from Carr, his representative
at Miami.*

7-576-14384	
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
JUN 9 1937 A. M.	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
TAMM	FILE

- 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. Tamm
- Mr. Tracy
- Miss Gandy

82175

POSTAL

JUN 5 1937

W16 27 GOVT COLLECT

DX MIAMI FLO 5 623 PM

DIRECTOR

FBI JUSTICE WASHN DC

BREKID REFER LETTER THIS OFFICE TO DENVER OFFICE MAY TWENTY SIXTH AND ADVISE WHETHER SPECIAL AGENT M C GALKNER WILL BE AVAILABLE HERE MORNING JUNE SEVENTH

MCINTIRE

651 PM....

Edw. H. C. McIntire

James McIntire
BIR 16

RECORDED

7-576-14385

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

JUN 7 1937 P.M.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TAB. ONE FILE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1937.

____ The Director
____ Mr. Nathan
____ Mr. Tolson
____ Mr. Quinn
____ Mr. Clegg
____ Mr. Foxworth

____ Files Section
____ Personnel Files
____ Chief Clerk's Office
____ Identification Division
____ Technical Laboratory
____ Mechanical Section

SUPERVISORS

____ Mr. Brandt
____ Mr. Chambers
____ Mr. Chipman
____ Mr. Collier
____ Mr. Drayton

____ Mr. Lawler
____ Mr. Leckie
____ Mr. McDade
____ Mr. McIntire
____ Mr. Pennington

* * *

✓ ____ Miss Gandy
____ Mrs. Fisher
____ Mrs. Morton
____ Mr. Ward
____ Mr. Parsons
____ Miss Conlon
____ Typists - 5257

____ See Me
____ Send File
____ Call me regarding this
____ Correct
____ Note and Return
____ Search, serialize and route
____ Stenographers - 5730

____ Mr. Baughman
____ Mr. Clegg
____ Mr. Coffey
____ Mr. Egan
____ Mr. Foxworth
____ Mr. Glavin
____ Mr. Ladd
____ Mr. Nichols
____ Mr. Rosen
____ Mr. Tracy
____ Mr. Carson
____ Mr. Hendon
____ Mr. Jones
____ Mr. Quinn
____ Mr. Nease
____ Mr. Gandy

*By Special messenger -
Saturday a.m.*

E. A. TAMM - 5738.

FAT:AS

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

JUNE 5, 1937

RECORDED

7-576-14385

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

Transmit the following message to: K. R. McINTIRE
MIAMI OFFICE

RETEL AGENT M C FALKNER DEPARTED WASHINGTON FOR MIAMI PM

JUNE FOURTH.

HOOVER

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 66-1805

SENT VIA

9:15-8 M

Per

JP

June 4, 1937.

Mr. John B. Colpoys,
United States Marshal,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I am transmitting herewith by special messenger a check dated May 29, 1937, drawn upon the First National Bank of Miami, Florida, in the amount of \$135.50, which was left at my office attached to a subpoena duces tecum issued for me in the Southern District of Florida in the case entitled United States versus Joseph H. Adams and Hendry Randall.

I have been advised that my personal attendance is not necessary in connection with the trial of this case, and consequently I am returning herewith the check described above. I desire to point out that although this check has been endorsed payable to me, I have not endorsed the check.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Cowley
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Joseph
Mr. Lester
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Enclosure #863932

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED

JUN - 5 1937

P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

7-576-14386

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

JUN 7 1937 P. M.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FILE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT CINCINNATI, OHIO

Cleveland FILE NO. 7-1

REPORT MADE AT Cleveland, Ohio	DATE WHEN MADE 6/3/37	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 5/28 to 6/1/37	REPORT MADE BY S.K. McKEE SKM/LRL
TITLE GEORGE TIMINEY; DR. JOSEPH P. MORAN, with aliases-FUGITIVE, I.O. #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: Various persons mentioned in signed statements of Jackson sisters were interviewed and some corroborative testimony was obtained. Pauline Jackson furnished signed statement as to associations of Hebebrand, Amersbach and Gorman with Karpis and others at Cleveland in 1935; promised assistance in locating Amersbach. Mrs. Anna Moczadlo, Cleveland, Ohio, mother of Margaret Hanson, advised she received long distance telephone call from daughter about May 11, 1937, from Chicago, Illinois, in which it was indicated she had married Tony Amersbach. Mrs. Moczadlo promised cooperation in locating daughter and Amersbach. Beatrice Amersbach advised she last heard from her brother Tony Amersbach on May 7, 1937, when he sent his Buick coupe to home by unknown man. Mail covers placed on Amersbach relatives and on mother of Margaret Hanson. All Grand Jury subpoenas in this district served; Rene Holst residing in cottage at 24301 Lake Shore Boulevard, Euclid, Ohio.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">- P -</p> <p>REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent A.P. Kitchin, Cleveland, Ohio, November 17, 1936. Report of Special Agent S.K. McKee, Cleveland, Ohio, May 27, 1937.</p> <p>DETAILS: This is a joint report of Special Agent A.P. Kitchin and the writer.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>AT CLEVELAND, OHIO</u></p> <p>On the morning of May 27th P.E. Benjamin, custodian of the apartment building at 14814 Clifton Boulevard, Lakewood, Ohio, where</p>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>J.P. McFarland</i>		SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT		DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
3 - Bureau 2 - Cincinnati 2 - Chicago 2 - U.S. Attorney, Cleveland 4 - Cleveland		7 1576 +14387 JUN 8 1937 JUN 7 - A.M. <i>b</i>	
COPIES DESTROYED MAR 25 1965			

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U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 7-2084

Pauline Jackson, under the alias of P. Jordan, has been residing since January of this year, communicated telephonically with the writer and advised that this girl had received a telegram on the afternoon of May 26, 1937; and that at the time of his call she was moving from the apartment building in an old Ford. Later contact with Benjamin reflected that Pauline Jackson had removed all her property from the apartment, but had made arrangements to return the next afternoon to take care of a small bill. In connection with her departure she advised the wife of Benjamin that she had received a telegram to the effect that her mother was ill and that she had to go home.

Special Agent Clyde E. Smith ascertained, through the Western Union Telegraph Company, that the following telegram was received by their Company at Toledo, Ohio, on the morning of May 26, 1937, and was transmitted to P. Jordan, 14814 Clifton Boulevard, Lakewood, Ohio:

"Call me at Hotel Secor, Room 510-signed Florence Jasany"

It is to be stated that in a later conversation with Sally Jackson she advised that she was in the room with her sister Florence at the Hotel Secor at Toledo when Florence received a long distance telephone call from Pauline, and that the substance of the conversation between them was that Florence was going to tell the truth in testifying before the Grand Jury. It is also to be stated that in a later joint conversation with Florence and Pauline Jackson they furnished similar information concerning the telephone conversation as had been supplied by their sister.

The various subpoenas on persons in Cleveland and vicinity calling for their presence before the Grand Jury in this matter at Toledo, Ohio, have been successfully served. In this connection and for purposes of record, it is stated that Rene Holst is now living with Lucian C. Fleming in cottage #2 at 24301 Lake Shore Boulevard, Euclid, Ohio, where they have telephone KEEnmore 0755 W. At the time subpoena was served upon her she advised that she and Fleming will be residing in this cottage for the rest of the summer.

Anthony Zappone, who operates Zappone's Spaghetti Restaurant at 87th and Lorain Avenue, was interviewed by Agents at the Cleveland Bureau office with reference to his presence at the Twilight Tavern

on the occasion of the chicken fry mentioned in the statements of Florence and Sally Jackson. Zappone admitted to Agents that he had been to the Twilight Tavern on one or two occasions and recalls that one of these occasions was a chicken fry in the Spring of 1935 and that he was accompanied on this particular occasion by Jack Pletz. Zappone advised that shortly after 2:00 AM he closed his place at 87th and Lorain and accompanied by Jack Pletz, went to the Twilight Tavern. He stated that the incidents that transpired from the time of his arrival until he left the following morning were hazy and that he did not recall anyone that was present on this occasion. He stated that he did recall that Jack Pletz became intoxicated, which necessitated his sleeping on the floor until the middle of the following morning and that he remained with Pletz during this period. Zappone was questioned with reference to persons in attendance on this occasion and he denied knowing anyone who was present at this time.

In connection with the endeavors to locate the parents of Margaret Hanson, paramour of Tony Amersbach, Zappone was questioned with reference to his knowledge of this individual. He stated that prior to the time that Margaret Hanson worked at the restaurant adjoining the Harvard Club, she was employed at a restaurant operated by Barbara Lawrence, located somewhere near 129th and Lorain, but that he understands at present that Barbara Lawrence is employed at the City Hospital. He denied any further knowledge with reference to Margaret Hanson and stated he was only casually acquainted with Amersbach.

It is to be stated that telephonic inquiry of the City Hospital elicited the information that Barbara Lawrence, 14704 Puritan Road, had worked at the Hospital, but had left this employment on March 29, 1937. At the time of her employment she gave the emergency address of Isabelle Darluk, daughter, 3686 West 132nd Street, Cleveland, Ohio. It has not been necessary to contact the Lawrence woman inasmuch as the parents of Margaret Hanson were located in the interim. However, this data is being set out for possible future reference.

John Jasany, 819 Jefferson Street, was interviewed by Agents at the Cleveland Bureau office. He stated that he is thirty years of age, married, has two children and is employed by the Cleveland Hardware Company. When questioned concerning his knowledge of the

affairs which transpired at the Twilight Tavern as related by his sisters, he advised that he was aware of the fact that three of his sisters had been questioned at this office, but that he did not know what they had had to say. At this time he advised that he knew that Pauline and Sally had been at odds with each other over this matter, but he claimed that he did not keep in close contact with his family and did not know of recent developments. He advised that he last saw Pauline during the forepart of the year when she was operating the beer garden at 7405 Denison Avenue. John Jasany stated in response to questions that he helped his sister Pauline Jackson at the Twilight Tavern as a bar tender on possibly two occasions during the year 1935 and he recalled that on these occasions she was staging a chicken fry and a clam bake. It was his contention that on these occasions his duties kept him behind the bar; that he was busy and that he paid no attention to any of the customers. He stated that there were a lot of "drunks" there and that the only individual he could definitely recall was Tony Zappone. Photographs of the various individuals concerned in this investigation and particularly those of Karpis, Campbell, Fred Hunter, Hebebrand and Gorman were displayed to him but he was unable to make any identifications. Jasany was also questioned concerning his possible presence at the Harvard Club and he advised that possibly three years ago he went to the Harvard Club on several occasions, and played bingo, but he stated that he is not acquainted with anyone at this club. It is to be stated that the attitude of this individual is very evasive and that he seems to take the position that if he continues to claim that he does not know anything concerning this matter, he will not become involved as a witness.

Edwin J. Jasany, 3064 West 25th Street, was interviewed by Agents. He advised that he is single and boards at the above address because he cannot get along with the various members of his family. He has been employed for the past five years as a stock man at the Gair-Cleveland Cartons, Inc. When questioned concerning his knowledge of Karpis and others having been at the Twilight Tavern in Parma Heights, Ohio, he stated that he knew nothing concerning same. He advised that he has been to this tavern on several occasions with girl friends; that he only remained for short periods of time during these visits; that on one or two occasions he has helped his sister Sally for possibly fifteen or twenty minutes behind the bar, but that he has never worked behind the bar or in any other capacity at the tavern during an entire evening. It was his statement that he had not been present at the tavern during 1935 on the occasions of

affairs which transpired at the Twilight Tavern as related by his sisters, he advised that he was aware of the fact that three of his sisters had been questioned at this office, but that he did not know what they had had to say. At this time he advised that he knew that Pauline and Sally had been at odds with each other over this matter, but he claimed that he did not keep in close contact with his family and did not know of recent developments. He advised that he last saw Pauline during the forepart of the year when she was operating the beer garden at 7403 Denison Avenue. John Jasany stated in response to questions that he helped his sister Pauline Jackson at the Twilight Tavern as a bar tender on possibly two occasions during the year 1935 and he recalled that on these occasions she was staging a chicken fry and a clam bake. It was his contention that on these occasions his duties kept him behind the bar; that he was busy and that he paid no attention to any of the customers. He stated that there were a lot of "drunks" there and that the only individual he could definitely recall was Tony Zappone. Photographs of the various individuals concerned in this investigation and particularly those of Karpis, Campbell, Fred Hunter, Hebebrand and Gorman were displayed to him but he was unable to make any identifications. Jasany was also questioned concerning his possible presence at the Harvard Club and he advised that possibly three years ago he went to the Harvard Club on several occasions, and played bingo, but he stated that he is not acquainted with anyone at this club. It is to be stated that the attitude of this individual is very evasive and that he seems to take the position that if he continues to claim that he does not know anything concerning this matter, he will not become involved as a witness.

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the chicken fry and clam bake. Photographs of all the persons concerned in this investigation were displayed to him but he could not effect any identifications. He claimed that he did not know Art Hebebrand, Tony Amersbach or Sharkey Gorman. Jasany also stated that he had never been at the Tavern at 7403 Denison Avenue, which was operated by his sister Pauline from the Fall of 1936 until the forepart of the present year.

Edwin Jasany was questioned concerning his knowledge of the activities of his sisters at the present time in view of the fact that at the time of the interview with him this office was conducting a surveillance of Pauline Jackson in efforts to secure data concerning the location of Tony Amersbach. At this time he stated that he had heard that three of his sisters had been at this office for questioning in this case, but he said that none of them has talked to him about the matter. When asked when he had last seen Sally Jackson, he said that he had not seen her in months. When similar questions were asked concerning Florence and Pauline, he stated that on May 26th he went by the home of his parents and was told by his brother Albert Jasany that Pauline wanted to see him and that she was then working at Buck's Cafe on Detroit Avenue. He said he went to Buck's Cafe in his 1929 Ford coupe and talked with Pauline and at her request he helped her to move her clothes on the night of May 26, 1937, from an apartment located in a building near the intersection of 148th Street and Clifton Boulevard, to her mother's home at 1432 Castle Avenue. He also stated that at her request he loaned her his car on the afternoon of May 27th in order to complete moving her belongings from this apartment to the home of her parents.

It is to be stated that Edwin Jasany appeared to be answering questions frankly and it is believed that he is possibly telling the entire truth in this matter. It is also to be stated that there is no definite information that he was present at the Twilight Tavern on the night of May 19, 1935, when the chicken fry took place.

Anthony J. Toman and his wife, Marie Toman, sister of the Jackson sisters, were interviewed by Agents at the Cleveland Bureau office. They both advised that they now reside at 2159 West 14th Street, Cleveland, where Anthony J. Toman operates an undertaking establishment. They both advised that they sold their business at Berea, Ohio, known as "Lindy's Garden", about April 1st, and have

since resided at the above address. Marie Toman was questioned with reference to her knowledge of the activities at the Twilight Tavern, at which time she absolutely denied knowing anything with reference to Art Hebebrand, Tony Amersbach, Sharkey Gorman and when shown photographs of Karpis, Campbell and others, refused to identify any of these pictures. When questioned with reference to the occasion mentioned in the statement of Sally Jackson as to the association of Pauline Jackson and Tony Amersbach with Karpis and Campbell on an occasion at Lindy's Garden, Marie Toman stated that she did not recall anything with reference to that occasion. It is to be stated that at this point Anthony J. Toman identified the photographs of Alvin Karpis and stated that he recalls one occasion when this individual was present at Lindy's Garden and recalls that this individual approached him and obtained a dollar's worth of nickels. He stated that at this time Karpis was wearing glasses. According to Anthony J. Toman, Pauline Jackson and Tony Amersbach were present on this occasion. However, Toman stated that they were not seated together and apparently made no recognition of acquaintance to his knowledge. Both Marie and Anthony J. Toman were vigorously questioned with reference to their knowledge of facts set out in the statements of the Jackson sisters and both of these individuals took a very arrogant attitude towards this questioning and denied any further knowledge other than that set out above. Marie Toman stated that she did not know Art Hebebrand, Sharkey Gorman or Tony Amersbach, having met Tony Amersbach on one or two occasions and recalls that she was introduced to him by her sister Sally. She stated that on the night of the chicken fry in question she recalls that she went to the Twilight Tavern either in the late afternoon or early evening, had her dinner, but left this Tavern prior to the arrival of any of the customers as she had to attend to her business on this particular evening at Lindy's Garden. Anthony J. Toman stated that he was not present at the Twilight Tavern on this occasion.

In connection with the incident with respect to Toman's having rented their house located immediately adjacent to Lindy's Garden, to Tony Amersbach and others, the details of which will be found under the heading of interviews with both Sally and Pauline Jackson in this report, it is stated that both Marie and Anthony J. Toman were questioned subsequently in this regard. Marie

Toman denied any knowledge of this fact when first questioned. However, Anthony J. Toman finally admitted that some time during the latter part of March or the first of April 1935 Tony Amersbach came to him and requested the use of his house, stating that he would pay him \$25.00 for one night's use of the house, where he was to meet some friends and that they were gamblers and would probably handle a "good deal of money". Therefore, he also requested that the doors to this dwelling be securely locked. Toman stated that on this particular occasion he recalls that it was very cold weather and that he had fired the furnace in this dwelling prior to the arrival of Tony Amersbach and had retired to Lindy's Garden where he had a cot for his use on this particular evening. According to Toman Amersbach arrived at the house early in the evening, the key to the house was turned over to him, and he waited until approximately midnight or thereafter, at which time two individuals arrived and proceeded immediately to the dwelling. Toman stated that at this time he was asleep in the Lindy's Garden, but the barking of dogs awakened him, whereupon he went into the yard and observed the above mentioned individuals going into the dwelling. Toman contended that he could not recognize these individuals as it was dark and he did not see their faces. He would not state whether or not one of these individuals was the same individual who had obtained the dollar's worth of nickels from him on a prior occasion. He would only state that one of them was tall while the other was short. According to Toman these individuals remained in the dwelling until the following morning when they departed and that he has not seen any of them since. In this connection he stated that he did not see these individuals leave, but knew that they had departed due to the fact that Amersbach returned the key to the dwelling to him. In endeavors to establish the date of this particular occasion Toman was questioned with reference to any account books that were maintained by him during this period, which should reflect the receipt of the \$25.00 in payment for the rent of this dwelling. He stated that he had his account books for the year 1935, but that he did not think this \$25.00 would be reflected as he was under the impression that he merely added an additional \$25.00 to this sum and paid his month's rent. He voluntarily surrendered the books to Agents and upon examination it was ascertained that no entry was made during the Spring or Summer of 1935 in the amount of \$25.00. It is to be stated that cash receipts as reflected in this book show only total cash receipts for each day. During the entire interview as set out above Marie Toman still maintained a very uncooperative attitude,

maintaining that she knew nothing with reference to questions asked her. Efforts have been made to have the three sisters of Marie Toman talk with her in an effort to secure her cooperation in this case. However, they have all indicated that they were not on speaking terms and did not feel that they could exert influence upon her in any way.

Subsequent to the return of Sally Jackson from Toledo where she testified before the Grand Jury in this matter, she was contacted at her place of business, Lindy's Garden, at Berea, Ohio. Sally Jackson stated that with reference to the family of Margaret Hanson she knew of no means of ascertaining their identity with the possible exception of through a family by the name of Godfrey, who reside immediately adjacent to the Clinton Club on Clinton Road. She stated that on one occasion she desired information with reference to Margaret Hanson and that she ascertained same from the Godfreys. It is to be stated that the Clinton Club was formerly operated by Tony Amersbach and that Margaret Hanson is supposed to have been employed at this establishment. With reference to the telegram received by Pauline Jackson from her sister Florence and the subsequent telephone conversation had between Florence and Pauline, Sally Jackson stated that she overheard the telephone conversation and that Florence Jackson advised Pauline that she was going before the Grand Jury and was going to tell the absolute truth with reference to the associations of Amersbach and others with Karpis and Campbell at the Twilight Tavern. In this connection Sally Jackson stated that she judged from the conversation overheard that Pauline was "burned up" over the recent actions of Tony Amersbach and stated that she was of the opinion that Pauline Jackson may have changed her mind with reference to offering testimony in this case.

Due to the fact that Marie Toman had been interviewed unsuccessfully, Sally Jackson was questioned as to any participation of Marie Toman in the chicken fry on the night of May 19, 1935, and any acquaintanceship of Marie Toman with Karpis and Campbell. Sally Jackson stated that as she recalled, Marie Toman did not remain at the chicken fry, but departed prior to the time of the arrival of Campbell and Karpis. She stated, however, that on one occasion Marie Toman had told her that she, Marie, had rented her house at Berea, Ohio, to Tony Amersbach for gambling purposes, but that Marie informed

her that no gambling took place on this particular evening, but that Slim and Georgie (Karpis and Campbell) had been with Amersbach on this occasion and merely talked all this night; that she, Marie, knew this as she served them with drinks during the course of the night. Sally stated that she was told by Marie that Tony Amersbach gave her \$25.00 for the use of this dwelling on this evening and that as best she can recall it was shortly after the meeting with Art Hebebrand of Karpis and Campbell at the Twilight Tavern, set out hereinbefore. Sally stated further with respect to Marie Toman's acquaintanceship with Karpis and Campbell that she recalls that on one occasion, the date of which she was unable to fix, she introduced Marie to Karpis and Campbell at the Twilight Tavern. With respect to possible acquaintanceship of Tony Toman with Karpis and Campbell, Sally Jackson was unable to supply any information.

George A. Ruemele was interviewed by Agents at the Cleveland Bureau office, at which time he stated that he was an electrician by trade and that he at present resides at 2181 West 81st Street. He stated that for the past three or four years he has done electrical work for the Harvard Club and that he has known Art Hebebrand, Tony Amersbach and others at this Club over the above mentioned period. The photographs of Karpis, Campbell and others were exhibited to Ruemele, at which time he stated that he had been shown these photographs on a previous interview and still maintained that he could recognize none of these individuals. When questioned with reference to his presence on the night of the chicken fry at Twilight Tavern, he denied that he was present on this occasion, stating that he does recall being at the Twilight Tavern on a clam bake, but states that he does not recall any of the incidents occurring on this occasion inasmuch as he was drunk.

Ruemele was questioned at length but maintained an evasive attitude towards answering questions directed to him. His position was that he did not know anything and did not want to become involved in this matter.

Jack Pletz was interviewed by Agents at the Cleveland Bureau office and stated that he is employed at the restaurant and beer parlor operated by his mother at 6512 Clark Avenue and that he resides at 3215 West 61st Street. Pletz stated that he had known Tony Amersbach for several years and that on occasions he has been to the Harvard Club. Therefore, he knows Art Hebebrand by sight, but is not

intimate with this individual. He stated that he recalled on one occasion going to the Twilight Tavern with Tony Zappone; that Zappone came by his place of employment shortly after 2:00 AM and that they both went to the Twilight Tavern where they remained at the bar drinking beer for the early portion of this morning. He stated also that he recalled during the early portion of the morning that he, Zappone and Sally Jackson gambled for drinks by shooting ducks on an electric rifle contrivance. Pletz stated that he remained in the room wherein is located the bar all of this night and that at approximately 3:00 AM someone from the big room where there was a party in session, started sending drinks in to both him and Tony Zappone and that they both became thoroughly intoxicated. He stated that he did not recall who was present in the large room until early the following morning when Art Hebebrand came and requested his bill. He stated that when Sally Jackson gave him this bill, which was either in excess of \$30.00 or in excess of \$40.00, he recalls Hebebrand making some statement which he took to mean that he, Hebebrand, was not going to pay this bill. He stated that he, Pletz, immediately took exception to this statement, whereupon Tony Zappone interceded in Hebebrand's behalf and hit him; that the next thing he recalls was about 10:00 AM on this same morning when he was awakened by someone and realized that he had been asleep on the floor for several hours. He stated that he then seated himself in a chair in the large dining room and slept until about 11:30, when he and Zappone returned to their homes. When shown the photographs of Karpis, Campbell and others, Pletz stated that the photograph of Harry Campbell was very familiar looking and that he is positive he has seen this individual. He stated in connection with this that he had either seen Harry Campbell at the Harvard Club or at the Twilight Tavern, but could not state definitely at which place. When questioned further with reference to the happenings on the night of May 19, 1935, Pletz stated frankly that he became so intoxicated during the early portion of the morning that all the incidents are very hazy and that he cannot recall anything further than is set out above. When asked if he knew anybody by the name of Billie Bayless, he stated that Billie Bayless formerly operated a beer parlor and night club and that he is of the impression that she still operates some night club on the East Side of the city of Cleveland. It is to be stated that the name of Billie Bayless was mentioned by Sally Jackson as having been present at the Twilight Tavern on the night of the chicken fry in question and that interview with her is desirable in order to obtain possible corroborative evidence for use in the trial in this case. It is also to be stated in this connection that during the

interview with Pauline Jackson as will be found later in this report, Pauline has stated that Billie Bayless was employed on several occasions as an entertainer at the Twilight Tavern and that she had done the "feature" dances.

Fred "Butch" Mussel, a "coop man" at the Harvard Club, was interviewed by Agents at the Cleveland Bureau office. Mussel stated that he resides at 3282 West 126th Street and has telephone CLeArwater 4395 J. Mussel stated that he has known Tony Amersbach for several years, having served a sentence in the Ohio State Penitentiary, Columbus, Ohio, with Amersbach. He also stated that Amersbach was partially responsible for the job that he, Mussel, now holds at the Harvard Club. Mussel was questioned concerning his knowledge of events which transpired on the night of the chicken fry at the Twilight Tavern, whereupon he stated that he recalled this occasion and also recalled that he was present at this chicken fry in the company of Tony Amersbach. Mussel stated that he did not go to the Tavern with Amersbach but that he drove an old Dodge belonging to the Harvard Club on this occasion. He stated that he arrived sometime shortly after the arrival of Tony Amersbach and that he immediately went into the dining room and seated himself at the table then occupied by Amersbach. He stated that he did not recall any other individuals drinking with he and Amersbach on this occasion and maintained that he and Amersbach were seated at a table which would only accommodate two people and that he remained at this table during the entire evening, but left about 3:00 AM. Mussel denied that he had seen Art Hebebrand or Ruth Spangler at this chicken fry and either would not or could not identify any photographs of Karpis, Campbell and others, which were exhibited to him. Mussel was questioned at length in this regard and it was obvious that he did not desire to give any information that might tend to involve either himself or others concerned in this investigation. Due to the fact that Mussel admitted a very close association with Tony Amersbach, he was questioned with reference to the identity of the parents of Margaret Hanson. Mussel stated that the parents of Margaret Hanson reside on the east side of Cleveland, Ohio, near 71st Street, just off Harvard Avenue. When told that there was a telephone listed to one Margaret Hanson at 7019 Worley Avenue, he stated that he was positive this was the address. He stated that Hanson was the married name of Margaret Hanson and that her family was either Polish or Bohemian. When questioned further in this regard, Mussel stated that Mrs. Mussel had been told by the mother of Margaret Hanson recently

that Margaret had sent her mother a telegram from Chicago, Illinois, indicating that she and Tony Amersbach were married. He also stated that Mrs. Mussel learned that a postcard had also been mailed by Margaret to her mother in Cleveland, Ohio, and that as he recalled that incident, this postcard was mailed from a bus. Mussel stated that he, when he returned home, would ascertain further details in this regard and would communicate with this office telephonically. However, no further word has been received from Mussel to this date.

Due to the apparent recalcitrant attitude of Mussel, the writer telephonically communicated with United States Attorney Emerich B. Freed, whereupon Mr. Freed was advised of the interview with Mussel and suggested that the writer inform Mussel that he was to be in Toledo, Ohio, on the morning of June 1st and that a copy of the subpoena would be delivered to him upon his arrival at Toledo, Ohio. Mussel was informed of this by the writer, whereupon he accepted service.

On the afternoon of May 29th Agents contacted Pauline Jackson at her place of employment, Buck's Cafe, 14718 Detroit Avenue, and made arrangements with her for her appearance at the office of the Cleveland field division on Monday morning, May 31st. It was evident from this interview held with her at Buck's Cafe that she had changed her attitude with reference to offering testimony against Amersbach and others and frankly stated that she now realized her mistake in associating with anyone of Tony Amersbach's caliber. She also advised at this time that she had learned from some individual at the Harvard Club, whom she later told was Butch Mussel, that Tony Amersbach had absconded with some money belonging to the Club. However, she did not know the exact amount. On the morning of May 31, 1937, Pauline Jackson, accompanied by her sister Florence, appeared at the Cleveland Bureau office and furnished the following signed statement, the original of which is being retained in the Cleveland file:

"Cleveland, Ohio,
May 31, 1937

"I, Pauline Jackson, make the following voluntary statement to A.P. Kitchin and S.K. McKee, whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice.

"My true name is Pauline Jasany but I have been using the name Pauline Jackson for the past several years. I live with my parents at 1432 Castle Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

"In August 1934 my sister Sally Jackson began operating a tavern in Parma Heights, Ohio, known as the Twilight Tavern and I worked in this place for her. Another sister Florence Jasany also worked at this place. In the fall of 1934 I became acquainted with Tony Amersbach at the Twilight Tavern and shortly thereafter I started keeping company with him. I continued going with him until the late spring of 1937 when he disappeared from Cleveland.

"I have been shown a photograph which I am advised is the likeness of Alvin Karpis and I can identify it as the likeness of an individual known to me as Slim.

"I have been shown a photograph of a person I am told is Harry Campbell and I can identify it as an individual known to me as Georgie.

"I have been shown a photograph of Fred Hunter and I identify this photo as being a likeness of an individual known to me as Freddie.

"I have been shown a photograph of a person I am told is a likeness of Milton Lett and I identify this photo as an individual known to me as Willie.

"I have been shown a photograph of a person I am told is John F. Gorman and I can identify it as the likeness of a person known to me as Sharkey Gorman.

"I have been shown a photograph of a person I am told is Sam Coker and I can identify it as the likeness of a person known to me as Tommy. I remember that this man had a large number of gold teeth in his mouth.

"I have been shown a picture of a person I am told is John Brock and I can identify it as the likeness of a man I have seen at the Twilight Tavern on one occasion in the company of Tommy.

"For approximately the past four years I have been acquainted with Art Hebebrand whom I know as one of the operators of the Harvard Club in Newburgh Heights, Ohio. I am also acquainted with one Ruth Spangler whom I know as the girl friend of Art Hebebrand. I am also acquainted with Shimmy Patton whom I know as one of the operators of the Harvard Club.

"On Feb. 24, 1935, my sister Sally Jackson went to the Lutheran Hospital and left the tavern in charge of my sister Florence and me. I place this date as being the Sunday following Sally's birthday which was on Feb. 22nd. On March 6, 1935, which I recall to be a Wednesday, at about 11:45 P.M. Tony Amersbach came to the Twilight Tavern and requested that my sister Florence cook him a chicken dinner. After Florence had prepared the dinner she went back upstairs. Tony told me on this occasion that he had some friends coming to meet him at the tavern and that I should let them in immediately. At about 12:30 A.M. Slim came in alone and went to the table in the main dining room and sat down with Tony. In about thirty minutes George and two other men the identities of whom I do not know arrived at the tavern and joined Tony and Slim. All five of these men remained at the club all this night and during their stay drank coffee royals. At about 9:30 the next morning Tony Amersbach drove me as far as 25th St. and Dennison from which point I proceeded to the Lutheran Hospital to see my sister Sally. I returned to the tavern and found my sister Florence there alone. About 7:00 P.M. Slim, Freddie, and another man, the identity of whom I do not know, came to the tavern and about fifteen minutes later Tony joined them there. They remained at the tavern together for about thirty minutes having sandwiches, beer, and liquor, following which Tony alone. The others departed shortly thereafter.

"On Saturday, March 9, 1935, Tony Amersbach met Slim and George at the tavern about 11:00 A.M. but only remained a few minutes. He left alone, leaving both Slim and George at the tavern. Slim and George remained at the tavern until late that afternoon when they went out to buy some fresh vegetables for a special salad which they had asked to be prepared for them on the coming evening. At about 6:30 or 6:45 P.M. Tony Amersbach joined them and the three of them had dinner together. Tony left about an hour after they finished dinner and the other two remained until some time around midnight.

"Slim and George came to the tavern alone on several occasions during the next two weeks. Around the last part of March 1935 Art Hebebrand, Slim and Freddie came to the tavern about two or two-thirty o'clock in the morning and Sally and I went downstairs and let them in. Art Hebebrand and Slim went into the large dining room requesting my sister Sally at the time to bring him a bottle of scotch whiskey and to see that all of the shades were pulled down and the doors locked. Art and Slim were left alone for three or four hours and during this time Sally and I talked to Freddie at the bar. One night about the middle of April 1935 Slim and George came to the tavern and asked that steak dinners be prepared for them. Sally and George went out to buy four steaks which they and Slim and I were going to eat. Florence was going to cook the steaks. Sally and George went to another restaurant to buy the steaks and when they returned Slim got angry because they had remained away too long and went upstairs and went to bed. About midnight Butch Mussel, who works at the Harvard Club, came to the tavern and delivered a message to Georgie. I remember this occasion very clearly as I recall that Butch ate the steak which Slim had left.

"On Sunday, May 19, 1935, we had a chicken fry at the Twilight Tavern. Prior to this time Sally had sold tickets for the occasion at the Harvard Club. Between 10:00 and 11:00 P.M. Slim and George arrived at the tavern. He was partly intoxicated at the time, I mean that Slim was the one who had been drinking. Around midnight Tony Amersbach and Butch arrived, but prior to their arrival Slim had gone upstairs and gone to bed as he had become very drunk. After Slim went upstairs Georgie joined Tony and Butch at their table. At intervals Helene Kachmere, who was working there that night, and I joined them at the table for occasional drinks. Sometime around two o'clock Art Hebebrand and his girl Ruth arrived and following their arrival Tony, George and Butch joined them at a large table. I had several drinks with them while they sat at the large table. Helene Kachmere also partook of several drinks with this party. During the early hours in the morning Tony Zappone and one Jack, who works for his mother at Momm's Restaurant, 65th and Clark Avenue, came to the club and drank at the bar until Jack passed out at the end of the bar. These two men did not leave the tavern until the middle of the next day. Art Hebebrand and his girl left around eight o'clock in the

morning. After they had left George and Tony Amersbach went upstairs and went to bed. Butch left at about the same time as Art Hebebrand did. Sally drove Tony to the Harvard Club shortly before noon and upon her return prepared breakfast for Slim and Georgie.

"Slim and George left in the early afternoon but returned in the evening around seven o'clock and drank beer until around midnight.

"On one or two occasions Sharkey Gorman came to the tavern in the afternoon. He told me on one of these occasions that he had to meet someone at a definite time that afternoon outside of the tavern, but I did not see him meet his party.

"During the summer of 1935 Willie came to the tavern on several occasions in company of Slim and George.

"A day or so before the Baer-Louis fight in New York, Slim, George, Tommy, the unknown man whom I now know to be John Brock, and perhaps Freddie came to the tavern and told Sally, Florence, and me that they were going to fly to New York to attend the fight. The day after the fight at about 9:00 P.M. Slim, George, and Tommy returned to the tavern and George and I picked a couple of baskets of pears and a basket of apples from trees in the yard. We used a flashlight to see by and George climbed the tree to shake the pears off. Before going to the fight I heard Slim and Tommy make a bet involving an automobile on the outcome of the fight, and after their return Tommy showed us the new car he had won thru the bet.

"I have not seen any of these men since they came to the tavern following the Baer-Louis fight. We closed the Twilight Tavern in December 1935.

"After I came to the office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in October 1936 Tony Amersbach talked to me and asked me what I had told. I told him that I had not told anything. He told me at that time that I did not know anything; that I did not have to say anything about the boys being at the tavern; and that he hated coppers

and anybody who talked to them. During April 1937 Tony Amersbach again mentioned this matter to me and said he had learned that arrests were going to take place. At this time he told me that if I ever talked that he would wipe me out and that if he did not do it that his friends would do it for him. Shortly after this conversation Tony Amersbach disappeared from Cleveland. I received a letter from him postmarked at Chicago, Illinois, on May 13, 1937, in which he furnished no address, but in which he said that I would hear from him later.

"I have read the above statement of four pages and know the contents to be the truth and to be composed to statements furnished by me.

/s/ Pauline Jackson,
Pauline Jackson

Witnessed:
A. Paul Kitchin
S. K. McKee
Special Agents,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
U.S. Department of Justice,
1448 Standard Bldg.,
Cleveland, Ohio."

In addition to the above statement Pauline Jackson stated that she did not have any photograph of Tony Amersbach but was reasonably positive that Butch Mussel is in possession of photographs of both Tony Amersbach and Margaret Hanson. She qualified this by stating that on several occasions she has been advised that Butch Mussel and his wife, Tony Amersbach and Margaret Hanson have been on picnics together and that both Mr. and Mrs. Mussel have taken snapshots on these occasions. Pauline advised that her sister Marie Toman on one occasion told her that she had rented the house at Berea, Ohio, to Tony Amersbach some time during the month of April 1935 and that this house was rented by Amersbach for gambling purposes. She stated that according to Marie there was no gambling done at this place on this particular occasion, but the place was used as a meeting place for Amersbach, Karpis and Campbell.

When questioned with reference to the intimate friends of Tony Amersbach, she stated that an individual known to her as

Andy Forkes who either is employed at the Harvard Club or loiters around the place, is one of the closest friends to Amersbach and she would not be surprised if Forkes had not accompanied Amersbach when he left the city. She also stated that Butch Mussel is a very close friend of Amersbach and that in the event Amersbach would communicate with anyone in the city of Cleveland, it would be one of the people mentioned above, or his sister Beatrice Amersbach.

It was apparent from the interview held with Pauline Jackson that she had changed her attitude towards testifying in this matter and promised to cooperate to the fullest with this office in efforts to locate this fugitive. She also admitted that she had received an unsigned letter from Tony Amersbach, postmarked May 13, 1937, Stockyard Station in Chicago. She advised that no mention was made in this letter as to where Amersbach was going but he merely advised that he was sick and broke and had to leave town and enclosed \$100.00 which she was to use to pay for the fixtures in her apartment and the remaining unpaid portion of a fine which she was assessed while in business with her sister Sally. Pauline Jackson stated that she is now residing at her home at 1432 Castle Avenue, and that she intends to continue her employment at Buck's Cafe.

Pauline Jackson was advised that she would be a necessary witness before the Grand Jury at this time sitting in Toledo, Ohio, whereupon arrangements were made with her to be present before this Grand Jury on Tuesday morning, June 1st. She stated that she accepted service in this regard whereupon she was advised that a copy of the subpoena would be delivered to her upon her arrival in Toledo.

With reference to Helene Kachmere, both Pauline and Florence Jasany advised that Helene Kachmere was present during the chicken fry on May 19, 1935 and that Helene and Pauline had several drinks with Karpis and Campbell prior to the time that Karpis became so intoxicated that he retired and also with Harry Campbell, Butch Mussel, Tony Amersbach, Art Hebebrand and Ruth Spangler, and that she was positive that Helene Kachmere should be able to identify photographs and recall incidents that occurred on this occasion. Pauline and Florence Jackson also stated that they were of the impression that Agnes Kachmere, sister of Helene Kachmere, was present on this occasion. However, neither would make a definite statement in this regard.

Helene Kachmere was re-interviewed by Agents at her home, 1588 Lakewood Avenue, at which time she maintained the same position that she took upon the occasion of prior interview by Agents Wynn and Murphy. She reiterated the information which has been reported in this respect and definitely stated that she both could not and would not identify the photographs of Karpis and Campbell as persons whom she had seen at the Twilight Tavern on the night of the chicken fry in question. At this time she said it was possible that she may have sat down at a table with Pauline Jackson and customers, but that she did not pay any attention to them and for that reason could not make an identification.

Agnes Kachmere was interviewed by the writer at Woolworth's 5 and 10 Cent Store, 13th and Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio, where she has been employed for the past four years as a salesgirl. She advised that she had never worked at the Twilight Tavern as a waitress or in any other capacity; that on possibly one or two occasions she had stopped at this place with friends for a few minutes and had had a drink, but that she had never been at this place during the course of any special event, such as a chicken fry or clam bake. From the attitude of this girl it is believed that she is being truthful in her statements and that the Jackson sisters are possibly mistaken as to her.

Mrs. Pearl Gaylord, 8633 Clinton Road, was interviewed by Agents for information concerning Margaret Hanson. Mrs. Gaylord advised that Margaret Hanson was known to her and had been at her house at times during the period that she worked at the Clinton Club. She stated, however, that she had no information concerning the Hanson girl's family and could not be of any help in this connection.

Beatrice Amersbach, sister to Tony Amersbach, was interviewed at her residence, 7124 Clark Avenue. She stated that she is the youngest child in her family and that during the time that her brother Tony Amersbach was in the penitentiary that she was away from home attending school. She stated that after being away from home for approximately nine years she returned prior to the time that Tony was released from the Ohio State Penitentiary at Columbus. In this regard she stated that about five years ago her brother-in-law died and that her sister and her children (three) have been residing at her home. She stated that around Christmas of 1935 her sister died and that since this time she, Beatrice, has had the responsibility of raising her three nieces. Beatrice Amersbach stated that she has always felt

very close to her brother Tony and that subsequent to his release from the Ohio State Penitentiary she endeavored to more or less mother him in her efforts to make him mend his ways. She stated that she did not like the idea of him working at the Harvard Club, knowing that he would possibly get into bad company, but that all her efforts were unsuccessful in this regard. She stated that her mother was deceased and that her father, who is now residing with her at the above address, is 75 years of age and naturally is of little assistance to her in her present responsibilities. She stated that during the years of the depression, Tony Amersbach would offer some financial assistance with reference to running the house and the maintenance of the three children mentioned above, but that for the past year he has been of no assistance and in fact has been a burden to her financially. In this regard Beatrice Amersbach stated that a few weeks prior to the time that her brother left the city, he obtained a loan on the automobile belonging to her and that when he left the city he left her owing the mortgage on this automobile. She also stated that they had a joint bank account and that he also withdrew all the money from this account. Beatrice Amersbach stated that on Friday morning, May 7, 1937, an old Italian, the name of whom she does not recall, brought Tony's Buick coupe to the house and stated that Tony had told him to wash the automobile and deliver it to his home at 7124 Clark Avenue. She stated that she has questioned this old Italian thoroughly and that he has no information whatsoever with reference to Tony Amersbach. She stated that on the afternoon of May 7th Shimmy Patton came to her house and questioned her with reference to the whereabouts of Tony. She stated that at this time she became suspicious as Shimmy Patton had never before put in his appearance at her home. She stated that she later got in touch with Butch Mussel, who is allegedly the closest friend of Tony, and that she ascertained at this time from Butch, although she did not disclose his identity at this time, that Tony had absconded from the Harvard Club with \$15,000 and that the owners of the Club were very desirous of knowing his whereabouts. Beatrice stated that a few days after the Buick automobile was left at her residence she ascertained that there were two payments due on this automobile and knowing that she could not make these payments without a financial strain, she telephonically communicated with a Mr. Hall who sold this automobile to Tony and told Hall of her predicament. She stated that she delivered this automobile to the Ohio Buick for minor repairs and that she was to contact Hall later to discuss the advisability of paying off the past due payments and have him, Hall, sell this car for her for such equity as she might derive from the sale of same.

She stated that when she ascertained later from Hall that Federal agents had examined the automobile of Tony Amersbach, she naturally became more alarmed and since this time frankly admitted that she had been extremely worried to the state of illness. She informed Agents that although she knew that it was the right thing to cooperate with Agents in the location of her brother, she felt so closely devoted to him that she would rather have an opportunity to consider this matter. She also stated that there was a question in her mind as to whether or not it would be best that the members of the Harvard Club find Tony or whether the Agents of the Bureau apprehend him. She qualified this by inferring that should the members of the Harvard Club find Tony, she was reasonably sure in her own mind that they would kill him.

Beatrice Amersbach stated that she had no photograph of Tony and that she had no information whatsoever to offer with reference to Margaret Hanson.

Due to the fact that Beatrice Amersbach appears to be a girl far above the caliber of her brother Tony, well educated and possesses apparently a greater degree of refinement, it is suggested that within a reasonable length of time, if mail covers are not productive, she should be re-contacted and her cooperation re-solicited. An undeveloped lead in this regard will be carried in this report.

Mrs. Anna Moczadlo and her daughter Mrs. May Teper were interviewed at 7019 Worley Avenue for information concerning Margaret Hanson, paramour of Tony Amersbach, and daughter of Mrs. Moczadlo; telephone DIamond 3077, in the name of Martha Hanson, is located at this address. Mrs. Moczadlo advised that her daughter has been keeping company with Tony Amersbach for three or four years; that during the past couple of years she has come home practically every day and during this period has told her family that she was residing with Mrs. Gaylord, near the Clinton Club. At this time Agents informed her that she had not been residing with Mrs. Gaylord but for a period of two years had been living with Tony Amersbach in an apartment on Detroit Avenue. When asked for information concerning the location of her daughter, Mrs. Moczadlo stated that Margaret was last at home a few days before Mother's Day and that on the Tuesday after Mother's Day, she telephoned from Chicago, Illinois, and said that she had been married. Mrs. Moczadlo advised

that Margaret did not mention the name of Tony Amersbach in this connection, but that she took it for granted that Margaret was married to him for the reason that she has not kept company with anyone else, during the past several years. She stated that the only other thing that Margaret had to say was that "they" were travelling on and that she, Mrs. Moczadlo, would hear from her later. Mrs. Moczadlo stated that she has received no further communication from her daughter since this telephone call. Mrs. Moczadlo was questioned in detail as to the activities of her daughter for several months prior to the time she disappeared from Cleveland and she advised that prior to her departure she lived away from home, presumably with Mrs. Gaylord, whose address she did not know; that she came to her parents' home practically every day and was last there some two or three days before the date she is supposed to have left the city.

Mrs. Moczadlo was asked if she had a picture of her daughter or of Tony Amersbach and she replied in the negative. For the purpose of possibly obtaining a picture of Margaret Hanson, inquiry was made concerning the identity of her divorced husband, and Mrs. Moczadlo stated that her daughter was divorced approximately four years ago from one Joseph Hanson, who is believed to live on Baxter Street in Cleveland and who has since married a girl named Wanda. Mrs. Moczadlo also stated that her daughter has an eight year old son named Norman J. Hanson, who resides at 7019 Worley Avenue with the grandparents.

The matter of cooperating with this Bureau in efforts to locate Tony Amersbach was presented to Mrs. Moczadlo, at which time she frankly stated that she would cooperate; in this connection she stated that she never dreamed that her daughter was living with Amersbach illicitly; that she was greatly distressed over receiving this information and that she felt that if her daughter continued with Amersbach, particularly since he is presently evading the law, she can expect to have nothing but trouble and worry in the future. The telephone number and address of the Cleveland field division were furnished to Mrs. Moczadlo for the purpose of communicating any word she might obtain from her daughter. During this interview with Mrs. Moczadlo the following descriptive data as to her daughter was obtained:

Name
Age

MARGARET MOCZADLO HANSON
34 (born 10/14/03 at Cleveland, Ohio)

Height	5' 4"
Weight	140 lbs.
Hair	Dark brown, wears in short, curled bob
Eyes	Brown
Features	Round
Photograph	None available
Insurance	None known
Handwriting	No specimens available
Arrest record	None known
Relatives	<p>Anna Moczadlo, mother, 7019 Worley Ave., Cleveland</p> <p>Frank J. Moczadlo, father, same address</p> <p>Joseph Frank Moczadlo, brother, 111th Street, Garfield Heights, Ohio</p> <p>Celia Pender, sister, 7019 Worley Ave., Cleveland</p> <p>Clara Cunningham, sister, Turney Road, Garfield Heights, Ohio, employed by family named Atwell</p> <p>Florence Kramer, 14200 Westropp Street, Cleveland, Ohio,</p> <p>May Teper, sister, 4800 East 53rd Street, Newburgh Heights, Ohio</p> <p>Norman J. Hanson, son, 7019 Worley Avenue, Cleveland</p>

In an effort to secure information in the event Tony Amersbach communicates with his family or in the event Margaret Hanson communicates with her mother, the following mail covers have been placed:

On Anna M. and Frank J. Moczadlo, 7019 Worley Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio

On Norman J. Hanson, 7019 Worley Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio

On all persons at 7124 Clark Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio

On Mr. and Mrs. John Morgan, 12576 Lake Avenue, Lakewood, Ohio

On Mr. and Mrs. Joseph C. Wagner, 1346 East 94th Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

On Fred Mussel and all persons receiving mail at 3282 West 126th Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

The CHICAGO FIELD DIVISION at CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, will check the marriage records as maintained in the Probate Court for Cook County, Illinois, in an effort to locate a record of the possible marriage of Anthony J. Amersbach and Margaret Moczadlo Hanson, in order to verify the fact of this marriage and to obtain any information in the way of possible residence address which may be reflected therein, looking toward the location and apprehension of this fugitive.

The CLEVELAND FIELD DIVISION at CLEVELAND, OHIO, will follow and report mail covers which have been placed on Pauline Jackson, members of the Amersbach family, members of the family of Mrs. Anna Moczadlo and on Fred "Butch" Mussel, all of which are intended to cover communications from Tony Amersbach, fugitive herein, or from Margaret Hanson, his paramour.

Will contact Mrs. Fred Mussel, 3282 West 126th Street, in an effort to obtain from her photographs of Tony Amersbach and Margaret Hanson or either of them. In this same connection, will conduct investigation to locate Joseph Hanson, divorced husband of Margaret Hanson in order to ascertain if he is in possession of a photograph of his ex-wife.

Will re-interview Beatrice Amersbach, 7124 Clark Avenue, sister of Tony Amersbach, in an effort to secure her cooperation in the location of this fugitive.

Will endeavor to identify and locate Billie Bayless for interview concerning her knowledge of the events which transpired at the Twilight Tavern, Parma Heights, Ohio, on May 19, 1935, which was the date of the chicken fry at this resort.

Will endeavor to locate and interview Andy Forkes for any and all information he may be able to furnish concerning the present location of Tony Amersbach or means of effecting his apprehension.

- PENDING -

629 First National Bank Building,
Omaha, Nebraska
June 3, 1937

PERSONAL and CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. E. P. Guinane,
Special Agent in Charge,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Saint Paul, Minnesota

BREKID

Dear Sir:-

Reference is made to your telephone conversation with this office on the afternoon of June 2, 1937, in connection with the above entitled matter, in which you advised that Mr. Edward G. Bremer, the Victim, had received a telephone call from Lincoln, Nebraska from a party who stated he was Richard Hunter, Attorney General of the State of Nebraska, and gave the telephone number B-6686.

As indicated to you on the telephone, Mr. Richard Hunter is the Attorney General of the State of Nebraska and the Lincoln Telephone Directory lists the telephone number of the Attorney General's office at Lincoln, Nebraska as B-6686.

Upon the conclusion of my conversation with you, I contacted Mr. E. K. McDermott, Attorney, 943 First National Bank Building, Omaha, Nebraska, who advised he has been acquainted with Mr. Hunter for a number of years and considers him a close personal friend. He confidentially advised that Mr. Hunter was absolutely honest but that he is a man inclined to be without force and that he would "sit on the fence" until he fell off in one direction or the other, when it came to making a decision. He stated Mr. Hunter is an Attorney and has not been very successful in law practice, being inclined to spend too much time on charity cases and did not have sufficient force to make collections.

Mr. McDermott stated Mr. Hunter has always been interested in politics, is a Democrat, and has served in the United States Senate for a two-months period, filling the gap between January 1 and March 4, 1937, which occurred as a result of the new laws whereby senators' terms expire as of January 1st instead of March 4th. Mr. McDermott stated in all the years he has known Mr. Hunter, his reputation for honesty and integrity has been unquestioned.

RECORDED & INDEXED

For your further information, Mrs. Gladys Sawyer has returned to Omaha, Nebraska and is presently employed by the Rubene Corset Company.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Jones
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Nease
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Nease
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington

EW
Chipman

7-576-14388

St. Paul,

-2-

6/5/37

She is presently residing at 820 South 29th Street in Omaha, Nebraska. Upon her recent return from Toledo, Ohio, she called at this office, furnishing these addresses and stated she would, at all times, keep this office advised as to any change in her address.

This office respectfully awaits your further advice in this matter.

Very truly yours,

H. B. FLETCHER,
Special Agent in Charge

HEF/TM
cc Bureau ✓
7-4

AIR MAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY

1448 Standard Building,
Cleveland, Ohio.

June 4, 1937

Special Agent in Charge,
Miami, Florida.

RE: BREKID

Dear Sir:

For your information, the title in the Brekid
case at the present time is as follows:

ALVIN KARPIS, aliases: Albin Francis Karpavicz, A. Carter,
Raymond Handley, George Haller, Alvin
Korpi, A. Korpi, Earl Peel, Alvin
Kapis, George Dunn, R. E. Hamilton, Ray
Hunter, Ray Karpis, E. L. Burns, E. L.
Burns, J. J. Burns, William Lohman,
William B. Lohman, R. E. Nelson, Earl
Lyman Burns, Marion Bradford, Verion
Bradford, H. J. Milgreth, E. L. Burnes,
Ray Hall, Dan Murphy, "Chi" Karpis,
Raymond Hadley, Albin Karpis, "James",
Charles M. Bronson, Leroy Morrison, E.
W. Wagner, H. G. Wagner, H. G. Waggoner,
Elmer Wagner, E. W. Warner, Edward H.
Wagner, L. O. Woods, A. S. Green, S. A.
Green, Ray Green, E. N. Green, Charles
A. Richards, W. B. Lohman, "Slim",
Raymond Alvin Karpis, Ray Carson, T. E.
Nelson, R. J. Burns, Ray Hadley, R. E.
Carson, Hayes, Elray M. Beaudry, C. W.
Brand, W. H. Lohman, William C. Lohman,
W. O. Bell, Doc Day, Doc, Ed Woods,
Frank Guthrie, Ray Miller, Ed King, E.
F. Collins, Edw. O'Hara, Frank A. Gleason,
E. Collins, Sonny Miller, O. Ames, Chas.
Miller, E. L. Burns, F. M. Dawson, R. G.
Hayes, Jr.;

EDITH PROBST, aliases: Edith Barry, Edith Decker;

THEODORE ANGUS, aliases: Ted Angus, John J. Burns;

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SERIALIZED	FILED

BERT ANGUS;

COLIN MUNRO, aliases:

Colin Monroe, "Coolie";

FRANK PETER GREENWALD,
aliases:

Frank P. Greenwald, Greenie;

DR. JOSEPH P. MORAN,
aliases:

"Doc" Moran, Joseph B. Moran, Joseph
C. Moran, J. Hammond, FUGITIVE, I. O.
No. 1232;

EDWARD FRANCIS MCGRAW;

CLARA MCGRAW;

MILTON LETT, aliases:

J. M. Lett, J. M. Letz, Thomas J. Shaw,
Carl Baker;

SAM COFER, aliases:

Robert Pratt, Tommy Pratt, Tommy Coleman,
Ralph Pool, Ralph Nelson;

JOSEPH E. ADAMS, aliases: Joe E. Adams, Joe Adams;

HENDRY RANDALL, aliases: Henry Randall, Duke Randall, Henry Stern;

JOHN F. CORMAN, aliases: Sharkey Corman, Sharkey, Smokey Sharkey.

BENSON GROVES, aliases: Benson H. Groves, George Wilson, "Soup",
Burns Corby, B. G. Grayson, Benson Graves,
Benjamin Grayson, B. J. Grayson, Burns
Corby, "Soup" Groves, Benson R. Groves,
Benjamin G. Grayson, Ben Grayson;

ANTHONY J. AMERSBACH,

aliases: Tony Amersbach, George Young, FUGITIVE;

ARTHUR W. HEBERBRAND,

aliases: Art Heberbrand, Art Hebebrand;

EDWARD GEORGE BREYER - VICTIM.

Very truly yours,

DPS:JR

7-1

Cc-Bureau, Hot Springs, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Paul, Detroit.

J. P. MacFARLAND,
Special Agent in Charge.

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

EAT:MC

June 4, 1937.

Time: 3:17 P.M.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

RE: Trial of Joe Adams and Henry Duke
Randall at Miami, Florida.

In connection with the subpoena duces tecum issued for your appearance at Miami in connection with the above trial, I called Judge Holtzoff of the Department and advised him that the Bureau has been informed Mr. Bart Riley has agreed that it is not necessary for you to appear personally in answer to the subpoena.

I inquired of Mr. Holtzoff as to what disposition should be made of the check for \$135, made payable to the order of the United States Marshal and endorsed by the Marshal pay to the order of J. Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation. I further informed it is a cashier's check signed by the exchange teller.

Mr. Holtzoff advised the check should be returned to the Marshal, with the request that he return it to the person who gave it to him. He stated that the check should not be endorsed by you as your endorsement could be crossed off, and in event something was wrong with the check, you could be held liable.

Respectfully,

E. A. TAMM.

RECORDED

7-576-14390	
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
JUN 7 1937 P.M.	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
TOLSON	FILE
TAMM	ONE
ONE	OFF. CLERK

Cincinnati, Ohio
June 2, 1937.

Re: SUBPOENA FOR MIAMI.

Very truly yours,

RECORDED

7-576-14391
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUN 9 1967 P.M.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
ONE
FILE

Federal Bureau of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

1300 Biscayne Building,
Miami, Florida

KRM:SLH

June 3, 1937

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

Dear Sir:

RE: BREKID

Please be advised that Mr. Charles Carr, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, who will prosecute the case against Joe Adams and Duke Randall, intends to use me as a witness during the first part of the trial. He intends to establish through my testimony the fact that numerous members of the Karpis-Barker gang were wanted in connection with the abduction of Edward George Bremer; that "wanted" notices had been issued for several members of the gang and had been distributed throughout the country. He intends to establish through me other data showing that the public generally was given knowledge of the fugitive character of members of the Karpis-Barker gang, including Alvin Karpis, Fred Barker, "Doc" Barker, Harry Campbell, Kate Barker and Russell Gibson.

For my information and assistance, it is respectfully requested that the Bureau advise me by return mail, in care of this office, as to whether the Bureau ever issued an identification order on either Kate or Fred Barker. If such identification orders were issued, it is desired that two copies of each order be forwarded to the Miami Field Division by return mail. This request is being made in view of the fact that there is a possibility that this information will be disclosed on June 7, 1937, the first date of the trial.

Very truly yours,

AIR MAIL -
SPECIAL DELIVERY

K. R. McIntire
K. R. McIntire,
Special Agent

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June 4, 1937.

RECORDED

AIR MAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY

Mr. K. R. McIntire,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
1300 Biscayne Building,
Miami, Florida.

RE: GEORGE TIMINNEY;
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:

With reference to your letter of June 3, 1937, making inquiry as to whether Identification Orders were issued on Fred and Kate Barker, please be advised that the records of the Bureau fail to disclose that an Identification Order was issued on either of these individuals. However, on October 11, 1934, a temporary wanted notice was issued on Fred Barker.

This wanted notice was distributed to the various Field Offices by letter dated October 13, 1934, which letter requested that an Agent personally call upon the Chief of Police, or the person in charge of the Identification Bureaus located in the larger cities, for the purpose of causing a search to be made for previous arrests, associates and other data which might be helpful in bringing about the location and apprehension of members of the Barker-Karpis gang. It is noted that the Jacksonville Office was furnished with copies of this particular letter and wanted notice.

There are enclosed two copies of the temporary wanted notice above mentioned for your possible use.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

Enclosure #A-10129

607 U. S. Court House
Foley Square
New York, N. Y.

7-120
HOL:KM

June 5, 1937.

AIR MAIL - SPECIAL DELIVERY

Special Agent in Charge,
Miami, Florida.

Re: BREXID

Dear Sir:

Under date of June 4, 1937, telephone call was received from the U. S. Marshal's office, Eastern District of New York, advising that the presence of ANDREY GUARENTE was desired in Florida on June 7, 1937, and that the Department had authorized the employment of a male nurse to accompany GUARENTE on this trip, and that the daily allowance for the nurse would be \$7, plus \$5 per diem in lieu of his subsistence, and had also authorized the transportation for both GUARENTE and the male nurse from New York City to Miami, Florida.

Arrangements were made through the Bellevue Men Nurses Association, 42 West 67th Street, New York City, to assign a male nurse. At the U. S. Marshal's office, Eastern District of New York, on this date, a telephone call was made to Dr. GEORGE C. BIONDI, 155 East 55th Street, New York City, for the purpose of advising the Doctor that GUARENTE was to be taken to Miami, Florida, as a Government witness. Dr. BIONDI stated at this time that GUARENTE could not be removed as certain conditions had developed since Agents' last interview with him on June 1, 1937, and that it would be dangerous to remove GUARENTE at this time probably necessitating an operation, and that he (Dr. BIONDI) would not give his consent for the removal of GUARENTE.

Agents inquired of Dr. BIONDI when in his opinion GUARENTE could be removed and he said in about two weeks time. Dr. BIONDI also advised that on June 4, 1937, he

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7-120
Miami
6/5/37

had visited GUARENTE and had ascertained that the two tubes had come out of his system, and that these tubes either fell out, or were taken out deliberately, and that this happened on either Tuesday night (June 1, 1937) or Wednesday morning (June 2, 1937), and that GUARENTE in his present condition requires constant medical care.

The above facts were transmitted to Assistant Special Agent in Charge T. J. Donegan, who in turn transmitted them by telephone to Mr. McIntire at Miami, Florida.

Very truly yours,

R. WHITLEY,
Special Agent in Charge.

cc-Bureau
Cincinnati

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

EAT:MC

June 5, 1937.

Time: 10:55 A.M.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

RE: Bremer Case

The Chief Deputy United States Marshal for the District of Columbia called me and advised he was in receipt of your letter returning the check for \$135 issued to you in connection with the subpoena calling for your appearance in Florida, as referred to in previous memoranda. He stated this was a summons for the defendants and not the United States, and in view of these circumstances, he advised the defendants' attorney it would be necessary for them to pay the expenses.

I advised him that the agreement made with the defendants' attorney is that a representative of the Bureau, who is already in Miami, will appear and testify in answer to the subpoena, so that there is no expense incident to the appearance. I further advised that the Department had instructed to return the check.

The Chief Deputy United States Marshal advised that he would return the check to Florida.

Respectfully,

E. A. TAMM.

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7-576-14394

Federal Bureau of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

1300 Biscayne Building
Miami, Florida

RLS:rd

May 29, 1937

PERSONAL and CONFIDENTIAL

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: BREKID

Dear Sir:

I am transmitting herewith copy of the subpoena duces tecum issued in the United States District Court of Miami, Florida, today, calling for the appearance of the Honorable J. Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice, Washington, D. C., at Miami, June 7, 1937, 10 o'clock A.M., with the records specified therein.

Very truly yours,

R. L. Shivers
R. L. SHIVERS
Special Agent in Charge

ENCL.

AIRMAIL-SPECIAL DELIVERY

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&
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7-576-14395	
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED

Find out about this at once
& determine whether
personally appear -

memo for Dir
Encl 6/1/37

UNITED STATES SUPREMACY DUCES TECUM
DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

THE UNITED STATES

VS
JOSEPH H ADAMS AND
HENDRY RANDALL

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF FLORIDA
NOS. 4608 M
4609 M

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. Falmer, H. C. Douglas, C. C. Hurt, C. C. Campbell, S. E. McKee,
R. D. Brown, W. E. Peters, J. H. Hanson, R. L. Jones, P. U. 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 Adams, Dolores 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, Dolores Delaney
Wynona Burdette, E. G. McDonald 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 Mc Donald, Hendry Randall, Dolores Delaney, Wynona Burdette and
Alvin Karpis.

Indictment No 4643 against Nathan Heller.

Indictment No 4644 against Nathan Heller

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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 Dolores Delaney and Wynona Burdette concerning the facts and circumstances and persons involved in said indictments, and whether said interviews were held at St. Paul, Minn., Milan, Michigan, or any other place, and also any affidavits made by the said Dolores Delaney or Wynona Burdette at any time, whether during the grand jury investigation of the United States District 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, and Cassius McDonald alias Cash McDonald, were indicted, or during the trial of said Cassius McDonald under said indictments at St Paul, Minn., and any other statements or affidavits made by the said Dolores Delaney and Wynona Burdette.

4 The reports required to include all investigating work done in Miami, Florida, 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 31, 1935; and names of agents who visited said hotels during said dates; together with the dates of registration and visitation, and the persons examined or contacted at said hotels during said period.

5 Also the reports of all agents operating in the state of Florida, between September 1, 1934, and January 31, 1935, who investigated the companions of Karpis, including "Ma" Barker and her son, and particularly the reports as to the killing at Oklawaha 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 and 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.

Witness: Judge John W. Holland,
Edwin R. Williams, Clerk.
Earle F. Sprigg, deputy clerk

**FREEDOM OF INFORMATION
AND
PRIVACY ACTS**

**SUBJECT: BARKER/KARPIS GANG
BREMER KIDNAPPING**

FILE NUMBER: 7-576

SECTION : 257



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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SUBJECT Barker/Karpis Gang (Bremer Kidnapping)

FILE NUMBER 7-576

SECTION NUMBER 257

SERIALS 14396 - 14430

TOTAL PAGES 152

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EXEMPTION(S) USED (b)(7)C

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

EAT:RP

June 1, 1937

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

I talked to Mr. Holtzoff in his office on the morning of June 1, 1937, concerning the subpoena duces tecum issued for you in Miami, Florida, in connection with the Joe Adams - Duke Randall case. Mr. Holtzoff advised that a subpoena of this type did not require your personal appearance and that as a matter of fact subpoenas duces tecum were received by the Attorney General almost daily, accepted and acted upon without his knowledge. Mr. Holtzoff stated that the wording of all subpoenas duces tecum is such as to contain a personal command, but the subpoena is honored if an accredited representative of the Department or organization concerned appears in answer to the subpoena.

Mr. Holtzoff stated that the proper procedure in this situation would be for Mr. Shivers, as Special Agent in Charge of the Miami Field Division, to appear in court in response to the subpoena, and to have in his possession the files, reports, etc., covered by the subpoena, but to decline to produce them. Mr. Holtzoff stated that by bringing the records into court the witness shows the proper attitude towards the court's authority to issue subpoenas generally. Mr. Holtzoff stated that Mr. Shivers should respectfully decline to produce the documents subpoenaed upon the following grounds:

1. That Departmental regulations forbid the introduction of such records.
2. That it is contrary to public policy to introduce such records.
3. That it is contrary to the public interest to introduce such records and that Mr. Hoover had instructed him to appear and inform the court that the contents of the Bureau records were confidential and that it was contrary to the public interest to disclose them to persons outside of the Government service.

Mr. Holtzoff furnished me with a mimeographed copy of a memorandum which he prepared on November 9, 1936, dealing with the discovery and production of documents. A copy of this memorandum is attached hereto and I have furnished to Mr. McIntire in Miami the citations set forth in Mr. Holtzoff's memorandum. At approximately 11 A.M., I accepted service of the subpoena issued in this case from Deputy United States Marshal Graves.

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BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

make proper disposition of the records.

I have instructed Mr. McIntire to appear for me. The subpoena for me has been withdrawn.

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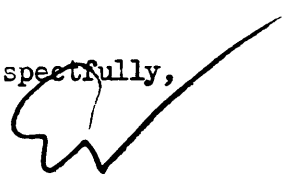
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June 1, 1937

For record purposes, I desire to point out that there was attached to the subpoena a check issued to the United States Marshal for the District of Columbia in the amount of \$135.50, which check had been endorsed payable to your order. Mr. Holtzoff advises me that this is the customary method of serving subpoenas in matters of this kind in that the travel funds for the witness are furnished.

Respectfully,


E. A. Tamm.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Washington, D. C.

November 7, 1936.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE
ON RULES OF CIVIL PROCEDURE

Re: Rule 4 (b) (1) - Service of Summons
and Complaint on the Government.

Actions against the Government may be divided into two classes; suits in which the United States is named as the defendant; and suits in which the nominal defendant is a Government officer or commission. Since both classes of cases are in essence suits against the Government and are defended by the Department of Justice, either through members of its staff at the seat of Government, or through the United States Attorneys, service of the summons and complaint on the Attorney General and on the United States Attorney should be required.

Where the nominal defendant is a Government officer or commission, service of the summons and complaint should also be made on the nominal defendant, as a personal liability may be involved. The majority of suits in which Government officers or commissions are defendants, consist of two groups: suits for an injunction or mandamus; and suits against a Collector of Internal Revenue to recover a refund of taxes. In the first instance, the defendant should have personal notice in view of the fact that a violation of the court order is punishable by contempt proceedings. In the second group of cases, personal notice is indispensable because, under certain circumstances, a judgment against the Collector becomes a personal liability on his part.

It is understood that after the words "upon the United States" in Rule 4(b) (1) there are to be inserted the words, "or upon an officer, department, establishment, board, commission or other Governmental agency of the United States."

It is suggested that the following clause be inserted after the words "District of Columbia" in the same sentence:

"and when an officer, department, establishment, board, commission, or other Governmental agency of the United States is a defendant, the summons and complaint should also be served on such defendant."

The last clause of that sentence would thereupon become superfluous.

(s) Alexander Holtzoff,

Special Assistant to the
Attorney General.

Lists of Statutes

U. S. Code, Title 28, Sec. 902 (Foreclosure suits
against the United States.)

U. S. Code, Title 28, Sec. 45 (Actions against Interstate
Commerce Commission and Shipping Board).

U. S. Code, Title 15, Secs. 771, 78y, and 79x (Suits
against Securities and Exchange Commission).

U. S. Code, Title 15, Sec. 45 (Suits against Federal
Trade Commission).

U. S. Code, Title 28, Sec. 763 (Suits against the
United States under the Tucker Act).

U. S. Code, Title 38, Sec. 445 (Suits against the
United States on veterans' insurance).

U. S. Code, Title 26, Sec. 1569 (b) (Suit to clear
tax liens).

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Washington, D. C.

November 7, 1936.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE
ON RULES OF CIVIL PROCEDURE

Re: Rule 17 - Motions to make pleadings more definite and certain and for bills of particulars.

Paragraph (b) of this Rule requires an amended pleading or a bill of particulars, as the case may be, to be served within five days after it is ordered.

It is understood that this provision has been revised so as to extend the time to ten days. It is requested that it be further amended so as to provide for twenty days' time. This is essential in so far as the Government is concerned, since United States Attorneys have to correspond with the Department of Justice in Washington in connection with the amended pleadings and bills of particulars, and sometimes additional information has to be obtained from the Department out of whose activities the case arises.

Twenty days time is none too long for that purpose, in fact, frequently it is insufficient.

(s) Alexander Holtzoff,

Special Assistant to the
Attorney General.

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Washington, D. C.

November 4, 1936.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON RULES OF CIVIL PROCEDURE

Re Rule 18 - Counterclaims

The first paragraph of this rule provides that the answer must assert any counterclaim which the defendant has against a party and which arises out of the transaction which is the subject matter of the action. This rule is similar to Federal Equity Rule 30, which likewise employs the word "must" in this connection. The word "must" in Equity Rule 30 has been construed as making it obligatory on the defendant to assert a counterclaim arising out of the same transaction as that on which the action is founded, failing which the defendant loses his right to assert his claim subsequently, either by an independent action or otherwise. Humble v. Caflisch (C.C.A. 6th), 251 Fed. 1, 5; Krupp v. Bell (C.C.A. 4th), 243 Fed. 157, 161; Marconi Wireless Telegraph Co. v. National Electric Signal Co., 206 Fed. 295; Portland Wood Pipe Co. v. Slick Bros. Construction Co., 222 Fed. 528, 530. Defendants have been penalized in this manner for failing to assert a counterclaim. For example, in Kreitzmeyer v. Baldwin Drainage District, 2 Fed. Supp. 208, affirmed (C.C.A. 5th) 62 F. (2d) 785, a national bank was barred from asserting a claim against a receiver because it could have been asserted as a counterclaim in a prior suit between the same parties.

The obligatory feature of Equity Rule 30 has not created any problem insofar as the Government is concerned, because the United States is not suable in equity and all actions against the Government are brought at law for the recovery of a sum of money. Making this principle applicable to actions at law creates a situation which may adversely affect the interests of the Government. The ramifications of Government activities are such that Government counsel may not always be aware of the existence of a claim against the plaintiff in a suit against the United States, even though the claim arises out of the same transaction as that on which the action is founded. Thus, in a suit on a contract, the Government may have a claim arising out of the same contract. Its existence, however, may not be known to counsel at the time he files his answer, and he may not become aware of the facts out of which it arises until a later date. Such circumstances are neither far fetched nor remote.

It is therefore suggested that the Government should be exempt from the operation of the obligatory feature of the first paragraph of Rule 18. This result can be accomplished by adding the following sentence to the first par. of Rule 18:

"This requirement shall not apply to answers filed on behalf of the United States or any officer, department, establishment, commission or other body thereof sued in his or its official capacity. In such cases the defendant may, but shall not be required to, assert such counterclaim."

Alexander Holtzoff,
Special Assistant to the Attorney General.

Herbert A. Bergson,

Lists of Statutes

U. S. Code, Title 28, Sec. 763 (Counterclaims by
the United States in District Courts.

U. S. Code, Title 28, Sec. 41 (20) (Same.)

U. S. Code, Title 28, Secs. 774 and 775 (Claims
for credit in suits brought by the Government).

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Washington, D.C.

November 5, 1936.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE
ON RULES OF CIVIL PROCEDURE.

Re: Rule 22 - Amendments.

While the purpose of Rule 22 is to provide a liberal practice in reference to amendments of pleadings, in one respect it appears to fail of its purpose. The first sentence of paragraph (a) of the rule provides that amendments may be made once as of course before the adverse party has served a responsive pleading. However, since replies are not required unless the defendant interposes a counterclaim, there will be no responsive pleadings to most answers. Consequently, in the great majority of cases, while the plaintiff will have an opportunity to amend his complaint as of course, no such right will be accorded the defendant to amend his answer. It is suggested that some provision be made whereby the privilege be given to amend every pleading once as of course. This is done under the New York practice by permitting the amendment of any pleading within twenty days after its service (New York Civil Practice Act, Sec. 244), and it might be well to adopt such a provision in the proposed rules.

Accordingly, it is suggested that the following be inserted on p. 39, line 3, after the words, "At any time":

"within twenty days after a pleading has
been served or".

(s) Alexander Holtzoff,

Special Assistant to the
Attorney General.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Washington, D. C.

November 4, 1936.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON RULES OF CIVIL PROCEDURE

Re Rule 29 - - Intervention

The proposed Rule relating to intervention permits intervention in the discretion of the court. Intervention is to be granted as of right only in two classes of cases: in any action in which the applicant may be bound by a judgment through being represented by existing parties to the action, if it appears that such representation is, or may be inadequate; and in any action involving property in custodia legis, if the disposition of the property would adversely affect the moving party.

The existing law, however, provides for intervention as of right in other types of cases as well as those mentioned in the Rule in its present form. It would seem desirable that such rights should be preserved rather than abolished. For example, the United States is permitted to intervene as of right in proceedings to review certain orders of the Interstate Commerce Commission (U. S. Code, Title 28, section 48). The Interstate Commerce Commission is permitted to intervene as of right in any suit involving the validity of one of its orders (U. S. Code, Title 28, section 45a). Subcontractors and material men on Government contracts are given the right to intervene in any action instituted by the United States on the contractor's bond (U. S. Code, Title 40, section 270).

While these statutes are referred to in the note to the Rule, the Rule might seem to be subject to the construction that it supersedes all existing law on the subject of intervention. It is suggested, therefore, that an appropriate provision be made in the Rule for the cases to which reference has been made. This can be accomplished by the following amendments:

Page 29, line 11, omit the word "and".

Page 49, line 16, change period to semicolon, and immediately following such semicolon insert the following:

"and (3) in any case in which the right to intervene is granted by statute".

(s) Alexander Holtzoff,

Special Assistant to the
Attorney General.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

December 11, 1936.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE
ON RULES OF CIVIL PROCEDURE

Re Rule 30 - Substitution of Parties.

Paragraph (c)

The provisions of this paragraph in a general way follow the existing law as embodied in U.S. Code, Title 28, Sec. 780, and are generally satisfactory. The second sentence of the proposed rule is new and seems to be surplusage and unnecessary.

Paragraph (d)

This paragraph provides that in actions in which the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is a party no substitution of the name of a successor shall be required when there is a change in the incumbent of the office. It is hoped that this provision will be retained. Under existing practice, whenever there is a change in the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, several thousand substitutions in as many cases have to be filed, which constitutes a heavy but an entirely unnecessary burden. In some courts this is obviated by a practice which permits the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to be sued by his title only. The Tax Division of the Department of Justice has for a number of years been advocating the change in the law which is embodied in Paragraph (d), but so far without success. Its adoption would be in the interest of simplification of procedure.

(s) Alexander Holtzoff,
Special Assistant to
the Attorney General.

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

November 6, 1936.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE
ON RULES OF CIVIL PROCEDURE

Re: Rule 31 - Examinations before Trial.

Re: Paragraph (a).

This rule brings into Federal practice, the salutary provisions for examinations before trial which have been in force in a number of Code States. However, the first sentence of this paragraph indicates that such an examination may be had not only after issues are joined, but at any time after the defendant has been served with the summons and complaint. The question arises whether it is desirable to permit such an examination until an answer is served. Prior to that an examination may prove a source of unnecessary annoyance and harassment to the defendant. It would seem that the plaintiff should be required to wait until he is informed through the defendant's answer as to which of the allegations of the complaint the latter is going to admit or deny. Otherwise, he may be in a position to require the defendant to submit to an examination in regard to an allegation in the complaint which the latter will admit in his pleadings. It does not seem that the plaintiff would be prejudiced by being requested to wait until joinder of issue. An exception might well be made in case a deposition is being taken de bene esse, on the ground that the witness is expected to leave the jurisdiction, or is aged, sick or infirm.

The interest of the Government in this matter arises out of the fact that the United States and its officers are named as defendants in thousands of suits. While the Government should not object to the legitimate use of examinations before trial, when employed for the ascertainment of the pertinent facts and expediting and facilitating a decision of the controversy, on the other hand, it is undesirable to take away Government officials and employees from their duties for the purpose of examinations before trial any more than is requisite in the interests of justice. Moreover, on each occasion on which a Government official or employee will be examined before trial, he will be attended by Government counsel, and unless such examinations are circumscribed by appropriate limitations, it is entirely conceivable that Government counsel may be compelled to travel and attend such hearings unnecessarily. This may prove to be a heavy burden on the personnel of the Department of Justice, as well as an unnecessary expense. So far as plaintiffs are concerned, all legitimate purposes of an examination before trial will be subserved if the privilege to undertake such a proceeding is postponed until joinder of issue, except in cases in which the witness is about to leave the jurisdiction, or is sick or infirm. Accordingly, the following suggestion is submitted:-

Strike out the sentence commencing on page 54, line 4, to and including the word "res" in line 6, and substitute the following therefor:-

"at any time after the joinder of issue"

Insert the following sentence on line 11:

"Upon a showing that the person to be examined is about to depart from the jurisdiction of the court, or is--
aged, sick or infirm, the court may direct the taking of such testimony by deposition at any time after jurisdiction has been obtained over any defendant."

Re: Paragraph (e).

This paragraph relates to costs in connection with the taking of depositions and the use thereof at the trial.

As ordinarily the Government is not subject to the payment of costs, it is suggested that the following sentence be added to this paragraph:-

"No costs shall, however, be assessed as against the United States, or any officer, department, establishment, commission or other body thereof sued in his or its official capacity."

(s) Alexander Holtzoff

Special Assistant to
the Attorney General.

November 9, 1936.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE
ON RULES OF CIVIL PROCEDURERe: Rule 38 - Discovery and Production
of Documents.

The rule providing for discovery and production of documents is broad in its terms and contains no limitations on the scope of the courts' discretion in the matter. In this regard, it is unlike Rule 31 relating to examinations before trial, for the latter expressly limits such examinations to matters "not privileged". This reservation is not found in Rule 38.

This matter is of vital importance to the Government, as will appear by a consideration of the existing law on the subject.

Numerous classes of Government documents are not subject to production in court. In some instances, the prohibition against publicity is for the benefit of individual citizens, as for instance, the privacy of income tax returns, which may not be inspected or produced except under certain limited circumstances (U. S. Code, Title 26, section 55). In other instances, the privacy of confidential Government papers is for the protection of the Government itself.

There are three classes of cases in which Government files are not subject to inspection:

1. Those in which there is an express statutory bar, as in case of income tax returns (U. S. Code, Title 26, section 55).
2. Those in which the prohibition is contained in Departmental rules or regulations, promulgated in accordance with the rule-making power granted by some special statute or by the general enactment found in U. S. Code, Title 5, Section 22. Such rules are respected by the courts. Boske v. Comingore, 177 U. S. 459; Ex parte Sackett, (C.C.A. 9th) 74 Fed. 922.
3. Those in which the head of the department states that the papers in question are confidential and that it is contrary to public policy to produce them. 25 Op. A.G. 322; 15 Op. A.G. 415, 416; Ex parte Sackett, supra.

In the District of Columbia, where there is a large volume of suits against Government officers, the local courts follow the practice of declining to order the production of Government files whenever Government counsel formally states that the files in question are confidential and that it would be contrary to the public interests to produce them. In the Court of Claims, by express statutory amendment, the production of confidential and private documents on the part of the Government may not be required

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(U. S. Code, Title 28, section 272).

This principle is applied in England in spite of the fact that it has a very liberal rule as to discovery in general, Local Government Board v. Arlidge, (1915) Appeal Cases 120, 137, discussing in detail the reason for this doctrine. See also Admiralty v. Aberdeen Steam Co., 46 Scottish Law Reports 254, 257.

It is assumed that it is not intended by the proposed rules to change the basic law relative to the confidential character of certain Government records, and to empower a district judge to order their production under any and all circumstances, if he sees fit to do so. In view of the fact, however, that the proposed rules are more than merely rules of court, but will have the effect of a statute, an appropriate reservation should be made, lest they should be construed as repealing by implication the entire body of existing law on the subject. There certainly should be no misunderstanding on the point.

The necessity for clarifying this point is strikingly illustrated by the case of Ex parte Sackett, (C.C.A. 9th) 74 Fed. 922, cited above. In that case a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice was served with a subpoena duces tecum issued out of the United States District Court for the Southern District of California, sitting in Los Angeles, requiring him to produce certain official documents in his possession. He appeared in court in response to the subpoena, but declined to produce the documents, on two grounds: first, that he was prohibited from doing so by a specific Departmental rule; and second, that he had communicated with the Department of Justice in reference to the matter in hand, and was informed that the documents sought were part of its official and confidential records, and that it was against public policy to produce them. The presiding judge forthwith summarily adjudged the Agent guilty of contempt of court and directed that he be committed to the custody of the United States Marshal until such time as he complied with the order of the court. A request that he be released on his own recognizance, or at least that he be admitted to bail, pending a review of the court's ruling, was denied by the judge, and the Agent remained in the marshal's custody. An Assistant United States Attorney was dispatched from Los Angeles, to San Francisco, where on the following morning he obtained a writ of habeas corpus from a Circuit Judge, who also directed the release of the Agent on his own recognizance pending a hearing on the return to the writ. After a hearing the Circuit Court of Appeals reversed the order adjudging the Agent in contempt, holding that the court had no power or authority to compel the production of Government documents if their production is prohibited by Departmental regulations, or if the head of the department states that it is contrary to public interest to produce them. However, it should be noted that the Agent remained in the custody of the United States marshal over night much to his own inconvenience and humiliation and to the detriment of the activities of the local office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

It seems indispensable that Rule 38 should be clarified in order that no doubt may be raised in anyone's mind that it is not intended to repeal the basic law, which has always applied to the production of Government documents.

Accordingly, it is suggested that the following provisions be added to Rule 38:-

"This Rule shall not apply as against the United States or any officer, department, establishment, board, commission or other Governmental agency of the United States, if the production of the matter in question is prohibited by any statute or regulation, or if counsel states that such production would be contrary to the public interests."

It should be noted that the proposed addition to the Rule is a mere statement of existing law, and would not grant any exemption to the Government which it does not now have.

(s) Alexander Holtzoff

Special Assistant to
the Attorney General.

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

November 9, 1936.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE
ON RULES OF CIVIL PROCEDURE

Re: Rule 40 - Admissions.

This rule would empower a litigant to serve a notice upon his adversary requesting the admission by the latter of any specified relevant fact, or of the genuineness of any relevant document. The rule further provides that unless denial is filed within the period specified in the notice, which may be as short as ten days, the matters listed in the notice shall be deemed admitted.

This rule would be entirely too burdensome in so far as the Government is concerned, as compliance therewith might require extended searches and examination of voluminous and scattered files. For example, different War Department files are located in different Army Posts and a search for a particular document may frequently take weeks, if not months, especially where the matter is no longer current and the document is located in some of the dead files. A ten-day period is obviously too short. This is recognized in allowing the Government 60 days' time to plead, and certainly if the rule is to be applied to the Government at all, a similar period should be granted for compliance with notices under Rule 40.

Accordingly, it is requested that the following provision be added to Rule 40 (a):-

"This Rule shall not apply as against the United States, or as against an officer, department, establishment, board, commission or other Governmental agency of the United States."

If this suggestion is not adopted, then at the very least, provisions should be made for granting the Government 60 days in which to comply with such a notice.

(s) Alexander Holtzoff.

Special Assistant to
the Attorney General.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

November 9, 1936.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE
ON RULES OF CIVIL PROCEDURE

Rule 41 - Consequences of Refusal
to Answer Questions or to Give
Discovery

This rule relates to the consequences of refusal to answer questions or to give discovery. It provides in paragraphs (b) and (f) that under certain circumstances expenses, including attorney's fees, may be assessed as against the party deemed to be recalcitrant. This provision should not apply to the Government, in view of the general rule that the Government is ordinarily not liable for costs.

Accordingly, it is suggested that the following clause be added to the next to the last sentence of Rule 41 (b): -

" , except that no such expenses shall be assessed as against the United States or an officer, department, establishment, board, commission or other Governmental agency of the United States".

The same provisions should also be added at the end of the first sentence of paragraph (f).

(s) Alexander Holtzoff

Special Assistant to
the Attorney General.

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

November 13, 1936.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE
ON RULES OF CIVIL PROCEDURE

Re: Rules 42 and 43 - Summary Judgments.

Under existing law summary judgments may not be ordered against the United States. It has been held that the Conformity Act does not bring into suits against the United States the summary judgment practice even in those districts which are located in States in which such procedure is recognized. United States v. Lindholm (C.C.A. 9th) 79 F. (2d) 784. In that case the United States District Court for the Southern District of California granted a motion for a summary judgment against the Government in a suit to recover veteran's insurance. The California practice provides for summary judgments. The Circuit Court of Appeals unanimously reversed the judgment, solely on the ground that the summary judgment procedure is not applicable as against the United States.

The court stated in its opinion that the Tucker Act makes it clear that it was not the intent of the Congress that claims against the Government should be treated in a summary manner. The court continues (p. 787):-

28 USCA § 763 requires the plaintiff not only to serve a copy of his pleadings upon the district attorney of the United States but also to mail a copy of the same, by registered letter, to the Attorney General of the United States, and thereupon cause to be filed with the clerk of the court where the suit is instituted an affidavit of such service and the mailing of such letter. Deliberation at Washington and between the Attorney General and the district attorney, not summary action, is contemplated.

It is submitted that the existing law on this point should not be changed.

The basic purpose of the summary judgment procedure is to prevent the interposition of sham answers and frivolous defenses for the purpose of securing delay. The practice is especially adaptable to suits on written instruments for the payment of money, or on other liquidated demands. The reason underlying this procedure does not exist in litigation against the Government. The United States is liable to suit only to the extent to which it has consented to respond to judicial process. It can hardly be contemplated that an answer interposed by the Government is sham, or that its defense may be frivolous, or that it is defending solely for the purpose of securing delay. When the Government tenders an issue, it is proper that such issue receive serious consideration and not be disposed of in a summary manner on affidavits.

From a practical standpoint, the Government would frequently be placed under a serious handicap were it subjected to motions for summary judgment. Cases are not infrequent in which it would be a difficult task entailing the expenditure of a considerable length of time to secure affidavits and files from various Government officers, in order to convince the district judge that the Government should be permitted to defend the suit brought against it. It would often be necessary to obtain affidavits from Government officers stationed in other parts of the country than in which the court is located. Government counsel would be subject to the discretion of the district judge as to whether or not a sufficient continuance would be allowed for the purpose of securing the affidavits. After they are secured and the motion for summary judgment is denied, it would then be necessary to secure the testimony of the witnesses again, either orally or by deposition.

Accordingly, it is urged that the following provision be added to Rule 42 and to Rule 43:-

"This rule shall not apply as against the United States, or an officer, department, establishment, board, commission or other Governmental agency of the United States."

(s) Alexander Holtzoff
Special Assistant to
the Attorney General.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

November 13, 1936.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE
ON RULES OF CIVIL PROCEDURERe: Rule 51 - Subpoenas.

This rule relates to the service of subpoenas on witnesses. A number of administrative commissions and executive officers are clothed with statutory authority to issue subpoenas, and provisions are made whereby such subpoenas are enforceable by proceedings brought in the District Courts. In some of these instances, the statute does not place any territorial limitation on the validity of the subpoena, such as is placed by Paragraph (c) of the proposed rule. While, undoubtedly, the intention of the framers of the rule is to regulate only subpoenas issued out of the District Courts in connection with cases pending therein, and not to affect the power and authority of District Courts to aid in the enforcement of subpoenas issued by administrative officers and commissions, nevertheless, it would seem in the interest of clarification that attention be called to this matter in a note. It is not suggested that any additional provision to the rule is needed, but merely that a note would be in the interest of resolving any possible question that may be raised relative to this subject.

Accordingly, it is suggested that the following note be added to Rule 51:

"This rule regulates solely the issuance of subpoenas by District Courts and their enforcement. It does not apply to the enforcement of subpoenas issued by administrative officers and commissions pursuant to special statutory authority. The enforcement of such subpoenas by the District Courts is regulated by appropriate statutes. Many of these statutes do not place any territorial limits on the validity of subpoenas so issued, but provide that they may be served anywhere within the United States. Among such statutes are the following:
U.S.C., Title 7, Sec. 222 (Secretary of Agriculture);
U.S.C., Title 15, Sec. 49 (Federal Trade Commission);
U.S.C., Title 15, Sec. 77 V (b), 78 U.(c), 79 R (c)
(Securities and Exchange Commission); U.S.C., Title 19,

Sec. 1333 (Tariff Commission); U.S.C., Title 26, Sections 614, 619 b (Board of Tax Appeals); U.S.C., Title 45, Sec. 157 (h) (Board of Arbitration under Railway Labor Act); U.S.C., Title 47, Sec. 409 (c) and (d) (Federal Communications Commission); U.S.C., Title 49, Sec. 12 (2) and (3) (Interstate Commerce Commission)."

(s) Alexander Holtzoff,
Special Assistant to
the Attorney General.

(s) Herbert A. Bergson,
Special Attorney.

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

November 13, 1936.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE
ON RULES OF CIVIL PROCEDURE

Rule 63 (e) - Costs

The proposed rule provides that the allowance of costs shall be in the discretion of the court, except in cases in which an express provision therefor is made either by statute or elsewhere in the rules.

The proposed rule would change the existing law as to cases to which the Government is a party.

The existing law is that no costs may be taxed against the United States, except in cases in which a statute expressly authorized such an allowance, United States v. Chemical Foundation, 270 U. S. 1, 20-21. It will be noted that Rule 63 (e) in its present form would reverse the law. It would permit the allowance of costs against the United States unless some statute prohibited it.

As to the question of allowance of costs against Government officers, the law is in a somewhat confused state. Unlike the United States, a Government officer is not exempt from a judgment for costs. However, U. S. Code, Title 26, section 1670, provides for a reimbursement by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to Internal Revenue officers of costs that may be recovered against them. U. S. Code, Title 28 section 842 provides that when a judgment is recovered against the Collector, or other Internal Revenue officer, and the court certifies that there was proper cause for his action, no execution issues against such Collector or other officer, but the amount so recovered is paid out of the Treasury. Some courts have construed this section as meaning that where such a certification is issued, the suit is in effect against the United States, and that, therefore, there should be no recovery of costs. The courts are far from unanimous on this point.

As a matter of logic the same reasoning that exempts the United States from a liability for costs would require a similar exemption for Government officers, for after all a suit against a Government officer is in its ultimate analysis a means of securing judicial review of Governmental action.

Accordingly, it is suggested that the following provision be added to Rule 63 (e):-

"No costs shall be allowed against the United States, or an officer, department, establishment, board, commission, or other Governmental agency of the United States."

(s) Alexander Holtzoff
Special Assistant to
the Attorney General.

(s) Herbert A. Bergson,
Special Attorney.

Lists of Statutes

U. S. Code, Title 15, Secs. 77v (a), 78aa, and 79y.
(Suits involving the Securities and Exchange Commission).

U. S. Code, Title 28, Sec. 870 (Cases in the Supreme Court).

U. S. Code, Title 28, Sec. 906 (Foreclosure suits against
the United States).

U. S. Code, Title 28, Sec. 817 (Internal revenue cases).

U. S. Code, Title 26, Secs. 1569d and 1645d (Internal revenue
cases).

U. S. Code, Title 28, Sec. 836 (Suits in forma pauperis).

U. S. Code, Title 28, Sec. 842 (Suits against revenue officers).

U. S. Code, Title 26, Sec. 1670 (b) (2) (Reimbursement of
costs of recovery against revenue officers).

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

November 13, 1936.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE
ON RULES OF CIVIL PROCEDURE

Re: Rule 64 - Judgments by Default.

The last paragraph of the proposed rule relates to judgments by default against the Government. However, the exemption which it proposes to confer on the United States is not sufficiently broad. It is limited to suits in which the United States is a defendant, whereas it would seem that it should extend likewise to actions in which a Government officer is a defendant. Moreover, it requires proof satisfactory to the court before a judgment by default can be rendered in an action to recover a sum of money, while no such proof is to be exacted if some other form of relief is prayed for. There would seem to be no reason for distinguishing the two classes of cases on this point.

Accordingly, it is suggested that the following be substituted for the last paragraph of Rule 64:-

"In an action against the United States, or an officer, department, establishment, board, commission, or other Governmental agency of the United States, no judgment shall be rendered for the plaintiff unless the plaintiff shall establish his claim or his right to recover by proof satisfactory to the court."

(s) Alexander Holtzoff
Special Assistant to the
Attorney General.

Lists of Statutes

U. S. Code, Title 28, Sec. 763 (Suits against the United States under the Tucker Act).

U. S. Code, Title 38, Sec. 445 (Suits on veterans' insurance).

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

November 14, 1936.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE
ON RULES OF CIVIL PROCEDURE

Rule 76 - Stay of Procedure

The second clause of the first paragraph of this rule relates to stays of execution in cases in which appeals are taken by the Government. The statute reference should be Section 1001 of the Revised Statutes and U. S. Code, Title 23, section 870, instead of R. S. Section 1000, U. S. Code, Title 28, section 869.

The following alternative language is suggested by the undersigned, to be substituted for the second clause of the first paragraph:-

"and in cases in which an appeal is taken by the United States, or an officer, department, establishment, board, commission, or other Governmental agency of the United States, a stay of execution shall be granted as of course."

(s) Alexander Holtzoff
Special Assistant to
the Attorney General.

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

November 13, 1936.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE
ON RULES OF CIVIL PROCEDURE

Rule 78 - Seizure of Person or Property

This rule relates to the remedies of arrest, attachment, garnishment, replevin, sequestration and other provisional remedies. They are not applicable in suits against the Government, or Government officers. Government officers clearly should be free from the molestations of such remedies.

Accordingly, it is suggested that the following provision be added to Rule 78:-

"This rule shall not apply against the United States, or an officer, department, establishment, board, commission, or other Governmental agency of the United States."

(s) Alexander Holtzoff
Special Assistant to
the Attorney General.

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Washington, D. C.

November 17, 1940.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON RULES OF CIVIL PROCEDURE

Rule 79 - Temporary Restraining Orders and
Preliminary Injunctions.

I

Injunction bonds.

The third paragraph of this rule provides that no restraining order or interlocutory injunction shall be granted except on the giving of security. An express exception is made for actions instituted by private parties against violations of the anti-trust laws (U.S. Code, Title 15, section 26). No exception is made for injunction suits brought by the United States or by Government officers, yet by U.S. Code, Title 15, § 77T, subsection (b), § 78U, subsection (e), and § 79R, subsection (f), the Securities and Exchange Commission is authorized to institute certain injunction suits without giving bond. Other statutory authority for the bringing of injunction actions by the Government, or by Government officers, is found in U. S. Code, Title 7, §§ 216, 292 and 608a(6); Title 16, § 820; Title 15, § 4; Title 49, § 16, subsection 12.

Moreover the United States and Government officers are frequently plaintiffs in equity suits for injunctions in which temporary restraining orders or interlocutory injunctions may be granted. A bond is never exacted under those circumstances and this is recognized by the authorities, United States v. Fellico Mountain Coal Co., 43 Fed. 898. In fact, under existing law, there is no way by which any Government official can procure an injunction bond if one were required.

Undoubtedly, there was no intention on the part of the Committee to change the existing law in this respect, but since the rules have the effect of a statute, an appropriate exception should be inserted for that purpose in addition to the exception that is already found in the proposed rule.

Accordingly, it is suggested that the following clause be inserted at the beginning of the third paragraph of Rule 79:

"Except in cases in which the application is made by the United States, or any officer, department, establishment, board, commission, or other Governmental agency of the United States, and . . ."

II.

The last paragraph of the rule explicitly states that the rule is not intended to modify the statutory provisions relative to injunctions in labor disputes, or in interpleader actions. A contention might well be made, in view of this reservation, that all other statutes relating to temporary injunctions are to be deemed repealed. Apparently, § 3224 of the Revised Statutes (U.S.C., Title 26, § 1543) which prohibits injunctions restraining the assessment or collection of any tax, was overlooked. This is a statute of vital importance to the Government. It was recognized and applied by the Supreme Court in Bailey v. George, 259 U.S. 16.

In view of the foregoing circumstances, it is urged that the following clause be added to the last par. of Rule 79:

"or the provisions of R.S., § 1543, relating to injunctions restraining the assessment or collection of any tax."

(s) Alexander Holtzoff.

Special Assistant to the Attorney General.

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Washington, D. C.

November 17, 1936.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE
ON RULES OF CIVIL PROCEDURE

Rule 82 - Offer of Judgment

The last sentence of this rule provides for the recovery of costs by a party making an offer of judgment, if the amount recovered against him is not greater than that for which he offered to submit to judgment.

An exception should be made for cases in which the United States or a Government officer is a party, for as shown heretofore in connection with the discussion of Rule 63, no costs are ordinarily recoverable against the United States.

Accordingly, it is suggested that the period at the end of the last sentence of Rule 82 be changed to a comma, and that the following be added to that sentence:

"except if such adverse party is the United States or any officer, department, establishment, board, commission, or other Governmental agency of the United States."

(s) Alexander Holtzoff,
Special Assistant to
the Attorney General.

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Washington, D. C.

November 17, 1936.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE
ON RULES OF CIVIL PROCEDURE

Rule 83 - Execution

Revised Statute 989 (U.S.C., Title 28, § 842) provides that no execution shall issue against a Collector or other officer of the Revenue, if the court certifies that there was probable cause for the act done by him, or that he acted under the direction of the Secretary of Treasury, or other proper officer of the Government.

It is suggested that this provision should be carried into Rule 83, lest any contention should be made that it has been repealed by implication.

Accordingly, it is suggested that the following sentence be added at the end of Rule 83.

"No execution shall issue on a judgment rendered against a Collector or other officer of the Revenue or against the personal representative of his estate, if he is deceased, in any case in which a certificate of probable cause is issued, pursuant to the provisions of R. S. 989 (U.S.C., Title 28, § 842).

(s) Alexander Holtzoff,
Special Assistant to
the Attorney General.

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Washington, D. C.

November 18, 1936.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE
ON RULES OF CIVIL PROCEDURE

Rule 90 (a)

Rule 90 (a) lists certain classes of proceedings to which the proposed rules are not to be applicable.

It is requested that the following be inserted:

"naturalization proceedings, except appeals
in such proceedings".

Naturalization proceedings are sui generis. The procedure in such proceedings is regulated by statute (U.S. Code, Title 8, c.9, especially Sections 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 393, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400). Of necessity, the procedure is entirely different from that applicable to litigation in general, and it seems that no object would be served in repealing the existing statutes on the subject and bringing naturalization proceedings under the general rules of practice.

The Solicitor of the Department of Labor has informed me that he is in accord with these views.

(s) Alexander Holtzoff,
Special Assistant to
the Attorney General.

936 Raymond-Commerce Building,
Newark, New Jersey.

June 5, 1937.

AIR MAIL
SPECIAL DELIVERY

Special Agent in Charge,
Miami, Fla.

RE: GEORGE TIMINEY; DR. JOSEPH
P. MORAN, w. a. - FUGITIVE, I. O. #1232,
et al.; EDWARD GEORGE BREMER - Victim.
KIDNAPING; OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE;
HARBORING OF FUGITIVES; NATIONAL
FIREARMS ACT.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to the letter from New Orleans, La., dated June 2, 1937 (7-15) in the above-captioned matter requesting that the original notes of Agent W. D. Wills, pertaining to his interview with Duke Randall, about April, 1936, a copy of the memorandum prepared based upon such notes and a letter prepared by Agent Wills on October 1, 1935 relative to the disposition of automobiles confiscated by the Bureau from Randall and Gregory Codomo, be forwarded to your office for use at trial in the above-captioned matter.

The notes and memorandum mentioned above were forwarded to the Bureau on April 15, 1937 at the request of Special Agent McIntire.

The letter dated October 1, 1935 is being forwarded herewith to your office. Inasmuch as this is the only copy of such letter in the Newark Field Division files, it is respectfully requested that it be returned upon completion of the trial.

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Very truly yours,

W. S. DEVEREAUX,
Special Agent in Charge.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

BS:KL
7-15
Enc.-1
CC-Bureau
CC-Cincinnati
CC-New Orleans

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

EAT:DM

11:25 P. M.

June 6, 1937.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Agent in Charge Fletcher contacted me from Omaha, Nebraska, concerning the information previously obtained indicating that a telephone call had been received by Ed Bremer in which he was asked whether he desired to recover some of the ransom funds which he had paid. Fletcher advised that the individual alleging he has information in this case is one C. D. Stickle. Bremer and McGee from St. Paul went to Lincoln, Nebraska, where they contacted the Attorney General of the State, Hunter, who put them in touch with Stickle. Because of Agent Flood's connections at Lincoln, he has been advised by the Attorney General's office of Stickle's identity, it being noted that Bremer and McGee returned to St. Paul after an interview with Stickle and are going to report the results of this interview to the St. Paul office.

Stickle has been interviewed by Bureau Agents and claims to have information to the effect that \$30,000.00 worth of jewelry has been cached by Mrs. Harry Sawyer in a safety deposit box. Stickle claims he has received this information from an informant, whose name he has refused to furnish to Bureau Agents. A further contact will be had with Stickle.

It may be stated that Stickle worked for a short while for the Department of Justice of South Dakota under Walter Conway, who was then Attorney General. Stickle is now a salesman and operates as a private detective as a sideline, his speciality being to check up on employees and clerks in stores to determine whether they are committing any embezzlements.

I pointed out to Mr. Fletcher that care should be exercised in any dealing with Stickle and that under no circumstances should he be promised any money. I pointed out to him that even if we assumed Stickle's story is true, it doesn't appear there is much the Bureau could do if Mrs. Sawyer admitted everything and advised us as to the place it was secreted, since the matter of recovery would appear to be of a civil nature between Bremer and Mrs. Sawyer. I instructed Mr. Fletcher to maintain contact with Stickle and see what we could develop on this situation in order that if we could prevent these people from enjoying further the fruits of the Bremer kidnaping, we should of course do whatever we could.

RECORDED & INDEXED
Respectfully,

E. A. TAMM.

7-576-14398

JUN 6 1937

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

EAT:MC

June 5, 1937.

Time: 4:30 P.M.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

RE: Trials of Joe Adams and Henry "Duke"
Randall at Miami, Florida.

Special Agent K. R. McIntire at Miami called me furnishing information as to the latest developments in the preparation for the above trials in the Bremer case. He advised that Wynona Burdette and Dolores Delaney were interviewed today furnishing complete information in the Government's behalf, definitely implicating Adams and Randall. Mr. McIntire stated that an interesting item came to light while questioning Wynona Burdette. She furnished information as to the killing of Willie Harrison, stating that Fred Barker, Harry Campbell and Alvin Karpis went north for that specific purpose and joined up with others in Chicago, undoubtedly "Doc" Moran and Gibson. Wynona Burdette also advised that Ma Barker told her that Harry Campbell and Fred Barker got into a fight over this shooting affair.

Mr. McIntire further stated that Bolton was interviewed and furnished information for the Government's interest. Mr. McIntire stated the prospects for the trial seem very favorable.

Mr. McIntire stated that at 2:45 P.M. today, Mr. Carr received an anonymous telephone call from an individual who advised Carr that relatives of Joe Adams had been reaching prospective jurors and Carr stated, "Can't you give me your name?" The Man replied, "Say, you know I can't get mixed up in this sort of thing". Carr said, "Well, was it Knight?" (Knight is Joe Adams' father-in-law.) The individual answered "Use your own judgment, relatives of Adams".

I told Mr. McIntire to watch this matter for any evidence of irregularities with regard to the jurors and to forward any information to the Bureau promptly. He stated the check of the jurors had been completed.

With regard to Agent McIntire representing you at the trial in answer to the subpoena, he advised that Mr. Carr suggested someone in the Bureau contact the office of the Attorney General and request advice as to whether he, Agent McIntire, should have a written notice from the Attorney General authorizing him not to produce books and records. He mentioned that such a notice was provided in a previous case in which Mr. Sackett of the Bureau testified. I advised him this would be taken up with the Department.

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I am taking care of this. EAT

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Mr. McIntire stated he had received a call from Mr. Donegan of the New York Office who stated that Guarante, who is confined in a Brooklyn hospital, has taken a slight turn for the worse and the doctors state it will be impossible to remove him for two weeks. This will prevent his appearance at the trial.

As a matter of interest, Mr. McIntire advised he had seen a letter written by the judge who will try the case to the United States Attorney, in answer to a prior communication from the United States Attorney, in which the latter advised the trial might be prolonged. This statement displeased the judge and he told the United States Attorney in his letter that the trial would not be longer than a week, and if necessary he will have night sessions.

Mr. McIntire stated he will keep the Bureau advised as the trial develops.

Respectfully,



E.A. TAMM.

LMC:TD
7-576

June 7, 1937

Special Agent in Charge,
Little Rock, Arkansas.

Re: GEORGE TIMINEX;
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:

Confirming telephonic conversation had by you with the Bureau on May 22, 1937 this is to advise that authority is hereby granted to expend the necessary amount for the rental of the premises at 207 Laurel Street, Hot Springs, Arkansas, up to and including May 19, 1937, at which time the telephone tap at that address was discontinued.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Jones
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Nease
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Nease
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
JUN - 7 1937
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED
7-576-14400
JUN 7 1937
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
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7-576

Federal Bureau of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

629 First National Bank Building,
Omaha, Nebraska
June 7, 1937

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

RE: BREKID

Dear Sir:-

Reference is made to my telephone conversation with Mr. E. A. Tamm, of the Bureau, on the evening of June 5, 1937, advising of the results of our contact with C. D. Stickle, relative to the Brekid Case.

On the afternoon of June 5, 1937, First Assistant Attorney General Barlow Nye, of the Attorney General's office, Capitol Building, Lincoln, Nebraska, advised that C. D. Stickle was en route from Lincoln to Omaha and he would contact an Agent of this office. Accordingly, Mr. Stickle arrived in Omaha around 8:00 P.M. and contacted Special Agent J. L. Flood. Mr. Stickle seemed very secretive and advised he would prefer meeting Agent Flood away from the office.

Accordingly, Agent Flood met Mr. Stickle, who was driving a 1937 Model Terraplane Sedan, bearing 1937 Nebraska license #1-D-24B. Mr. Stickle advised that he was a car salesman for the Brandes-Campbell Motor Company, 2523 Farnam Street, Omaha, Nebraska, and is also employed as janitor at the Jennett Apartments, 501 South 21st Street, in Omaha, Nebraska.

Mr. Stickle advised that for more than fifteen years, he has been engaged in private detective work and at different times has been associated, as an undercover man, with State and Federal law enforcement agencies. He advised that about two years ago, he was an undercover man for the Alcohol Tax Unit, at Sioux Falls, South Dakota and subsequent to this employment worked for six weeks as an agent in the Department of Justice, State of South Dakota, under Walter Conway, who was then State's Attorney.

Mr. Stickle advised that for a number of years he has employed an operative to assist him in his undercover work, whose name he refused to disclose, advising the latter is a young man, 29 years of age, who during his younger days was an orphan and was raised in an orphan asylum at Tiffin, Ohio. Mr. Stickle also informed that his operative, about eight months ago, met Mrs. Gladys Sawyer on a party in Omaha and became very intimate with her, in fact the operative has stayed over night in the same room with Mrs. Sawyer several times. During the times the operative stayed with Mrs. Sawyer, she exhibited to him, ten unset diamonds, the value of which he

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approximated at \$3,000.00. Mrs. Sawyer told this operative that she had between \$30,000.00 and \$40,000.00 more of unset diamonds and from her conversation, the operative inferred that the diamonds were purchased with the ransom money Harry Sawyer received as his share in the Brekid case.

Mr. Stickle advised that he has cautioned his operative not to question Mrs. Sawyer too closely; therefore, at this time the operative has been unable to ascertain where the diamonds are kept but believes Mrs. Sawyer, under an assumed name, has a safety deposit box in an Omaha bank, in which the diamonds are kept.

After Mr. Stickle learned this information, he advised that last week he went to the office of Richard Hunter, Attorney General of the State of Nebraska and informed him of what he had learned and as a result of this conversation, Mr. Hunter telephoned Edward G. Bremer, at St. Paul, and asked him to come to Lincoln. As a result of this telephone conversation, Paul Bremer, accompanied by an Attorney named Magee, from St. Paul, came to Lincoln the morning of June 5, 1937 and a conference was had. Attending this conference were Mr. Hunter and his Assistant, Mr. Nye, Paul Bremer, Attorney Magee and Mr. Stickle. Mr. Stickle advised that at the conference he informed Messrs. Bremer and Magee that if the diamonds were recovered and it was found they were purchased with the ransom money, he would expect a percentage of the recovery.

After the conference, Mr. Magee asked Mr. Stickle if he had any objection to his reporting the matter to the St. Paul Field Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Mr. Stickle advised he agreed this was all right and upon the suggestion of Mr. Nye, he contacted the Omaha Field Division. Mr. Stickle advised that inasmuch as the kidnaping of Edward G. Bremer was a Federal violation, he felt before he and his operative could do any more work it would be well if the Bureau could employ him as a temporary Special Agent, so he could operate more efficiently and ascertain where the diamonds are kept.

Mr. Stickle also suggested that Mrs. Sawyer is desirous of taking his operative to Portland, Oregon to meet some hoodlums, whose names she did not disclose, however, he would not authorize his operative to make this trip without the consent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, as the operative would probably become involved in a White Slave Traffic Act violation.

It was apparent to Agent Flood that Mr. Stickle is seeking employment with the Bureau and as he has been a professional undercover man

Director,

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6/7/37

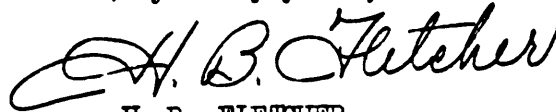
for a number of years, it is believed he is a tricky individual. This Field Division will interview Mr. Stickle again in a few days and elicit what further information he has been able to determine relative to the location of the diamonds.

Under no circumstances will it be indicated to Mr. Stickle that he is working under any commission of the Bureau and in connection with his desire for expenses in this matter, he will be informed in line with my conversation with Mr. Tamm, that no money will be paid to him unless he will give information that will actually produce results and such information as he gives must be furnished an Agent of this Bureau.

The files in this office are incomplete in this case, but it hardly seems probable if Mrs. Gladys Sawyer has in her possession unset diamonds in the amount indicated herein, that they were purchased with ransom money by Harry Sawyer, as his share.

This office will keep the Bureau advised of all developments in this matter.

Very truly yours,



H. B. FLETCHER,
Special Agent in Charge

JLF/TMH
cc St. Paul
AIR MAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY
7-4

LMC:RD
7-576-14401

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7-576

June 22, 1937

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. H. B. Fletcher,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
United States Department of Justice,
629 First National Bank Building,
Omaha, Nebraska.

Re: GEORGE TIMINEX;
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.

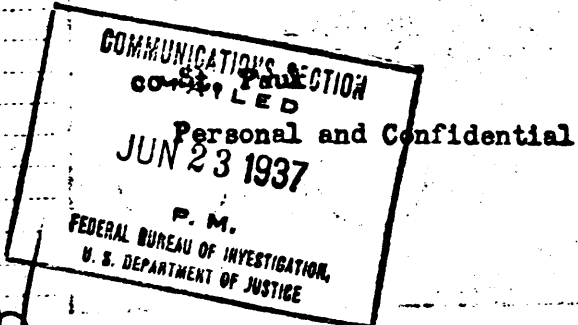
Dear Sir:

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of June 7,
1937 with reference to your contact with C. D. Stickle
in connection with the above captioned matter.

The Bureau desires that you caution the Special
Agents who contact this individual that they exercise the
utmost discretion in connection with any dealings with him
so that no action will be taken which may later react
detrimentally to the Bureau.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.



CHARGE TO THE ACCOUNT OF

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED

DOMESTIC	FOREIGN
TELEGRAM	FULL RATE CABLE
DAY LETTER	DEFERRED CABLE
NIGHT MESSAGE	NIGHT CABLE LETTER
SHIP RADIOGRAM	RADIOGRAM

PATRONS SHOULD CHECK CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED. OTHERWISE MESSAGE WILL BE TRANSMITTED AS A FULL-RATE COMMUNICATION

Postal Telegraph

THE INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM

Commercial Cables



All America Cables

Mackay

Radio

RECEIVER'S NUMBER

CHECK

TIME FILED

STANDARD TIME

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

Miami, Florida

June 5, 1937

6:00 PM

Mr. G. T. Jones,
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
1216 Smith-Young Tower Building
San Antonio, Texas

BREKID REFER LETTER THIS OFFICE TO DENVER OFFICE MAY TWENTY SIXTH AND ADVISE WHETHER SA J C WHITE WILL BE AVAILABLE HERE MORNING JUNE SEVENTH

RECORDED

McINTIRE

KRM:FLJ

cc: Bureau

7-576-14402	
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
JUN 9 1937 A.M.	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
ONE	FILE

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

EAT:RP

June 7, 1937

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

RE: JOE ADAMS CASE

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Daughman
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
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

I talked to Mr. Holtzoff about the attached letter and the present
form has been approved by him.

Respectfully,

E. A. Tamm
E. A. Tamm.

RECORDED

7-576-14403	
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
JUN 8 1937 P.M.	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
TOLSON	FILE

JUN 8 1937

TELETYPE

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. Tamm ✓
Mr. Tracy ✓
Miss Gandy ✓
Quinn ✓

Revised

FBI LITTLE ROCK 9-38 AM 6-8-37 IN

DIRECTOR

PHONE BREKID REFERENCE MY LETTER DATED MAY FIFTEEN

LAST AUTHORITY REQUESTED TO ARRANGE FOR USE OF

SPACE IN POST OFFICE BUILDING HOT SPRINGS ARKANSAS

FOR USE AS TEMPORARY OFFICE

FLETCHER

END

OK FBI WASHINGTON D C CLR

RECORDED

7-576-14404
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUN 9 1937 A.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TOLSON
TAMM
WALKER
SELF CLR
FOUR
ONE

*Wine Little Rock
6/8/37*

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 61 101

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

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

Postal Telegraph

THE INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM

Commercial Cables Mackay

all America Cables Radio

which are hereby agreed to

STANDARD TIME

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof:

K R McINTIRE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U S DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
1300 BILKAYNE BUILDING
MIAMI FLORIDA

SEATTLE WASHINGTON JUNE 5 1937 4:30 PM

BREKID SPECIAL AGENTS C G CAMPBELL AND P C DUNNE PRESENTLY ENROUTE TO MIAMI FLORIDA

Off. Bus. ***Gov. Rate
Chg. Fed. Bur. OF Inv.
800 Joseph Vance Bldg.
RCS:KB
cc-Bureau ✓

SURAN

INDEXED 7-576-14405

JUN 9 1937 P. M.

U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

ONE 6

DEF. OFF

FILE

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

Miami, Florida

June 6, 1937

6:00 PM

Mr. R. Whitley
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
607 U. S. Court House, Foley Square
New York, New York

BREKID CHARLES GARR SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO ATTORNEY GENERAL DOES NOT
DESIRE THAT ANDREW CUARENTE PROCEED MIAMI IN ANSWER TO SUBPOENA

McINTIRE

KRM:FLJ

cc Bureau ✓

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

7-576-14466

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

JUN 8 1937 A.M.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ON FILE

WESTERN UNION GIFT ORDERS ARE APPROPRIATE GIFTS FOR ALL OCCASIONS.

EAT:GH:CDW

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

June 7, 1937.

Time - 7:40 P.M.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Re: Joe Adams Trial.

Special Agent K. R. McIntire telephoned me from Miami, Florida, in connection with the above entitled matter to report that the trial is progressing very well. The judge appears to be favorable, and the jury is at least a fair jury. Eighteen witnesses were called today. The defense attorney intends to use Mr. McIntire and the Bureau records to impeach the testimony of any Agents as to their presence at the hotel in this case, but of course, the Bureau records will not be introduced. The defense intends to bring out through the arrival and departure books of the hotel the names of various persons registered there with names similar to the Agents. Mr. McIntire will be able to refute this testimony, since no Agents were at the Commodore Hotel on these dates.

The defense expects to show through Mr. McIntire that the girls in this case made a signed statement or affidavit refuting the previous signed statement which they had given to the Bureau Agents, but of course, they did not do this. Mr. McIntire advised that the judge is very fast, but the witnesses used today were only elementary witnesses, and the probabilities are that the case will not move so fast tomorrow.

I advised Mr. McIntire that we are sending him tomorrow an air mail, special delivery letter over the signature of the Attorney General instructing him not to produce the Bureau books and records in connection with this matter.

Mr. McIntire will call again tomorrow evening to advise of the developments in this trial.

RECORDED

Respectfully,

E. A. TAMM.

7-576-14407

EAT:RP

June 7, 1937

Mr. Kenneth R. McIntire,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
United States Department of Justice,
1300 Biscayne Building,
Miami, Florida.

Dear Mr. McIntire:

Confirming the instructions which have been heretofore transmitted to you by telegram, it is desired that you personally appear before the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida in response to a subpoena duces tecum issued for Mr. John Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, in connection with the case entitled United States v. Joseph H. Adams, et al.

Although the subpoena referred to requires the production of certain investigative reports and other documents contained in the files of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, it is desired that you appear before the District Court and respectfully decline to produce the documents described by the subpoena upon the grounds that the reports and other documents referred to are of a confidential nature and that it would be contrary to the public interest to disclose them.

Sincerely yours,

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

Attorney General, DEPT. OF INVESTIGATION

JUN 9 1937 - P. M.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FILE

AIR MAIL - SPECIAL DELIVERY

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED

JUN - 8 1937

P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

*Post
Bureau file*

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
Tracy
Candy

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

EAT:RP
Time - 2:32 P.M.

June 4, 1937

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

RE: JOE ADAMS CASE.

Mr. Parrish of the Department called and read me the following telegram addressed to Mr. Carr in Miami:

"COUNSEL FOR ADAMS ADVISED TODAY THAT HOOVER'S PERSONAL APPEARANCE UNNECESSARY IN ANSWER SUBPOENA BUT REQUESTED HOOVER DESIGNATE OFFICIAL FROM HIS OFFICE TO APPEAR WITH RECORDS IN ANSWER SUBPOENA".

Mr. Parrish stated that he was sending the Bureau a memorandum quoting that and asking for the name of the person who is to be designated to represent the Director, and that this information should then be furnished Mr. Carr.

Respectfully,

E. A. Tamm.

*This was accomplished
thru no assistance or
efforts of anyone in the
Department or Bureau.*

RECORDED
INDEXED

7-576-14409

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUN 9 1937
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON
EAT
ONE

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

Miami, Florida

June 6, 1937

6:00 PM

Mr. R. Whitley
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
607 U. S. Court House, Foley Square
New York, New York

BREKID CHARLES CARR SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO ATTORNEY GENERAL DOES NOT
DESIRE THAT ANDREW GUARENTE PROCEED MIAMI IN ANSWER TO SUBPOENA

McINTIRE

KRM:FLJ

cc Bureau

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

7-526-1440

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

JUN 9 1937 A. M.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ON FILE

WESTERN UNION GIFT ORDERS ARE APPROPRIATE GIFTS FOR ALL OCCASIONS.

EAT:RP

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE June 8, 1937

7-576

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

RECORDED

Transmit the following message to: LITTLE ROCK

BREKID. AUTHORITY GRANTED TO ARRANGE FOR USE OF SPACE IN POST OFFICE
BUILDING HOT SPRINGS AS TEMPORARY OFFICE

HOOVER

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 66-131-1589

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Jones _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Quinn _____
Mr. Nease _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Nease _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Pennington _____

WESTERN UNION

SENT VIA _____

M

Per _____

LMC:BR
7-576

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

June 2, 1937

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Re: Motions to Suppress the Signed
Statements of Joseph H. Adams
and Henry "Duke" Randall.

On January 29, 1935, at Miami, Florida, Special Agent in Charge J. H. Hanson and former Special Agent R. L. Jones obtained a signed statement from Joe Adams containing information as to his participation in the harboring and concealing of Alvin Karpis in Miami, Florida. Several statements have been obtained by Agents from Henry "Duke" Randall, and they are set out as follows:

Statement dated January 21, 1935, at Miami, Florida, taken by Special Agent in Charge J. H. Hanson and former Special Agent R. L. Jones.

Statement dated January 25, 1935, at Miami, Florida, taken by Special Agent P. C. Dunne and former Special Agent L. J. Metcalf.

Statement dated January 26, 1935, at Miami, Florida, taken by Special Agent P. C. Dunne and former Special Agent L. J. Metcalf.

Statement dated January 29, 1935, at Miami, Florida, taken by Special Agents F. M. Stone and J. W. Going.

Statement dated February 1, 1935, at Miami, Florida, taken by Special Agents F. M. Stone and J. W. Going.

On April 15, 1936, Bart A. Riley filed in the United States District Court at Miami, Florida, motions to suppress the signed statements obtained from Adams and Randall. The allegation with reference to Adams' statement was that it had been obtained by trickery. The allegation as to "Duke" Randall's statement was that it had been obtained through force, duress, intimidation, the display of guns and unbecoming methods, such as handcuffing Randall to the bed and to the chairs in the room in which he was held, alleging further that he was threatened by Agents, and also alleging that he was confined by Special Agents for a period of approximately five

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169 MAR 25 1965

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7-576-14410
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUN 8 1937 A.M.
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
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days after his arrest before having been taken to a committing magistrate and without a complaint being filed against him.

This matter came up for a hearing before Judge A. V. Long at Miami, Florida, on April 25, 1936, and at that time Judge Long ruled that the question of the manner in which the statements were obtained went to the admissibility of evidence and in view of the fact that he was not going to hear the case when it came on for trial, it was his belief that the entire evidence in the case should be ruled upon by the court who was to hear the entire case. He therefore declined to hear the motions to suppress, and the matter was continued. The trial of Joe Adams and "Duke" Randall has now been set for June 7, 1937, at Miami, Florida, at which time it is believed that the defense counsel will again raise the question of the admissibility of these statements.

For your information, it should be stated that during the early afternoon of January 25, 1935, Special Agent in Charge J. E. Hanson accompanied by former Special Agent R. L. Jones proceeded to the El Comodoro Hotel where they sought the assistance of Joe Adams, the manager thereof, in obtaining certain records disclosing the residence of members of the Barker-Karpis gang at the El Comodoro Hotel during the Fall of 1934 and January 1935. At that time Hanson told Adams that the Agents were checking the activities of the Barker-Karpis gang and were also interested in any connection which Adams may have had with said gang. Special Agent in Charge Hanson explained that it was the duty of the Agents as officers to report everything and to testify to everything that Adams might tell such Agents; that it was his privilege not to talk, but that anything he might say could and would be used in the criminal proceedings against him. Adams then furnished very meager information and was told that the information furnished by him was not credible. He was then requested to put the information in writing, and he informed that he was without experience in matters of this kind; that he did not wish to discuss the matter until he had had the benefit of the advice of an attorney and his friends. This was agreeable to the Agents, and on the following day, January 26, 1935, Special Agent in Charge Hanson and former Special Agent Jones were to meet Adams at 10:00 A. M. but before this hour they received information from Agent Nichols who was at the El Comodoro Hotel making further inquiries that Adams

desired to see Jones and Hanson immediately, whereupon they drove to the El Comodoro Hotel where they met Adams. Adams thereupon voluntarily accompanied Jones and Hanson to the Halcyon Hotel where Special Agent in Charge Hanson's room was then located. Adams thereupon told Hanson and Jones that he wished to tell everything he knew about Karpis and the Barkers; that he had not told the truth before but that he had now decided to do so; and that "the chips would have to fall where they would". Adams then proceeded to make a full disclosure of his association with the Karpis-Barker gang. Jones and Adams had lunch together on January 26, 1935, and late in the afternoon Adams left to go back to his hotel. At no time was Adams told that he was not going to be arrested. Special Agent in Charge Hanson and former Special Agent Jones returned again that night to the El Comodoro Hotel and inquired of Adams concerning Cassius McDonald. Hanson did not see Adams again until Monday and Tuesday, January 28 and 29, 1935. On these days, Special Agent in Charge Hanson and former Special Agent R. L. Jones arranged to have Adams meet them at the Cortez Hotel. You will note that Special Agent in Charge Hanson had changed his location from the Halcyon Hotel to the Cortez Hotel.

On January 29, 1935, in Special Agent in Charge Hanson's room at the Cortez Hotel Adams completed making an entire statement, whereupon a written statement was prepared. After it had been written, Adams was asked to read it for accuracy. He stated that he had confidence in Special Agent in Charge Hanson and that it would not be necessary for him to read it. Since he declined to read the statement, Hanson read it to him. Adams then suggested that the last two paragraphs be added to the statement whereupon they were added. After Adams had signed the statement on January 29, 1935, Special Agent in Charge Hanson informed Adams that he would have to go over to the United States Commissioner's office and that a warrant had been issued for his arrest. Adams was then given the opportunity to call his father-in-law, Mr. Knight, in order that the bond could be arranged. Hanson, Jones and Adams then proceeded to the office of the Assistant United States Attorney where the hearing was held. Hanson saw Adams on several occasions thereafter at which times Adams never voiced any objections to having given the statement. On or about April 3, 1935, Hanson again saw Adams in the office of the United States Attorney in

6-2-37

Miami, Florida, whereupon Adams told Mr. Walter L. Barlow, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, in Hanson's presence that he, Adams, had told the Agents everything that he knew about the case. Hanson also had occasion to see Adams in St. Paul, Minnesota, during September, 1935 and again in January, 1936, at which times he made no objections to the manner in which his statement had been obtained.

With reference to the allegation of force, duress, et cetera, in connection with the obtaining of statements from Henry "Duke" Randall, this will advise you that at about 8:00 or 9:00 A. M. on January 21, 1935, Special Agent in Charge Hanson and former Special Agent R. L. Jones, together with two police officers of the Miami Police Department, proceeded to the Tamiami Hotel, Miami, Florida, to the room occupied by Randall and Gregory I. Codomo. Jones and Hanson introduced themselves and explained that they were interested in the Karpis matter and desired to talk to Randall. Randall thereupon gave his permission to the Agents to search the room saying "Go right ahead gentlemen." With reference to the Karpis case, Randall said he had been getting ready to go down and tell the police all about it. Randall was then requested to accompany Jones and Hanson to their hotel room for questioning which he did voluntarily. He stated that it would be "O.K." with him and he would be glad to go along. He was not told that he was under arrest. Randall was not handcuffed at any time during the time that he was being questioned but for security's sake he was handcuffed at the time he was being guarded to prevent his escape. Food was brought to Randall at the Alcazar Hotel which was at this time the headquarters of Special Agent in Charge Hanson, but Randall insisted that he never ate breakfast; consequently the Agents waited until lunch time to provide him with food. At the time he was interviewed, Special Agent in Charge Hanson explained to him that he would not have to make a statement and that anything he might say would be used against him. He was also advised that a complaint would have to be filed. After this information had been furnished him, he willingly furnished Hanson and Jones the information which was later incorporated in his signed statement.

At this time Special Agent in Charge Hanson occupied Room 611 in the Alcazar Hotel. The other Agents had a large number

of guns which had been brought from Birmingham to assist in the Karpis and Campbell investigation in Miami. These guns had been securely locked in a closet in Room 611 for safe-keeping. At no time was there any unnecessary display of firearms. The Agents carried pocket firearms and frequently took them off, placing them in the dresser drawers for their convenience and comfort but were always alert against leaving them in the open.

Randall having been taken into custody on the morning of January 21, 1935, he was intermittently questioned until about midnight of the same day. He was then permitted to go to sleep. At night time this room was occupied by former Special Agent R. L. Jones. On the morning of January 22, 1935, Special Agent in Charge Hanson again interrogated Randall at the Alcazar Hotel in Room 611. About half an hour later after this interrogation commenced, Randall asked Hanson to take him to a private room where he could tell the whole story. Randall was unemotional during the entire time that he was giving Special Agent in Charge Hanson and R. L. Jones the entire statement. On the morning of January 22, 1935, the Agents had secured a Browning Automatic Rifle which, as you will recall, was left by Willie Harrison at the El Comodoro Hotel and was later delivered to Randall by Joe Adams. Randall thereafter had tried to dispose of the said gun through Merle Rolfe of the Merle Rolfe Armored Truck Service, and it was through this individual that Agents obtained this gun. During the time that the signed statement was being taken from him, the Browning Automatic Rifle was presented to him, and Randall was asked why he had not told the story concerning this gun heretofore. Randall then commenced to cry. This was the only display of emotion on the part of Randall during the entire time statements were being taken from him. This was likewise the only occasion on which a gun was presented to him during his temporary incarceration. When he commenced to cry, he was told that he would not have to make a signed statement but expressed the desire to make such a statement.

When Agents completed their interview with Randall on the first day, namely, January 21, 1935, Hanson told Randall that he could be taken to a jail and a complaint could be filed against him, whereupon Randall stated that he would rather stay with Agents

and his feeling was that he would be safer with Agents; that he would receive better treatment in the hands of the Agents than in the care of the jail; that he did not desire his name to be in the papers since he did not want his family and friends to learn of his trouble.

Randall's statement was commenced on January 21, 1935, and completed on January 22, 1935. When the statement was completed, he was given an opportunity to read it. He did read it and expressed his understanding of the contents, whereupon he signed it freely and voluntarily.

On January 24, 1935, information was obtained that an unknown airplane carrying men heavily laden with arms had landed in the Everglades near Miami. In the thought that these individuals might be identical with Karpis and Campbell several guns were removed from the closet preparatory to proceeding to the Everglades. These guns were not removed from their cases with but one exception. One of the guns, a .351 caliber Colt rifle, was removed from its case by former Special Agent R. L. Jones for the purpose of examining the firearm to be sure that it was in good working order before it was to be used. It will be remembered that this gun was seized during the raid on the apartment of Russell Gibson in Chicago, Illinois, on the night of January 8, 1935, at which time Gibson was killed. The gun had been altered by a gunsmith making it operate as a machine gun, and for that reason it was closely inspected to be sure that it was in good working order. There was no talk of firearms nor was there any warning given to Randall as to what his conduct should be during the absence of the Agents. During the absence of several Agents, Special Agents L. B. Nichols, and P. C. Dunne were left to guard Randall. Nichols and Dunne assembled a Colt Monitor Rifle and a shotgun and laid these guns on the bed so that they would be available in case of emergency. The muzzles of the guns were turned away from Randall and nothing was done which would in any way give him cause to fear said Agents. At the time Agents Nichols and Dunne prepared the guns, Randall stated, "Hell's fire, give me one of those guns. I'll help you out. I don't want to sit here empty handed." Randall had previously expressed fear that the men might try to kill him. Randall was told that he should have no fear and that no harm would come to him, and that the Agents were there to help him. To the best recollection of the Agents who

guarded and interviewed Randall, food was brought up to Randall during the first day of his temporary detention, to wit, January 21, 1935, but that thereafter he was permitted to accompany Agents to the coffee shop in the Alcazar Hotel. On these occasions, of course, he was not handcuffed.

At the time the Agents were proceeding to the Everglades, former Special Agent R. L. Jones mentioned that it would be a good idea to put Randall in jail so that Agents could be rid of him and would be unencumbered. At that time, Randall expressed his displeasure at being removed to the jail, stating that he would rather remain with Agents and would be better cared for. For this reason he was not taken to jail.

As stated hereinbefore, former Special Agent R. L. Jones at night occupied Room 611 in the Alcazar Hotel with Randall. At night time for precaution Jones used two handcuffs in securing Randall to the bed, one cuff being linked to the other, the extreme end of the second handcuff being linked to the bed. The two handcuffs were used so that Randall would have plenty of room in which to move about during his sleep. It has been explained that the only reason Randall was handcuffed during the first day of his detention was due to the fact that Agents were not familiar with him and did not know what he might do. Every effort, of course, was being made by the Agents to prevent Randall from jumping from the window in an effort to escape or commit suicide.

At about 8:00 P. M. January 25, 1935, former Special Agent L. J. Metcalf, Agent Nichols and Special Agent in Charge Hanson took Randall to the United States Commissioner's office in Miami, Florida, where a complaint was filed and Randall was delivered to the United States Marshal. After Randall had been arraigned, he freely and voluntarily told Assistant United States Attorney W. Sanders Gramling, the United States Commissioner and the Agents present that he had been very well treated by the Agents and that he wished to thank them.

Indicative of the voluntary character of the first statement made by Randall is the fact that on January 29, 1935, and on February 1, 1935, after having been placed in the Dade

6-2-37

County Jail, Miami, Florida, he furnished two signed statements of considerable value, under conditions which would make it impossible for him to allege that these statements had been obtained by force, duress or coercion. The said statements were obtained by Special Agents J. W. Going and F. M. Stone. He shook hands with both of them, stating he would like to meet them under a more favorable situation and would like to have them consider him as a friend and not as having been mixed up in his present difficulties. He also expressed appreciation for the treatment accorded him by the Agents.

On April 17, 1936, "Duke" Randall was interviewed by Special Agent N. D. Wills of the Trenton Office. At that time Randall alleged that he had been held a prisoner for five days, being handcuffed to a bed; that his constitutional rights had been violated; that he was not taken before a magistrate immediately after being arrested and that he was not given the benefit of counsel, and further that the statement obtained from him was obtained by duress, since he was manhandled and threatened. When questioned closely as to the matter of being manhandled and threatened, he stated that he was manhandled by one or two Agents and that the other Agents were fine. Upon further interview Randall retracted the statement alleging that he had been manhandled by saying that no one struck him or abused him physically.

It is quite obvious that prior to this interview, "Duke" Randall had discussed this matter very thoroughly with Bart Riley, particularly in view of the fact that most of the allegations made by Randall to Agent N. D. Wills are allegations which are contained in the motion to suppress of which Bart Riley is the author.

There is attached hereto a copy of the statement of Joseph H. Adams which is dated January 29, 1935. There is also attached one copy each of the various statements made to Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation by Henry "Duke" Randall.

Respectfully,

E. A. Tamm.

Enclosure.

County Jail, Miami, Florida, he furnished two signed statements of considerable value, under conditions which would make it impossible for him to allege that these statements had been obtained by force, duress or coercion. The said statements were obtained by Special Agents J. W. Going and F. M. Stone. He shook hands with both of them, stating he would like to meet them under a more favorable situation and would like to have them consider him as a friend and not as having been mixed up in his present difficulties. He also expressed appreciation for the treatment accorded him by the Agents.

On April 17, 1936, "Duke" Randall was interviewed by Special Agent N. D. Wills of the Trenton Office. At that time Randall alleged that he had been held a prisoner for five days, being handcuffed to a bed; that his constitutional rights had been violated; that he was not taken before a magistrate immediately after being arrested and that he was not given the benefit of counsel, and further that the statement obtained from him was obtained by duress, since he was manhandled and threatened. When questioned closely as to the matter of being manhandled and threatened, he stated that he was manhandled by one or two Agents and that the other Agents were fine. Upon further interview Randall retracted the statement alleging that he had been manhandled by saying that no one struck him or abused him physically.

It is quite obvious that prior to this interview, "Duke" Randall had discussed this matter very thoroughly with Bart Riley, particularly in view of the fact that most of the allegations made by Randall to Agent N. D. Wills are allegations which are contained in the motion to suppress of which Bart Riley is the author.

There is attached hereto a copy of the statement of Joseph H. Adams which is dated January 29, 1935. There is also attached one copy each of the various statements made to Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation by Henry "Duke" Randall.

Respectfully,

E. A. Tamm.

Enclosure.

Miami, Florida,
Jan 21, 1935.

I, Henry Randall, made the following free and voluntary statement to J. H. Hanson and R. L. Jones, Special Agents, Division of Investigation, U. S. Dept. of Justice, knowing that I need not make a statement and that what I say can be used against me in Court.

About April 15, 1934, I became acquainted with Joe H. Adams at Newark, N. J. I met him thru a Mr. Ariel who is a clerk at the Douglas Hotel in Newark and who lived at the Grant Hotel in Newark where I also lived at that time. Ariel told me if I came by the Douglas Hotel, he perhaps would have a job for me. When I went thru about April 15, 1934, Ariel introduced me to Joe H. Adams and J. D. Passmor who he described as Dog Track Men from Miami, Fla. There was a third man in their party whose name I do not recall for certain altho I know his first name is Charlie and I believe his last name is Sandler or Chandler. He is also from Miami.

Joe Adams offered me a job as a chauffeur to drive his 1933 Lincoln Sedan at a salary of \$30.00 per week. I worked for him for about a month in this capacity. During this time, I drove all three of these men to various places in Newark and vicinity. I gathered from their conversation and what they told me that they were in Newark to promote a race track. I drove these people to many places in Newark and vicinity. I don't know who they contacted except Fred Sholl, Pres. of the New Jersey Building Trades Union State Council, at Newark. I understood from what these men said and told me that thru Sholl, they expected to get the favoritism of "Longie" Zwillman of Newark who is reported to control the gambling in New Jersey. Zwillman is the leader of what is known as the "Third Ward Mob" which organization operates the dog tracks in New Jersey, as well as the slot machines and the "number" racket. I also know that Joe Adams contacted Col. Baumgardner at West Orange, N. J. in connection with establishing a dog track at West Orange. On another occasion I drove Adams and the other two men to a town on Long Island, where this group spent about 4 or 5 hours visiting a man who Adams later told me was a member of the President's "Brain Trust". I believe this man lived at Fort Washington, Long Island.

After I worked for Adams for a month, he told me that he and the party were returning to Miami as it was a waste of time to try to get a racing concession in New Jersey. During the time I worked for Adams, I got very friendly with him as did my pal, Gregory I. Codomo, of Newark. When Adams left he told Codomo and me that if we ever came to Miami, he'd help us get jobs. Adams wrote me a letter when enroute from Newark to Miami after which we corresponded infrequently.

7-576-14410

Statement of Henry Randall, Cont'd:

In the fall of 1934, I wrote Adams telling him that Codomo and I were out of work and that we'd like to spend the winter in Miami if he could help us get work. He wrote me that he could help us when the Dog Racing Season started and that if we came before that time he would see that we got enough money to furnish us with spending money and that he would take care of our room and board until we got steady work.

In accordance with Adams promises and thinking that he was a very wealthy man, Codomo and I drove to Miami from Newark in the latter part of Oct. 1934. We drove in Codomo's 1931 Ford Coupe. When we arrived in Miami we spent the first night at a small hotel where Codomo's sweetheart was stopping. The next day we called on Joe Adams at the El Comodoro Hotel, of which place we had been told by him, he was the manager. He told us to move in the Hotel and that we could stay there until the dog races started on Dec. 1st when we could live in one of the Huts at the Biscayne Kennel Club.

In accordance with this offer of Adams' we moved into the El Comodoro Hotel and were assigned room #1102. About 2 or 3 weeks after we moved into this hotel, I noticed 2 men and an old lady in the lobby. I saw these people frequently in the lobby on and off from that time until a week or two before Xmas. I have identified the picture of a woman who I have been told was Kate Barker as this woman. The man who was with her and who I understood was her son was called "Shorty" by the second man who was in that party. I have identified the photograph of a man who I have been told was Fred Barker as the man who was called "Shorty". The photograph of the man who I have been told is Harry Campbell is that of the second man in this party. I don't know what rooms these people occupied in the Hotel. However, I frequently saw Joe Adams talking to these people in the lobby of the Hotel. I never saw him talking to all three at the same time but I have seen him talk to two of them at one time. They never seemed to be talking confidentially but were sitting in the lobby as with other guests. I never saw Bob Knight who is Adams' father-in-law and who I understand owns the El Comodoro talking to these people, nor did I ever see the other members of the staff talk to them except in a casual manner.

These three people walked around the lobby of the Hotel in a very carefree manner and I did not recognize them as anybody I had ever seen before or whose photographs I had seen. However, I did think these men were perhaps in the liquor racket or some other illegal racket since they seemed to have nothing whatsoever to do.

In the first part of November 1934 on an occasion when Adams and I were talking about my working at the Dog Track, I asked him how I was going to travel back and forth to it, and he replied that I couldn't use his Lincoln, but that he perhaps could get a cheaper car for me. A few days later I again spoke to him about this matter. Codomo was with me at this time. Adams told me that a Mr. Bronson had a Ford Coupe stored at the Biscayne Kennel Club and that it could be bought for about \$300.00, that he would see Mr. Bronson about it; further that he would take care of the cost of the car and that I could see him later about it. Fred Barker who I at that time knew as "Shorty" was sitting in Mr. Adams' office located on the 1st floor of the Hotel at the time I had this conversation with Adams. When I walked into the office I heard Adams and Barker talking about dog racing.

The next day I went to Adams' office again and at that time Adams gave me the keys for an automobile, also the registration slip for the automobile showing it had been registered in Ohio by a Charles Bronson. He also gave me a ten dollar bill and told me to get the Ford Coupe at the Kennel Club and buy license plates for it. No one else was present at this time. Adams never told me what he paid for the car nor did he identify Mr. Bronson in any manner. I, however, of my own accord drew the conclusion that Bronson was "Shorty". After I obtained the car I purchased license plates for it in Miami registering it in my own name. It was on or about Nov. 5th 1934, that I registered this car. I registered it in my own name inasmuch as Adams when giving me the money to buy plates told me to go over and get my own plates. Adams used the automobile for the first two weeks after I got it. Thereafter I used it to go back and forth to the Dog track. This automobile that I got thru Adams is the same car that I had in my possession today and which car I have voluntarily given possession of to Special Agent J. H. Hanson.

I saw Shorty in Adams' office on the time when I spoke to Adams about the automobile mentioned above; also one time about Xmas of 1934 when I went to Adams' office to see about a bill the El Comodoro had sent me. At this second time Adams and "Shorty" were eating lunch in the office. I also saw "Shorty" drive Adams' Lincoln Sedan on one occasion. Shorty was alone in the car and drove it into the parking lot in the rear of the Hotel. The next day Adams told me to take the car to the Firestone Service Station, at 13th Ave & Flagler St., saying he loaned it to someone yesterday and they said they wouldn't drive it because it shimmied too much.

Statement of Henry Randall, Cont'd:

During the first two weeks of December 1934, I saw a young woman around the El Comodoro Hotel. She was in a pregnant condition. She appeared to be alone. I never noticed Joe Adams or any men talking to her.

Some time before Xmas, this woman left the Hotel and I never saw her again until a few days ago, as I will explain below.

The photograph of the person who I have been told is of Alvin Karpis I wish to say is that of a man I met in Joe Adams' office at the El Comodoro Hotel on about Dec. 22, 1934. I went to Adams' office at his request and Karpis was there at that time. Adams asked me if I would do a friend of his a favor. I told him I would if I could do it. Adams pointing to Karpis, then said this Mr. Morrison wants you to buy a car for him, and that he had already picked out the car. Karpis then told me the car he wanted was a black two door Buick Sedan standing in the middle of the show room floor. He also gave me a business card of the Ungar Buick Co., which is the same card found in my room today by Special Agents Hanson and Jones and which card I have initialed. Adams at this time told me that he wanted me to do this because they were busy and were expecting a business call. When I asked them in whose name I should buy the automobile, Karpis spoke up saying here's a slip with my name and address. I recall the name to be Leroy Morrison and the address some number on Main St., in Buffalo, N. Y. I then went to the Ungar Buick Co., where I talked to Mr. Bishop and the manager of the place. Before going there, Karpis had told me in Adams' office and in the latter's presence that the car he wanted cost \$1080.00. He also told me to get him license plates for the car. He gave me eleven one hundred dollar bills to pay for this automobile.

At the Buick place I asked Mr. Bishop if the black 2 door Buick Sedan standing in the floor cost \$1080.00 and when he stated that it did, I told him I wanted to buy it. Neither Bishop nor the sales manager said anything to indicate that anyone else had been looking at the car. When I decided to take the car, I told Bishop, who asked for the name of the purchaser, that it was Leroy Morrison and gave the Buffalo, N. Y. address that Karpis had given to me. I also asked Bishop to get license plates for me and when he asked for my local address I told him I had none, as I was intending to move at that time. Bishop then told me I could pick up the title in 15 or 20 days at the Buick Co. -- I never did do that and don't know where the title is now. --

Statement of Henry Randall, Cont'd:

It took me about an hour to get the Buick and when I got it I immediately drove it to the El Comodoro Hotel, parked it in the parking lot at the rear, then walked into Mr. Adams' office and give the keys to the car and the money that was left over to Karpis who was still there. I noticed at that time that Karpis and Adams were drinking beer together. I told Karpis he'd have to go to the Buick Co., for his title papers. Adams said nothing at this time.

I did not see Karpis again until the night of either Jan. 15th or 16th when a woman came to my money-changing window at the Biscayne Kennel Club. She called me Duke and said that Mr. Morrison wanted to see me. I told her I couldn't see him until between 11:30 PM and 12:30 AM when the last race had started. She then said I should come outside in the parking lot and see him at that time. This woman who talked to me is apparently Wynona Burdette whose photograph I have identified. When I got outside she took me to the Buick Sedan parked there and I saw that Karpis and Campbell were in the car. I got in the Buick with Karpis and Campbell. Karpis did the talking. He told me that they had to leave, that they were going up north to Atlantic City or Philadelphia, and he asked if I hadn't lived in Atlantic City. When I replied that I had, he asked me the name of a hotel there. I told him about the Danmor Hotel. I saw him write that name on a card. He also told me to give the girls the address of the Hotel saying further that the girls were going to take the train because his wife was pregnant. At that time I didn't know who his wife was but as I will explain below I subsequently recognized her as the pregnant girl I had seen at the Hotel. He also asked me to take care of his wife and Campbell's wife until train time the next day. He further stated that they would go over and pick them up. We then started to drive out of the parking lot. I was driving my Ford Coupe and Karpis and Campbell were in the Buick Sedan. When we got on Second Ave., the girls were sitting in a Ford Sedan. Wynona Burdette was at the driver's seat and Delores Delaney was in the car with her. I then recognized the Delaney woman as the pregnant woman, I had seen at the El Comodoro Hotel, as I had previously mentioned. When the Buick reached the car in which the 2 girls were sitting it stopped and the two men got out and talked to the girls. I heard them tell the girls that I would tell them where they were going to stop in Atlantic City. The two men then began to drive away but turned around before I got in my car. Karpis told me in the presence of the girls that I should get a thousand dollars from Joe Adams at the El Comodoro the next day and give it to the girls. He also said I should tell Joe to give me two hundred dollars.

The men then drove away down second Ave. which is the Dixie Highway going north. I then drove towards Miami going to the Ta-Miami Hotel. The girls followed me in the Ford Sedan. I parked on the street in front of the Hotel and the girls were directed by me to the parking lot in the rear of the Hotel. The girls then came in the Hotel with me. I took their bags out of the car. They had three womens' bags. They were not very heavy. One of the porters carried the bags in the hotel and put them in the check room. I told the manager of the Hotel that the girls were my sisters and that they were going to use my room for a few hours until their train left. The girls then accompanied me to my room. We talked for a while at that time. They did not mention why the boys were leaving, but they did not mention why the boys were leaving, but they did mention that they were going to Atlantic City where Delores' baby was to be born. They asked me the name of the Hotel the boys were going to stop at there. I told them the Danmor and when I wrote the name of it down and also directed a note to Bill Morley telling him that these people were my friends and that I wanted him to take care of these people. Delores also asked me for the name of a doctor in Atlantic City. I told her that Mrs. Morley could perhaps refer her to a doctor. At this time the girls also asked me to buy railway tickets and a compartment for them to Atlantic City. Delores gave me \$150.00 for this purpose. She gave me this money about 6 AM on Thursday, Jan. 17th. After I had left the girls a few hours earlier to go to Miami Beach, I had gone by the depot to inquire about the cost of these tickets. I bought the tickets shortly after 6 AM at the Florida East Coast Railway depot. After getting the tickets I returned to the Hotel and gave them to Delores, also giving her the change that was left over. She did not give me anything for this. At this time, Wynona Burdette told me that she hated to leave her car in Miami as she liked it. She asked me to put the car in a garage or to park it until she called for it. She gave me the keys for the car, as well as the papers of ownership for it. She gave me no money to store the car, altho she asked what this would cost. I told her I didn't know so she said she'd pay for it on her return. The papers she gave me included the title, registration slip and bill of sale for the car. I then noticed that these papers were made out in the name of G. F. Summers. In order that I wouldn't have to pay storage on the car, I turned it over to my room-mate, Gregory I. Codomo, to drive it to Miami Beach telling him to store it at the Bowery Club parking space. I told him the car wouldn't be used and that he could take the plates off of it. I left the girls in my room which is #517 at the Ta-Miami, about 6:30 AM that date. I remained in the lobby until 10 AM when I returned to my room and the girls were

Statement of Henry Randall, Cont'd:

getting ready to leave. I went back to the lobby and the girls came down in a few minutes. The clerk called a cab and told the porter to get the girls bags. The girls then left.

I should have explained above that at 9 AM, Jan. 17, 1935, I went to the El Comodoro Hotel, where I saw Joe Adams. He was behind the clerk's desk in the office. I went in a private office off of the clerk's room and Joe came in there. I explained to him what Karpis had told me the previous night and asked him for twelve hundred dollars. He left the room and when he returned he said "They ain't got a Hell of a lot of dough left. Give them this and tell them that's all they get." With that he gave me a thousand dollar bill, also saying, "I suppose I'll have to fix that house up." I said nothing but walked back to my hotel, the Ta-Miami Hotel where I asked the clerk if he could get the \$1000.00 bill changed for me. I told him I didn't know anybody in the bank and they perhaps would think I stole it. The clerk got the bill changed giving me twenty \$50.00 bills. I then went to my room and gave Delores sixteen \$50.00 bills. I told her that I took \$200.00 out of the sum.

On Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 16, 1935, when I was the El Comodoro Hotel, I was sitting in the lobby with Joe Adams, he said "That's what you get for doing favors for people." I asked him what he meant. He said "I rented that house at Lake Wier to that old lady and her son. They must have been wanted by the police because there was a terrible shooting match up there this morning." When he mentioned the old lady and her son, I thought of Fred Barker and his mother because Joe had previously told me that he had rented Carson Bradford's house at Lake Wier to Blackburn. I also thought of these people at this time because I had made a trip to Quincy, Florida, about Dec. 1st, 1934. I made this trip at the request of Joe Adams who asked me to drive George Bevis, one of the Florida racing commissioners, to his home as his baby was dying. Adams told me that on my way back I should stop at Bradford's place at Lake Wier where I could pick some oranges and bring them back. He then told me that the old lady and her son who had stopped at the Hotel were living at Bradford's place. He said that their name was Blackburn. When I got there, a negro told me that no one was at home. He said that he didn't know where Mr. Blackburn and his mother were, further that they were gone for a few days. The negro helped me pick some oranges and when I returned to Miami the bell boys at the Hotel took them from the car and put them in the check room. I did not see Joe Adams at that time as I believe he was at the dog track.

Statement of Henry Randall, Cont'd:

The next day Joe asked me if the Blackburn's were at home and when I told them that they weren't, he asked me if the colored boy had told me where they were.

I also wish to say at this time that on Dec. 22, 1934, when I was called to the El Comodoro Hotel in Miami by Joe Adams and when he asked me to buy the Buick Sedan for Mr. Morrison who I have identified as Alvin Karpis, there was also present at this time Fred Barker who I knew was using the names of Bronson and Blackburn. After I had bought the Buick Sedan, Adams again called me to his office in room #210 and asked me to go to a jewelry store to get an assortment of jewelry for a lady. Barker, Karpis and Adams were in the office at that time and they were talking about Christmas presents. In my presence Adams telephoned a jewelry shop and asked if they would prepare an assortment of jewelry for a lady. He said he would send a man to get the stuff and then gave me one of his cards on which he had written the name of the Suttin Jewelry Co. on Flagler St., as I recall, also writing a note for them to give me the jewelry. I went to the jewelry shop where I got a package that the lady was wrapping. I brought the package to Adams' office in the El Comodoro Hotel where Adams with Fred Barker and Karpis looked over the jewelry. They selected 2 diamond bar pins. All three of them took part in the selection. I recall that Karpis and Fred Barker complained about the price of the jewelry whereupon Adams 'phoned the jeweler saying that his friends thought the price was too high. I gathered from the conversation of the three men that the jeweler reduced the price, as the three men were elated. Barker then handed Adams some money from his bank-roll and Adams in turn gave me the money. Adams also gave me the balance of the jewelry. I took it with the money to the jewelry shop. The jeweler gave me the receipt for the money. This is the receipt found in my room and which is made out to Joe Adams. I got no money for running this errand.

About a week before the shooting at Ocala, Fla., Joe Adams called me to his office in room #210 at the El Comodoro. He told me that a friend had left a rifle with him and that he did not want his people to know he had it in case something happened to him. He did not show me this gun at this time. However, he told me to have a box made for it. That night at the Biscayne Kennel Club, I asked Lee Kane, the carpenter, who also works and lives at the El Comodoro Hotel to make a box for a rifle. The next afternoon when I went to the track, Kane had made a box. We tried to put a shotgun in it and when it wouldn't fit, Kane altered the box. Then on the next day I got the box from Kane

and took it to my room at the Ta-Miami Hotel. I then went to Adams' office in room #210 at the El Comodoro when I told Adams that the box for the gun was finished. He then opened his closet door and took out a golf bag. This a big brown leather bag. It has a zipper top to it and the bows in the bag are covered with a darker brown leather. He unlocked the bag and took from it an automatic rifle. I have identified a gun that has been shown to me by special agent Hanson as the gun Adams took from this bag and gave to me on this occasion. Adams and I took the gun apart after which we wrapped it in newspapers. He also gave me four clips for this gun. They were loaded. They also came from the golf bag which also contained some gold sticks. At this time Adams told me to put the gun in the box, put a fictitious name on it and then check it in the check room at the El Comodoro Hotel. Nothing was said about a claim check for the box. After he said this he told me I could sell this weapon or get rid of it in any way that I wanted to. I then took the gun to my room in the Ta-Miami Hotel where I put it and the clips in the box that I had had made at the dog track. I then left the gun in my clothes closet after having painted on the box in ink, the name of the "Hill Hardward Co., Brooklyn, N.Y." as consignee with the "U S Steel Co., of Bethlehem, Pa." as consignor. The gun then remained there until the same day that Delores Delancy and Wynona Burdette left Miami, when on that night I asked Mr. Rolfe at the Biscayne Kennel Club if he would be interested in buying an automatic rifle. I offered it to him for \$150.00. I told him a friend of mine had given it to me and that I knew where he could get 2 more of them. This was a lie as I did not know where any more such guns were located, nor had I heard of anymore. Rolfe told me to bring the gun to his office the next day which I did. At Rolfe's office, Rolfe and I who were alone put the gun together. We also loaded it when it accidentally discharged. Rolfe didn't agree to buy it but said he would see me that night. When I saw him he said that he couldn't use the gun and that I could get it back. I never did get it.

I wish to say that I work for Mr. M. A. Rolfe who operates the Rolfe Armored Service being engaged in transporting money to banks. He also carries the money from the Biscayne Kennel Club to the First National Bank in Miami. It was a part of my duty to accompany the truck to the bank, as well as to act as a guard at the money windows at the Kennel Club. However during the past three weeks I worked in the money change window at the Club. In connection with my position with Rolfe, he had secured for me special officer's commissions in the City of Miami and at Miami Shores, where the Biscayne Kennel Club is located. These permits authorized me to carry a pistol. Rolfe had furnished me the 45 automatic pistol found in my room at the Ta-Miami Hotel.

Statement of Henry Randall, Cont'd:

This gun is a Colts 45 cal. automatic pistol, government model #C112311. He also furnished me the shoulder holster found with this gun, as well as the Special officer's badge found in my room.

My salary with Rolfe is \$42.00 per week. As far as I know Rolfe pays my salary, as his Captain, Ted Bush, paid me.

On Monday morning, January 21, 1935 about one A.M., when I was at the Bowery Club in Miami Beach accompanied by Billie Koreen, I was told by the Cashier that I had received three telephone calls left no name, but told the Cashier to tell me that there had been a shooting scrape in Atlantic City. I thought some one was playing a trick on me. However, I still was worried and I thought of the people I had recommended to the Hotel in Atlantic City. I tried to reach Joe Adams at his home at the El Comodoro Hotel, but he didn't answer the phone at either place. I then asked my girl companion, Billie Koreen, to call Bill Morley at the Morley Cigar Store on Kentucky Ave., in Atlantic City telling her to ask him or whoever answered if there was any trouble there. This she did. After the conversation she told me that she was told that there was a shooting in the Danmor Hotel, that 2 men got away but they had taken 2 women into custody. We stayed at the Club for an hour or two when I took my girl home. I then returned to the Bowery Club, told Gregory I Codomo, my room mate, that I was going to my hotel and that the next day I was going to see Joe Adams, ask him if he made the calls to me at the Bowery Club, and to see what he knew about this, then give myself up to the Miami Police. Before this happened I was picked up by special agents Jones and Hanson and voluntarily went with them for questioning.

I had read in the newspapers of the Bremer kidnaping case. I knew that Bremer was a brewer and that a \$200,000.00 ransom had been paid for his release. I did not know who all was wanted for this kidnaping. As I have said above, I had heard about the shooting at Lake Wier, Fla., at the Bradford home. I read the newspaper accounts of that shooting and then learned that the man I had known at the El Comodoro Hotel as "Shorty" alias "Bronson" alias "Blackburn" was one of the kidnapers and was wanted by the federal government. Joe Adams had also mentioned this shooting to me and that these people were wanted by the authorities. After reading of this shooting and after hearing Adams' talk about it, I knew that the man I had met at the El Comodoro Hotel and who I knew as Morrison, as I have explained above, was a partner of "Shorty's" or of Fred Barker and that he also was a fugitive.

Statement of Henry Randall, Cont'd:

from the U. S. Government in the Bremer case.

All the trouble that I have gotten into as a result of running errands for the people mentioned above was done at the instance of Joe Adams and it is only because of him that I got in this trouble.

I have read this statement. It has been given voluntarily by me. No promises have been made to me, nor has any force been used against me.

/s/ Henry Randall

Witnesses:

J. H. Hanson,
R. L. Jones

Special Agents,
Division of Investigation
U. S. Dept. of Justice"

STATEMENT OF DUKE RANDALL:

"Miami, Florida
January 26, 1935

I, Duke Randall, make the following statement to L. J. Metcalf & P. C. Dunne, Special Agents, Division of Investigation, U. S. Dept. of Justice.

On the Sunday before New Years, Dec. 30, 1935, I was in the El Comodoro Hotel, Miami, Fla., eating dinner. Joe Adams came up and said that he wanted me to make a trip for him; he stated that a man named Smith was supposed to make the trip but for some reason or other he was unable to do it. Adams said that he wanted me to go up to Etowah, Tenn. and give a man named Harry, who runs a filling station and garage there, \$50.00; that I should tell Harry that the money was from Joe Adams for the license plates for his car and that he (Harry) should forget about Joe Adams.

I made the trip as requested by Adams; I left Miami at about 9:00 A. M. on Dec. 31, 1934 by plane and flew to Jacksonville, Fla. At Jacksonville there was some question as to whether the plane would go through; I wired Adams requesting advice as to the procedure which I should take if the plane didn't fly to Atlanta. Adams wired me at the Jacksonville Airport that I should use my own judgment but take the quickest way.

The plane did fly to Atlanta and I rented a car in Atlanta and drove to Etowah, Tenn. and there did as Adams requested. I told Harry, as Adams had requested me to, that I meaning (Randall) would be through Etowah again sometime when I would again take care of him. Adams also told me to tell Harry that the reason he did not want his (Adams') name mentioned was that the fellows for whom the plates were for were booze runners and had got in some kind of a jam.

I am unable to recall Harry's last name but his filling station is a large station with garage attached and should be easy to locate in Etowah which is a small town.

Signed:-

Henry Randall.

Witnesses:-

L. J. Metcalf
Special Agents,
Division of Investigation
U. S. Dept. of Justice"

STATEMENT OF DUKE RANDALL:

"January 29, 1935
Miami, Florida.

I, Duke Randall, presently incarcerated in the Dade County Jail, Miami, Florida, freely & voluntarily make the following signed statement to Franklin M. Stone and James W. Going, Special Agents, Division of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice.

My real name is Henry Stern. I am known also by the name of Duke Randall.

My father, Elias Harry Stern and my mother Anna Cecelia Stern are both now deceased. My mother died in 1918 and my father died about two years later. Both of my parents are buried in some lodge cemetery, the name of which, I do not recall, in Newark, New Jersey.

I wish to state that I have never been convicted of a murder charge; that I have never been arrested on a murder charge; that I have never been under suspicion, as far as I know, as being responsible for a murder. I have never had a friend who was mixed up in a murder case.

I have never been arrested for assault and battery. I have never been mixed up in any assault case. I have never tried to help any friend out of an assault charge.

I have never been arrested on any charge in my life. I had never been in jail before I became mixed up in the case for which I am now in jail.

I never went to Joe Adams, wrote to Joe Adams, or had anyone of my friends go to him with a story that I was in trouble because of an assault charge, pending against me and that I needed money to get out of my trouble. I never asked Joe Adams for any money for myself for any reason. I never asked him to help me out of any court troubles as long as I've known him. I never told Joe that I was in trouble and needed money to get me out of it.

I read the above statement and it is true.

Witnesses:

/s/ Henry Randall.

Franklin M. Stone
Special Agent, Division of Investigation,
U. S. Dept. of Justice.
Birmingham, Ala.

James W. Going, Special Agent, Division of Investigation, U. S. Dept. of Justice, Birmingham, Ala."

STATEMENT OF DUKE RANDALL:

"Dade County Jail
Miami, Florida
February 1, 1935

I, Duke Randall, make the following voluntary statement to Special Agents F. M. Stone and J. W. Going of the Division of Investigation of the Department of Justice:

Several days before I made the trip to Etowah, Tenn. for Joe Adams which was on December 31, 1934, he gave me instructions to have a box made for the gun which I later tried to sell to Mr. Rolfe. At the time he gave me the instructions he told me to have a box made for it and put it in the check room of the El Comodoro hotel. At the time he told me to have the box made he told me to put any sort of name I wanted to on the box.

I had the box made and a couple of days later told him the box was ready. At that time he gave me the gun and told me to get rid of it; do anything I wanted to with it; throw it in the ocean but dispose of it in some manner. I then took the gun to my room at the Ta-Miami and when I made the trip to Etowah, Tenn both the gun and the box were in my room.

After I returned from Etowah, Tenn. Mr. Adams later asked me what I had done with the gun and I cannot now recall what I told him at the time the gun was still in my room.

Several days before the shooting at Ocala it occurred to me that Mr. Rolfe might buy the gun as he would have a legitimate use for it.

Before I thought of selling the gun to Mr. Rolfe I remembered what Adams had said about putting any sort of name on the box so I put the writing in green ink on the box which was on it at the time it was recovered from Mr. Rolfe.

On the day that those people left here, the day after the shooting at Ocala, I took the gun to Mr. Rolfe and left it with him.

The above statement is true & correct.

Witness:

James W. Going
Special Agent
Division of Investigation
U. S. Dept. of Justice
Birmingham, Ala.

/s/ Henry Randall.

Franklin M. Stone
Special Agent
Division of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
Birmingham, Alabama."

STATEMENT OF JOSEPH H. ADAMS:

"Miami, Florida,
January 29, 1935.

"I, Joseph H. Adams, make the following voluntary statement to Special Agents R L Jones and J H Hanson of the Division of Investigation, U S Dept. of Justice. No threats have been made against me. No promises have been made to me. I know that this statement can be used against me in a Criminal Court.

Since about August 1, 1934, I have managed the El Comodoro Hotel in Miami, Fla., for my father-in-law, T. R. Knight. Prior to that time for a period of several years and at the present time I have been also engaged in the grey hound racing business. At present, I am also manager of the Biscayne Kennel Club in Miami Shores Village, a suburb of Miami, Fla.

In about April 1934 when I was at Newark, N. J., for a period of several weeks seeking a dog track location, I met Duke Randall thru a clerk at the Douglas Hotel. I employed Randall to drive my car. I knew nothing about Randall at that time. He worked for me for about 6 weeks during which time we became quite friendly. Before I left Newark for Miami Randall spoke to me about getting work in Miami during this present winter. I told him that if he came down here I would assist him in getting work. From the time I left Newark until the latter part of Oct. 1934, when Duke Randall came to Miami, Fla., accompanied by his friend, Gregory I. Comodo, I had written several letters to Duke telling him that I would get him work in Miami and that if he came to Miami, he could live at the El Comodoro Hotel until the season started. I had also told him I would take care of his hotel bill and that I would see that he got his board. I understood that Randall and Comodo drove down here in an old Ford Coupe. At the time Randall arrived here, he told me that he had been working in New Jersey at the lathing business and that he had a little money. Prior to Duke's coming to Miami he had written to me from Newark that he was in trouble on an assault charge and tried to borrow \$250.00 from me to settle it. I never answered his letters asking for this money. After his arrival this case was never discussed. On Dec. 1, 1934, we opened the Biscayne Kennel Club and Randall was given employment by me as a guard at the track. His salary was \$7.00 per day and while he was carried on the payroll of the Rolfe Armored Service Co., the Biscayne Kennel Club remitted to the Rolfe Co. for Randall's special police commission. On an occasion in about December 1934 when I was

at the Biscayne Kennel Club, Randall attempted to show me some papers which appeared to be legal documents and at the same time he said something about having been convicted of murder and that the papers indicated that everything had been cleared up. I was busy at the time and paid no attention to what he was saying. We never discussed this matter subsequently. On another occasion, a few weeks after Randall came to Miami, I found a note in my desk which was written on the El Comodoro Hotel stationery. The note had not been sent thru the mails. It read to the effect that I had befriended the writer's son, and that the writer who signed the note as "Philadelphia Louie" or some such name, now wanted to do me a favor. The writer then went on to say that the "Kelly Mob" from New York were going "to take" me. I thought nothing much of this note, but showed it to Duke Randall who took a note book from his pocket, looked thru it and then said that there was such a party as the writer of it. Randall, however, said nothing to indicate that he knew who wrote the note.

I have known William Harrison for at least 5 years. I first met him when he was selling or cashing tickets at the Miami Beach Kennel Club. I don't recall who introduced me to him. However, since that time I have seen him in Miami frequently and recall that I also saw him 2 or 3 years ago at the Derby in Louisville, Ky. In Miami, I had been told that Harrison was an excellent golf player and on one occasion I played golf with him. I don't recall any of his associates, but I think everybody running the track at Miami Beach, the gambling places and the saloons there know him.

On Sept 1, 1934, William Harrison accompanied by a man whom he called "Sea-Lion" came to the El Comodoro Hotel, after I had met Harrison on the streets in Miami a few days earlier when in a general conversation I informed him that I was at that time managing the El Comodoro Hotel. While I didn't check Harrison in the Hotel, I believe I saw him on that day. He was then accompanied by the man called "Sea-Lion" whose photograph I have identified as Harry Sawyer. On that day I recall Harrison telling me that a friend was coming in on a plane that day from Havana. The next day they brought an elderly man to the Hotel who they introduced to me as Cash McDonald from Detroit. McDonald did not stop at the El Comodoro, but he told me that he was stopping at the McAllister.

Statement of J. H. Adams, Cont'd:

During the period of Sept 1, to the 12th 1934 when Harrison and "Sea Lion" were at the El Comodoro, I saw them frequently in company with McDonald. I understood from general conversation with them that Sea Lion operated a gambling place and saloon in the West; further that he had been in trouble with the U. S. Government having been questioned on numerous occasions in connection with income tax matters. On one occasion I heard "Sea Lion" tell Harrison that he should have registered at the Hotel under his correct name. Practically all of the conversation I had with these men concerned gambling. They frequently referred to the "Big Deal" in Cuba saying they had secured control of the Jockey Club, The National Casino, both in Havana and that they controlled all of the gambling in Cuba and that they expected to open a place in the Plaza Hotel in Havana. They also spoke of operating a place in Miami and I drove them in my Lincoln Sedan to look at several sites for a gambling place in Miami. One of the places I took them to was Broward County, Florida, where I showed them a big white house that had been erected for a Casino and which place is located opposite the dog track. On this trip we returned by the way of Miami Beach and I recall that when getting a sandwich there, that Harrison told the bartender that he, Harrison, formerly operated a saloon on Miami Beach; further that this place was located on Collins Ave and 23rd St. In connection with the proposed gambling site in Broward County we discussed this matter on several times and I even made a trip to Hollywood, Fla., to see a lawyer, whose name I don't recall, but who represented someone having a mechanic lion on this place. No further negotiations were entered by me or these men to my knowledge concerning this particular site.

During this particular period these men also told me that they had a gambling place in the north, as I recall in Ohio.

During this period, I also recall that Harrison and McDonald made a trip by air to Havana. "Sea Lion" stayed at the El Comodoro during the time they were gone.

On Harrison's return to Miami, and as I recall about 2 days before, he and "Sea Lion" checked out of the Hotel, Harrison came to me in my private office at the El Comodoro with a package, wrapped in newspaper. He told me there was a gun in the package and asked me if I would keep it until he returned. He mentioned that he was going back to Havana to close their deal in the Jockey Club and all the gambling. About 2 days after giving me the gun, Harrison and "Sea Lion" checked out of the Hotel unbeknown to me.

I wish to say at this time also that during the time Harrison and "Sea Lion" were at the El Comodoro Hotel, Cash McDonald made frequent trips by air to Havana. He remarked once during this time that he made enough air trips to Havana to own the ship. He always carried a tan brief case at this time. I never saw the contents of it, but I do recall that whenever Cash McDonald returned from Havana, he with Harrison and "Sea Lion" went up to Harrison's room immediately. They at no time during this period mentioned anything except gambling and whiskey. They at no time mentioned the Bremer kidnaping case, nor the fact that they were exchanging money. They at no time during this period mentioned the names of the Barker-Karpis gang by name or by the aliases that I knew Fred Barker, Alvin Karpis and Harry Campbell, as I will explain below.

With reference to the gun that I mentioned above and which was left with me by Harrison, several weeks after he left the El Comodoro, I spoke to T. C. Blackburn about this package asking him if he knew when Harrison would return to Miami. This was prior to Thanksgiving some time. I did not tell Blackburn what was in the package nor did I tell anyone else about it. Then about the middle of Dec. 1934, I saw Harrison in the lobby of the El Comodoro and I asked him when he was going to take the package he had left with me. He replied that he would call for it the next day, but he never did. From the time I received this gun in Sept. 1934, it remained wrapped in paper in my golf bag which was sitting in my office at the Hotel. Just before Xmas 1934, I had my office located on the main floor at the Hotel repainted. For this reason I moved my office temporarily to room 210 in the El Comodoro. I moved my golf bag up there placing it in the closet and at that time I thought of the gun in the golf bag. I took the package out and opened it when I recognized it as a machine gun of some kind. I also noticed that the manufacturers name on the gun, as well as other marks of identification had been chisled off of it. There were also several clips in the package all of which contained cartridges. The gun that has been shown to me by Special Agents Hanson and Jones appears to be the same gun that was left with me by Harrison. When I saw what kind of a gun this was, I put it back in the golf sack. Several days later, after debating what to do with the gun, I called Duke Randall to my office, showed him the gun after removing it from my golf bag, gave him the gun and the clips and told him to throw the gun and clips in the Bay. I did not tell him to have a box made for the gun or to check it in the check room at the El Comodoro Hotel. After this occasion, Duke Randall told me he had dumped the gun in the bay. I had never registered this gun with the Collector of Internal Revenue and had never taken any steps in connection with it in any manner except as has been described above.

With reference to the members of the Barker-Karpis gang, I wish to say that I knew Alvin Karpis by the names of Waggoner and Green; that I knew Fred Barker by the name of T. C. Blackburn and Harry Campbell by the name of Summers. I wish to say that at this time that I did not know these men were Alvin Karpis, Fred Barker and Harry Campbell. I believe that these people were referred to the El Comodoro Hotel by Cash McDonald. When he was at Miami as I have explained above, McDonald told me that he would refer his friends to my hotel and that they would stop there enroute to Cuba. When Karpis as Waggoner came to the El Comodoro in about Sept or Oct 1934, he asked me if I knew Cash McDonald. He then introduced himself to me as Waggoner. Likewise when Fred Barker who I knew as T. C. Blackburn and Harry Campbell who I knew as Summers came to the Hotel they also spoke of Cash McDonald asking me if I knew him. As I recall at this time, Blackburn told me that Cash McDonald had sent me to the El Comodoro Hotel. These men when stopping at the El Comodoro Hotel were accompanied by Mrs. Kate Barker who had registered at the Hotel as Mrs. Ryan. She was represented by Blackburn as being his mother. Harry Campbell was accompanied by a woman on some of these occasions but I never saw her. Karpis, who I knew as Waggoner and Green, was accompanied by a young lady who was represented to be his wife and who I later noticed was pregnant. This entire group of people stopped at the El Comodoro at various intervals from Sept 1934 up until January 1935. Some time, some of them stayed as long as several weeks. During their stays I had frequent conversations with the men and they generally discussed gambling. They frequently spoke at this time of Cash McDonald, of how they were hooked up in gambling in Cuba, that Cash was to handle all of the dealings and that they were connected with the gambling in Ohio.

The first of several especial favors that I did for these people was in about November 1934, when I told Blackburn that I was going to Tennessee. He at that time asked me to get some automobile license plates for him there. I told him that I would try to do this. He at that time said he was a bootlegger. He gave me the description of his car which was a Buick Coupe. He also gave me the motor number of the car. When I got to Etowah, Tenn., I spoke to a friend who operates a garage there and whose name is Harry Cook. I gave him a description of Blackburn's car and told him I wanted to get license plates for T. C. Blackburn who was a bootlegger and that they should be mailed to Blackburn in my care at the El Comodoro Hotel. When the plates arrived in Miami, Blackburn was living at Ocklawaha, Fla., and I forwarded the plates to him there. Blackburn gave me three dollars with which to buy

Statement of J. H. Adams, Cont'd:

these plates. I wired him at Ocklawaha that I was forwarding these plates to him.

About the same time that I got Blackburn the license plates or perhaps a short time before that Blackburn came to me saying that he had made several trips over the State of Florida and that he was planning on renting a place at Orlando, Fla. Knowing that Carson Bradford had a place in that part of the State at Ocklawaha, Fla., located on Lake Wier I spoke to Blackburn about it. He appeared to be interested and said that he would go there to look at it. I drew a map for him showing him the directions. This was done a regular road map. After Blackburn, Mrs. Ryan and Summers had been away on a trip they told me they had looked Bradford's place over and that they wanted to rent it. I then telephoned to Mr. Bradford telling him I had some people at the Hotel who would like to rent his summer house at Lake Wier. He replied that he would rent it for \$75.00 per month. Blackburn then agreed to rent it on a monthly basis. No papers were signed, nor was a lease drawn for the rental of this place. To my knowledge Bradford never met Blackburn, Green or Summers. While the Blackburns were at this house, I visited them there on one occasion. I drove up there alone in Duke Randall's Ford Coupe on that occasion and will explain my reason for making that trip below.

When they were at Bradford's place they asked me to have the newspapers sent to them. I never did do that, because I didn't want to be bothered with mailing the papers to them each day.

I also recall that one of my bell boys at the El Comodoro left my service and when he resigned he said he was going to Lake Wier to work for the Blackburns. After about a week this bell hop who is a negro and who is named Johnson came back to the Hotel saying he had left the Blackburn's employment. I gave him his job back.

Another thing that I did for Blackburn was to arrange for the purchase of some jewelry for him. As I recall, a day or two before Xmas, Blackburn with Waggoner was at the El Comodoro. They came to my private office on the second floor in the El Comodoro. I believe that I had met Blackburn and Waggoner in the lobby of the Hotel. Duke Randall was with me on this occasion. After the four of us had been talking for a while Blackburn said something about buying a Xmas present for his mother. I suggested to him that we could have some things sent to the Hotel. The four of us then went to my private office where we talked for a while and drank some beer. I then telephoned the Sutton Jewelry Co., told them who I was and that I was going to send a man down to get some jewelry from which to make a

selection. I then asked them for some suggestions for a woman about Mrs. Ryan's age. I also asked Duke Randall to go down to the Jewelry Co., to get the samples. I gave him one of my cards or a note to the Jewelry Co., instructing them to give the bearer the samples. When Duke returned with the jewelry, Blackburn selected a couple of diamond bar pins. As I recall the purchase price was less than \$200.00. Blackburn paid for the jewelry giving the money to Duke. I paid no attention to his bankroll. I recall that I telephoned Sutton for a reduction in the price of the jewels selected. Duke then returned the jewels not purchased and so far as I know paid for the articles that Blackburn decided to buy.

As I recall on this same day, Waggoner mentioned that he had been looking at a Buick automobile at the Ungar Agency and that he was going to buy a car. As they left my office I heard Waggoner and Randall talking about this purchase. I heard Waggoner ask Randall if he would buy the car for him. I recall that a purchase price of \$1400 was mentioned. I did not call anyone at the Ungar Buick Co., telling them that Waggoner was interested in the purchase of a Buick Car. Previously, however, Blackburn had told me that he was contemplating trading his Buick Coupe for a new car and at that time I told him that if he was going to buy a car that I would like to see him buy it from Ungar. I at that time telephoned Mr. Arthur Ungar telling him that a friend of mine from up in the country was planning to buy a new Buick and that I would like to have him take care of this friend. He promised to do so, but so far as I know Blackburn never bought a Buick from Ungar.

At this time I would like to say that so far as I know Alvin Karpis never used any names except Waggoner and Green. I did not know that he had used the name of Leroy Morrison nor did I know that he had purchased a Buick from Ungar. I do not know if Duke Randall purchased a car for Karpis. So far as I know Duke Randall knew Karpis by the names of Waggoner and Green.

In the first part of December 1934 when Karpis was stopping at the El Comodoro Hotel with his wife, he asked me to refer him to a physician for his wife who was pregnant. As I recall I telephoned Dr. F. O. Nichols telling him that one of my guests was coming over to see him. I don't recall if I gave him the name of Karpis who I knew as Waggoner at that time. So far as I know Dr. Nichols never called on Karpis.

Statement of J. H. Adams, Cont'd:

wife at the Hotel. I did not tell Dr. Nichols that these people were named Woods. I do not recall any conversation with Dr. Nichols about these people except that when I referred them to him I told him that these people had paid their hotel bills and that I thought they would be a good risk.

About the middle of December 1934 or perhaps shortly prior thereto, Waggoner spoke to me about renting a house saying that because his wife was pregnant, they wanted to get a quiet place. At that time he had several clippings from the newspapers concerning the rental of houses and had asked me about the locations of those houses. About this same time, a Mr. Thomas who races dogs at the West Flagler Dog Track had mentioned to me and Mr. T. R. Knight that he had a house to rent. The occasion for this was at a time when Mr. Thomas had met with us to discuss the purchase of the Biscayne Kennel Club. At that time he spoke about his house. Mr. Knight and I then drove by the place, and looked it over. At that time we had in mind the establishing of Mr. Thomas' financial worth rather than the renting of the home for him. However, when Waggoner talked to me about renting a home I thought of the Thomas place. As I recall I drove Mrs. Waggoner to the Thomas home. I am not certain but I believe Waggoner was also with us. Thomas had offered to rent the house for \$750.00 for the season and Waggoner agreed as to this price. I did not assist in drawing up the lease for the house. Waggoner, however, gave me \$750.00 to pay Thomas for the rent. Waggoner took this money from an envelope that he had in the El Comodoro Hotel vault. This money had been given to me by Waggoner along with some other money and was kept in an envelope in the Hotel vault for safe keeping, as is done with other guests. Waggoner had left this money there a few days prior thereto and had left it in his wife's name. The \$750.00 as I recall was in fives, tens and twenties. I also wish to say that Waggoner on several occasions asked for this envelope and took money from it. Mrs. Waggoner never called for the envelope to my knowledge.

On the day after the shooting at Ocklawaha, Fla., Duke Randall came to me at the El Comodoro with the claim check for the Waggoner envelope and with a note from Mrs. Waggoner. Duke said that Mrs. Waggoner wanted \$1200.00. I got the envelope. At that time I said to him it was a shame about Bradford's house and that I ought to keep the money for repairs to it. At this time I had read in the papers about Blackburn being Fred Barker and that he was wanted for the Bremer kidnaping. I then realized that Waggoner and Summers were also wanted for the same thing. At this time or the next day or so I saw Waggoner's picture in the Miami Beach Tribune and realized that he

Statement of J. H. Adams, Cont'd:

was Karpis. At the time I gave Randall the \$1000.00 note I told him that if he was mixed up with these people he was getting himself in trouble. That night when I talked to Randall he told me he had seen Waggoner and Summers on the night of the shooting with this woman and that he had communicated with a friend in Atlantic City and that they were going up there. He also told me he had bought railway tickets for the girls to Atlantic City. I did not tell the police authorities about this; nor had I learned of Randall's assisting them until this time.

I also wish to say that after Waggoner first stopped at the El Commodore he left the Ford Coupe he was driving in the parking lot in the rear of the Hotel. When he left he turned over to me the key for the car saying the registration papers were in the car and that the owner or Willie Harrison would come down and get the car. He said that if I wanted to use it that it would be OK and that if Harrison or the owner didn't come for it, I could sell it. After the car was on the lot for a few weeks I had it moved to the Biscayne Kennel Club. In the first part of November, 1934, I told Duke Randall that he could use it. I gave him the money for the license plates. I told him the circumstances under which it was left with me and that it might be a stolen car but that if he wanted to use it and buy plates for it that it would be OK. He did this, and I frequently drove the car at this time. After I had turned the car over to Randall, Waggoner came back to the El Commodore on several occasions. He asked about the car and in reply to the questions he put to me, I told him neither the owner nor Harrison had called for the car and that Randall had it. He said that rather than have Randall give it up, he would buy another car. That was all that was ever said about the car. I paid nothing for it.

I wish to say that I never got any money from this bunch of men except the Hotel business that I got from them.

I also wish to say that about the middle of Dec. 1934, I began to get suspicious of this group of men and the way they were acting. Because of this I told Randall to get rid of the gun that had been left with me also of the Ford Coupe. I further had Randall make a trip to Etowah, Tenn., to see Cook for the purpose of having the records fixed there on the license plate that I had secured for Blackburn so that they could not be traced to me. Randall made this trip and told me that this had been done.

Statement of J. H. Adams, Cont'd:

I was also suspicious of them because on a trip that Cash McDonald made to Miami in the latter part of December 1934, about Xmas time, when he came to the El Comodoro to see me and asked for Blackburn's and Waggoner's address, which I gave to him, in reply to my questions as to the identities of these persons, he changed the subject and evaded the questions I asked him. At this time I told Cash that I would telephone Waggoner to come over but he told me he was busy but would go by his place. Cash referred to Karpis as Waggoner. I never saw Cash McDonald, William Harrison or "Sea Lion" in the presence of Fred Barker, Karpis or Campbell, but from their conversations they spoke of each other as partners.

I wish to say here that after Randall got the thousand dollar bill from me as was explained above, there remained another thousand dollar bill. This is the bill that I turned over to Special Agents Jones and Hanson. I kept it to offer it to Mr. Bradford for repairs on his house, but he refused it. I offered it to him a day or two after the shooting at Oklawaha, but when he refused it, I kept it until last Saturday when I gave it to the Special Agents mentioned above. I saw them put their marks of identification on it.

I also wish to say that on an occasion when I saw Cash McDonald in the latter part of Dec. 1934, after he had asked me where Waggoner was living he told me that he had been by Waggoner's place; at this time he also told me that a friend of his named Art, the last name being Hebebran or some such spelling, would contact me in the near future. He said that Art would stop at the Fleetwood Hotel, that he had been by the Hotel to see a Mr. Brennan or Drennan and told him to have Art get in touch with me. He also described Art as a gambler from Cleveland, that he was coming by plane from California and for me to cable him at an address in Havana when Art arrived. He gave me a cable address that I recall was something like Frederico Shackleford. Cash McDonald referred to Art as his partner and wanted me to meet him so that they could locate a gambling place in this vicinity. I recall that I asked McDonald if he wanted a place on Miami Beach and he told me that he didn't want to compete with the fellows there. He also mentioned having a meeting on South Miami Beach with a dozen or more fellows. I don't know what this meeting was about.

Statement of J. H. Adams, Cont'd:

After having had this statement read to me by Special Agent Hanson, I voluntarily affix my signature hereto, no promises having been made to me, nor any force exercised against me.

I also wish to add that after I got suspicious of these people, in the latter part of December, I made a trip to Oklawaha to observe them at the Bradford home. Everything appeared to be regular there. Blackburn and his mother were there and there was nothing more to arouse my suspicions.

I also wish to say that several months ago when Waggoner was at the El Comodoro Hotel, he asked about a kidney man so I referred him to Dr. John Hall.

I voluntarily affix my signature hereto.

/s/ J. H. Adams

Witnesses:

R. L. Jones

J. H. Hanson,

Special Agents
Division of Investigation
U. S. Dept of Justice."

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

LNC:TD

June 2, 1937

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Re: Harboring Charges Against
JOSEPH H. ADAMS and HENRY
"DUKE" RANDALL, MIAMI,
FLORIDA.

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. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

During the fall of 1934 and the early spring of 1935, Joe Adams was the Manager of the El Comodoro Hotel at Miami, Florida. "Duke" Randall, whom Adams had met several months prior to this time at Newark, New Jersey, was working at a dog track at Miami known as the "Biscayne Kennel Club". Adams had an interest in this club and he arranged for Randall's employment there.

The harboring charges against Adams and Randall are based upon the indictment returned at St. Paul, Minnesota on May 4, 1934 which was the first indictment returned in the Bremer kidnaping case. This indictment charged Alvin Karpis, Arthur "Doc" Barker, Roy Gray (Russell Gibson), Izzy alias Jones (Oliver A. Berg), Phillip Delaney, William Edward Vidler and John J. McLaughlin, Jr. with conspiracy to kidnap Edward George Bremer. On May 4, 1934 a bench warrant was issued against Arthur "Doc" Barker. On May 7, 1934 a bench warrant was issued as to Alvin Karpis. The second indictment in the Bremer kidnaping case, which included all of the subjects, was not returned until January 22, 1935 and, therefore, the Government of necessity must base its harboring charges on the first indictment above mentioned.

Adams apparently became acquainted with various members of the Barker-Karpis gang through William J. Harrison, whom he had known for approximately five years as a result of Harrison's former gambling activities at Miami.

Members of the Barker-Karpis mob resided at the El Comodoro Hotel at various intervals from September 1, 1934 to January 14, 1935. The names they used in registering are as follows:

Alvin Karpis
Dolores Delaney

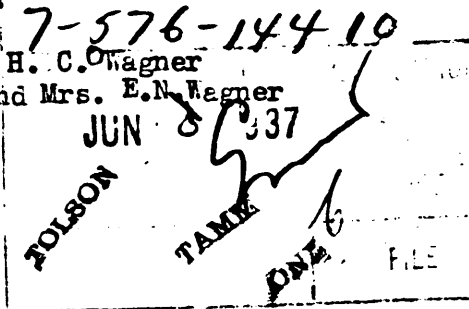
J. Wagner and H. C. Wagner
Mrs. Wagner and Mrs. E. N. Wagner

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Harry Campbell
Wynona Burdette
Fred Barker
Kate Barker
Arthur "Doc" Barker
William J. Harrison
Russell Gibson

G. L. Summers
Mrs. G. L. Summers
T. C. Blackburn
Mrs. G. E. Ryan
J. B. Bolton
E. H. Lowe
J. Roberts

On September 1, 1934 William Harrison registered into the El Comodoro Hotel with a party of three, among whom was Harry Sawyer, and remained there until September 12, 1934. They were frequently visited by Cassius McDonald, who was making trips to Havana, Cuba, the purpose of which it was later developed was to exchange the Bremer ransom money. Before checking out of the hotel Harrison left with Adams an automatic rifle wrapped in paper. He stated he would call for the gun within a few days, but failed to do so. The gun remained in Adams' possession until shortly prior to Christmas of 1934, when Adams delivered it to "Duke" Randall with instructions to throw it into the bay. This gun was never registered with the Bureau of Internal Revenue and after its surrender to Special Agents of the Bureau by Randall it was determined that it was a Browning automatic rifle and that the serial number had been obliterated.

Alvin Karpis and Dolores Delaney registered at the El Comodoro Hotel under the names of J. Wagner and Mrs. Wagner on September 20, 1934. It appears that they had been referred there either by William Harrison or Cassius McDonald. They departed for Havana, Cuba the following day, but before their departure Adams furnished Karpis business cards on which were written introductions to Nathaniel Heller and George Harris of Havana. Karpis drove to Miami on this trip in a Ford coupe which he had purchased in Cleveland, Ohio during the summer of 1934 under the name of Charles Bronson. He left this car on a parking lot at the rear of Adams' hotel and turned the keys over to Adams, advising that the papers were in the car and that Willie Harrison or the owner would come down and get it. Adams stated later to Agents that Karpis informed him he could use the car and if the owner did not call for it he, Adams, could sell it. This car Adams turned over to "Duke" Randall and furnished Randall \$10.00 with which to buy Florida license plates. It was found in Randall's possession when he was taken into custody by Bureau Agents.

On September 29, 1934 Fred Barker, under the name of T. C. Blackburn, and Harry Campbell, under the name of G. L. Summers, registered at the El Comodoro Hotel, which residence was continued until November 7, 1934. On September 30, 1934 they were joined by Kate Barker, using the name of Mrs. G. E. Ryan. During the early part of November 1934, Joe Adams negotiated with Carson Bradford for the rental of the Bradford home at Oklawaha, Florida, representing that an elderly woman and her two grown sons desired to rent the property. About November 15, 1934 Joe Adams went to Etowah, Tennessee, which was his former home, and enlisted the services of an old acquaintance, one Harry Cook, in securing 1934 Tennessee license plates for a Buick coupe, advising Cook to get the same under the name of "T. C. Blackburne". Adams informed Cook that "Blackburne" was a friend of his and a whiskey runner. Cook had one Frank Jennings obtain the plates and Cook sent them to Adams, who in turn forwarded them to Fred Barker, under the name of Blackburn, at Oklawaha, Florida, where the Barkers had taken up their residence in Carson Bradford's home. In the latter part of December 1934 Adams sent "Duke" Randall via airplane to Etowah, Tennessee to see Harry Cook and gave him \$50.00 to fix things so that Adams would not get mixed up in trouble if anyone should start tracing the license plates. Adams also paid the expenses of Randall's trip, which amounted to more than \$100.00.

It might be noted that from September 1934 to January 16, 1935 Alvin Karpis, Fred Barker and other members of their gang stopped at the El Comodoro Hotel at various intervals. During this period Karpis would spend part of his time in Havana and the gang apparently used the hotel as a meeting place and "hang out" between the various trips.

On about December 14, 1934 Joe Adams assisted Alvin Karpis in renting a house at 1121 N.E. 8th Street, Miami, Florida, by inspecting the house and paying the rent therefor in the sum of \$750.00 in cash, which was supplied by Karpis. On December 22, 1934, "Duke" Randall purchased a Buick sedan for Alvin Karpis, giving Karpis' name as LeRoy Morrison of Buffalo, New York, from the Ungar Motor Company of Miami, paying cash for this automobile, which was given him by Karpis in the private office of Joe Adams. The fictitious name was also supplied which Randall knew was different from that then being used by Karpis.

Wynona Burdette registered at the hotel with Harry Campbell under the names of "G. L. Summers and wife" on November 25, 1934 and remained there on this trip until December 11, 1934.

On or about December 15, 1934 Joe Adams took Alvin Karpis to Oklawaha, Florida to visit Kate and Fred Barker, Wynona Burdette and Harry Campbell. On this occasion, according to Wynona Burdette's statement, she overheard Adams inform Campbell and Fred Barker that there were some Government men in Miami and that Barker and Campbell "had better get out of Oklawaha as the Government men might find out they were there".

While Karpis and Dolores Delaney were at the El Comodoro Hotel, Adams came to their room and informed them that he desired them to remain in their rooms as much as possible; that he did not want them running in and out of the hotel. In order to keep them company he furnished them with a radio. Wynona Burdette also made the statement to the effect that the gang at Oklawaha received a note signed by Joe Adams which stated, in substance, that the gang had better get out of that place and stay out of there since the place was "hot". The statement was also made to the effect that Adams was getting tired of warning the gang. This note was apparently delivered by "Duke" Randall.

In connection with the raid at Oklawaha, Florida on January 16, 1935, which resulted in the deaths of Kate and Fred Barker, Randall made the statement that on the afternoon of that date while he was at the El Comodoro Hotel, Adams informed him of this shooting which had occurred at Oklawaha. Later that evening Randall was contacted by Alvin Karpis and was asked to obtain for Dolores Delaney \$1,200.00 from Joe Adams. He stated that on the morning of January 17, 1935, at his request, Adams furnished him with \$1,000, which was taken from the envelope of Alvin Karpis which was kept at the hotel desk. At that time Randall advised Adams he had had a meeting with Karpis and Campbell on the evening preceding and had directed the girls, namely, Dolores Delaney and Wynona Burdette, to proceed to Atlantic City, New Jersey where they would be joined within a short time by Karpis and Campbell. On the night of January 16, 1935 Randall gave Karpis and Dolores Delaney a certain piece of paper carrying the address of the Danmore Hotel, Atlantic City, New Jersey, at the request of Karpis when inquiring for a place to stop there. This resulted in Karpis and Campbell taking flight via automobile to that place, at which location they were joined later by Dolores Delaney and Wynona Burdette, who proceeded there by train on January 17, 1935.

On the night of January 16, 1935 Wynona Burdette also contacted "Duke" Randall at the dog track for the purpose of having him come out and confer with Alvin Karpis. It was at this meeting that the address at Atlantic City was furnished Karpis. Randall that night took Dolores

6-2-37

Delaney and Wynona Burdette to his room at the Tamiami Hotel where they spent the night.

In addition to the above definite acts of harboring, Adams arranged for the attendance of doctors on Karpis, who was treated for a venereal disease, and Dolores Delaney, who was expecting to give birth to a baby. He also arranged for the inspection of jewelry and the Government has proof indicating a close association between Adams and Fred Barker through telegraphic communications and similar evidence of contacts between them. Adams has further admitted that Karpis placed an envelope in his hotel safe containing large quantities of money, some of the bills being of \$1,000 denomination.

During the period that the Barkers were residing at Oklawaha, newspapers were being furnished them through the services of Joe Adams. This was denied by Adams, but the fact is borne out by a telegram which was sent by Adams to T. C. Blackburn at Carson Bradford's home, Oklawaha, on November 24, 1934, as follows:

"I am sick Stop Papers will start today sorry for delay
Stop Mailing plates today Stop Thanks for fish did
enjoy them so much Stop Regards to all"

Signed "Joe Adams"

As to Adams' guilty knowledge, Andre Gurante made the statement while Karpis and Campbell were still at large that Adams had informed him, in referring to members of the Barker-Karpis gang living at the El Comodoro Hotel, that they were responsible for a kidnaping in the middle west and that he could get anything out of them he desired. This statement was unsigned and there are indications at the present time that Gurante will be an unwilling witness. It will be further noted that Adams furnished Randall with \$1,000 belonging to Karpis after he was informed and had notice of Karpis' connections with the Barkers who had been killed at Oklawaha. Signed statements were obtained from Adams and Randall, in which they admitted their various activities with members of this gang. The defense is endeavoring to suppress these statements, particularly those obtained from Randall and the facts pertaining to this phase of the case are the subject of a separate memorandum which is being furnished you, together with copies of the statements obtained from Adams and Randall.

Indictments were returned against Joe Adams and "Duke" Randall

at Jacksonville, Florida on February 7, 1935. The first indictment charged conspiracy to harbor Alvin Karpis from about September 1, 1934 continuously at all times thereafter up to and including the date of the indictment. The second indictment charged them with harboring Alvin Karpis on December 22, 1934.

The case is set for trial at Miami, Florida on June 7, 1937.

Respectfully,

E.A.Tamm

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

EAT:DM

June 8, 1937.

Time - 7:30 pm

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

RE: Joe Adams Trial.

Mr. K. R. McIntire called me from Miami, advising as to the progress of the trial of the above case during the day.

Mr. McIntire stated that after the preliminary witnesses were disposed of, Wynona Burdette and Dolores Delaney took the stand. Mr. McIntire said that they both made very excellent witnesses for the Government and stood up remarkably well. SAC Hanson was called to the stand and testified all during the remainder of the afternoon as to the statements which were obtained from Joe Adams and Duke Randall. The examination of Hanson has not yet been completed and will be continued tomorrow.

I told Mr. McIntire that the letter from the Attorney General authorizing him to appear in place of the Director was sent out air mail special delivery about eleven o'clock this morning.

Respectfully,

E. A. TAMM.

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7-576-14411	
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
JUN 10 1937 P. M.	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
TO: SON	FILE

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

EAT:DM

June 8, 1937.

Time - 7:30 pm

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

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Respectfully,

E. A. Tamm
E. A. TAMM.

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

7-576-14411	
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
JUN 10 1937 P. M.	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
TOULSON	ONE
FILE	

Federal Bureau of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

1300 Biscayne Building
Miami, Florida

RLS:rd

June 1, 1937

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

PERSONAL and CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Sir:

I wanted to write you about the subpoena which has been issued by the defense in the Adams case, for your appearance here on June 7, 1937.

RECORDED & INDEXED

7-576-14412

The preparation for trial is, of course, as you know, being handled by Mr. McIntire and Special Assistants Carr and Waters. It is my understanding at this writing that Mr. Carr was told that you will be required to answer to this subpoena personally. He contacted the attorney who caused the subpoena to be issued and requested advice as to whether it was the records called for in the subpoena that were desired and whether he would insist on you answering the subpoena in person. Mr. Carr was informed that the defense wanted you as a witness to testify personally on behalf of Randall and Adams and that he would let Mr. Carr know Thursday the date they desired you to appear. Carr told the attorney he wanted to know this information as it was desired to substitute for you an official or employee of the Bureau to answer the subpoena.

While I have not been kept informed of everything that has transpired in this connection, and while I do not know your wishes in this regard, nevertheless I am primarily interested in you and do not want you subjected to what I feel is a deliberate plan of the defense counsel to try to embarrass you. I am sure there are a number of decisions which will support the Bureau in its refusal to produce these records. I also think I know the attitude of Judge Akerman in this regard and I do not believe he would ever issue an order directing you or the Bureau to produce these records. I think I could ascertain the Judge's attitude toward this subpoena before it came to his attention as a part of the trial proceedings and I also believe I could ascertain just what position he would take with respect to the necessity for you personally appearing in response to this subpoena. It is my thought that if this could be determined beforehand there would not be the possibility of any embarrassment to you as we would know just what to expect from the court.

I do not think proper interest or effort was made to clarify this situation. Shivers seems to have used his head & the only one who really showed a continued interest & then he was withdrawn at very time he

John Edgar Hoover
Why wasn't some attention given to this when it was received? It came in Wednesday morning when I was out of town. Shivers should have been left at Miami to handle this situation. Instead he is taking out; no word of this letter is given to me & nothing is done.


Shivers should have been left at Miami to iron this situation out. H.

RLS:rd

Director
6/1/37

Furthermore, I believe Bart Riley could be induced to waive your personal appearance. I believe this could be done through G. A. Worley, without any embarrassment to anyone concerned and with no detriment to the case. I would like to know your personal views, as there may be something I could do to see that they are carried out. If there is any suggestion herein which you would like for me to act on, please have Mr. Tolson or Mr. Tamm call me and it will be done immediately.

Very truly yours,


R. L. SHIVERS
Special Agent in Charge

AIRMAIL-SPECIAL DELIVERY

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

EAT:CDW

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

June 4, 1937.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Relative to the attached letter addressed to you under date of June 1, 1937 by Mr. Shivers concerning the possibility of approaching Bart Riley through G. A. Worley in an effort to avoid the necessity for personal appearance on your part at Miami, you are advised that I believed it desirable to defer any action upon this suggestion until the steps which were being taken by the Department to accomplish the same result had completely failed. I considered it undesirable for you to approach a drunken shyster like Riley through anything other than the most formal channels except as a last resort, in order that you would not become directly or indirectly obligated to him.

Respectfully,

E. A. TAMM.

RECORDED & INDEXED

7-576-14412

JUN 10 1937

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I see no obligation incurred by merely presenting facts & ascertaining whether he still intended to insist upon personal appearance. At least letter should have been called to my attention & allowed to pass upon it. Certainly nothing else was being accomplished & Shivers was the only one suggesting a way to handle it effectively & showing any real interest.

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

EAT:MC

June 9, 1937.

Time: 1:30 P.M.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

RE: Trial of Joe Adams and Henry "Duke"
Randall at Miami, Florida.

Special Agent K. R. McIntire at Miami called me and advised that the statement of Adams and Randall had been ruled out this morning. He stated that the judge was very emphatic, briefly saying he would not put up with any third degree methods and that he had definite ideas as to a man's being held, whether this is called temporary detention or not, and under the circumstances would not permit the statement to be used in evidence.

Mr. McIntire advised he believes it is a very bad ruling on the part of the judge, and he has no reason of understanding why the judge ruled out Adams' statement, but the judge seems to feel that merely talking to a man is tantamount to arrest without taking him before a committing magistrate. Mr. McIntire further advised he had talked to Mr. Carr about the continuance of the case and appealing to the Circuit Court, but Mr. Carr says this cannot be done under any circumstances by the Government as this is only open to the defense.

RECORDED & INDEXED

I asked Mr. McIntire if we can make the case without the statements, and he replied that he has talked to bystanders who would be impartial in the matter and nearly everyone is convinced of the guilt of Adams and Randall. M. He stated that Mr. Carr will not be able to get any oral statement from Adams under the above ruling.

An interesting event occurred which Mr. McIntire thought might be of interest to the Bureau. He advised that Mr. Wilcox, of the defense counsel, made an open statement in favor of the motion to suppress the statement speaking of the highly publicized and highly advertised G-Men, referring to the "Federal Bureau of Information". Mr. McIntire stated that Mr. Carr replied that if the Honorable Congressman would spend his time in Washington on official business instead of defending criminals, he would know the names of these organizations. Mr. McIntire stated he would secure a copy of Wilcox's statement and forward it to the Bureau. He also advised he has received a letter from the Attorney General authorizing him to act in your stead and not to produce books and records, as referred to in a prior memorandum.

Respectfully,

E. A. TAMM.

ROBERT M. MCMAHON
ATTORNEY GENERAL

Department of Justice
Washington

April 20, 1937.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

I wish to refer to Mr. Hoover's memorandum to you under date of April 16, 1937, in which he calls your attention to the fact that certain information regarding proposed indictments at Toledo "leaked" from this Department.

The facts are these: At three o'clock on April fourteenth Mr. Hawthorne, who represents the Associated Press in the building, called on me and stated that he knew we were going to proceed to indict in the Karpis harbor cases at Toledo. I did not deny it, but stated that there would be no comment from me. As a matter of fact, I have since learned that he did get his information from Toledo and, although I cannot prove it, I believe that it was a result of the District Attorney's efforts to get a retired Judge, Judge Millits, to sit on the grand jury in the case.

I am indeed happy that Mr. Hoover's statement "such action certainly defeats the ends of justice" has not had that effect in this case. When Mr. Hoover called me on the phone and asked me whether I knew who had given out the story and I told him that I did not, he stated that his agent told him that Toledo had phoned in and said that four persons had been investigated and "skipped" town. I asked Mr. Hoover who they were, but he stated that he did not know their names. As a matter of fact, the ten persons named in the indictment at Toledo are all property owners and live in Toledo. According to the information given to me by the District Attorney, in Toledo right now.

You will perhaps recollect that when Mr. Hoover was called at the time of the capture of Campbell, he was in the interviews in which he stated that everyone who was in the harbor of Karpis would be indicted. This was a year ago and if they

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7-576-14414

JUN 12 1937

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were going to flee, it is reasonable to presume that they would have done so long before this. The Toledo newspapers have been full of stories during the past year, according to my information, in which they stated that the "G-men" have been busy investigating to find out who was guilty of harboring Karpis.

I note further that Mr. Hoover states that the Bureau submitted last November all the information that it could gather on this matter. This is true - it consists of over a thousand pages and was not digested or briefed as it affected each individual involved. It was necessary to index all this information and to separate the "sheep" from the "goats." This has now been done and it is our plan to present the matter to the grand jury on the fifteenth of May.

Brian M. Mahon
BRIEN McMAHON.

7-56
CGC

P. O. Box 1276
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
June 8, 1937

George L. Watkins,
Postmaster,
Tulsa, Oklahoma.

Dear Sir:

RE: BREKID

Edward G. Bremer

By letter dated March 29, 1937 you were requested to place a cover on all mail addressed to Grover H. Keady, 250 Kyler Street, Tulsa, Oklahoma, and forward tracings to this office.

Please be advised that this mail cover may now be discontinued.

Very truly yours,

C. W. STEIN,
Special Agent in Charge.

cc Bureau

RECORDED
&
INDEXED.

7-576-14415

JUN 11 1937

DEPT. OF JUSTICE

CAA:DMS

Laboratory Report
~~June 10, 1937.~~

Case: Brekid

Number: 7-576-14120

Specimens: 7-576-14120 Q13 One page containing several impressions.

Examination requested by: Little Rock

Date received: May 20, 1937

Examination requested: Document

Result of examination:

Examination by: Appel

There are being transmitted with this report photographic prints of negatives made in an effort to determine the nature of the impressions indented in the paper. These show the impressions as clearly as it was possible to develop the impressions.

1-Bureau
2-Little Rock
1-Cincinnati
1-Laboratory

RECORDED

7-576-14416	
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
JUN 14 1937	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
ONE	6

June 11, 1937.

RECORDED 7-576 ¹⁴⁴¹⁶~~14120~~

Special Agent in Charge,
Little Rock, Arkansas.

Re: Brekid.

Dear Sir:

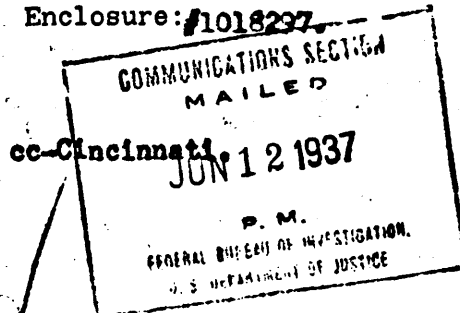
There is transmitted herewith the laboratory report covering the examination of specimens submitted by your office in connection with the above entitled matter and received in the Bureau May 20, 1937.

Very truly yours,

J. E. Hoover

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

Enclosure: #1018297



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

EAT:MC

June 9, 1937.

Time: 5:05 P.M.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ~~DIRECTOR~~ *July*RE: Trial of Joe Adams and Henry "Duke"
Randall at Miami. *Plam*

Special Agent K. R. McIntire at Miami called and advised that Bolton had appeared on the witness stand and testified to the effect that the gang had a contact in Miami, Florida and that the contact was Joseph Adams, the manager of the El Comodoro Hotel. Mr. McIntire also advised that he had testified in your place, as the first witness, and was not asked to produce reports and records but merely to testify from his own knowledge.

Mr. McIntire stated he had been asked to show when the Agents were in the hotel, and he advised there was no objection to this as the defense had the records of when the Agents were in the hotel anyway. He stated he believes this will act as a boomerang upon the defense as Mr. Carr is going to point out that the gang never moved into the hotel while the Agents were there but moved in immediately after the Agents left. He stated the hotel records were produced and the case will rest until tomorrow.

Respectfully,

EAT
E. A. TAMM.

RECORDED

7-576-14417
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUN 21 1937 A.M.
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
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FILE

Post Office Box #1469,
Little Rock, Arkansas,
June 8, 1937.

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

Dear Sir:

You are advised that Special Agent D. P. Sullivan arrived
at the Little Rock Field Division at 6:45 P. M. on June 5, 1937
from Cleveland, Ohio. This agent is engaged on a special assignment
in connection with the Brekid case.

Agent Sullivan is presently residing at the McGehee Hotel,
Little Rock, telephone number 5141.

Very truly yours,

CHAPMAN FLITCHER,
Special Agent in Charge.

DPS:atb

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7-376-14418
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUN 11 1937 P.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
ONE FOUR FILE

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

June 3, 1937.

LCS:AMP.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TAMM.

b7C
[REDACTED]

Respectfully,

Res

L. C. Schilder.

*Grooms is brother
in law of Karpis.
E.C.*

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7-576-14419
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUN 3 1937 P.M.
[Handwritten signatures and stamps: TOLSON, LADD, CLEGG, GLAVIN, NICHOLS, TRACY, E.A. TAMM, GURNEA]

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

LRP:MC

June 10, 1937.

Time: 1:00 P.M.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

RE: Trial of Joe Adams and Henry "Duke"
Randall at Miami, Florida.

Special Agent K. R. McIntire at Miami called and spoke to Mr. Pennington in my office and advised with regard to the progress of the above trial that when the Government rested its case today, a motion was made for a directed verdict and after lengthy argument, the court granted the motion for a directed verdict against the Government on the grounds that the Government has not introduced any evidence which would prove conclusively, or beyond a reasonable doubt, that Adams and Randall knew the person involved was Alvin Karpis, for whom a Federal warrant had been issued.

Mr. McIntire advised he would call the Bureau later and make definite arrangements as to when he will return to Washington, although he expects to be back tomorrow.

Respectfully,

E. A. Tamm
E. A. TAMM.

RECORDED
&
INDEXED.

7-576-14420
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUN 12 1937 A.M.
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
FILE

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

CT:ACS

Date June 10, 1937.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

RE: ADAMS TRIAL AT MIAMI.

Mr. McIntire telephoned from Miami at 2:30 P. M., today stating Judge Akerman had ordered a directed verdict against the Government in the Adams trial. McIntire states the agents have talked to ten jurors who were very much surprised at the verdict and McIntire's understanding is that the jury would have convicted if the case had gone to the jury. He says four of the jurors stated they would have stayed all summer to have secured a conviction in this case. McIntire states the verdict is "a dirty deal" as we had the law with us and the presentation of the evidence clicked beautifully as everyone testified as we thought they would and there was plenty of corroboration. He states Judge Akerman gave no reason for his verdict except to say that the evidence had not established the fact that Adams knew who he was dealing with. McIntire points out this is really a matter of fact for the jury to determine and not for the Judge to decide.

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&
INDEXED.

Well you can't beat
a situation like this
when politicians are in
all key positions.
A.

7-576-1442	
JUN 14 1937 A.M.	
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
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V.

Signature

ac

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. Tamm _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Miss Gandy _____

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT CINCINNATI, O.

FILE NO. 7-3

REPORT MADE AT HUNTINGTON, W. VA.	DATE WHEN MADE 6-15-37	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 5-18-37	REPORT MADE BY F. G. TILLMAN
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 Fugitive; National Firearms Act.
<p>SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">May T. Gates advises Dr. Moore not identical with Dr. Joseph P. Moran and has no information of value. Purpose apparently to secure Bureau position.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">-P-</p> <p>REFERENCE: Bureau letter dated May 3, 1937.</p> <p>DETAILS: AT CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">May T. Gates, 21½ Capital Street, Charleston, West Virginia, a nurse, advised that while her son was at a summer camp at Indian Lake, Ohio, they came in contact with a man, who stated he was Dr. Moore, a retired surgeon, who, in her opinion, was a suspicious character as he claimed to be wealthy and an expert marksman. Mrs. Gates has never come in contact with this doctor and bases her suspicions on the statements of her son whom the doctor invited to his cabin at Cook, Montana, but upon the arrival of her son and his friends was not at this cabin as he advised he would be prior to their departure from Ohio.</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">It is observed that Mrs. Gates stated that she was present at Indian Lake, Ohio at the time Dr. Moore was visiting there and had spoken to him, however, later in the conversation, and after viewing the photograph of Dr. Moran, she stated that she had never seen Dr. Moore. She described Dr. Moore as being elderly, tall, grey hair, fine looking and excessively using liquor. Mrs. Gates also felt that a man accompanying Dr. Moore may be Dr. Moran after being advised that</p>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>J. D. Reynolds</i>		SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT		DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
Bureau Cincinnati Chicago St. Paul Huntington		7 | 576 | 14422 | JUN 18 1937 JUN 17 P.M. 	
COPIES DESTROYED 169 MAR 25 1968			

the description of Moore did not fit that of Moran.

It appears that Mrs. Gates' purpose is to secure employment by the Bureau to check on the activities of this alleged Dr. Moore or other persons in order to secure traveling expenses, and it is not believed that she has any valid reason to believe that the supposed Dr. Moore is a fugitive from justice.

Mrs. Gates stated that about a year ago she wrote a letter of similar nature to the Bureau and was visited by an Agent. She was reluctant, at first, to talk to the writer, insisting that she had no real information. She also could not furnish any information leading to the identity or address of Dr. Moore.

P E N D I N G

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

739 Insurance Exchange Building
Des Moines, Iowa
June 9, 1937

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

RE: WILLIAM ELMER MEAD, with aliases;
NATIONAL STOLEN PROPERTY ACT.

Dear Sir:

In compliance with instructions contained in Bureau letter of March 8, 1937 (File 7-576), Special Agent B. D. Rice of the Des Moines Field Division interviewed Mrs. C. Louise Clausen, 300 North 5th Avenue, Clear Lake, Iowa, on June 3, 1937, concerning the swindle which William Elmer Mead allegedly perpetrated against a Clear Lake citizen.

RECORDED & INDEXED

7-576-14423


It was ascertained from Mrs. Clausen that her brother's widow, Mrs. Henry Clausen had married H. H. Remore in February 1934, who later obtained a power of attorney from the widow. In April 1934, according to Mrs. Clausen, William Elmer Mead and three of his associates worked the pocketbook swindle on the Remores, enriching themselves by \$6,700.00 of the Remore's money. Mrs. Clausen furnished Agent Rice with a newspaper clipping from the April 21st, 1934 issue of the Des Moines Register, and with a copy of the Attorney's Brief, which gave the modus operandi of Mead who used the alias of McDonald in this instance.

According to this information and further information furnished by Mrs. Clausen, William Elmer Mead called upon the Remores, expressing a desire to purchase the Remore home for a millionaire whom he represented. Several days later one of the men called from Fort Dodge, Iowa, and told the Remores that they would like to include some lots in Fort Dodge in trade for the house. The Remores accordingly proceeded to Fort Dodge where they met Mead, and during the course of a dinner found a pocketbook containing several thousand dollars. As is usual in these cases, when a pocketbook is opened a card of the alleged owner was found and they accordingly contacted an individual giving the name of F. P. Winn, who supposedly was this owner. In order to reward them, Mr. Winn let them in on a horserace bet and through the usual ruse swindled the Remores out of \$6,700.00, which they had raised after

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168 MAR 25 1965

a visit to Clear Lake and to Chicago.

Inasmuch as the Statute of Limitations has run in this case, and in the absence of instructions to the contrary no further action will be taken and the case will be considered closed.

Very truly yours,

ROBERT C. HENDON
Special Agent in Charge

RCH/mg

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

1448 Standard Building,
Cleveland, Ohio

PERSONAL and ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

June 5, 1937

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

Re: BREKID

Dear Sir:

You will please find enclosed herewith three copies of a self-explanatory memorandum submitted by Special Agent S.K. McKee, dated June 2, 1937, addressed to the writer, wherein Pauline Jackson, a witness in this case, is quoted as alleging that Fugitive Anthony Amersbach had told her that he had received information from someone allegedly connected with this office to the effect that she was to be picked up and questioned and that his "stooge" contacted him at Akron, Ohio, on April 22, 1937.

A careful review of the expense vouchers and daily reports of all agents assigned to this division was made, which examination failed to reflect that an agent of this division was in Akron, Ohio, on April 22, 1937. The field office register was also examined for April 22, 1937, and it did not appear thereon that any agent had checked out for Akron, Ohio, on the said date.

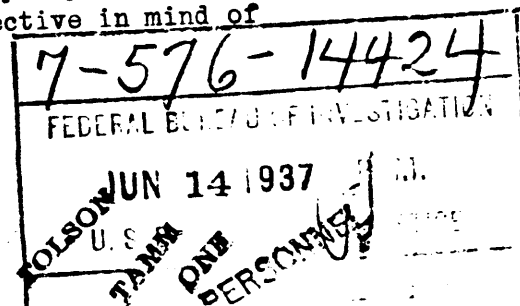
It is believed, in view of the observations submitted on this matter, as are reflected in the enclosed memorandum, that the allegation is without foundation, in view of the fact that no agent or other official knew of the identity of the Jackson sisters until the night preceding the morning on which they were located in the Fall of 1936, and no official not connected with the Bureau was in possession of the information concerning the identity of the Jackson sisters and their connection with this case at that time.

No agent connected with this office was in possession of any information on, or prior to April 22, 1937, relative to the probable date on which arrests would be made in this case.

It is quite possible that Anthony Amersbach made this statement to Pauline Jackson for the purpose of covering up his relationship with the Hanson girl, whom he is presently believed to be with, so that when he disappeared, she, Pauline Jackson, would believe that he was hiding out away from everybody and had not gone away with the Hanson girl, with the objective in mind of

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&
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keeping her friendly disposed toward him, which he, Amersbach, knew would not be the case if Pauline found out that he was with the Hanson girl.

It is believed that the allegation is without foundation.

Very truly yours,



J.P. MacFARLAND,
Special Agent in Charge

JPM/lrl
Enclosure (1)

PERSONAL and CONFIDENTIAL

Cleveland, Ohio
June 2, 1937

MEMORANDUM FOR SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE J.P. MacFARLAND:

Re: BREKID

Pauline Jackson was interviewed at this office by the writer and Special Agent A.P. Kitchin on May 31, 1937, at which time she furnished a signed statement in connection with the harboring case in the Brekid file. During the course of this interview Pauline Jackson stated that some three or four days prior to the date she was picked up last Fall, which was on October 2, 1936, Tony Amersbach had told her that he had received information from someone connected with this office to the effect that she was to be picked up and questioned. The Jackson girl stated that Amersbach at no time told her anything which had to do with the identity of his source of information. She stated, however, that his "stooge", as he referred to him, was loathe to make contact with him in Cleveland and because of this situation, all contacts had been made at points other than Cleveland.

Pauline Jackson advised that the last time she saw Tony Amersbach was on Sunday, April 25, 1937, and at this time, he told her that his "stooge" had given him information that arrests in this case were to be made in the near future. This girl advised that the only other statements in this regard made by Amersbach at the time were that he had contacted his "stooge" at Akron, Ohio, on the preceding Thursday, which was April 22, 1937, and that this information had been obtained at the time of that contact.

It is the observation of the writer and of Agent Kitchin that Pauline Jackson would have no purpose in furnishing false information in this regard. It is also the observation of the writer and of Agent Kitchin that the situation as described by the Jackson girl is almost unbelievable and that if there is any foundation to it whatsoever, that the so-called "stooge" referred to by Amersbach is possibly located in some official capacity other than this office. You will recall the the writer and Special Agent Kitchin have advised that at the time Pauline Jackson and her two sisters were picked up for questioning last Fall that no one connected with this office knew of their identity until the night preceding the morning on which they were located. Attention is also invited to the fact that in the Fall of 1936, when the Jackson girls were interviewed, the office of the United States Attorney was not in possession of any information


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7-576-14424

concerning their connection with this investigation. It is also to be stated that in the two contacts which the writer and Special Agent Kitchin have had with Tony Amersbach, the first of which was the occasion of his interview at this office in the Fall of 1936, and the second of which was a contact at the tavern operated by Pauline Jackson at 7403 Denison Avenue, on the morning on which she was picked up, both the writer and Agent Kitchin received the impression that Amersbach is of a boastful and egotistical make-up and that the remarks which he has allegedly made to Pauline Jackson may have been actuated by his desire to impress her. In connection with the alleged information obtained by Amersbach on April 22, 1937, it is to be recalled that no person connected with this office was in possession of any information as to the probable date on which arrests would be made in this case other than that such arrests would possibly take place prior to the running of the Statute of Limitations in May or June 1937 in the event prosecution would be decided upon by the Department.

This memorandum is submitted for your information and for any action which you deem fit.

Very truly yours,


S.K. McKee
Special Agent

SKM/lrl

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.

Very truly yours,

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&
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7-576-14425
R. L. Shivers
Special Agent in Charge

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

JHH:C

Cc: Cincinnati.

NATHANIAL H. HELLER was arrested on the night of January 31, 1935 by Cuban authorities in Havana, Cuba, as an undesirable alien, on the basis of information which had been obtained by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice. He remained in the custody of Cuban officials until February 12, 1935 when he was released on the understanding that he would voluntarily proceed to Miami, Florida. Upon his arrival in Miami on February 12, 1935, he was arrested by the United States Marshal and was immediately placed in the Dade County Jail, Miami, Florida, in default of \$25,000.00 bond.

On February 7, 1935 at Jacksonville, Florida, Heller had been named in four indictments returned by a Federal Grand Jury. The first indictment charged him with Harboring and Concealing Alvin Karpis. The second indictment charged Heller with Misprision of a Felony, in that he did not disclose that Karpis was a person who had fled in interstate commerce to avoid prosecution for a crime cognizable under the laws of the United States. In the second count of this indictment Heller was charged with the same offense for failing to disclose that Karpis was a person who had fled in interstate commerce to avoid prosecution for a crime cognizable under the laws of the State of Minnesota. A third indictment was returned charging Heller, Duke Randall, Joseph Adams, Dolores Delaney, Wynona Burdette, and Cassius McDonald with Conspiracy to Harbor and Conceal Alvin Karpis. A fourth indictment was returned against Heller charging him with Conspiracy to Commit Misprision of a Felony, in that he and others conspired to conceal the fact that they knew Karpis was wanted for prosecution of a certain crime cognizable under the laws of the United States and had fled in Interstate commerce.

Heller is now at liberty on bond.

7-576-

SPECIAL AGENT R. D. BROWN,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
1448 Standard Building,
Cleveland, Ohio.

SPECIAL AGENT S. K. McKEE,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
426 U.S. Custom House and Post Office,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

These witnesses will advise that on the morning of January 31, 1935 they interviewed Nathaniel Heller at the Park View Hotel in Havana, Cuba, at which time he made certain free and voluntary oral admissions which are noted below.

Heller advised that he was born October 23, 1891 in New York City; that he first entered Cuba in January of 1915; that he became interested in the Park View Hotel in 1930 and that he is presently Manager and Coproprietor of the Park View Hotel; that on September 21, 1934 a man and a woman (Karpis and Dolores Delaney) registered at his hotel under the name of E. M. Wagner and wife and brought with them a calling card from Joe Adams, Manager of the Hotel El Comodoro, Miami, Florida, on the back of which card was written - "This man is all right" or words to that effect. Heller has identified the photograph of Alvin Karpis as being E. M. Wagner and a photograph of Kate Barker as being a Mrs. Ryan, who was a guest at the Park View Hotel and who later visited the Wagners at Varadero Beach. He has also identified the photograph of Dolores Delaney as being identical with Mrs. E. M. Wagner. Heller advised that Wagner (Karpis) stated his health was bad and he wanted to obtain a place on a beach somewhere; that Heller suggested Varadero Beach and advised Wagner to get in touch with Mr. and Mrs. Bermudes who operated the Playa Azul Hotel at Varadero. Heller stated that Wagner asked that he be allowed to place an envelope containing money in the hotel safe; that he, Heller, looked in the envelope and saw eleven \$1,000 bills which he placed in the safe. At this point Heller admitted that it was most unusual for a tourist guest to have such a large amount of money in \$1,000 bills.

Heller stated that about four days after the arrival of the Wagners and after the Wagners had rented a home at Varadero Beach, Wagner came to him, Heller, requesting Heller to accompany Mrs. Wagner to a Ford dealer to purchase a car for him, Wagner. Heller admitted that he complied with this request, receiving a commission of \$50.00 from the dealer and that Mrs. Wagner paid for this car in bills of large denomination.

At first Heller staunchly denied that he had ever rented a safety deposit box for Wagner, advising that he had his own safety deposit box in the Royal Bank of Canada, Havana Branch. He later admitted, however, renting a safety deposit box during September of 1934 in his own name, but for the sole use of subject Karpis alias Wagner.

Heller also admitted that a short time after Wagner had moved to Varadero Beach, Wagner asked him, Heller, to recommend a place where he, Wagner, could purchase a motor for his boat; that Heller took Wagner to the Bassalo Sporting Goods House on Obispo Street, where a motor was purchased by Wagner for \$175.00, same being a Johnson Seahorse. Heller also admitted that he had purchased a radio for Wagner. Heller further admitted that he had carried on several long distance telephone conversations with Wagner from Havana, Cuba to Varadero Beach. He advised that several letters were received for Wagner at the Park View Hotel. He also stated that Wagner received and sent three or four cablegrams while at the Park View Hotel; that when the cablegrams would arrive for Wagner, he, Heller, would telephone the information to Wagner at Varadero Beach. He further stated that Wagner made frequent visits to Havana and admitted that he, Heller, would order Wagner's groceries for him, in order that Wagner might take them back to Varadero with him. At this point Heller was questioned as to whether this was a usual custom with him, to go to such great inconveniences for a guest, to which he replied that he would have done the same for any guest.

Heller further admitted that after Wagner had departed from Varadero Beach he personally went to the Wagner home and secured certain property for them, stating that when Mr. and Mrs. Wagner left Havana they left with him their Ford sedan and told him to keep it until they returned, giving him permission to use same. He stated that shortly after the Wagners left Havana, he received a letter from Mrs. Wagner written on Hotel El Comodoro stationery, requesting him to close the house at Varadero Beach and to remove their effects to the Park View Hotel and to hold them until they returned to Havana; that in reply to this request he drove, using the Wagner's Ford sedan, to Varadero Beach; stored the said property in the Park View Hotel, which property he advised consisted of the motor to the boat, a radio and a small suitcase containing wearing apparel.

(It should be noted that when the Cuban authorities seized the car of E. M. Wagner (Karpis) in Havana, Cuba, the car was found to bear 1935 Cuban license plates AM 755).

During the interview with Special Agents Brown and McKee, Heller admitted that he had personally purchased the new license plates. In this connection he stated that he had purchased said license on January 22, 1935 and that this purchase had been made after he had read a newspaper article concerning the gun battle in Atlantic City; further, that the

license was purchased on his own initiative and without any request from Karpis or his wife. He was asked why he had purchased the new license and he replied that he wanted the car to be ready for operation in the event either Karpis or his wife returned to Havana, Cuba. He was asked if he would have turned the car over to either Mr. or Mrs. Wagner in the event they called for same and he replied that he would have done so if they had paid the storage charges. Heller was asked if he would have notified the police in the event Karpis called for this car and he said that he would not, informing in this connection that he was not a policeman. Heller was then asked if this was his idea of American citizenship, after knowing that Karpis was being sought by every law enforcement agency in the United States and that he was badly wanted and Heller stated that he did not care about that.

(In connection with the purchase of the 1935 Cuban license by Heller, attention is invited to the fact that Dolores Delaney (Mrs. E.H. Wagner) was in custody in Atlantic City, New Jersey at the time this license was secured, while subject Karpis was still a fugitive. The gun battle at Atlantic City, New Jersey, in which Karpis and Campbell escaped and as a result of which Dolores Delaney and Wynona Burdette were captured, occurred during the early morning hours of January 20, 1935).

Heller also informed that on one occasion he introduced Karpis' wife to a Doctor Agramonte, who happens to be the hotel physician at the Park View Hotel and that this doctor was consulted on several occasions by her because of her pregnant condition. Heller advised that Karpis and his wife took by far the greater percentage of their meals in their hotel room on all occasions while they were guests at the Park View Hotel. He stated that their meals were brought to them and was unable to explain the reason for this, but did advise that he did not know of any other guests who had followed this procedure.

Heller advised that he did not have knowledge of Karpis' identity and stated that he did not know the identity of this man until the newspaper publicity following the Atlantic City affray on January 20, 1935. He also stated that he was ignorant of the reason for the sudden departure of Mr. and Mrs. Wagner; that he did not know the nature of Karpis' business or the reason of his visit to Cuba, but did admit that Karpis told him he, Karpis, was a bootlegger and that Heller believed Karpis was "hot", but that he did not know the reason why Karpis was "hot".

Heller advised that he did not know how Mrs. Wagner left Havana when she departed so suddenly early in December of 1934, but that Karpis traveled to Miami, Florida via P. & O. Steamship to Key West, Florida, thence to Miami by train. Heller stated that he happened to go to Miami on the same boat, but that he did not make the trip with Karpis.

(In this connection, attention is directed to the records of the

Steamship Company disclosed in this report showing that Karpis and Heller traveled on the same boat having the same destination on December 5, 1934. The steamship records also show that Dolores Delaney (Wagner) proceeded to Florida from Havana, Cuba on December 4, 1934.)

Heller was questioned with particular regard to three cablegrams which were addressed to Joe Adams, El Comodoro Hotel, Miami, Florida and signed by Heller. Heller denied that he had sent any cablegrams to Adams but stated that on several occasions Karpis, alias Wagner, came to him with a message addressed to Adams and requested that he cable the same. Heller explained his name being signed to these messages by saying that Karpis advised he had several friends at the El Comodoro Hotel who were "broke" and that if they knew where he was then located, they would try to borrow money from him.

(Attention is also directed to one cablegram which was sent to Heller by Joe Adams. Heller could not account for Adams having addressed a cablegram to him and Heller was asked how Adams would understand that the cablegrams signed "Heller" were from Wagner and not Heller and he was totally unable to explain this).

Heller was questioned concerning the identity of the persons referred to in the cablegrams by the names of Ryan and Willie and he stated that after the arrival of Kate Barker at the hotel he realized she was the person referred to as Ryan. He stated that he at no time was aware of the identity of the party Willie.

Heller advised that he was absent from the hotel when Kate Barker, as Mary Ryan, registered at the Park View Hotel in Havana, Cuba; that upon his return to the hotel he found she had left a message for him to the effect that she wanted to see him. He stated he did not know she was coming to the hotel and said that upon his return following her arrival, one of the bellboys told him that a woman had been inquiring for the young married couple who were living in the country. He stated that he went to the room of Mary Ryan, as she had requested, and she asked that she be put in touch with the young couple whose name, according to Heller, she did not know.

(See report of Special Agent R. D. Brown, Jacksonville, Florida, February 25, 1935, page 41 et seq.)

S. K. McKEE,
Special Agent,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
426 U. S. Custom House and Post Office Building,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

This witness will advise that he interviewed Nathaniel H. Heller at the Hotel Parkview on the night of May 11, 1935, at which time Heller admitted that it was his custom to read all Spanish newspapers published in Havana, Cuba and in this connection the papers "El Avance", "Havana Post", and "Diario de la Marina" were among the papers which he admitted it was his practice to read. (This is mentioned because it will be recalled that on December 4, 1934 the photograph of Alvin Karpis and several other persons whose apprehension was then being sought by American authorities appeared in the "El Avance", with a narrative stating that the arrest of these persons was being sought by American authorities).

This witness will further advise that Heller admitted to him that on January 29, 1935 he, Heller, was shown the photograph of Karpis by one of the Econimedes brothers (co-proprietors of the Hotel Parkview) and that this picture appeared in one of the New York papers of several days previous and was in connection with Karpis' escape from Atlantic City on January 20, 1935; that he recognized the photograph as being that of Mr. Wagner; that he tried to telephone the American Consul General, Cameron, at the Consulate, but learned that the American Consul was away from the city.

(See report of Special Agent S. K. McKee, dated at Jacksonville, Florida, May 23, 1935, pages 37 and 38.)

"EL AVANCE"
A Newspaper,
Havana, Cuba.

Officials of this newspaper will produce an issue of "El Avance" dated December 4, 1934, in which there appeared a two column group of photographs approximately four inches in height showing the photographs of Alvin Karpis, Arthur Barker, John Hamilton and Thomas Robinson. A literal translation of the Spanish under this group is as follows:

"GENTLEMEN OF GANGLAND."

These four individuals are on file with the Justice Department of the United States as public enemies, and orders have been issued for their arrest wherever they can be found. Their names from left to right, Alvin Karpis, Arthur Barker, John Hamilton and Thomas J. Robinson, Jr."

There is only one copy of the issue of December 4, 1934 in the files of the above mentioned paper and the officials declined to turn this over to Agents, however, it is noted that Mrs. Lenora Bermudes, seen earlier in this report, also has a copy of the above mentioned photographs as they appeared in "El Avance". (Particular attention is directed to the witnesses who were employed by Alvin Karpis and Dolores Delaney at Varadero Beach, who advised that after burning numerous papers, Karpis and Dolores Delaney hurriedly departed from Varadero Beach, giving no explanation for their hurried departure. Attention is also directed to the records of the steamship company seen in this report showing that Dolores Delaney left Havana, Cuba on December 4, 1934 and that Alvin Karpis and Heller departed from Havana, Cuba on December 5, 1934 on the same boat for the Florida mainland.)

(See report of Special Agent S. E. McKee, dated at Jacksonville, Florida, May 23, 1935, page four)

JOSEPH H. ADAMS,
El Comodoro Hotel,
Miami, Florida.

This witness will produce books and records of the El Comodoro Hotel, Miami, Florida, which will show that Mrs. E. M. Wagner (Dolores Delaney) and Nathaniel Heller registered at that hotel on November 14, 1934; that Mrs. Wagner was assigned to Room 1005, where she remained until November 18, 1934; and that Heller was assigned to Room 1004, where he remained until November 20, 1934.

The records will further show Heller's registration at said hotel on December 5, 1934, where he remained until December 7, 1934 as a guest.

(See report of Special Agent J. H. Hanson, Jacksonville, Florida, February 20, 1935, page 102.)

L. E. GRAY,
Room Clerk,
El Comodoro Hotel,
Miami, Florida.

This witness furnished a signed statement to Special Agents S. K. McKee and J. H. Hanson of this Bureau at Miami, Florida, on April 12, 1935.

The witness will state that Nathaniel Heller and Dolores Delaney were guests at the El Comodoro Hotel for several days about the middle of November, 1934; that the Delaney woman was using the name "Wagner"; that he saw them together a few times and on one occasion Heller expressed a wish that he had a car as he and the Wagner girl wanted to look at some apartments and houses; that the witness loaned Heller his personally owned Oldsmobile Sedan; and that the witness knows that Heller and Mrs. Wagner used this car for two or three hours one day, the date being after this couple had been in Miami for two or three days. The witness will also state that he saw Heller and Mrs. Wagner (Dolores Delaney) eating together in the dining room of the El Comodoro Hotel about this time; that on the same day Heller borrowed the witness' car Heller asked him if Mrs. Wagner could use said car alone; that as the witness recalls Heller told him that Mrs. Wagner wanted to look at some furniture; and that the witness gave Heller permission for Mrs. Wagner to use said car.

The witness will also state that he recalls registering N. H. Heller of Havana, Cuba, on December 5, 1934 at the El Comodoro Hotel, Miami, Florida, assigning Heller to Room 1005.

(See report of Special Agent J. H. Hanson, Jacksonville, Florida, April 23, 1935, pages 29 and 31.)

MRS. LEONORA CALDWELL BERMUDEZ,
Playa Azul Inn,
Varadero Beach, Cuba.

This witness will advise that the Wagners (Alvin Karpis and Dolores Delaney) were sent to her some time during the latter part of September, 1934 by N. H. Heller, Manager of the Park View Hotel, Havana, Cuba; that Mr. Heller had told them to see her and enlist her cooperation in attempting to locate a house; and that through her efforts the Wagners rented a house from Mr. Pedro Acebo, who resides at Carbanes, Cuba. Mrs. Bermudez will advise that she rented the house as an Agent of Mr. Acebo to Mr. Wagner (Karpis), and that the rental period was to extend from October 1, 1934 to February 15, 1935 and for this rental period Mr. Acebo collected from Wagner (Karpis) \$500.00 in large bills. This witness will identify Kate Barker as being a visitor of the Wagners during this period, and will state that Kate Barker was using the name Mrs. Ryan.

She will advise that Wagner advised her Mr. Heller had purchased a motor for his boat, and also stated Heller brought towels and linens from his hotel for the use of the Wagners. This witness will advise that she received a letter from Mr. N. H. Heller, dated December 18, 1934, in which Mr. Heller advised her after the departure of the Wagners that he had decided to close the house at once, as his wife and children could not make the trip to Varadero, and in this letter Heller requested that Mrs. Bermudez express to him a quantity of sheets, pillow cases, blankets, and a Hot-point iron which belonged to him and which had been used by the Wagners, also to place one of the Wagners' dogs in his grip and send it to the Park View Hotel. (This letter is in the possession of the Jacksonville Office of the Bureau.) In this letter Mr. Heller also requested that Mrs. Bermudez return the keys of the house to the owner.

The witness will state that a short time prior to the receipt of this letter Mr. Heller had called personally at Varadero Beach, driving Mr. Wagner's Ford Sedan, and took from the Wagner home the motor for a boat, a radio, and two suitcases, and advised that Mrs. Wagner had instructed him to do this. She will advise that during the first few days of December, 1934, the Wagners departed hurriedly and unexpectedly, giving no notice of their departure.

(The above information is found in the report of Special Agent R. D. Brown, Jacksonville, Florida, February 25, 1935, pages 21 through 25.)

Mrs. Bermudez furnished a signed statement to Special Agents S. K. McKee and W. E. Peters at Varadero Beach, Cuba, on May 16, 1935, in which all of the above information is found, and in which she furnished certain additional information.

This witness will advise that at the request of the Wagners (Alvin Karpis and Dolores Delaney) she furnished them with a cook, namely, a Korean named Juan Lee Park; that the Wagners became dissatisfied with Juan's services and fired him; and that on two occasions the Wagners secured new cooks through Nathaniel Heller. She will advise that shortly after the Wagners left, Mr. Heller came to the Beach in the Wagners' Ford car and secured some of their personal effects; that at this time the witness told Heller his friends (the Wagners) were very rude, as they had left without saying good-bye; that upon making this statement Heller's face flushed noticeably; that the witness then asked Heller if he knew the address of the Wagners, and at this point Heller replied that Wagner had only told him that he (Wagner) was "Number One in the U. S. A." The witness will further advise that after the Wagners departed she personally inspected their house and found they had burned all papers with the exception of a few magazines.

This witness will also advise that she received a letter from Nathaniel Heller on the stationery of the Hotel Park View, Havana, Cuba, dated December 29, 1934. This letter is in the possession of the Jacksonville Office and is quoted as follows:

"Mrs. Julio Bermudez,
Varadero, Cardenas, Cuba.

Dear Mrs. Bermudez:

I have your letter of recent date regard that rumor about the Wagners. I have not heard anything since they left here, only a Christmas card which arrived yesterday. I have been expecting to hear from them, therefore delayed writing to DuPont and also to Dr. Alcebo. However, I write them both yesterday a letter advising that I would communicate with them as soon as I heard from Mr. Wagner. You know, that he ask me to make a claim for a refund of rental from Dr. Alcebo. I wrote to Mr. Wagner and told him that that was out of question. Dr. Alcebo is making a claim for Elec. Light for \$25.34. I am waiting for an answer, also for him to send me the money. There were bath towels and other things left there as I do not know exactly how many they were we had best forget about it.

I received the spreads, but I thought that you might have kept them as you said in your letter, however, if you need any I will be glad to have the El Encanto send you some.

"The price for the seventy-one was \$1.95 and eighty-one \$2.25.

With kindest personal regards and wishing you and Mr. Bermudes a Happy New Year,

Very truly yours,

(signed) H. H. Heller
Manager,
Hotel Park View.

Her baby was due about 15 of Jan."

CONSTANTINO ECOMINEDES,
Coproprietor, Park View Hotel,
Havana, Cuba.

This witness will be able to produce books and records of the Park View Hotel disclosing the following registration record of Kate Barker and Alvin Karpis, Alvin Karpis using the alias E. W. Wagner and Kate Barker using the alias Mary Ryan:

Kate Barker - October 25, 1934 - Room 404,
Account number 9858, checked out same day.

Alvin Karpis - September 21, 1934 - Room 408,
Account number 9755, departed September 25, 1934. (This covered room for Karpis and wife).

Alvin Karpis - October 18, 1934 - Room 506,
Account number 9815, departed October 20, 1934.

Alvin Karpis - October 20, 1934 - Room 409,
Account number 9849, departed October 21, 1934.

Alvin Karpis - November 2, 1934 - Room 408,
Account number 9858, remained until the following day.

Alvin Karpis - November 12, 1934 - Room 506,
Account number 9884, checked out November 15, 1934.

Alvin Karpis - November 18, 1934 - Room 408,
Account number 9898, checked out November 19, 1934.

Alvin Karpis - November 26, 1934 - Room 412,
Account number 9919, checked out November 27, 1934.

Alvin Karpis - December 2, 1934 - Room 408,
Account number 9945, checked out same day.

The same witness will be able to produce a telephone book maintained by the Park View Hotel, showing that two long distance telephone calls made from the Park View Hotel to Varadero, Cuba on October 1, 1934 and call on November 19, 1934; that the charge in each instance amounted \$1.55; that the first two calls were charged to cash, while the third charged to Wagner.

(See report of Special Agent R. D. Brown, Jacksonville, Florida, February 25, 1935, pages 49 and 50).

RENALDO GONZALES VILA
c/o Hotel Park View,
Havana, Cuba.

This witness will advise that Heller had been very friendly with Karpis and his wife on the various occasions they stayed at the hotel; that Heller was always going to and from Karpis' room and that his intimacy with Karpis caused the various hotel employees to be suspicious of Karpis, who was known in the hotel as Wagner. This witness will furnish a narrative of Heller's various transactions with Karpis, which are in line with the story furnished by Heller himself. This witness will be able to identify the photographs of Alvin Karpis and Kate Barker. The witness will further advise that on one occasion Heller was absent from the hotel for a period of about three days; that upon his return he was sunburned and remarked that he had been down to Varadero Beach fishing with Wagner. According to this witness, he will advise that Heller received a registered letter on one occasion from Varadero Beach. The witness will state that Heller had in his possession the following property belonging to Karpis:

A Ford sedan
An outboard motor
A radio
One dark brown suitcase
One large black suitcase and
Two bulldogs.

The witness will advise that when Karpis and his wife first came to the hotel, Karpis had a very large suitcase which was extremely heavy and also one other bag; that the large, heavy bag was taken away from the hotel by Karpis; that one night Mr. Heller took a large, heavy black bag out of the hotel; had a bellboy take it to his car and cautioned the boy to be careful of the bag at the time.

(If this person is to be used as a witness, he is reported to be working for a brother in a cigar stand located somewhere on 23rd Street in New York City).

(See report of Special Agent R. D. Brown, Jacksonville, Florida, February 25, 1935, pages 47 and 48).

ALBERTO GALAN,
Sales Manager,
Auto Universal de Cuba,
171 Belasconia Street,
Havana, Cuba.

This witness will be able to introduce records showing that on September 24, 1934 Dolores Wagner purchased from said Agency a 1934 Ford sedan, motor No. 18-918995, color, black with cream wheels, car containing a radio, sold for \$1,077 in cash. The witness will further advise that this car was sold through the salesroom at Twenty-fifth and Mariana Streets by Augusto Dominguez.

(See report of Special Agent R. D. Brown, Jacksonville, Florida, February 25, 1935, page twenty-four)

AUGUSTO DOMINGUEZ,
Auto Universal de Cuba,
Twenty-fifth and Mariana Streets,
Havana, Cuba.

This witness will advise that on September 24, 1934 Dolores Wagner, accompanied by a large Jewish man who spoke good Spanish, appeared in the Ford Agency at the above address and purchased the automobile noted under the testimony of Alberto Galan. He will advise that \$1,077 in silver pesos was paid for the car immediately and that delivery was made at once. 1934 Cuban license No. FK 212 was purchased by Dolores Wagner for this automobile.

(It is confidently stated that this witness will positively identify Nathaniel Heller as the large Jewish man who accompanied Dolores Wagner at the time of the purchase of this car. It will be noted that Heller has admitted having assisted in the purchase of this car).

(See report of Special Agent R. D. Brown, Jacksonville, Florida, February 25, 1935, page twenty-four)

ESTEBAN JUNCADILLA,
Administrador, Royal Bank of Canada,
Prado 79-A,
Havana, Cuba.

This witness will produce bank records disclosing that safety deposit Box #39, which uses key #13, was rented to M. H. Heller, Park View Hotel, Havana, Cuba, on September 26, 1934, at a yearly rental of \$5.00; that two keys were given to Heller at the time and the arrangements were such that only Heller had access to the box.

(It should be noted that when Heller was interviewed by Agents McKee and Brown he informed said Agents that he did not know the number of this box but that he had key #13 for this box, which had been given to him by the bank).

This witness will be able to produce records of the bank which will show the following record of entries to Box 39 during the period September 26, 1934 to February 4, 1935:

October 5, 1934
October 15, 1934
October 20, 1934
October 27, 1934
November 13, 1934.

(No information is available as to the type of property which Heller kept in this box).

(See report of Special Agent R. D. Brown, dated at Jacksonville, Florida, February 25, 1935, page 51)

MRS. TORRES,
Cuban Telephone Company,
Varadero Beach, Cuba.

This witness is employed by the above mentioned telephone company and will advise that Nathaniel Heller of the Park View Hotel, Havana, Cuba, made numerous telephonic calls to Mr. Wagner (Karpis). These calls are particularly recalled because it was necessary for someone to go from the Torres Hotel to the Wagner home to advise Wagner to come to the telephone.

(See report of Special Agent R. D. Brown, Jacksonville, Florida, February 25, 1935, page 20.)

A. HOWARD SOLER,
Superintendent of Traffic,
Cuban Telephone Company,
Havana, Cuba.

This witness will produce records of the above mentioned company extending from September 15, 1934 to December 10, 1934, which will disclose long distance telephone calls between Havana, Cuba and Varadero Beach, Cuba, as follows:

September 28, 1934, Havana to Varadero Beach - Mr. Heller talked from telephone M-6904 (Hotel Parkview) for four minutes at a cost of \$1.65, to central office in Varadero Beach. Operator #22-B handled the call.

October 1, 1934, Havana to Varadero Beach - Mr. Heller talked from telephone M-6904 (Hotel Parkview) for three minutes, at a cost of \$1.55, to Mr. Wagner at central office telephone. Operator #28-A handled the call.

October 1, 1934, Havana to Varadero Beach - Mr. Heller talked from telephone M-6904 (Hotel Parkview) for three minutes, at a cost of \$1.55, to Mr. Wagner at central office telephone. Operator #29-A handled the call.

November 18, 1934, Havana to Varadero Beach - Mrs. Wagner talked from telephone M-6904 (Hotel Parkview) for three minutes, at a cost of \$1.55, to Mr. Wagner, at central office telephone. Operator #28-A handled the call.

(Mr. Soler advises the procedure to follow in the event it becomes desirable to use these calls as evidence in the United States is to have the American Ambassador in Havana secure an order from the Judge of the proper Cuban court to the telephone company, describing the above calls and demanding that the records relating to the calls be produced before the court.)

(See report of Special Agent S. K. McKee, dated at Jacksonville, Florida, May 23, 1935, pages 29 and 30.)

MR. CARY,
Manager, Western Union Cable Company,
Havana, Cuba.

This witness will produce records of the said company disclosing that cablegrams signed by Heller were directed to Joe Adams at the El Comodoro Hotel, Miami, Florida under dates of October 16, October 18 and November 2, 1934 respectively and will show a message received by Heller from Adams under date of October 25, 1934. The cablegrams are set forth as follows:

*1934 NOV 2 PM 8 16 17 2.65

FULL RATE
JOE ADAMS
COMODORE HOTEL
MIAMI FLA

DID ANYONE COME OVER IF NOT WHEN ANSWER IMMEDIATELY COLLECT

HELLER

C A S H
ROOM 408 HOTEL PARKVIEW

*OCT 16/34 25 1.85

LC JOE ADAMS
EL COMODORE HOTEL
MIAMI FLA

WHEN DOES PARTY EXPECT TO COME OVER HAVE YOU HEARD FROM WILLIE
ANSWER COLLECT

HELLER
HOTEL PARKVIEW

C A S H
HOTEL PARKVIEW HAVANA, CUBA.

*1934/OCT 18th/ 10 0.85

LC ADAMS
EL COMODORE HOTEL
MIAMI FLA-

CAN WILLIE COME TO-MORROW

HELLER.

CASH
HOTEL PARKVIEW HAVANA.CUBA"

1934 OCT 25 AM 12 55

MZB13 11 CABLE-MIAMI FLO 25 244A

TO MR KELLER
PARKVIEW HOTEL HAVANA CUBA

RYAN ARRIVES THURSDAY PLANE

ADAMS."

(See report of Special Agent R. D. Brown, Jacksonville,
Florida, dated February 25, 1935, pages fifty-
seven, fifty-eight and fifty-nine)

MANUEL DUPONT,
Varadero Beach, Cuba.

This witness will advise that he was employed at the Wagner (Karpis) home on Varadero Beach, Cuba, from approximately October 1, 1934 to December 12, 1934. He will identify the photograph of Alvin Karpis as being E. W. Wagner, Kate Barker as being Mrs. Ryan, and Dolores Delaney as being Mrs. E. W. Wagner. He will advise that Mrs. Ryan (Kate Barker) came to the Wagner home during either October or November, 1934, and remained for approximately three or four days. This witness will also advise that the Wagners left very suddenly early in December; that he was not advised of the reason for the departure; and that shortly after the Wagners departed a hotel man (Heller) from Havana, Cuba, came to the Wagner home driving the Wagners' Ford Sedan and took away a motor which had been used by Karpis in a motor boat, a radio, and other property belonging to the Wagners. He will further advise that Wagner (Karpis) received frequent telephonic calls from someone in Havana, Cuba. He will also state that the Wagners had two small, white bulldogs in which Heller showed considerable interest at a later date.

(See report of Special Agent R. D. Brown, Jacksonville, Florida,
February 25, 1935, page 19.)

JUAN LEE PARK,
Velazque 128,
Cardenas, Cuba
(This witness cannot speak
or understand English. Will
need a Spanish interpreter.)

This witness will advise that he was hired by Alvin Karpis and Dolores Delaney to act as a cook for them while they lived at Varadero Beach. He will identify the photographs of Alvin Karpis, Dolores Delaney and Kate Barker, the latter having used the name Mrs. Mary Ryan while visiting Alvin Karpis and Dolores Delaney in October, 1934 at Varadero Beach.

This witness will state that one day Karpis left Varadero Beach early in the morning, stating he was going to Havana to purchase groceries and would be back the following day; that about midnight on that night Karpis returned, bringing no groceries or other packages with him; that Karpis and Dolores Delaney arose on the following morning at about 6 o'clock and instructed this witness and Ramona Saures, another servant, to have everything packed as they were leaving at 9 o'clock; that before leaving Dolores Delaney came into the kitchen and burned numerous papers and letters; that upon their departure Karpis informed the servants that he was going to take a ten day trip to Santiago de Cuba, and that Karpis and Delaney left at about 9 o'clock, as planned.

This witness will advise that he and Ramona Saures remained at the Karpis home, expecting Karpis and Dolores Delaney to return; that about ten days after the departure of Karpis and Delaney, Heller came to the cottage and informed them that the Wagners had sailed; that at this time Heller secured the remainder of the clothes which Karpis had not taken with him and also secured a dog which Karpis had left behind.

(See report of Special Agent S. K. McKee, dated at Jacksonville, Florida, May 23, 1935, pages 62, 63 and 64).

RAVONA SAUREZ,
Central Tinguaro, Cuba
(This witness may also be
located at the Palya Azul
Inn, at Varadero Beach, Cuba)

This witness will testify to substantially the same facts
as are expected from Juan Lee Park.

(See report of Special Agent S. K. McKee, dated at Jacksonville,
Florida, May 23, 1935, pages 64 and 65).

AMERICAN VICE CONSUL EDGAR,
Havana, Cuba.

This witness will advise that during the time subject Heller was under arrest in Havana, Cuba, Heller informed him, Edgar, that several days prior to his, Heller's, arrest, he, Heller, learned of Karpis' identity and that he considered the advisability of communicating with the Consul and then decided he did not desire to become involved in the matter and, therefore, took no steps to report his knowledge concerning subject Karpis.

(See report of Special Agent S. K. McKee, dated at Jacksonville, Florida, May 23, 1935, page 56.)

MARIA XIQUES,
Telephone Operator,
American Consulate General,
Havana, Cuba

This young lady will advise that she is positive Heller made no call to the Consulate on January 29, 1935 inquiring for Mr. Cameron. She will state that she is well acquainted with Heller and would know his voice in case he called, and for this reason she is positive that she received no such call from Mr. Heller.

(See report of Special Agent S. K. McKee, dated at Jacksonville, Florida, May-23, 1935, page 56.)

C. R. CAMERON,
American Consul General,
Havana, Cuba.

This witness will advise that he was not absent from the American Consulate on January 29, 1935 when Heller alleged that he made efforts to contact Cameron to furnish Cameron with information regarding Karpis. This witness will state that only on January 31, 1935 was he absent from the American Consulate, on which date he made a trip to Matanzas, Cuba. This witness will state that he received no call from Mr. Heller with regard to this matter.

(See report of Special Agent S. K. McKee, dated at Jacksonville, Florida, May 23, 1935, page 56.)

JOSEPH H. WALLIS,
District Director,
Immigration and Naturalization Service,
U. S. Department of Labor, Room 444,
U. S. Post Office and Court House Building,
Jacksonville, Florida.

This witness will produce inward manifests of persons entering the United States of America in District No. 6, which includes Florida, which will disclose that on November 14, 1934 Dolores Wagner (Dolores Delaney) and Nat Heller, age 22 and 42 respectively, embarked at Havana, Cuba, for Key West, Florida, on the SS. Cuba, occupying Staterooms 240 and 216 respectively, the ticket furnished Dolores Wagner being Number 29157 and the ticket issued to Heller being Number 14473.

He will also produce records showing that on December 5, 1934 Nathaniel H. Heller and Edward H. Wagner (Alvin Karpis), male, age 42 and 28 respectively, embarked at Havana, Cuba, for Key West, Florida, sailing on the SS. Cuba, and occupying Staterooms 234 and 105 respectively, J. L. Ley being purser and A. R. Wiggin the immigration officer, Havana tickets Number 46919 and Number 29179 respectively.

(NOTE: It is significant to observe that it was on or about December 5, 1934 that Alvin Karpis and Dolores Delaney suddenly departed from Cuba without giving notice of their departure. It is also significant to note that on December 4, 1934 the photograph of Alvin Karpis and other American public enemies appeared in a Cuban newspaper called the "El Avance".)

The witness will also be able to produce records showing that on December 4, 1934 Dolores Wagner (Dolores Delaney), female, 22 years of age, embarked at Havana, Cuba, for Miami, Florida, travelling on Pan-American Airways plane (Number NC-81-V.R.), O. D. Sullivan being pilot and Paul H. Gray being the immigration inspector.

(See report of Special Agent J. H. Hanson, Jacksonville, Florida, February 20, 1935, pages 154 and 155.)

ROY RAINEY,
Auditor, P. & O. Steamship Company,
Florida National Bank Building,
Jacksonville, Florida.

This witness will be able to produce records
of the P. & O. Steamship Company which will show
the travel of subjects in this case mentioned under
the witness Joseph H. Wallis.

(See report of Special Agent J. H. Hanson,
Jacksonville, Florida, February 20, 1935, page 133.)

OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW BY CHECK MARK

Mr. Nathan _____ ()
Mr. Tolson _____ ()
Mr. Clegg _____ ()
Miss Beahm _____ ()
Mr. Coffey _____ ()
Mr. Patterson _____ ()
Mr. Egan _____ ()
Mr. Foxworth _____ ()
Miss Gandy _____ ()
Mr. Glavin _____ ()
Mr. Harbo _____ ()
Mr. Joseph _____ ()
Mrs. Kelley _____ ()
Mr. Kleinkauf _____ ()
Mr. Lester _____ ()
Mr. Quinn _____ ()
Mr. Renneberger _____ ()
Mr. Schilder _____ ()
Mr. Tamm _____ ()
Mr. Tracy _____ ()
Miss White _____ ()
Files Section _____ ()
Personnel Files _____ ()

For Your Information _____ ()
Note and Return _____ ()
File _____ ()

Orig retained
Note copy to Cincinnati
is attached
nt sent to Mail Room

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI,
June 12, 1937.

Special Agent in Charge,
Little Rock, Arkansas.

Dear Sir:

RE: BREKID.

b7c
Please refer to your letter dated May 17, 1937, in which it was requested that the location of M. F. Gilstrap, [redacted], be ascertained, and that also you be advised as to the location of his wife, Greta Swanson, a former prostitute in the establishment of Grace Goldstein at Hot Springs, Arkansas, as it was believed an interview with her would be desired at some future time.

[redacted] was requested discreetly to ascertain the present location of Gilstrap; and also to learn the present whereabouts of Greta Swanson.

Advices have been received from [redacted] to the effect that M. F. Gilstrap is presently [redacted]; that he is registered as a married man and the address of his wife is: [redacted]

It does not appear that an interview with the Gilstrap woman, who apparently is Greta Swanson, is desired at this time.

Very truly yours,

RECORDED & INDEXED

DWIGHT BRANTLEY
Special Agent in Charge

7-576-14426
JUN 15 1937 A.M.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

DB-ee

cc-Bureau - Cleveland -
Cincinnati - Memphis

7-37-

FILE

1448 Standard Building
Cleveland, Ohio

June 11, 1937

Special Agent in Charge
Detroit, Michigan

Re: BREXID

Dear Sir:

On this date warrants were issued for several individuals as material witnesses in the above entitled case. Among these individuals subpoenaed were Marie Barley who works in the Ainsworth Manufacturing Company, Detroit, Michigan, and Thelma Holst who now resides at 3017 Frankford, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania and works at Kelly's Sea Food Restaurant in Philadelphia. Non est returns were made on the subpoenas for these two individuals by the U. S. Marshal at Cleveland, Ohio and subpoenas were sent by the U. S. Attorney at Cleveland to the U. S. Attorneys at Detroit and Philadelphia respectively with the request that the U. S. Attorneys in these cities give the subpoenas to agents of this bureau for service.

These subpoenas were issued to the above named individuals in order that the Bureau might have more obvious jurisdiction in the event either of them is intimidated. Mr. E. B. Freed, U. S. Attorney for the Northern District of Ohio at Cleveland, Ohio, has suggested that a \$500.00 bond be placed on each of these individuals named above and that they be released upon their own recognizance.

The Detroit office is being requested to explain to Marie Barley at the time the subpoena mentioned above is served upon her that she does not have to appear in Toledo immediately; that she will be notified as to the time of the trial at a later date; and as mentioned above the purpose of the warrant is to give the Bureau immediate investigative jurisdiction in the event she is intimidated. She should also be requested to notify Bureau agents immediately in the event any person or group of persons approaches her with the view of intimidating her with reference to this case.

The Philadelphia office is being requested to make the same explanation to Thelma Holst at the time the above mentioned subpoena is served on her.

Very truly yours,

J. P. MacFARLAND
Special Agent in Charge

HBD:rh
cc Bureau cc Cincinnati
cc Chicago cc Philadelphia
cc E. J. Connelley, Newark

June 14, 1937

LMC:DC
7-576

Special Agent in Charge,
Kansas City, Missouri.

Re: BREXID

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Bureau letters dated February 4 and April 6, 1937, requesting investigation concerning the activities of Hugh Larimer, an attorney at Topeka, Kansas, which information was furnished by Preston Leroy Paden.

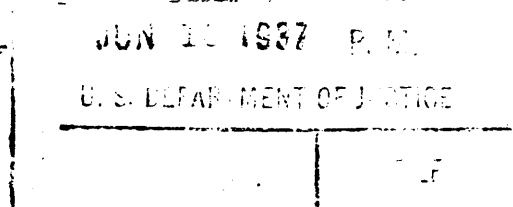
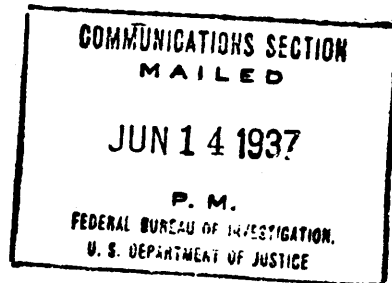
In view of the fact that this matter has been pending for a considerable length of time the Bureau desires that the same receive attention at an early date and be brought to its logical conclusion.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

RECORDED

7-576-14428



DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
BUREAU OF PRISONS
WASHINGTON

May 28, 1937

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TAMM,
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION:

You will remember that sometime ago you discussed with me the difficulty one of your investigators had in obtaining an interview with one Cassius McDonald, now a prisoner at the Leavenworth Penitentiary. I inquired of the Warden about the matter, and in his response he says:

The instant case regarding Cassius McDonald, about two or three months ago, Mr. Medalie of the Louisville office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation requested that McDonald be called for an interview. When McDonald arrived in the outer office, he immediately saw Mr. Medalie and turned on his heel and strode from the office. The secretary followed McDonald into the hallway and made him return to the office and be seated until such time as he was dismissed. McDonald advised my secretary that he refused to talk to any investigator and this information was conveyed to Mr. Medalie, who did not press the matter any further, and McDonald was then excused. McDonald was reprimanded by my secretary for his leaving the office before receiving permission, but on account of the fact that he was obviously agitated and his action was not premeditated and he had no previous misconduct reports on his record, he was not reported to the disciplinary officer. A few weeks ago, Mr. McIntyre of the Federal Bureau of Investigation called at the office and requested permission to interview McDonald. Mr. McIntyre was advised by my secretary of McDonald's previous action and the added comment, that he did not believe, McDonald would consent to be interviewed. When McDonald arrived in the office, he seated himself and was advised by my secretary that a representative of the Federal Bureau of Investigation wished to interview him. McDonald declined to be interviewed and the agent, Mr. McIntyre,

This is not as bad as represented by Agents. I am sick & tired of protesting conditions at Leavenworth & Alcatraz & then finding out later that we have agreed to witness great oppression for your treasury & the people. It makes me look foolish.

Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Coffey	_____
Mr. Egan	_____
Mr. Foxworth	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Carson	_____
Mr. Egan	_____
Mr. Gurnea	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Hendon	_____
Mr. Jones	_____
Mr. Lester	_____
Mr. Quinn	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Mr. Gandy	_____

Egan

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7-576-14429
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TOLSON
Curb
OFFICE

Department of Justice
UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY
Leavenworth, Kansas

May 19, 1937

1937 May 21 AM 11:01

TO: DIRECTOR - BUREAU OF PRISONS

RE: CASSIUS McDONALD - REG. NO: 48370-L

REF. NO: 726

The complaint made to you by Mr. Tamm of the difficulty they had in obtaining an interview with Cassius McDonald, is the first I have ever known to have been made by an investigator because the prisoner declined to enter the room where private interviews of this kind are held. It has always been understood, both by the Warden and the investigators that if a prisoner declined to be questioned, nothing could be done about it. The prisoner may feel very bitter to the investigator and show a disrespectful attitude towards him. This seldom occurs, but there are some prisoners who may have a personal dislike for some investigators, or all investigators in general, who may show an antagonistic attitude when brought before the investigator. The average investigator expects this and considers this all in his day's work, hoping that possibly some other time the prisoner may decide to talk.

Every investigator knows that a man has a right to refuse to talk. It has been my experience that most of them will listen to a proposition submitted by an investigator, if requested to do so by the warden, but at this institution, it has been the custom to call the prisoner to my outer office and the interview is held in a private room in back of the outer office. We cooperate to the fullest extent with all law enforcement agencies and I have had both, verbal and written expressions of appreciation from such agencies for the courtesies and co-operation extended, and especially from the Federal Bureau of Investigation's representatives.

* * * * *

*the missing part is
quoted in Bennett's
memo of 5/29/37.*

H

/s/ Robert H. Hudspeth

ROBERT H. HUDSPETH,
Warden.

7-576-14429

May 15, 1937.

Warden Robert H. Hudspeth,
U. S. Penitentiary,
Leavenworth, Kansas.

Sir:-

Per your request, in reference to a letter, as to writer showing disrespect for a F.B.I. agent here April 19, 1937. When writer entered reception room to your office, I seated on the left. Mr. Eckholdt, Sec., came over to me and stated an agent wishes to speak with me. Agent moved to left into small reception room. Writer seated again on bench large room. Mr. Eckholdt went into room with agent, returned in about 2 min to where I was sitting. "Quote": Agent knows you McDonald and wishes to speak with you to ask one question. My reply to Mr. Eckholdt, I refuse to converse with agent. Mr. Eckholdt offer to go into room with me, which I declined his offer. He return to room where agent was looking out the window and talked with him. Writer seated himself and started to read my supreme court brief, which I had just received. Mr. Eckholdt came out and spoke, agent said he knows you by reputation. My reply, if Attorney General wishes to ask me any questions to submit questions in writing to my attorney for consideration. The word reputation, Mr. Eckholdt, is originally vagueness normally in two directions; 1st towards relationship, 2nd towards words, that stands for traits. In psychology abstract thinking. That ended conversation. Agent came out small room, stood at Mr. Eckholdt's desk. He dismissed writer, taking my pass from desk, I departed in rear of agent from large reception room. Duration whole time approximate 8 minutes.

CASSIUS McDONALD #48370.

LMC:DC
7-576

Re: BREKID

**John Edgar Hoover,
Director.**

RECORDED

7-576-14430

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

JUN 16 1937 P. M.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FILE

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED

JUN 15 1937

P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

**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

PAGES RELEASED 238

PAGES WITHHELD 0

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.

E. G. McDonald

MR

memo Holtzoff
lmc 6.2.37

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

7-576-14431	
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
JUN 28 1937 P. M.	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
TAMM	FILE
CNEB	FILE

Mr. Holtzoff 6/14/37
lmc

Enclosure G. McDonald
Alvin Karpis

CASEY A. T. C.



Water

7-576-14431

RECEIVED

JUN 16 1937

2452

44108

File

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover

Director

Department of Justice

Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

The receipt of your letter of April 22, 1937, is acknowledged.

I regret that I have not been able to visit you, but have had no leaving arrangements with my family, relative to the care of my children.

The treatment I received from the officials of the Department of Investigation, New York, and the officials during my detention in New York, and the fact that I left me with the impression that I was being treated as a just investigation of the case of my husband's case, I regret that I have not been able to visit you, but have had no leaving arrangements with my family, relative to the care of my children.

One incident of my detention in New York, which I regret that I have not been able to visit you, but have had no leaving arrangements with my family, relative to the care of my children.

Sincerely yours,

C. M. McDonald

Respectfully,
C. M. McDonald

7-576-1443

James

From-

Mrs. Edith G. McDonald
500 Frombley 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 association 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 kidnapping, 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 this 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 had been suggested to in the past. 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. The reason given for this was that all my records to prove my husband's innocence had been destroyed and the alleged members of the foreign country, after the trial, had been released and were now in Cuba. I had no way of knowing this and was not able to find out until after the trial.

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 kidnapped 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. Barnard'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. Barnard asking his permission to file these motions when Mr. Jennings did not appear. These motions are all on file 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.

One witness, a man, who was faced with prosecution in Miami, Florida, a few months 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 2nd in Miami, Florida.

I 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 threats against his life and have annoyed me ever since the past few months.

While appeal is being considered, a most lively sketch, labeled "Kidnaper's Crime", appeared in the Kansas City Times, in December and in February of this year, just before decision was to be rendered. These are all really true facts taken from files of the Bureau of Investigation and transcript of testimony will prove, that was perjured testimony, and the life of my husband was allowed to stand because Mr. Jennings failed to bring this fact out.

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.
 ALBION W. BARKLEY, KY.
 M. M. NEELY, W. VA.
 WILLIAM H. DIETRICH, ILL.
 AUGUSTINE LONGER, IN. CONN.
 HENRY P. LONG, LA.
 FRED H. BROWN, N. H.
 WILLIAM P. THOMPSON, NEBR.
 CARL A. HATCH, N. MEX.
 JAMES COUZENS, M. CH.
 SIMON D. FESS, OHIO
 JESSE H. METCALF, R. I.
 HAMILTON F. KEAN, N. J.
 DANIEL O. HASTINGS, DEL.
 M. D. HATFIELD, W. VA.
 WALLACE H. WHITE, JR., MAINE
 ARTHUR CAPPER, KANS.

RALPH NORDENBERG, CLERK

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE COMMERCE

March 10, 1934

Original letter to Mr. Bartlett

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 Mandos 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 Mandos, as there was no boat or plane leaving at such a hour. The following morning Commander Mandos took a trip to the office of the U.S. Consul-General.

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Interior and notified them of the situation. Mr. McDonald was released from their custody. Later I learned from Mr. [redacted], etc. that these two Americans were A. and B. [redacted] D. S. Mr. McDonald was released immediately. [redacted] of the Interior Cardenas through the efforts of Mr. [redacted].

These enclosed [redacted] [redacted] 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 certainly be greatly appreciated by both Mr. McDonald and myself.

If you will kindly [redacted] to me when you have finished with them, it will be appreciated.

Thanking you in advance for any assistance rendered,
I am

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

6 encls.

AFIDAVIT

I, Rogelio Collazo y Jaime, Warden of the Havana Jail, commissioned by the President of the Republic, AFIDAVIT: 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 an honorable and upright man and a gentleman.

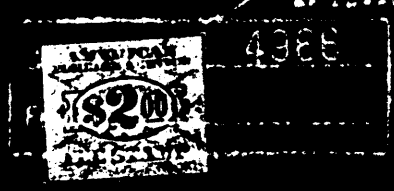
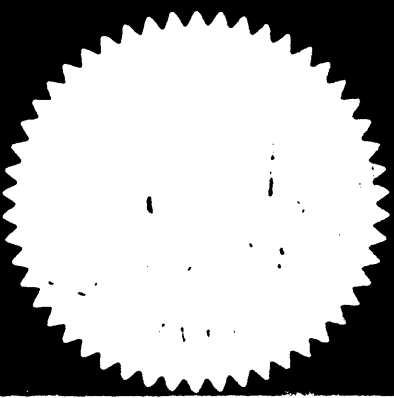
REPUBLIC OF CUBA.
CITY AND PROVINCE OF HABANA.
UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL.

} 66

R. Collazo

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me on the 10th day of December
in Havana, Republic of Cuba.

R. F. Washington
IN WASHINGTON
THE CONSUL OF THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA



I, Agustín Cacho Negrete, Chauffeur, resident of this city
at Vapor No. 37, A. 1331:

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 Marianao where he played golf, to the
Plaza of Marianao, 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 Leese and Brown, asking me questions
of the nature: that said Leese and Brown 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 Leese 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.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of December
1934, in Havana, Republic of Cuba.

13th December

R. F. W. Washington
Consul General of the United States
at Havana, 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 Nueve* de *Noviembre* de mil novecientos treinta y *cinco*

GRATIS.

SIN ENMIENDA.

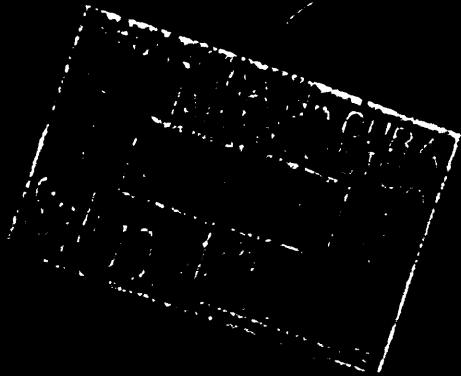
AUTENTICACION DE FIRMA

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*

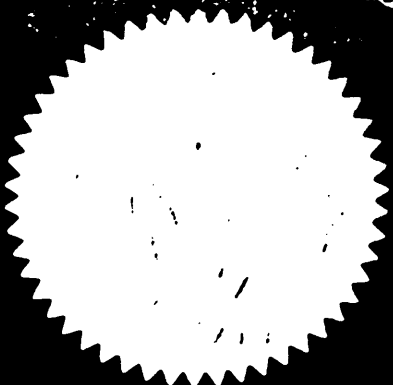


REPUBLIC OF CUBA
CITY AND PROVINCE OF HABANA
UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL } SS:

I, the undersigned, Vice Consul of the United States of America at Habana, Cuba, duly authorized and qualified, do hereby certify that the within document bears the true seal and signature of Dr. Manuel G. Gomez y Lopez, President of the Republic of Cuba. The Consulate 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 Consulate General of Habana, Cuba this 31st day of December, 1935.

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



(s) Aurelio Alvarez Ferrido.

PLANTS

Certification of Signature

(s) Manuel C. Corcos y Lopez.

(Search of records made by: (signature illegible))

(Tax Stamps in the amount of 30¢ are affixed)

I, the undersigned, do hereby certify that the above is a true and accurate translation into English of the original document

From the Office of the Vice Consul

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 P. Jimenez
Calle 7 entre 8 y 10 "La Sierra" Marianao

Mi estimado amigo:

Recibi 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 préstamos 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 Compañia 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 día que se obtengan en el Casino; ademas de esas condiciones tendria que dar la Compañia arrendataria un anticipo de cincuenta mil pesos á cuenta de las utilidades que le puedan corresponder al arrendador y cuya cantidad será 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 conservación 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 día.-

3.- Control en la administración del negocio.-Se fijarian condiciones para controlar y conocer la marcha de los negocios del Hipodromo y Casino mientras el arrendador tenga participación 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 Street 55 y se le concede una comisión de cinco por ciento a Mr. Cassius W. Donald caso que la venta que se haga sea precisamente de acuerdo y por mediación directa y en provecho del arrendatario.-

6.-El Arrendamiento puede ser cancelado o terminado en cualquier tiempo rellante indemnización al arrendatario y por el hecho de haberse vendido el Hipodromo y Casino: la indemnización se hará 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 the left margin, including "Recibi su carta del día 23" and "Calle 7 entre 8 y 10".

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.-

If 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 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 verify statements & also affidavits which should have been introduced at trial. Mr. McDonald still holds this contract. This agreement calls for a 5% commission to be paid him - no matter who leases at a later date.

This is his reason for being in Cuba the past four winters and should have been introduced at trial with other records. but because of defense attorneys condition of health - the defense was obliged 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 ~~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 Pinckney, N.C. stopping at the Hotel Carolina; then on to Detroit. (See hotel bills).

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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 immediately returned notified me at 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 forsome 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

then 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 is the money

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. Adam's 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

Questions
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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 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~~ has Assistant U.S. Attorney, Mr. Heisey, at St. Paul ~~is~~

Heisey was at St. Paul for a few days before the trial was to open.

Questions
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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 claimed~~ 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~~ 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 Gwynn's, 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
...?

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)

C O P Y

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

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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.

Handwritten: [illegible]
C O P Y

March 24, 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 A. 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 McDonald, near Watersmeet, 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.

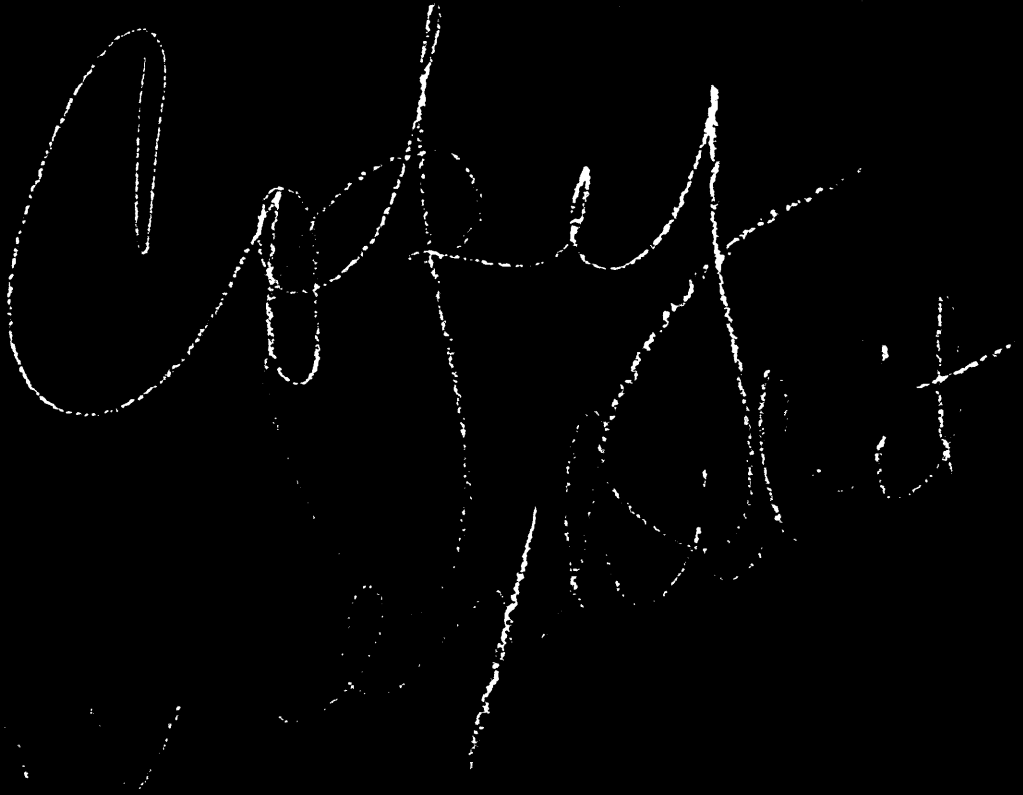
- No. 1. Was this employee punctual?
Cassius McDonald has always worked for himself as a consulting engineer, and when he had business he always attended to it.
- No. 2. Did he get along with his superiors, his fellow workmen, with those under him?
No man in this part of the country had more friends 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, stylized handwritten signature, likely of Cassius McDonald, written in dark ink. The signature is cursive and somewhat illegible due to its fluidity and the quality of the scan. It appears to be a full name, possibly 'Cassius McDonald'.

Grand Rapids, Michigan.

April 2, 1936.

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

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

Dear Mr. Buchler:

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 first 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 these 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

..3
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 "Metcalfe" 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 appeared in the Detroit, Michigan, Sea-Post Bay City Michigan and numerous other publications stating Carlos M. McDonald had been transferred to Alcatraz Prison with other prisoners sent from Leavenworth, Kansas, giving no reason for this transfer. Upon my return to Detroit I immediately checked the author of the Detroit article and after checking to verify where this news came from I learned that it was sent over the service wire 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 and 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. ~~this money was made in May 1935~~ February 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 AIRMED 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 NATHANIEL 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 WHATEVER 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.

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 Bensonville, 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 Bensonville 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 Bensonville 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 Bensonville, 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 J 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

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.

~~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 information to 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 Klammer 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 Mill'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 put it on 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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Aurora Ill.

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Doc Barker. He told Bill [unclear] out
some money -

Q:

A. Bill Weaver went into the front room
and came out with a handful of 100.00 bills
gave them large bills and then 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. \$2000.00
and he gave it to you? Yes.
Was Harrison present at the time? No.
Where was Harrison? He was in the back.
Q. Oh yes. Who was present at the time?

and we have been for some time
of. And yourself?

(in substance)
Gave Mrs. 2000. 2000. 2000.

of you kept 1000, and 1000.

Page 22

- Q. Will you indicate the persons whom you saw around the hotel?
- A. Mr. McDonald once.
- Q. Mr. McDonald, the defendant, 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. Ransoh:

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 employees that you had?

A. Is that in the office?

Q. Yes.

A. Five.

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

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:

Haven'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 90, 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.

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 222, 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:

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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?

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

Copy

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 18, 1936.)

Morning Session

DIRECT EXAMINATION

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(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 102-103A).

Q. I show you, Mr. Adams, Government's Exhibits 102-103A 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.

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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 cafe 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, sir.

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.

A. Yes.

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

Handwritten:
Harrison and McDonald
stayed at hotel
Havana and
brought liquor
over to
Sawyer
and he
checked in
on 9-1-34
and checked
out 9-12-34

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

show McDonald - affidavit will
which does not say -

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 Egner.

Mr. Rensch:

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

The Court:

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

A. Yes.

Transcript of testimony

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.

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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.

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.—

Handwritten: This Mr. Randall worked for me at the time.
(Suppose a man by the name of Randall called for envelope with money left with Adams day following shooting January 17th.
Turned bills over to Hansen 2 or 3 days after.)

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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.

*Adams - didn't go to the office
He - up to the room for a while & then
went down - and I saw
the girls - I don't recall the names.*

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. CORNELL

(Night Clerk El Comodore 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 (222 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 12th that I noticed him.

Q. Did you see Kate Barker around the hotel?

Copy

(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 Dolores Delaney?

A. Yes.

The Court:

And Mr. Wagner, as one Alvin Karpis?

A. Yes.

Q. The time you saw that is the period of time covered by registration on Exhibit 93?

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 admits.

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

Admitted to this

He left Sept. 5th

He came back Sept. 20th

He was ill Sept. 12th

To work 5th of November, 1934. Left April 16, 1935.
He registered Harrison, Howe and Bolton, 5th a.m.
2:30 or 3:00. Saw Harrison several times in December—
8th to 15th of December.

Exhibit 98A

98 — 98B — 98C — Howe

Harrison identified being at hotel—December 5th—
8th to 15th with Howe and Bolton.

Fred Barker December 8, 1934.

Exhibit 98 — 99.

Mrs. C. Ryan — Kate Barker — (1005) 12 - 8

Blackburn (1004) 12 - 8 - 34.

Somers 1 - 13 - 35 Campbell

Burdette

Room 705 left 1-14-35.

Q. Was there anyone else whom you saw in and
around the lobby during the period you worked
there?

A. Mr. McDonald once.

Q. Defendant McDonald?

A. Yes, one time. It was just before Christmas
either the day previous to Christmas—the day
before, I think.

Q. You talked with Mr. McDonald?

A. No, I didn't talk to him.

Q. Did you see him visit and talk with any other
persons in the hotel?

A. No, 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 at the
desk—in my presence—for Mr. Joseph Adams,
Manager of the hotel.

Exhibit 45

Ask you if you saw that man in hotel?

A. I cannot recall that I have.

(Man registered as Bolton told him was Bolton)

Q. He is not the person referred to as Bolton?

A. No, sir.

RAYMOND SPAGER

(Room Clerk, McAllister Hotel)

C. McD. register on or about September 1, 1934.

Mr. Jennings:

What date was that?

Mr. Sullivan:

September 1, 1934.

Just registered in the regular way. I do not remember the man.

Exhibit 87.

JAMES FINLEY

(Auditor)

Exhibit 88.

Account of C. McDonald

Paid account of C. McDonald, checking out Sept. 9, 1934.

Exhibit 89.

That shows that he registered the 6th and he was there the nights of the 6th, 7th, 8th; checked out the 9th September, 1934.

Q. Did you make a search for the registration card of C. McDonald for date of September 6, 1934?

A. I did.

Q. Were you able to find it?

A. No, sir, I couldn't find it. (Witness excused)

MURKIN

(Worked in the Greene home the latter part of December and January 16th, 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?

Handwritten note: This is not what the witness said. She didn't identify him as McDonald. She said he resembled McDonald.

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.

Reads telegram--

LIKE TO SEE YOU SUNDAY

Signed: CASH

Shows exhibit to jury.

The Court:

Very well.

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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 20

odd 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. J. Harris moved in
Interstate Commerce with intent to avoid
prosecution.

Granted II #4658 Aiding and abetting Harris.

Denied III #4659 Harboring and concealing.

Denied IV #4660 Harboring and concealing: Harboring fugitive.

Granted V #4614 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.

~~Defendant~~

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 indict-
ment, constitutes no violation of Section 141, Criminal Code,
therein counted upon.

This motion is based upon the files and records

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
IN AND FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
DOUGLAS, JAMES EARL, AKA, D. O. B. 1-1-24
FUGITIVE FROM JUSTICE

The undersigned, James Earl Douglas, District Attorney, District of Columbia, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the indictment returned by the grand jury of the District of Columbia on the 1st day of January, 1935.

That the said James Earl Douglas, District Attorney, District of Columbia, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the indictment returned by the grand jury of the District of Columbia on the 1st day of January, 1935.

AND WHEREAS, the said James Earl Douglas, District Attorney, District of Columbia, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the indictment returned by the grand jury of the District of Columbia on the 1st day of January, 1935.

AND WHEREAS, the said James Earl Douglas, District Attorney, District of Columbia, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the indictment returned by the grand jury of the District of Columbia on the 1st day of January, 1935.

And the undersigned, James Earl Douglas, District Attorney, District of Columbia, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the indictment returned by the grand jury of the District of Columbia on the 1st day of January, 1935.

...the
...in said
...ALVIN KARPIS,
...indictment
...and there has been issued
...ALVIN KARPIS,
...grand jurors
...by the said ALVIN KARPAVICH, alias ALVIN KARPIS, whose real and true
...to this grand jury and these grand jurors unknown, together
...to violate the Act of Congress approved the third day
...A. D. 1935 (Title 18, United States Code, Sec. 111-a); the
...alias ALVIN KARPIS, whose real and true name is to this grand jury
...and these grand jurors unknown, who in fact is a fugitive from the justice
...of the Courts of the United States of America, which the said ALVIN
...alias ALVIN KARPIS, whose real and true name is to this
...grand jury and these grand jurors unknown, then and there was such fugi-
...the said defendants did then and there unlawfully conspire, combine,
...confederate 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 with the said ALVIN KARPAVICH, alias ALVIN K
...KARPIS, whose real and true name is to this grand jury and these
...grand jurors unknown, that they unlawfully did harbor and conceal
...the said ALVIN KARPAVICH, 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; that they unlawfully and clandes-
...tinely would furnish and afford shelter, refuge and protection to the
...said ALVIN KARPAVICH, alias ALVIN KARPIS, whose real and true name is
...to this grand jury and these grand jurors unknown, and that they would
...conceal and secrete the said ALVIN KARPAVICH, alias ALVIN KARPIS,
...whose real and true name is to this grand jury and these grand jurors
...unknown, and that they would do all things which might be discovered.

Contrary to the form of the statute in each case made and provided against the public dignity of the United States of

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

17. On the 11th day of December, A.D. 1934, at Miami, in Dade County, Florida, the undersigned, J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original as the same appears in the files of the Bureau.

18. On the 12th day of December, A.D. 1934, at Miami, in Dade County, Florida, the undersigned, J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original as the same appears in the files of the Bureau.

19. On the 13th day of December, A.D. 1934, at Miami, in Dade County, Florida, the undersigned, J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original as the same appears in the files of the Bureau.

20. On the 14th day of December, A.D. 1934, at Miami, in Dade County, Florida, the undersigned, J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original as the same appears in the files of the Bureau.

21. On the 15th day of December, A.D. 1934, at Miami, in Dade County, Florida, the undersigned, J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original as the same appears in the files of the Bureau.

... 10-11, the day of September, A.D. 1944, E. J. ... DONALD, alias DASH DONALD, whose ... and these grand jurors ... County of Dade, State of Florida, in the ... of Havana, in the Republic of Cuba, by ... aircraft operated by Pan American Airways, ... of aircraft ... ~~...~~ ~~...~~ 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 CASHINS MC DONALD, alias CASH MC DONALD, whose real and true name is to this grand jury and these grand jur-

12. That on or about, to-wit, the 1st day of January, A.D. 1935, 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.

13. That on or about, to-wit, the 1st day of January, A.D. 1935, DELORSE DELANEY, alias MRS. S. A. DELANEY, 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.

14. That on or about, to-wit, the 1st day of January, A.D. 1935, DELORSE DELANEY, alias MRS. S. A. DELANEY, 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.

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.

LI.
II.

BURDETTE, copied from 908 in the El Comodoro Hotel, in the City of
Miami, County of Dade, 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.

United States Attorney

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Defendant.

-VS-

E.G. WILSON, JR.

Defendant.

RETURN TO GRAND JURY

Defendant, E.G. Wilson, Jr., respectfully requests the Court to quash and dismiss each of the counts of the indictment 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 Kergis, that the acts alleged to have been done by defendant do not constitute concealment or harboring and it does not appear that defendant attempted to have others conceal or harbor the said Kergis, and if such count be construed as charging an attempt, it is insufficient in that such an attempt would not 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 Kergis, that the acts alleged ~~constitute~~

to have been done by defendant do not in law 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 law to constitute a federal offense, and if construed as a conspiracy, it would likewise be a defective basis for conviction alleged and it is not charged that defendant conspired with any other persons known or unknown to the government.

This action is based on the following records in this case.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-10-01 BY 60322
SP-10-10-01 CIVIC FLAG,
FBI, 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 or about, to-wit, the 5th 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,

did 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 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 KARPAVICS, 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 KARPAVICS, alias ALVIN KARPIS, whose real and true name is to this grand jury and these grand jurors unknown, and other persons, with organizing to violate the Act of Congress approved June 21st, A.D. 1933, 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 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

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE DISTRICT OF FLORIDA
JANUARY TERM, 1935, 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, from the 1st day of September, A.D. 1934, to the date of the filing of this indictment, in the County of Duval 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 H. LLER; and E.G. MC DONALD alias CASHINS 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 DICK COTTELL alias HENRY STERN; and DELORES DELANY alias MRS. S. A. GREEN alias MRS. L. G. WOODS, alias MRS. E.M. WAGNER, whose real and true names are to this grand jury and these grand jurors unknown, and WINONA WURDETT, 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. 403e; 48 Stat. 732), 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

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 Commodore 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 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 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.K. 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, DOLORES DELANEY alias MRS. S. A. GREEN alias MRS. L. O. WOODS alias Mrs. E. K. 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 28th 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 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 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 numbered 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 D LANEY 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

12-1-36
J. H. Adams

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 McD nald, by his attorney,
J. WALTER KENOE, S^RL, 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 kidnapping
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,
GABRIEL McDonald.

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 KAR- is 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 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 29th 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 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;

what?

Impact of Concealment

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

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 KARPANIS 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, who 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 15th 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

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(Big Judge Hunted Little)
No. 4658 m-
G. McDonald

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, Sossius 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 it 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.

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

ATTORNEY FOR SAID DEFENDANT,
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.

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, herein-after being referred to individually and collectively as defendants, did unlawfully, wilfully, knowingly and feloniously confederate, con-
spire, 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 to-
gether 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

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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 others, 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. 108a.

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 Comodoro 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 850615-8.

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 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 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 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. 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 Commodore 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.O. WOODS alias MRS. E.M. WAGNER, whose real and true name is to this grand jury and these jurors unknown, registered at the El Commodore 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 Commodore 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 Commodore 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 Commodore 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 Commodore 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

Recommended

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 Karpis 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

RECORDED

7-576-14431

**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.

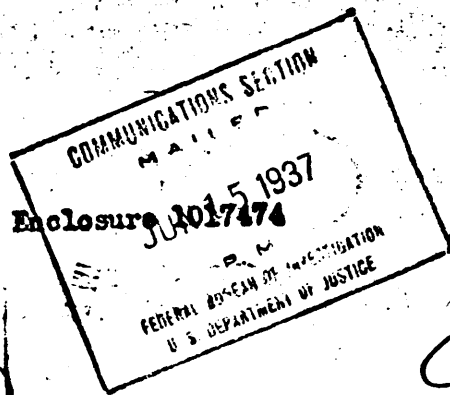
Cassius McDonald was convicted at St. Paul, Minnesota under an indictment charging conspiracy to kidnap Edward George Bremer, and on February 1, 1936 was sentenced to serve a term of fifteen years in a Federal prison. The case was appealed and on March 6, 1937 a circuit court affirmed the conviction.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



Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Jones _____
Mr. Lester _____
Mr. Quinn _____
Mr. Nease _____
Mr. Tamm _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Jones _____
Mr. Lester _____
Mr. Quinn _____
Mr. Nease _____
Mr. Tamm _____

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1937.

<input type="checkbox"/> The Director	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Files Section
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Nathan	<input type="checkbox"/> Personnel Files
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Tolson	<input type="checkbox"/> Chief Clerk's Office
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Quinn	<input type="checkbox"/> Identification Division
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Clegg	<input type="checkbox"/> Technical Laboratory
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Foxworth	<input type="checkbox"/> Mechanical Section

SUPERVISORS

<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Brandt	<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Drayton	<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Pennington
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Chambers	<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Leckie	<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Ranstad
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Chipman	<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. McDade	<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Rosen
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Collier	<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. McIntire	<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Spear
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Cornelius	<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Mertz	<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Vogel
		<input type="checkbox"/> Mr.

* * *

<input type="checkbox"/> Miss Gandy	<input type="checkbox"/> See Me
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Ward	<input type="checkbox"/> Send File
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Parsons	<input type="checkbox"/> Call me regarding this
<input type="checkbox"/> Mrs. Morton	<input type="checkbox"/> Correct
<input type="checkbox"/> Miss Coe	<input type="checkbox"/> Note and Return
<input type="checkbox"/> Miss Conlon	<input type="checkbox"/> Search, serialize and route
<input type="checkbox"/> Typists - 5724	<input type="checkbox"/> Stenographers - 5730

File in Booked file

E. A. TAMM - 5738.

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 (NFMN.)

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 1025-1030
SEYBOLD BUILDING
MIAMI, FLORIDA

UNITED STATES SUBPOENA DUCES TECUM

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

THE UNITED STATES : SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF FLORIDA
: Nos. 4608-M)
vs. : 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.

Eduard R. Williams Clerk
By Earl J. 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 \$ _____

U. S. Marshal

Service \$ _____

By _____ Deputy

\$ _____

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

Special Agent in Charge
Los Angeles, California

Dear Sir:

RE: B E E K I D

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.
F.P.C.	1 A 3 1 A

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

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

AIR MAIL - SPECIAL DELIVERY

7-576-14432

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

JUN 17 1937 P.M.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ONE

June 17, 1937.

7-576

Special Agent in Charge,
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

RE: GEORGE TIMINNEY; 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,

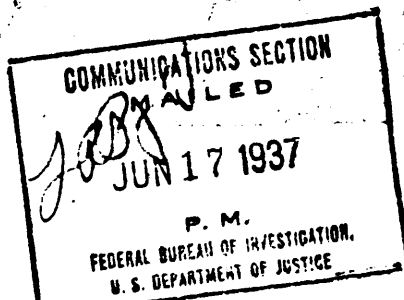
RECORDED

John Edgar Hoover, Director.

JUN 18 1937 P. M.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CC KANSAS CITY



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,

E. A. TAMM.

RECORDED & INDEXED

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

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

DOS: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
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUN 21 1937
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
MAIL

ORIGINAL FILED IN

26

JCM:ERM

~~62-58788~~

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 26-40260-58

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.

7-576-14436

JUN 21 1937

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, wps?
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
FILE

PREVIOUS RECORD OF 111

7-576-846-7165
7-576-14437
7-576-14437-41,43,53

June 25, 1937

LMC:DC

7-576 -14437

RECORDED

Special Agent in Charge,
Miami, Florida.

Re: BREXID

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. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED

JUN 26 1937

P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Federal Bureau of Investigation

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

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.

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

1 ENCL.

Memorandum Line 7-3-37

7-576-14438

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

JUN 21 1937

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MISSOURI STATE PENITENTIARY

JEFFERSON CITY

C
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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

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 TIMINEX; 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.

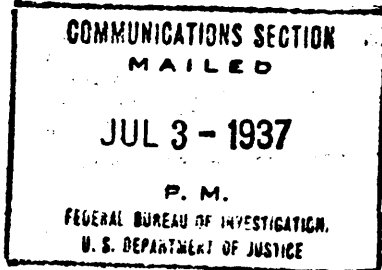
The Kansas City, Missouri field division of this Bureau on June 16, 1937, received a communication from Mr. J. M. Sanders, Warden of the Missouri State Penitentiary, Jefferson City, Missouri, in which Mr. Sanders stated that he was having difficulty in obtaining payment on a bill for \$258.23 incurred 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.



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/MM
7-3
CC - Cincinnati

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

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&
INDEXED.

7-526-14439
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUN 21 1937
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
ONE 6 11

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		<div style="font-size: 2em; font-weight: bold;">7-1576-14440</div> <div style="font-size: 1.5em; font-weight: bold;">JUN 28 1937</div> <div style="font-size: 1.5em; font-weight: bold;">JUN 28 A.M.</div>	
2 - Cincinnati			
1 - Washington Field (inf.)			
1 - New York (inf.)			
2 - Boston			
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. Merkling 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. Merkling 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. 450 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 on 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 DeLecey; 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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7-576-14441
JTB

6/18/37

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. 1233; et al;
EDWARD GEORGE BREMER - Victim; KIDNAPING;
OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE; HARBORING OF FUGI-
TIVES; NATIONAL FIREARMS ACT.

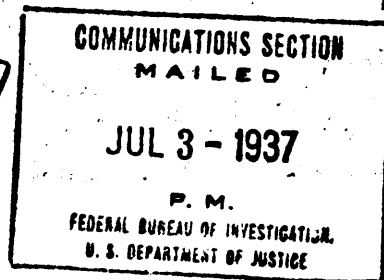
Reference is made to your communication dated June 18,
1937, concerning the efforts being made to reduce the bonds of
Bert and Ted Angus.

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.



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
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Jones
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

RECEIVED
JUL 3 1937
DIVISION ONE

EW

Federal Bureau of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

Post Office Box 1525
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

June 19, 1937

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 Submachine 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
7-39

RECORDED
&
INDEXED.

7-576-14442
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUN 21 1937
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
ONE

PREVIOUS RECORD OF 7-576-14178
IN 7-576-14347

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: 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 -			
REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent S. B. Landrum, Kansas City, Missouri, dated 6-1-37.			
DETAILS: At Wichita, Kansas:			
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			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED <i>Special Agent in Charge</i>	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES 7-576-14443 JUN 22 1937		
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 3 - Bureau 2 - Oklahoma City 2 - Cleveland 2 - Los Angeles 2 - Cincinnati 2 - Chicago 1 - St. Paul 2 - Kansas City	COPIES DESTROYED JUN 21 1964		

FIRST RUN

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 1-3034

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 Witherspoon 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 22 1937 A.M.	
U.S. DEPT. 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 Wachter, 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. Wachter 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. Wachter 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,

R. L. Shivers
R. L. Shivers
Special Agent in Charge.

JHH:C

Co: Cincinnati.

7-576-14445	
JUN 21 1937	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
Special Agent in Charge.	
TOLSON	FILE
AMM	
ONE	
NOTES	

1616 FEDERAL RESERVE BANK BUILDING
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI
JUNE 19, 1937.

7-10
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, 180 Iala 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

RECORDED & INDEXED

7-37

SBL/sw

cc-Bureau:

7-576-14446
RE: GEORGE TIMINEY, with aliases; U OF INVESTIGATION
DR. JOSEPH P. MCORAN, with aliases
FUGITIVE, I. O. #1232; Et al; 3-22-1937 P.M.
EDWARD GEORGE BREMER - VICTIM, DEPT OF JUSTICE
KIDNAPING; OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE;
HARBORING OF FUGITIVES; NATIONAL
FIREARMS ACT.
ONE 6

P. O. Box 1881
Seattle, Washington
June 16, 1937

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

R. C. SURAN
Special Agent in Charge

RCS:KB
cc-Bureau
Kansas City
7-1

JUL 22 1937 P.M.
U. S. DEPT. 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 516 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 516 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
BEXID EXPEDITE SUBMISSION OF REPORT COVERING GRAND JURY
ACTION THIS CASE.

HOOVER

Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Downey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Fox
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Joseph
Mr. Lester
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.	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
FILE	

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169 MAR 25 1965

WESTERN UNION

SENT VIA

600p

Per

Ed

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 AMERSBACH, 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: 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			
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: <i>[Signature]</i>		DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 3- Bureau 2- Little Rock 2- Cleveland 1- Chicago 3- Cincinnati		<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> 7 1576 14450 JUN 22 1937 </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>COPIES DESTROYED</p> <p>MAR 25 1965</p> </div>	

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 WALTERIDGE
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 THIRTY 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 T. INY
DR. JOSEPH F. 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

JUL 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 plainclothes 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. Hirsh.

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

7-576-14452
JUN 25 1937
FBI

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.

BMH: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, 1935.

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
#F00344712

Delores De Lancy

WITNESSES:

7-576-14452

July 3, 1937

RECORDED

LMC:MK

Special Agent in Charge,
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Dear Sir:

Re: GEORGE TIMINEX; 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. Darnett
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Joseph
Mr. Lester
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schilder

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED

cc-Detroit-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: BREID

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

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

7-576-14453

JUN 23 1937 A.M.

- 1 -

Bureau

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.

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 LISTED 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 HBD:MD
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.

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

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.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>J. L. MacFarland</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES 7-1576-14454 JUN 28 1937 JUN 23 PM <i>[Signature]</i>
COPIES OF THIS REPORT ③ - Bureau 2 - USA Cleveland 2 - Cincinnati 4 - Cleveland 2 - Philadelphia 2 - Chicago 2 - Detroit 1 - Inspector E. J. Connelley		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 Bensenville 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 specifically mentioned hereinafter, Alvin 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 otherwise
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 Ovinfield, 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 Edgcombe 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.

find that "And the said Grand Jurors do further present and

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 Alvin 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 HEBERBRAND,
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 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 HEBERBRAND,
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 2011½ 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 2011½ 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, Alvin 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 HEBERAND,
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 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, 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 "blew 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

51: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 #4673, 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

7/2/37
1/2/37

100

KPM:CJ

June 28, 1937.

7-576 -14455

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

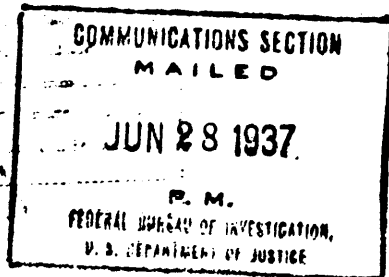
Dear Sir:

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.



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. M. MCKEE
TITLE ALVIN KARPIS, with aliases DR. JOSEPH P. MORAN, with aliases-FUGITIVE, I.O. #1232 ANTHONY J. AMERSEACH, 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. Shiner</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE		DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES 7-1576-14456 JUN 24 1937 JUN 24 A.M. <i>[Signature]</i>	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 2 - Bureau 2 - Cincinnati 1 - St. Paul 1 - Chicago 1 - Cleveland 3 - Miami (U.S. Atty. Miami 1)		COPIES DESTROYED MAR 25 1966	

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

Wynne
Docket #4616 - as to 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.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

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.

Respectfully,

E. A. TAMM.

7-576-14457
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUN 22 1937 P.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
RECORDED
INDEXED
FILE

**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
Chapman

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. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
TAMM
LONE

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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 R. P. Baldwin
TITLE GEORGE TIMINLY, with aliases; EDWARD GEORGE BREMER, 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 style="margin-left: 40px;">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> <p style="text-align: center;">P.</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent W. E. Hopton, Oklahoma City, 5/27/37.</p> <p>DETAILS:</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">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.</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">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 Earl Lane was well acquainted with Mr. Littell.</p>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>R. W. [Signature]</i>		SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT		DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
3 Bureau 2 Cincinnati 2 Cleveland 2 Oklahoma City		2 Kansas City 1 Chicago 1 St. Paul COPIES DESTROYED 109 MAR 25 1968	
		7-1576 14459 JUN 25 A.M. JUN 25 1937	

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 TIMINEY; 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,

Special Agent in Charge.

CC Kansas City

RECORDED COPY FILED IN

7-576-14466

JUN 25 1937 A.M.

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

FILE

**FREEDOM OF INFORMATION
AND
PRIVACY ACTS**

**SUBJECT: BARKER/KARPIS GANG
BREMER KIDNAPPING**

FILE NUMBER: 7-576

SECTION : 259



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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SUBJECT Barker/Karpis Gang (Bremer Kidnapping)

FILE NUMBER 7-576

SECTION NUMBER 259

SERIALS 14461 - 14500

TOTAL PAGES 93

PAGES RELEASED 93

PAGES WITHHELD 0

EXEMPTION(S) USED b7c

1300 Liberty Trust Building,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

June 24, 1937.

Special Agent in Charge,
Cleveland, Ohio.

Re - DR. JOSEPE P. MORAN, with
alias - FUGITIVE, I.O. 1232.
ANTHONY J. LAMERSBACH, with aliases -
FUGITIVE, et al.
EDWARD GEORGE BREMER - VICTIM.
KIDNAPING - HARBORING OF FUGITIVES.
OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE. NATIONAL
FIREARMS ACT.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent H. E. Dill,
Cleveland, Ohio, dated 6-22-37, in which Philadelphia was to
receive two copies. Please be advised only copy of this
report has been received to date.

Very truly yours,

G. W. LONDON,
Special Agent in Charge.

JLF:AVM
7-45
cc - Bureau ✓

RECORDED

7-576-14461	
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
JUN 25 1937 A.M.	
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE	
ONE 6	FILE

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
P. O. Box #1525
Pittsburgh, Pa.

June 24, 1937

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

BREKID

Dear Sir:

Reference is again made to Bureau communication dated June 11, 1937 (7-576), pertaining to Thompson Sub-Machine Gun, Serial # 6718.

Please be informed that F. M. Smith of the Federal Laboratories, Inc., during an interview had with Special Agent D. DiLillo of this office, informed that the weapon so numbered was sold to Crawford County, Girard, Kansas, December 16, 1932; that it was, however, returned to the Auto Ordnance Corporation on December 31, 1932 and that on January 23, 1933 the weapon was again sold to the State of Massachusetts, it having been shipped on the given date to the Massachusetts State Farm at South Bridgewater. Mr. Smith believes that Thompson Sub-Machine Gun # 6718 is still in possession of the Massachusetts State Farm.

Mr. Smith informed that Thompson Sub-Machine Gun, Serial # 12085, was shipped to Crawford County at Girard, Kansas on May 28, 1934.

Very truly yours,

R. J. Untreiner
R. J. UNTREINER
Special Agent in Charge

DHL: IN
7-39

RECORDED
&
INDEXED.

7-576-14462
JUN 25 1937

PREVIOUS RECORD OF 7-576-14462

U. S. Department of Justice

404 New York Building,
St. Paul, Minn.
June 24, 1937.

7-30

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

Dear Sir:

BREKID

This will advise that a letter has been received from Hon. George F. Sullivan, United States Attorney under date of June 18, 1937, which advises that the exhibits introduced in behalf of the Government in the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals at St. Louis, Mo., involving Harry Sawyer and Cassius McDonald have been returned to the Clerk of the U. S. District Court at St. Paul, Minn.

Mr. Sullivan inquired whether it be the wish of the Bureau that these original exhibits be returned to it, and if so the United States Attorney will gladly cooperate to that end.

It is requested that this office be advised whether the Bureau desires to have the exhibits in the Sawyer and McDonald cases returned to the Bureau.

Very truly yours,

E. P. GUINANE,
Special Agent in Charge.

EHW:SEC
cc-Cincinnati

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

St. Paul, Minn. 7-3-37
7-576-14463
JUN 28 1937
ONE 6
FILE

RECORDED

7-576-14463 July 3, 1937.
LMC:MK

Special Agent in Charge,
St. Paul, Minnesota.

Dear Sir:

Re: GEORGE TIMINEY; DR. JOSEPH P. MORAN, with
aliases, Fugitive, I. O. 1232; et al;
EDWARD GEORGE BREMER - Victim; KIDNAPING.
OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE, HARBORING OF FUGI-
TIVES. NATIONAL FIREARMS ACT.

Receipt is acknowledged of your communication dated
June 24, 1937, in which inquiry is made as to whether the
Bureau desires that the exhibits in the Sawyer and
McDonald cases be forwarded to the Bureau.

It is requested that you advise as to the nature of
the exhibits you have in mind, so that the Bureau will be in
a position to determine the advisability of having them
returned.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED

JUL 3 - 1937

INVESTIGATION
DIVISION

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

Post Office Box #2344
Boston, Massachusetts
June 25, 1937

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

Dear Sir:

Re: GEORGE TIMINEY; DR. JOSEPH P.
O MORAN, FUGITIVE, I. O. 1232;
et al; EDWARD GEORGE BREMER,
VICTIM. KIDNAPING ETC.

There is being attached herewith, with a copy of this letter for the Technical Laboratory, group photograph, containing a picture of GEORGE G. RORKE, who is being interviewed by this division in connection with Machine Gun 950, found in the possession of Alvin Karpis at the time of his arrest.

Mr. Rorke's photograph appears in the last row of the group, and he is the only man in the last row, not wearing a hat.

It is suggested that photograph of Mr. Rorke be developed for completion of the Bureau File in this case and that the group picture be returned to this office immediately to be returned to its owner.

Very truly yours,

E. A. SOUCH
Special Agent in Charge

RFG:LMC
7-30

cc Technical Laboratory.
Enclosure

COPIES DESTROYED
169 MAR 25 1965

RECORDED
INDEXED

JUN 28 1937

62-45179-1114
62-45179-212
7-5-10-12-14791

July 13, 1937.

RECORDED

7-576-14464

Special Agent in Charge,
Boston, Massachusetts.

Re: George Timiney; Dr. Joseph P.
Moran, Fugitive, I. O. 1232;
et al.; Edward George Bremer,
Victim; Kidnaping, Etc.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter to the Bureau dated
June 25, 1937 relative to the above-entitled case, transmitting
a group photograph containing a picture of George G. Rorke.

Pursuant to your request, photographic copies have
been made of Mr. Rorke for completion of the Bureau's file in
this case and the original group picture is being returned to
your office herewith.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

Enclosure #1018459.

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
JUL 13 1937
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ful *1005* *7* *5*

ARTHUR G. LAMBERT

ATTORNEY AT LAW

218-19 MUNSEY BUILDING

WASHINGTON, D. C.

June 26, 1937

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

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I represent Mr. Harry L. Sherman, who communicated certain information to your assistants of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, which he asserts, led to the apprehension of Alvin Karpis.

I have taken the matter up with the office of the Attorney General and am informed by Mr. Joseph B. Keenan, Assistant to the Attorney General, that it is in order at this time to take the matter up in an interview with appropriate officials of the Bureau of Investigation.

I would appreciate the opportunity for a conference with such officials of the bureau as you may designate and also being informed as to the arrangements for the same.

Very truly yours,

Arthur R. Murphy

177-
139-6
115-14
136-10
137-7
133-36

ARM/etc

*Reply 7/3/37
Lme*

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

7-576-14465	
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
JUN 28 1937 A.M.	
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE	
EXAMINED ONE	FILE

July 3, 1937

LMC:DC
7-576-14465

RECORDED

Mr. Arthur R. Murphy,
Attorney at Law,
218-19 Munsey Building,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Murphy:

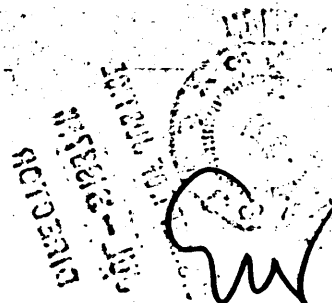
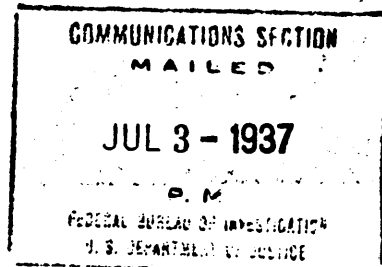
I am in receipt of your communication dated June 26, 1937, requesting a conference with an official of the Bureau with reference to the claim of Harry L. Sherman for a reward in connection with the apprehension of Alvin Karpis.

Please be advised that I will be pleased to arrange an interview for you with one of the Administrative Assistants of the Bureau at any time which may be convenient to you regarding this matter.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Lester _____
Mr. Quinn _____
Mr. Schuler _____
Mr. Tamm _____
Mr. Tully _____
Miss Gandy _____



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT CINCINNATI, OHIO

FILE NO. 7-3

REPORT MADE AT Louisville, Ky.	DATE WHEN MADE 6/26/37	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 6/17/37	REPORT MADE BY R. H. LAUGHLIN RHL:fw
TITLE GEORGE TIMINEX; DR. JOSEPH P. MORAN, with aliases, FUGITIVE; I. O. #1232, et al; EDWARD GEORGE BREMER - VICTIM;			CHARACTER OF CASE KIDNAPING; HARBORING OF FUGITIVES; OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE; NATIONAL FIREARMS ACT.
<p>SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Mrs. Hattie Chaney faintly remembers writing to one Ben Grayson, concerning a bill due to J. E. Blanford, groceryman, Henderson, Ky. She does not know Grayson, and has no knowledge of his present whereabouts. J. E. Blanford does not remember any customer of his named Groves or Grayson. Post Office records checked with negative results.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">RUC.</p> <p>REFERENCE Report of Special Agent F. E. Hurley, Louisville, Ky., dated November 4, 1936.</p> <p>DETAILS Special Agent J. A. Martin made inquiries at 426 S. Shelby St., Frankfort, Ky., and was informed by Mrs. Kizzie See, who lives at that address, that Mrs. Hattie Chaney had moved to Henderson, Ky., and was presently employed by Mr. George Haley, District Supervisor, State Highway Department, Corydon, Ky.</p> <p>Mrs. Chaney was interviewed at the office of the Kentucky State Highway Department, Floyd and Kentucky, and she advised that she had received a letter addressed to her by this office, asking her to submit any information which she might possess concerning Benson Groves alias Ben Grayson. Mrs. Chaney stated that she had a faint recollection of having written a letter to one Ben Grayson, while he was incarcerated in the Penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga. She advised that she was not</p>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>O.C. Dewey</i>		SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT		DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
③ Bureau 2 Cincinnati 1 Chicago 2 Cleveland 1 St. Paul 2 Louisville		7-1576-14466 JUN 29 1937 COPIES DESTROYED 166 MAR 25 1965 JUN 28 A.M. <i>[Signature]</i>	

personally acquainted with anyone by the name of Grayson, but believed that the letter which she wrote pertained to a bill which Grayson owed to J. E. Blanford, a groceryman located at 736 Second Street, Henderson, Ky. Mrs. Chaney stated further that she believed that this letter was sent by registered mail, but she was unable to remember whether or not the letter was returned, or whether a return receipt was sent to the Henderson Credit Bureau by the Post Office. Mrs. Chaney was acquainted with the information set out in reference report concerning one Ben Grayson, from whom the Henderson Credit Bureau had attempted to collect \$27.50, which Grayson owed to A. T. Callendar Coal Co., of Henderson, Ky. Mrs. Chaney advised that A. T. Callendar did not operate a coal company, but operated a grocery store, and that apparently the collection of this bill was for a grocery store rather than a coal company, inasmuch as she had no knowledge of such a coal company existing in the vicinity of Henderson, Ky. Mrs. Chaney appeared to be particularly well informed concerning the persons in business houses in Henderson, Ky., and it is believed that her information concerning A. T. Callendar is correct. She advised that A. T. Callendar was no longer in business having closed approximately four or five years ago. It was pointed out to Mrs. Chaney that inasmuch as A. T. Callendar operated a grocery store, it is probable that what she remembers concerning one Ben Grayson is identical with the transaction set out in reference report, and that her belief that the letter written to the Atlanta Penitentiary to one Ben Grayson, was in connection with the A. T. Callendar account, which, according to reference report, concerns a party not identical with Benson Groves. Mrs. Chaney stated that this was quite probable since this transaction took place quite a long time ago, but she was quite positive she had written a letter to the Atlanta Penitentiary.

J. E. Blanford, 736 Second St., Henderson, Ky., was interviewed, and he advised that he had never had any customer by the name of Ben Grayson or Benson Groves. He stated that he had turned over several accounts to the old Henderson Credit Bureau, but was sure that none of these accounts were for the above named individual.

Since Mrs. Chaney was of the opinion that the letter which she believed she had written to Atlanta Penitentiary was sent by registered mail, Agent contacted W. E. Server, Assistant Postmaster, Henderson, Ky.,

who permitted the writer to search the registered letter records for the period from July 1, 1931, to December 31, 1932. During this period several letters were noted as having been sent by the Henderson Credit Bureau to various individuals, but none of these was addressed to Benson Groves, or Ben Grayson, and none of the letters carried the address of the Atlanta Penitentiary.

A review of the file in the Louisville Field Office reflects that all investigation has been covered, and no leads are presently outstanding. Accordingly this case is being referred upon completion to the Office of Origin.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION
TO THE
OFFICE OF ORIGIN

1448 Standard Building,
Cleveland, Ohio.

June 25, 1937

Special Agent in Charge,
Philadelphia, Pa.

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

Dear Sir:

Referring to your letter of June 24, 1937, advising
that your office had received only one copy of report of
Special Agent E. B. Dill, Cleveland, Ohio, dated June 22, 1937.

Please be advised that one copy went forward to you
on June 22nd, and the second copy, from the second run, was
forwarded under date of June 24th. No doubt this second
copy has already reached you. However, if it has not, please
communicate with this office again.

Very truly yours,

J. P. MacFARLAND,
Special Agent in Charge.

JR
7-1
Co-Bureau ✓

RECORDED

7-576-14467
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUN 29 1937
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

700 West Virginia Building
Huntington, West Virginia.

June 26, 1937

Special Agent in Charge
Cincinnati, Ohio

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

Dear Sir:

Since there are no leads outstanding in
this district in the above entitled case the same is
being referred upon completion to the office of
origin.

Very truly yours,

J. D. REYNOLDS,
Special Agent in Charge

JDR:TES
CC - Bureau ✓
7-3

RECORDED

7-576-14468	
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
JUL 29 1937	
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE	
ONE	FILE

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

KRM:CJ

June 16, 1937.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR.

RE: POSSIBLE PROSECUTION OF JOSEPH
H. ADAMS AND HENRY DUKE RANDALL
ON CHARGE OF VIOLATING THE
NATIONAL FIREARMS ACT

Reference is made to your conversation with Special Agent Nichols with respect to a possible prosecution of Adams and Randall on the charge of having violated the National Firearms Act. There is submitted herewith a statement of fact with reference to such a possible violation:

William Harrison and Harry Sawyer registered into the El Comodoro Hotel on September 1, 1934, where they remained until September 12, 1934, and where they were joined by Cassius McDonald. It was Harrison and McDonald who exchanged Bremer ransom monies at Havana, Cuba. According to the signed statement of Joseph Adams, approximately two days before Harrison and Sawyer checked out of the El Comodoro Hotel (which would be on or about September 10, 1934), "Harrison came to me in my private office at the El Comodoro with a package wrapped in newspaper. He told me there was a gun in the package and asked me if I would keep it until he returned. He mentioned that he was going back to Havana to close their deal at the Jockey Club and all the gambling. About two days after giving me the gun Harrison and 'Sea Lion' (Sawyer) checked out of the hotel unbeknown to me."

RECORDED & INDEXED

7-576-14469

With further reference to this gun, Adams has advised in his signed statement that:

"With reference to the gun that I mentioned above and which was left with me by Harrison, several weeks after he left the El Comodoro, I spoke to T. C. Blackburn about this package asking him if he knew when Harrison would return to Miami. This was prior to Thanksgiving some time. I did not tell Blackburn what was in the package nor did I tell anyone else about it. Then about the middle of Dec. 1934, I saw Harrison in the lobby of the El Comodoro and I asked him when he was going to take the package he had left me. He replied that he would call for it the next day, but

COPIES DESTROYED

169 MAR 25 1965

A Supreme Court should decide upon constitutionality of the act & not the Prosecutor.

EW ✓
McDonald
BDD

6/16/37.

he never did. From the time I received this gun in Sept. 1934, it remained wrapped in paper in my golf bag which was sitting in my office at the Hotel. Just before Xmas 1934, I had my office located on the main floor at the Hotel repainted. For this reason I moved my office temporarily to room 210 in the El Comodoro. I moved my golf bag up there placing it in the closet and at that time I thought of the gun in the golf bag. I took the package out and opened it when I recognized it was a machine gun of some kind. I also noticed that the manufacturers name on the gun, as well as other marks of identification had been chisled off of it. There were also several clips in the package all of which contained cartridges. The gun that has been shown to me by Special Agents Hanson and Jones appears to be the same gun that was left with me by Harrison. When I saw what kind of a gun this was, I put it back in the golf sack. Several days later, after debating what to do with the gun, I called Duke Randall to my office, showed him the gun after removing it from my golf bag, gave him the gun and the clips and told him to throw the gun and clips in the Bay. I did not tell him to have a box made for the gun or to check it in the check room at the El Comodoro Hotel. After this occasion, Duke Randall told me he had dumped the gun in the bay. I had never registered this gun with the Collector of Internal Revenue and had never taken any steps in connection with it in any manner except as has been described above."

Randall in his signed statement has furnished the following information with reference to this gun:

"About a week before the shooting at Ocala, Fla., Joe Adams called me to his office in room #210 at the El Comodoro. He told me that a friend had left a rifle with him and that he did not want his people to know he had it in case something happened to him. He did not show me this gun at this time. However, he told me to have a box made for it. That night at the Biscayne Kennel Club, I asked Lee Kane, the carpenter, who also works and lives at the El Comodoro Hotel to make a box for the rifle. The next afternoon when I went to the track, Kane had made a box. We tried to put a shotgun in it and when it wouldn't fit, Kane altered the box. Then on the next day I got the box from Kane and took it to my room at the Ta-Miami Hotel. I then went to Adams' office in room #210 at the El Comodoro when I told Adams that the box for the gun was finished. He then opened his closet door and took out a golf bag. This is a big brown leather bag. It has a zipper top

6/16/37.

to it and the bows in the bag are covered with a darker brown leather. He unlocked the bag and took from it an automatic rifle. I have identified a gun that has been shown to me by special agent Hanson as the gun Adams took from this bag and gave to me on this occasion. Adams and I took the gun apart after which we wrapped it in newspapers. He also gave me four clips for this gun. They were loaded. They also came from the golf bag which also contained some gold sticks. At this time Adams told me to put the gun in the box, put a fictitious name on it and then check it in the check room at the El Comodoro Hotel. Nothing was said about a claim check for the box. After he said this he told me I could sell this weapon or get rid of it in anyway that I wanted to. I then took the gun to my room in the Ta-Miami Hotel where I put it and the clips in the box that I had had made at the dog track. I then left the gun in my clothes closet after having painted on the box in ink, the name of the 'Hill Hardware Co., Brooklyn, N.Y.' as consignee with the 'U S Steel Co., of Bethlehem, Pa.', as consignor. The gun then remained there until the same day that Delores Delaney and Wynona Burdette left Miami, when on that night I asked Mr. Rolfe at the Biscayne Kennel Club if he would be interested in buying an automatic rifle. I offered it to him for \$150.00. I told him a friend of mine had given it to me and that I knew where he could get 2 more of them. This was a lie as I did not know where any more such guns were located, nor had I heard of anymore. Rolfe told me to bring the gun to his office the next day which I did. At Rolfe's office, Rolfe and I who were alone put the gun together. We also loaded it when it accidentally discharged. Rolfe didn't agree to buy it but said he would see me that night. When I saw him he said that he couldn't use the gun and that I could get it back. I never did get it."

The gun which has been referred to above is a Browning Automatic Rifle, U. S. Calibre .30, Model 1918, Serial No. 211349. This gun is also commonly referred to as a Browning light machine gun. The Bureau's attention was first attracted to this gun on January 22, 1935 when Merle H. Rolfe of the Rolfe-Armored Car Service, Miami, Florida, notified the then Assistant United States Attorney W. Sanders Gramling, Miami, Florida to the effect that he had a gun in his possession which would be of interest. Accordingly, former Special Agent E. L. Tollett obtained the above-mentioned Browning Automatic Rifle from Mr. Rolfe. Rolfe at that time explained that Duke Randall had been employed as a guard for the Rolfe Armored Car Service and that on January 18, 1935 Randall came to Rolfe's office bringing with him the said rifle; that at that time Randall explained it was one of three in Miami and offered to sell it to

PREVIOUS RECORDS - Rolfe - 7-576-64437(8543)
62-22918(3755)
62-22918(3755)

6/16/37.

Rolfe for \$150.00.

Attention is directed to the fact that the above, and particularly the statements of Adams and Randall, is the only evidence in the possession of the Bureau with reference to the receipt, the possession, the concealing and the transferring of this rifle. Attention is also directed to the fact that the statements of Adams and Randall, from which the above excerpts were taken, were suppressed during the recent trial of Adams and Randall on the charge of having conspired to harbor Alvin Karpis.

A Federal Grand Jury at Jacksonville, Florida on February 7, 1935 indicted Adams and Randall in separate indictments, both of which contained seven counts charging each with having violated the Act of Congress approved June 26, 1934, popularly referred to as the National Firearms Act.

It is my understanding that these two indictments are still outstanding and have not been dismissed. I have made efforts to get in touch with Mr. Charles Carr, Special Assistant to the Attorney General to ascertain this fact definitely but he has been out of his office at all times on which I have tried to communicate with him. I shall clarify this matter as soon as I am able to reach Mr. Carr.

During the spring months of 1936, when I was preparing this case for trial with Mr. Walter L. Barlow, then Special Assistant to the Attorney General, I recall talking with him about a possible prosecution of Adams and Randall on the National Firearms Act. He advised me that, while the issue was never raised on any of the motions in Florida with reference to this case, the Criminal Division of the Department is of the opinion that the Act itself is unconstitutional, for which reason he intimated that no prosecution would be undertaken under the Statute.

It is pointed out that Section 3 of the Act provides, in part:

"There shall be levy, collected and paid, upon firearms transferred in the continental United States, etc."

It is further noted that Section 1 (d) of the Act provides that:

"The term 'continental United States' means the states of the United States and the District of Columbia."

6/16/37.

Mr. Barlow pointed out to me that the Statute is limited consequently to the states and the District of Columbia and is not binding upon Alaska, for which reason the law applies unequally and is not uniform.

Respectfully,

K. R. McIntire

K. R. McIntire.

The C.C.A. for 7th circuit - *Max Longinsky v. U.S. & Am.*
Nov 9-1936 - held section 2 of the Firearms act was
Constitutional - specifically stated that no opinion
was being expressed as to the other sections
of the act.

K.R. M.

903 Pacific Commerce Building
437 South Hill Street
Los Angeles, California
June 25, 1937

Postmaster,
Long Beach, California

Dear Sir:

In connection with an official investigation which is being conducted by this Bureau, it is requested that a 30-day mail cover be placed on all first-class, special delivery, and registered mail addressed to MR. and MRS. L. JORDAN and any other occupants of Apartment 15 at 525 Orange Avenue, Long Beach, California.

Kindly forward all tracings therefrom to this office for the attention of file 7-42.

Thanking you for your cooperation in this and other matters in the past, I remain

Very truly yours,

RHP:GCH
7-42

cc-Bureau

RE: BREKID

J. H. HANSON,
Special Agent in Charge.

RECORDED

7-576-14470
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUN 30 1937 A. M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
ONE 6

EAT:CDW

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

June 29, 1937..

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

I talked with Mr. Holtzoff about the attached check for \$135.50 dated May 29, 1937, and submitted to you for endorsement by Joseph H. Adams with his letter of June 28, 1937. Mr. Holtzoff states that while in the ordinary instance it would be all right for you to deposit this check to your own account and send your check to Adams, in view of all the circumstances in this matter and the identity of the persons involved, he would recommend against any endorsement upon this check. Mr. Holtzoff stated that there are two procedures which are open to Adams in connection with this check; namely, he can forward it to the U. S. Marshal for the District of Columbia asking that the Marshal deposit the check to the Marshal's account and sent to him, Adams, the Marshal's check covering the amount; or second, Adams can return the check to the Marshal requesting that the Marshal's endorsement be removed therefrom, which an endorser can legally do at any time prior to the check's passing into the hands of a subsequent endorsee.

I am attaching hereto a letter addressed to Adams returning the check declining to endorse it, and pointing out the alternative channels which are open to him.

Respectfully,


E. A. TAMM.

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

7-576-14471

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
JUN 30 1937 P.M.	
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE	
SEARCHED	FILE

250 ROOMS
250 BATHS



*Comfort without Extravagance
Service without Annoyance*

EL COMODORO
Hotel

COR. S.W. 2ND AVE. AND FIRST ST. S.W.

MIAMI, FLORIDA

June 28, 1937

Mr. Daugherty
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Dawsey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Nease
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Starnes
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Nease
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Starnes
Mr. Tamm

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

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I am enclosing a check payable to the United States Marshall, Washington, D.C. in payment of your expense during the Joseph H. Adams trial; but as one of the local agents appeared the Marshall returned the check to me. Since he made the check payable to you it will be necessary that we have your endorsement on same in order to get it cashed.

If you will please endorse and return the check to me it will be greatly appreciated.

Yours very truly,

Joe Williams
Manager

JHA:B
Enc. 1

RECORDED

7-526-14472	
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
JUL 1 1937	
SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
TAMM ONE	

Rec'd 6/29/37
Check
W. J. Williams

June 29, 1937.

RECORDED

7-576-14472
 Mr. Joe H. Adams,
 El Comodoro Hotel,
 Miami, Florida.

Dear Sir:

With reference to your communication of June 28, 1937 transmitting a cashier's check drawn on the First National Bank of Miami, Florida, in the amount of \$135.50, payable to the United States Marshal for the District of Columbia, which check was endorsed by the Marshal to me, I am returning herewith the check which accompanied your letter, and have not endorsed this check.

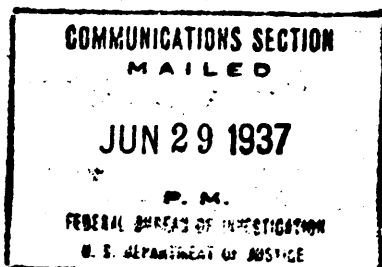
I have been advised that it is possible for you to return this check to the United States Marshal for the District of Columbia, who may deposit it to his account and transmit to you his check for the amount involved in the transaction. I am further advised that if for any reason it is not desirable to follow this procedure, the enclosed check may be forwarded to the United States Marshal, who may legally remove his endorsement and return it to you for appropriate negotiation.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
 Director.

Enclosure #863950

REGISTERED MAIL



Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. Clegg _____
 Mr. Glavin _____
 Mr. Ladd _____
 Mr. Nichols _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Tracy _____
 Mr. Carson _____
 Mr. Egan _____
 Mr. Gurnea _____
 Mr. Hendon _____
 Mr. Jones _____
 Mr. Mumford _____
 Mr. Quinn _____
 Mr. Nease _____
 Mr. Tamm _____
 Mr. Egan _____

Federal Bureau of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

629 First National Bank Building
Omaha, Nebraska

June 28, 1937

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

Re: GEORGE TIMINNEY;
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 your letter dated June 22, 1937
(7-576) in reply to my letter dated June 7, 1937 with regard to
our contact with C. D. Stickle.

Special Agent J. L. Flood in a conversation with
Assistant Attorney General Barlow Nye, State Capitol Building,
Lincoln, Nebraska was advised that when Mr. Stickle first came
to the office of the State Attorney General at Lincoln, he asked
for a position as a deputy sheriff or employment as a confidential
informant, desiring to work out of the aforementioned office in
order to develop evidence of violations of the State Liquor Laws
in Nebraska. Mr. Nye advised that no type of investigators work
out of the Attorney General's Office at Lincoln; therefore, they
were not in a position to offer Mr. Stickle employment. Mr. Stickle
then unfolded his story to Richard Hunter, Attorney General and Mr.
Nye, relative to Mrs. Gladys Sawyer having a number of unset diamonds
in her possession. Mr. Hunter telephonically communicated with
Edward G. Bremer and subsequently Mr. Nye notified the Omaha Field
Division.

COPIES DESTROYED
169 MAR 25 1965

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

7-576-14473

JUL 2 1937

Recently, inquiries at Brandes-Campbell Motor Company, 2523 Farnam Street, Omaha and at the Jennette Apartments, 506 So. 21st Street, Omaha, developed information that Mr. Stickle had left Omaha for some point in California about ten days ago. He left no forwarding address. William Ellwood, Clerk, Omaha Post Office, likewise had no forwarding address on file for Mr. Stickle; therefore, unless advised to the contrary by the Bureau, this Field Division will make no further efforts to locate Stickle, as it is not believed he has any honest information to furnish agents of this Bureau.

Very truly yours,

H. B. Fletcher
H. B. FLETCHER,
Special Agent in Charge.

JLF/dr
cc - St. Paul

7-4-

June 30, 1937.

MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL McMAHON.

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1/2
o

In keeping with the oral request of Mr. J. J. Waters of your Division made of Mr. E. R. McIntire of this Bureau on June 29, 1937, I am transmitting herewith photostatic copies of the firearms indictments against Joseph H. Adams and Henry Duke Randall.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

Encl. #A-14817

I enclose,

Mr. Egan
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. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED

JUN 30 1937

P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICERECORDED
&
INDEXED

7-576-14474

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

JUL 1 1937 P. M.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FILE

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.

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 on or about, to-wit, the 15th day of December, A.D. 1934, at Miami, in Dade County, Florida, in the Southern District of Florida and within the jurisdiction of this Court, the defendant

HENREY RANDALL, alias HENRY RANDALL, alias DUKE RANDALL, alias HENRY STEIN, whose real and true name is to this grand jury and these grand jurors unknown,

did then and there unlawfully sell, barter, exchange, give away, dispense and transfer to one M. E. ROLFE, a certain firearm, to-wit, a certain machine gun which was a weapon then and there capable of and designed to shoot automatically and semi-automatically more than one shot without the manual reloading of such weapon, by a single function of the trigger, more particularly described as follows: a certain Browning automatic rifle, also known as Browning light machine gun, model of 1918, manufactured by Winchester Repeating Arms Company, and bearing the serial number 211349, not in pursuance of a written order form of the said M. E. Rolfe, on a form issued in blank in duplicate for that purpose by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved June 26, 1934, called the National Firearms Act;

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.

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

That on or about, to-wit, the 15th day of December, A.D. 1934, at Miami, in Dade County, Florida, in the Southern District of Florida and within the jurisdiction of this Court,

HENREY RANDALL, alias HENRY RANDALL, alias DUKE RANDALL,

7-576-4637

alias HENRY STERN, whose real and true name is to this grand jury and these grand jurors unknown,

did unlawfully, wilfully, knowingly, fraudulently and feloniously at Miami, in Dade County, Florida, a place in the continental United States, transfer to M.H. Wolfe, a certain firearm, to-wit, a certain machine gun which was a weapon then and there capable of and designed to shoot automatically and semi-automatically more than one shot without the manual reloading of such weapon, by a single function of the trigger, more particularly described as follows: a certain Browning automatic rifle, also known as Browning light machine gun, model of 1918, manufactured by Winchester Repeating Arms Company, and bearing the serial number 211319, upon which said firearm and transfer thereof, it was then and there required by the laws of the United States that there should be levied, collected and paid, a certain tax of the United States of America in the amount of \$200.00, such tax being then and there required to be paid by the transferor of such firearm, to-wit, the said 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, the payment of which said tax was then and there required by law to be represented and evidenced by appropriate stamps provided for that purpose by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue of the United States with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, the said stamps being then and there required by law to be affixed to the order for such firearm which was required by law, and which said firearm the defendant did so transfer without the payment by any one whatsoever of the tax aforesaid and without said stamps being affixed to said order as aforesaid;

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.

THIRD COUNT.

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

That on or about, to-wit, the 15th day of December, A.D. 1934, at Miami, in Dade County, Florida, in the Southern District of Florida and within the jurisdiction of this Court,

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,

did unlawfully, wilfully, knowingly, fraudulently and feloniously transfer to M. H. Rolfe, a certain firearm, to-wit, a certain machine gun, which was a weapon then and there capable of and designed to shoot automatically and semi-automatically more than one shot without the manual reloading of such weapon, by a single function of the trigger, more particularly described as follows: a certain Browning automatic rifle, also known as Browning light machine gun, model of 1918, manufactured by Winchester Repeating Arms Company, and bearing the serial number 211349, which said firearm had theretofore after the 26th day of July, A.D. 1934, and previous to the transfer as aforesaid, been transferred to the said 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, by some transferor who is to this grand jury and these grand jurors unknown, without transferring from ^{him} the said 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 the said M. H. Rolfe the stamped affixed order as required by the law and regulations in such case made and provided for proof of payment of all taxes then and there imposed on such firearm and in addition thereto without the order containing the manufacturer's number or other mark identifying such firearm and without forwarding a copy of such order to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue of the United States and without returning to the said M. H. Rolfe the original order required by law to be made, with the stamp denoting the payment of the tax on such firearm affixed thereto; 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.

FOURTH COUNT.

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

That on or about, to-wit, the 15th day of December, A.D. 1934, at Miami, in Dade County, Florida, in the Southern District of Florida and within the jurisdiction of this Court,

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,

did unlawfully, wilfully, knowingly, fraudulently and feloniously receive and
possess a certain firearm, to-wit, a certain machine gun, which was a weapon
then and there capable of and designed to shoot automatically and semi-
automatically more than one shot without the manual reloading of such weapon,
by a single function of the trigger, more particularly described as follows:
a certain Browning automatic rifle, also known as Browning light machine gun,
model of 1918, manufactured by Winchester Repeating Arms Company, and bearing
the serial number 211349, which had theretofore and subsequent to the 26th day
of July, 1934, been transferred by a person or persons to the grand jury
unknown, in violation of Sections 3 and 4 of the Act of Congress, approved the
26th day of June, A.D. 1934, to-wit, the "National Firearms Act", that is to
say, that the said firearm hereinabove described had theretofore and subsequent
to the said 26th day of July, 1934, been transferred not in pursuance of a
written order form from the transferee on an application form issued in blank
in duplicate for that purpose by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue of the
United States, and without the payment by the transferor thereof of that certain
tax in the amount of \$200.00 required by law to be levied, collected and paid
upon such firearm and to be represented by appropriate stamps provided for
that purpose by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue of the United States with
the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, which
said stamps were then and there required to be affixed to the order for such
firearm required by law to be made;

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

FIFTH COUNT.

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

That on or about, to-wit, the 15th day of December, A.D. 1934, at
Miami, in Dade County, Florida, in the Southern District of Florida and within
the jurisdiction of this court,

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,

did unlawfully, wilfully, knowingly, fraudulently and feloniously receive, and possess a certain firearm, to-wit, a certain machine gun, which was a weapon then and there capable of and designed to shoot automatically and semi-automatically more than one shot without the manual reloading of such weapon, by a single function of the trigger, more particularly described as follows: a certain Browning automatic rifle, also known as Browning light machine gun, model of 1918, manufactured by Winchester Repeating Arms Company, and bearing the serial number 211349, which had theretofore and subsequent to the 26th day of July, 1934, been transferred by a person or persons to the grand jury unknown, not in pursuance of a written order form to the transferor thereof from the person seeking to obtain such firearm on an application form issued in blank in duplicate for that purpose by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue of the United States as required by Section 4-a of the Act of Congress, approved the 26th day of June, A. D. 1934, to-wit, the "National Firearms Act"; 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.

SIXTH COUNT.

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

That on or about, to-wit, the 15th day of December, A. D. 1934, at Miami, in Dade County, Florida, in the Southern District of Florida and within the jurisdiction of this Court,

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 unlawfully, wilfully, knowingly, fraudulently and feloniously obliterate, remove, change and alter the manufacturer's numbers and other identification marks approved by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue of the United States stamped and otherwise placed in the manner approved by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue of the United States upon a certain firearm, to-wit, a certain machine gun, which was a weapon then and there capable of and designed to

shoot automatically and semi-automatically more than one shot without the manual reloading of such weapon, by a single function of the trigger, more particularly described as follows: a certain Browning automatic rifle, also known as Browning light machine gun, model of 1918, manufactured by Winchester Repeating Arms Company, and bearing the serial number 211349;

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.

SEVENTH COUNT.

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

That on or about, to-wit, the 15th day of December, A.D. 1934, at Miami, in Dade County, Florida, in the Southern District of Florida and within the jurisdiction of this Court,

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,

did unlawfully, wilfully, knowingly, fraudulently and feloniously CONCEAL certain goods and commodities, to-wit, a certain firearm, to-wit, a certain machine gun which was a weapon then and there capable of and designed to shoot automatically and semi-automatically more than one shot without the manual reloading of such weapon, by a single function of the trigger, more particularly described as follows: a certain Browning automatic rifle, also known as Browning light machine gun, model of 1918, manufactured by Winchester Repeating Arms Company, and bearing the serial number 211349; For or in respect whereof an Internal Revenue tax of the United States was then and there imposed, with intent then and there on the part of the said 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 defraud the United States and there unlawful and prohibited and

Federal Bureau of Investigation 1

U. S. Department of Justice

1616 Federal Reserve Bank Bldg.,

Kansas City, Missouri

June 29, 1937

DB:VC

7-37

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

RE: BREKID

Dear Sir:

I am in receipt of a letter dated June 16, 1937 from the Seattle Office to the Cleveland Office, in which I am requested to contact the Post Office Inspectors at Kansas City, Missouri, in order that they may be apprised of the contents of the letter of Edna Murray, in order that it may be determined whether she 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. A letter from Edna Murray to Mr. Suran accompanied the copy of the letter from the Seattle Office.

I recently had some correspondence with the Bureau which relates to attempts by the Warden of the State Penitentiary to collect from the Government the expenses of the guards of the Penitentiary and of Edna Murray in connection with her appearance at St. Paul and at Coffeyville. It would appear, therefore, that in these circumstances the State of Missouri was put to considerable expense in moving this woman around and that she is not entitled to any witness fees. Moreover, I am inclined to the view that this is a matter between the Post Office Inspection Service and Edna Murray and should be handled as between them and not by the Bureau.

I realize that Edna Murray has been of considerable service to the Bureau, but the considerations mentioned prompt me to write you as I do in regard to this matter, and I shall not take any action in connection with it unless specifically so instructed by the Bureau.

RECORDED

Very truly yours,

DWIGHT BRANTLEY,
Special Agent in Charge.

cc Cleveland
Seattle

RECORDED

July 13, 1937.

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

Reference is made to your communication of June 29, 1937, relative to the request made by Edna Murray of Special Agent in Charge Suran to aid her in obtaining witness fees in connection with the matter of her testifying at Coffeyville, Kansas in regard to the mail robbery case.

Very truly yours,

Nathan
 Mr. Tolson
 Mr. Boardman
 Mr. Clegg
 Mr. Coffey
 Mr. Dawsey
 Mr. Egan
 Mr. Foxworth
 Mr. Glavin
 Mr. E.
 Mr.
 Mr. L.
 Mr. Nichols
 Mr. Quinn
 Mr. C. L. ...

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUL 14 1937

146

KRM:CJ

June 30, 1937.

MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL McMAHON.

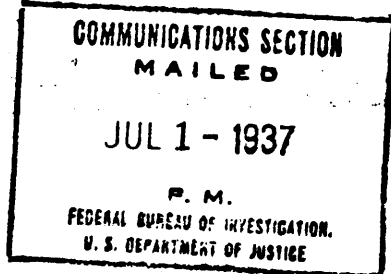
Reference is made to the request of Mr. Charles Carr, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, upon Mr. K. R. McIntire of this Bureau this morning, at which time Mr. Carr desired to be advised as to whether there is further need for preserving the thousand dollar bill bearing Serial No. R-00017095A, Series of 1928-6-G, which was obtained from the possession of Joseph H. Adams by Special Agents of this Bureau on January 26, 1935.

Please be advised the records of this Bureau fail to disclose that this thousand dollar bill will be of any further value in the investigation or prosecution of other pending cases.

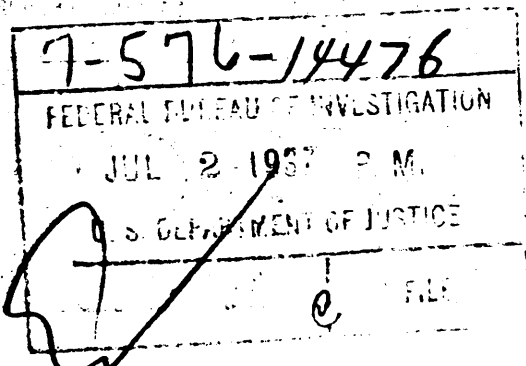
Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

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



RECORDED
&
INDEXED



PREVIOUS RECORD OF *Production* 7-576-10141-13925

7-576

July 3, 1937.

LMC:MK

Special Agent in Charge,
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Dear Sir:

Re: GEORGE TIMINEX; DR. JOSEPH P. MORAN,
with aliases, FUGITIVE, I. O. 1238;
et al; EDWARD GEORGE BREMER - Victim;
KIDNAPING; OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE;
HARBORING OF FUGITIVES; NATIONAL FIRE-
ARMS ACT.

With reference to Bureau letter dated April 25,
1937, suggesting that further interview with appropriate
officials of the Tulsa Police Department be had in
connection with the prosecution of Harry Goldstein for
the illegal sale of a .45 caliber Colt automatic pistol
which was found in the possession of Alvin Karpis, it is
desired that you promptly advise as to what action has
been taken in this matter.

Very truly yours,

RECORDED

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

7-576-14477	
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
JUL 6 1937	P. M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
FILE	

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

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

CINCINNATI, OHIO

FILE NO. 7-1

REPORT MADE AT Seattle, Washington	DATE WHEN MADE 6/30/37	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 6/28/37	REPORT MADE BY F. L. Welch
TITLE GEORGE TIMINNEY; 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: Ed Davis, Everett, Washington, formerly connected with J. W. Harris Sporting Goods Co., Salina, Kansas, recalls that company sold three Thompson machine guns to PD, Dodge City, Kansas, SO, Dodge City, Kansas, and PD, Oklahoma City, Okla. about 1929. Mr. Davis believes all sales were reported to PD, Salina, Kansas. Records for sales by the Harris Co. may now be in possession Kansas City Sporting Goods Co., Kansas City, Missouri.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">R.U.C.</p> <p>REFERENCE: Letter to the Bureau from the Kansas City Field Division dated 4/5/37.</p> <p>DETAILS: Mr. Ed Davis, who owns and operates the Everett Furniture Store, 2817 Hoyt Avenue, Everett, Washington, stated that he was formerly in business with Mr. J. W. Harris in connection with the J. W. Harris Sporting Goods Company, Salina, Kansas; that he had nothing to do with the records but that he was aware of the fact that Mr. Harris did have some Thompson Machine Guns which he sold. Mr. Davis was certain that one of these guns was sold to the Police Department, Dodge City, Kansas; that one was sold to the Sheriff's Office at Dodge City, Kansas; and a third was sold to the Police Department at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. Mr. Davis was not certain as to the disposition of the fourth machine gun, which was reported to have been sold to the Harris Company, but he pointed out that this gun could have also been sold to the Police Department at Oklahoma City; in other words, the Police Department at Oklahoma City might have purchased two instead of one.</p>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>R. C. Swan</i>		SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT		DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
3 Bureau 2 Cincinnati 2 Oklahoma City 2 Kansas City 2 Seattle		7-1576-14478 JUL 7 1937 COPIES DESTROYED 169 MAR 25 1965 JUL -6 A.M. FLW:GE	

Mr. Davis advised that he was certain the sales of these machine guns were reported to the Police Department at Salina, Kansas, and that for this reason the Police Department at Salina should have a record of the sale of all four guns. He also stated that the Harris Company was permitted to sell these guns only to law enforcement agencies such as Police Departments and Sheriff's Offices, and that for this reason he was positive that none of the guns sold by the Harris Company were sold to anyone but legitimate purchasers. He stated that although Mr. Harris committed suicide, he believed Harris did sell guns honestly and did not sell to any "shady" persons.

Mr. Davis pointed out that after Mr. Harris' suicide he handled the liquidation of the business and the settlement with the creditors; that the Kansas City Sporting Goods Company, which is located in the 900 block on Grand Avenue, Kansas City, Missouri, purchased the assets of the Harris Sporting Goods Company, and as a result acquired all the records of the Harris Company. Mr. Davis stated that in view of this the Kansas City Sporting Goods Company might now be in possession of the old records of the Harris Company which would possibly reflect the sale of the four machine guns. Mr. Davis seemed positive that three of the guns had gone to the Police Department and Sheriff's Office, Dodge City, Kansas, and to the Police Department, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. However, he pointed out that if it was learned that the Oklahoma City Police Department did not take two guns and that if the records at the Police Department, Salina, Kansas, and the records of the old Harris Company, now with the Kansas City Sporting Goods Company of Kansas City, Missouri, failed to show the disposition of the fourth gun, he could not offer any additional information concerning the fourth gun, unless the same might have been sent back to the Colt Company, in connection with the settlement of the Harris Company's debts with the creditors. When agent informed Mr. Davis that Harris Company bought these from the Federal Laboratories, Inc. of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, he stated that the fourth gun might have been returned to that company in settlement of the Harris Company's debts.

For the information of the Oklahoma City Field Division, Bureau letter dated October 19, 1936 to the Kansas City Field Division set out a list of sub-machine guns sold in the State of Kansas by the Federal Laboratories, Inc. of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania from 1928 to January, 1936. In the list furnished by the Bureau were four Thompson submachine guns, numbers 5882, 5188, 4683 and 4238, as having been sold to the J. W. Harris Sporting Goods Company, Salina, Kansas. The Bureau desired that a check-up be made in connection with these weapons.

UNDEVELOPED LEADS:

PREVIOUS RECORD OF

gun IN 7-526-13793

THE KANSAS CITY DIVISION at Salina, Kansas will check the records of the Police Department to determine if the sales of the four Thompson sub-machine guns, numbers 5882, 5188, 4683, and 4238, were reported to that Department by the J. W. Harris Sporting Goods Company of Salina, Kansas, and if so, will determine to whom they were sold.

NO PREVIOUS RECORD AS LISTED S. P. L.

At Dodge City, Kansas will determine if the Police Department and Sheriff's Office at Dodge City purchased a Thompson machine gun from the J. W. Harris Sporting Goods Co. of Salina, Kansas, and if so, will determine if the guns in their possession possess one of the above numbers.

At Kansas City, Missouri, in the event that the above leads and the lead set out below for the Oklahoma City Field Division fails to account for all the guns, it is suggested that the Kansas City Sporting Goods Company, 900 block, Grand Avenue, be contacted to see if that company still has the records of the Harris company, so that those records can be checked relative to the sale of the four Thompson machine guns.

THE OKLAHOMA CITY FIELD DIVISION at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma will determine if the Police Department purchased one or two Thompson machine guns from the J. W. Harris Sporting Goods Company, and if so, will determine if the numbers on the guns are either 5882, 5188, 4683, or 4238.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN

Post Office Box 1469,
Little Rock, Arkansas,
July 3, 1937.

Special Agent in Charge,
Cleveland, Ohio.

Re: BREXID.

Dear Sir:

Please refer to the letter from this Field Division
dated June 11, 1937, requesting certain investigation at
Youngstown, Ohio.

Please give this matter your attention at the
earliest opportunity.

Very truly yours,

CHAPMAN FLETCHER,
Special Agent in Charge.

DPS epw
7-2

cc - Bureau
Cincinnati

RECORDED

7

7-576-14479	
SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUL 7 1937	
FBI - CINCINNATI	

undb

1300 Liberty Trust Building,
Philadelphia, Pa.

July 7, 1937.

Special Agent in Charge,
New York City, N.Y.

Re: BREKID

Dear Sir:

In view of the information furnished by
your office to the effect that no further contacts
should be had with Miss Marie Wiehaus since Andrew
Guarente has been located, this contact was accordingly
discontinued.

A review of the Philadelphia Office file
discloses no further investigative leads to be covered
and accordingly this matter is being Referred Upon Com-
pletion to the Office of Origin.

Very truly yours,

MC:AG
7-45

cc:Bureau
cc:Cincinnati
cc:Cleveland

G.N. LONDON,
Special Agent in Charge.

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&
INDEXED

7-576-14480	
FEDERAL	INVESTIGATION
JUL 8 1937 A. M.	
DEPT. OF JUSTICE	
	FILE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT CINCINNATI, OHIO

FILE NO. 7-25

REPORT MADE AT DETROIT, MICHIGAN	DATE WHEN MADE 7/6/37	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 6/7, 28/37	REPORT MADE BY E. J. McCABE RES
TITLE GEORGE TIMINNEY; 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: Mrs. Minnie Anderson, mother of William Fisher, who was killed in a truck smash-up in September, 1934, states she last saw her son in April, 1934. She advises she never knew that he had ever been arrested or that he used an alias. She denies ever operating a hide-out and states she has always resided in Benton Harbor, Michigan.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">-P-</p>			
<p>REFERENCES: Report of Special Agent Richard E. Smith dated March 25, 1937, at Detroit, Michigan.</p> <p style="padding-left: 100px;">Report of Special Agent C. E. Greaney dated July 18, 1936, at Pittsburgh, Pa.</p>			
<p>DETAILS: <u>AT BENTON HARBOR, MICHIGAN:</u></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">MRS. MINNIE ANDERSON, 134 Territorial Road, Benton Harbor, Michigan, advised that her son, William Fisher, had been killed in an automobile accident in September, 1934, in Butler, Pennsylvania. She stated that her son had not been living in Benton Harbor for two or three years prior to his death but that so far as she knew he had never been arrested and had never used any name other than his own. She advised that she last saw her son alive in April, 1934, and at that time he was driving a truck to the East from Chicago, and stopped at her</p>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>J. E. Newman</i>		SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE <i>P. E. A.</i>	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 3 - Bureau 1 - Cleveland 2 - Cincinnati 1 - Chicago 1 - Pittsburgh 2 - Detroit		DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES 7 1576-14481 JUL 8 1937 JUL - 8 A.M. ONE STAT. SECT.	
COPIES DESTROYED MAR 25 1965			

home for a few hours. She advised that her son had not been married and had lived for the most part in Detroit, Michigan, and Toledo, Ohio, after he moved away from Benton Harbor, Michigan.

She stated that while he was living in Benton Harbor he resided with his sister, Mrs. Glenn Anderson and advised that neither she nor Mrs. Glenn Anderson had ever lived on the outskirts of the city of Benton Harbor. She stated that so far as she knew, none of the family had ever been involved in any criminal activities nor had they ever associated with any criminals and declared that her son, so far as she knew, had never brought any men with him to Benton Harbor, Michigan.

She stated that her son's father, Charles May Fisher, had died in Toledo, Ohio, about 1921 and that he had never remarried after she had divorced him and that so far as she knew he had never been implicated in any criminal activities.

LOWELL MILLER, Deputy Sheriff, Berrien County, St. Joseph, Michigan, advised that the Anderson family enjoyed a good reputation in Benton Harbor, Michigan.

In view of the fact that the investigation has disclosed that the information furnished by Archie Negleman with aliases as set out in the report of Special Agent L. C. Taylor dated April 17, 1936, at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, has upon investigation, proved to be false, no further investigation concerning the alleged hide-out is being conducted.

UNDEVELOPED LEAD:

The DETROIT OFFICE at STURGIS, MICHIGAN, will continue its investigation of the lead set out in the report of Special Agent J. W. Warnes dated April 16, 1937, at Buffalo, New York.

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

POST OFFICE BOX 1276
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA
JULY 6, 1937

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

Dear Sir:

RE: BREKID

Reference is made to your letter of July 3, 1937, suggesting that further interviews be had with officials of the Tulsa Police Department in connection with the prosecution of Harry Goldstein for the illegal sale of a .45 caliber pistol found in the possession of Alvin Karpis.

It is my intention to be in Tulsa within the next ten days, at which time I shall interview the appropriate Police officials.

Very truly yours,

C. W. Stein
C. W. STEIN
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

CWS:os
cc - Cleveland

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&
INDEXED

7-576-14482

FILED
JUL 9 1937 A.M.
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
ONE FILE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT CINCINNATI, OHIO

FILE NO. 7-82

REPORT MADE AT Chicago, Illinois	DATE WHEN MADE 7/7/37	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 7/1/37	REPORT MADE BY T. F. MULLEN TFM/ehc
TITLE ALVIN KARPIS, with aliases; DR. JOSEPH P. MORAN, with aliases, FUGITIVE, I.O. 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.

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

The Aurora, Illinois, Police Department still have in their possession machine gun #8042, as reported by that police department to the Treasury Department on October 31, 1934. The gun in question was purchased by the Aurora, Illinois, Police Department through the Kartheiser & Son Hardware Company of Aurora in 1928.

REFERENCE: Letter from Director dated June 14, 1937.

DETAILS:

The letter of reference requested that it be determined whether or not the Aurora Police Department still have in their possession machine gun #8042, as reported by that police department to the Treasury Department on October 31, 1934, and also that the name of the individual from whom this gun was purchased be obtained if possible.

At Aurora, Illinois.

Agent contacted C. A. DICKERSON, Desk Sergeant, and upon referring to his records he advised that on October 31, 1934, he reported to the Treasury Department as having machine gun

<p>APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>D. M. Ladd</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE</p> <p>COPIES OF THIS REPORT 3 Bureau 2 Cincinnati 2 Chicago COPIES DESTROYED 169 MAR 25 1965</p>	<p>DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES</p> <p style="font-size: 1.5em;">7-1576-14483</p> <p style="text-align: right;">JUL 9 1937</p> <p style="text-align: center;">JUL 9 AM</p>
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#8042, which was a 1921 model .45 caliber, manufactured by the Colt Firearms Manufacturing Company at Hartford, Connecticut; that this gun was purchased by the Aurora Police Department in 1928 through the Kartheiser & Son Hardware Company, 24 North Broadway, Aurora, Illinois. SERGEANT DICKERSON advised Agent that the Aurora Police Department still had this machine gun in their possession. He exhibited this gun to Agent, and the number was verified as being 8042.

PENDING.

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
404 New York Building
Saint Paul, Minnesota
July 7, 1937

7-30

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

O
BREKID

Reference is being made to Bureau letter of July 3, 1937, requesting that it be advised as to the nature of the exhibits in the possession of the Clerk of U. S. District Court, St. Paul, as introduced in evidence of the Sawyer and McDonald cases.

The following listed exhibits are those presently in the possession of the U. S. District Court:

Exhibit Nos.

1 to 24, incl.	Sundry and divers ransom notes, letters and envelopes.
25 to 31, incl.	Photographs of house at Bensenville, Illinois and rooms of same.
32	Wall paper in room of house at Bensenville.
35 to 50, incl.	Photographs of various subjects.
51	Envelope in which some ransom notes delivered.
52	Original ransom money lists
53	Printed ransom money lists
54 to 57, incl.	Flashlights &
58	Photograph

RECORDED

INDEXED

7-576-14484

COPIES DESTROYED
169 MAR 25 1965

Ack
Enc 7/16/37

Exhibit Nos.

59	Immigration laws of United States
60 to 65, incl.	Immigration manifests for trips between U.S. and Cuba
66	Photographs of exhibits 60 to 65, incl.
67 to 69, incl.	Records of National Hotel, Havana
70 to 73, incl.	Records of National City Bank Transactions, Havana
75 to 78, incl.	Records of Chase National Bank Transactions, Havana
79 to 86, incl.	Records of National City Bank Transactions, Havana
87 to 89, incl.	Records of McAllister Hotel, Miami, Florida
90	Arrival and departure record, El Comodoro Hotel (Withdrawn)
91 to 100, incl.	Registration cards of El Comodoro Hotel, Havana
101	Bell boy call sheets, El Comodoro Hotel
102 & 102A	Registration cards
103	Telegram
104	\$1000.00 bill (withdrawn)
105	Memo re: above \$1000.00 bill
106	Unused portion of airplane ticket
107	Cuban Immigration card
108	Statement of Deft. McDonald
109	Card found in house of Barkers in Florida
110 to 115, incl.	El Comodoro Hotel statements found in Barker's house in Florida.

Exhibit Nos.

116	Telegram found in Barker's house in Florida
117	Envelope found in Barker's house in Florida
118	List of \$1000.00 bills
119 & 120	Receipts of State Court Judge for \$1000 bills
121 to 124, incl.	Records of destruction of money.

It is respectfully requested that the St. Paul Office be advised as to what disposition the Bureau desires to make of these particular exhibits.

Very truly yours,

E. P. Guinane
E. P. GUINANE
Special Agent in Charge

EEH:IM

CC Cincinnati

RECORDED

LMC:MEC
7-876 - 14484

July 16, 1937.

Special Agent in Charge,
St. Paul, Minnesota.

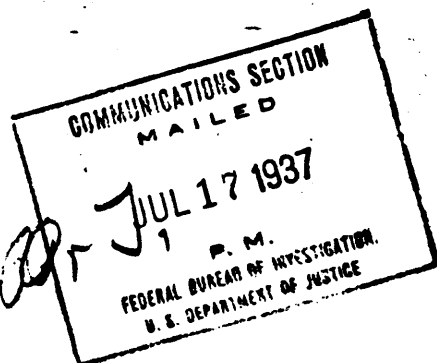
Re: BREKID

Dear Sir:

In reply to your communication dated July 7, 1937, concerning the matter of the exhibits in the possession of the Clerk of the United States District Court at St. Paul, Minnesota, please be advised that these exhibits may be forwarded to the Bureau for disposition.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.



TELETYPE

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. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

DECODED COPY

FBI CLEVELAND JULY 8, 1937 10-50 AM EST LRL
DIRECTOR

PHONE. BREKID. USA OFFICE EE CLEVELAND ADVISES BERT AND
TED ANGUS ENTER PLEAS OF GUILTY AT CLEVELAND JULY TWELFTH TO
INDICTMENT CHARGING HARBORING AND ACCESSORY AFTER FACT.

MAC FARLAND

END

OK FBI WASHINGTON DC JW

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&
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7-576-14485	
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
JUL 9 1937 M.	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
EX-111	ONE b FILE

Copy to Mr. Tamm

Federal Bureau of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

1616 Federal Reserve Bank Bldg.,
Kansas City, Missouri
July 8th, 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 FUGITIVES; OB-
STRUCTION OF JUSTICE; NATIONAL FIRE-
ARMS ACT.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Bureau letter of June 17th, 1937 (Bureau File 7-576), addressed to the Oklahoma City Field Office, a copy of which letter was furnished to this office, concerning investigation which has been conducted of allegations made to the effect that Joseph T. Miller, a representative of the Federal Laboratories, Inc., has in the past furnished machine guns to criminals.

Please be advised that a review of the Kansas City file in this case reveals that the tracing of the machine guns in this district has been virtually completed, and the file fails to disclose any information indicating that submachine guns sold by Miller reached the hands of members of the underworld.

In my opinion, the investigation thus far made does not warrant further inquiry into this matter, and unless instructions to the contrary are received from the Bureau, no further investigation of this matter will be conducted by this office.

RECORDED & INDEXED

Very truly yours,

Dwight Brantley

DWIGHT BRANTLEY,
Special Agent in Charge.

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUL 10 1937 P.M.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

cc Oklahoma City
WAG:VC
7-37

*Mem to Mr. [unclear]
enc 7/16/37*

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FILE

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

LMC:MEC
7-576

July 16, 1937.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TAMM

Re: Machine Guns Sold in States of Oklahoma
and Kansas by Joseph T. Miller of the
Federal Laboratories, Inc.

On June 17, 1937, I directed a letter to the Oklahoma City and Kansas City Offices, requesting to be advised whether the investigation conducted by these offices so far indicated that any of the machine guns sold by Joseph T. Miller in their districts had reached the hands of members of the underworld. The letter also requested the opinion of these offices as to whether the facts thus far developed warrant further investigation along these lines.

In connection with the above, I had already checked the files which indicated that each office had checked approximately fifty machine guns which had been sold in its district, and that the investigation of guns not found in possession of the police departments which originally purchased them indicated that they had either been returned to the Federal Laboratories, Inc., or had been resold to other police departments.

The Bureau is now in receipt of letters from these offices, in which both Mr. Brantley and Mr. Stein state that in their opinion the investigation thus far made does not warrant further inquiry into this matter.

It is suggested, in view of the fact that most of the investigation of the guns sold in the above-named states has already been completed, without any indication that any of the guns have gone astray, that further investigation of this matter be discontinued.

Respectfully,

RECORDED

7-576-14486
JUL 20 1937
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TOLSON Tamm ONE FILE

2 ENCLOSURE

7-576 -14486
LMC:EAM

July 22, 1937.

RECORDED

Special Agent in Charge,
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

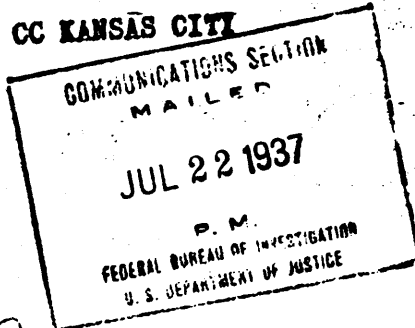
RE: GEORGE TIMINEX; DR. JOSEPH P.
MORAN, with aliases, FUGITIVE,
I. O. #1232; et al - EDWARD
GEORGE BREMER - VICTIM; KIDNAPING;
HARBORING FUGITIVES; OBSTRUCTION
OF JUSTICE; NATIONAL FIREARMS ACT.

Dear Sir:

With reference to the investigation being con-
ducted by the Oklahoma City and Kansas City offices in
connection with the machine guns sold in the State of
Oklahoma and Kansas by Mr. Joseph T. Miller, please be
advised that the investigation thus far made does not
warrant further inquiry into this matter and said in-
vestigation should be discontinued.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.



7-576-14486-29
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cfub 7

[Handwritten signature]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT CINCINNATI, OHIO

FILE NO. 7-7

REPORT MADE AT Peoria, Illinois	DATE WHEN MADE 7-10-37	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 6-30-37	REPORT MADE BY L. W. BRYAN LWB:LM
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.
<p>SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Kenneth R. Perry, now known as Richard Perry, employed by Illinois Commercial Telephone Company and presently working and living at Washburn, Ill.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">- P -</p> <p>REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent S. B. Landrum, Kansas City, Missouri, dated June 1, 1937.</p> <p>DETAILS: <u>AT VERSAILLES, ILLINOIS:</u></p> <p>J. E. Hefflin, Postmaster, stated that Kenneth R. Perry had been working out of town for the past several months but that his parents and Amanda Perry presently live in Versailles, Illinois. Mr. Hefflin did not know the address of Kenneth R. Perry.</p> <p>Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Perry stated that their son, Kenneth R. Perry, who now goes under the name of Richard Perry, is employed by the Illinois Commercial Telephone Company at Washburn, Illinois, on a construction project and is living with a minister whose name they do not recall. Mr. Perry said that he expected his son to return to Versailles for a visit on the Fourth of July and would have him call at the Peoria office if possible on his way back to Washburn, Illinois. Accordingly, an envelope bearing the address of the Peoria office was given to Mr. Perry, who promised to have his son call at</p>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i>		DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 3-Bureau 2-Cincinnati 2-Cleveland 2-Kansas City 2-Peoria		<p style="font-size: 1.5em;">7-1576-14487</p> <p style="font-size: 1.2em;">JUL 12 1937</p> <p style="font-size: 1.2em;">JUL 12 AM</p> <p style="font-size: 0.8em;">ONE FILED SEC</p>	
COPIES DESTROYED 162 MAR 25 1965			

the Peoria office in the event he returned home on the Fourth of July. Mr. Perry also said that in the event his son did not return home he would secure his present address, as he felt that the construction job at Washburn would soon be completed.

UNDEVELOPED LEAD:

The PEORIA OFFICE at Washburn, Illinois, will locate Kenneth R. Perry, known as Richard Perry, who is employed on a construction job for the Illinois Commercial Telephone Company, and interview him in detail concerning his association with Milton Lett with a view to locating Lett.

Will also exhibit the photograph of the individual by the name of "Babe" for the purpose of discovering his true identity so that "Babe" may be more fully interviewed, as set out in reference report.

- PENDING -

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT Cincinnati, Ohio

FILE NO. 7-33

REPORT MADE AT San Francisco, Calif.	DATE WHEN MADE 7/3/37	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 6/10,16/37	REPORT MADE BY J. H. RICE - FB
TITLE GEORGE TIMINEY; DR. JOSEPH P. MORAN, With Aliases, FUGITIVE, I. O. 1232, ET AL; EDWARD GEORGE BREMER, Victim			CHARACTER OF CASE KIDNAPING; HARBORING OF FUGITIVES; OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE; NATIONAL FIREARMS ACT
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: <p style="text-align: center;">No indication Milton Lett is residing at 7337 Weld Street, Oakland, California. 1709 Myone or Mojave Avenue, Oakland, California, fictitious.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>P.</u></p>			
REFERENCE: Letter from the Oklahoma City Office, dated May 15, 1937.			
DETAILS: At Oakland, California.			
<p>Investigation has developed that MR. GEORGE ROSE, Husband and MRS. VERA (LILLIAN) ROSE, wife, have resided for over four years at 7337 Weld Street. GEORGE ROSE is between 35 and 40 years of age and is employed by the Fisher Body at the Chevrolet Plant in Oakland, California. VERA ROSE appears to be about the same age as her husband. They are respected citizens in the community in which they reside and are of moderate means. They have no children.</p> <p>CLAUDE DANNER, Postman, Elmhurst Station, 8915 E. 14th Street, has served mail to the ROSE family since they have resided at 7337 Weld Street. He stated GEORGE ROSE had mentioned to him that he formerly came from Oklahoma and his name was formerly GEORGE ROSANOVICH.</p> <p>DANNER recalls of delivering mail to the ROSE family from Oklahoma. He was unable to recall of ever seeing anyone who resembles the photograph of</p>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>M. L. Sullivan</i>		SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT		DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
1-Bureau 2-Cincinnati 2-Cleveland 2-Oklahoma City 2-San Francisco		7-576-14488 JUL 12 1937 JUL 12 A.M. <i>[Signature]</i>	
COPIES DESTROYED 169 MAR 25 1965			

MILTON LETT at the ROSE residence or delivering mail addressed to MILTON LETT, with aliases. Neither is there any record of these names at the Elmhurst Post Office. MR. DANNER stated that MRS. ARTHUR WATERSON, 7333 Weld Street, next door neighbor to the ROSE family could be contacted confidentially. Casual inquiry by DANNER of MR. WATERSON concerning LETT was with negative results.

The writer interviewed MRS. WATERSON who was unable to identify the photograph of MILTON LETT as resembling anyone who frequents the ROSE residence. She stated the ROSE family have few visitors and she has never observed automobiles bearing out of State licenses, parked at the ROSE residence. MRS. WATERSON advised she is on friendly terms with MRS. ROSE and her conversation with her is casual and of "over the fence" type. She seldom frequents the ROSE residence. From her observation the ROSE family lead a quiet life and are respected residents of that neighborhood.

MRS. WATERSON and MR. DANNER have promised to advise the San Francisco Office if they observe anyone resembling MILTON LETT at 7337 Weld Street.

It is believed both of these individuals are sincere and can be relied upon.

Copies of the photographs of LETT have been furnished these parties.

The office of the Post Office Inspector at Oakland, California, has advised that 1709 Myone or Mojave Avenue, Oakland, California, is fictitious.

Myone or Mojave Avenues, as well as streets or avenues of similar phonetics, are unknown to postal records at Oakland, California.

PENDING.

P. O. BOX # 1525.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

July 12, 1937.

Special Agent in Charge,
HUNTINGTON, WEST VIRGINIA.

re GEORGE TIMINNEY; DR. JOSEPH P.
MORAN with aliases-FUGITIVE,
I.O. 1232, et al; EDWARD GEORGE
BREMER - Victim. KIDNAPING;
OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE;
HARBORING OF FUGITIVES;
NATIONAL FIREARMS ACT.

Dear Sir:

Transmitted herewith are the following serials,
in the above entitled case, of the Pittsburgh Field Division
which either contain leads to be covered in the West Virginia
district or of interest to your office:

- Serial #725 - Letter of Cincinnati Office to Pittsburgh
Office dated April 13, 1937.
- " #716 - Report of Special Agent F.G. Tillman,
Pittsburgh, March 5, 1937.
 - " #715 - Report of Special Agent F.G. Tillman,
Pittsburgh, March 2, 1937.
 - " #711 - Report of Special Agent F.G. Tillman,
Pittsburgh, February 9, 1937.
 - " #708 - Report of Special Agent E. J. Wynn,
Cleveland, February 5, 1937.
 - " #705 - Report of Special Agent F.G. Tillman,
Pittsburgh, January 21, 1937.
 - " #699 - Letter of Cleveland Office to Pittsburgh
Office dated January 6, 1937.
 - " #697 - Report of Special Agent Eugene X. Humphrey,
Indianapolis, December 22, 1936.
 - " #696 - Report of Special Agent F.G. Tillman,
Pittsburgh, December 24, 1936.
 - " #695 - Circular letter of Cleveland Office to all
Bureau Field Divisions dated November 20, 1936.
 - " #694 - Letter of Cleveland Office to Pittsburgh
Office dated November 20, 1936.

RECORDED

Very truly yours,

R. J. UNTREINER,
Special Agent in Charge.

RJU:F
7-39
Encls.
cc Bureau Cincinnati

7-576-14489

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

CINCINNATI, OHIO

FILE NO. 7-63

REPORT MADE AT Washington, D.C.	DATE WHEN MADE 7-9-37	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 5-20, 6-14, 15, 18-37	REPORT MADE BY R. P. BURRUSS RPB:GS
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>Former personal and business associates of George Gordon Rorke unable to furnish information as to his present whereabouts. Identification Division has no criminal record pertaining to George Gordon Rorke.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">- P -</p> <p>REFERENCE:</p> <p>Report of Special Agent R. P. Burruss dated at Washington, D. C. March 25, 1937.</p> <p>DETAILS:</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>AT WASHINGTON, D. C.</u></p> <p>MR. WALTER DCSH, brother of the deceased wife of George Gordon Rorke was located at the L.C. Smith and Corona Company, 1018 15th Street, N. W., and he advised that he has not the slightest idea where Rorke is now located and added that he was very desirous of obtaining the address of Rorke's daughter in order that he may correspond with her, as he has always had a very fond feeling for her as a niece. No data was furnished him with respect to same.</p> <p>MR. FRANK DCHSENREITER, Resettlement Administration, Arlington Hotel Building, District 7900, Branch 86, previously referred to as a former close associate of Rorke, stated that he has not heard or seen him for several years. He recalled that the manager of the local Dictaphone Sales Corporation located in the Munsey Building, had made the remark that he had heard that Rorke was a</p>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i>		DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT		<p style="font-size: 1.5em;">7-576-14490</p> <p style="font-size: 1.5em;">JUL 13 1937</p> <p style="font-size: 1.5em;">JUL 13 A.M.</p>	
3 - Bureau 2 - Cincinnati 1 - Chicago (info.) 1 - Cleveland (info.) 2 - Washington Field		COPIES DESTROYED MAR 23 1965	

private secretary to some wealthy man on Long Island, New York.

MR. ERNEST J. SPITZER, local manager of the Dictaphone Sales Corporation located at the Munsey Building, advised that Rorke at one time was connected with the Boston Branch of his corporation, but that he has no information as to his present whereabouts.

MR. ROBERT E. LEFEVRE, Procurement Division, Treasury Department, stated that he has not seen Rorke for several years. He heard two or three years ago that Rorke was in Boston, but he was unable to furnish any definite address. He evidently had reference to Rorke's connection in Boston with the Dictaphone Sales Corporation.

MR. CHARLES ROGERS, Underwood Typewriter Company, 601 13th Street, N. W., was unable to furnish any information as to the present location of Rorke.

Verbal inquiry was made of the Identification Division of the Bureau to ascertain whether there is any criminal record pertaining to George Gordon Rorke. A negative reply was received.

- PENDING -

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

LMC:EAM

Date July 8, 1937
2:00 P. M.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TAMM

CC-162

Mr. Nathan	_____
Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Baughman	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Coffey	_____
Mr. Dowsey	_____
Mr. Egan	_____
Mr. Foxworth	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Joseph	_____
Mr. Lester	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Quinn	_____
Mr. Schilder	_____
Mr. Tamm	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

On the above date, the writer was interviewed by Mr. A. R. Murphy, Attorney at Law, connected with Attorney Arthur G. Lambert, 218 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C., concerning the claim of his client, Harry L. Sherman, for a reward in connection with the apprehension of Alvin Karpis. Mr. Murphy furnished Agent with the information he had in his possession which formed the basis of Mr. Sherman's claim which was substantially the same as was reported to the Bureau in the letter from the Washington Field office following the interview with Mr. Sherman. Mr. Murphy stated that he had never interviewed Sherman and all of their contact has been through correspondence; that, however, he was interested in determining whether the Bureau secured any leads or information at Tyler, Texas, which later led them to the trail of Karpis resulting in his subsequent arrest. The writer informed Mr. Murphy that Mr. Sherman's information was investigated at Tyler and the inquiries failed to disclose the person or location named by him as being a possible potential hideout for Karpis, and that the information furnished by Sherman had no relationship or in no way aided or had any bearing on the capture of Karpis. It was developed through Mr. Murphy that he understood the individual and location mentioned by Sherman as being a possible hideout which Karpis might contact was at Longview rather than Tyler, Texas and this probably accounts for the fact that the Dallas office was unable to verify the information furnished by Sherman. Mr. Murphy thanked the writer for the interview and left, apparently satisfied that there was no merit to Mr. Sherman's claim for a reward in this case.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
JUL 12 1937	
Signature <i>L. M. Chapman</i>	
TAMM	

1130 Enquirer Bldg.,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

JAC:GOC
#7-43

July 12, 1937.

Special Agent in Charge,
Cleveland, Ohio.

Dear Sir:

Re BREKID.

Mr. H. G. Robinson, State Bureau of Identification, London State Prison Farm, London, Ohio, recently contacted this office telephonically and advised that he had obtained some information relative to the whereabouts of subject Tony Amersbach and requested that an Agent contact him in reference to same. Mr. Robinson was contacted by Special Agent J. A. Cimperman at the London State Prison Farm and he advised that the information he had was obtained by him from an inmate by the name of William Harris, OSP #51385, who had escaped from the Ohio State Penitentiary in Columbus, Ohio, in 1923 with subject Amersbach, and according to the information he obtained from Harris, they both went to the residence of a friend of Amersbach located near N. Eaton, Ohio, where they stayed for two days and that Harris is of the opinion that subject Amersbach would undoubtedly return to this place or that the people residing there would know of his whereabouts.

Wm. Harris, OSP #51385, who is presently an inmate of the London State Prison Farm, was also interviewed by Agent Cimperman and he stated that he is well acquainted with subject Amersbach, as he formerly "celled" with him at the Ohio State Penitentiary at Columbus, Ohio, from which institution they both effected their escape in 1923, and as previously planned by subject Amersbach, they both went to a farm run by a friend of subject near N. Eaton, Ohio, where they stayed for two days in the barn. Harris states that he is unable to recall the name of the individual running this farm at that time (1923) but was of the opinion that it was either Smith or Davis or some other common name and described him as being about 29 years of age in 1923, about 5'6" in height, 135# in weight, with dark hair. He states that this party is also married but that he did not get a chance

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ONE 6

to observe his wife while they were there and to his knowledge, they had one child about a year or so old.

Harris states that subject had previously advised him of this place and stated they were old friends of his, and that he always went there when he got in a scrape and that apparently he was speaking the truth because at the time they went there after effecting their escape, the owner of the farm told subject that he had been expecting him. He also states that they only stayed there two days and then went to Huntington and other cities in West Virginia. He states that if subject had been alone, he undoubtedly would have continued staying there and that after they left the farm, subject did not make any more contacts and was entirely dependent on him for his safety in eluding the law. He states that they stayed together for about 20 days and then separated and that he did not see him again until 1931, at which time they were both arrested in West Virginia. He has not seen him subsequent to that time.

Harris states that this farm may be located by taking the main highway out of North Eaton, Ohio, in an easterly direction and turn to the right at the first road. The house, which is a one-story frame dwelling with an attic, is situated about 200 yards on the left side of the road. There is a small barn in the rear and a grove of pine trees in back of the barn where people usually hold picnics. On the left side of the house is a small apple orchard and on the right is an open field he uses for truck farming. He states that the owner mentioned in 1923 that he was going to build a brick house and it is therefore possible that the brick house may be there at the present time, it being noted that the only time Harris visited this place was in 1923. A small map noting the location of the house was also prepared and is being transmitted herewith for the assistance of the agent conducting the investigation.

It is suggested that an effort be made to locate this house from the map and directions obtained from Harris, with the view of ascertaining whether subject is there at the present time or whether the people who occupy this house (possibly named Davis or Smith) are acquainted with the subject and in communication with him.

Very truly yours,

H. D. HARRIS,
Special Agent in Charge

cc Bureau ✓
cc Chicago
Encl.

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

LMC:EM
7-576
66-36915

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. Tamm _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Miss Gandy _____

Date July 9, 1937.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TAMM

On July 6, 1937 I telephoned Special Agent Giddens, who was acting in charge at Kansas City in the absence of Mr. Brantley, with reference to the status of the investigation concerning the activities of Hugh Larimer and the matter of locating the body of Earl Christman through the aid of Edna Murray. Agent Giddens advised that these matters had not yet been investigated but were assigned to Special Agent Farland, and that the delay in investigation was caused by the trial of the murderers of Special Agent Baker at Topeka, Kansas.

I informed him that the Bureau desired that these matters be investigated and brought to their logical conclusions at the earliest possible date, and he stated that he would arrange it so that they would receive immediate attention.

I also directed Agent Giddens' attention to Bureau letter dated June 17, 1937, addressed to the Oklahoma City Office, a copy of which was furnished the Kansas City Office, with reference to the investigation being made concerning machine guns sold by Joseph T. Miller in the States of Oklahoma and Kansas, and in which the Kansas City Office was requested to advise as to whether its investigation thus far indicated that machine guns were reaching the hands of criminals and whether in its opinion investigation should be continued. Agent Giddens did not seem familiar with this letter, but promised to immediately check the matter and to advise the Bureau in the immediate future.

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Respectfully,

JUL 12 1937 A.M.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Signature

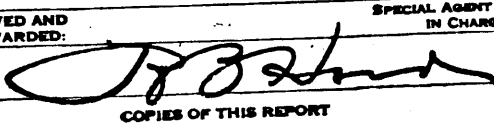

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT CINCINNATI, OHIO

FILE NO. 7-10

REPORT MADE AT KNOXVILLE, TENN.	DATE WHEN MADE 7-12-37	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 6-29-37	REPORT MADE BY WILLIAM B. DILLON AEB
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: Gen. F. H. Phillips located at Rhea Springs, Tenn., advises Rorke is his first cousin, but that he has not heard of him for five years.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">- RUC -</p> <p>REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent R. P. Burruss, Washington, D. C., dated 5-17-37. Report of Special Agent J. A. Murphy, Trenton, New Jersey, dated 1-18-37. Letter to the Washington Field Division from the Knoxville Field Division, dated 5-23-37, and the reply thereto, 5-26-37.</p> <p>DETAILS: <u>AT CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE:</u> The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent J. H. Farley: Inquiry at 704 East Fourth Street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, elicited the information that Gen. Fred H. Phillips had moved from there, leaving no forwarding address. Assistant Superintendent of Mails, John S. Walker, Chattanooga, Tennessee, advised that he was personally acquainted with Gen. Phillips, and that the latter had been receiving his mail through Dr. J. H. Barnett, at 408 McCallie Avenue, and also at Dr. Barnett's office, at 200</p>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED: 		DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES 7-1576-14494 JUL 14 1937	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT COPIES DESTROYED ③ Bureau 3 Cincinnati 2 Washington Field (Enc.) 1 Newark (Info.) 2 Knoxville		JUL 14 A.M. 	

Loveman Building, Eighth and Market Streets.

At Dr. Barnett's office in the Loveman Building, Agent was advised by his receptionist that Dr. Barnett was confined to his home, due to illness. She stated that she knew Gen. Phillips, but had not seen him in sometime, but she believed that he was managing a hotel at Rhea Springs, Tenn. She advised that she did not know the name of the hotel.

Agent contacted Dr. J. H. Barnett at his home, and was advised that Gen. Fred H. Phillips was operating a summer hotel, known as the Rhea Springs Hotel, located at Rhea Springs, Tennessee, and that he believed he could be located there.

The following investigation was made by reporting Agent:

AT RHEA SPRINGS, TENNESSEE:

Gen. Fred H. Phillips was located at Rhea Springs, Tennessee, where he is operating the Rhea Springs Hotel. He advised that he and George Gordon Rorke were first cousins, their respective mothers having been sisters. He stated that Rorke's mother had married Thomas F. Rorke (or O'Rorke) of Chattanooga, Tennessee, and that the marriage had been against the wishes of the Phillips' side of the family, and as a result, the two families had never been friendly.

He advised that he had last seen Rorke, who he constantly referred to as "Gordon" in Washington, D. C., about five years ago. He stated that Rorke's mother had died about that time, and that Rorke had gone to Washington, D. C. for the funeral. He advised that Gordon had been in Newark, New Jersey at the time his mother died, and that he had been located and informed of the death through some lawyer, whose name he did not know, who had offices in the Woodard Building, Washington, D. C. He also stated that Rorke's daughter (name unknown) was in Newark, New Jersey at that time. It was his belief that this girl would be twelve or thirteen years old at present.

He further advised that Rorke's father had been a sergeant in the medical corps, United States Army, and, upon his death about ten years ago, had been buried in a military cemetery near the Soldiers' Home in Washington, D. C. (not Arlington), and when Rorke's mother died, she was also buried in this same cemetery. Rorke's father was supposed to have died in an army hospital of cancer of the stomach, and Rorke's mother had received a pension from the Government, following the death of her husband, and up to the time of her death.

Gen. Phillips went on to say that Rorke had been raised in Brooklyn, New York, and that he had gone through school, and had finally taken a law degree in some Washington, D. C. college. Thereafter, he had worked for some one named "Rogers," selling typewriters, in Washington, D. C. After leaving this employment, he worked at selling safe cabinets for a while. He placed Rorke's age at about forty to forty-five years, and stated that he had never been in the army or navy. According to Gen. Phillips, after working a while, Rorke had taken to drink and had become an habitual drunkard. He stated that he looked like a "bum" at Washington at the time of his mother's funeral, and that after she had been buried, he had sold her personal effects to some junk man, had secured what estate his mother had left, and had supposedly returned to Newark, New Jersey.

According to Phillips, Rorke had been married, separated, and finally divorced from his wife, who later married some doctor. He stated that he had heard that she had either died or committed suicide.

As requested, the report of reference of Special Agent J. A. Murphy is being returned to the Washington Field Division, along with copies of this report.

UNDEVELOPED LEADS:

THE CINCINNATI DIVISION:

At Cincinnati, Ohio, will immediately notify the Washington Field Division in the event it is unnecessary to cover any of the leads set out below. The reporting Agent is not in possession of a complete file on this case, and the following leads may have been completed previously, or may be unnecessary at this time.

THE WASHINGTON DIVISION:

At Washington, D. C., will endeavor to ascertain which law school was attended by Rorke, and to secure any information of value from the school about him.

Will endeavor to learn the disposition of the estate of Rorke's mother, Mrs. Fred H. Rorke (or Mrs. Fred O'Rorke), who died about 1932 in Washington, D. C., and is supposed to have been buried in a military cemetery near the Soldier's Home in Washington, D. C.

Will endeavor to locate the grave of Fred H. Rorke (or Fred O'Rorke) Rorke's father, who, supposedly, was a sergeant in the medical

corps, United States Army, in order that his army record may be searched for any information regarding relatives with whom Rorke may presently be in contact. This person is supposedly buried in the military cemetery near the Soldiers' Home, Washington, D. C.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE DIVISION OF ORIGIN -

Department of Justice
Washington

July 13, 1937.

MEMORANDUM FOR J. EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR,
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Re: United States v. Joseph H. Adams and
Henry Duke Randall

The records disclose that there are pending two indictments in the above entitled case. Each of the indictments charges each of the defendants individually with a violation of Section 1132, Title 26, U. S. C. A., commonly known as the Firearms Act. An examination of the reports submitted thereon indicate that the evidence against Randall appears to be quite adequate to sustain a conviction. The only evidence available against Adams, however, is the admission on his part in the statement which he gave to Special Agent in Charge Hanson, that the machine gun in question was obtained by him from Willie Harrison and that he thereafter gave it to Randall. Inasmuch as the trial court held the statement referred to inadmissible, proof of the possession of the gun on the part of Adams appears to be rather difficult.

The Department, however, as you know, is rather reluctant to dismiss any of the indictments in this case unless it appears that the possibility of conviction is remote. At the same time the Department does not feel that a conviction of Randall with a dismissal of the indictment against Adams is feasible. Accordingly, as stated in the telephone conversation by Mr. J. J. Waters this morning, it is suggested that all available evidence in your possession bearing on the violation of the Firearms Act on the part of either Randall or Adams be placed in a summary report. After the receipt of the same it will be examined to determine whether there is any possibility of obtaining sufficient evidence on which to prosecute Adams.

It is suggested that some of the Agents who worked on the harboring case in Miami may have some leads which

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L.M.C.

McIntire
KRM

may tend to show or which, through investigation, might develop evidence of the possession or transfer of the gun on the part of Adams.

Accordingly, it will be appreciated if you will give this case your attention as outlined above.


BRIEN McMAHON,
Assistant Attorney General.

RECORDED LMC:VTL
7-576-14495

July 26, 1937.

MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL BRIEN McMAHON

RE: UNITED STATES vs. JOSEPH
H. ADAMS AND HENRY DUKE
RANDALL.

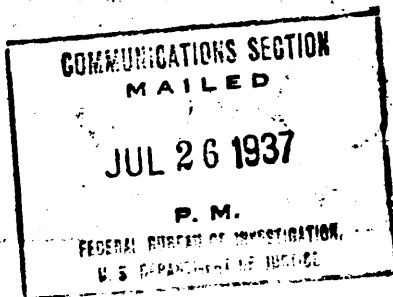
Receipt is acknowledged of your memorandum dated July 13, 1937, with reference to the indictment outstanding against Joseph H. Adams and Henry Duke Randall, in connection with a possible violation of the National Firearms Act.

With reference to your suggestion that some of the Agents who worked on the harboring case in Miami may have some leads which might be of value in this matter, please be advised that the Bureau file contains all pertinent information which was developed during the Miami investigation. However, a summary will be prepared and furnished you in the near future outlining the facts in this case.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

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



*Memos sent to
McMahon 8-11-37
stating we will
defer to his judgment
re prosecution of
Adams. Randall
on firearms act.*

fmh

Post Office Box 1459,
Little Rock, Arkansas,
July 12, 1937.

Special Agent in Charge,
Memphis, Tennessee.

Re: BREKID.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to letter from this office dated June 17, 1937, requesting certain investigation toward locating Greta Swanson, alias Greta Gilstrap, at Memphis, Tennessee, where she is probably engaged in prostitution.

It is kindly requested that this investigation be expedited and this office advised in the premises. As previously stated, it is not desired that this woman be interviewed at this time, nor that she be advised that there is at present an investigation in progress at Hot Springs, Arkansas, relative to Alvin Karpis and Grace Goldstein.

Very truly yours,

CHAPMAN FLETCHER,
Special Agent in Charge.

DPS epw
7-2

cc - Bureau ✓
Cincinnati
Cleveland

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&
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7-576-14496
JUL 14 1937
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **CINCINNATI, OHIO**

FILE NO. **7-25**

REPORT MADE AT DETROIT MICHIGAN	DATE WHEN MADE 7/12/37	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 7/9/37	REPORT MADE BY LEON LEVIN ERA
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 style="margin-left: 40px;">Tanzay Stewart, nee Smith, at Lansing, Michigan, although employed by Roy Milan at Milan's Landing, Arkansas, for approximately three months, beginning June and ending September, 1935, as maid in Milan's four cottages, unable to identify photographs of Karpis, Hunter, Connie Morris, or Grace Goldstein as individuals who rented one of the cottages during that period. Also claims that none of the patrons of the four cottages ever had a large black Great Dane dog. Indicates no police officers to her knowledge ever at Milan's Landing for the purpose of investigation. Indicates also that one Willie Frank, a colored handyman employed by Roy Milan, may furnish information inasmuch as he took numerous patrons on fishing trips.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">- P -</p> <p>REFERENCE: Letter from the Little Rock Office to the Detroit Office dated July 3, 1937.</p>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>7</i> Day S. O'Leary SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE		DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES 7-576-14497 JUL 14 1937	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 3-Bureau 1-Chicago 2-Cincinnati 2-Little Rock (5 Inclosures) 1-Inspector E. J. Connelley 4-Cleveland 2-Detroit		<p style="text-align: center;">COPIES DESTROYED</p> <p style="text-align: center;">169 MAR 25 1965</p> <p style="text-align: center; font-size: small;">U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 7-2084</p>	

DETAILS:

There are being returned herewith to the Little Rock Office photographs of Alvin Karpis, Fred Hunter, Grace Goldstein, Connie Morris, and of a black Great Dane dog, all of which were forwarded to the Detroit Office with reference letter.

At the address 1016 Birch Street, Lansing, Michigan, it was ascertained that Tanzay Smith was presently residing at 1309 Albert Street, Lansing, where interview was had with Tanzay. She stated that her maiden name was Smith and that she was married in April, 1936, and that her name now is Tanzay Stewart. She related she was born at Hope, Arkansas, but spent most of her childhood days in and around Little Rock, Arkansas. Beginning with about 1928 she moved to Hot Springs, Arkansas, where she stayed off and on for a period of approximately seven years, working as a colored maid at various small hotels and furnished apartments. She was unable to furnish either the names or locations of these various places. In about March, 1935, Tanzay started working as a colored maid for Mrs. Milam who owned and operated a large furnished apartment house at 506 Spring Street, Hot Springs, Arkansas. She stated Mrs. Milam operated a highly respectable apartment house and there was never any question as to the identity of any of its occupants.

Tanzay further advised that Mrs. Milam has a son, Roy, who is married to a girl named LaRue and they for a time lived with Mrs. Milam at 506 Spring Street. During the winter of 1934-1935 and the spring of 1935 Roy caused four cottages to be erected at Lake Hamilton at a point known to Tanzay as Milam's Landing, which cottages were ready for occupancy about the middle of June, 1935, and Roy and his wife moved to one of the four cottages. At about this time, inasmuch as the furnished apartment business was quite slack, Mrs. Milam agreed that Tanzay could proceed to the Lake, which is about six miles from Hot Springs, for the purpose of acting as maid for Roy at the cottage. Some time around the middle or the latter part of June, 1935, Tanzay did go to the lake to act in that capacity.

Tanzay stated that when she went to the cottages they had just been completed and there were no occupants prior to the time she arrived there. Roy and his wife occupied the cottage which Tanzay described as being #2 of the four and distinguished this particular one by stating that it was the cottage from which a clear view of the entire lake could be had and between which and the lake was one other cottage. On the other side of Roy's cottage were the other two cottages and she believed that they were numbered

beginning from the lake front and that they sat in a kind of semi-circle. Tanzay did not reside in the cottage with the Roy Milams but stayed in a small trailer immediately to the rear thereof. Her duties consisted of cleaning the cottage the Milams occupied and also cooking for them and on occasion, when the Milams would leave the lake for several hours or several days, it was likewise her duty to rent the cottages to any prospective patrons. She stated, however, that the Milams very rarely left the lake.

Tanzay was unable to recall if she personally ever rented any of the cottages to any tenants, stating that usually this was taken care of by Roy Milam.

With further respect to her duties as maid, Tanzay stated that she did not enter each cottage every day for the purpose of cleaning but that these cleaning duties were limited to maid service for the cottages which were just emptied; that is, if a tenant would stay a week or two weeks in one of the furnished cottages, at the expiration of that time Tanzay would clean the cottage in preparation for the occupancy by another tenant, otherwise she would have no occasion to enter any of the other three cottages.

Tanzay stated that to the best of her recollection the couples or families which occupied the cottages never had with them any dogs and she was particularly certain that there was never a big black Great Dane dog around the cottages. She stated that the only dog around there was a German Police dog owned by Roy.

Tanzay was questioned also with respect to the types of automobiles seen around the cottages and the license numbers or the States issuing those licenses, but claimed that she never paid any attention to these details. She was particularly unable to recall any Hudson coupe bearing Ohio or any other license.

Tanzay was also questioned particularly with respect to the occupants of cottage #3, as set out in reference letter, but stated that she has no independent recollection at all of the identity of the individuals who might have occupied this cottage. She stated that inasmuch as her duties were primarily limited to keeping the Milan cottage clean, she paid very little attention to the persons who might have occupied the other cottages and was

unable to recall the names or identities of any persons or the locations from which they might have come. However, she felt that all of the tenants in the various cottages over the summer were not from Arkansas but could offer no substantial basis for this statement. The only individuals she could remember as having occupied a cottage there were persons who had two small children—a boy and a girl—and she stated that she recalled these people since these two small children would continually come to her with their small sailboats so that she might aid them in sailing across the lake. She was even unable to advise the names of the children or the surname of the family and indicated also that she had no idea where they came from. She believed they were tenants at the cottage for the longest period of time and that they stayed only for a period of three weeks. These persons occupied the first cottage from the lake.

Tanzay stated also that she is certain she left Milam's Landing on either September 7 or 8, 1935, inasmuch as she is definitely certain that she arrived in Lansing, Michigan, on September 10, 1935, after spending two or three days driving that distance.

During the approximate period of three months she spent at the lake, Tanzay stated that she was away from there for only two nights and three days in succession and this occasion was when Mrs. Milam, Roy's mother, was ill at her home on Spring Street and Tanzay stayed to nurse her and care for the apartment. She was unable, however, to place the date of this occurrence.

Photographs of Alvin Karpis, Fred Hunter, Grace Goldstein, and Connie Morris were exhibited to Tanzay but she failed to identify them as being any individuals she recalled every stopping in any of the cottages at the lake. The photograph of the Great Dane was also displayed to her but she was unable to state that she had seen the dog at any place. Tanzay exhibited several photographs of hers and a colored boy named Willie Frank taken at Lake Hamilton and it was noted from one that the background was a black, four-door Chrysler Airflow sedan. This photograph showed the car from the side, no license plates being visible. Tanzay was unable to advise who owned the car or even the type of license plates appearing on it.

With respect to Willie Frank, Tanzay stated that he began working for Roy at the lake at approximately the same time

she went to the lake and that as far as she knows Willie Frank is still employed as a sort of general handyman by Roy. Willie Frank is particularly adept at fixing motorboats, etc., and on occasion acted as a guide in taking tenants out for fishing trips. She believes that Willie Frank can be located through the Milams inasmuch as Mrs. Milam in a letter to her about a month ago advised that Willie Frank was still there.

Aside from Willie Frank, the only other individuals she knew of as having worked for Roy Milam at the lake were an old white man who aided in originally constructing the cottages and who was retained as a carpenter, and a young white man whose name she could not furnish. These two individuals, along with Willie Frank, all lived in Milam's boathouse on the edge of the lake.

With respect to the identities of any other persons who might have been at the lake and in a position to know the various tenants of the cottages, Tanzay informed that to the best of her knowledge the laundry man, the milk man, and the ice man were the only persons who might have had such an opportunity, explaining that the milk man went to the lake every day to deliver milk to the Milam cottage and that he might have delivered milk to other tenants; also, that the ice man and the laundry man might have performed similar services for other tenants. She was unable, however, to advise the names of these men or the companies they represented.

Tanzay stated also that there was a small general store located near the Milam cottages and that it might be possible that the proprietor of that store might have some information regarding the identity of the tenants of the cottages.

Tanzay was questioned with respect to her acquaintance with any police officers of the Hot Springs Police Department and she stated that several years ago she did know one detective but that he was killed some time ago—she believed four or five years ago. She could not advise his name and stated that she did not know nor had she ever heard of Chief of Detectives Herbert "Dutch" Akers or Chief of Police Joseph Wakelin; further, that during the entire time she was at the lake during the summer of 1935 no police officers either from Hot Springs or from any other place questioned her with respect to the identity of any individuals who rented the cottages and she heard no gossip or rumors around the lake that such investigation had been made. She felt positive that if this were the case, she

would have learned of it somehow inasmuch as even now she receives letters from Roy's mother detailing to her gossip concerning various individuals mutually known to them.

Tanzay was unable to furnish any other information concerning her residence at the lake during the summer of 1935; however, for the purpose of attempting to learn the present location of Willie Frank, since it is not known if this information is available to the Little Rock Office, it is stated that Willie Frank at the time Tanzay knew him, which was in June, 1935, roomed with an elderly negro couple in a house immediately across the street from the place where Tanzay roomed. She was unable to furnish the names of the persons with whom she roomed or their exact address but to locate this house she stated that after leaving 506 Spring Street, the home of Mrs. Milam, she would proceed north to the first cross street, which she believed was Guffa. Thereafter she would proceed west on that street, crossing the railroad tracks, these tracks comprising the center of a street. She would further proceed along Guffa in a westerly direction to the first intersection and stated that she lived in the third house before the intersection was reached, this house being located on the south side of the street. From this point Willie Frank resided in a home directly across the street, or on the north side. As a further means of identification, on the southwest corner of the intersection just beyond where Tanzay roomed there was located a large dance hall, the name of which she could not recall.

Tanzay was unable to state the present location of the elderly white man and the young white man, both of whom during 1935 were employed by Roy Milam at the lake.

Inasmuch as this office is without knowledge as to the status of the investigation at Hot Springs, no leads in connection with the above information are being set out.

- PENDING -

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT CINCINNATI, OHIO

FILE NO. 7-25

REPORT MADE AT DETROIT, MICHIGAN	DATE WHEN MADE 7/9/37	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 4/5, 12, 13, 19, 26, 5/8, 17, 24, 25, 27, 28, 6/1, 2, 3, 12, 14, 15/37	REPORT MADE BY H. A. LOUGHRAN ERA
TITLE ALVIN KARPIS, with aliases; DR. JOSEPH P. MORAN, with aliases-; FUGITIVE, I. O. 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:</p> <p>Anthony Amersback not believed to be in Detroit at the present time. Pete Mason believed to be residing in the neighborhood of St. Aubin and Kirby, Detroit, exact address not as yet known. Informant working on case through Detective Joseph Sheridan of Michigan State Police. Marie Barley, 3119 E. Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, brought before U. S. Commissioner, Detroit, on June 14, 1937, and released on own recognizance after signing \$500 for personal appearance in Federal Court at Toledo, Ohio, during April, 1937, term.</p>			
<p>REFERENCES:</p> <p>Report of Special Agent Harry A. Loughran dated 3/26/37 at Detroit, Michigan.</p> <p>Report of Special Agent J. A. Cimperman dated 4/15/37 at Cincinnati, Ohio.</p> <p>Telegram from the Cleveland Office to the Detroit Office dated 5/25/37.</p>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED <i>Jay J. Quinn</i>		SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 3-Bureau 2-Peoria 2-Cincinnati 2-New York City 3-Cleveland (1 USA, Cleveland) 2-Detroit		DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES 7-576-14498 JUL 14 1937 JUL 14 AM 10 6 CHAS. H. W. S.	

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U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 7-2084

Telegram from the Detroit Office to the Cleveland Office dated 5/25/37.

Letter from the Detroit Office to the Cleveland Office dated 5/25/37.

Report of Special Agent S. K. McKee dated 5/27/37 at Cleveland, Ohio.

Letter from the Cleveland Office to the Miami Office dated 6/4/37.

Letter from the Cleveland Office to the Detroit Office dated 6/11/37.

DETAILS:

On May 24, 1937, Special Agent S. K. McKee of the Cleveland Office telephonically advised this office that he had just received information that one Anthony Amersbach, for whom a warrant is presently outstanding in the Cleveland district, was believed to be visiting his brother, Philip Amersbach, a prisoner at the State House of Correction and Branch Prison, Marquette, Michigan. Agent McKee requested that the appropriate authorities at Marquette be contacted and requested to apprehend Amersbach for this Bureau and to immediately notify the Cleveland Office as soon as information was received concerning this individual. It was requested that the information be checked immediately.

Marvin L. Coon, Warden of the State House of Correction and Branch Prison, Marquette, was telephonically contacted on the above date and advised that he would check his records to determine whether an individual by the name of Philip Amersbach was presently incarcerated there and that he would also make arrangements that Anthony Amersbach could be taken into custody if he put in an appearance as a visitor.

Warden Coon subsequently telephoned this office on the same date, advising that an individual by the name of Ed Summers, alias Joseph Amersbach, alias Philip Amersbach, alias Joseph Phillips, was received at the institution on May 19, 1925, to serve a life sentence, having been convicted of the robbery of a Milburg, Michigan, Branch Bank.

Mr. Coon furnished the following information concerning this person, as disclosed by the prison records:

b7c

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Relatives and friends of this party as shown by the prison records are as follows:

A. Amersbach - father
7124 Clark Avenue
Cleveland, Ohio

Mrs. Daisy Young - aunt
14666 Prairie Avenue
Detroit, Michigan

Mrs. J. C. Wagner - sister
346 E. 94th Street
Cleveland, Ohio

Mrs. Bruce Young - friend

Herbert Reidy - friend
14666 Prairie Avenue
Detroit, Michigan

(The Warden advised that Mrs. Bruce Young is apparently the same as Mrs. Daisy Young.)

Warden Coon further informed that Ed Summers, with aliases, had had no visitors recently. He informed that he had taken

the proper steps to see that Anthony Amersbach would be taken into custody in the event he attempted to visit this prisoner and that should this happen, he would immediately notify the Detroit Office by telephone.

Subsequent to the above conversation, which was had by SAC Jay C. Newman with Warden Coon, Mr. Newman communicated by telephone with Agent McKee at the Cleveland Office, informing him of the results of the contact with Warden Coon and it was suggested by Agent McKee that the Detroit Office endeavor to locate Anthony Amersbach through Mrs. Daisy Young and Herbert Reidy. Agent McKee stated that he has complete information concerning Amersbach's relatives and contacts in Cleveland, Ohio.

The following description of Amersbach was furnished by Agent McKee:

Age	40 years old
Height	5 feet 7 or 8 inches
Weight	190 pounds
Build	Heavy
Hair	White-black, streaked down the middle
Eyes	Brown—piercing
Dress	Nice dresser

The writer on May 25, 1937, conducted neighborhood investigation adjacent to 14666 Prairie Avenue, Detroit, regarding the people residing at the latter address and persons known to have called there. It was ascertained that Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Young and their adopted son, Herbert Reidy, age about sixteen, reside at this address. No information was developed that anyone fitting the description of Anthony Amersbach was visiting there.

Mrs. Bruce (Daisy) Young, 14666 Prairie Avenue, Detroit, was interviewed and questioned regarding Phil Amersbach. She stated that she is in no way related to this man whom she corresponds with at Marquette Prison under the name of Ed Summers, but that Phil Amersbach prior to going to the penitentiary lived with a woman named Kate Means and that this woman had a daughter by the name of Frances who was raised by Mrs. Young up until a few years ago, at which time Frances, having reached the age of twenty-three, left her and her present whereabouts are unknown. Mrs. Young stated that the last she heard of Kate Means was that she had been in the Women's Reformatory at Dwight, Illinois. She stated she had heard that this party had been released from that institution but believed that information regarding her present whereabouts could be determined there.

Questioned as to whether she knew Anthony Amersbach, she stated that she had never met him but that Phil Amersbach had mentioned Tony in his letters on numerous occasions. She stated that she thought Kate Means would probably know where Tony is at the present time. In regard to this matter, Mrs. Young stated that she had received two letters from Phil Amersbach on May 9 and 16, 1937, in which he requested her to locate Tony, his brother, as he wanted to get in touch with him right away and that in order to find Tony she should contact Danny Sutherland at the Chesterfield Inn on Gratiot Avenue, Detroit, and through him contact Tommy, Joe, and Eileen (last names not given) and stated that these parties would know where Tony is located.

In addition, Mrs. Young stated that Phil has a brother located in either Rochester, New York, or New York City, who is a doctor and whose name is George Amersbach.

The 1936 American Medical Directory lists the name of Joseph Cornelius Amersbach, born in 1902, as having offices at 105 E. 53rd Street, New York City, and as residing at 277 Park Avenue in that City.

Sergeant Joseph M. Sheridan of the Michigan State Police was interviewed at the Detroit Office subsequent to the above interview and advised that the party referred to by Mrs. Young as Danny Sutherland was really Danny Sullivan; that he is believed to be hanging out at the present time at 21 W. Elizabeth Street, Detroit; that he had formerly operated the Chesterfield Gambling House on Gratiot Avenue but that this place had been closed down. He stated that he did not believe it would do any good to contact Sullivan directly in regard to this case as he would no doubt protect Subject Amersbach. He suggested contacting the Detroit Police Department regarding this individual.

Inspector Harry Schouw, Holdup Squad, Detroit Police Department, was contacted and advised that the Eileen referred to by Mrs. Young is probably a prostitute known as Eileen "The Pig." He had never heard of Tony Amersbach but did recall Phil Amersbach and also recalled that Deputy Chief of Detectives William Collins had worked on a case in which Phil Amersbach was arrested. He suggested contacting this individual in regard to Tony Amersbach and his present location.

Inspector Schouw was of the opinion held by Sergeant Sheridan that Danny Sullivan would not be reliable in furnishing information as to the present whereabouts of Tony Amersbach and thought it would do no good to contact him.

Deputy Chief of Detectives William Collins, Detective Bureau, Detroit Police Department, was interviewed and stated that Danny Sullivan had formerly operated a gambling establishment some place in Florida; that he had later operated the Chesterfield Gambling House on Gratiot Avenue and Fourteen Mile Road, but that he was at present hanging out at 21 W. Elizabeth Street, Detroit. He recalled Tony Amersbach as being from Cleveland, Ohio, and that he formerly lived in Detroit somewhere on Congress Street, his address or definite location not being remembered by him. Deputy Collins stated that he was one of the officers in 1923 who arrested Tony's brother, Phil Amersbach, on a robbery armed charge and stated that at that time Phil was connected with "Little Willie", exact name not recalled; Charles Butler, alias O'Neil, and a few other hoodlums. He stated that when they arrested Phil Amersbach at an apartment in Detroit, together with the above individuals, they found everything from revolvers to T and T but the crowd, upon prosecution, was acquitted on the grounds that there had been an illegal search.

Deputy Collins stated that he has several confidential informants who know Danny Sullivan and Eileen "The Pig", together with other members of the hoodlum class, and that he could determine in a very short time if Tony Amersbach were in town.

Agent subsequently contacted Deputy Collins and he advised that it was his opinion from the information he had received from his informants that Tony Amersbach was not at present in Detroit and that if he came to Detroit the best place to look for him would be at Fishers Tavern, 666 Lothrop Avenue, across from the Fisher Building. He stated that this place is operated by Charlie Fisher, an underworld character from Toledo, Ohio, and that at present he was catering to a bunch of hoodlums.

The records of the Identification Bureau of the Detroit Police Department failed to show any record on Anthony Amersbach.

The record on Phil Amersbach, alias Joe Summers, alias Ed Summers, alias Joseph Phillips, alias Smith, alias Philip Auerback, showed that he had been sent to Marquette State Prison for his implication in the robbery of the Milburg Bank at Milburg, Michigan, and that he was captured prior to his sentence at South Bend, Indiana, on February 21, 1925. His associates were shown to be Leo Hennessee, alias William Charles Butler, alias O'Neil, alias "Skinny" Banker, Detroit Police Department #14449; Frank Kling,

alias Frank King, Toledo Police Department #9375; John Marshall, Toledo Police Department 9417; James Long, Toledo Police Department #3960; Edward Gilmore; Ed Brant, Detroit Police Department #21292; E. W. Murray, alias James Allison, Toledo Police Department #9385.

In 1917 Phil Amersbach resided at 7120 Park Avenue, Detroit.

There was also a notation that Phil Amersbach had been arrested by the police department at Cleveland, Ohio, on April 17, 1917, and was sentenced to five years in the United States Penitentiary at Atlanta, Georgia, the charge not being given.

Phil Amersbach's number at Marquette Prison is shown to be 3765.

of From the date of the dictation of the reference report/the writer, a surveillance was maintained at the Chene-Trombley Recreation Parlor, Chene and Trombley Streets, Detroit, on Monday nights up to and including April 26, 1937, during which time there was no indication that Pete ~~Przesinski~~, alias Pete Mason, was contacting this place. It will be noted that the last date upon which the police bowled at this parlor was on March 29, 1937. It will also be noted that the only time Pete Mason was observed at this address was on March 8, 1937, and that he did not contact the bowling alley subsequent to that date.

Agent continued to maintain a contact with Frank Blaszik, Detective-Lieutenant of the Seventh Precinct of the Detroit Police Department, and on May 25, 1937, Lieutenant Blaszik advised that he was riding in a scout car of the Seventh Precinct one afternoon, the exact hour not being recalled, about a week previously and that he saw Pete Mason get off the streetcar at the corner of Warren and Grandy Avenues, going from the streetcar into the park which is a block square, bounded by Warren, Grandy, Hancock, and Chene Avenues. It was his opinion that this party spent most of his afternoons in the park.

Agent conducted a surveillance intermittently during the afternoons and early evening around the above park on May 25, 28, and June 1, 1937, without seeing any sign of Pete Mason. On

June 2, 1937, at about 3:20 p.m. Agent walked through this park and observed Pete Mason playing cards with a group of elderly men who were closely observed and it was definitely ascertained that Benson Groves was not in this group.

Agent immediately contacted the Detroit Office and Special Agents C. A. Grill and J. G. Fellner were sent out to aid in the conducting of a surveillance, the surveillance being maintained by the three Agents continuously until 8:45 p.m. At this time a storm came up and the men in the park were forced to flee for shelter. As it had grown dark, Agent Fellner, who had previously observed Pete Mason, moved into the crowd where Mason was still playing cards. When the rain started, Mason walked to the corner of Chene and Warren Avenues, Agent Fellner following him, and from there proceeded north on Chene to Frederick. Turning at this corner, Mason went west, passing Dubois and entering the alley on the north side of Frederick, just north of Dubois. He proceeded up this alley to the intersection of the alley in the middle of this block where he turned to the left. Agent Fellner proceeded down the alley at a cautious distance but when he reached the turn Mason had disappeared.

Agent Fellner was subsequently joined by Agent Grill and the writer and he advised of the above circumstances, whereupon a surveillance was made of this alley by means of Bureau automobile and it was determined that the block bounded by Dubois, Frederick, St. Aubin, and Kirby has an H alley, one alley running from Frederick to Kirby for the houses on Dubois and St. Aubin. Another alley runs from Dubois to St. Aubin for the houses on Frederick and also an alley runs from Dubois to St. Aubin for the houses on Kirby.

Pete Mason was not observed to leave this alley for some time subsequently and the surveillance was discontinued.

On June 3, 1937, R. J. Kortes, Carrier #713 of the Gratiot Branch of the Detroit Post Office, was interviewed and after checking the records advised that he had no forwarding address for anyone by the name of Peter Wrzesinski, with aliases, and that he knew of no one residing in the block bounded by Frederick, Dubois, Kirby, and St. Aubin by that name or known aliases. He stated that there had been no one new to that block who had moved in during the last two years that he knew of as the people to whom he delivers mail are all long-time residents.

Mr. Kortes was shown the photograph of Pete Mason and stated that he would keep a lookout for this party during the course of his carrying the route and that if he saw him or ascertained his present address, he would immediately notify the Detroit Office. He

also stated that he was certain there were no rooming houses located in the block bounded by the above mentioned streets. Regarding the rooming houses on his route, Mr. Kortez stated that there are only two he knows of, one at 5329 Chene in the upper part of the building, which is operated by a man named Frank Moikowski, and the other is located at 5439 Chene and is operated by Leo Kurzoutkowska. As far as he knew, the occupants of both of these rooming houses are working people.

The 1936 Detroit City Directory was checked as to the block bounded by the above streets but no one was found with any name similar to that of Peter Wzresinski, with aliases.

Sergeant Sheridan was subsequently interviewed and he advised that he recalled Pete Mason very well; that he had during the past few years operated out of Toledo, Ohio, and that one of his contact men is Ike Bystrom of Toledo who Sergeant Sheridan believes resides at the Sheridan Hotel in Toledo. Another associate of Mason from Toledo is Mike Johnson.

Sergeant Sheridan was of the opinion that Pete Mason, if he were in Detroit, was either casing some future job or was hiding out here should he be wanted any place. He thought that his stay would probably only be temporary because there are too many members of the Detroit Police Department who would pick him up on general principles if they saw him.

Sergeant Sheridan further advised that he had some very reliable informants who would be able to determine the present address where Mason was residing. Sergeant Sheridan was subsequently contacted and he advised that his informants had stated that Pete Mason was around Detroit and was believed to be residing somewhere in the neighborhood of Chene and Warren but the exact address has not as yet been ascertained. He further stated that he had been so busy on recent bank robbery cases he had not a great deal of time to devote to this matter but that he would make it a point to work diligently on it in the future and thought he would be able to advise this office of Mason's address.

Deputy Collins was recontacted and advised that he had ascertained that Eileen "The Pig's" real name is Eileen Clark and that the Tommy referred to by Mrs. Young was probably Tommy Nelson, alias Tommy Murphy, who was formerly living at her house. Deputy Collins was unable to advise as to who the other party referred to was.

Deputy Collins stated that Eileen Clark was supposed to be running a house of prostitution on Cass Avenue near Palmer and that her house is a large house on the lefthand side of the street as one goes north from downtown.

Efforts should be made to continually contact Deputy Chief of Detectives William Collins and Sergeant Joseph M. Sheridan of the Michigan State Police in an effort to locate Anthony Amersbach and also to determine the present residence of Pete Mason.

On May 24, 1937, the Detroit Office was in receipt of a letter from the Cleveland Office inclosing two subpoenas, together with copies thereof commanding the presence of Ruth Wells and Marie Barley before the United States Grand Jury at Toledo, Ohio, on May 26, 1937. The Detroit Office on May 25, 1937, telegraphically advised the Cleveland Office of the service of these subpoenas and a letter was dispatched on that day inclosing the returns on the subpoenas of the above two parties made by the writer.

It will be noted that Ruth Wells is married to Danna Cessna and resides at 2624 Geimer Avenue, Hamtramck, Michigan, and that Marie Barley at present is residing at 5119 E. Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, and is employed at the Ainsworth Manufacturing Company in this city. It will be noted that the subpoena served on Ruth Wells was unsigned but no comment was made by this party at the time of the service.

On June 12, 1937, the Detroit Office was in receipt of a letter from the Cleveland Office regarding the forwarding of a warrant for Marie Barley which had a non-est return thereon made by the United States Marshal at Cleveland, Ohio, warrant and subpoena having been sent to the United States Attorney at Detroit with the request that the subpoenas be given to Agents of this Bureau for service. This subpoena was issued in order that the Bureau might have more obvious jurisdiction in the event the witness were intimidated and it was suggested by E. B. Freed, United States Attorney for the Northern District of Ohio at Cleveland, Ohio, that \$500 be placed on this individual and that she be released upon her own recognizance. The Detroit Office was requested to explain to Marie Barley at the time of the service of this warrant that she would not have to appear in Toledo immediately and that she would be notified as to the time of the trial at a later date and that the purpose of the warrant is to give the Bureau immediate jurisdiction in the event she is intimidated.

It was also stated that Marie Barley should be requested to notify Bureau Agents immediately in the event any person or group of persons approached her with a view of intimidating her with reference to this case.

On June 12, 1937, Agent located Marie Barley at the Ainsworth Manufacturing Company, Detroit, and escorted her to the office of the United States Commissioner, J. Stanley Hurd, where she was arraigned under a warrant issued by the Commissioner on a complaint filed by Assistant United States Attorney Ken F. Corbitt charging her with being a material witness in the above entitled case and notifying her that it would be necessary for her to appear in the trial of this case at Toledo, Ohio, some time during the April, 1937, term of court. The Commissioner released Marie Barley on her own recognizance after she had signed a bond in which she agreed she would be liable to \$500 if she failed to appear when requested, as stated above.

Marie Barley was advised of the nature of the subpoena and the reason for same and stated that should anyone attempt to intimidate her in any way she would immediately contact the Detroit Office, but to date she has not.

UNDEVELOPED LEADS: The NEW YORK OFFICE at New York City, N. Y., will make a discreet investigation in the neighborhood of the residence of Dr. Joseph Cornelius Amersbach, reported in the 1936 American Medical Directory as 277 Park Avenue and 105 E. 53rd Street as his office address. It will be noted that there is a warrant outstanding in the Northern District of Ohio for the arrest of Anthony Amersbach and it is thought that he may be contacting his brother in New York.

Will also check the New York City Directory to see if anyone named Dr. George Amersbach is practicing in that city.

The PEORIA OFFICE at Dwight, Illinois, will ascertain from the Women's Reformatory the present address of Kate Means who was reported to have once been an inmate of that institution.

The DETROIT OFFICE at Detroit, Michigan, will make a discreet investigation at 666 Lothrop Avenue, a cafe or tavern reported to be run by Charlie Fisher, with a view to locating Anthony Amersbach.

Will continue to contact Sergeant Sheridan regarding Pete Mason and regarding Anthony Amersbach.

Will maintain a similar contact with Deputy Chief of Detectives William Collins, Detroit Police Department, regarding Anthony Amersbach's presence in Detroit.

Will continue to contact Detective Lieutenant Frank Blassik of the Seventh Precinct, Detroit Police Department, for any information he may have regarding the residence of Pete Mason.

Will review the report of Special Agent J. A. Cimperman dated April 15, 1937, at Cincinnati, Ohio, and make a discreet investigation of the relatives of Peter Wrzesinski as set forth in that report, to determine if this party is residing with any of them.

- PENDING -

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

1448 Standard Building
Cleveland, Ohio

July 12, 1937.

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

Re: ALVIN KARPIS, with aliases; DR. JOSEPH
P. MORAN, with aliases, I. O. #1232 -
FUGITIVE; ANTHONY J. DALERSBACH, with
aliases - FUGITIVE; et al; EDWARD GEORGE
BREMER - VICTIM; Kidnaping; Harboring
of Fugitives; Obstruction of Justice;
National Firearms Act.

Dear Sir:

In compliance with Bureau letter dated June 8, 1937, re-
questing that an agent acquainted with Miss Juanita L. Robleto,
interview her with reference to an undated letter written by her
at Toledo, Ohio, enclosing a newspaper clipping, Special Agent H.
B. Dill, who is acquainted with Miss Robleto, contacted her on the
morning of July 11, 1937, and courteously informed her that this
Bureau has furnished no information to the press concerning her
connection with this case.

After some conversation, Miss Robleto admitted that she
was thinking of this matter entirely too much and that she suspected
everybody of knowing that she was connected with the case. She
stated that her feelings were caused, for the most part, by her frame
of mind, and that she, no doubt, will get over it in time. She in-
formed that the day the newspaper article in question appeared in
the paper, her name appeared in the Society Section of the paper,
with reference to a wedding at Toledo, Ohio, and that this upset her
nerves, in view of the fact that she believed everyone who read the
article with reference to the wedding would stop when they came to
her name and make some remark with reference to her connection with
the apprehension of Campbell and Coker.

RECORDED & INDEXED

Miss Robleto stated to Agent Dill that she would like to
get away from Toledo and that she would leave if she could get a job
elsewhere. She questioned agent with reference to a job with the
government, but it was explained to her that this Bureau had no
positions to offer, which she might be qualified to fill. Nor was

COPIES DESTROYED

166 MAR 25 1965

7-576 - 14497
JUL 12 1937
FBI - CLEVELAND

J. R. HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

July 14, 1937.

Ah:CJ

Time - 10:30 A.M.
(7/13/37)

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TAMM

RE: FIREARMS INDICTMENTS
IN FLORIDA IN BREKID
CASE

Mr. J. J. Waters of the Department called with reference to the two indictments pending in Florida against Duke Randall and Joe Adams, respectively. He stated that the Department had looked over the indictments and that perhaps the indictment against Duke Randall is the stronger of the two. He wanted to talk to Mr. McIntire with reference to this case. I told him Mr. McIntire was out of town and would not return until July 26th.

Mr. Waters said he would send a brief memorandum to the Director concerning the desired interview with someone who is familiar with the two indictments and that he would suggest a review be made of all the reports in our files summarizing the evidence obtained to date.

I told him that no action would be taken until we received his memorandum concerning this matter.

Respectfully,

A. Rosen
A. Rosen.

RECORDED

7-576-14500
JUL 15 1937

6

**FREEDOM OF INFORMATION
AND
PRIVACY ACTS**

**SUBJECT: BARKER/KARPIS GANG
BREMER KIDNAPPING**

FILE NUMBER: 7-576

SECTION : 260



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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