

2 McAlester, Oklahoma, and the other two Kansas City Policemen.

Frank Nash, the prisoner whom the murderers were attempting to deliver from the custody of the officers, likewise was riddled with machine gun fire. The killers made their escape, thus beginning a nation-wide hunt for the murderers of these brave officers under the leadership of Director J. Edgar Hoover. And this was the beginning of the end of "Dutch" Akers.

ANNOUNCER: And what was his connection?

ANSWER: First it will be necessary to give you a little history of Frank Nash, who was a notorious criminal and an escaped Federal Prisoner; the FBI had been seeking him for some time. It was learned that Nash was possibly in Hot Springs, Arkansas. Our Agents proceeded to Hot Springs to investigate. After several days there, Frank Nash was located standing at a bar in one of the local saloons. He was immediately taken into custody and whisked out of town. A well-known confidence man immediately informed "Dutch" Akers of what had happened. "Dutch" advised various law enforcement agencies all over the State of Arkansas by long distance phone that there had been a kidnaping in Hot Springs, and furnished a description of the alleged kidnapers and the victim. As a result of his phone calls, the Agents with Nash in their custody, were stopped by State Officers. Upon identifying themselves they were, of course,

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allowed to proceed. Frank Nash was associated with the underworld there and, knowing this, Mr. Hoover had instructed the FBI Agents to use all strategy possible to cover the exact route they would take to return him to prison in order to preclude any possibility of an attempt by Nash's gang to retrieve him from their custody.

ANNOUNCER: I don't understand why Akers, a law enforcement officer, would give out the information that a man had been kidnaped in Hot Springs.

ANSWER: And that is just the question that worried us at the time. Yet the fact remains that he sent out the word to nearby towns to be on the lookout for a car with four men, that one of them had been kidnaped from Hot Springs. Time does not permit me to go into this incident in detail. Suffice it to say a well-known confidence man went to Akers and asked him to do this. Akers didn't like the idea of our Agents going into his city and arresting an escaped Federal prisoner without first consulting him. After the FBI learned that Akers had made these long distance calls in an effort to prevent them from taking Nash out of the State of Arkansas they began an investigation in Hot Springs. It was then learned that the confidence man who had informed Akers of the arrest of Frank Nash was Dick Gallatas, and that after he had advised Akers and their plans had failed, he, Gallatas, in a chartered plane, flew to Joplin, Missouri, made the necessary gang contacts and arrangements. He called Verne Miller,

a notorious gangster who in turn enlisted the services of "Pretty Boy" Floyd and Adam Richetti to attempt to free Nash upon his arrival at the Kansas City Union Station the following day.

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ANNOUNCER: What happened to Akers and Gallatas for their part in the Kansas City Massacre?

ANSWER: Akers was not prosecuted. He testified in the trial as a witness but at the time of the trial the full details of the part he played were not known. Gallatas, however, was indicted and tried for conspiracy. He was found guilty and sentenced to serve two

years in a Federal Penitentiary. As I said previously though this

was the beginning of the end for "Dutch". The finger of suspicion had been pointed toward him and from that time on he was under suspicion in the eyes of the FBI. Our later dealings with "Dutch"

proved that our suspicions were well founded. This alleged "Super-

Sleuth" - who had taken an oath upon entry into a public office

as a servant of the people to uphold the law and protect the citizens

of his community had violated his oath of office and his duty to

Hot Springs' citizens at will. Akers was in reality a modern

Benedict Arnold, a traitor to law enforcement and to those gallant

officers who are so eager to do their duty in order to place the

law enforcement profession on a high plane. Investigation by FBI

Agents revealed that the harboring of fugitives from justice was just one of a number of nefarious criminal acts indulged in by Akers; that he had many petty rackets whereby he enriched himself through the use of his position as an officer of the law. These petty rackets of his, however, were of no concern to the FBI. Our primary objective was to learn how he managed to harbor and conceal Alvin Karpis for nearly a year in Hot Springs.

ANNOUNCER: Mr. _____, do you mean that "Dutch" Akers, Chief of Detectives would stoop so low as to harbor Alvin Karpis the notorious bank robber, murderer and kidnaper who was labeled by the press in 1935 as Public Enemy #1?

ANSWER: Exactly, and in the fall of 1938, Akers, together with Cecil Brock, former Identification Officer of the Hot Springs Police Department, Joe Wakelin, former Chief of the Hot Springs Police Department and Grace Goldstein, a notorious character in Hot Springs were convicted of conspiracy to harbor Alvin Karpis and sentenced to serve two years each in a Federal Penitentiary.

ANNOUNCER: Was Karpis captured in Hot Springs?

ANSWER: No. When FBI Agents received word that Karpis was possibly hiding in Hot Springs they immediately converged there for a raid, but before the Agents could locate the hideout of Karpis he had received a tip apparently from "Dutch" Akers or Joe Wakelin and fled to

New Orleans. After the Agents had raided the gangsters' hideout and found him gone they kept after him until very shortly thereafter he was located in New Orleans, Louisiana, and there on May 1, 1936, Mr. Hoover and a picked squad of men arrested him, along with his "pal" Fred Hunter, another hoodlum and bank robber who had been hiding out with him in Hot Springs during his entire stay there. After the arrest Hunter, in a conversation with Director Hoover, advised that he had personally "cased" Hot Springs prior to taking Karpis there in 1935, and found that Karpis would be safe.

ANNOUNCER: What do you mean by the word "Cased"?

ANSWER: "Cased" in the parlance of the underworld means to look a place over prior to taking any action. Eddie Bents, a notorious bank robber attributed his "success", in robbing banks on many occasions and getting away to perfect casing; meaning that he had gone to the bank prior to the robbery, had noted all minute details such as avenues of escape, location of the bank, location of the windows, cages and doors and the preparation of getaway maps.

ANNOUNCER: How did Hunter learn that it would be safe for Karpis to hide out in Hot Springs?

ANSWER: He cannot say definitely but it is assumed that he had some underworld contacts there who advised him of the complete set up which included the attitude of the Police Department, the names of those who could and would give protection for money, the rendezvous where they might

pass away their time and other underworld spots of interest that might start a bank robber.

ANNOUNCER: After Hunter eased Hot Springs what did he do?

ANSWER: He returned to Ohio and advised Karpis that Hot Springs would be a good place to hide out or cool off in as they say in the underworld when the officers get too hot for them.

ANNOUNCER: Do you think Karpis and Hunter went directly to Akers upon their arrival in the city?

ANSWER: No - they played safe by making indirect contacts. In fact it was learned that Karpis brought with him a letter of introduction to Akers but before he had an opportunity to present it to Akers he met Grace Goldstein, who operated a place of ill repute. It was learned that Karpis showed her this letter of introduction to Akers but was told that it was not necessary as she had the "right" connections, meaning, of course, that she had friends on the Police Department of Hot Springs whom she could contact for the protection of Karpis during his stay in Hot Springs.

ANNOUNCER: Did Karpis and Hunter use their own names during their stay in Hot Springs?

ANSWER: No. At first they posed as the King brothers. Ed King was Karpis and Harold King was Hunter. Later Karpis, for some particular reason, changed his alias from Ed King to Ed Parker.

ANNOUNCER: Mr. _____, our time is up now but next week we would like to find out how "Dutch" Akers managed to hide Alvin Karpis from the Special Agents of your Bureau in the city of Hot Springs for nearly a year.

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

40

Washington, D. C.
August 16, 1939

"DUTCH" AKERS -- PART II

ANNOUNCER

Last _____ night at this time Mr. _____, Special Agent in Charge of the _____ Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Director J. Edgar Hoover's personal representative, gave us a summary of Herbert "Dutch" Akers, the former Chief of Detectives of the Hot Springs, Arkansas Police Department, who is now serving two sentences in a Federal Penitentiary for harboring Federal fugitives. You were about to tell the listeners, Mr. _____, how Akers managed to hide Alvin Karpis in the City of Hot Springs, Arkansas for nearly a year while G-Men sought him all over the United States.

ANSWER

The FBI has always worked in closest cooperation with law enforcement officers. Mr. Hoover, when he became Director fifteen years ago, laid down the cardinal principal that is closely adhered to, that every function of the FBI must develop along cooperative lines. Thus it was only natural that when our Agents went to Hot Springs to investigate rumors about Karpis, they would contact the Police Department. Akers would keep Karpis and Hunter advised of our Agents' movements and if he felt there was the slightest chance of Karpis' becoming known, he would advise Karpis to either move his residence or leave town for a while.

ANNOUNCER

Did Karpis keep entirely out of sight in Hot Springs?

ANSWER

No -- on the contrary he lived a rather easy life, coming and going as he pleased. During his stay there from June 1935 until March 1936,

Sev 138
Karpis and Hunter lived in eight different places. Four of these were located on the Lakes near Hot Springs and the other four were located in the town itself. For about two months they lived less than six blocks from the Hot Springs Police Station at a house of ill-repute operated by Grace Goldstein who was tried and convicted, along with Akers and the others, for conspiracy to harbor Karpis. A witness who lived next door to the house Karpis was living in at that time, testified at the trial that every Monday afternoon about dusk Akers would drive up in his car, blow the horn, and Grace would go out to the car with her pocketbook and drive off with Akers, returning in about 30 minutes.

ANNOUNCER Why would Grace Goldstein take her pocketbook?

ANSWER This same witness testified she heard Grace say one Monday evening just after Akers had called that she had "paid-off the law."

ANNOUNCER And Karpis would be in the house during the times Akers would drive up?

ANSWER Witnesses at the trial testified that a black Ford coupe bearing Kentucky license plates which belonged to Fred Hunter, Karpis' companion, stayed parked in the front of the house or on the side during the whole time Karpis and Hunter stayed there. That, of course, would be a very good indication that Karpis and Hunter were in the house at the time of Akers' calls to see Grace Goldstein.

ANNOUNCER Did any resident of Hot Springs ever see Akers and Karpis together?

ANSWER

Yes. On one occasion "Dutch" Akers and former Chief of Police Joe Wakelin drove up in front of Grace Goldstein's house and blew the horn. Karpis and Hunter came out to the car and, after chatting a few minutes, Akers and Wakelin drove off while Karpis and Hunter rushed into the house, dashed out again, jumped into their car and drove off rapidly, and they did not return to that house. On another occasion Karpis and Akers were seen talking together in front of a cigar store in Hot Springs. It was brought out at the trial that shortly after Karpis and Hunter were seen to dash away from Grace Goldstein's house, she moved. She herself testified that former Chief Wakelin told her to move, while our Agents learned from another source that it was at the suggestion of "Dutch" Akers that she moved to the Hatterie Hotel.

ANNOUNCER

Did Karpis move to Grace Goldstein's new location?

ANSWER

No, he and Hunter took a cottage on Lake Hamilton, a few miles from Hot Springs, and there spent about two months fishing, boating, swimming and entertaining their friends. Hunter sold his Ford and after he and Karpis took a trip to Canada they stopped in Ohio and purchased a new Hudson coupe with Ohio license plates. While they were sojourning on this lake several of their gangster companions visited them. Harry Campbell, notorious bank robbery, and Sam Coker, who had previously been released from prison in Oklahoma, came down and lived with them on Lake Hamilton. They too owned a new Hudson coupe exactly like that used by Karpis and Hunter, with Ohio license plates.

ANNOUNCER And did these gangsters go back and forth to town in these cars?

ANSWER Yes. For that matter, Grace Goldstein and Hunter's girl friend visited Karpis and Hunter about every day they lived at Lake Hamilton, then late in the afternoon Grace, Karpis, Hunter and his companion, and sometimes Campbell and Coker, would ride into town, get the mail for the woman who ran Dyer's Landing, and then go to various gambling halls and places of entertainment.

ANNOUNCER I thought you said last week that Akers was supposed to be a "super-sleuth" with a keen memory for faces and auto numbers.

ANSWER That was one of the weaknesses of Akers' defense. He was supposed to have an uncanny memory. Yet, with a large wanted notice of Karpis hanging on the wall of the jail for many years, he denied that he had seen Karpis in town.

ANNOUNCER What wanted notice was it that hung in the jail?

ANSWER In 1931 Alvin Karpis and Fred Barker brutally murdered a Sheriff at West Plains, Missouri. A wanted notice containing large photographs of Karpis and Barker and offering a reward of \$1,200 was issued. A former policeman of the Hot Springs Police Department testified that this notice hung for many years on the wall just above the mail box where every officer had to go to get his mail each day, and was therefore bound to see this photograph; that it hung there so long it was yellow with age. In addition, when wanted notices were broadcast throughout the United States by the FBI, Director Hoover instructed that a Special Agent deliver several wanted notices to the Hot Springs Police Department. Ironically, these were delivered to an officer who was convicted with Akers.

ANNOUNCER Did Akers ever visit Lake Hamilton during the time Karpis and Hunter were living there?

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ANSWER Yes, and during his trial a witness who carried ice to Karpis' cottage testified that on one occasion he noticed a Hot Springs Police Department car standing in front of the woman's house who rented the cottage to Karpis at Dyer's Landing, and he asked her what the officers were doing there. The ice man related that this woman told him the officers were visiting "the boys" meaning Karpis and his gang. The ice man then related that a little later that same morning he saw Akers and another officer driving away in the Police car.

ANNOUNCER And that was the only visit Akers made to Lake Hamilton while Karpis was there?

ANSWER No -- the next visit was one which proved a bad move on "Dutch's" part. Akers strategy, which he thought would protect him in case a harboring charge was ever placed against him, was investigated thoroughly by our Agents and later it served as excellent evidence showing Akers' real intent.

ANNOUNCER This does sound interesting, Mr. . Tell us about this visit.

ANSWER Well, former Chief of Detectives Akers and former Identification Officer Cecil Brock, also of the Hot Springs Police Department, made it a daily habit to cruise the streets of Hot Springs looking for stolen automobiles and especially noting out-of-state license tags. During these cruises Brock and Akers must have passed the Ford used by Karpis and Hunter which bore Kentucky license plates and later the Hudson, which bore Ohio license plates, hundreds of times, yet they apparently never recorded either car until suddenly, on the morning of October 2, 1935, at 9:00 A. M., Akers appeared at the Police Station and told Brock

to accompany him to Dyer's Landing on Lake Hamilton to check a license number. This was the landing where Karpis stayed. Arriving there, Akers requested Brock to take down the number of one particular car he pointed out. There were three cars at the cottage -- Grace Goldsteins, whose car Akers was bound to have recognized, Karpis' Hudson and Campbell's Hudson, and yet Akers pointed to only one -- it was the automobile owned by Alvin Karpis. Back at the Police Station, Akers requested Brock to wire the Ohio authorities to check on the ownership of the car. Brock wired and learned the car was registered under the name of E. F. Parker of Youngstown, Ohio, but was unknown at the address given. Ed Parker is one of the aliases Karpis used in Hot Springs.

On October 5, 1935, three days later, Akers notified the FBI that a man named Parker was living at Dyer's Landing and he suspected it was Karpis. Immediately our Agents conducted an investigation at Dyer's Landing and after watching the house for several hours and seeing no activity, they approached and found it empty. The Agents then learned that Karpis and his gangster companions had departed apparently for California on October 2nd, the day "Dutch" went by to get the license number.

ANNOUNCER

But why would Akers go to so much trouble?

ANSWER

To establish an alibi. During the trial of Akers it was clearly shown by the Government that Akers' actions on October 2 and 5, 1935 were merely a ruse to put himself on record as being cooperative with the FBI, and it was his intention to use the telegrams to and from the Ohio Police Departments as part of his defense. To substantiate this line of reasoning, Akers did a very unusual thing. After our Agents had conducted their investigation and learned that Karpis had gone,

Akers insisted on turning over the original telegrams received from the Columbus and Youngstown, Ohio Police Departments to our Agents. He wanted to be sure his original evidence was preserved. And further, one of our Agents talked to Akers in the Hot Springs Police Station on October 4th, and Akers did not mention to this Agent that he had checked on a car he thought belonged to Karpis.

ANNOUNCER

Mr. , why did Karpis and his pals go to California from Lake Hamilton?

ANSWER

Actually they did not. They merely left that word with the caretaker at Dyer's Landing to avoid being trailed by our Agents. What they really did was to move all of their belongings to Grace Goldstein's house in the town of Hot Springs on the morning of October 2nd, and on October 3rd, Karpis, Hunter, Campbell and Coker had an all-day and night celebration. Then at daylight on the morning of the 4th, the four gangsters left Hot Springs in their two Hudson coupes and headed toward Ohio where later Karpis, Hunter, Campbell and others perpetrated the Garrettsville mail robbery. Akers gave them plenty of time to get to their destination as it was late on the afternoon of October 5th that he called the Little Rock office of the FBI.

ANNOUNCER

I think the listeners would be interested in learning the details of this mail robbery you mentioned as being planned by the Karpis gang.

ANSWER

The Garrettsville mail train robbery occurred on November 7, 1935, when five bandits, flourishing rifles and pistols, held up the mail train crew as the train pulled to a stop in Garrettsville, Ohio. One of the bandits, Harry Campbell, fired a shot in the air to throw fear into the hearts of the crew. This shell was later sent to our Laboratory at Washington, D. C., and identified as having been fired from Campbell's gun. One of the bandits entered the mail compartment and took six

mail pouches, one of which contained \$34,000 in currency and the others several thousand dollars worth of bonds, while his companions in crime held the crew at bay. The robbery was carried out with the efficient precision of a master in crime -- Alvin Karpis -- whose cold efficient planning of robberies had earned for him the title of "Old Creepy." Karpis, Harry Campbell, Benson Groves, Fred Hunter and John Brock were the bandits. They quickly divided the loot and separated. Karpis, who liked to do things in a grand manner, together with Hunter and Brock, hired John Zetsar to fly them to Hot Springs, Arkansas, where Karpis and Hunter alighted, Brock going on to Oklahoma.

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ANNOUNCER Did Karpis and Hunter return to their lakeside cottage?

ANSWER No. In their usual precise manner, a new hideout was ready. On October 24, just two weeks prior to the robbery, Hunter returned to Hot Springs for one day and registered at a local hotel under the name of King. On that same date Grace Goldstein rented a house on Third Street in Hot Springs, though she still maintained her hotel. Therefore, immediately upon Karpis and Hunter's arrival, they proceeded to this new hideout on Third Street.

ANNOUNCER How long did they stay there?

ANSWER Hunter only stayed a few days. He and his girl companion, Connie Morris, left Hot Springs on November 12th for an extended vacation. Karpis and the Goldstein woman stayed there until early in December when the young niece of one of the girls who stayed at Grace Goldstein's hotel recognized a photograph of Karpis in the newspaper and told her Aunt "Ginger" about it. "Ginger" showed it to Grace -- Grace turned

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pale and denied it. "Ginger" then went to "Dutch" Akers and told him about it. "Dutch" advised her to keep him informed of Karpis' movements. "Ginger" testified at the trial that she kept "Dutch" informed of Karpis' movements from December 1935 to March 1936. Yet "Dutch", despite his statements that he was cooperating with the FBI, never mentioned this interesting information on Karpis to any of the numerous Agents who contacted him on various matters during that four-month period.

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ANNOUNCER

Did Karpis continue to stay on Third Street?

ANSWER

No. He and Grace moved immediately after that to a cottage. Their activities resulted in a strange report.

ANNOUNCER

And what was that, Mr. ?

ANSWER

Karpis and the Goldstein woman were living there under assumed names as man and wife. They lived very quietly. A woman testified at the trial that she was visiting next door one day and noticed Karpis get out of a car with his luggage and go in the house. A few moments later "Dutch" Akers and his Chief, Joe Wakelin, drove up to the house in a Police car, entered, stayed about 30 minutes and left.

ANNOUNCER

Did Karpis stay at this house long?

ANSWER

No. During January, 1936, he and Grace Goldstein made several airplane trips between Hot Springs, Arkansas, Youngstown and Canton, Ohio. On January 6, 1936, one of our Agents again called at Dyer's Landing on Lake Hamilton to make inquiries regarding Karpis and Hunter. Four days later, February 10th, Karpis rented a new cottage located on Lake Catherine, very close to "Dutch" Akers' summer home on that Lake.

There Karpis stayed until March 29, 1936, when he received word that he had better move on. He and the Goldstein woman vacated their lake-side cottage immediately and of course our Agents, raiding the next morning at dawn, found only evidence of a hasty departure.

ANNOUNCER

Did Karpis leave Hot Springs?

ANSWER

Yes. Again he thought he had outwitted the forces of law and order. In this he was mistaken, for on May 1, 1936, a special squad of picked Agents of the FBI, led by Mr. Hoover, surrounded a New Orleans' apartment house and as Karpis and Hunter emerged and started for their car, Karpis was taken into custody by Director Hoover personally. Hunter of course was arrested at the same time.

ANNOUNCER

It amazes me as it must the members of our audience, to think that in view of all you have related "Dutch" Akers would have the audacity to deny that he knew Karpis was in Hot Springs.

ANSWER

Yes, it is amazing. Akers maintained throughout that he was innocent. But the jury was satisfied with the overwhelming evidence presented by the Government and found Akers guilty of conspiracy to harbor Karpis. It is interesting to note that one of our Agents told "Dutch" many years ago that he was building his houses on blocks of sand and some day they would crash and fall upon him. They crashed with a resounding thud. Akers is in a Federal Prison where he has ample time to reflect upon his many acts and, like all criminals, it is inevitable that by now he has learned that honesty alone pays.

ANNOUNCER

Thank you Mr. _____ for telling us about this interesting case that was developed over a period of years by Director Hoover and his men.

J. EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

WRG:MTS

August 24, 1939

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Nathan	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Miss Gandy	

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

The Executive Conference, consisting of Messrs. E. A. Tamm, Nathan, Clegg, Quinn Tamm, and Glavin, approved the submission of radio scripts Numbers 39 and 40, relating to "Dutch" Akers, for dissemination to the field service.

Respectfully,
For the Conference

[Signature]
Clyde Tolson
Chairman

[Signature]
W. E. Glavin
Secretary

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
SEP 20 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

[Signatures]

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RECORDED

September 12, 1939

7-576-15129X

SAC	ABERDEEN	DENVER	LOS ANGELES	PITTSBURGH
	ATLANTA	DES MOINES	LOUISVILLE	PORTLAND
	BIRMINGHAM	DETROIT	MEMPHIS	RICHMOND
	BOSTON	EL PASO	MIAMI	SALT LAKE CITY
	BUFFALO	HONOLULU	MILWAUKEE	SAN ANTONIO
	BUTTE	HUNTINGTON	NEWARK	SAN FRANCISCO
	CHARLOTTE	INDIANAPOLIS	NEW ORLEANS	SEATTLE
	CHICAGO	JUNEAU	NEW YORK	SPRINGFIELD
	CINCINNATI	KANSAS CITY	OKLAHOMA CITY	ST. LOUIS
	CLEVELAND	KNOXVILLE	OMAHA	ST. PAUL
	DALLAS	LITTLE ROCK	PHILADELPHIA	WASHINGTON, D.

Dear Sir:

There are enclosed herewith six copies each of Parts I and II of the radio broadcasts relative to "Dutch" Akers.

These are being furnished to you for such use as you may care to make thereof.

Very truly yours,

J. E. Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosures

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
 MAILED
 ★ SEP 12 1939 ★
 P. M.
 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,
 U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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sent to [unclear] 9-12-39

C O P Y (gmr)

LEN:JEM:NWD

August 23, 1939

Mr. John Shuttleworth
Editor
True Detective Mysteries
Chanin Building
122 East 42nd Street
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Shuttleworth:

With reference to your recent telephone conversation with Mr. Nichols of the Bureau regarding the aliases of Mrs. Kate Mead which were published in one of your stores, I wanted to advise you as follows regarding this matter.

The alias "Klondike Kate" came to the attention of the Bureau while a Special Agent was conducting an investigation at the State Penitentiary, Canyon City, Colorado, on December 7, 1935. It will be recalled that Mead was received at the Colorado State Prison on June 3, 1923, under the name of John H. Foster, to serve a term or from three to ten years. On September 14, 1925, he was paroled and on June 4, 1929, was discharged from parole. Following his release on parole, he was taken into custody by the United States Marshal at Denver, Colorado, on a mail fraud charge.

Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation interviewed Mr. William F. Green, gatekeeper and former Deputy Warden of the Prison who stated that Kate Mead, the wife of William Elmer Mead, was known as "Klondike Kate", and "California Kate." Mr. Green at the time informed the Agents that he had noticed in the papers that officers were looking for Kate Mead in California. However, the files of the Bureau do not substantiate this, and following your conversation with Mr. Nichols instructions were issued to the Denver Office to conduct an appropriate investigation to secure additional data on Kate Mead. Unfortunately, however, the Agents ascertained that William F. Green had died and no additional information was available at the Penitentiary concerning her aliases.

ORIGINAL FILED IN 94-3-7-4381

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7-576-1512711
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
OCT 3 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

As you know William Elmer Mead is now out of Prison, and according to the latest information in the possession of the Bureau, Mead's home is located at 1533 Fargo Street, Chicago, Illinois. It is not believed, however, that you could expect any assistance from either William Elmer Mead or his wife. However, the Bureau Agents know of their own independent knowledge that Mrs. Mead did seek to assist her husband, and "Klondike Kate" is known to be an alias of Mrs. William Elmer Mead.

I thought that the news item which appeared in the Omaha, Nebraska, World on December 12, 1936, which referred to Mead's wife as "Frisco Kate," "Klondike Kate," and "California Kate" might be of some assistance to you and accordingly I am enclosing a photostatic copy of it.

The Bureau does not know who furnished the information for this story, although it was not a representative of the FBI. It is thought that possible Postal Inspector Batie, who is referred to in the story, might have furnished the information.

In the investigation which was conducted recently in Denver, Colorado, the Bureau Agents were advised by local authorities that Post Office Inspector Herbert N. Graham, who is presently assigned to New York City, obtained much information in regard to the Meads. It is thought that possibly this might furnish you with a lead.

William Elmer Mead allegedly married Kate Mead in 1914, although the exact details of this marriage are not available.

For your confidential information, an individual named Louis Nathan, who operated the "606 Club" a few years ago at 606 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, at one time was closely associated with Mead, and his wife claimed that he owed her some money. When she went to collect it, he ejected her from the Club. It is entirely possible that he might be able to furnish some information of material assistance.

It is hoped that the foregoing information will be of some assistance to you.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover

Enclosure

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **CINCINNATI, OHIO**

FILE NO. **7-7**

REPORT MADE AT Springfield, Illinois	DATE WHEN MADE 8-28-39	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 8-18,21-39	REPORT MADE BY P. C. DUNNE HW
TITLE GEORGE TIMNEY; 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.

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SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: JOSEPH LAUER, Convict No. 12450, Illinois State Penitentiary, Pontiac, Illinois, advises that he last saw his uncle, Dr. MORAN, on or about the last of March, 1932, at their home in Springvalley, Illinois. LAUER disclaims any information as to present whereabouts of MORAN, advising that he does not know if MORAN is living or dead. PAUL LAUER, nephew of subject MORAN, Springvalley, Illinois, has no information.

- RUC -

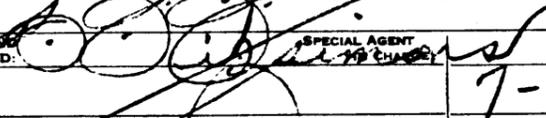
Reference: Report of Special Agent T. F. MULLEN, Chicago, Illinois, dated July 22, 1939.
Bureau letter to Springfield Office dated August 8, 1939 (Bureau file 7-576).

Details: AT PONTIAC, ILLINOIS

JOSEPH LAUER, Convict No. 12450, Illinois State Penitentiary, Pontiac Branch, stated that he is the favorite nephew of his uncle, Dr. JOSEPH MORAN, but that he has not seen his uncle since on or about the last of March, 1932, when MORAN visited with his family at their home in Springvalley, Illinois. JOSEPH LAUER further stated that he never corresponded with his uncle and has no information concerning his present location or whether he is living or dead. JOSEPH LAUER further stated that he never visited his brother, JOHN LAUER, presently confined in Joliet, Illinois, when his brother worked for a fruit store in Chicago, Illinois, on the south side of Chicago, and could not furnish Agent with any information as to the identity of any of the associates of JOHN LAUER in Chicago, Illinois.

*Memo to
Director
9-26-39
Gw...*

RECEIVED
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
SEP 1 1939

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: 	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE COPIES OF THIS REPORT 3 - Bureau 2 - Cincinnati 2 - Chicago 2 - Springfield	7-1576-1573C SEP 1 1939 SUP 10:50 A.M. HARBO

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MAR 25 1966

JOSEPH LAUER further stated that he believes that he was somewhere in the State of Colorado during the year 1935, the year that JOHN LAUER worked for a fruit store in Chicago, Illinois, and therefore did not know any person named TOM _____, who, according to JOHN LAUER, worked with him in Chicago, Illinois, at a fruit store on the south side. As to any relatives who might be residing in Chicago, Illinois, JOSEPH LAUER stated that he has a cousin named PETE LAUER, presently working for the Wilson Packing Company, Chicago, Illinois, but that he does not know where PETE LAUER lives. JOSEPH LAUER stated that PETE LAUER is employed as a chemist for the packing company; further, that an aunt of his, Mrs. EDITH FARRELL, former wife of JACK FARRELL, and a former resident of Chicago, is presently residing at 1830 Cahueuga (phonetic spelling) Boulevard, Hollywood, California, but that he does not know if JACK FARRELL is still residing in Chicago or where he is at the present time.

JOSEPH LAUER denied making any statements to any person to the effect that his uncle DR. JOSEPH P. MORAN is still living.

AT SPRINGVALLEY, ILLINOIS

PAUL LAUER, nephew to subject MORAN, and a brother of JOHN and JOSEPH LAUER, employed by the W.P.A. at Springvalley, Illinois, stated that he has no information regarding his uncle's whereabouts, and further, that he does not know whether he is living or dead. PAUL LAUER stated that the last he saw his uncle was at their home in Springvalley, Illinois, during March or April of 1934, when MORAN spent several weekends with PAUL LAUER and his folks. PAUL LAUER further stated that his brothers JOHN and JOSEPH LAUER do not know any more concerning MORAN than he does and that he knows very little. PAUL LAUER finally stated that his mother has been deceased for the past two years and that his father also has been deceased for the past ten years. PAUL LAUER appeared to be very sincere in his information concerning MORAN.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO OFFICE OF ORIGIN

AR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

GNT:MP:LCB

September 26, 1939

7-576-15130

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

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 FUGITIVES; NATIONAL
FIREARMS ACT

As you will recall, in a memorandum to you dated July 12, 1939, I set forth information received from the Springfield, Illinois, Field Office indicating that relatives of Dr. Joseph P. Moran, a subject in the kidnaping of Edward G. Bremer on January 17, 1934, had related to the Sheriff at Clinton, Illinois, that Dr. Moran was still alive and they might know his whereabouts. From information received by the Springfield Office, these two individuals were determined to be Joseph Lauer and John Lauer, brothers, believed to be nephews or fairly close relatives of Moran. As you know, Dr. Moran was last seen in Toledo, Ohio, during the latter part of July, 1934, and from information it appears that Moran may have been murdered by members of his own gang, though his body has never been found.

Recently information has been received from the Springfield office indicating Joseph Lauer, an inmate of the Illinois State Penitentiary at Pontiac, Illinois, was interviewed and stated he is the favorite nephew of his uncle, Dr. Joseph Moran, but that he has not seen his uncle since on or about the last of March, 1932, when Moran visited with his family at their home in Spring Valley, Illinois. Joseph Lauer further stated he had never corresponded with his uncle and had no information concerning his present location or whether he is living or dead.

RECORDED 7-576-15130

Paul Lauer, a nephew of subject Moran and a brother of Joseph Lauer, now employed on a WPA project at Spring Valley, Illinois, was likewise interviewed but stated he had no information regarding his uncle's whereabouts and he does not know whether he is living or dead. Paul Lauer indicated he had last seen his uncle at their home in Spring Valley during March or April, 1934, when Moran spent several weekends with his parents. Paul Lauer advised his brothers, John and Joseph, did not know any more concerning Moran than he does, also advising that his mother had been deceased for the past two years and his father has been dead for the past ten years. Paul Lauer appeared to be very sincere

COPIES DESTROYED

September 26, 1939

in all of his remarks concerning this matter.

John Lauer, presently imprisoned at the Old Prison, Joliet, Illinois, on a robbery charge, has advised that the report indicating he might have direct or specific information indicating that his uncle, Dr. Moran, was still alive was erroneous. John Lauer stated he had learned, through no direct information from anyone, that Dr. Moran had been found dead in the vicinity of some lake. He related that the last time he had seen his uncle was in Spring Valley, Illinois, in 1933.

The above investigation appears to negative the original information that the relatives of Moran have information that he is still alive.

Respectfully,



E. A. TAMM

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI
SEPTEMBER 16, 1939

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

AIR MAIL
SPECIAL DELIVERY

Re: CASSIUS McDONALD - Petitioner;
MISCELLANEOUS - PETITION FOR WRIT OF
HABEAS CORPUS

Dear Sirs:

You are advised that on September 14, 1939, I received a letter from Assistant United States Attorney HOMER DAVIS advising that on September 11, 1939, Mr. JOHN F. RHODES, Attorney for CASSIUS McDONALD, filed in United States District Court at Kansas City, Kansas, an application for subpoena duces tecum and subpoena ad testificandum for certain witnesses and records to be produced in United States District Court at Leavenworth, Kansas, on October 9, 1939, which date has been set by the Court for the hearing on McDONALD's petition. A copy of this application for Subpoena Duces Tecum and Ad Testificandum is attached hereto for the information of the Bureau. It will be noted that among the things requested in this application is that the Court order a subpoena duces tecum and ad testificandum issued for Director JOHN EDGAR HOOVER and records of the Bureau, and further that a subpoena ad testificandum be issued for Special Agent in Charge SAMUEL M. McKEE; further that a subpoena ad testificandum be issued for WILLIAM W. BARRON, Assistant Attorney General of the United States, Washington, D. C.

On September 13, 1939, Mr. HOMER DAVIS, Topeka, Kansas, filed a motion to quash petitioner's application. A copy of this motion to quash is hereto attached for the information of the Bureau.

RECORDED & INDEXED

You are further advised that on September 16, 1939, Mr. DAVIS telephonically advised me that Federal Judge HOPKINS had sustained the Government's motion to quash the subpoena duces tecum and subpoena ad testificandum application with the exception of Paragraph 1 in the request which pertains to the records of the United States Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas. The Court granted the application as to these documents.

DEINDEXED
THIS SERIAL ONLY
7/24/57 23

PAGE ONE

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Director

September 18, 1939

As to the rest of the request contained in his application which includes the request for Mr. HOOVER and Mr. McKEE's appearance, together with the records of the Bureau, and the appearance of Mr. WILLIAM W. BARRON, the Court quashed this portion of the petitioner's application. In other words in so far as the petitioner's application for the production of the Bureau records, and the appearance of Mr. HOOVER, Mr. McKEE, and Mr. BARRON, the Court overruled petitioner's request.

Very truly yours,

DWIGHT BRANTLEY
Special Agent in Charge

MBR:MT
62-1395
cc - St. Paul
Detroit

**FREEDOM OF INFORMATION
AND
PRIVACY ACTS**

SUBJECT: BARKER/KARPIS GANG

BREMER KIDNAPPING

FILE NUMBER: 7-576

SECTION : 270



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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SUBJECT Barker/Karpis Gang (Bremer Kidnapping)

FILE NUMBER 7-576

SECTION NUMBER 270

SERIALS 15131 - 15150

TOTAL PAGES 125

PAGES RELEASED 125

PAGES WITHHELD 0

EXEMPTION(S) USED _____

C
O (mcw)
P
Y

TRUE
DETECTIVE
MYSTERIES

Chanin Building
122 East 42nd St.
New York, N. Y.

August 30, 1939

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

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I want to thank you for your letter of August 23,
relative to the Kate Meade case.

I appreciate very much the help you gave in this
matter.

With Best wishes and kind regards, I am,

Cordially yours,

John Shuttleworth
Editor

JS:b

RECORDED & INDEXED

7-576-1573
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
SEP 3 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
RECEIVED

DEINDEXED
THIS SERIAL ONLY
7/24/57 23

Edmund D. Bennett

ORIGINAL FILED IN 94-3-4-942-

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Date 9-10-39

(7)

Identification Officer

Dear Sir:

In a revision of our fingerprint files, we find a wanted notice against your Dr. Joseph P. Moran, No. F.P.C. 18 M 9 T 1 8
1232 L 1 U 1 1

Will you kindly cooperate by forwarding the following information? is wanted Has been apprehended

Charge dismissed

Case closed

Respectfully,

Chief of Police

By
Thos. F. Kearney, Supt.
Technical & Record Div.

*Auto and
N.K.K.
9-25-39
G.B.*

RECORDED

7-576-15131 X
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
SEP 26 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RPK:LCB

September 25, 1939

RECORDED 7-576-15131A

Mr. L. B. Reed
Chief of Police
Kansas City, Missouri

Dear Chief:

Reference is made to your letters dated September 6, 7, 8, and 10, 1939, in which you inquire as to the present status of certain individuals for whom wanted notices have been placed with your Department by this Bureau.

Please be advised that the present status of each of these persons is as indicated below:

NAME	IDENTIFICATION ORDER NUMBER	FINGERPRINT CLASSIFICATION	STATUS
Elmer A. Inman	1391	1 A 4 1 a1 4	Apprehended and not wanted.
John Grady Calloway	968	17 1 A 10 1 1a 7	Apprehended and not wanted.
Wallace Albert Gill	1566	9 S 1 Aa I 12 S 1 Aa I	Apprehended and not wanted.
Ray Burke	1308	1 Aa 11 1 Aa	Apprehended and not wanted.
Mr. Tolson			
Mr. Nathan			
Anthony Balsas	1293	23 9 Rt 11 1 T	Apprehended and not wanted.
Mr. Clegg			
Mr. Coffey			
Angelo Falcone	1474	11 S 1 A II 4 S 1 A 00	Apprehended and not wanted.
Mr. Glavin			
Mr. Crowl			
Elgie William Tucker	1273	S 9 S IIM 9 S 1 U III	Presently wanted.
Mr. Lester			
Mr. Lawler			
Joseph P. Moran	1252	S 9 T I 8 L 1 U II 11	Still wanted.
Mr. Rosen			
Mr. Sears			
Mr. Quinn Tamm			
Ray Aruce		9 Ta 4 1 U	Apprehended and not wanted.
Mr. Tracy			
Miss Gandy			

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
 MAILED
 ★ SEP 25 1939 ★
 1541
 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
 U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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100 MAR 25 1965

Mr. L. B. Reed

- 2 -

September 25, 1939

Dave Gifford	1255	12	H 9 R II 11	Apprehended and not wanted.
			S 1 U XI	
Charles G. Connors	1206	12	H 1 A II 9	Deceased - not wanted.
			H 1 R III	
Ben Chaney	1171	12	1 Ba 2	Apprehended and not wanted.
			1 a12a	
Earl Hurst	1008	16	1 U 10	Apprehended and not wanted.
			1 Aa 9	

Assuring you of my desire to cooperate with you at all times in
matters of mutual interest,

Sincerely yours,

cc - Kansas City

Little Rock, Arkansas

September 20, 1939.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

RE: IEO PA NO LAUGHLIN, with alias,
Mayor of Hot Springs, Arkansas;
VERNAL S. EDGERWOOD, with alias,
Municipal Judge, Hot Springs,
Arkansas; IRREGULARITIES OF LOCAL
PUBLIC OFFICIALS, Hot Springs,
Arkansas.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to the Personal and Confidential letter from the Bureau dated September 9, 1939, wherein the Bureau desired to be advised of the status of this investigation. The attention of the Bureau is called to the Personal and Confidential letter from the Little Rock Field Division dated August 6, 1939, wherein information is set forth as to a possible violation of the election laws.

Information has been received from time to time, relative to possible election law violations, from Mr. A. R. WATERBERRY, Special Agent, Intelligence Unit, Internal Revenue Department, who is in charge of the income tax investigation presently being conducted at Hot Springs, Arkansas, which information is being incorporated in a report which will be submitted in a day or two.

In the absence of instructions from the Bureau relative to the departmental interpretation of the facts set forth in the Personal and Confidential letter from the Little Rock Field Division to the Bureau, no active investigation is presently being conducted by the Little Rock Field Office.

Very truly yours,

REC'D & INDEXED

E. L. RICHMOND
Special Agent In Charge

7-576-95118
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TAMM
MINN
ONE
HENRY

EAT: adm
62-125

DE IN D EYE P. ONLY
- 110 571-42
7/24/52 23

adm

X 57-2018/1000

Seattle, Washington
September 25, 1939

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

Re: Radio Broadcasts,
Research.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to my letter to the Bureau dated August 30, 1939 relative to a series of broadcasts to be made by me over radio station K.I.R.O. at Seattle, Washington.

This is to advise the Bureau that this series of broadcasts was concluded on September 24, 1939, and the following additional broadcasts have been arranged with MR. TOMMY THOMAS, Program Director, Radio Station K.I.R.O.:

- October 1, 1939 - The Jekyll and Hyde Bank Robbers.
- October 8, 1939 - "Dutch" Akers, Part I.
- October 15, 1939 - "Dutch" Akers, Part II.

The time of these broadcasts will be 8:45 P.M. on each of the dates stated. Unless advised to the contrary, these additional broadcasts will be given as outlined above.

Very truly yours,

R. C. SURAN
Special Agent in Charge

RCS:KB
AIRMAIL
80-5

DEFINDED
THIS SERIAL ONLY
11-1132 23

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

7-576-15132

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SEP 27 1939

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON
KELLY
HENDERSON
ONE

ORIGINAL FILED IN 7-576-15132

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Cleveland, Ohio

October 6, 1939

*Letter to SAC Cleveland
Granting authority
10-14-39
E.P.G.*

b

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: BREKID.

22

Dear Sir:

In connection with the above-entitled case, the Bureau transmitted to the Cleveland Office by letter dated July 31, 1936 (7-576), thirteen items of miscellaneous property.

Inasmuch as this property has served its purpose, Bureau authority is requested that this property may now be disposed of by the Cleveland Field Office.

On September 13, 1934, the property listed below was found at 4419 West 171 Street, Cleveland, Ohio, by detectives of the Cleveland Police Department in connection with the above-entitled case. Authority is likewise requested to dispose of the latter property.

- 1 red ratchet drill.
- 1 card of Justrite Push-Clips.
- 1 coil of ordinary rope.
- 12 hack saw blades.
- 4 antenna supports
- 2 insulated window straps
- 1 three-cornered file
- 2 coils of wire
- 5 insulators
- 1 aluminum clamp
- 3 drills
- 1 lightning arrester
- 2 receipts.

RECORDED

Very truly yours,

E.P.G.
E. P. GUINANE
Special Agent in Charge

7-576-15133
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
OCT 9 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
ONE <i>E.P.G.</i>

GFA/McK
7-1

October 14, 1939

GNV:LCB
7-576 -15139

RECORDED

Special Agent in Charge
Cleveland, Ohio

Re: BREKID

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter dated October 6, 1939, in the above-entitled case requesting Bureau authority to dispose of the property listed in your communication which was recovered on September 13, 1934, by detectives of the Cleveland Police Department.

The Bureau authorizes you to destroy this property in accordance with your suggestion.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

- Mr. Tolson.....
- Mr. Nathan.....
- Mr. E. A. Tamm.....
- Mr. Clegg.....
- Mr. Ladd.....
- Mr. Coffey.....
- Mr. Egan.....
- Mr. Glavin.....
- Mr. Crowl.....
- Mr. Harbo.....
- Mr. Lester.....
- Mr. ...
- Miss G...

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
 MAILED
 ★ OCT 14 1939 ★
 P. M.
 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,
 U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Spent

gnw

HSH:LCB
7-576

October 4, 1939

6

Special Agent in Charge
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Sirs

Reference is made to the wanted notice and fingerprints received in the Bureau from your office on August 19, 1935, for John Mirabella who is wanted for investigation in connection with the Bremer kidnaping case.

For your information, there was received on September 7, 1939, from the Prosecuting Attorney at Toledo, Ohio, a wanted notice indicating that this individual is under indictment for first degree murder.

You are requested to advise the Bureau whether or not the wanted notice for John Mirabella should remain outstanding.

Very truly yours,

RECORDED & INDEXED
John Edgar Hoover
Director

RECEIVED
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
OCT 4 5 34 P. M. 1939
7-576 1534
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
OCT 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
★ OCT 5 1939 ★
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

- Mr. Tolson _____
- Mr. Nathan _____
- Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
- Mr. Clegg _____
- Mr. Ladd _____
- Mr. Coffey _____
- Mr. Egan _____
- Mr. Glavin _____
- Mr. Crowl _____
- Mr. Harbo _____
- Mr. Lester _____
- Mr. Hendon _____
- Mr. Nichols _____
- Mr. Rosen _____
- Mr. Sears _____
- Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
- Mr. Tracy _____
- Miss Gandy _____

Handwritten initials and scribbles, including "G.N.W." and "L.H.Y."



STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF PROBATION AND PAROLE
CHARLESTON

STANLEY E. DADISMAN
DIRECTOR

October 11, 1939

*acknowledged
cc Huntington
10-28-39
J.W.*

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

Gentlemen:

Tom Gordon, Serial No. 13360, a prisoner under sentence to the West Virginia Penitentiary, was discharged from the Federal Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas on September 4. He was known to Federal Authorities as Anthony Amersbach. Previous to his imprisonment in West Virginia, this person was sentenced to the Ohio Penitentiary as Tony Ammerbach.

West Virginia is asking the return of Tom Gordon alias Anthony Amersbach, from the State of Kansas to complete his sentence in our Penitentiary. In connection with habeas corpus proceedings instituted in the State of Kansas, it appears that Officials are giving some attention to the alleged fugitive's past record. Question has arisen as to the crime for which he served time in the Leavenworth Institution from which he was discharged on September 4 of this year. It appears from meager information that we have that his sentence of two and one-half years to that Institution was for harboring Alvin Karpis and Harry Campbell and for being an accessory after the fact to the kidnapping of George Edward Bremer.

RECORDED & INDEXED

7-576-15135

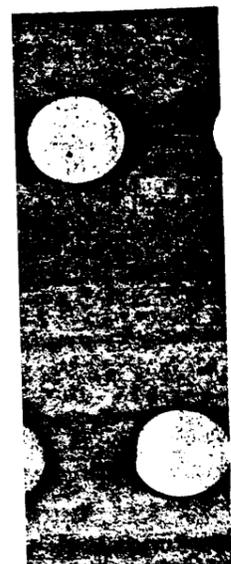
In order that we may properly respond to representations being made in connection with this case, we shall appreciate your cooperation to the extent of providing us with an investigation report on the part Anthony Amersbach, our Tom Gordon, played in the Bremer case. Your assistance will indeed be much appreciated.

Very truly yours,

Stanley E. Dadisman
Stanley E. Dadisman
Director

SED:ms

see Edward G. Bremer



GNF:LCB
7-576-15135

October 28, 1939

RECORDED

Mr. Stanley F. Dadieman
Director of Probation and Parole
Charleston, West Virginia

Dear Mr. Dadieman:

I desire to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated October 11, 1939, requesting information from this Bureau as to Anthony Joseph Amersbach, with aliases, who was sentenced in the United States District Court at Toledo, Ohio, on September 3, 1937, to serve 2 1/2 years in a Federal Penitentiary for his participation in the kidnaping of Edward George Bremer.

Please be advised that I have forwarded copies of your communication to Mr. J. W. Farnes, Special Agent in Charge, Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, 700 West Virginia Building, Huntington, West Virginia, with instructions that he assign an Agent to interview you relative to this matter as soon as possible.

Assuring you of my desire to cooperate with you in all matters of mutual interest,

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

- Mr. Tolson _____
- Mr. Nathan _____
- Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
- Mr. Clegg _____
- Mr. Ladd _____
- Mr. Coffey _____
- Mr. Egan _____
- Mr. Glavin _____
- Mr. Gurnea _____
- Mr. Harbo _____
- Mr. Lester _____
- Mr. Hendon _____
- Mr. Nichols _____
- Mr. Rosen _____
- Mr. Sears _____
- Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
- Mr. Tracy _____
- Miss Gandy _____

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
 MAILED
 ★ OCT 28 1939 ★
 P. M.
 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
 U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

RECEIVED DIRECTOR
 U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
 OCT 28 1 49 PM '39

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

COPY
hvw

October 16, 1939

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

AIR MAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY

Re: CASSIUS McDONALD - Petitioner
*Misc. - Petition for
Writ of Habeas Corpus*

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to my letter of September 16, 1939, regarding Habeas Corpus proceedings as to the above entitled convict.

On October 9, 1939, at Kansas City, Kansas, a hearing on the petition for writ of Habeas Corpus of CASSIUS McDONALD was held before Honorable RICHARD J. HOPKINS, United States District Judge for the District of Kansas. At the conclusion of the hearing, the Court took the entire matter under advisement and has not yet rendered a decision.

The Bureau will be promptly notified when a decision is rendered by the Court.

Very truly yours,

/s/ Dwight Brantley
DWIGHT BRANTLEY
Special Agent in Charge

GHT:DAJ
62-1395

*DEINDEXED
THIS SERIAL ONLY
7/24/52 23*

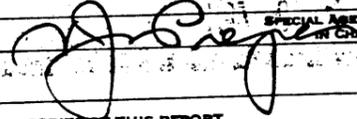
RECORDED & INDEXED

576-1513
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 24 1941
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
EARL *FW*

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 10/24/39	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 10/10/39	REPORT MADE BY T. S. FERGUSON - MR
TITLE GEORGE TIMINEY, with aliases; DR. JOSEPH P. MORAN, with aliases, FUGITIVE, I.O. 1232; GRACE GOLDSTEIN, with aliases; ETAL; EDWARD GEORGE BREMER - Victim			CHARACTER OF CASE KIDNAPING; OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE; HARBORING OF FUGITIVES; NATIONAL FIREARMS ACT.
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: GEORGE MORAN, arrested Chico, Calif., PD, 10/7/39, disclosed to not be identical, through comparison of fingerprints, with Subject DR. JOSEPH P. MORAN, with aliases, FUGITIVE, I.O. 1232.			
REC.			
DETAILS: The following investigation is predicated upon a telephone call received from Chief of Police TOVEE of Chico, California, who advised that he had in custody one GEORGE MORAN and that in checking his wanted notices he found the name of "DOC" JOSEPH P. MORAN, FBI I.O. No. 1232. Mr. TOVEE was unable to effect a comparison of the fingerprints of his prisoner, GEORGE MORAN, with those appearing on I.O. 1232. Chief TOVEE advised that his prisoner is charged with shop lifting and would be held in custody until the arrival of an Agent of this Bureau for a comparison of the fingerprints in question. At Chico, California. Chief G. E. TOVEE, Chico, California, advised that he had taken one GEORGE MORAN, alias WILLIAM MORAN, into custody at Chico, California, on October 7, 1939, on a complaint furnished by Assistant Manager, Mr. AL FISH, of the J. C. PENNEY Store			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED:  SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES 7-1576-15136 NOV 1 1939 RECEIVED		
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 3 Bureau 2 Cincinnati 2 San Francisco COPIES DESTROYED 1968	[Handwritten initials and signatures in routing box]		

located at Second and Main Streets, Chico, California. FISH had observed MORAN loitering in the J. C. PENNEY store and he had seen him take from the counter a pair of trousers, valued at \$5 and conceal them under his coat prior to leaving the store. FISH followed MORAN and was present in the Club Saloon at 241 Main Street when MORAN attempted to sell the trousers for \$1 to the patrons of this saloon. FISH, at this time, being assured that MORAN had actually stolen goods from the J. C. PENNEY Company, called the officers who made the arrest.

TOVEE advised that when taken into custody MORAN was intoxicated and he was charged with being drunk and petty theft. TOVEE advised that he became suspicious of MORAN'S true identity and an examination of the name index file of the Chico Police Department disclosed that a "DOC" JOSEPH P. MORAN, FBI I.O. 1232, was wanted in connection with the BREMER case. TOVEE stated that the prisoners kept in the City Jail referred to MORAN as "DOC" and his actions indicated that he was familiar with court procedure and had been incarcerated on previous occasions.

MORAN entered a plea of guilty to the petty theft charge in the municipal court of Chico on October 10, 1939, and Judge G. MORMY of the Chico Court withheld sentence for a period of five days pending investigation.

GEORGE MORAN, alias WILLIAM MORAN, was interviewed in the Police Department at Chico in the presence of Chief TOVEE and he advised that his home was in Waukesha, Wisconsin; that he was 59 years of age, and had been occupied recently as a hotel clerk in the Hotel Nicholas at Minneapolis, Minn. He stated that due to his age and excessive use of intoxicants he had been unable to keep a steady job and therefore he traveled over the Western United States as an itinerant. He denied that he had ever been convicted of a felony and stated that the only other arrests which he could recall were at Racine, Wisconsin, and Bismark, N.D., both of which occasions he was intoxicated.

A comparison of the fingerprints of GEORGE MORAN with those appearing on I.O. 1232 disclosed numerous dissimilarities which established that GEORGE MORAN and "DOC" JOSEPH P. MORAN, subject of I.O. 1232, were not identical. The fingerprints of GEORGE MORAN, Chico, Police Department No. 18,373, were immediately forwarded to the Bureau by airmail with a request that a copy of the criminal record be furnished the San Francisco Field Division.

On October 21, 1939, the criminal record of GEORGE MORAN, FBI #1,405,199, was received from the Bureau on which appeared the following notation: "Please be advised that this individual is not identical with Subject of I.O. #1232."

The following description of GEORGE MORAN was secured from personal observation and interrogation:

Name	GEORGE MORAN
Color	White
Nationality	American, French, Irish
Height	5' 9"
Weight	180
Complexion	Medium
Hair	Gray
Eyes	Gray
Build	Medium
Birthplace	Waukesha, Wisconsin
Birthdate	March 6, 1880
Marks	Cut scar over right eyebrow Small cut scar upper right lip Mole left cheek bone
Characteristics	Nose large, appears to have been broken
Ears	Large
Teeth	Uppers and lowers extracted; upper and lower plates
Living relatives	WILLIAM MORAN, brother, Route 3, Grayling, Mich.
Occupation	Hotel clerk and cook.

In view of the fact that an examination of the fingerprints of GEORGE MORAN disclosed that they were not similar to those of "DOC" JOSEPH P. MORAN on I.O. 1232, no further investigation was undertaken.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN

October 28, 1939

GNW:LCB
7-576

Special Agent in Charge
Huntington, West Virginia

Re: BREKID

Dear Sir:

There is enclosed herewith a copy of a letter dated October 11, 1939, received from Mr. Stanley E. Dadisman, Director of Probation and Parole, Charleston, West Virginia, requesting information as to Anthony Joseph Amersbach, with aliases. A copy of the Bureau's reply thereto is also enclosed.

It is desired that you or Special Agent J. A. Roche contact Mr. Dadisman as soon as possible and acquaint him with the facts surrounding the arrest of Amersbach for his participation in the kidnaping of Edward George Bremer. For your assistance in this regard there are being enclosed herewith two copies of Amersbach's criminal record, FBI number 84230.

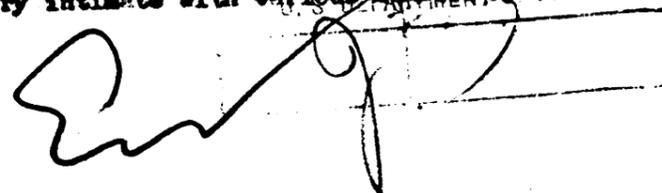
For your additional information the following data are being set forth as taken from the Parole Report of Special Agent E. J. Wynn dated at Cleveland, Ohio, December 8, 1937:

Mr. Tolson	_____	On January 17, 1934, members of the notorious Barker-Karpis gang, including Alvin Karpis, Arthur R. "Doc" Barker, Harry Campbell, Volney Davis and William Weaver, who are all serving life sentences at the present time, at St. Paul, Minnesota, kidnaped Edward George Bremer, a wealthy banker, transported him in interstate commerce to Bensenville, Illinois, where he was forcibly held against his will pending ransom negotiations, and was finally released on February 7, 1934, after the payment of \$200,000.00 by his family.
Mr. Nathan	_____	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	_____	
Mr. Clegg	_____	
Mr. Ladd	_____	
Mr. Coffey	_____	
Mr. Egan	_____	
Mr. Glavin	_____	
Mr. Gurnea	_____	
Mr. Harbo	_____	
Mr. Lester	_____	
Mr. Hendon	_____	
Mr. Nichols	_____	
Mr. Rosen	_____	
Mr. Sears	_____	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	_____	
Mr. Tracy	_____	
Miss Gandy	_____	

Following his release, various members of the Barker-Karpis gang proceeded to Toledo, Ohio, and then in the fall of 1934 to Cleveland, Ohio, where they frequented the notorious Party Club, a gambling rendezvous, with which Anthony Joseph Amersbach was closely allied. Amersbach became very intimate with various members of the Party Club.

RECORDED 7-576-15131

OCT 28 1939
F. M. 15
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE



COPIES DESTROYED
100 MAR 25 1968

Special Agent in Charge
Huntington, West Virginia

- 2 -

October 28, 1939

of the gang and aided and assisted them in avoiding apprehension.

In September, 1934, the presence of the Barker-Karpis gang in Cleveland, Ohio, was discovered but the male members were successful in eluding arrest. Alvin Karpis and Harry Campbell reappeared in Cleveland, Ohio, in about February, 1935, following their escape from a police trap in Atlantic City, New Jersey, and upon their arrival in Cleveland, Ohio, they again became very intimate with Anthony Joseph Amersbach and continued this association until November of 1935, during which period Alvin Karpis, Harry Campbell and others who were frequenters of the Harvard Club perpetrated two mail train robberies in the Northern Judicial District of Ohio, one at Warren, Ohio, which netted them some \$72,000.00 and the other at Garrettsville, Ohio, which netted them some \$34,000.00.

A Federal Grand Jury at Toledo, Ohio, on June 10, 1937, returned an indictment in three counts against Anthony Joseph Amersbach and others, said indictment charging Amersbach and the other named defendants as accessories after the fact to the kidnaping of Edward George Bremer, conspiring as accessories after the fact to the kidnaping of Edward George Bremer, and conspiracy to harbor Alvin Karpis and Harry Campbell, knowing these individuals to be fugitives from justice, wanted by the government for the kidnaping of Edward George Bremer. On September 3, 1937, in the United States District Court at Toledo, Ohio, Amersbach entered a plea of guilty to this indictment and was sentenced to serve two and one-half years in a federal penitentiary and assessed a \$1,000.00 fine and \$40.35 costs, which he paid in cash.

During the time Alvin Karpis, Harry Campbell and other members of the Barker-Karpis gang were frequenting the Harvard Club in Cleveland, Ohio, and in constant association with Anthony Joseph Amersbach, they were considered among the outstanding public enemies and fugitives in the United States and were being vigorously sought by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The Harvard Club is located in Newburgh Heights, a suburb of Cleveland, Ohio, and is operated in open defiance of the law, and it has been definitely established by investigation that the majority of the employees of the Harvard Club are ex-convicts and that this club on the whole is a rendezvous for

Special Agent in Charge
Huntington, West Virginia

- 3 -

October 28, 1939

notorious underworld characters. Anthony Joseph Amersbach was one of the so-called "big shots" of this club and acted in the capacity of a gunman and manager. This club is so notorious that Anthony Joseph Amersbach, together with the proprietors, one of whom is Arthur W. Hebebrand, who on June 30, 1937, in the United States District Court at Toledo, Ohio, was sentenced to serve two years in a United States federal penitentiary on the same indictment naming Amersbach, was able on January 11, 1936, to openly defy a raiding party comprised of the prosecuting attorney of Cuyahoga County, Ohio, and special deputies, when an attempt was made to raid the club, and on this occasion the raiding party was threatened by death by machine gun fire and thus held at bay until all of the gambling equipment had been moved out of the club. The club was closed for a few weeks but reopened a short distance away and is presently doing a flourishing business.

Amersbach was in very close alliance with Harry Campbell and Alvin Karpis in April, 1935, when these two fugitives perpetrated the robbery of a mail train at Warren, Ohio, and obtained some \$72,000.00 and in November, 1935, when these two fugitives perpetrated the robbery of a mail train at Garrettsville, Ohio, and obtained some \$34,000.00, and all indications point to the fact that he shared in this loot, although this matter has not been the subject of strict proof.

Amersbach was very active in aiding Alvin Karpis and Harry Campbell in evading arrest and detection.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Room 4238

11/22/1939.

Phone 245
256

TO: _____	Director	_____	Mr. Harbo
_____	Mr. Tolson	_____	Mr. Lester
_____	Mr. Nathan	_____	Mr. Naughten
_____	Mr. Clegg	_____	Mr. Nichols
_____	Mr. E. A. Tamm	_____	Mr. Renneberger
_____	Mr. Ladd	_____	Mr. Rosen
_____	Mr. Glavin	_____	Mr. Sears
_____	Mr. Egan	_____	Mr. Quinn Tamm
_____	Miss Gandy	_____	Mr. Tracy
_____	Mr. Coffey	_____	Files Section
_____	Mr. Crowl	_____	Personnel Files
_____	Miss _____	_____	Mail Room
_____	Mr. _____	_____	Supply Room

CRIME RECORDS SECTION

_____	Mr. Cummins	_____	Miss Cunningham
_____	Mr. Holloman	_____	Miss Lurz
_____	Mr. Lally	_____	NOTE & RETURN
_____	Mr. McGuire	_____	SEND FILE
_____	Mr. Suttler	_____	SERIALIZE &
_____	SEE ME	_____	RETURN
_____	FOR APPROPRIATE		
_____	ACTION		

7-576-15138 Letter 11-16-39 SAC Huntington re conv.
with Mr. Stanley Dedisman, Dir. Probation
and Parole, Charleston, W. Va.

7-576
regarding Anthony Joseph Amerzbach, in connection
with Brekid case
62-21029 attached. No good to you. Letter from
Dedisman dated January 31, 1929 asking for material
and statistics for a debate.

RD-10

R. C. Hendon

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Huntington, West Virginia
November 16, 1939

46

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: BREKID

Dear Sir:

Please refer to the Bureau's letter of October 28, 1939, with reference to a letter received from Mr. STANLEY E. DADISMAN, Director of Probation and Parole, Charleston, West Virginia, who requested certain information concerning ANTHONY JOSEPH AMERSBACH, with aliases.

The undersigned contacted Mr. DADISMAN at the State Capitol Building in Charleston on November 14, 1939, and discussed the above case with him and furnished a summary of the information contained in the Bureau's letter of October 28, 1939, as well as the criminal record transmitted therewith.

Mr. DADISMAN stated that it appeared his Department was going to have considerable difficulty removing the above individual from the State of Kansas to the State of West Virginia, it being claimed by the Court in the State of Kansas that West Virginia was negligent in not taking action previously to cause AMERSBACH'S return to this jurisdiction. Mr. DADISMAN stated that AMERSBACH'S attorney has called on the Governor of the State of West Virginia and has endeavored to point out AMERSBACH'S connection with the BREKID case was incidental and that he was a mere victim of circumstances, acting under the instructions of his employer. It was pointed out to Mr. DADISMAN very fully that AMERSBACH'S connection with the BREKID case was not incidental, that he was one of the principal accessories after the fact, was cognizant of the type of gangsters he was associating with and harboring, and that he was considered one of the "big shots" and Manager of the notorious HARBOUR CLUB of Newburgh Heights, a suburb of Cleveland, Ohio.

RECORDED & INDEXED

7-576-1513
NOV 18 1939
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
TAMM ONE

I spent considerable time with Mr. DADISMAN, read over the correspondence in his file and noted the arguments set forth by AMERSBACH'S attorney. I endeavored to point out the fallacies in these arguments and cited the facts contained in the Bureau's letter of October 28, 1939, to refute the contentions of this attorney. Mr. DADISMAN stated that he sincerely appreciated this; that these facts and criminal record would undoubtedly be of great assistance to him.

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169 MAR 25 1965

Director

- 2 -

November 16, 1939

Mr. DADISMAN stated, too, that he was particularly pleased at being called upon by a representative of the Bureau, stating that he felt perhaps all the Bureau would do would be to write him a letter in response to his own and perhaps furnish briefly information regarding AMERSEACH. It may be pointed out that Mr. DADISMAN was appointed Director of the Probation and Parole Department of the State of West Virginia. This is a newly created agency in this State. He has only six officers in the State of West Virginia, is considerably undermanned, and the appropriations at present are very small. During my conversation with Mr. DADISMAN, he mentioned that he is a very close friend and former classmate of former Special Agent HALE WATKINS, who is now practicing law at Fairmont, West Virginia.

Mr. DADISMAN offered to be of assistance to the Bureau whenever possible.

Very truly yours,

J. W. Warnes

J. W. WARNES
Special Agent in Charge

JWW:VHC
7-3

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

November 14, 1939

7-675
JDW:jm

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LADD

Ladd

Re: Disposition of shotgun accessories
recovered in connection with the
investigation of the Brekid case.

The Laboratory is presently in possession of
a carrying case together with cleaning rod and accessories
which were recovered together with 12 gauge Remington
shotgun, serial #261109, from the residence occupied by
William Weaver at the time of his apprehension in con-
nection with the investigation of instant case, and for-
warded to the Bureau from the Jacksonville, Florida, Field
Division on September 4, 1935.

Inasmuch as the carrying case is of no further
value to the Technical Laboratory, it will be, unless
advised to the contrary, turned over to the Chief Clerk's
office to be declared as surplus.

The cleaning rod and accessories will be added
to the supplies of this nature maintained in the firearms
room.

Respectfully,

E. P. Coffey
E. P. Coffey

2m
*Let. 7-526-
7234, 7291*
PREVIOUS RECORD OF 264

*Case destroyed
1-4-46 RSM*

*RECORDED
INDEXED
Nov 11-29-39
FAR*

7-516-15139
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
NOV 21 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
W. J. [unclear]
W. J. [unclear]

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

JRR:GAJ
7-576

November 29, 1939

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. E. A. TAMM *[Handwritten initials]*

Re: DISPOSITION OF SHOTGUN ACCESSORIES
RECOVERED IN CONNECTION WITH THE
INVESTIGATION OF THE BREKID CASE

Reference is made to the memorandum for
Mr. Ladd dated November 14, 1939.

A review of the serials in this file pertinent
to the 12 gauge Remington shotgun, serial #261,109, which
was taken from the residence occupied by William Weaver
at the time of his apprehension in connection with the
investigation of this case, indicates no reason why
the carrying case, and cleaning rod and accessories,
should not be appropriately disposed of.

Respectfully,

J. R. Ruggles
J. R. Ruggles

ENCL 0
[Handwritten initials]
done J.D.W.
12/9/39

B

case destroyed 11-24-40
RJM

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7-576-15139-
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEC 1 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TAMM
LAB.
FILE
[Handwritten initials]

mcj

COPY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Dec. 23, 1939

10:40 am

RE: NOCKY JOHNSON
Atlantic City, N.J.

*** **

(page 2)

Said he became acquainted with Robert Jackson in 1936 and with Elmer Irely and Secy Morgantheau in 1936 in connection with some income tax cases he assisted on.

If he is elected he plans on appointing a special prosecutor and a Judge for Atlantic County (observed that Judge Corio is just a common crook) and that he will clean out the Police Department in Atlantic City. He stated that when the Bureau tried to pick up Karpis, a desk sergt. at police headquarters telephoned Dan Young at the Dannemore Hotel where Karpis was staying and told him to get him out.

*** **

Respectfully,

S. J. Tracy

*DEINDEXED
TRIAL SERIAL ONLY
7/24/57 23*

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

7-576-15140
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEC 29 1939
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Winn Karpis

IN 7-576-112

4

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

Kansas City, Missouri
December 29, 1939

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Re: BREKID

6
cc
e
x

On December 28, 1939, A. R. WATERBURY, Special Agent of the Intelligence Unit, Bureau of Internal Revenue, Treasury Department, located at Kansas City, Missouri, was in my office and informed me that he is and has been conducting an investigation of LEO McLAUGHLIN, Mayor of Hot Springs, Arkansas, who it is alleged has possibly evaded income taxes. WATERBURY stated that he had been in and around Hot Springs for some time, had been to the Atlanta Penitentiary where he had interviewed HERBERT AKERS, and had interviewed GRACE GOLDSTEIN at Alderson, West Virginia, and JOE WAKELIN, former Chief of Police at Hot Springs. WATERBURY desired to know the date that KARPIS was taken into custody in New Orleans, and he was informed that this occurred on May 1, 1936. He did not desire to be furnished with any other information.

WATERBURY stated, off the record, and in confidence, that he believes that the investigation has developed evidence which in his opinion will result in the conviction of McLAUGHLIN if prosecution is initiated.

Very truly yours,

Dwight Brantley
DWIGHT BRANTLEY
Special Agent in Charge

DB:HD
cc: Littlerock

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

1

7-576-15141
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

[Handwritten initials and signatures]

1/1

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

LBN:DSS

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. Nathan
- Mr. E. A. Tamm
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Coffey
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Crowl
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Lester
- Mr. Hendon
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Sears
- Mr. Quinn Tamm
- Mr. Tracy
- Miss Gandy

Date January 16, 1940

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

S
From [unclear]

Eben F. Comins, 1615 Connecticut Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C., a local artist with whom I have been acquainted for several years, recently advised me of a painting which he had made shortly after the Bremer kidnaping case. He stated that kidnaping to him was one of the greatest horrors that a human being could suffer. He was touched by the Lindbergh case and then following the Bremer case he roughly placed his ideas on canvas depicting what kidnaping means. He asked if I thought the Director would like to see the picture. I told him I was sure he would, and this morning he brought his canvas to my office stating that he wanted to present it to Mr. Hoover, since he had no further use for it. I accepted it, stating that it would be given to the Director and that I felt sure the Director would want to personally thank him for the canvas at his first opportunity.

If the Director desires I should be very glad to call Mr. Comins and have him call at the Director's office at the Director's convenience, or a letter will be prepared expressing the Director's appreciation, whichever is desired.

RECORDED
Respectfully,
INDEXED

Wron
L. B. Nichols 7-576-15141x

*Letter to Comins
1-19-40
Wron*

TOLSON

NICHOLS

LBN:MLJ January 19, 1940

RECORDED

7-576-15141X

Mr. Eben F. Comins
1615 Connecticut Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Comins:

Upon my return to the city,
Mr. Nichols presented to me the painting
which you so kindly brought to the Bureau
depicting your conception of kidnaping.

I am particularly impressed with
the painting and feel that you have done
an excellent job in portraying one of the
most heinous crimes known to mankind.

In view of the work the Bureau has
done in this particular field and the fact
that the kidnaping menace has practically
been conquered, I appreciate very much having
the painting since it does portray a very
active period in the development of the
Federal Bureau of Investigation.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

- Mr. Tolson _____
- Mr. Nathan _____
- Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
- Mr. Clegg _____
- Mr. Ladd _____
- Mr. Coffey _____
- Mr. Egan _____
- Mr. Glavin _____
- Mr. Gurnea _____
- Mr. Harbo _____
- Mr. Lester _____
- Mr. Hendon _____
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen _____
- Mr. Sears _____
- Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
- Mr. Tracy _____
- Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JAN 20 1940
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

RECEIVED DIRECTOR
F B I
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
JAN 19 5 35 PM '40

Vin

CLEVELAND, OHIO

January 18, 1940.

AIR MAIL SPECIAL

Special Agent in Charge,
Miami, Florida.

Dear Sir:

In accordance with my telephonic conversation with Special Agent in Charge W. S. Devereaux today, there is transmitted herewith copy of an indictment which I obtained from Assistant United States Attorney GERALD P. OPENLANDER at Toledo, Ohio, which was used in connection with the Brekid harboring cases.

With respect to a brief allegedly prepared by United States Attorney EMERICH B. FREED at Cleveland, Ohio, relative to harboring and accessories after the fact, Mr. FREED has been unable to locate any brief or memorandum, as he styled it, in his office. However, in the Brekid file, it is noted that by air mail special delivery letter dated June 4, 1936, in response to a request from the Little Rock Office, a memorandum prepared by United States Attorney FREED was furnished to the Little Rock Office, relative to the responsibility of a police officer for his failure to arrest individuals who have committed federal offenses.

The brief does not purport to be a complete brief on the question involved and was submitted to the Little Rock Office for whatever assistance it may have been in connection with the matters under investigation in that district.

In accordance with my suggestion, you may desire to contact the Little Rock Office for a copy of this memorandum, which is not available in Cleveland.

Very truly yours,

W. L. LISTERMAN,
Special Agent in Charge

7-576
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

JAN 23 1940

TWO

WLL:ME
Enc. 1

cc-Bureau ✓

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

CINCINNATI, OHIO

FILE NO. 7-30

REPORT MADE AT St. Paul, Minnesota	DATE WHEN MADE 1/17/40	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 1/2/40	REPORT MADE BY S. W. HARDY GK
TITLE ALVIN KARPIS, with aliases, deceased; EDWARD GEORGE BREMER, Victim		CHARACTER OF CASE KIDNAPING	
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: <div style="float: left; width: 30%; font-style: italic;"> <p>Div. 2 St. Paul M. J. Harbo Shaw Cincinnati</p> </div> <div style="float: right; width: 65%;"> <p>On March 7, 1932 the bodies of <u>INDIAN ROSE, alias MARGARET PERRY, alias MARGARET COOK, etc., and SADIE CARMAKER, alias MARJIE SCHWARTZ, etc.</u> were found. These women had been murdered by being shot and their bodies burned in a car at Balsam Lake, Wisconsin. The car had been stolen in a series of burglaries at Cambridge, Minnesota January 5, 1932. No one was ever apprehended for this crime. It remains unsolved. But <u>JACK PFEIFFER</u>, who was later convicted in the BREMER Kidnaping case, had taken these women to his establishment in St. Paul, Minnesota the evening before their dead bodies were found. PFEIFFER is now dead. It was rumored that PFEIFFER had them murdered as INDIAN ROSE was making certain demands on PFEIFFER'S friend, THOMAS WILBEN and threatened to expose members of the Cambridge, Minnesota burglary gang if she were not paid off. No Federal angle to this matter.</p> </div>			
DEPT. OF JUSTICE -- RUC -- FBI RECEIVED-HVUBO Letter from Inspector E. J. Connelley, Cincinnati, Ohio, 12/22/39 to Bureau (#7-576)			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>S. W. Hardy</i>		SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT		DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
3-Bureau	COPIES DESTROYED	JAN 19 1940 T. W. HARBO	
2-Cincinnati	MAR 25 1964	576-15/42 JAN 23 1940	
2-Atlanta			
2-Little Rock			
1-Kansas City			
1-San Francisco			
2-St. Paul			

Page ten of reference letter requests the St. Paul Office to identify the case in which two women were killed after having been taken out of Minneapolis in an automobile and their bodies burned about 1932 or 1933, stating that the individual responsible for that had come to Hot Springs, Arkansas shortly thereafter in order to "cool off".

The case referred to is the murder of SADIE CARMAKER, alias SADIE CARMACHER, alias MARJIE SCHWARTZ, and the murder of INDIAN ROSE with aliases MARGARET PERRY, MRS. MARGARET COOK, MRS. MARGARET BURNS, MRS. ROBERT WALKER, MRS. ROBERT L. BURNS, MRS. J. G. SLOAN, and CLARA WHITE. There was no Federal angle to this double murder.

The dead bodies of these two women were found on the morning of March 7, 1932 in a Buick car which had been completely burned. The car and the bodies were found near Balsam Lake, Wisconsin. The women had been shot and then burned. The bodies were identified without any trouble as being those of INDIAN ROSE and SADIE CARMAKER, with aliases shown above.

The car in which the bodies were found had been stolen January 5, 1932 at Cambridge, Minnesota and was a 1931 Buick Sedan, Motor number 2,631,179, Serial number 2,465,114, the property of O. S. WERNER, Cambridge, Minnesota, and had been taken from the Gillespie Auto Company of Cambridge, Minnesota by six men who burglarized the Runyon Drug Store, the Fairway Market, and the Gillespie Auto Company of Cambridge. These men were not identified and they kidnaped the Town Marshal and a night watchman at Cambridge at the same time they committed the burglaries and stole this car; later releasing the Marshal and watchman at Anoka, Minnesota and proceeding toward Minneapolis and St. Paul in this stolen Buick.

The St. Paul Police Department has a copy of the Denver, Colorado Police Department bulletin dated February 3, 1932 offering \$10,000 reward for the apprehension and conviction of persons responsible for the robbery of the truck of the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City, Denver Branch, which carried money between the Denver Bank and the United States Mint. This robbery occurred

December 18, 1922; one of the bank guards being killed in the hold-up in which the robbers secured \$200,000 in Federal Reserve \$5.00 notes.

This copy of the Denver Police Bulletin contains the name of MRS. MARGARET COOK, alias MRS. MARGARET BURNS, who is known as INDIAN ROSE, as being connected with the Denver Mint robbery.

The St. Paul Police file shows INDIAN ROSE (MARGARET PERRY) had been the woman of "DENVER BOBBIE WALKER"; that WALKER was wanted for the Denver Mint robbery; that MARGARET PERRY was a Chippewa Indian from Virginia, Minnesota and was released from the Industrial Home School, Duluth, Minnesota after serving six months sentence from Virginia, Minnesota shortly prior to her death; that she had been ordered to leave Orr, Minnesota; that SADIE CARMAKER, alias MARJIE SCHWARTZ was a Hebrew woman and had been in Duluth Workhouse at the same time as INDIAN ROSE. SADIE CARMAKER was said to be in New York City and had run houses of prostitution at Hamilton, Ohio and Duluth, Minnesota. At the time of her death, her residence was 924 9th Avenue East, Duluth, Minnesota.

In March, 1932, the Chief of Police, Grand Rapids, Michigan, sent photos of INDIAN ROSE, alias MARGARET PERRY, etc.; ROBERT LEON KNAPP, and FRANK McFARLAND, stating they are wanted for the murder of two Grand Rapids Police officers in December, 1921, the murders being committed during a bank robbery; that ROBERT WALKER, alias ROBERT L. KNAPP, was one of five men who had killed the Grand Rapids officers; that one of the five men involved in the murder of the officers is serving life in Marquette, Michigan Prison for this crime, and will probably testify against ROBERT WALKER. The Grand Rapids Chief of Police G. G. CARROLL stated that it was his belief that ROBERT WALKER may have had INDIAN ROSE PERRY killed, but he had no evidence upon which to support this thought.

Photographs of the burned car in which the burned bodies of these dead women were found, and photograph of INDIAN ROSE, with aliases, are being kept in the St. Paul file of this case.

There is a clipping from the St. Paul, Minnesota Pioneer Press paper of March 9, 1932 concerning the double murder near Turtle Lake, Wisconsin several days prior thereto, stating that the bodies had been identified as the SCHWARTZ woman and INDIAN ROSE, alias MRS. MARGARET PERRY who is mentioned as "Denver Mint Robbery figure". In this article, Chief of Detectives ROBERT DONALDSON of Duluth, Minnesota, stated that both the SCHWARTZ woman and MRS. MARGARET PERRY had been discharged from the St. Louis County, Minnesota Workfarm together a short time prior to the murder; that the SCHWARTZ woman is well known to Police in Duluth and other towns on the Minnesota Iron Range. According to the paper the investigation of the murder shows that the two women registered in St. Paul, Minnesota as MARGARET PERRY and MARJIE PERRY, using the true first names of both women and the true last name of one; that they had also registered at the Elgin Hotel in Minneapolis several nights preceding their death as MARJORIE PERRY and CLARA WHITE. The account stated that investigation was being made by Chief of Police THOMAS A. BROWN of St. Paul, Minnesota but that he would not give any information. BROWN was later deposed as Chief of Police and was thought to be associating with various defendants in the HAMM and BREMER kidnaping cases. However, such evidence was not secured in time on which to prosecute him as a defendant in either the HAMM or BREMER kidnaping cases at St. Paul.

The newspaper account further showed that in the double murder of these women the names of THOMAS FILBEN and his brother JAMES FILBEN who were partners in the Patrick Novelty Company and racketeers in St. Paul, had been mentioned as somehow connected therewith.

JACK PFEIFFER'S name was also mentioned in connection with this double murder. However, no charges were made against any of these three persons as having participated in the murder of these women. PFEIFFER was later convicted in the BREMER case and committed suicide in Jail. PFEIFFER and both the FILBEN'S were very

friendly with Chief of Police THOMAS A. BROWN.

JACK PFEIFFER at that time operated the Hollyhecks Inn Gambling house in St. Paul. THOMAS V. FILBEN is St. Paul PD photo #22,912 and Minneapolis PD Photo #17,612.

The newspaper account stated THOMAS FILBEN is guardian of an estate left to a child of MRS. MARGARET PERRY, (INDIAN ROSE), by the boy's father; that shortly before the murder the two women communicated with JAMES FILBEN and JACK PFEIFFER in St. Paul. The account of the investigation in the paper shows that the women were in Superior, Wisconsin a few days before the murder; communicated either with FILBEN or PFEIFFER; came to St. Paul by automobile, registering at the Ryan Hotel in St. Paul. The paper quoted THOMAS BROWN as saying that these women may have been with the mob that burglarized Cambridge, Minnesota stores in January, 1932 and that it was probable these women knew too much about this Cambridge mob and so were killed; that MRS. PERRY (INDIAN ROSE) had been forced to leave Orr, Minnesota right after she got out of jail in Duluth; that she went to Duluth and the Police made her leave there so she went to Superior and later came to St. Paul.

Chief of Police BROWN stated in the newspaper account that INDIAN ROSE PERRY was identified as having a long association with criminals; that she was once the woman of a man named COOK who was sentenced in St. Paul for robbery; later became the common law wife of "DENVER BOBBIE WALKER", alias BOBBIE BURNS; that WALKER, alias BURNS, was sought for participation in the famous Denver Mint robbery in 1922 in which J. L. "CHOW" JIMMY (TRAINOR) of Minneapolis was killed. A share of the \$200,000 loot, all in \$5.00 bills, went to MRS. TRAINOR, WALKER, and INDIAN ROSE. Because the bills were unpassable, the three negotiated in Minneapolis with representatives of an Insurance Company to sell through an Agent \$80,000 of these bills, which was their share for \$17,000. The sale was consummated, but the trio never obtained the money. The Agent double-crossed them and fled. The \$80,000 was turned back to Federal authorities by the Insurance Company. None of the Denver Mint bandits ever was captured.

MR. WILLIAM L. CONLEY, Agent for the Minnesota Bureau of Criminal Apprehension who investigated the Twin City angle of the murder of these women in 1932 stated he found hotel employees and a taxi starter who identified JACK PFEIFFER as the man who came to the Ryan Hotel in the late afternoon before these women's dead bodies were found and that JACK PFEIFFER is the man who took these two women away in his automobile that afternoon.

MELVIN PASSOLT who formerly was with the Minnesota Bureau of Criminal Apprehension and now operates a Private Detective Agency in Minneapolis, advised that INDIAN ROSE had a son by DENVER BOBBIE WALKER; that THOMAS FILBEN raised this son after WALKER was either killed or imprisoned; that it is his understanding that THOMAS FILBEN still has this boy of WALKER and INDIAN ROSE at St. Paul; that FILBEN got him originally because he was a friend of WALKER and also of INDIAN ROSE and that WALKER and INDIAN ROSE were both incarcerated and could not take care of the boy themselves; that WALKER had a home either in Chicago or Whiting, Indiana and this home was turned over to TOM FILBEN and FILBEN was also supposed to have some diamonds of INDIAN ROSE. FILBEN had loaned her some money and had taken a mortgage on the home in Chicago or Whiting, Indiana and that is how he got the home.

MR. PASSOLT also states that the mother of INDIAN ROSE lived either at Virginia or Orr, Minnesota and her home was a hold-over place for narcotics and liquor which was run from Canada to the Twin Cities in Prohibition days; that it was general rumor in the Twin Cities underworld at the time of the murder of these women that INDIAN ROSE was making certain demands for money against FILBEN and that she knew all about who was connected with the Cambridge, Minnesota robbery gang and was threatening to give information concerning that gang if FILBEN or members of that gang didn't give her money; that JACK PFEIFFER was a close friend of FILBEN and of TOM BROWN and that this is the reason for these women being murdered.

It was not known by PASSOLT whether the SCHWARTZ woman was also a woman of one of the members of this mob or whether she was just killed because she was with INDIAN ROSE and she too had to be put out of the way in order to do away with INDIAN ROSE, but the rumor in the Twin Cities was that JACK PFEIFFER had had some one

kill these women for THOMAS FILBEN.

There was no Federal angle to this murder.

-- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN --

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

Suite 1729, 111 Sutter
San Francisco, California
January 23, 1940

Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. Nathan	.....
Mr. E. A. Tamm	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Ladd	.....
Mr. Coffey	.....
Mr. Egan	.....
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. Harbo	.....
Mr. Lester	.....
Mr. Herdon	.....
Mr. McIntire	.....
Mr. Nichols	.....
Mr. Rosen	.....
Mr. Quinn Tamm	.....
Mr. Nease	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Miss Gandy	.....

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

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

RE: BREKID

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to the letter of Inspector E. J. CONNELLY directed to the Bureau from Cincinnati, Ohio under date of December 22, 1939 setting forth the results of the Inspector's interview with HERBERT AKERS, an inmate of the Federal Penitentiary, Atlanta, Georgia, particularly to that portion thereof on Pages 7 and 8 dealing with the information furnished by one RED WOODS to AKER relative to one LEFTY WILLIAMS, who is alleged by WOODS to have been involved in the murder of Special Agent WILBERLY W. BAKER at Topeka, Kansas on April 16, 1937.

On January 5, 1940 Special Agent C. G. CAMPBELL called at Alcatraz Penitentiary, and through the courtesy of Associate Warden E. J. MILLER, checked the penitentiary records of the inmates for LEFTY WILLIAMS and HARRY WILLIAMS with negative results. Other inmates by the name of WILLIAMS presently incarcerated at Alcatraz were checked, and those not in custody on April 16, 1937, the date of the murder of Special Agent BAKER at Topeka, Kansas, were checked for a relative by the name of WOOD, with negative results. The mailing list, which consisted of the immediate relatives of inmates or reputable approved citizens with whom the inmates are permitted to correspond, was also checked for the name of WOOD or WOODS, with negative results.

RECORDED & INDEXED 7-576-1514E

Agent then questioned MILLER and Mr. DORINGTON, Penitentiary record clerk, if any of the present inmates of the Penitentiary were known to them to have been associates of ROBERT SUHAY and APPELEGATE, the murderers of Agent BAKER. Mr. MILLER readily recalled that one of the inmates was a former associate of SUHAY and APPELEGATE, and upon search of the records it was determined that this individual is LEONARD HABERMANN, Alcatraz #485, FBI #331,316. While HABERMANN's aliases did not include the name WOODS, he is, however, known as LEFTY. HABERMANN has used the aliases of LEONARD KNOCKERBOCKER, EDWARD CATON, LEONARD DAYTON, and "LEFTY" and "LENNY". He is presently serving an eight-year sentence, having been convicted for robbery and bank robbery in New York on May 24, 1937. His sentence expires May 23, 1945.

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169 MAR 25 1965

SEARCHED
INDEXED
7/24/57 23

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 91-800-1135

JAN 29 1940
TAMM
WYO

HABERMANN's record shows that he was arrested on April 5, 1937 at Flushing, Long Island, New York, and was probably in jail until being sentenced on May 24, 1937 in view of a notation appearing on the Record of Court Commitment as follows: "Time in jail since trial. Time in jail before trial since arrest." The description of HABERMANN is not being set forth herein for the reason that same is already in possession of the Bureau. However, his relatives are being listed for the reason that WOOD's aliases are not shown, and one of them may possibly be a relative of HABERMANN.

Father: LEONARD DAYTON, deceased
Mother: Mrs. JOHN KNOCKERBOCKER, 3440 - 64th Street
 Woodside, Long Island, New York
Stepfather: Mr. JOHN KNICKERBOCKER

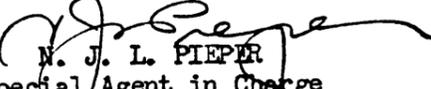
The list of correspondents submitted by HABERMANN to the Warden's office of Alcatraz for approval were examined by agent, but does not include WOODS as setpfather, but gives as this relative, "J. KNOCKERBOCKER" whose address is given as above shown. HABERMANN also listed JOSEPH KIRK, brother-in-law, at the same address. However, HABERMANN's mother, Mrs. JULIETTE HABERMANN, is the only correspondent approved by the Penitentiary authorities.

A further check of HABERMANN's file revealed a copy of the Parole Report of Special Agent W. V. McLAUGHLIN dated June 8, 1937 at New York City in the case entitled "ROBERT J. SUHAY, with aliases, et al, NORTHERN WESTCHESTER BANK OF KATOMAH, NEW YORK, BANK ROBBERY" which report shows HABERMANN to definitely have been an associate of SUHAY and APPEGATE. The Penitentiary file further shows HABERMANN was received at the U. S. Penitentiary, Lewisburgh, Pennsylvania, on June 2, 1937 and transferred to the U. S. Penitentiary, Atlanta, Georgia on September 14, 1938. He was later transferred to Alcatraz. It will be noted that ALFRED E. WOOD, FBI 106,799, HERBERT AKERS' informant in this instance, was received at Atlanta Penitentiary January 30, 1937, and apparently is as yet incarcerated, which circumstance would place WOOD and HABERMANN in the Atlanta Penitentiary at the same time, and presents the possibility that WOOD and HABERMANN are acquainted; hence WOOD's knowledge of HABERMANN's criminal history which is very similar to the activities of the LEFTY WILLIAMS as stated by WOOD.

From the information contained in reference letter it would appear that HABERMANN is possibly the individual referred to by AKERS, and if so was in all probability in jail awaiting trial in New York on April 16, 1937, the date of Agent BAKER's murder at Topeka, Kansas, which, if so, would coincide with WOOD's statement to AKERS that LEFTY WILLIAMS was supposedly picked up and investigated in connection with

Agent BAKER's murder, but furnished an alibi that he was in New York City on the day of the shooting.

Yours very truly,


N. J. L. PIEPER
Special Agent in Charge

CGC:GC
7-33

cc - Allanta
New York
Cincinnati
Kansas City
St. Paul
Milwaukee

Laboratory Report

Case: Unknown Subjects
Edward G. Bremer - Victim
Kidnaping

Number: 7- 576

Specimens: 1 envelope addressed " Chas. McGee. Personal "
1 note beginning " Mr. Chas. McGee ."

Examination requested by: Division Office, St. Paul, Minn.

Date received: January 19, 1934

Examination requested: General and Fingerprint

Reported 1/19/34

Result of examination:

Examination by:

Balance adjusted 1/19
Envelope: 9.44 x 4.13 - .0047 thick W.V.: 5.9892 gms.
W.W.M. business paper - paper no stamp.
add char. in per. Personal, typewriter: Corona probably
note use of periods. name as letter

Letter 10.87 x 9.50 - .0032" - wt. 3.5240 gms.
W.W.M. white bus. paper
folded twice

Typewriter: Corona pica (1929?)
Manipulated Communicate - Consequitur - dollar
No space after sentence just period. column
sent now to comfortable responsible

signatures made by hand being held or trembling
Comparison indicates possibility Hammer
in letters & the above written on same machine
Both Mr. Edwards told Corley to call for originals.

Compared with Corvina found
in can of Some Villa not identical

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

100 265

Laboratory Report

Case: *Edward G. Bremer* Number: *7-576*
Specimen:

Examination requested by: *signatures of Bremer and exhibit consisting of extortion*

Date received: *letters in Hammel*
Examination desired: *kidnapping case.*

Date of Report: *1/24*
Result of examination: Examination by:

1/22 There are many similarities in type characteristics which make it probable that the same typewriter was used to write the Hammel extortion letters and the Bremer - one difference - the period on the Hammel letters is out of alignment being too high to compare with the Bremer. Some of the alignments are strikingly alike ~~but~~ including slants. Reading is hard to compare because both specimens are made into very damp ribbon and have been nitrated for fingerprints. Believes however that machines

are the same. Belive also is a person or
persons wrote both sets of letters. Note similarity
of wording, indentation, use of dash under
words, no spacing after periods, starting
sentences with "you do so and so"
and use of separate paragraph in
which victim authorizes payment of
ransom and after which is signature
appears as proof genuineness of the letter.
Also in several places identical words
employed "Hamm) you are to await final
instructions tomorrow" (Primmer) "you
will then receive your final instructions.
(Hamm) "you boy friend" (Primmer) you
friend" (Hamm) "you are to pay off."
(Primmer) "I have named you as payoff man."
(Hamm) "Hamm is uncomfortable"
(Primmer) "you boy friend is more to
comfortable now"

As to the signature of Primmer

Laboratory Report

Case: Alvin Karpis, with aliases, I.O. 1218.
Edward George Bremer, Victim

Number: 7-576

Specimens: 1 package of yellow corn meal made by Quaker Oats Co.
1 ransom letter contained in package with the above.
Ransom letter begins "Chas. McGee or Payoff Man (John B. Brakeham) We now cancel previous instructions, etc."

Examination requested by: St. Paul Division Office.

Date received: April 9, 1934

Examination requested: Laboratory and Fingerprint.

Result of examination:

4/10

Examination by:

Envelope 9.48 x 4.15 - 0045-227.5.8762
MONTM found.

Letter 10.88 x 8.51 - 5731-227.3.5971.

MONTM laid

Stationery identical that used in previous ^{extortion letters} ~~ransom letters~~

Package of Quaker oats Co. yellow

weight 1 lb. 8 oz. net

The Quaker Oats Company
address - Chicago U.S.A.

yellow granulated.

The signature of E. J. Bremer
is genuine but again shows
unusual conditions under which
written. May have been written
in automobile or else under
agitation. & with pen catching
in paper.

The typewriting is identical with
the previous ^{genuine} extortion letters in
this case.

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Report

(2)

Case:
Specimen:

Number:

Examination requested by:

Date received:
Examination desired:

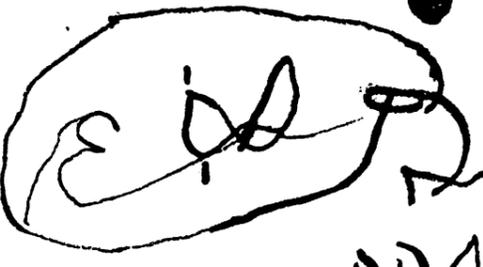
Date of Report:
Result of examination:

Examination by:

It appears that curves, angles, rings and other characteristics were followed when the signature was written so it is undoubtedly the signature of Bremer. It is just enough naturally unlike for me to conclude that it is not a tracing but genuine but make when the ~~sig~~ Bremer was under physical as well as mental suffering. I believe his hand was held. He may have been drugged or sick or otherwise not entirely in control of his muscles. The pen was lifted numerous times and not in

proper places. The G is a very poor
attempt - yet the motions were
natural motions to make the G.
Each time the mark went in
the wrong direction the pen was
lifted and replaced but the complaints
I was never

$\frac{H}{r-1}$	$r-1$	r
$i-1$	i	i
$f-r$	f	f
$l-1$	l	l
$t-2$	t	t
$p-v$	p	p
$e-h$	e	e



 ...

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

742

Laboratory Report

John W. Neely et al.
Case: ~~Alvin Karpis, with aliases, et al.~~
Edward George Bremer, Victim.

Number: 7-576

Specimens: 1 pencil written letter addressed to Mr. Edward G. Bremer
beginning, "We know that you are a man who is broadminded and
know what this mean, etc".
1 envelope in which above letter was mailed. Postmarked
Saint Louis Mo., March 31, 1934, 530PM.

Examination requested by: St. Paul Division Office

Date received: April 6, 1934

Examination requested: Laboratory and Fingerprint.

Result of examination:

Examination by:

*4/7 Envelope 6.2 x 3.52 - .005 - wt. 3.2620
brown white bond*

*Letter 8.1 x 9.94 - .0031 - wt. 3.5915
brown linen fine white
possibly in pad but no glue observed
Handwriting same in envelope
and letter and same as
all other lettering in case
no 749.*

4503

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Report

Case: *Edward George Bremer Victim* Number: *7-576*
Specimen:

Examination requested by: *Typing of Corona Special portable No. 656647 of Pete Karas.*

Date received: *3/19*
Examination desired:

Date of Report: *Compare with extortion letters*

Result of examination: *M/NO* Examination by:

*M/19 Type not identical
Grand Karas*

<i>am</i>	<i>am</i>
<i>h</i>	<i>h</i>
<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>
<i>o</i>	<i>o</i>
<i>g</i>	<i>g</i>
<i>spn</i>	<i>spn</i>
<i>ble</i>	<i>ble</i>
<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>

Laboratory Report

Case: Alvin Karpis, with aliases, et al
Edward George Bremer - Victim.

Number: 7-576

Specimens: Photostatic copies of specimens showing signature of James Williams
and John Rogers.
Front page of The Minneapolis Tribune, March 5, 1934 issue.

Examination requested by: Sheriff's Office, Minneapolis, Minn.

Date received: April 5, 1934

Examination requested: Laboratory. Handwriting comparison with members of
Karpis Gang.

Result of examination:

4/12

Examination by:

4/12

*Believed not to be
Alvin Karpis
Dr. Barker
John J. Oley
Arnold Martin*

Could be

*John Hamilton
John J. Nolan
John Dillinger
but believe none of these
of these Nolan most
similar.*

Laboratory Report

Case: Alvin Karpis with aliases, et al.
Edward George Bremer - Victim.

Number: 7-576

Specimens: See attached list.

Examination requested by: Chicago Division Office

Date received: May 21, 1934

Examination requested: General and Fingerprint

Result of examination: *5/24* Examination by:

*5/24 Handwriting notations
for steady etc. do not like
that of gang. porter letters
written
Type written on "The attached
letter has sent it" Royal Pen 1934
" Type written on an envelope
Miss Arlene Johnson"
Portable Underwood Pen*

Laboratory Report #1057.

Specimens: Twenty Four "Foxhead" Beer Bottles.
One furniture polish bottle.
One small lamp chimney.
One Mercurchrome bottle.
One "Sears Maid of Honor" furniture polish bottle.
One bottle of honey.
One "Wildroot Shampoo" bottle.
One glass lampshade(broken).
One mirror.
One page of Chicago Herald-Examiner, issue of March 13, 1934.
One page of Goldblatt's Shopping News.
Two sheets of blank white paper.
One typewritten memorandum beginning, "Ed: The attached letter was sent to following Real Estate Firms."
One piece of white note paper containing cooking recipes and pencil drawings.
One apartment lease, "Russell Spencer Company to Wm. B. Lohman"
One receipt, "Womans Home Companion Reading Club."
One label from Visco Furniture Polish bottle.
One small advertisement blotter, "Vinsennes Tailors".
Three rent receipts for apartment occupied by W. B. Lohman at the Yates Apartment.
One envelope addressed to Mrs. Dolores Lohman, without postmark.
One request for electric deposit from W. B. Lohman to Commonwealth Edison Company.
One bill from McCall Co. to Mrs. W. B. Lohman.
Deposit receipt from Commonwealth Edison Company to W. B. Lohman, #537932.
Electric bill from Commonwealth Co. to W. B. Lohman, dated Jan. 24, 1934.
One sales slip, Sears Roebuck Co.
Three cut film holders with films for development.

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

1406

Laboratory Report

Case: Alvin Karpis with aliases, et al
Edward George Bremer - Victim

Number: 7-576

Specimens: One page of handwriting specimens by Clifford Holm witnessed by
Special Agent Sam Hardy.
One postal card addressed to Mr. Nels Oien, Halma, Minnesota;
written by Grant Bothum.

Examination requested by: St. Paul Division Office.

Date received: July 9, 1934

Examination requested: Handwriting comparison.

Result of examination:

Examination by:

7/10

7/10	<i>anon.</i>	<i>Clifford Holm</i>
<i>H</i>		<i>Holm</i>
<i>M M M</i>		<i>M M</i>
<i>2 2 2</i>		<i>E 2 2</i>
<i>R B B</i>		<i>B B R Box</i>
<i>care r</i>		<i>property</i>
<i>care a</i>		<i>r r</i>
<i>of</i>		<i>J J J</i>
<i>taking</i>		<i>a</i>
<i>good</i>		<i>of safely \$25</i>
<i>hr</i>		<i>take 20 gun</i>
		<i>good</i>
		<i>hr</i>

NO Identification
of specimens in comparison
Characteristics

an on. Grant of time
Hal Halma (Portland)

M M
D B Dear

ear taking
Taking h h

and sl safe some
and and

No Identification

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

1309

Laboratory Report

Case: Alvin Karpis, with aliases, I.O.#1218, ET AL.
Edward George Bremer, Victim.

Number: 7-576

Specimens: One letter written with typewriter on both sides of one sheet of paper and beginning, "Dear Mart: I don't know but if the Queen, etc."

Examination requested by: St. Paul Division Office.

Date received: June 25, 1934

Examination requested: Typewriting comparison.

Result of examination:

6/25

Examination by:

6/25 Not the same typewriter.

<i>a low friction known t</i>	<i>a high letter t</i>
---	--------------------------------

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

16549

Laboratory Report

Case: BREKID.

Number: 7-576

Specimens: Request that the two letters of Joseph H. Adams directed to Duke Randall be compared with the specimens of the handwriting of Joseph H. Adams which were used to make the handwriting analysis that was reported in a memorandum to Mr. Nathan dated April 24, 1937.
One letter reads as follows: "Dear friend Duke: Your letters re--"
The other letter reads as follows: "Dear friend Duke: Please pardon--"

Examination requested by: Director

Date received: 5-10-37 (9:00 AM)kr

Examination requested: Document

Result of examination:

EXPEDITE!!!!

I don't

*5-20-37
RFP*

Examination by: Pickering #1

*See you
2 letters T h k s / R to I don't
Adams, T h k s / R
you - you to*

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

#16543

Laboratory Report

Case: GEORGE TELLENEY; DR. JOSEPH P. MORAN, w.a.,
FOG. I.O. #1832, et al; EDWARD GEORGE BREMER-
Vict; Kidnaping; Obstruction of Justice; Harboring
of Fugitives: National Firearms Act.

Number: 7-576

Specimens: Request that letter addressed to Mr. R. A. Alt by Duke Randall in the
name of Henry Stern and forwarded to the Bureau by the Miami office
under date of May 3, 1937, be compared with the questioned document
which reads: "Stop at Danmore Hotel & ask for Mr. Bill Morley."

Examination requested by: Director

Date received: 5-8-37 (12:00 Noon kr) (5-6-37)

Examination requested: Document

Result of examination:

Examination by: Pickering #1

*See index report # 16559
16450
Ldank*

*memo
5/17/37
SFI*

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

L 7
15991
15985

Laboratory Report

Case: Re: Brekid

Number: 7-576

Specimens: Compare receipt 62-28539-130 with other material submitted.
(This must be returned to file upon completion of examination.)

7-576 Q12 Notation written on stationery of the Ta Miami Hotel.
Notation in green ink and begins "Stop at Danmore Hotel..."

K4 Signed statements of Duke Randall, Statement dated
January 25, 1935, consists of two pages, and statement

Examination requested by: Mr. Hoover (Memo. to Mr. Coffey 4/14/37)

Date received: 4/15/37 MT 3 p.m.

Examination requested: Document A: B previously reported

Result of examination: *Believe can be proven without the letters (3 pages) which were submitted*

Examination by: Pickering #1

No conclusion re Randall not enough known

The following are being resubmitted:

7-576-10710 A Small note on card - "To Mrs. Ryan I do hope you
will enjoy this little bunch of flowers..."

7-576-10710 B 1 envelope addressed to Mrs. C. E. Ryan.

7-576-5354 1 Western Union wire to T. G. Blackburn, c/o Carson
Bradford, Oklawaha, Florida, and reading: "like to
see you Sunday Cash,?"

GIVE PREFERENCE OVER ALL OTHER WORK.

Fingerprint cards of Randall and Adams have been requested.

Return all enclosures to Mr. McIntire.

Ans. 4-24-37 SFP

D

Q12 Re or. sra t H M M

Randall R R or or s t H M M

D D

No conclusion
Partially in the
Randall. not
enough business

A+B
10910

d d e M y r n @ R
y e Mr b

you Adams to T e M y r in b
(or) R

Adams (Letter, 3 pgs, not used)

Laboratory Report

Case: Brekid

Number: 7-576

Specimens: Three photostatic copies of an original letter in the handwriting of William Weaver, signed "J. A. Orhood."

Examination requested by: Mr. Newby

*- ans St Paul
cc - Cincinnati*

Date received: 8-2-35

*Chicago
Bracha*

Examination requested: Handwriting.

Result of examination:

8/6

Examination by: Appel

*8/5 6785 maps with name of W Weaver
Topeka and J. A. Weaver & wife
sent in by Bracha*

g k k^{tr} J W

*above
y k k^{tr} g W*

similar

also Register Cert. Licenses 3-16584.

as to signature of
cases

P. O. Donald Weaver

J & O school W. r
P. R. R. d W. ve

5/20

L 7

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

16549

Laboratory Report

Case: BREKID.

Number: 7-576

Specimens: Request that the two letters of Joseph H. Adams directed to Duke Randall be compared with the specimens of the handwriting of Joseph H. Adams which were used to make the handwriting analysis that was reported in a memorandum to Mr. Nathan dated April 24, 1937. One letter reads as follows: "Dear friend Duke: Your letters re--" The other letter reads as follows: "Dear friend Duke: Please pardon--"

Examination requested by: Director

Date received: 5-10-37 (9:00 AM)kr

Examination requested: Document

Result of examination:

Ident with Adams *5/11/37*

Examination by: Blackburn AE

EXPEDITE!!!!

Blackburn

Friend

see

you

to

to

*Flora 519
Marshall, Miami*

Joseph Adams to

Fla I see you to C

back

5/17

L 7

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

#16546

Laboratory Report

Case: **GEORGE TIMINNY; DR. JOSEPH P. MORAN, w.o.,** Number: **7-576**
FUG. I.O. #1232, et al; EDWARD GEORGE BREMER-
Vict; Kidnaping; Obstruction of Justice; Harboring
of Fugitives; National Firearms Act.

Specimens: **Request that letter addressed to Mr. R. A. Alt by Duke Randall in the**
name of Henry Stern and forwarded to the Bureau by the Miami office
under date of May 3, 1937, be compared with the questioned document
which reads: "Stop at Danmore Hotel & ask for Mr. Bill Morley."

Examination requested by: **Director**

Date received: **5-8-37 (12:00 Noon hr) (5-6-37)**

Examination requested: **Document**

Result of examination:

Examination by: **Blackburn AE**

Samuel
16450

476

L 7

15991
~~15988~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Report

Case: **Re: Brekid**

Number: **7-576**

Specimens: **Compare receipt 62-28539-130 with other material submitted.
(This must be returned to file upon completion of examination.)**

7-576 Q13 Notation written on stationery of the Ta Miami Hotel.
Notation in green ink and begins "Stop at Danmore Hotel..."

E4 Signed statements of Duke Randall. Statement dated
January 25, 1935, consists of two pages, and statement

Examination requested by: **Mr. Hoover (Memo. to Mr. Coffey 4/14/37)**

Date received: **4/15/37 AT 3 P.M.**

Examination requested: **Document**

Result of examination:

4/17 10:45
Not enough known
Writing for definite conclusion
dated February 1, 1935, consists of three pages. *whether Q12*
written by
Duke Randall

Examination by: **Blackburn AE**

The following are being resubmitted:

7-576-10710 A Small note on card - "To Mrs. Ryan I do hope you
will enjoy this little bunch of flowers..."

7-576-10710 B 1 envelope addressed to Mrs. G. E. Ryan.

7-576-5354 1 Western Union wire to T. C. Blackburn, c/o Carem
Bradford, Oklawaha, Florida, and reading: "like to
see you Sunday Cash."

Handwritten
on 10710 A+B
Just
writ.
Joe Adams

GIVE PRECEDENCE OVER ALL OTHER WORK.

Fingerprint cards of Randall and Adams have been requested.

Return all enclosures to Mr. McIntire.

Stop at Danmore Hotel
New Richmond Mr Bell
Bob Brown Ave

Q12

Kentucky
Young

it correct

Ferry
Randall

Morrison

B M ... Duke and probably
as Counsel

10710 A

10710 B

Mrs E Ryan

Joseph Adams

To do you you
can

you R
Cash Carson

Mr Adams

Sunday

enjoy for

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

3738

Laboratory Report

Case: Brekid

Number: 7-576

- Specimens: A. First page of original letter, beginning, "Dear Friend:- I am not so sure just how interesting I can make this letter***".
- B. Second page of above letter, beginning, "In my home town before**".
- C. Envelope addressed to Miss Margey Henderson, postmarked 1 Chicago, Ill., Englewood Sta., Mar 6, 1935, 11 AM.
Snapshot of an unnamed man.

Examination requested by: Kansas City Bureau Office.

Date received: 3-26-35

Examination requested: Handwriting and Fingerprint

Result of examination:

W. H. W.
3/26 wire

Examination by: Appel
Kohn

WIRE ANSWER.

2 7 93

2 2 4 3

W. H. W.

Miss J. J. (D) W. Henderson

Volney Davis I did D. My y d r

there the t to so life you and

*the t to so if you and in
stand to margin's report of of no I per it*

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

282

Laboratory Report

M 268
265
271

Case: Unknown Subjects
Edward G. Bremer - Victim

Number: 7-576

Specimens: 1 note addressed to Dr. H. T. Nippert, Lowry Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.
1 note and envelope addressed to Mrs. Bremer. The note begins
" Dear Patz ". The envelope was not postmarked.
1 letter addressed to Chas. Mcgee and signed "Ed"
1 envelope addressed to Chas. Mcgee or Arthur Bremer.
2 fingerprint cards - 1 of Thomas Duhill and 1 of Chas. J. Tierney.

Examination requested by: Division Office, St. Paul, Minn.

Date received: January 24, 1934

Examination requested: General and fingerprint

Result of examination:

Examination by:

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Report

Case:
Specimen:

Number:

Examination requested by:

Date received:
Examination desired:

Date of Report:
Result of examination:

Examination by:

1/25
4/24 ① letter you must be proud of yourself.
8.5 x 10.87 - .0031 to .0032 wt. 3.5748
no W.M.

Envelope Dist. T. Niffen 4.18 x 4.4 (form)
8.5 x 10.87 - .0049 wt. 3.5485
no W.M.
② Letter of you can wait of with no.
8.50 x 16.86 - .0031 to .0134 wt. 3.5485
no W.M.

Envelope 3.62 x 6.48 - .0049 wt. 3.6987
no W.M. flap
to Walter Mayer or Adolph Bauer

all of above typewritten letters
①② are written with Corona which
write left margin letters.
Other three (next page) are
in handwriting of Bremer & Kerling signatures

Letter Book to Friday morning
6.47 X 10.10 - 6836 - W.C. 3,0779

Lord Baltimore Road

Ray Content

Envelope 3.46 X 5.39 to 5.4 - 6849 W.C. 3,0888
From Walter Mayscript binding
Lord Baltimore
Ray Content

1/4 8 25
Agents Cleveland & Co.
found specimens of paper (typewriter
bond 8 1/2 X 11) which was
cut down prepared and 3
typewriter specimens. Letters were
found in exact imitation of
real extortion letters dated to
at least to be returned to Kidnapers if
they in fact also one of Bremer's letters
to Mays in handwriting
prepared and sent.

Lord Baltimore is @ W of Fifth
Ray Content
Drug Stores - United Drug Co. packages
papers in pad with envelopes for
wind notes 39d package.

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

287

Laboratory Report

Number: 7-576

Case: Unknown Subjects
Edward G. Bremer - Victim
Kidnaping

Specimens: 1 typewritten letter received by Walter Magee beginning
" Put stated ransome in two suite cases "
1 envelope addressed to W. A. Magee and postmarked St. Paul, Minn.
dated January 23, 1934

Examination requested by: Division Office, St. Paul, Minn.

Date received: January 25, 1934

Examination requested: General and Typewriting
Fingerprint

Result of examination:

Examination by:

*1/25 Letter written on L.C. Smith
typewriter about 1922 or earlier as examined
parallel later models more oval. Not
the same typewriter as wrote the extortion
letters.*

*Envelope is of Post Office variety with
printed 3¢ stamp addressed with above L.C. Smith
Pica type 1922 to W.A. Magee 118 Central Ave
St Paul Minn PM 1/23/34 St Paul Minn
Jan. 23 - 1934 - 19 pm - 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 - 5.6346*

*Letter 7.97 x 5-.0038 to .0039 w. 2.2605
lined newspaper wash. on all 4 sides
go lines .34 apart beginning .8 from top reverse
(from writing) side and .09 from top side with
writing. Whiting is from top (opposite to) side*

*wm
15
modate*

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

344

Laboratory Report

Case: Unknown Subjects
Edward G. Bremer - Victim

Number: 7-576

Specimens: Road Chart used in connection with robbery of the First State Bank
at Holland, Michigan.

Examination requested by: Division Office, Chicago, Illinois

Date received: Feb. 6, 1934

Examination requested: Typewriter

Result of examination:

Examination by:

2/7
Specimens of typing on road chart are all carbon except two pages. Liberal distortion letters in Bremer & Hamm case made with ribbons which were deliberately muddied and did not reveal clear outlines of type faces except where embedded in the paper when they slipped off the ribbon. Nevertheless there are a number of points of similarity which lead to the conclusion that the same

typewriter: as used.

Given to the condition of the specimens, the lack of sufficient number of ~~specimens~~ words and letters to compare believe not possible offer proof of this until the typewriter is found and additional specimens are prepared to match these. Misalignments appearing these specimens vary probably due manner paper inserted but normal misalignments of machines should be determined from markings.

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

425

Laboratory Report

Case: Alvin Karpis, with aliases, et al.
Edward G. Bremer - Victim

Number: 7-576

Specimens: 1 license plate found in the payoff car. # B327-634 Minn. '33.

Examination requested by: St. Paul Division Office

Date received: Mar. 1, 1934

Examination requested: General Laboratory and Fingerprint

Result of examination:

Examination by:

Laboratory Report

Case: Unknown Subjects
Edward G. Bremer - Victim
7-576

Number: 7-576

Specimens: 1 envelope and enclosures addressed to Mr. J. J. Woolverton,
South Bend, Ind., and dated Feb. 1, 1932
1 envelope, addressed to Mr. Howard A. Woolverton, South Bend, Ind.,
dated Feb. 4, 1932, with enclosures.
Original list of serial numbers of bills paid in the Woolverton Case.

Examination requested by: Chicago, Ill., Division Office

Date received: Feb. 15, 1934

Examination requested: Handwriting and typewriting

Result of examination:

Examination by:

2/15 Typewritten letter 9.9 x 7.97 - 0039 W.V.
 This year, envelope 8,000
 linen finish

W.M. powder for fingerprints
 HY TONE ? Western Telegraph & Stationery Co. 17
 St. Joseph, Mo.
 Envelope 9.48 x 4.11 - 0044
 P.M. Kammerlata Feb 1 1932
 No W.M. extra mail etc

Envelope P.M. KC Feb 4 1932
 9.52 x 4.19 - 0039 -
 add. in pen handwriting like other
 int handwriting addresses in this case
 P.M. Kansas City Feb 4 1932
 No W.M. no writing.

Letter "I" in blue in pencil printing in -
envelope from Feb. 4 - 4 sheets all turned
to present in (undoubtedly to get in most
envelope) on right edge -
8.36 x 7.65 (turn), 0045

Now on

Comparison handwriting (pencil)
in Webster case with that in Edsel
Ford indicates no pointing work in
the alike but very similar.

Comparison handwriting address on
envelope Webster case with Factor
letter and anonymous letter to Judge
Vanght from Memphis in Forbes
case indicates some similarity.

Stationary compared with
that in all kidnapping cases,
and no particular man similarities
which would enable similarity
to be found.

I ✓ 2
 1 ✓ 1 *Employment to double*
~~h~~
 i i
 1 ✓ 1
~~h~~ III
 a
 11

A + ✓
 I
 H ✓
 R R
~~h~~
 T ✓ T
 h ~~h~~ *h*
 2 ✓ 2
~~0~~
 ✓ 1

CLEVELAND, OHIO

WLL:JHG

January 22, 1940

7-1

AIR MAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY

Special Agent in Charge
Miami, Florida

Dear Sir:

In accordance with your telegram of this date there is transmitted herewith a copy of a brief involving the question of accessories before and after the fact. This brief was a consolidated memorandum brief submitted in the case of United States vs. Alvin Karpis, et al.

The point in question is particularly discussed beginning on page 8 and continuing to the end of the brief.

This brief was borrowed for a few days from United States Attorney E. B. FREED, at Cleveland, Ohio, who desires its return as soon as possible. In the event you desire it for any extended period of time it is suggested that copies be made and the original returned immediately.

Very truly yours,

W. L. LISTERMAN,
Special Agent in Charge

Enclosure
cc-Bureau

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
F. B. I.
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
RECEIVED

4-576
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
4 JAN 24 1940
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
WAM
TWP

Chicago, Illinois
February 12, 1940

Special Agent in Charge
Cincinnati, Ohio

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 FUGITIVES; NATIONAL
FIREARMS ACT.

Dear Sir:

Examination of the file on this subject matter reveals that there are at this time no pending undeveloped leads in this territory, and therefore, pending receipt of any request for any additional information in the Chicago Field Division, this matter will be considered referred upon completion to the office of origin.

Very truly yours,

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
F. B. I.

W. S. DEVEREAUX, JR.
Special Agent in Charge

WJH:ae
7-82
cc - Bureau

7-576-

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
4	FEB 14 1940
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
FBI - SUP.	

11

Little Rock, Arkansas
February 11, 1940

62-126

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

Re: LEO P. MOLAUGHLIN, with alias; MAYOR OF
HOT SPRINGS, ARKANSAS; ET AL; IRREGULARITIES
OF LOCAL PUBLIC OFFICIALS, HOT SPRINGS,
ARKANSAS.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to my letter dated January 11, 1940, reflecting that U. S. Attorney SAM ROREX was of the opinion that the facts of this case fail to indicate a violation of the Election Laws and he has the facts under consideration to determine if a violation of the Civil Rights Statute has occurred.

Shortly after having the conference with Mr. ROREX, he became violently ill during the trial of a mail fraud case and has since been removed to the Army and Navy Hospital in Hot Springs, Arkansas, where he is now located.

On February 10, 1940, the writer and Special Agent D. O. SMITH discussed the facts of the case with Mr. LEON B. CATLETT, Assistant U. S. Attorney, who is handling many of the official duties for Mr. ROREX. Mr. CATLETT stated he will review the file with related correspondence and memoranda to determine if a violation of Federal Law has occurred in which successful prosecution can be considered. He is willing to proceed with prosecution if the information, facts, and evidence warrant such action. However, he does not desire to undertake prosecution against the officials at Hot Springs without substantial facts that will prove their guilt conclusively. He indicated that the reported violations must necessarily have occurred within the prescriptive periods of the Statutes and the witnesses used must be persons of integrity who are engaged in lawful pursuits.

Mr. CATLETT stated he will state his file and confer with an agent of this office next week for further information.

Alame

*PART 126
RECORDED
INDEXED*

7-576-15144
RECORDED & INDEXED
FEB 10 1940
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MADE IN U.S.A.

ORIGINAL

Director

2/11/40

the local file, if necessary. He will then endeavor to advise if the facts, if substantiated by evidence, constitute a violation of Federal Laws.

Investigations have been made at Hot Springs, as suggested in your letter of January 25, 1940, entitled "BREKID", to locate A. J. CONNOR and FRED FOWLER for interviews concerning LEO McLAUGHLIN'S activities. It has been determined that CONNOR has been wanted by the Postal Authorities for about five years for violation of the U. S. Postal Laws. CONNOR is possibly operating swindles in Texas or Florida. FOWLER was last known residing in Oklahoma City or Tulsa, Oklahoma. A report will be submitted promptly with information and appropriate leads for development by auxiliary offices.

Very truly yours,

E. L. Richmond,
Special Agent in Charge.

DCS-JRD

March 8, 1940

GNW:LCB
~~62-43109~~
7-576-15144

RECORDED

Special Agent in Charge
Little Rock, Arkansas

Re: LEO P. McLAUGHLIN, with alias;
MAYOR OF HOT SPRINGS, ARKANSAS,
et al - IRREGULARITIES OF LOCAL
PUBLIC OFFICIALS, HOT SPRINGS,
ARKANSAS

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter of February 11, 1940, advising that in a discussion of this case with Mr. Leon B. Catlett, Assistant United States Attorney, on February 10, 1940, he stated this matter would be reviewed to determine if a possible violation of the Civil Rights Statute had occurred. It is noted Mr. Catlett related he would advise your office shortly thereafter as to his opinion in this regard.

The Bureau desires to be advised if Mr. Catlett has rendered a decision in this matter and if he is of the view that a successful prosecution could be had under Section 52, Title 18, United States Code.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

- Mr. Tolson _____
- Mr. Nathan _____
- Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
- Mr. Clegg _____
- Mr. Ladd _____
- Mr. Coffey _____
- Mr. Egan _____
- Mr. Glavin _____
- Mr. Harbo _____
- Mr. Lester _____
- Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
- Mr. Nease _____
- Mr. Nichols _____
- Mr. Rosen _____
- Mr. Tracy _____
- Miss Gandy _____

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-43109-71

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

EH:AH
60-29

501 Healey Building
Atlanta, Georgia.
February 19, 1940

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: BREKID

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Bureau personal and confidential letter to the Little Rock Field Division, dated January 25, 1940, with a copy to the Atlanta Office, wherein it is requested that the Atlanta Office cover the lead as set forth in a letter from Inspector E. J. Connelley, dated at Cincinnati, Ohio, December 22, 1939.

A careful review of the second letter of reference fails to reflect an outstanding lead for the Atlanta Field Division.

Inasmuch as there is no further investigation to be conducted by this office, this case is being referred upon completion to the office of origin unless instructions to the contrary are received from the Bureau as to certain investigations which should be conducted.

Very truly yours,

R. G. Danner

R. G. DANNER
Special Agent in Charge

cc Little Rock
St. Paul
San Francisco

RECORDED

7-576-15145
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
5 FEB 21 1940
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
<i>Wahm</i>

*Don letter sent for
J.H.P. re: possible
of possible conditions
at Atlanta.
G.P.*

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

1300 Biscayne Building,
Miami, Florida

February 19, 1940.

*Post Office Dept advised
SAC Miami
cc Springfield
3-8-40
JW*

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

7-576-15146

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

2 FEB 23 1940

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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

Re: BENSON GROVES, with aliases:
* "Soup", "Old Ben", Benjamin
* Greyson, B. J. Greyson,
George Wilson

*F. J. [unclear]
J. W. [unclear]*

Dear Sir:

Alcohol Tax Unit Agent JOE GAY at Pensacola, Florida advised Special Agent I. W. Duffy, that during the first part of February, 1940, a man approached him and inquired as to the whereabouts of Agent Duffy, stating he had information about a fugitive. GAY accompanied the informant to the Bulletin Board in the Post Office at Tallahassee and pointed out the Post Office Department Circular on BENSON GROVES, stating he knows him well.

The informant stated that he and GROVES had been employed together at a coal mine at Benton, Illinois. He further stated that he left Benton several days prior to that time and that GROVES was still employed there.

Informant refused to identify himself to GAY and stated that he does not want the \$2,000. reward offered by the Post Office Inspectors for the apprehension of this man, inasmuch as he is afraid GROVES would take his life if he should find out about this. GAY stated the informant furnished him the name of the coal company where GROVES is employed, but that he lost the note and did not recall the name.

The name of GROVES appears in the Bremer kidnaping file, and accordingly it is thought the Bureau might desire the apprehension of GROVES in connection with some Bureau case.

This matter has therefore not been called to the attention of the Post Office Inspectors, and it is requested that the Bureau advise the Peoria Office whether or not GROVES should be apprehended in connection with any Bureau case. If his apprehension is not desired by the Bureau, it is requested that this matter be called to the attention of the appropriate Post Office Authorities.

Very truly yours,

J. W. Vincent
J. W. VINCENT,
Special Agent in Charge.

JWV:EE
7-24
cc - Peoria

GNW:JHK

RECORDED

7-576 -15146

March 8, 1940

Special Agent in Charge
Miami, Florida

Re: BENSON GROVES, with aliases

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter dated February 19, 1940, in the above entitled matter, calling attention to recent information received from Mr. Joe Gay, an Alcohol Tax Unit Agent at Pensacola, Florida, indicating that Benson Groves may be presently employed at a coal mine in Benton, Illinois. It is noted you request information of the Bureau as to whether Groves is wanted by the Bureau as his name appears frequently in the Bremer kidnaping case.

For your information, Benson Groves was indicted by a Federal Grand Jury at Cleveland, Ohio, on October 17, 1936, for his participation in a mail train robbery at Garrettsville, Ohio, on November 7, 1935, this being a Post Office case. A review of the Bureau files fails to show that he is wanted for any crime within the primary investigative jurisdiction of the Bureau, and the information contained in your communication has been made available to Mr. K. P. Aldrich, Chief Inspector, Post Office Department, Washington, D. C.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

cc Springfield

- Mr. Tolson _____
- Mr. Nathan _____
- Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
- Mr. Clegg _____
- Mr. Ladd _____
- Mr. Coffey _____
- Mr. Egan _____
- Mr. Glavin _____
- Mr. Harbo _____
- Mr. Lester _____
- Mr. Hendon _____
- Mr. Mohr _____
- Mr. Nichols _____
- Mr. Rosen _____
- Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
- Mr. Tracy _____
- Miss Gandy _____

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
 MAILED
 MAR 8 1940 X
 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

GNW:JHK
7-576-15146

March 8, 1940

RECORDED

Mr. K. P. Aldrich
Chief Inspector
Post Office Department
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Aldrich:

I desire to advise you of the following information recently received by the Miami, Florida, Field Division of this Bureau concerning Benson Groves, with aliases, who was indicted by a Federal Grand Jury at Cleveland, Ohio, on October 17, 1936, for his participation in a mail train robbery at Garrettsville, Ohio, on November 7, 1935.

Mr. Joe Gay, an Alcohol Tax Unit Agent at Pensacola, Florida, from whom this information was received, stated he had been contacted by an unknown man who stated that he and Groves had been employed together at a coal mine at Benton, Illinois. The informant advised he left Benton during the first part of February, 1940, and prior to that time Groves was known to be still employed at this mine. The informant refused to identify himself to Mr. Gay, relating he did not want the \$2,000 reward offered by the Post Office Department for the apprehension of this fugitive, inasmuch as he was afraid Groves would inflict bodily injury on him should Groves learn he had given information concerning his present whereabouts. Mr. Gay stated the informant furnished him the name of the coal mine where Groves is thought to be employed but he had lost the paper on which the name of the mine was written.

This information is being submitted to you for such action as you may deem appropriate.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
MAR 8 1940

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

- Mr. Tolson _____
- Mr. Nathan _____
- Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
- Mr. Clegg _____
- Mr. Glavin _____
- Mr. Ladd _____
- Mr. Coffey _____
- Mr. Egan _____
- Mr. Gurnea _____
- Mr. Harbo _____
- Mr. Lester _____
- Mr. Hendon _____
- Mr. McIntire _____
- Mr. Nichols _____
- Mr. Rosen _____
- Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
- Mr. Tracy _____
- Miss Gandy _____

JW
JEB

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
1448 Standard Building
Cleveland, Ohio

VLL:VLD
7-1

March 11, 1940

Honorable E. B. Freed
United States Attorney
Old Post Office Building
Cleveland, Ohio

Attention: Mr. P. B. Kavanagh

Dear Sir:

You will recall that a short time ago you were kind enough to loan to this office a brief involving the question of accessories before and after the fact.

Inasmuch as this brief has now served its purpose, it is being returned to you at this time, and I desire to express to you our sincere appreciation for your cooperation in affording us the use of same.

Very truly yours,

W. L. Listerman
Special Agent in Charge

Inclosure
cc-Bureau
Ret BREXID

7-576-

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
APR 11 1940	
FBI - CLEVELAND	

TWOC

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

February 23, 1940

EAT:EA

60 Pm

- Mr. Tolson.....
- Mr. Nathan.....
- Mr. E. A. Tamm.....
- Mr. Clegg.....
- Mr. Ladd.....
- Mr. Coffey.....
- Mr. Egan.....
- Mr. Glavin.....
- Mr. Harbo.....
- Mr. Hendon.....
- Mr. Nichols.....
- Mr. Rosen.....
- Mr. Quinn Tamm.....
- Mr. Tracy.....
- Miss Gandy.....

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

Re: The Kidnaping of Edward
George Bremer, St. Paul,
Minnesota

There is transmitted herewith an
Interesting Case Write-up prepared in the
Investigative Division concerning the above-
entitled matter.

Very truly yours,

EAT
E. A. Tamm

*Original of Tamm's
Crime Record
2/27/40*

*Incl 2
J E H*

RECORDED & INDEXED

1-576-15147

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

4 FEB 27 1940

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

TOLSON

HENDON

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

GNW:GJD

Washington, D. C.

February 15, 1940

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. E. A. TAMM

RE: THE KIDNAPING OF EDWARD
GEORGE BREMER, ST. PAUL,
MINNESOTA

There is attached hereto a copy of the I. C. prepared concerning the kidnaping of Edward George Bremer at St. Paul, Minnesota. There is also attached a supplement and continuation to this I. C. depicting the death of Arthur E. "Doc" Barker in his attempt to escape from Alcatraz Penitentiary; also showing the result of the harboring charges in Cleveland, Ohio, and Hot Springs, Arkansas.

Respectfully,

Galen N. Willis



see 76-4175

I ENCL. O

RECORDED & INDEXED

original detached Mr. [unclear]
[unclear] [unclear]
2-26-40
[unclear]

7-576-15147
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
3 FEB 21 1940
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TAMM
ENCL.

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Harboring Charges Resulting From
The Bremer Kidnaping Case

Following the release of Edward George Bremer, various members of the Barker-Karpis gang proceeded to Toledo, Ohio, and in the fall of 1934 moved to Cleveland, Ohio, where they frequented the notorious Harvard Club, a gambling rendezvous. The Harvard Club was ascertained to be under the supervision of Arthur W. Hebebrand, the Club being located in Newburg Heights, a suburb of Cleveland, Ohio.

Investigation by the Federal Bureau of Investigation developed that the Harvard Club was operated in open defiance of the law; that many of the employees had criminal records, and a great number of the patrons of the Club were underworld characters. The place was so notorious that the operators were able, on January 11, 1936, to openly defy a raiding party comprised of the prosecuting attorney of Cuyahoga County, Ohio, and special deputies when an attempt was made to raid this gambling center. On this occasion the raiding party was threatened with death by machine gun fire and were thus held at bay until all of the gambling equipment had been moved from the rear end of the Club. The Club was closed for a few weeks, but reopened in a new location a short distance away, where thereafter, it did a flourishing business.

In September, 1934, the presence of the Barker-Karpis gang in Cleveland, Ohio, was discovered but the male members of the gang were successful in eluding arrest. However, Alvin Karpis and Harry Campbell later reappeared in Cleveland, Ohio, during February of 1935, following their escape from police officers in Atlantic City, New Jersey. Upon their arrival in Cleveland, they began associating with Arthur W. Hebebrand and continued this association until some time in November, 1935. Of course, during the time that they were frequenting the Harvard Club, Alvin Karpis and Harry Campbell were considered among the most wanted fugitives in the United States. Hebebrand, though

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cognizant of the criminal records of these individuals, permitted Alvin Karpis, Harry Campbell and also Fred Barker to visit the Harvard Club and gamble at any time they so desired. He also assisted these criminals in renting a house in Cleveland where they might remain in hiding. Investigation established that the house rented by Alvin Karpis was rented under the name of H. G. Milgreth. It further appeared that Hebebrand assisted these criminals by purchasing clothing for them during the daytime in order that their presence in Cleveland might not be detected.

Concerning the personal history of Hebebrand, investigation established that he was of German descent, born in Cleveland, Ohio, on March 30, 1897, and was 40 years of age at the time of his association with these convicts. In his earlier youth, he learned the carpenter trade and subsequently entered the building and real estate business in Cleveland, Ohio. In this capacity he rose to a position of some importance in Cleveland and it was while conducting his real estate business that he and others opened the Harvard Club in Newburg Heights. Hebebrand and his wife, Alice, resided in a very moderate home at 21256 Morewood Parkway in Rocky River, Ohio, which is a suburb of Cleveland. The Hebebrands ostensibly lived happily at their home with two small adopted children.

The files of the FBI disclose that Hebebrand was arrested by the Cleveland, Ohio, Police Department on April 1, 1929, on a charge of manslaughter. The record reflects that this arrest was quashed on May 7, 1929, when a Nolle Prosequi was entered; that he was arrested also by the Cleveland, Ohio, Police Department in January 1936, charged with operating a gambling establishment for which he was fined \$500 and costs and sentenced to serve 90 days in the Cuyahoga County Jail in Cleveland.

When the Harvard Club became known to Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, it was established that John Francis "Sharky" German was also a trusted employee of this Club and worked in close association with Arthur Hebebrand. German acted as messenger

The Strange Death of Arthur E. Barker, alias "Doc" Barker

Following the imposition of a life sentence on Arthur E. Barker on May 17, 1935, at St. Paul, Minnesota, Barker was received at the United States Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas, on May 25, 1935, to start serving his life sentence. However, on October 23, 1935, he was transferred to the United States Penitentiary at Alcatraz Island, California, arriving there on October 26, where he was thereafter confined. During the course of Barker's confinement at Alcatraz, he was known to be one of the worst troublemakers and agitators ever to be had on the "rock". He was continually quarreling and fighting and on October 30, 1936, was placed in solitary confinement for engaging in a fist fight. He was removed from solitary confinement on November 8, 1936, and thereafter confined in an isolation block.

On January 13, 1937, the San Francisco Field Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation was notified that five men had escaped from the cell house at Alcatraz, the identities of whom were established to be Arthur E. "Doc" Barker, Dale Stanphill, Rufus McCain, Henry Young and William Martin. It was noted, at the time of the escape, there was a very bad fog on Alcatraz Island and in the vicinity of San Francisco area. It was noted that this was one of the foggiest nights of that year and newspapers carried several stories of boats running aground due to the poor visibility. One of the prison guards, in making a routine check at about 3:37 A. M. on that date, noticed the bars out in the cell assigned to Dale Stanphill. He immediately gave an alarm and a further check was made of the isolation cells in the D block. This disclosed that five men were missing, the identities of whom are above stated. All cells were found to have been out, and the window opposite the cell of Young had a portion of the bar removed, sufficient to enable a person to squeeze through to the outside.

After getting through the window, the prisoners dropped approximately eight feet to the ground and there-

after apparently escaped down the steep grade lawns and shrubbery immediately adjacent to the building on the Golden Gate side of the island. Immediate alarms were sounded and due consideration was given to the apprehension of these notorious criminals, all of whom have lengthy criminal records in the files of the FBI in Washington, D. C. Barker and Stamphill were first sighted in a cove almost directly beneath the road guard tower on the side of the island facing San Francisco. Both men resisted arrest and were fired upon by prison guards and seriously wounded. Young, McCain and Martin surrendered without resistance, the latter of whom was successfully saved from drowning when he was found trying to swim to freedom. The apprehensions were effected and the return of all prisoners was completed before 5:30 A. M., on the same date, by prison officials.

Investigation established that all five individuals had endeavored to construct a raft of driftwood, lumber and other available material, using clothes and strips of sheets to bind the raft together. Investigation further established that due to the concerted efforts of these notorious criminals, it had taken them approximately one month of detailed planning to perfect their means of escape and that each of the five prisoners had worked on the bars in his respective cell, when time would allow, during the night and day. It was likewise learned that the escape was planned by "Doc" Barker and though it had been ready for at least a month, their only reason for waiting was for the right foggy night to appear. It was ascertained that the saws and screw-jack, the implements used by the prisoners, were smuggled into the isolation ward many weeks before by Stamphill, who later committed a violation of prison rules expressly so he might be placed in the isolation ward into which he had already smuggled the tools to be used in effecting the escape. The saw blades went through prisoner inspection in view of the fact that they had been glued into musical instruments believed to be mouth harps. Following the use of the blades, they were thrown in the lavatories to avoid being found.

"Doc" Barker died on the evening of January 13, 1937, in the prison hospital at Alcatraz. It was later learned after he was apprehended Barker, while lying on his deathbed, exclaimed to one of the guards, "I am crazy as Hell. I should never have tried it." This fateful day truly proved to be unlucky for "Doc" Barker as it was in fact Friday, the thirteenth.

Three of Barker's associates in this prison escape were well known to Special Agents of the FBI through previous crimes in which they had been sought by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Dale Stenphill was found guilty of kidnaping and bank robbery on October 26, 1937, in the United States District Court at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, and on the same day was sentenced to serve the rest of his natural life in a United States penitentiary with the recommendation that he be incarcerated in the United States Penitentiary of Alcatraz Island, California. This individual escaped from the Oklahoma State Reformatory, Granite, Oklahoma, on February 17, 1935, with other inmates after killing a guard of that reformatory in making their escape. Subsequently, on February 27, 1935, Stenphill with two other inmates, robbed the First National Bank at Seiling, Oklahoma, with the use of firearms and in order to avoid apprehension kidnaped Dr. Fred Lewis Myers and transported him in his automobile in interstate commerce from Leedy, Oklahoma, to Glasier, Texas.

Henry Young, on December 29, 1934, entered a plea of guilty to an indictment returned against him on December 19, 1934, charging him with the robbery of the First National Bank at Lind, Washington. On December 29, 1934, he was sentenced to serve a term of 20 years in the custody of the Attorney General on each of two counts to run concurrently. At the time of sentence the court recommended the United States Penitentiary at Alcatraz Island, California, as the place of incarceration for this sentence. This individual had been paroled from the Washington State Penitentiary on October 12, 1934, and was on parole at the time of the commission of this bank robbery.

On May 30, 1935, at Muskogee, Oklahoma, an indictment was returned charging Rufus Roy McCain with the robbery of the Idabel National Bank, Idabel, Oklahoma, on May 15, 1934, in three counts and with the violation of the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act in two counts. On June 11, 1935, McCain was sentenced on the bank robbery indictment to 20 years on the first count, 25 years on the second count, and 99 years on the third and last count. He was fined \$100 on each of these counts, and on the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act indictment, was sentenced to serve five years on each of the two counts, all sentences to run concurrently. McCain was serving these sentences at Alcatraz at the time of his attempted break.

The last of Barker's associates in this undertaking was William Martin, alias Martin Tyree, colored, who was received at the United States Penitentiary, Alcatraz Island, California, March 16, 1937, to serve 25 years for post office assault and armed robbery.

Harboring Charges at Hot Springs, Arkansas, Resulting
From the Kidnaping of Edward George Bremer

During the course of the investigation conducted by Special Agents of the FBI regarding the abduction of Mr. Bremer, it was learned that members of the Karpis-Barker gang spent many months in Toledo and Cleveland, Ohio, but as their presence in those localities was becoming known to individuals other than their own associates, they began to look for a new hiding place. They then learned through their contact with other underworld characters that Hot Springs, Arkansas, would be an ideal retreat. Of course, after the members of the gang had shared the \$200,000 ransom money collected from the Bremer family, they spent it freely in drinking, vice and gambling.

In June 1935 Alvin Karpis, together with Fred Hunter, moved to Hot Springs, Arkansas, residing in cottages on the various lakes nearby, at which time they were in daily contact with houses of prostitution operated in Hot Springs by Jewell Laverne Grayson, alias

Grace Goldstein. Grace Goldstein, by which name she was commonly known, became the constant companion of Alvin Karpis and one of her prostitutes, Ruth Hazz Robison alias Connie Morris, associated herself with Fred Hunter. They were visited in their rendezvous in Hot Springs, by Harry Campbell and others of the gang from time to time, and they all moved about freely in Hot Springs without any apparent fear of arrest. The association of Karpis and Hunter with Grace Goldstein and Connie Morris continued almost uninterruptedly until the apprehension of Alvin Karpis in New Orleans, Louisiana, by Special Agents of the FBI on May 1, 1936.

The Hot Springs, Arkansas, Police Department was found to be operated in a very lax manner under the leadership of Joseph Wakelin, the Chief of Police. Trusted associates of Chief Wakelin, in operating the Hot Springs Police Department were Herbert "Dutch" Akers, the Chief of Detectives, Cecil Brock, Lieutenant in charge of the Identification Division, and Garnett A. Moore, a duly appointed police officer. During the course of the investigation to locate members of the Karpis-Barker gang, it was determined that as early as April, 1934, Special Agents of the FBI, distributed from time to time wanted notices for Alvin Karpis, Arthur "Doc" Barker, Harry Sawyer, and wanted fugitives to the Hot Springs Police Department. It was further disclosed that one of these wanted notices was tacked on a door in the City Jail in such a manner that it was in full view of all officers employed in the Police Department and, since it was directly located in front of the Police Department mailbox, all officers naturally had ample opportunity to see it when getting their mail. This wanted notice was found to have been on this door for at least a year until it had turned yellow with age. Of course, in addition, all newspapers in Hot Springs carried press releases concerning these criminals as a result of which it was common knowledge that they were badly wanted by the Government.

When Alvin Karpis and Fred Hunter first went to Hot Springs, they contacted Morris Loftis and Mrs. Al C. Dyer and rented a cottage from them at what was known as Dyer's Landing where they remained, entirely unmolested,

though it was later determined both Loftis and Mrs. Dyer knew the identity of Karpis and Hunter. Subsequently, through their own statements, they admitted having told Karpis and Hunter in December 1935 of the details of an investigation conducted by Agents of the FBI at Hot Springs, Arkansas, in the preceding month of October, for the purpose of locating and apprehending members of that gang. It was also established by investigation that members of the Hot Springs, Arkansas, Police Department were aware of the identity of Alvin Karpis and were visitors at the houses of prostitution operated by Grace Goldstein in Hot Springs. Herbert "Dutch" Akers was observed on one occasion in direct conversation with Alvin Karpis, and Chief of Police Joseph Wakelin had almost nightly clandestine meetings with Grace Goldstein during the time Karpis and Hunter resided in Hot Springs. During this time none of the officers of the Hot Springs Police Department made any effort to apprehend either Karpis or Hunter or made any overtures to notify the local field offices of the FBI as to their presence in that locality.

Investigation also established that, on April 25, 1935, Alvin Karpis, Fred Hunter, Harry Campbell and another unknown person robbed a mail truck at Karren, Ohio, obtaining \$72,000 in loot. Following the perpetration of this robbery, Karpis and Hunter immediately proceeded to Hot Springs, Arkansas, to "cool off". For many years prior to that time, of course, Hot Springs had attained a national reputation as a place of refuge and retreat for badly wanted criminals who desired seclusion from arrest or discovery.

In June, 1935 Grace Goldstein was operating a house of prostitution at 123 Palm Street, Hot Springs, and was generally considered the paramour of Chief of Police Joseph Wakelin. However, upon the arrival of Karpis in Hot Springs, he spent most of his time in her company, residing at various residences until March 26, 1936. During this time, of course, she knew his true identity but refused to provide any information to the FBI as to his whereabouts. Grace Goldstein later admitted that she had rented various places of residence for Karpis and was

acquainted with the fact that during this time he was engaged in various criminal enterprises. She likewise arranged for a hideout for Karpis where he might come immediately after he and Fred Hunter had robbed a mail train at Garrettsville, Ohio, on November 7, 1935, at which robbery Karpis and Hunter obtained \$34,000. There was also some indication that Grace Goldstein obtained some \$10,000 worth of bonds which was part of this loot; however, she consistently refused to admit this or advise the location of these bonds.

Concerning the personal history of Grace Goldstein, it was ascertained that she had operated a house of prostitution since approximately 17 years of age. She first operated in New Orleans, Louisiana, where she married a Paul Casen. She moved to Hot Springs, Arkansas, some time in 1930 where she thereafter operated houses of prostitution at various places in that vicinity. Grace Goldstein was born and raised in the vicinity of Blossom, Texas. At the time of her association with this group of criminals, she was approximately 32 years of age. She subsequently obtained a divorce from her first husband, Paul Casen, but no children resulted from their marriage. The mother of Grace Goldstein, together with three sisters and three brothers, all resided on farms in the vicinity of Blossom, Texas. All relatives of Grace Goldstein were poor and had a difficult time in making a living. The Identification Division of the FBI does not reflect a prior criminal record, though by her own statements she admitted having been arrested on numerous occasions at New Orleans, Louisiana, for various offenses connected with her engaging in prostitution in that city. She was determined to be a vicious type of criminal who had no fear of law or of any punishment which might be meted out to her.

During the fall of 1935, Grace Goldstein persuaded her own niece, Margaret Thompson, to leave her home in Blossom, Texas, and thereafter transported her to Hot Springs, Arkansas, where she induced the girl to engage in prostitution. She likewise openly bragged of the fact that she was closely connected with the Hot Springs

Police Department and advised that she would be notified of any investigation conducted by the FBI or any other outside law enforcement agency, stating she could obtain this information from officers of that Police Department. Investigation also established that Grace Goldstein was proud of her association with outstanding criminals and gloated over any newspaper publicity which concerned her connection with Alvin Karpis.

During the time Alvin Karpis was associating with Grace Goldstein, Fred Hunter immediately took up with Connie Morris who was working for Grace Goldstein as a prostitute. Connie Morris was ascertained to be 21 years of age at that time. She was born November 25, 1916 at Davidson, Oklahoma, and was one of nine children. She received an eighth grade education and left school at the age of 15 to marry; however, the marriage lasted only one year, when she left her husband without taking the trouble to procure a divorce. In March 1936, Connie Morris learned definitely that Special Agents of the FBI were seeking Karpis and Hunter; and, thereupon, fled with them from Hot Springs, Arkansas, to Corpus Christi, Texas, Biloxi, Mississippi, and New Orleans, Louisiana, and was with Karpis at the time of his arrest in New Orleans on May 1, 1936. During this same period of time, investigation established that John Stover, operator of the Hot Springs, Arkansas, Municipal Airport flew Alvin Karpis and Fred Hunter, together with their female companions who in this instance were Grace Goldstein and Connie Morris, to various sections of the country and otherwise assisted them in avoiding detection and apprehension. At the time of Karpis' apprehension in New Orleans on May 1, Connie Morris, though detained for a short time, was released as her harboring activities at that time were not known.

Ostensibly as a means of cooperation, it was not until the late afternoon of October 5, 1935, that Herbert "Dutch" Akers telephoned the Little Rock Field Office of the FBI to advise that he had some information concerning some suspicious men who had been staying at Lake Hamilton,

one of whom he thought possibly might be Alvin Karpis. That night and the following day Special Agents made an investigation at Lyer's Landing only to learn that Karpis and some companion had lived at that place but had hurriedly left prior to the time that Akers had notified the FBI of this information. He did not stay away from his hiding place very long for it was developed that on February 7, 1936, Karpis rented the home of Mr. E. E. Woodcock on Malvern Road, near Lake Catherine, a short distance from Hot Springs, Arkansas, Karpis using the name of Wood. While residing there, Karpis made several trips out of the State in the next month or so; however, while in Hot Springs, he lived in the Woodcock home with Grace Goldstein. This couple was subsequently joined by Fred Hunter and his companion, Connie Morris, on March 12, 1936, after the latter two had returned from an extended trip, the exact place of which was unknown.

With reference to Joseph Wakelin, Chief of Police, it was noted that on October 13, 1935, several Hot Springs newspapers carried the story that Federal Agents were seeking Alvin Karpis at a cottage on Lake Hamilton but had found he had left. As a means of cover-up, Joseph Wakelin issued a statement to the press on the following day that the man living on Lake Hamilton, who was thought to have been Karpis, was not Karpis but, in fact, a "doctor" from the East. In checking other possible harboring actions on the part of Wakelin, it was established that he loaned Grace Goldstein a set of his auto license plates, knowing that she would place them on her Buick coupe in making a trip to Texas, and further that Karpis would accompany her. During this time it was established that Cecil Brock, who was Chief of the Identification Division of the Hot Springs Police Department, was closely connected with Wakelin; that he knew of Wakelin's dealings with Grace Goldstein; further, that she was associating with Alvin Karpis. Cecil Brock therefore knowing this obtained the license plates from Grace Goldstein's car after she had completed the trip to Texas and returned the license plates to Chief Wakelin pursuant to Wakelin's request.

With reference to John Stover, the operator of the Municipal Airport, Hot Springs, it appears that on December 10, 1935, knowing the identity of Alvin Karpis and that Karpis was wanted by the Federal Government, he drove Karpis and Hunter from the Municipal Airport to downtown Hot Springs and generally assisted them in many trips taken in that locality. Investigation disclosed that he flew Hunter and Connie Morris to San Antonio, Texas, on November 12, 1935; further, that he flew them on several trips between Hot Springs and Youngstown, Ohio, also Canton, Ohio, during January of 1936. Karpis and Goldstein were on many of these trips. Investigation established that as early as June 20, 1935, Stover flew Fred Hunter to Tulsa, Oklahoma. On January 21, 1936, after flying Karpis and Goldstein from Canton, Ohio, to the vicinity of Benton, Arkansas, where Stover made a forced landing, he accompanied Karpis and Grace Goldstein to the Hot Springs Municipal Airport and then drove them to 124 Clubb Street, where Karpis and Grace Goldstein were then residing.

To further illustrate the laxness by which the Hot Springs, Arkansas, Police Department operated, the case involving Thomas Nathan Morris is of equal interest. Morris was one of the robbers of the Palmetto State Bank, Lake City, South Carolina, which was robbed on September 4, 1934, of \$114,000. The robbery of this bank at that time did not come within the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI. However, on May 8, 1936, a complaint was filed at Charleston, South Carolina, charging Morris with unlawful flight to avoid prosecution for this crime. On November 13, 1936, complaints were filed at Fort Worth, Texas, charging Morris and others for violation of this statute as a result of three armed robbery burglaries perpetrated at Fort Worth, during October of that year.

Investigation conducted by Special Agents of the FBI in connection with this group of criminals established that Morris and his associates Sam Stedal Haynes, Alfred "Scary" Lamb, and Goldie H. Harriston, were harbored by Akers at Hot Springs from March 15, 1937, to August 10, 1937. Confronted with the evidence gathered, Akers

admitted to Special Agents his guilt in connection with this violation of the Federal Harboring Statute. It is significant to note that Morris and his associates comprised a gang which committed numerous crimes of violence in the Southwest while being protected by Akers at Hot Springs. These crimes included armed robberies and one case of wilful murder.

With further reference to Herbert Akers, it was established that Bella May Jeffries, alias "Ginger" Morgan, during December 1935, personally told Akers that Karpis was living with Grace Goldstein for several months and that Karpis had been frequenting the Hatteris Hotel in Hot Springs. Despite his knowledge of this Akers did not advise the FBI of his suspicion of Alvin Karpis until March 28, 1936, which was almost four months after Bella May Jeffries apprised "Dutch" Akers of this information.

On May 4, 1937, Mrs. Al G. Dyer, owner, and Morris Loftis, the caretaker at Dyer's Landing, were reinterviewed by Special Agents, and when confronted with the evidence then obtained, admitted that Karpis and Hunter were residing in a cottage at this place from August 21, 1935, to October 31 and 5th, 1935; that during this time Karpis had on one occasion, in confidence, informed them that "Dutch" Akers was a good friend of his. They also admitted that Karpis, Hunter, and Grace Goldstein visited with them several times after the FBI had first made an examination of the Karpis cottage at Dyer's Landing early in 1935, and found the cottage empty.

In view of the evidence gathered and upon authority of the United States Attorney at Hot Springs, Special Agents of the FBI swore to a complaint charging Joseph Makelin, Herbert Akers, Cecil Brock, John Stover, Morris Loftis, Mrs. Al G. Dyer, Grace Goldstein, and Connie Morris with conspiracy to violate the Federal Harboring Statute. On May 16, 1936, the Federal Grand Jury at Little Rock, Arkansas, returned true bills of indictment against

all parties charging them for conspiracy to harbor Alvin Karpis. On the following night, May 17th, Wakelin, Akers, Brock, Stover, Loftis and Mrs. Dyer were arrested at Hot Springs, Arkansas, by Special Agents of the FBI. In addition to the individuals above-named, the Federal Grand Jury also returned true bills of indictment as to Jewell Laverne Grayson, alias Grace Goldstein, and Ruth Hann Robison, alias Connie Morris, on the same charge. Akers and Wakelin were released on \$10,000 bond after their arrest and John Stover, Mrs. Dyer, and Morris Loftis were released on \$5,000 bonds on May 18, 1938. Cecil Brock was released on \$5,000 bond on May 19, 1938.

Though Connie Morris was released following her arrest with Karpis in New Orleans, on May 1, 1936, her previous dealings with this notorious criminal and the assistance she had given him were soon disclosed. As a result, an intensive investigation was initiated by the FBI to locate her in connection with this charge. Connie Morris was apprehended by Special Agents of the FBI acting in close cooperation with detectives of the St. Louis, Missouri, Police Department at a house of prostitution in St. Louis, on the early morning of May 18, 1938. At the time of her arrest, she orally admitted she had associated with Karpis and Hunter for approximately one year prior to the time she was apprehended in company with Karpis at New Orleans. In appearing before United States Commissioner at St. Louis, she entered a plea of not guilty and in default of the \$10,000 bond, was committed to the City Jail. However, on the following day, she was successful in raising bond and was released. On May 26, 1938, she appeared before the United States Commissioner in St. Louis and posted \$10,000 bond for her appearance in Federal Court at Little Rock, Arkansas, on October 17, 1938.

On May 18, 1938, Herbert Akers was separately indicted in Federal Court, Little Rock, Arkansas, for harboring Thomas Nathan Morris. On the same date, a separate indictment was also returned against Grace Goldstein for violation of the White Slave Traffic Act, this

indictment being in connection with her bringing Margaret Thompson, her niece, from Texas to Arkansas to engage in prostitution. On the latter indictment, she was found guilty by a jury on December 8, 1938, and sentenced to serve 5 years in a Federal penitentiary, which sentence was to run consecutively with the sentence imposed for harboring Karpis.

Concerning the apprehension of Jewell Laverne Grayson, alias Grace Goldstein, investigation by the FBI developed the information that she was contemplating making a trip to Honolulu and that she might board a ship either at Los Angeles, California, San Francisco, or Vancouver, British Columbia. Appropriate safeguards were properly enacted in all of those localities by Special Agents. However, on May 18, 1938, at Los Angeles, California, it was determined that a woman giving the name of Jewell L. Grayson had appeared at the Matson Navigation Company for tentative arrangements to purchase transportation to Honolulu on the S. S. Matsonia sailing at noon on May 20, 1938. Her place of residence was soon determined and on May 18th, she was taken into custody by Special Agents of the FBI at which time she was promptly notified that she had been indicted by a Federal Grand Jury for harboring. At the time of her apprehension, she readily admitted her association with Alvin Karpis and others involved in this case.

On May 19, 1938, Grace Goldstein was arraigned before United States Commissioner, waived removal, and her bond set at \$10,000. On May 23, 1938, she was ordered removed to the Eastern District of Arkansas. Upon her arrival in Little Rock, Arkansas, on June 4, 1938, she was ordered placed under bond of \$10,000 on the indictment for conspiracy to harbor Alvin Karpis, and \$5,000 on the bond charging her with violation of the White Slave Traffic Act. She made her bond and was released on June 13th.

On May 31, 1938, Joseph Wakelin, Herbert Akers, Cecil Brock, John Stever, Morris Loftis and Mrs. Al C. Dyer were arraigned in United States District Court at Little Rock, Arkansas, and each of the defendants entered a plea of not guilty to the conspiracy indictment.

Ruth Mann Robison, alias Connie Morris, on June 23, 1936, following her removal to Little Rock, Arkansas, entered a plea of guilty in the United States District Court, on which day she was sentenced to serve one year and one day in a Federal penitentiary.

The defendants in this case went on trial in the United States District Court at Little Rock, Arkansas, on October 18, 1936. Upon completion of the Government's case, on October 26th, verdicts of not guilty were directed by the court for Mrs. Al C. Iyer, Morris Leftis and John Stover. Verdicts of guilty were returned against Joseph Wakeman, Herbert Akers, Cecil Brock, and Grace Goldstein on October 29, 1936. Each of the defendants was sentenced on the same date to two years in a Federal penitentiary. Bonds were denied for all individuals and the defendants were remanded to the Pulaski County Jail in Little Rock, Arkansas.

On December 6, 1936, Akers was sentenced in Federal court at Little Rock, Arkansas, for harboring Morris, at which time he received an additional two-year sentence which was to run consecutively with the above sentence for harboring Karpis.

During her trial in this case, Grace Goldstein attempted to intimidate various witnesses who had been subpoenaed to testify in behalf of the Government. As a result of this intimidation, the court revoked her bond for the remainder of the trial and she was placed in the custody of the United States Marshal.

The following personal history was developed concerning Joseph Wakelin, the deposed Chief of Police convicted in this case. Wakelin was born at Hot Springs, Arkansas, on May 21, 1876, where he attended school completing the 7th or 8th grades. He was an American citizen, married, and the father of one son who is married. Wakelin engaged in law enforcement work practically all of his adult life with experience in private detective work at Hot Springs, Arkansas, as well as being connected with the Sheriff's office and Police Department. He was appointed Chief of Police of the Hot Springs, Arkansas, Police Department in April, 1927, and held the job continuously until January 1, 1937.

The files of the FBI fail to disclose a prior criminal record for Joseph Wakelin.

Concerning the personal history of Herbert Akers, the files of the FBI fail to disclose a prior criminal record concerning this individual. So far as is known, he always resided in Hot Springs, Arkansas. Herbert Akers, as Chief of Detectives in Hot Springs, Arkansas, became nationally known to outstanding criminals as a police officer who could be bought and one who would be entirely willing to harbor and protect any criminal upon the payment of money. Nationally known confidence men spoke of Herbert Akers as a man through whom protection could be arranged, and Akers himself admitted he knew hundreds of outstanding confidence men throughout the country. He further admitted he had protected various criminals in the past and he had accepted a percentage obtained by confidence men from victims through the operation of confidence games in Hot Springs, Arkansas. During the various investigations conducted by the FBI, it was learned that Herbert Akers and Joseph Wakelin were engaged in the wholesale stealing and subsequent disposal of automobiles with various underworld characters. In addition, Akers admitted a practice to deal in various items of stolen property which allegedly came into his possession, either in the way of bribes or through illegal confiscation of the property of prisoners in his custody. In his later years with the Department, Akers became known as one of the most notoriously dishonest law enforcement officers in the United States.

The personal history of Cecil Brock developed that he was 34 years of age at the time of his arrest, was single, having been divorced from his former wife several years previously. He married his former wife when he was 19 years of age and had one child. The child thereafter resided with its mother in Hot Springs. Brock was born at Nashville, Arkansas, on January 16, 1904, and received a grammar school education at Paris, Texas, Nashville and Hot Springs, Arkansas, which extended to approximately the eighth grade. He resided in Hot Springs since 1922 and was employed for a period of about 12 years by the Hot Springs, Arkansas, Police Department as Lieutenant of Police

in charge of the Bureau of Identification. After his release from the Police Department on January 2, 1937, he was engaged as house detective in the Eastman Hotel. For a short time thereafter, he was engaged in private detective work.

During the investigation conducted at Hot Springs, evidence was obtained that Brock had been engaged in various enterprises for some years, it being indicated that he and other members of the Police Department had frequently shaken down criminals who visited Hot Springs for the purpose of obtaining a place where they would be safe from arrest. During the investigation of this case, Brock was interviewed on numerous occasions but denied being implicated in the harboring of Alvin Karpis and he refused time and again to provide any information that would be helpful in the investigation to locate members of the Karpis-Barker gang. With further reference to Brock, the work conducted at Hot Springs, Arkansas, developed information concerning the death of one John Dickson who was beaten to death while incarcerated in the Hot Springs City Jail on December 24, 1936. As a result of a Grand Jury investigation in Hot Springs and a subsequent investigation by the Arkansas State Legislature, it was developed that John Dickson was brutally beaten, cut, kicked, and tortured by certain Hot Springs police officers after his arrest and after he was placed in the Hot Springs City Jail. The investigation conducted by the FBI in connection with the harboring charges against Brock and others was successful in producing positive evidence of the fact that Cecil Brock was one of three police officers responsible for the brutal beating administered to John Dickson which resulted in his death on December 29, 1936.

RECAPITULATION

Twenty-five (25) persons have been convicted in connection with the abduction of Edward George Bremer and the following sentences have been imposed:

- 4 Life
- 100 Years and 1 Day
- 4 \$1,000 fines
- 3 persons killed while resisting arrest
- 3 persons murdered

The following persons were convicted:

Harold Alderton	20 years	6-7-35
Arthur R. Barker (killed on 1-13-39 when endeavoring to escape from Alcatraz Penitentiary)	Life	5-17-35
Oliver A. Berg	Life	5-17-35
Bryan Rolten (to be served concurrently with a similar sentence imposed in connec- tion with the abduction of William A. Hamm, Jr.)	3 years	8-25-36
Wynona Burdette	5 years	3-25-35
Harry Campbell	Life	5-12-36
Volney Davis	Life	6-7-35
Dolores Delaney	5 years	3-25-35
Myrtle Eaton	6 months and \$1,000 fine	6-10-36
Elmer Farmer	20 years	6-7-35
Fred Hunter	2 years	5-27-36
Cassius McDonald	15 years	2-1-36
John J. McLaughlin, Sr. (Died in prison)	5 years	6-7-35
Harry Sawyer	Life	1-24-36
Harry C. Stanley	6 months and \$1,000 fine	3-12-35
Mary Stanley	5 years (suspended)	3-12-35
William Weaver	Life	1-24-36
James J. Wilson	5 years	6-7-35

The following persons were killed while resisting arrest:

Fred Barker	1-16-35
Kate Barker	1-16-35
Russell Gibson	1-8-35

The following persons were murdered by thier own associates:

William J. Harrison - killed 1-5-35,
identified 9-6-35.
Fred Goetz - killed 3-20-34

Dr. Joseph P. Moran disappeared the latter part of July, 1934 at Toledo, Ohio and his whereabouts since that date has been unknown. It is believed that he was murdered by his own associates.

The following persons were convicted for harboring Alvin Karpis and members of the Barker-Karpis gang:

Arthur W. Hebebrand	2 years and \$1,000 fine	6-30-37
John Francis Gorman	3 years and \$1,000 fine	6-30-37
Herbert Akers	2 years	10-29-38
Joseph Wakelin	2 years	10-29-38
Cecil Brock	2 years	10-29-38
Jewell LaVerne Grayson	2 years	10-29-38
Ruth Hann Robison	1 year and 1 day	6-23-38

THE FOLLOWING CRIMINAL RECORDS OF MEMBERS OF THE KARPIS-BARKER GANG AND THEIR ASSOCIATES ARE ATTACHED:

Harold Alderton
Theodore Charles Angus
Bert Angus
Bruno Austin
Arthur Barker
Fred Barker
Oliver Berg
John Brock, alias John Brack
Wynona Burdette, alias Wynona Walcott
Harry Campbell
Sam Coker
Volney Davis
Dolores Delaney
Jess Doyle
Myrtle Eaton
Elmer Farmer
Herbert Farmer, alias Herbert Black
Charles J. Fitzgerald
Russell Gibson
Eugene Green, alias Eddie Green
Charles Preston Harmon
Paula Harmon alias Polly Walker
William J. Harrison
Fred Hunter, alias Fred Henderson
Alvin Karpis
Milton Lett
Cassius McDonald
Joseph P. Moran
Harry Clifton Stanley
Mary Stanley
Harry Sandovich, alias Harry Sawyer
William Weaver, alias P. O. Donald
James J. Wilson
John Zetser
J. George Zeigler, alias Fred Goets
Ruth Ann Robison
Arthur W. Rebebrand

BU. OF

DEPARTMENT OF INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Fingerprint Classification
18 5 Ra 16
19 Wa

LESTER M. GILLIS, with
ALEX GILLIS, LESTER GILES; "BIG GEORGE" NELSON, "JIMMIE".

ACE NELSON,

MURDER



DESCRIPTION

Age, 25 years
Height, 5 feet 4 1/2 inches
Weight, 133 pounds
Build, medium
Eyes, yellow and grey slate
Hair, light chestnut
Complexion, light
Occupation, oiler

RELATIVES:

Mrs. Mary Gillis, mother,
5516 South Marshfield St.,
Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Helen Gillis, alias
Mrs. Helen Nelson, wife,
148 North Mayfield,
Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Juliette Fitzsimmons, sister
5516 South Marshfield St.,
Chicago, Ill.



7-576
George Nelson

CRIMINAL RECORD

As George Nelson, #5437, arrested
Police Department, Chicago,
Illinois, January 15, 1931;
charge, robbery; sentence,
1 year to life;
As George Nelson, #5437, received
State Penitentiary, Joliet,
Illinois, July 17, 1931; crime,
robbery; sentence, 1 year to
life; escaped February 17, 1932.

file
out
3/5/40

Lester M. Gillis is wanted for the murder of W. Carter Baum, Special Agent, Division of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice, near Rhinelander, Wisconsin, on April 23, 1934.

Law enforcement agencies kindly transmit any additional information or criminal record to the nearest office of the Division of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice.

If apprehended, please notify the Director, Division of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice, Washington, D. C., or the Special Agent in Charge of the office of the Division of Investigation listed on the back hereof which is nearest your city.

(over)

Issued by: J. EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR.

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

EAT:DM
62-28915

February 9, 1940

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Lloyd Barker, sole survivor of the Barker family, was received at Leavenworth Penitentiary on January 16, 1922, on a charge of robbing the U. S. Mail under a sentence of 25 years. According to the criminal records in the Identification Division, Barker's only other arrest was in 1921 at Tulsa, Oklahoma, upon a charge of investigation. In 1934 when we were interested in the Barkers, we were told that Lloyd Barker would be eligible for parole during the year 1940. It would appear, however, that if he served the full term imposed, he would not be released until approximately 1947. We, of course, know very little about Lloyd Barker, but there is a possibility that upon his release he may cause trouble for the Bureau. Do you think the Bureau is justified in expressing a hope to the Parole Board that this individual will not be released on parole?

Respectfully,

EAT
EDWARD A. TAMM

I think we should call his case & the relationship to the Parole Board's attention.

H.

RECORDED & INDEXED

7-576-15145

let to Judge Arthur Wood - 2/23/40 - EAT

W *H*

February 23, 1940

RECORDED & INDEXED

7-576-15148

Judge Arthur D. Wood
Chairman, Parole Board
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I desire to call your attention to the sentence presently being served by Lloyd Barker, the sole survivor of the notorious Barker family. Records of this Bureau reflect that Lloyd Barker was received at United States Penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kansas, on January 16, 1922, to serve a sentence of twenty-five years for robbing the United States mails. The criminal record of this individual discloses only one previous arrest, this being on January 15, 1921, when he was arrested by the Tulsa, Oklahoma, Police Department on a charge of investigation. Despite this fact, however, the criminal propensities of the Barker family were well-known. This family originally consisted of Kate Barker, commonly known as "Ma" Barker, and her four sons, Herman, Fred, Arthur, and Lloyd. Information appearing in the files of this Bureau disclose that Herman, the oldest son, committed suicide on August 29, 1927, when about to be arrested by officers of the Wichita, Kansas, Police Department by whom he was wanted for killing a police officer.

Investigation conducted concerning the kidnaping of Edward George Bremer, at St. Paul, Minnesota, definitely established that Kate Barker and her two sons, Fred and Arthur, with others, had been involved in this crime. In endeavoring to locate these individuals, investigation disclosed that Fred Barker and his mother were residing in a cottage located on Lake Weir, a short distance from Ocala, Florida. On January 16, 1935, Special Agents of this Bureau endeavored to arrest these individuals. A violent gun battle ensued which resulted in the death of Fred Barker and his mother, Kate Barker.

Arthur Barker, who had been previously arrested in connection with the Bremer kidnaping case, was sentenced in

- Mr. Tolson _____
- Mr. Nathan _____
- Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
- Mr. Clegg _____
- Mr. Ladd _____
- Mr. Coffey _____
- Mr. Egan _____
- Mr. Glavin _____
- Mr. Gurnea _____
- Mr. Harbo _____
- Mr. Lester _____
- Mr. Hendon _____
- Mr. Nichols _____
- Mr. Rosen _____
- Mr. Sears _____
- Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
- Mr. Tracy _____
- Miss Gandy _____

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAILED

☆ FEB 23 1940 ☆

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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February 23, 1940

Federal Court at St. Paul, Minnesota, on May 17, 1935, to serve a life sentence. Barker was incarcerated at the United States Penitentiary at Alcatraz Island, California; however, on January 13, 1939, when endeavoring to escape, he was killed by prison guards when resisting apprehension.

The investigation conducted in the Bremer case disclosed that Lloyd Barker would be eligible for parole in 1940. If the full sentence of twenty-five years is invoked, Lloyd Barker would not be released until approximately 1947. I thought you might find the criminal history of this family of interest to you during your consideration of this matter.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

MEMBERS:
ARTHUR D. WOOD, CHAIRMAN
T. WEBBER WILSON
EDWARD F. REIDY

Department of Justice
United States Board of Parole
Washington

Mr. Tolson.....
Mr. Nathan.....
Mr. E. A. Tamm.....
Mr. Clegg.....
Mr. Ladd.....
Mr. Coffey.....
Mr. Egan.....
Mr. Glavin.....
Mr. Harbo.....
Mr. Lester.....
Mr. Hendon.....
Mr. McIntire.....
Mr. Nichols.....
Mr. Rosen.....
Mr. Quinn Tamm.....
Tour Room.....
Adm. Files.....
Pers. Files.....
Mr. Tracy.....
Miss Gandy.....

March 5, 1940

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

Dear Mr. Hoover:

In re: Ray LLOYD Barker, No. 467-AZ
Alcatraz Penitentiary

Thank you kindly for your letter of February 23 containing valuable information regarding the above-named prisoner. The same has become of record and will be before the Board when and if subject files an application for the grace of parole in due course.

It is noted from your letter that it is your understanding that LLOYD Barker was committed to serve a sentence of 25 years, whereas our record indicates that the judgment was 20 years, and a committed fine of \$5,000. Based upon this record, he will reach parole eligibility on October 4, 1944, and will be subject to release by expiration, with statutory good time, July 11, 1951.

We would appreciate it if you would check your record and advise us if our computation of sentence is in error.

Again thanking you, I am

Sincerely yours,



ARTHUR D. WOOD
Chairman

*Letter to Judd
Wood 3-26-40
gh*

RECORDED & INDEXED

7-576-15149



7-576-15149
CENTV:MK

March 26, 1940

Judge Arthur D. Wood
Chairman, Parole Board
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I desire to acknowledge your letter dated March 5, 1940, written in reply to my letter of February 23, 1940, which pertained to Lloyd Barker, the last surviving member of the Barker family. In my communication you were advised that Lloyd Barker was received in the United States Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas, on January 16, 1922, to serve a sentence of 25 years.

It is noted in your letter your records disclose that Ray Loyd Barker, an inmate at the Alcatraz Penitentiary, was sentenced to serve 20 years and pay a fine of \$5000, thereby presenting the question as to whether this person is identical with the Lloyd Barker referred to in my letter.

Please be advised that a review of the files of this Bureau indicates Lloyd Barker alias Lloyd Anderson was sentenced in the United States District Court for the Western District of Missouri at Kansas City on January 16, 1922, to serve 25 years for robbing the United States Mails. He was received at the United States Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas, on the day of his sentence. Lloyd Barker bears #FBI-432278 in the Identification Division of this Bureau.

Raymond Loyd Barker, #FBI-1423824, who is confined at the Alcatraz Penitentiary, bearing No. 467-AZ, was received at the United States Penitentiary, Leavenworth,

- Mr. Tolson _____
- Mr. Nathan _____
- Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
- Mr. Clegg _____
- Mr. Ladd _____
- Mr. Coffey _____
- Mr. Egan _____
- Mr. Glavin _____
- Mr. Harbo _____
- Mr. Hendon _____
- Mr. Lester _____
- Mr. Malone _____
- Mr. Nichols _____
- Mr. Pennington _____
- Mr. Rosen _____
- Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
- Mr. Nease _____
- Adm. Files _____
- Mr. Tracy _____
- Miss Gandy _____

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
★ MAR 27 1940 ★
F. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Handwritten initials and signature:
M...
A...
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ion
istic

Judge Wood

-2-

March 26, 1940

on March 22, 1938, to serve 20 years for violation of
the National Bank Robbery Statute, being thereafter
transferred to Alcatraz on November 26, 1938, where he
has since been imprisoned.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 13 1940

TELETYPE
DECODED COPY

Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. Nathan	.....
Mr. E. A. Tamm	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Ladd	.....
Mr. Coffey	.....
Mr. Egan	.....
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. Harbo	.....
Mr. Lester	.....
Mr. Hendon	.....
Mr. McIntire	.....
Mr. Nichols	.....
Mr. Rosen	.....
Mr. Quinn Tamm	.....
Tele. Room	.....
Adm. Files	.....
Per. Files	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Miss Gandy	.....

Victor Stone

FBI LITTLE ROCK 3-13-40 10-30AM CST IN

DIRECTOR

RETEL ONE ORIGINAL INSTALLATION THIS DISTRICT NINETEEN THIRTY SEVEN
RE BREKID CASE. NO INSTALLATION NINETEEN THIRTY EIGHT OR THIRTY
NINE. THREE RE INSTALLATION BREKID CASE NINETEEN THIRTY SEVEN, ORIGIN-
ALLY PLACED NINETEEN THIRTY SIX.

RICHMOND

END

RECORDED

INDEXED

RECORDED

7-576-15149 X

MAR 13 1940

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

GNW:JHK
7-576
62-29777

March 19, 1940

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Nathan	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Coffey	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Lester	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. McGuire	
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Tele. Room	
Adm. Files	
Pers. Files	
Mr. Tracy	
Miss Gandy	

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. E. A. TAMM

Pursuant to instructions from your office, the following information is being submitted as to the time and place of finding the bodies of John Hamilton and William Harrison.

The body of John Hamilton was discovered on August 28, 1935, buried in a grave between three and four feet deep about ten miles south of Aurora, Illinois. In order to obliterate all identifying marks, Hamilton's body was covered with approximately ten cans of lye and water then poured on the lye to disfigure the corpse.

The body of William Harrison was found in a burned barn about fifteen miles from Bensenville, Illinois. The body, which was burnt beyond recognition, was discovered by Sheriff A. C. Bennetts of Wheaton, Illinois, on January 6, 1935. This information was received by the Bureau on August 23, 1935, and subsequent investigation established that the corpse was that of Harrison due to an identification of his Elgin wrist watch and octagon shaped eyeglasses which were found at the scene of the fire.

Respectfully,

Galen N. Willis
Galen N. Willis

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 7-576-15150

Levine pictures also attached.

RECORDED & INDEXED

7-576-15150

MAR 21 1940

TOLSON
NICHOLS
BENTON

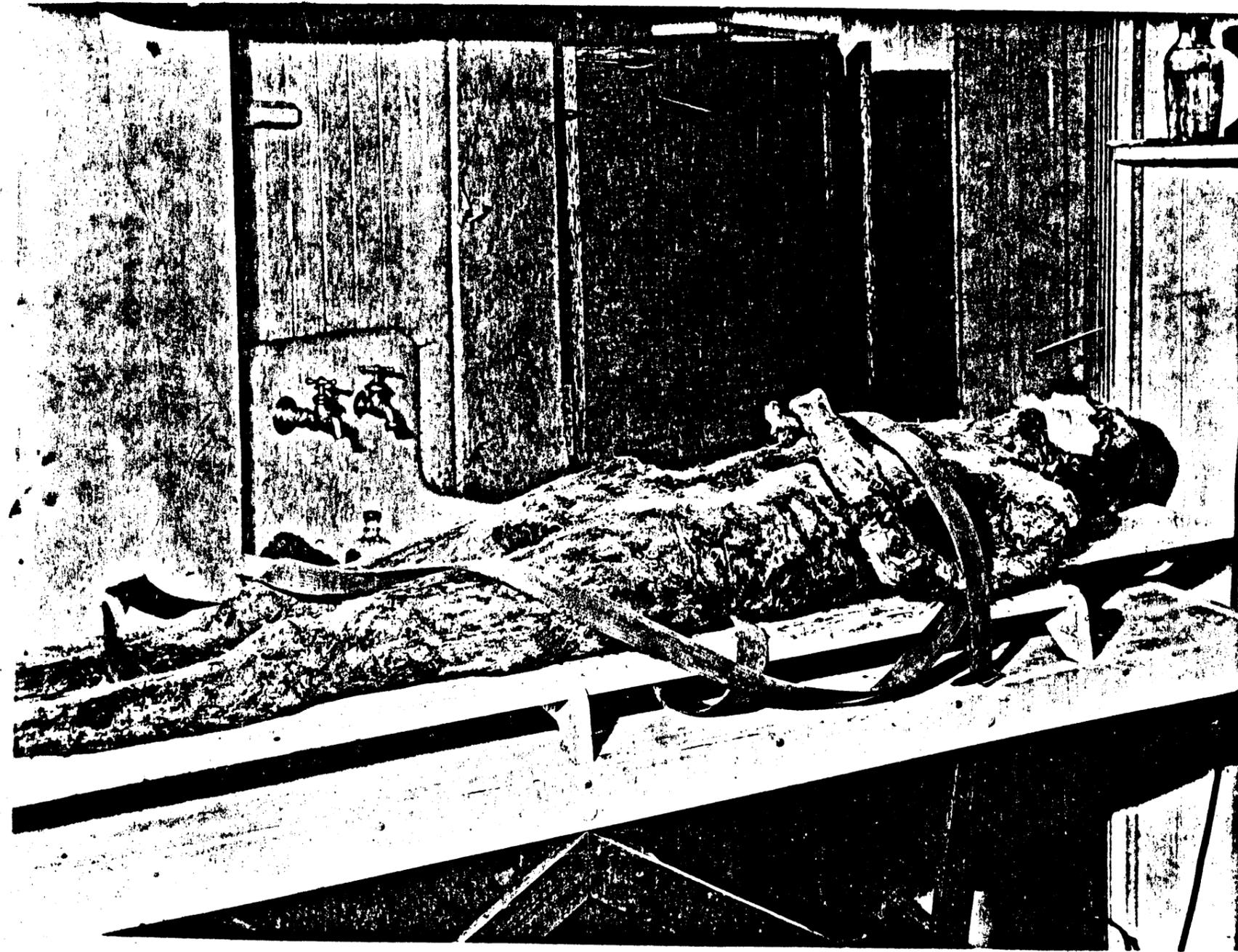
1 ENCL. 0 behind file

7-576-15150

Mr. Tamm advises the body of the
Levine boy was found May 29, 1938.
st



burned body of William J. Harrison



#0-19-7

Body of John Hamilton, Lieutenant
of John Dillinger, after being
taken from the gravel pit grave
near Oswego, Ill.

**FREEDOM OF INFORMATION
AND
PRIVACY ACTS**

SUBJECT: BARKER/KARPIS GANG

BREMER KIDNAPPING

FILE NUMBER: 7-576

SECTION : 271



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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SUBJECT Barker/Karpis Gang (Bremer Kidnapping)

FILE NUMBER 7-576

SECTION NUMBER 271

SERIALS 15151 - 15170

TOTAL PAGES 133

PAGES RELEASED 133

PAGES WITHHELD 0

EXEMPTION(S) USED _____

MEMBERS:
ARTHUR D. WOOD, CHAIRMAN
T. WEBBER WILSON
EDWARD P. REIDY

Department of Justice
United States Board of Parole
Washington

March 29, 1940

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

Dear Mr. Hoover:

In re: Lloyd Barker, #17243-L
Ray Loyd Barker, #467-Az

Thank you for your letter of March 26, the same being in reference to the above captioned cases.

In going through this file we find that we addressed a letter to you under date of April 10, 1934. The record does not contain your acknowledgment. Possibly your reply may have inadvertently failed to reach the file. Will you kindly check your file and if an acknowledgment was made, furnish us with a copy of the same?

Sincerely yours,

Arthur D. Wood
ARTHUR D. WOOD,
Chairman.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
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Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

Edward P. Reidy

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

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4-9-40

7-576-15151
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
APR 11 1940
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TAMM TWO

ACH:K

April 9, 1940

RECORDED

7-576-15151

Judge Arthur D. Wood
Chairman, Parole Board
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter dated March 29, 1940, wherein you advise that on going through your files there was located a letter dated April 10, 1934, and that your records do not contain an acknowledgment from this Bureau.

In line with your request, I am furnishing herewith for the completion of your files a copy of my letter dated April 25, 1934, which was in response to your letter of April 10, 1934.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
★ APR 9 1940 ★
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED
DIVISION ONE
APR 11 1940
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

[Handwritten signature]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Case originated at: CINCINNATI, OHIO

File No. 7--30

Report Made At:	Date Made:	Period:	Report Made By:
St. Paul, Minnesota:	4/10/40	4/9/40	S. W. HARDY GK
Title:	Character of Case:		
ALVIN KARPIS, with aliases, deceased EDWARD GEORGE BREMER, Victim	K I D N A P I N G		

Synopsis of Facts:

VOLNEY DAVIS, who was sentenced in this case at St. Paul, Minnesota June 7th, 1935, has made application for release on habeas corpus in the Northern District of California, claiming that in the proceedings before the District Court at St. Paul he was denied the right of assistance of counsel. At request of United States Attorney, St. Paul, Minnesota, Agent S. W. Hardy makes affidavit showing DAVIS before arraignment stated he did not want a lawyer; that he was advised the Court would appoint a lawyer for him if he desired, but he did not desire one. United States Attorney requests affidavits of Special Agent J. E. BRENNAN and Special Agent in Charge H. E. ANDERSEN.

-- RUC --

Approved & Forwarded: *J. W. Richmond* SAC:

APR 17 1940

Copies

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- 2--Cincinnati
- 3--San Francisco
(1-U. S. A., San Francisco)
- 2--Oklahoma City
- 2--St. Louis
- 1--Chicago (Inf.)
- 1--U. S. Att'y., St. Paul
- 2--St. Paul

*CCD Diff. Bonds
Jan. 4/18/40*

7-576-15157

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

APR 12 1940

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TWO HARBO

DETAILS:

Under date of April 1st, 1940 the United States Attorney at San Francisco, California wrote the United States Attorney, St. Paul, Minnesota in the case of "Volney Davis v. United States of America and James A. Johnston, Warden, etc." stating that VOLNEY DAVIS who was sentenced out of the United States District Court, St. Paul, Minnesota to the United States Penitentiary at Alcatraz, California, had made application for his release on habeas corpus and claims that in the proceedings before the United States District Court at St. Paul, Minnesota he was denied the right of assistance of counsel to prepare a defense, and that therefore his case comes within the ruling in the case of Johnson vs. Zerbst, 304 U. S. 458.

The United States Attorney at San Francisco requested certified copies of the indictment, minute and docket entries, Judgment and sentence, and warrant of commitment as to DAVIS, and these are being forwarded by the United States Attorney at St. Paul, Minnesota.

United States Attorney FRANK J. HENNESSY in his letter further requested the United States Attorney at St. Paul, Minnesota to submit affidavits from the employees of the United States District Court at St. Paul, Minnesota handling VOLNEY DAVIS' case relative to DAVIS'S alleged claim that he was not represented by counsel; also similar affidavits from Court attaches showing, if possible, that defendant DAVIS did not want counsel; voluntarily pleaded guilty to the charges against him and was in all respects granted a fair hearing; that all papers forwarded should be in triplicate and affidavits sworn to and certified by the Clerk of the District Court.

Federal Judge GEORGE F. SULLIVAN of St. Paul, Minnesota who was United States Attorney at the time VOLNEY DAVIS was sentenced and Assistant United States Attorney JAMES GIBLIN of St. Paul, Minnesota requested information from the Federal Bureau of Investigation in this case.

A review of the file shows the report of Special Agent R. C. Suran made at Chicago, Illinois June 10, 1935 citing that DAVIS was apprehended by FBI agents at Chicago on June 1st, 1935; that DAVIS in a voluminous signed statement admitted association with various subjects in the BREMER Kidnaping case. DAVIS further admitted receiving \$5,000 from FRED BARKER which he figured was BREMER ransom money; that FRED GOETZ used DAVIS' Ford Coupe during the kidnap period. DAVIS denied being an actual participant in the kidnaping, but admitted DR. JOSEPH P. MORAN operated on his fingertips and face to change their appearance. He signed waiver of removal at the Chicago Office and was removed to St. Paul, Minnesota June 2nd, 1935 by plane, arriving at St. Paul 5:15 A.M. June 3rd, 1935; admitted he obtained \$750 of the HAMM kidnap money. DAVIS' statement dated June 1st, 1935 included in Agent Suran's report was made to Special Agents R. C. Suran and M. Chuffetz of the Chicago Office. The report shows that at 5:15 A.M. on June 3rd, 1935 DAVIS was turned over to Special Agent in Charge H. E. ANDERSEN and other Agents of the St. Paul Bureau Office by the following Agents from Chicago: R. C. SURAN, M. J. CASSIDY, E. E. KUHNEL, E. H. WILLIAMS, H. W. STEWART, and F. W. HEADLEY. Among the Agents who received VOLNEY DAVIS at St. Paul were Special Agent in Charge H. E. ANDERSEN and Special Agents JOHN E. BRENNAN and S. W. HARDY. DAVIS was taken from the airport to the St. Paul FBI office where he arrived around 6:00 A.M. June 3rd, 1935; was at the St. Paul Office from 6:00 A.M. until 10:00 A.M. on that date when he entered his plea of guilty before Federal Judge M. M. JOYCE at St. Paul, Minnesota in the presence of GEORGE F. SULLIVAN who was then Assistant United States Attorney.

While at the St. Paul Office between 6:00 A.M. and 10:00 A.M. June 3rd, 1935 DAVIS was talked to for a short period of time by Special Agent S. W. Hardy and for a much longer period of time by Special Agent in Charge H. E. Andersen and Special Agent John E. Brennan.

The report of Special Agent J. E. Brennan, St. Paul, Minnesota dated June 7th, 1935 shows that on June 3rd, 1935 subject DAVIS was delivered to St. Paul by Agents of the Chicago Office at which time the statement procured from him at Chicago was also delivered as well as personal property found in his possession; that Special Agent in Charge H. E. Andersen and Special Agent J. E. Brennan engaged DAVIS in conversation on the morning of June 3rd with respect to his participation in the kidnaping, during which he became convinced that the Government was in possession of sufficient evidence to procure a conviction. He agreed to plead guilty. Arrangements were made for DAVIS to enter a plea of guilty and he was brought before Federal Judge JOYCE of St. Paul at 10:00 A.M. on June 3rd, 1935 and entered a plea of guilty to the indictment charging conspiracy to kidnap BREWER. Sentence was deferred until June 7th, 1935 at 1:00 P.M., at which time the Court sentenced DAVIS and others.

DAVIS in his writ of habeas corpus in part states:

"I was arrested in Chicago, Ill., at 12 o'clock noon, June the first, 1935, at 1049 North Waller Ave., by Melvin Purvis and his men. I was handcuffed and taken to the Federal Building in the Loop in down town Chicago. I was stripped of my clothes and given a blood incrustated pair of pants and shirt to put on. I was told these were the clothes Robert (Doc.) Barker had wore when he was questioned. I was handcuffed to one end of an iron cot, my feet shackled to the other end, and in this predicament I was questioned and threatened continuously. When I asked to see a lawyer, I was told, the last man that was in that room that wanted to see a lawyer was left alone and he went out through the window after one, and was killed in the fall. At about 5 o'clock P.M., June 2nd, 1935 I was put in a car with the curtains down and taken to the airport at 63rd Street and Cicero, by seven F.B.I. men. I was put on a plane and flew

to Madison, Wisconsin. The seven F.B.I. men and I were kept in the plane at Madison, after several false starts, until about 3 o'clock A.M. of June 3, 1935. We then flew to St. Paul, Minn., and I was taken to the federal building in St. Paul. I was handcuffed to a radiator and questioned again. I was told if I plead guilty to conspiracy I would be given a term of years. When I asked the F.B.I. men about seeing a lawyer, they told me I didn't need one and that they would be my lawyer. They told me if I ever wanted to eat and sleep I would have to agree to plead guilty. I told them I would admit knowing some of the people they asked about and they said that was conspiracy. So I agreed to plead guilty to conspiracy for a term of years. I was then given something to eat and taken before the Judge, Honorable M. M. Joyce. He asked me if I had agreed to enter a plea of guilty. I replied I had, to the minor charge of conspiracy. He asked me if I wanted the indictment read and I replied, Yes. They read a long list of names of people that was charged in the same indictment. After it was read the Judge M. M. Joyce, told the F. B. I. men to turn me over to the U. S. Marshal and for him to take me to jail. I was taken to the Ramsey County jail and put in a solitary cell. I was held incommunicado until June 7, 1935. At 9 o'clock that morning I was taken with four other prisoners, charged in the same indictment, before the Honorable M. M. Joyce for sentencing. I was called first, before the Honorable M. M. Joyce. He said, you have entered a plea of guilty to conspiracy and he proceeded to sentence me. He did not give me a chance to speak for myself or ask if I wanted any one to speak for me. He just sentenced me to life at hard labor. The other prisoners charged in the same indictment were called one at a time. Each one had a lawyer to talk to the Judge in his behalf. Two were given sentences of twenty years each. Two were sentenced to five years each.

"I was never put in jail until after I entered my plea or allowed to talk or contact any one, from the time of my

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STATE OF MINNESOTA)
) SS
COUNTY OF RAMSEY)

Samuel W. Hardy, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that on the 3rd day of June, 1935, and for several years prior thereto he was and is now a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, and is attached to the St. Paul, Minnesota, Office, of that organization.

That with respect to the plea of guilty entered to the indictment in the Bremer kidnaping case by the above named Volney Davis he recalls certain circumstances connected therewith as follows, to-wit: That on the morning of June 3, 1935, prior to the arraignment of Volney Davis, he had a conversation with Volney Davis in the office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation at St. Paul, Minnesota, with respect to the Bremer kidnaping case, at which time Volney Davis stated that it was his intention to enter a plea of guilty to the indictment charging him in that case. Mr. Davis stated he desired to enter a plea of guilty in that kidnaping case as soon as possible and to get the matter over with. Affiant asked Davis if he had a lawyer and Davis stated that he did not have a lawyer and that he did not want a lawyer; that he had been in trouble on several occasions before

and had served time in the penitentiary and that he knew more law than most lawyers and that he did not need a lawyer; that he intended to plead guilty to the charge and that he did not need a lawyer to enter a plea for him and that he could do that himself. He stated, furthermore, that he had several hundred dollars and he did not intend to give that to any lawyer as he wanted his people to get that money rather than any lawyer. Affiant further advised that if he desired a lawyer the Court would appoint one for him at no cost to him, but Davis stated that he did not need any lawyer and did not want any.

Affiant further states that Davis stated that he had given a detailed statement of all of his connection with this kidnaping case and that a lawyer could not do him any good as he was guilty and he wanted to get the matter of pleading guilty over as soon as possible.

Affiant further states that Davis appeared to be quite an intelligent person at the time of this conversation, June 3, 1935, prior to the entry of his plea of guilty in said case.

Affiant has been advised that Volney Davis states in his petition for a writ herein that he was handcuffed to a radiator

at the St. Paul FBI Office. Affiant denies that Volney Davis was handcuffed to a radiator during the time affiant had the above conversation with him at the St. Paul FBI Office, and Volney Davis was not handcuffed to a radiator in the St. Paul Office at any time when affiant was in Davis' presence.

Further with reference to the statement of said Davis in his said petition that he was told by FBI men at St. Paul that he would be given a term of years if he plead guilty to conspiracy herein, affiant says that there was no conversation whatever between affiant and Davis as to what sentence he might receive if he entered a plea of guilty.

Further with respect to Davis' statement in his petition that he was told by FBI Agents that if he ever wanted to eat or sleep he would have to plead guilty, affiant denies that any such statement was ever made by him to Davis or that such statement was ever made by any one else to Davis in affiant's presence.

Further affiant sayeth not except that this Affidavit is made for use in opposition to the petition of said Volney Davis for a Writ of Habeas corpus herein.

Subscribed and sworn
to before me this 9th
day of April, A.D. 1940.

/s/ SAMUEL W. HARDY

/s/ THOMAS H. HOWARD
Clerk, United States District Court
District of Minnesota."

The United States Attorney also advised that affidavits of the following persons are being secured by him and furnished to the United States Attorney at San Francisco, California in this cause.

Federal Judge M. M. JOYCE of Minneapolis - who was the sentencing Judge.

Federal Judge GEORGE F. SULLIVAN of St. Paul, Minn. - who was the United States Attorney handling the DAVIS' case.

WILLIAM H. ECKLEY, Deputy Clerk of the United States District Court at St. Paul, who was a bystander on the day of DAVIS' plea of guilty.

JOSEPH T. LYNCH, Deputy Clerk of the United States District Court, St. Paul, Minnesota, who recorded the proceedings in the DAVIS' case.

EDWARD PIEKA, Federal Court Bailiff, St. Paul, Minnesota, who was present during the arraignment and sentence of DAVIS and who was a guard accompanying DAVIS to Leavenworth Penitentiary.

S. W. HARDY, Special Agent.

UNDEVELOPED LEADS:

SAINT LOUIS FIELD OFFICE - - -

Special Agent JOHN E. BRENNAN is requested to make affidavit in this matter, if possible, showing that defendant DAVIS did not want counsel; voluntarily pleaded guilty to the charges against him and was in all respects granted a fair hearing. The affidavit may contain any other facts which Agent Brennan deems pertinent as to the allegations made by DAVIS with reference to the treatment he received at the St. Paul Office between 6:00 A.M. and 10:00 A.M. on June 5th, 1935 per excerpt of the DAVIS' petition quoted above. The affidavit should be in triplicate, sworn to and

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certified by the Clerk of the United States District Court and forwarded to the San Francisco Office for transmittal to the United States Attorney there.

OKLAHOMA CITY FIELD OFFICE - - -

Special Agent in Charge H. E. ANDERSEN is requested to make affidavit in this matter, if possible, showing that defendant DAVIS did not want counsel; voluntarily pleaded guilty to the charges against him, and was in all respects granted a fair hearing. The affidavit may contain any other facts which SAC ANDERSEN deems pertinent as to the allegations made by DAVIS with reference to the treatment he received at the St. Paul Office between 6:00 A.M. and 10:00 A.M. on June 5th, 1935 per excerpt of the DAVIS' petition quoted above. The affidavit should be in triplicate, sworn to and certified by the Clerk of the United States District Court and forwarded to the San Francisco Office for transmittal to the United States Attorney there.

-- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN --

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 4/8/40	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 3/20, 25/40	REPORT MADE BY C. G. CAMPBELL - MR
TITLE GEORGE TIMINEY, with aliases; DR. JOSEPH P. MORAN, with aliases, FUGITIVE, I.O. 1232; GRACE GOLDSTEIN, with aliases; ETAL; EDWARD GEORGE BREMER - Victim.			CHARACTER OF CASE KIDNAPING; OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE; HARBORING OF FUGITIVES; NATIONAL FIREARMS ACT.

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

VOLNEY DAVIS, Alcatraz Penitentiary No. 271, filed petition for writ of habeas corpus with U.S. Court Clerk, San Francisco, on 3/20/40, alleging he is unlawfully in prison because he was not represented by counsel at his trial; that he was sentenced to life imprisonment whereas the pertinent statute provides a "term of years", and includes in his petition a "summary of procedure before entering plea" alleging mistreatment by Bureau Agents from date of his arrest (6/1/35) at Chicago, Ill., until trial at St. Paul, Minn.

DETAILS:

At San Francisco, California.

On March 20, 1940, this office received information to the effect that Subject VOLNEY DAVIS, Alcatraz Penitentiary No. 271, had filed a petition for a writ of habeas corpus with the Clerk of the United States District Court at San Francisco.

Agent examined the papers filed in this case through the courtesy of JAMES WELSH, Assistant Court Clerk, which revealed that DAVIS filed a motion to proceed in forma pauperis to make out a petition for a writ of habeas corpus on March 20, 1940,

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 2 Bureau 2 Cincinnati 3 St. Paul (1 U.S. Atty. St. Paul) 1 U. S. Atty., San Francisco 1 Chicago (Information) 2 San Francisco	APR 16 1940 APR 13 AM TWC

alleging that he is unlawfully imprisoned at Alcatraz Penitentiary for the following reasons:

1. Because he was deprived of his liberty without having the assistance of counsel in his behalf;

2. Because trial court did not ask petitioner if he wanted counsel or instruct petitioner that he was entitled to counsel or that it was petitioner's constitutional right to have assistance of counsel, and he did not know that unless he had the money to pay for counsel, to that effect, he could have the benefit of same, and therefore he could not have made an intelligent waiver of his constitutional rights. (Defense then sets forth a "summary of procedure before entering plea" which is dealt with below.)

3. Because petitioner received a life sentence for violation of the Act of Title 18, 408A CC, 6-22-32-C 271, I, 47, Statute 326, which states that upon conviction a defendant may be punished by imprisonment for such term of years as the court in its discretion shall determine. Immediately following this reason, DAVIS states "By what form of reasoning can a life sentence be construed as a term of years?"

4. Because in the case of JOHNSON VS. ZERBST, U.S. 583, CT, 1019-1025, the Supreme Court held that if the accused was not represented by counsel and has not competently and intelligently waived his constitutional rights, judgment of the court is void and release from imprisonment may be obtained by habeas corpus.

Preceding the fourth reason given above, and at the outset of Subject's petition he deals at some length with an error in the judgment and commitment issued by the court on his trial and conviction.

The file at the Court Clerk's office also contains original correspondence between DAVIS and the United States Attorney at St. Paul and with DAVIS' mother in the State of Oklahoma pertaining to this clerical error in the judgment and commitment. The contents of this correspondence are not being set forth herein for the reason that the United States Attorney at St. Paul has full knowledge of same and it is not felt that such action would serve any purpose in this case. Briefly, the facts are as follows:

The judgment and commitment issued by the Federal Court at St. Paul, Minn, in the first paragraph thereof, stated that Subject appeared in proper person "with his attorney" whereas DAVIS denies having counsel and stated that he appeared alone for sentence. DAVIS secured a certified copy of this judgment and commitment bearing the phrase above shown. In October, 1939, he petitioned the court to remove "with his attorney", which was done, and a new judgment and commitment issued showing that DAVIS appeared without counsel. DAVIS also obtained a certified copy of the corrected judgment and commitment. This corrected judgment and commitment reads as follows: "VOLNEY DAVIS appearing in proper person and having been asked on June 3, 1935, whether he was willing to plead without the assistance of counsel, replied that he was." DAVIS, in his petition, alleges that this statement was added to forestall "this honorable court" (San Francisco Federal Court) in issuing a writ of habeas corpus in his behalf.

DAVIS further stated that he now has in his possession two certified copies of judgment and commitments which are at variance and infers that the second is probably based solely on the memory of the trial judge in view of the fact that it was prepared some four years after his trial and sentence.

The "summary of procedure before entering plea" mentioned above and dealing with DAVIS' alleged mistreatment by Agents of this Bureau is set forth verbatim as follows:

"Summary of procedure before entering plea.

"I was arrested in Chicago, Ill., at 12 o'clock noon, June the first, 1935, at 1049 North Waller Ave., by Melvin Purvis and his men. I was handcuffed and taken to the Federal Building in the Loop in down town Chicago. I was stripped of my clothes and given a blood incrustated pair of pants and shirt to put on. I was told these were the clothes Robert (Doc.) Barker had wore when he was questioned. I was handcuffed to one end of an iron cot, my feet shackled to the other end, and in this predicament I was questioned and threatened continuously. When I asked to see a lawyer, I was told, the last man that was in that room that wanted to see a lawyer was left alone and he went out through the window after one, and was killed in the fall. At about 5 o'clock P.M., June 2nd 1935 I was put in a car with the curtains

down and taken to the air port of 63rd Street and Cicero, by seven F.B.I. men. I was put on a plane and flew to Madison, Wisconsin. The seven F.B.I. men and I were kept in the plane at Madison, after several false starts, until about 3 o'clock A.M. of June 3, 1935. We then flew to St. Paul, Minn., and I was taken to the federal building in St. Paul. I was handcuffed to a radiator and questioned again. I was told if I plead guilty to conspiracy I would be given a term of years. When I asked the F.B.I. men about seeing a lawyer, they told me I didn't need one and that they would be my lawyer. They told me if I ever wanted to eat and sleep I would have to agree to plead guilty. I told them I would admit knowing some of the people they asked about and they said that was conspiracy. So I agreed to plead guilty to conspiracy for a term of years. I was then given something to eat and taken before the Judge, Honorable M. M. Joyce. He asked me if I had agreed to enter a plea of guilty. I replied I had, to the minor charge of conspiracy. He asked me if I wanted the indictment read and I replied, Yes. They read a long list of names of people that was charged in the same indictment. After it was read the Judge M. M. Joyce, told the F.B.I. men to turn me over to the U. S. Marshal and for him to take me to jail. I was taken to the Ramsey County jail and put in a solitary cell. I was held incommunicado until June 7, 1935. At 9 o'clock that morning I was taken with four other prisoners, charged in the same indictment, before the Honorable M. M. Joyce for sentencing. I was called first, before the Honorable M. M. Joyce. He said, you have entered a plea of guilty to conspiracy and he proceeded to sentence me. He did not give me a chance to speak for myself or ask if I wanted any one to speak for me. He just sentenced me to life at hard labor. The other prisoners charged in the same indictment were called one at a time. Each one had a lawyer to talk to the Judge in his behalf. Two were given sentences of twenty years each. Two were sentenced to five years each.

"BRIEF.

"I was never put in jail until after I entered my plea or allowed to talk or contact anyone, from the time of my arrest until I was sentenced. Instead I was kept hid in the offices of the F.B.I. handcuffed and shackled, without food, water or sleep. My face was covered when they were forced to take me from one car to another. The curtains in the cars and planes were kept closed and the blinds in the rooms were kept down."

No further actin in this matter is recorded on the Court Clerk's docket, No. 23,230-L, at this time. However, contact will be maintained with the Court Clerk and the United States Attorney for developments.

UNDEVELOPED LEADS.

THE SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE.

At San Francisco, California, will maintain contact with the United States Attorney and the office of the U. S. Clerk of Court reporting further developments in this case.

PENDING.

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Cleveland, Ohio

March 11, 1940

JV
Hon. Emerich B. Freed
United States Attorney
Old Federal Building
Cleveland, Ohio

Re: BREKID

7-576-
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
5 MAR 13 1940
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TWO

ATTENTION: Assistant United States Attorney Frank E. Wiedemann

Dear Sir:

Confirming the telephone conversation had by you with Special Agent in Charge W. L. LISTERMAN of this office on February 29, 1940, in regard to a Ford Coupe, motor number 18-683450, which automobile was formerly the property of Harry Campbell, and is now stored in the Municipal Court Parking Garage, 1919 East 85 Street, which garage is operated by Jack Staley. The following is set forth for your information:

On September 11, 1934, instant automobile was seized at 7009 Franklin Boulevard in the city of Cleveland, Ohio, the said car having been abandoned by one Harry Campbell, then a fugitive from justice.

On November 20, 1934, in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Ohio, Eastern Division, a libel of information and forfeiture was filed against this automobile, and an order was issued by the United States District Court at Cleveland, Ohio, vesting title to said car against all persons except the lawful owner thereof in the United States.

Subsequently, on October 24, 1935, instant automobile, including the keys of same, including the libel of information in forfeiture, vesting title to the said car in the United States, together with certificate of title of a motor vehicle, bearing number 0573803, issued by the State of Michigan, was delivered to Deputy Sheriff I. J. Whelan, who was then working for former Sheriff John M. Sulzmann, of the Civil Branch Court House, Ontario Street, Cleveland, Ohio. A receipt for the automobile, bill of sale, and libel of forfeiture is presently in the possession of this office, such receipt having been signed by Deputy Sheriff Whelan. Contact was had by this office with David Baxter of the Municipal Court Parking Garage, and he advised that Mr. I. Whelan, a deputy sheriff under former Sheriff Sulzmann, had placed the automobile in their garage.

USA Cleveland - B

8-11-40

Inasmuch as this automobile has been turned over to the Sheriff's Office, and stored in the garage at their direction, this Bureau has no further interest in the matter.

Very truly yours,

W. L. LISTERMAN
Special Agent in Charge

UES/MoK
Re BREKID

7-1

cc Bureau
Cleve. File 62-40

St. Paul, Minnesota
April 15, 1940

7-30

Special Agent in Charge
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

Re: GEORGE TIMINEY, with aliases;
DR. JOSEPH P. MORAN, with aliases,
FUGITIVE, I. O. #1232; ET AL.
EDWARD GEORGE BREWER, VICTIM.
KIDNAPING; OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE;
HARBORING OF FUGITIVES; NATIONAL
FIREARMS ACT.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to the report of
Special Agent S. W. Hardy, St. Paul, Minnesota dated
April 10th, 1940 in the above entitled matter which
contained leads requesting that you and Special Agent
J. E. Brennan of the St. Louis Office execute affidavits
in connection with the application for writ of habeas
corpus by VOLNEY DAVIS.

For your assistance and the assistance
of Special Agent Brennan there is being attached an
affidavit of former Special Agent James M. Klees. A copy
of this affidavit is also attached to the St. Louis copy
of this letter.

It is requested that upon the submission
of your affidavits that the St. Louis Office forward its
copy of the affidavit of Mr. Klees to the Bureau for the
completion of the Bureau files and that the Oklahoma City
copy of the affidavit is forwarded to the San Francisco
Office for the completion of its file.

Very truly yours,

LHR:GK
cc-Bureau
Cincinnati
St. Louis
San Francisco

L. H. RICHMOND
Special Agent in Charge

7-571-

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
4 APR 18 1940
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
NOV SUP. [Signature]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **Cincinnati**

FILE NO. **7-43**

REPORT MADE AT St. Louis	DATE WHEN MADE 4/15/40	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 4/13,15/40	REPORT MADE BY JOHN E. BRENNAN cpw
TITLE ALVIN KARPIS, with aliases, deceased; EDWARD GEORGE BREMER - Victim.			CHARACTER OF CASE KIDNAPING
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Setting forth affidavit of agent in opposition to affidavit filed by VOLNEY DAVIS in support of application for writ of habeas corpus.			
- RUC -			
REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent S. W. HARDY, St. Paul, dated April 10, 1940.			
DETAILS: There is quoted hereinbelow an affidavit made by agent in opposition to the affidavit filed by VOLNEY DAVIS in support of his application for a writ of habeas corpus in the U. S. District Court for the Northern District of California, Southern Division, which affidavit is self-explanatory:			
<p style="margin-left: 40px;">CITY OF ST. LOUIS)</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">STATE OF MISSOURI) SS</p> <p style="margin-left: 80px;">John E. Brennan, being first duly sworn, upon his oath, says:</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">That he is now and has been for the past twenty years a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice, and is at present assigned to the St. Louis Division thereof, That in January of 1934 he was specially assigned to the investigation of the kidnaping of Edward G. Bremer at St. Paul, Minnesota, and was continuously engaged thereafter on said assignment until the disposition of the criminal cases resulting from said investigation in the summer of 1936. That in the course of said investigation he had occasion to meet numerous defendants charged with the kidnaping of said Edward G. Bremer or charged</p>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED <i>[Signature]</i>		DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 3 Bureau 2 Cincinnati 2 Oklahoma City 3 San Francisco 1 Chicago (1 USA, San Francisco) 3 St. Paul (1 USA, St. Paul) 2 St. Louis		APR 18 A.M. <i>[Signature]</i> HARBO	

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MAR 25 1965

7-1576-1515 **APR 24 1940**

with being accessories thereto, numbered among whom was one Volney Davis, the circumstances relating to whom being as follows, to-wit:

That on or about June 3, 1935, affiant accompanied Special Agent in Charge Harold E. Andersen and Special Agent Samuel W. Hardy, and other Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, to the Municipal Airport at Minneapolis, Minnesota, where the said Volney Davis was delivered to the custody of the said Harold E. Andersen by Special Agents of the Chicago Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, who had theretofore transported the said Davis from Chicago, Illinois, to Minneapolis, Minnesota, by airplane. That the said Davis was thereupon placed in the immediate custody of affiant by the said Harold E. Andersen. That affiant thereupon did handcuff the said Davis to affiant, thus to insure his custody, whereupon the said Davis was placed in an automobile driven by the said Special Agent Samuel W. Hardy and, accompanied by Special Agent in Charge Harold E. Andersen, was thereupon transported to the St. Paul Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in the Federal Building at St. Paul, Minnesota. That upon arrival in the St. Paul Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the handcuff was removed from affiant and placed on the wrist of the said Volney Davis, who was thereupon seated in a chair adjoining one of the desks in the said office. That thereupon there ensued a conversation between affiant and the defendant, Volney Davis, with respect to the disposition of the charge then pending against him, wherein the said Volney Davis was then informed that he was charged as being one of the several who had actually kidnaped Edward G. Bremer at St. Paul, Minnesota, and had transported him from Minnesota to the State of Illinois. That Davis stated he had not kidnaped or transported the said Bremer. That he was thereupon informed that he might engage an attorney, who could advise him as to the plea he might make to the indictment then pending against him; that should he enter a plea of not guilty he would be held in the County Jail pending trial; that if he elected to enter a plea of guilty he would immediately be taken before a judge of the U. S. District Court. That the said Volney Davis stated he had a certain amount of money, approximately \$1,000.00, which was not money used in payment of the ransom of the aforesaid Edward G. Bremer; that he could use such money in payment of a fee to an attorney for defense against the indictment then pending against him, but that inasmuch as he had not theretofore contributed to the support of his mother, who was in dire need, he felt that it would be of more benefit to him to assign such funds as had been found in his possession for the use of his mother, than to give them to "some jack-leg lawyer, who could not keep him out of jail, anyway"; that he would prefer not to have a lawyer but to enter a plea of guilty to the indictment then pending against him and assign such funds as heretofore mentioned for the benefit of his parent. That the said Volney Davis repeated his intention of dispensing with the services of counsel to Special Agent in Charge Harold E. Andersen of the St. Paul Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and while being detained in the St. Paul Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation pending the convening of the U. S. District Court, made substantially the same statement to Special Agent Samuel W. Hardy. That about 10:00 o'clock A. M. on the same day, June 3, 1935, the defendant, Volney Davis, was

taken by affiant before the Honorable M. M. Joyce, Judge of the U. S. District Court for the District of Minnesota, where the indictment pending against the said Davis was read to him. That in response to the query of the court as to whether or not he, the said Davis, desired to be represented by counsel, the defendant, Davis, replied in the negative, whereupon his plea of guilty to the charge contained in the indictment was received and entered, and the said Davis was thereupon formally delivered to the custody of the U. S. Marshal by affiant, That thereafter the said Volney Davis was taken to the Ramsey County Jail at St. Paul by the U. S. Marshal, accompanied by affiant, upon commitment issued by the U. S. District Court.

Affiant further says that he has read the affidavit filed by the said Volney Davis in the U. S. District Court for the Northern District of California, Southern Division, in support of a petition for a writ of habeas corpus, wherein the said Volney Davis sets forth that he was placed in a solitary cell in the Ramsey County Jail. Affiant further says that the said Volney Davis was not placed in a solitary cell in the Ramsey County Jail; that affiant visited with the said Volney Davis in the Ramsey County Jail nearly every day from the date of his incarceration on or about June 3, 1935, until he was removed to the U. S. Penitentiary at Leavenworth, and at no time was the said Davis in solitary confinement.

Affiant further says that on or about June 7, 1935, in company with the U. S. Marshal, he assisted in the removal of the said Volney Davis and other defendants from the Ramsey County Jail to the U. S. District Court at St. Paul, Minnesota, where the said Volney Davis was sentenced by the Honorable M. M. Joyce to confinement in a penitentiary to be designated by the Attorney General for the rest of his, the said Volney Davis', natural life; that during the time that the said Volney Davis was held in the Ramsey County Jail at St. Paul between the date of entrance of his plea of guilty and disposition of said plea, the said Volney Davis received the same food and quarters as any other prisoner in said jail.

Affiant denies that the said Volney Davis was at any time handcuffed to a radiator in the St. Paul Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Affiant further denies that any statement was ever made to the said Davis, "that if he ever wanted to eat or sleep, he would have to plead guilty," but on the contrary that said plea of guilty was voluntarily entered by the said Volney Davis after having been fully informed of the charge then pending against him.

Further affiant sayeth not.

(Signed) John E. Brennan

Subscribed and sworn
to before me this 15th
day of April, 1940.

(Signed) Jas. J. O'Connor
Clerk of the U. S. District Court,
Eastern District of Missouri.

by (Signed) John R. Oliver, Deputy. - 3 -

ENCLOSURES:

To San Francisco Office - affidavit of
Special Agent John E. Brennan, in triplicate.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION
TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Saint Louis, Missouri
April 19, 1940

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

Re: GEORGE TIMNEY, with aliases;
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:

Pursuant to the request contained in the letter dated April 15, 1940, addressed by the St. Paul Office to the Oklahoma City Office, I am transmitting herewith the copy of the affidavit of Special Agent James M. Klees, for completion of the Bureau's file.

Prior to the receipt of this affidavit, the affidavit of Special Agent John E. Brennan of this office was prepared and forwarded to the San Francisco Office, copies of which are contained in the report of Special Agent John E. Brennan, dated at St. Louis, Missouri, 4-15-40.

Very truly yours,

G. B. Morris
G. B. MORRIS,
Special Agent in Charge.

ENCL: J

GBN:djh
7-43
cc St. Paul
Cincinnati
San Francisco
Oklahoma City

RECORDED

7-576-15155
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
5 APR 22 1940
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
SOUTHERN DIVISION.

VOLNEY DAVIS.

Petitioner.

vs.

JAMES A. JOHNSTON, WARDEN,
United States Penitentiary,
Alcatraz, California,
Respondent.

AFFIDAVIT

STATE OF MINNESOTA)
COUNTY OF RAMSEY) SS

James M. Kloss, being first duly sworn, on oath deposes and says that he resides at 1972 Lincoln Avenue, Saint Paul, Minnesota; that he is now attorney connected with the Saint Paul Sub-Regional Office of the United States Securities and Exchange Commission; that on the third day of June, 1935, and for a year or more prior to that date, he was a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation assigned to the Saint Paul office;

That with respect to the plea of guilty entered to the indictment in the Bremer Kidnaping Case by the above-named Volney Davis, he recalls certain circumstances connected therewith as follows, to-wit:

That on the morning of June 3, 1935, prior to the arraignment of Volney Davis, he in company with Harold E. Anderson, Special Agent in Charge of the Saint Paul office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, as well as other Special Agents, including Samuel W. Hardy and John Brennan, went to the Wold-Chamberlain Airport in Minneapolis, Minnesota, and met a plane in which the above-named Volney Davis arrived in custody of the agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Chicago office and took Volney Davis to the offices of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on the second floor of the Federal Courts Building in Saint Paul, your affiant driving the car in which Davis and two agents rode in the rear

sent.

After entering the offices in the Federal Courts Building, the handcuffs were removed from Volney Davis and about 7:30 in the morning a breakfast was brought in for Volney Davis. Your affiant recalls that the knife and fork were taken from Volney Davis, and he was allowed to eat with a spoon; some remarks were made by Volney Davis with regard to this action to the effect that he wondered if we were afraid he would commit suicide. After he had completed his meal, he was given a cigarette by the agents who were in the room at the time, who, as your affiant recalls, were Samuel Hardy, Jack Brennan and your affiant; Harold E. Anderson was in this room at intervals during the morning, but after some casual conversation with Volney Davis, he had returned to his office which was located on the same floor but somewhat removed from the room in which Volney Davis was being held; that some conversation was carried on with Volney Davis by Agent Brennan which concerned Saint Louis, Missouri, and a girl whom Volney Davis was known to have had in that city. The conversation was in a bantering tone and in the midst of this conversation Volney Davis stated, as I recall, "You fellows have it on me. I'll cop a plea;" Your affiant then leaving, and Davis, Hardy and Brennan as I recall it in the room, went to the office of the Special Agent in Charge, Harold Anderson, and advised him of the fact that Volney Davis had stated he would plead guilty;

That as I recall, there was no conversation by any Agent in the room while I was present concerning what sentence might be imposed on this guilty plea, and I heard no statement of any kind by anyone which indicated that Volney Davis would be given a term of years if he entered a guilty plea to the conspiracy indictment; that from the time of his arrival in Saint Paul by said plane, said Davis was treated courteously in every respect by affiant and said other agents and affiant neither saw nor heard anything by way of threat, intimidation, coercion of said Davis to obtain a plea of guilty from him or to induce him to enter such plea.

That at all times during the three or more hours Volney Davis was in the custody of the Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in their offices, he seemed to be in a pleasant mood and seemed to understand exactly what was going on. Around ten o'clock of that morning, we were advised that he would be arraigned before Judge Joyce in the Courtroom in the same building, and preparations were made to take him up to the Courtroom. He was handcuffed to Agent Brennan and your affiant, but before leaving the room he asked if there were any newspaper men in the hall. He was advised that there were a number of newspaper men in the corridors and stated that he did not want his picture taken and requested that he be allowed to cover his face. Your affiant then removed the handcuffs from Volney Davis and himself, and Volney Davis was able to, and did, cover his face with a cap he had in his left hand.

Affiant further says that either on the 3rd of June, 1935 or the 7th of June, 1935, but, in any event, prior to the imposition of sentence on said Davis by Judge Joyce in this matter, that Edward G. Bremer, the said kidnaped victim, came to our office in the said Federal Building at St. Paul while Volney Davis was there. Volney Davis was seated in a chair behind a desk in this office and Agent Brennan asked Edward G. Bremer, the kidnaped victim, whether or not he recognized this man. Mr. Bremer said he did not. Agent Brennan thereupon asked Volney Davis if he recognized Bremer and he stated he had never seen him before. Then Mr. Bremer was advised as to the identity of Volney Davis and Volney Davis was advised as to the identity of Mr. Bremer. Mr. Bremer thereupon stated to Volney Davis that he had suffered considerably due to his experience and that "It was a hell of a thing to do to anyone." Volney Davis thereupon stated that he (Bremer) should have no further

worries, that he had paid off and would never be bothered again. I would assume that Mr. Bremer was in the room with the agents and Volney Davis for perhaps fifteen or twenty minutes and then Volney Davis was taken to the Courtroom. As he was leaving the office he turned to Mr. Bremer and stated, "I am sorry for what we did to you."

Affiant further says that based upon my observation and conversation with said Volney Davis from the time of his arrival in St. Paul until he was turned over to the custody of the United States Marshal that he impressed me as being an individual of more than average intelligence and appreciated the significance of his arrest and the implications of the charges against him in the indictment, as well as the possible penalties that might be imposed.

Further affiant sayeth not.

/s/

JAMES M. KLEES

Subscribed and sworn to before me
this 12th day of April, A. D. 1960

WILLIAM H. ECKLEY
Deputy Clerk, U.S. District Court, District of Minnesota

(U.S. DISTRICT COURT SEAL)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **CINCINNATI, OHIO**

FILE NO. **7-36**

REPORT MADE AT OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.	DATE WHEN MADE 4/24/40	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 4/23/40	REPORT MADE BY H. E. ANDERSEN, SAC cgc
---	----------------------------------	---	---

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:

Quoting writer's affidavit to effect **VOLNEY DAVIS** not mistreated in St. Paul, Minn. and entered plea of guilty after being advised of all rights.

- RUC -

Reference: Report of Special Agent S. W. HARDY, St. Paul, 4/10/40.

Details: The writer on April 23, 1940 made an affidavit which is quoted for information of the Bureau and interested offices:

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
 FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
 SOUTHERN DIVISION.

VOLNEY DAVIS. Petitioner.	:	vs. JAMES A. JOHNSTON, WARDEN, United States Penitentiary, Alcatraz, California, Respondent.
	:	AFFIDAVIT

RECEIVED
 FBI
 MAY 11 5 11 AM '40

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: 	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES 7-1576-15156 MAY 1-1940
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 3 - Bureau 3 - San Francisco (1 USA San Francisco) 2 - St. Paul		

STATE OF OKLAHOMA)
) SS
COUNTY OF OKLAHOMA)

Harold E. Andersen, being first duly sworn, on oath deposes and says that during the month of June, 1935, he was Special Agent in Charge of the Federal Bureau of Investigation Field Division at St. Paul, Minnesota;

That at approximately 6:00 a.m. on or about June 3, 1935, Volney Davis arrived at the Minneapolis, Minnesota Airport by airplane from Chicago, Illinois in custody of Bureau Agents; that Davis was immediately released to the custody of the affiant, Special Agent John E. Brennan, and other Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation;

That immediately thereafter, he was taken by automobile to the office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation located in the Federal Building in St. Paul, Minnesota, where his handcuffs were removed and where he was served with a breakfast of his own selection.

That shortly after his arrival at the Bureau Office before and after his breakfast, Davis talked frankly of his criminal escapades and mentioned his participation in the kidnaping of Edward G. Bremer;

That during his conversations he plainly showed he was in full possession of his mental faculties and gave no indication that he did not understand the gravity of the situation and the possible sentence which he might receive;

That after some conversation, he indicated his desire to enter a plea of guilty to the indictment charging him with a part in the Bremer kidnaping and asked that if possible arrangements be made for him to enter a plea that morning before being taken to the county jail;

That he was informed of his right to counsel and trial which he stated he understood, adding that he did not want to be represented by counsel or go to trial as he was guilty of the charge he faced;

In view of which, affiant conferred with the United States Attorney and United States District Judge Joyce, St. Paul, Minnesota, and as the result of which Davis was arraigned before Judge Joyce at about 10:00 a.m. when he entered a plea of guilty to the indictment;

4/24/40

And finally, that Davis was at no time mistreated or subjected to duress, and he was advised that he might receive the maximum sentence if he pleaded guilty; notwithstanding he of his own free will pleaded guilty as indicated above.

Further affiant sayeth not.

/s/ Harold E. Andersen

Subscribed and sworn to before me
this 23 day of April, A.D. 1940

/s/ Theodore M. Filson

Clerk U. S. District Court
Western District of Oklahoma

The affidavit in triplicate is being furnished to the San Francisco Field Division with copies of this report.

ENCLOSURES: TO SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE: Affidavit of H. E. ANDERSEN, SAC,
made 4/23/40.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION
TO OFFICE OF ORIGIN.

Mr. Tolson.....
Mr. Clegg.....
Mr. E. A. Tamm.....
Mr. Foxworth.....
Mr. Nathan.....
Mr. Ladd.....
Mr. Glavin.....
Mr. Nichols.....
Mr. Rosen.....
Mr. Tracy.....
Miss Gandy.....

[Handwritten signature/initials over the routing slip]

AR:TD

April 24, 1936

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

There is transmitted herewith a memorandum covering the known early life and criminal activities of Alvin Karpis.

Respectfully,

E.A. Tamm

Handwritten note:
 4 copies retained
 behind file

Handwritten note:
 I ENCL. FM
 K

RECORDED
 &
 INDEXED

7-576-15156X
 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
 4 NOV 2 1940
 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
 [Handwritten initials and stamps]

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April 24, 1936

MEMORANDUM

A career of plunder, pillage and despoliation, which was first earmarked by an arrest on February 25, 1926, initiated the long criminal record of Alvin Karpis, who was received on this date at the State Industrial Reformatory, Hutchinson, Kansas, on a charge of second degree murder, to which he was sentenced to serve a term of ten years in this Institution

Born in Montreal, Canada on August 10, 1907 of immigrant parents who resided in that portion of Russia which is now Lithuania, Alvin Karpis, christened Alvin Karpavicz, was taken by his family which migrated to the United States and settled in Topeka, Kansas when Karpis was about two years old. His father was employed by the Santa Fe railroad for a number of years as a painter. In 1923 the Karpavicz family moved to Chicago, Illinois and it was at this point that Alvin began his employment in various bakery shops, where he continued working for a period of over a year. Not being strong physically and advised by his doctor of a defective heart, which condition required complete rest, Alvin Karpis went back to Topeka, Kansas, where he resided with his eldest sister. It was during this period that he became involved in his first difficulty with law enforcement officers. Having received the sentence previously mentioned, Karpis escaped from the Institution wherein he was confined on March 9, 1929 and joined his parents in Chicago, Illinois, during which time he remained at home for a period less than a year, being employed by a medical concern.

On March 23, 1930, a little over a year after his escape from the State Industrial Reformatory at Hutchinson, Kansas where he was sentenced on February 25, 1926, he was arrested in Kansas City, Missouri for auto larceny and safe blowing and was returned to the State Industrial Reformatory at Hutchinson, Kansas as an escaped prisoner, being transferred on May 19, 1930 to the Kansas State Penitentiary at Lansing, Kansas to serve the balance of his term.

Following his release from the Kansas State Penitentiary on May 31, 1931, Karpis immediately associated himself with such persons as Frank Nash, Francis Keating, Thomas Holden, Arthur R. "Doc" Barker, Vernon C. Miller, Fred and Kate Barker and many others. He engaged in numerous bank robberies in the middle west. His apprehension was sought by the Sheriff's Office in West Plains, Missouri for the murder of Sheriff C. R. Kelley on December 19, 1931. Thereafter Karpis allied himself with a gang of midwestern desperadoes which has since become known as the "Karpis-Barker" gang. This gang has been responsible for many of the major bank robberies in the middle western states which occurred subsequent to

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his release from the Kansas State Penitentiary and his arrest on June 10, 1931 at Tulsa, Oklahoma on a charge of burglary, where he was delivered to the authorities at Okmulgee, Oklahoma and paroled from the Oklahoma State Penitentiary to which he was sentenced on September 11, 1931 for a term of four years.

On March 22, 1934 the Attorney General of the United States announced that Karpis had been identified as one of the kidnapers of Edward George Bremer, President of the Commercial State Bank at St. Paul, Minnesota, who was kidnaped on the morning of January 17, 1934 at the intersection of Lexington and Goodrich Avenues, St. Paul, Minnesota, shortly after he had taken his little daughter to school. This abduction was effected by several members of the Karpis-Barker gang, many of whom have already been prosecuted. Among those who had been prosecuted in the Bremer case are Arthur R. "Doc" Barker, Elmer Farmer and Bryan Bolton, who are also implicated in the abduction of William A. Hamm, Jr., President of the Theodore Hamm Brewing Company, a wealthy resident of St. Paul, Minnesota, who was kidnaped about 12:45 P.M. on Thursday, June 15, 1933, immediately after he had departed from his office at the brewery for luncheon.

On January 22, 1935 a Federal Grand Jury at St. Paul, Minnesota returned indictments against several members of the Karpis-Barker gang. Karpis was named in two indictments, the first charging him and others with the substantive offense of kidnaping Mr. Bremer, the second charging him and others with conspiracy to kidnap Mr. Bremer.

On April 22, 1936 a Federal Grand Jury at St. Paul, Minnesota returned indictments against Alvin Karpis and others, charging these persons with conspiracy to kidnap Mr. Hamm and also charging them with the substantive offense of kidnaping. On this same date, Homer S. Cummings, Attorney General of the United States, under the authority vested in him by an Act of Congress approved June 6, 1934, offered a reward of \$5,000 for information furnished to a representative of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, which results in the apprehension of Alvin Karpis.

According to the records of the Identification Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Karpis, as No. 7071, was received at the State Industrial Reformatory, Hutchinson, Kansas, on February 25, 1926, for the crime of burglary--second degree, to serve a sentence of ten years. He escaped on March 9, 1929 and was returned to the reformatory on March 25, 1930, having been arrested as Raymond Hadley, No. 17902, by the Kansas City, Missouri Police Department on March 23, 1930, on charges of larceny--auto, and safeblowing. Karpis was transferred to the State Penitentiary, Lansing, Kansas, on May 19, 1930, under his correct name,

as No. 1539, to serve the balance of his sentence for the crime of burglary, second degree. As George Haller, No. 8008, Karpis was arrested by the Police Department at Tulsa, Oklahoma, on June 10, 1931, on charges of investigation--burglary. He was surrendered to the Police Department at Okmulgee, Oklahoma, where, as A. Karpis, No. 1609, he was charged with burglary. On September 11, 1931, Karpis was found guilty of the burglary charges and was sentenced to four years and immediately placed on parole by the Court.

Arthur R. Barker and Volney Davis are serving life sentences at Alcatraz Island Penitentiary, as a result of their participation in the Bremer kidnaping. Bryan Bolton was convicted on April 15, 1935 for his participation in this kidnaping, and at the present time is under indictment in connection with the kidnaping of Mr. Hamm. Elmer Farmer, who is presently confined in the United States Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas, where he is serving a twenty-year sentence for his participation in the Bremer kidnaping, has also been indicted in the Hamm kidnaping. Fred Barker and Fred Goetz are deceased.

Bryan Bolton, Arthur R. Barker and Elmer Farmer, who were members of the Karpis-Barker gang and are presently serving sentences imposed as a result of their participation in the Bremer kidnaping case, have been indicted, together with Alvin Karpis, John P. Peifer, Edmund C. Bartholmey and Charles J. Fitzgerald, for their participation in the kidnaping of William A. Hamm, Jr., at St. Paul, Minnesota, on June 15, 1933.

MEMORANDUM

On January 17, 1934 Edward George Bremer, President of the Commercial State Bank, St. Paul, Minnesota, was kidnaped immediately after he had driven his daughter to the Summit School in St. Paul and was carried by his kidnapers to a hide-out at Bensenville, Illinois. A ransom of \$200,000 was demanded and, upon payment, Bremer was released on February 7, 1934 near Rochester, Minnesota.

The Federal Grand Jury at St. Paul, Minnesota, returned an indictment on January 22, 1935 charging certain members of the Barker-Karpis gang with violation of the Federal Kidnaping Statute in connection with the kidnaping of Bremer. Harry Campbell, one of the principal members of the gang, was named as one of the defendants in the indictment. Since the return of the indictment Campbell has been closely associated with Alvin Karpis.

According to the fingerprint records of the Identification Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice, Harry Campbell was first arrested on December 25, 1920 by the Police Department at Tulsa, Oklahoma, on charges of investigation. He was fined \$18.00 and costs. On January 30, 1931 he was received at the State Penitentiary, McAlester, Oklahoma for safe keeping, on a charge of bank robbery and was subsequently discharged on Court order for trial June 11, 1931. Campbell was last arrested by the Sheriff's Office, Tulsa, Oklahoma, on April 29, 1932, on a charge of burglary.

On the morning of January 20, 1935 the Atlantic City, New Jersey Police Department located Campbell and Alvin Karpis, with their women companions, Wynona Burdette and Dolores Delaney, in the Danmoor Hotel. A gun battle ensued and Campbell and Karpis escaped in a stolen automobile. The women were taken into custody and later removed to Miami, Florida, where they entered pleas of guilty to indictments charging them with harboring Alvin Karpis and were subsequently sentenced on March 25, 1935 to serve five years each in the penitentiary.

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MEMORANDUM

On January 17, 1934 Edward George Bremer, President of the Commercial State Bank, St. Paul, Minnesota was kidnaped immediately after he had driven his daughter to the Summit School in St. Paul, and was taken to a hide-out at Bensenville, Illinois. A ransom of \$200,000 was demanded and, upon payment, Bremer was released on February 7, 1934 near Rochester, Minnesota.

On January 22, 1935 the Federal Grand Jury at St. Paul, Minnesota returned an indictment charging certain members of the Barker-Karpis gang with violation of the Federal Kidnaping Statute in connection with the kidnaping of Bremer.

Alvin Karpis, chief lieutenant of Fred Barker, reputed leader of the gang, was named as one of the defendants. Karpis and Fred Barker are also charged with the murder of Sheriff C. R. Kelly at West Plains, Missouri on December 19, 1931.

According to the records of the Identification Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice, Karpis as No. 7071 was received at the State Industrial Reformatory, Hutchinson, Kansas on February 25, 1926, for the crime of burglary - 2nd degree to serve a sentence of 10 years. He escaped on March 9, 1929 and was returned to the Reformatory on March 25, 1930, having been arrested as Raymond Hadley, No. 17902 by the Kansas City, Missouri Police Department on March 23, 1930 on charges of larceny-auto and safe blower. Karpis was transferred to the State Penitentiary, at Lansing, Kansas on May 19, 1930 under his correct name as No. 1539 to serve the balance of his sentence for the crime of burglary - 2nd degree. As George Haller, #8008, Karpis was arrested by the Police Department, at Tulsa, Oklahoma on June 10, 1931 on charges of investigation-burglary. He was surrendered to the Police Department at Okmulgee, Oklahoma, where as A. Karpis No. 1609 he was charged with burglary. On September 11, 1931 Karpis was found guilty of the burglary charges and was sentenced to four years and immediately placed on parole by the court.

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100 MAR 25 1965

MEMORANDUM

On January 22, 1935, the Federal Grand Jury at St. Paul, Minnesota, returned an indictment charging the following with the kidnaping of Edward G. Bremer: Arthur R. Barker, Alvin Karpis, Volney Davis, Harry Campbell, Elmer Farmer, Harold Alderton, William Weaver, Harry Sawyer, William J. Harrison, Byron Bolton, John Doe and Richard Roe.

A conspiracy indictment was returned on the same date, naming as conspirators in this case, in addition to the above, - Joseph P. Moran, Oliver A. Berg, John J. McLaughlin, William E. Vidler, Philip J. Delaney, James J. Wilson, Jess Doyle, Edna Murray, Myrtle Eaton and Bruno Austin, alias "Whitie". The following persons were also named in these indictments, but were not indicted, because they had previously been killed by Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, or were deceased from other causes: Kate (Ma) Barker, Fred Barker, Russell Gibson alias "Slim" Gray, Fred Goetz alias George Zeigler.

The following are the dispositions made of the individuals prosecuted to date:

- Arthur R. Barker - convicted at St. Paul, Minnesota on May 17, 1935 and sentenced to a term of life imprisonment.
- Oliver A. Berg - convicted at St. Paul, Minnesota, May 17, 1935 and sentenced to life imprisonment.
- Elmer Farmer - entered a plea of guilty at St. Paul, Minnesota May 13, 1935 and sentenced June 7, 1935 to serve 20 years.
- Harold Alderton - convicted at St. Paul, Minnesota May 17, 1935 and sentenced June 7, 1935 to serve 20 years.
- Byron Bolton - entered a plea of guilty at St. Paul April 15, 1935 and is awaiting sentence.
- John J. McLaughlin - convicted at St. Paul May 17, 1935 and sentenced June 7, 1935 to serve 5 years.
- William E. Vidler - acquitted at St. Paul, Minnesota on May 17, 1935.
- Philip J. Delaney - acquitted at St. Paul, Minnesota on May 17, 1935.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

James J. Wilson - convicted at St. Paul, Minnesota on May 17, 1935 and sentenced June 7, 1935 to serve 5 years.

Jess Doyle - charges dismissed at St. Paul, Minnesota on May 6, 1935. Doyle was delivered to the County Authorities at Fairbury, Nebraska by this Bureau and on August 24, 1935 was sentenced to serve ten years in the Nebraska State Penitentiary on the charge of bank robbery.

Edna Murray - charges dismissed at St. Paul, Minnesota on May 6, 1935. Edna Murray was returned to the Missouri State Penitentiary at Jefferson City, Missouri, from which institution she was an escape, to serve the remainder of a twenty-five year sentence for highway robbery.

Bruno Austin alias "Whitie" - discharged from custody on order of Court May 6, 1935. Austin recently pleaded guilty to the charge of murder in Chicago, Illinois.

Velney Davis pled guilty June 5, 1935 and sentenced June 7, 1935 to life imprisonment.

Fred Coats alias George Zeigler, was murdered on the streets of Cicero, Illinois by unknown persons on March 23, 1934.

Harry C. Stanley - on March 12, 1935, Stanley was convicted on the charge of harboring a fugitive from justice and sentenced on the same date to serve six months in the Sedgwick County Jail, Kansas and to pay a \$1,000 fine.

Mary Stanley - convicted on March 12, 1935 on the charge of harboring a fugitive from justice and on the same date was given a five year suspended sentence.

Dolores Delaney - Convicted on March 25, 1935 on the charge of harboring a fugitive from justice and misprison of felony and sentenced on the same date to serve five years in the United States Detention House at Milan, Michigan.

Wynona Burdette - convicted on March 25, 1935 on the charge of harboring a fugitive from justice and misprison of felony and sentenced on the same date to serve five years in the United States Detention Home at Milan, Michigan.

The following individuals are still fugitives - being sought for their participation in this case: Alvin Karpis, Harry Campbell, William Weaver, William J. Harrison, Joseph P. Moran, and Myrtle Eaton.

Harry Sawyer is presently in custody at St. Paul, Minnesota, awaiting trial.

Kate (Ma) Barker and her son, Fred Barker, were fatally shot while resisting arrest at Lake Weir, Florida on January 16, 1935.

Russell Gibson was killed by Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation while seeking to avoid arrest at Chicago, Illinois on January 8, 1935.

Charges of harboring fugitives from justice and the National Firearms Act are now pending in Miami, Florida against Henry "Duke" Randall, Joseph N. Adams and Nathaniel Heller. Charges of conspiracy to kidnap are also pending in Miami, Florida against Cassius McDonald.

MEMORANDUM

On January 17, 1934, at approximately 8:45 A. M., Edward George Bremer, President of the Commercial State Bank, St. Paul, Minnesota, was kidnaped at the intersection of Lexington and Goodrich Avenues, St. Paul, Minnesota, shortly after he had taken his little daughter to school. The abduction was effected by several members of the Karpis-Barker gang, one of the principals being Alvin Karpis. Bremer was taken to a hide-out in Bensenville, Illinois, where he was forcibly confined for a period of twenty-two days. On the night of February 6, 1934, a ransom of \$200,000 was paid to the kidnapers, and on the evening of February 7, 1934, Mr. Bremer was released by his abductors in Rochester, Minnesota.

Karpis was born in Montreal, Canada, of Lithuanian parentage. His family later migrated to the United States. His career of crime commenced on February 25, 1926, when he was received at the State Industrial Reformatory, Hutchinson, Kansas, charged with second degree burglary, and sentenced to serve ten years in said institution. Escaping therefrom he was re-arrested, and confined in the Kansas State Penitentiary for the remainder of his term.

Karpis was released from the Kansas State Penitentiary, May 31, 1931. He immediately associated himself with such persons as Frank Nash, Francis Keating, Thomas Helden, "Doc" Barker, Vernon C. Miller, Fred and Kate Barker, and many others. He has engaged in numerous bank robberies in the middle west. His apprehension has been sought by the Sheriff's Office in West Plains, Missouri, for the murder of Sheriff G. R. Kelley on December 19, 1931.

Thereafter, Karpis allied himself with a gang of Midwestern desperados who have since become known as the Karpis-Barker gang. This gang has been responsible for many of the major bank robberies in the Middle Western States for the past three or four years.

On January 17, 1934, this group effected the abduction of Edward George Bremer. Karpis took a prominent part in the kidnaping, and was one of the actual abductors. Karpis and Campbell entered Mr. Bremer's car as it was parked temporarily for a "stop light" at the intersection of Lexington and Goodrich Avenues in St. Paul. They intimidated him with the use of guns, and then effected a speedy abduction by beating Mr. Bremer over the head with the butts of revolvers. Karpis and Campbell then placed over Mr. Bremer's eyes a pair of heavily taped Welders glasses, to obstruct his vision completely. Bremer was then driven in his own car by his abductors to a point near 1910 Edgumbe Road, St. Paul, Minnesota, where he was transferred to another car and driven by Karpis and others to the hide-out house in Bensenville, Illinois. Karpis remained in the hide-out, with the exception of a few instances, acting as a guard over Mr. Bremer. Karpis has been identified as the purchaser of flashlights and batteries at the W Grand Silver Store in St. Paul, Minnesota. These flashlights were

used to signal the "pay-off" man who delivered the \$200,000 ransom to the kidnapers on the night of February 6, 1934 near Embrota, Minnesota. Karpis also acted as a guard in returning Mr. Bremer from Bensenville, Illinois to Rochester, Minnesota on February 7, 1934, when Bremer was released at that point.

On March 22, 1934, the Attorney General of the United States announced that Karpis had been identified as one of the kidnapers of Edward George Bremer. On that date Karpis became the subject of an Identification Order issued by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

On January 22, 1935, a Federal Grand Jury at St. Paul, Minnesota returned indictments against several members of the Karpis-Barker gang. Karpis was named in two indictments - the first charging him and others with the substantive offense of kidnaping Mr. Bremer, the second charging him and others with conspiracy to kidnap Mr. Bremer.

According to the records of the Identification Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice, Karpis as No. 7071 was received at the State Industrial Reformatory, Hutchinson, Kansas on February 25, 1926, for the crime of burglary - 2nd degree to serve a sentence of ten years. He escaped on March 9, 1929 and was returned to the Reformatory on March 25, 1930, having been arrested as Raymond Hadley, No. 17902 by the Kansas City, Missouri Police Department on March 23, 1930 on charges of larceny-auto and safe blower. Karpis was transferred to the State Penitentiary, at Lansing, Kansas on May 19, 1930 under his correct name as No. 1539 to serve the balance of his sentence for the crime of burglary - 2nd degree. As George Haller, No. 8008, Karpis was arrested by the Police Department at Tulsa, Oklahoma on June 10, 1931 on charges of investigation-burglary. He was surrendered to the Police Department at Okmulgee, Oklahoma, where as A. Karpis, No. 1609 he was charged with burglary. On September 11, 1931 Karpis was found guilty of the burglary charges and was sentenced to four years and immediately placed on parole by the court.

MEMORANDUM

September 13, 1934

On January 17, 1934, at about 8:45 A. M., Edward George Bremer, President of the Commercial State Bank, St. Paul, Minnesota, was kidnaped immediately after he had driven his daughter to the Summit School in St. Paul.

His abduction was effected by certain members of the Karpis - Barker gang, a group of notorious midwest desperados. Harry Campbell was one of ten actual participants in the kidnaping. Campbell definitely became a member of the Karpis - Barker gang in the fall of 1933, although he had known the Barker brothers more than ten years prior to this time.

On the morning of January 17, 1934, Campbell and Karpis entered Mr. Bremer's car while it was temporarily parked for a "stop light" at the intersection of Lexington and Goodrich Avenues, St. Paul, Minnesota. They immediately subdued him by threatening him with guns. A rapid abduction was then effected by beating Mr. Bremer over the head with the butt of a revolver. Campbell and Karpis then completely obstructed Mr. Bremer's vision by placing over his eyes a pair of heavily taped welder's glasses. Mr. Bremer was then driven to a point near 1910 Edgumbe Road, St. Paul, where he was transferred to another car and then taken to the hide-out house in Bensenville, Illinois. Campbell acted as a guard over Mr. Bremer during his 22 days of confinement in the hide-out.

On February 6, 1934, a ransom of \$200,000 was paid for the release of Mr. Bremer, and on February 7, 1934, Campbell and other members of the gang transported Bremer to Rochester, Minnesota, where he was released.

The Federal Grand Jury at St. Paul, Minnesota, returned an indictment on January 22, 1935 charging certain members of the Barker - Karpis gang with violation of the Federal Kidnaping Statute in connection with the kidnaping of Bremer. Harry Campbell, one of the principal members of the gang, was named as one of the defendants in the indictment. Since the return of the indictment Campbell has been closely associated with Alvin Karpis.

According to the fingerprint records of the Identification Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice, Harry Campbell was first arrested on December 25, 1920 by the Police Department at Tulsa, Oklahoma, on charges of investigation. He was fined \$19.00 and costs. On January 30, 1931 he was received at the State Penitentiary, McAlester, Oklahoma for safe keeping, on a charge of bank robbery and was subsequently discharged on Court order

for trial June 11, 1921. Campbell was last arrested by the Sheriff's Office, Tulsa, Oklahoma, on April 29, 1932, on a charge of burglary.

On the morning of January 20, 1935 the Atlantic City, New Jersey Police Department located Campbell and Alvin Karpis, with their women companions, Wynona Burdette and Dolores Delaney, in the Danmoor Hotel. A gun battle ensued and Campbell and Karpis escaped in a stolen automobile. The women were taken into custody and later removed to Miami, Florida, where they entered pleas of guilty to indictments charging them with harboring Alvin Karpis and were subsequently sentenced on March 25, 1935 to serve five years each in the penitentiary.

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Kansas City, Missouri
April 27, 1940

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Re: BREKID

I am transmitting herewith the original and one copy of a memorandum dated April 26, 1940, prepared by Special Agent F. G. McGEARY of this office, which is self-explanatory.

Copies of this letter and memorandum are also being furnished the St. Paul Office.

Very truly yours,

Dwight Brantley
DWIGHT BRANTLEY
Special Agent in Charge

DB:HD
Enc.
cc: St. Paul

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

7-576-15157
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
2 APR 29 1940
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
to Mr. Ruggles

Handwritten notes and signatures in the bottom left corner, including "to Mr. Ruggles" and other illegible scribbles.

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI
APRIL 26, 1940

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILE:

While the writer was engaged on official business at the United States Penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kansas, on April 24, 1940, Mr. C. H. LOONEY of the Warden's Office handed Agent a note which had been written by CHARLES COLLINS, Inmate #55680, at that institution. The note which had been written on a typewriter is as follows: "Gentlemen: Karpis and Campbell are in Alcatraz. Johnny fell out of a window in Kansas City, and Burrhead/Kaedy is in Jail in Tulsa. I think I can help you close the case on the Cleveland train robbery in 1934. If one of you gentlemen will call on me I will give you some information which I have that is straight."

The undersigned interviewed CHARLES COLLINS, age 34, who advised that he had been sentenced to serve two years for a violation of the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act on September 10, 1939, at Houston, Texas. He advised that he is the secretary to the psychiatrist at the United States Penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kansas, at the present time. COLLINS advised that his wife is EVELYN COLLINS, who resides at Hope, Arkansas, with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. GRIFFITH, Route #3.

COLLINS stated he had been motivated to supply what information he has to the Agents of this Bureau by reason of the fact that he had recently appeared before the Parole Board and had expected to receive some consideration in that he had no previous criminal record. He advised that the members of the Parole Board sitting at the United States Penitentiary allowed him exactly thirty-seven seconds for his appearance before that body and did not let him "speak his piece". He advised he had, therefore, decided to try most anything which might give him some advantage in connection with his parole and thought that in the event he gave some valuable information to the Bureau they would reciprocate in his behalf in connection with his parole. Agent advised

COPIES DESTROYED

169 MAR 25 1965

COLLINS there would not be any promises made to him as far as assistance being given in connection with obtaining a parole for him.

COLLINS advised that he had received information while confined in the United States Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas, that a man by the name of VANCE, age about 27, was the only member of a gang who held up a train at Cleveland in 1934 and took mail and express valued at approximately \$75,000. He advised that one BURRHEAD KAEDY had been tried on this case and acquitted at Cleveland, Ohio, and that VANCE, first name unknown, formerly operated a tavern in Tulsa, Oklahoma, during about 1935 to 1937. COLLINS did not know the location of the tavern, and had never been in it. He further advised that he knows that KAEDY is in jail at Tulsa, Oklahoma, for robbing a Government warehouse of whisky, and that his bond had been set at \$50,000.

It was explained to COLLINS that the information he had to offer apparently was of very little value after he had stated that ALVIN KARPIS and CAMPBELL were involved in this holdup, in view of the fact that it had occurred six years ago and that undoubtedly the Statute of Limitations would have operated. He advised that VANCE apparently had not been suspected of this holdup.

While talking to CHARLES COLLINS, he advised that one SAMMY COAKER, age about 48, who was supposed to be released from the United States Penitentiary about June 1, 1940, is endeavoring to recruit a gang at the present time for the purpose of holding up banks and payroll jobs in the Middle West. COLLINS stated that SAMMY COAKER has endeavored to recruit him as a front man, and the base of COAKER's operations is expected to be in South Coffeyville, Oklahoma. COLLINS stated he understood that SAMMY COAKER had served a twenty-five year sentence at McAlester, Oklahoma, and had been in penitentiaries practically all of his life.

Agent thanked COLLINS for the above information, and advised him in the event he had any information of value in the future it would be received with appreciation.

FGM:MT

F. G. McGEARY
SPECIAL AGENT

April 14, 1940

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

In order that it may be a matter of record, I want to comment upon the attached memorandum of April 8th addressed to me by Inspector Tracy. Information has been received from a confidential source that Senator Norris' office is in possession of information to the effect that I had the arrest of Alvin Karpis in New Orleans held up for several days until I could get there to personally make the arrest. From information we have received from this confidential source, the Senator's office attached considerable importance to the fact that I had done this.

It would seem that even if such action had been taken, it was more or less immaterial in that the arrest was effected, and in view of the fact that I am personally desirous of being present when any arrests are to be made where there is strong likelihood that firearms will be used and that some one of our Agents may be subjected to extreme danger. However, in this case the information that the Senator is reported to have is absolutely incorrect.

The attached memorandum shows that Inspector Connelley on April 30, 1936, at 11:55 AM, received information that Alvin Karpis was in New Orleans and was furnished with an address where he might be found. On the same day, at 4:30 PM Eastern Standard Time, or 3:30 PM New Orleans Time, I left by chartered plane from New York City for New Orleans. The plane arrived at New Orleans at 11:30 PM, New Orleans Time the same day. At that time it was not definitely known that Alvin Karpis and his associates were actually at the address which Inspector Connelley had in his possession. In fact, it was not known until 12 Noon the following day, or approximately 12 hours after I had actually arrived in New Orleans, that Alvin Karpis and his associates were at the address given. Just as soon as this fact was determined at noon on May 1st, immediate plans were made to effect the arrest of Karpis and his associates, which arrests were made at 5:15 PM on May 1st.

Thus, the entire information which Senator Norris has concerning this incident is absolutely untrue and incorrect.

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. E. A. Tamm
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Quinn Tamm
- Mr. Tracy
- Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
 APR 15 1940
 P. M.
 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
 U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED
 INDEXED
 JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
 Director
 7-576-15158
 4 APR 24 1940
 U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

415

Laboratory Report

Case: St. Paul, Minn. ; Unknown Subjects
Edward G. Bremer
7-576

Number:

Specimens: 1 black leather handbag.

Examination requested by: St. Paul Division Office

Date received: Feb. 21, 1934

Examination requested: General and Fingerprint

Result of examination:

Examination by:

Mark Field Office

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

451

Laboratory Report

Case: Unknown Subjects
Edward G. Bremer - Victim
7-576

Number:

Specimens: 1 envelope addressed to Mr. Harold E. Harlan and postmarked
Feb. 8, 1934 at St. Louis, Mo.
Letter enclosed begins "Your personal in paper".

Examination requested by: St. Louis Division Office

Date received: March 1, 1934

Examination requested: General and Fingerprint

Result of examination:

3/8

Examination by:

*1 Envelope 6.0 x 3.52 - .0051 wt. 3.2505
Note re stamp W.F.M.*

*Letter 9.91 x 8.0 - .0033 - wt. 3.5525
W.F.M.*

*Penit handwriting envelope & letter
is identical and also is identical
with previous extortion letter at St. Louis, Mo.*

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

399

Laboratory Report

Case: Unknown Subjects
Edward G. Bremer - Victim
7-576

Number:

Specimens: 1 pair of goggles used by the abductors in the above case

Examination requested by: St. Paul Division Office

Date received: Feb. 19, 1934

Examination requested: Fingerprint and General Laboratory

Result of examination:

Examination by: *STH*

Dark brownish glass. Components prepared for holding glass. Parts for eyes held together with rubber material. Band around head slot of rubber. One end tied by red string to glass. May be repair and may be to fit larger head. The string was about 1 1/2 in long.

Glasses lined on inside of strips of adhesive tape on the top vision. One glass partially broken and string thread of cross piece of adhesive. Other glass rather dirty and covered with specs many of which ~~seemed to be~~ consisted of metallic iron coated with oxide. These particles had apparently been fused and held to glass hole

and so firmly to the glass that on you scratch
them off they will remain part of glass.

Suggests glasses were used of
one time under circumstances giving rise
to small red hot iron particles.

Probably work with emery wheel, or
possibly in welding process.

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

398

Laboratory Report

Case: Unknown Subjects
Edward G. Bremer - Victim
7-576

Number:

Specimens: 1 coffee can in which was sent a note from the Kidnapers.

Examination requested by: St. Paul Division Office

Date received: Feb. 19, 1934

Examination requested: Fingerprint and General Laboratory

Result of examination:

2/27 Examination by:

STP

*Hills Bros. can. ~~found~~
jammed down a little on one side
No distinctive features.*

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

386

Laboratory Report

Case: Unknown Subjects
Edward G. Bremer - Victim
7-576-373

Number:

Specimens: 1 leather bill-fold;
1 envelope flap with pencil notation on same " Wickersham 2-5900 " ;
1 membership card # 49, of E. G. Bremer, in the St. Paul Chapter,
American Institute of Banking;
1 1933 membership card of E. G. Bremer in the Lafayette Club;
1 membership card #457963 (1934) American Legion, St. Paul # 8 ;

Examination requested by: 1 business card of Carl L. V. Exselsen;
2 pieces of celluloid; 4 season tickets Bowling
St. Paul Division Office League. # 44, 47, 46, and 50; 2 blank checks of
Date received: Commercial State Bank, St. Paul, Minn.

Feb. 16, 1934

Examination requested: General and Fingerprint

Result of examination:

Examination by:

2/17
2/16 Nothing particular about them
except flap of envelope (only) has
Wickersham 2-5900 Extension 1348
on outside & Ham 2-77-88 on
glue side. Bill in place for long
time is stained from leather
checks also. Leather just unfolded &
hints to be done very thing.

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

404

Laboratory Report

Case: Unknown Subjects
Edward G. Bremer - Victim
7-576

Number:

Specimens: 4 five gallon tin gasoline cans
1 tin funnel
Specimens of gasoline taken from the above cans

Examination requested by: St. Paul Division Office

Date received: Feb. 16, 1934

Examination requested: General Laboratory and Fingerprint

Result of examination:

Examination by: *Pickering*

Three very small samples of gasoline two red and one slightly pink or yellow all had lead.

One red gas was probably of color index 245 corresponding to Sudan-III or -IV. Other red sample used up in testing for lead.

Possibility of spectroscopic or spectrophotometric tests for dyes involved. Samples being obtained of Capt. L. J. Rouben in Wash D.C.

No differences detected in various red dyes except possible variations in conc. Light col. gas has same appearance as Texaco reg.

No further identifications made

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

375

Laboratory Report

Case: Unknown Subjects
Edward G. Bremer - Victim
7-576

Number:

Specimens: 1 envelope addressed to Walter Magee postmarked Chicago, Ill.,
dated Feb. 1, 1934. 1 note enclosed beginning "Walter Magee:
inform Adolph Bremer we are ready to follow -".

Examination requested by: St. Paul Division Office

Date received: Feb. 15, 1934

Examination requested: General and Fingerprint

Result of examination:

Examination by:

2/17
2/15 envelope 3.51 x 6 - .0044" Vol. ~~2.9409~~ 2.9409



*no watermark -
add. in handwriting printing probably
like in script in letter. 2. 24 stamps
from Chicago Englewood, Ill. Feb. 1 1934 - 10 pm
letter 1 page note pad glue at top
7.84 x 5.07 - .0035" wt. 1.9424
light purple lines .35 apart 1.81 from top
front .10 bottom .05 from top reverse
.14 bottom. no watermark
compare with Kern Rowley*

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

301

Laboratory Report

Case: Unknown Subjects
Edward G. Bremer - Victim
7-576-

Number:

Specimens: 16 anonymous, crank and information letters pertaining to the instant case.

Examination requested by: Division Office, St. Paul, Minn.

Date received: January 27, 1934

Examination requested: Handwriting

Result of examination:

Examination by:

1/29 For description of specimen see Memo to Mr. Nathan by McCaffrey 1/27/34.

*1. Handwriting not that of Bremer E.G.
Note this message written on page from folder
note with bound edge about 2.9" from top. Blue lines
.26" apart ledger from double red lines .49 from
top - double red outside of single purple .89 from top
double red 1.24 from top. Vertical red all lines
41, .88, 1.31, 2.69, 3.17 & 3.49 from n. bound edge
form*

Date	AM'T	DESCRIPTION	PRICE	PROFIT
		BOUGHT		

DATE	AM'T	DESCRIPTION	PRICE	LOSS

*Sent in
official R.O.
envelope to
Gen'l Investigation
Dept. Justice
104 North
Penalty W.D.*

2. Handwriting is not that of E. Bremer,
nor of anonymous letters re body from Austria, Miami
rev. 1

3. Impression not similar any other letters etc so
far as can tell.

4. Not similar other writings Penial script
disguised.

5. Return add. from printed Hamilton New Jersey
printed 3¢ stamp & envelope.

6. Penial script message with drawing pertaining to
refute Bremer case. Apparently written by one
of European or German racial characteristics
are reconstructed sketch - probably not
but should be looked into papers
to give directions this papers of
Bremer - Handwriting somewhat
similar to Lindbergh A.P. notes.

6. written penial script 5 1/2 x 7 penial
padding handwriting not similar
to others this case.

7. Written in German on folding pad paper
fastened at top purple lines. 3.75 x 5.75
Not like other handwriting.

8. Not letter penial handwriting not like
any other.

9. Not like others.

10. Printed in penial not like others. (fingerprint?)

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Report

Case:
Specimen:

3rd

Number:

Examination requested by:

Date received:
Examination desired:

Date of Report:

Result of examination:

Examination by:

10. contents of envelope 5.42 x 3.47
letter written on ruled paper torn off
to size 5.2 x 7.97
11. Another extortion letter
pencil scribble 4.97 x 7.99-5039
envelope 6 x 3.65
No W.M. handwriting not similar
12. Disguised handwriting in pencil
not similar other except 12 & 14
13. Disguised handwriting in pencil like 12 & 14 f.p.?
14. " " " pencil " 12 & 13 f.p.
15. Not similar others
pencil printing word envelope f.p.

Compared above also with several anonymous
letters. Vochel ⁷⁻¹¹⁻¹⁷ was particularly suspicious letter to
Judge Vaughn from W. Paul which was tentatively

identified with anonymous letter
to Factor - and found none of
them alike.

Mist searching
my Fortuned destitute

to I Yolett information



over Son I (L) W B

2 old people
mying in
m Drum

Pomer
O. P.
Miss

Deal
Pole, clay
cars

Search Light
look in yard
3 Preatt blocks
3 small front
which
Pat

5 men
kidnaper
good friend
Mr. Pomer
done him

1 Drum

25 cents	Shore	Winter B.
10 "	"	December 25
5 "	"	"
5 "	"	January 15
2 "	"	" 5

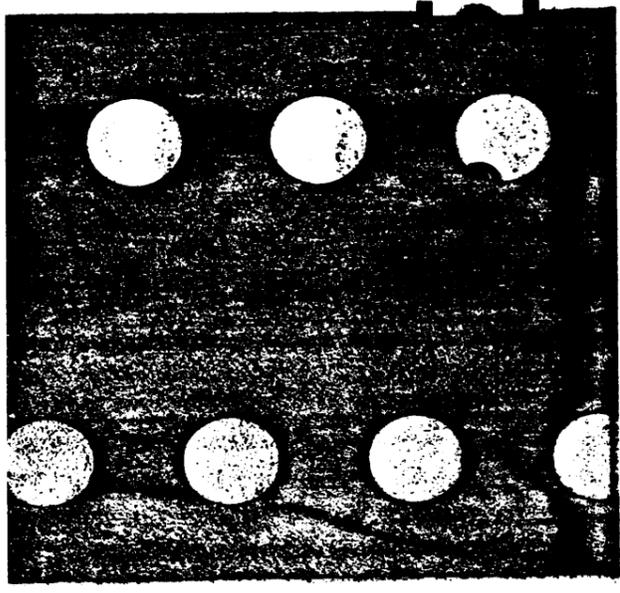
3 cent low home

0000
00

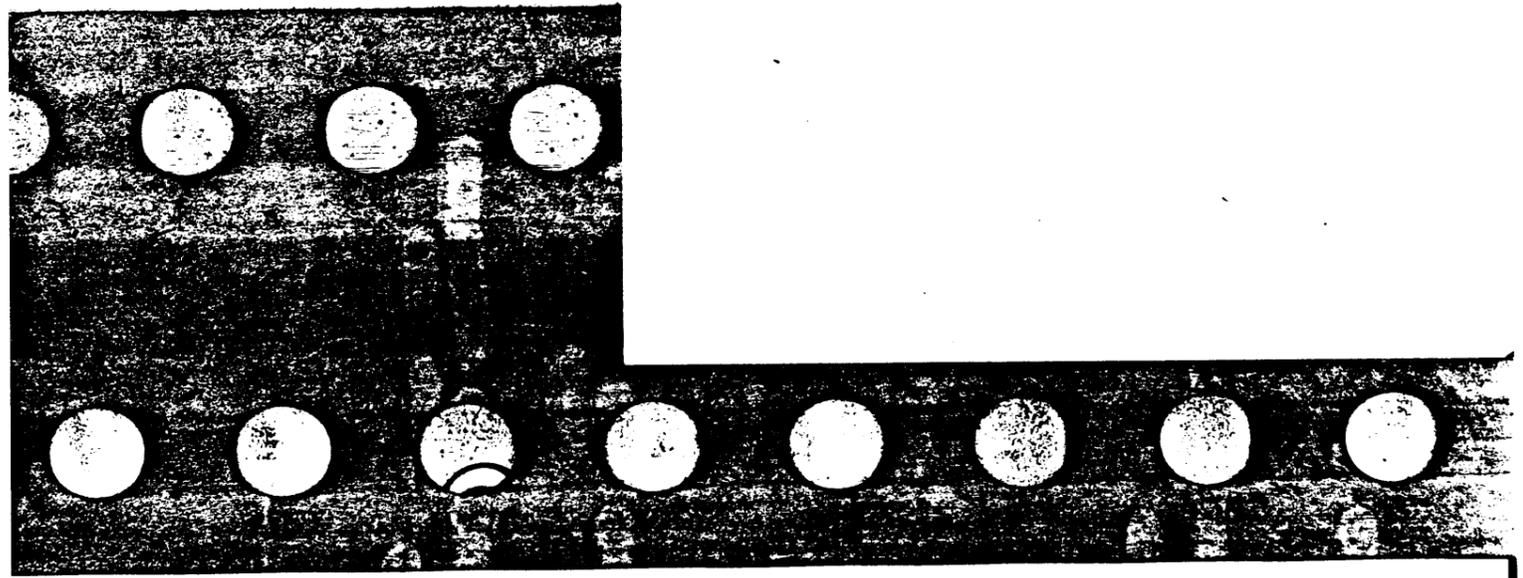
Panel
Drum Preatt (Pier)
on men soon soon Baker
na I am kidnapers
i about son old people
no people worth spending nobody

D RIM Vision
DOWN

Lu ke in equal



Prestt
3 Blacks
small front



Laboratory Report

Case: *Case 104*
Unknown Subjects
~~Edward G. Bremer~~ - Victim
7-576

Number:

Specimens: 1 envelope addressed to Mr. Howard A. Woolverton and Postmarked Chicago, Ill. Feb. 24, 1932. 1 letter addressed to Mr. Woolverton beginning "This is to inform you". "Further instructions" are the beginning words of the second page. Photostatic copy of letter and envelope addressed to victim postmarked Kansas City, Mo., 2-1-32, letter marked as exhibit 3. Photostatic copy of letter

Examination requested by: and envelope addressed to victim and postmarked Chicago Office Feb. 4, 1932. Exhibit 1. 1 newspaper add re instant case

Date received: Feb. 12, 1934

Examination requested: Handwriting and typewriting.

Result of examination:

2/14

Examination by:

*2/12 Typewriter work was penmanship on portable
via age. therefore not similar Bremer
case. Compared with Ford letter and
pencil handprinting is very similar
rest of original letters Woolverton
case to compare*

Note similarities:

*Ford
"negotiation" for money will case
Use of name Howard C. Benson to
get mailed message register at Hotel
adv. in personal col. Rev. L. Murphy H.C.B.
"specially" "subject to injury?"
"most minute detail"
"maintain himself" "preferably"
"it"*

note in Ford case: payments for me only
 1-bale - 6-50 6,000
 7-100
 245-200
 6 bales - 6-50 24,000
 7-100
 1195-200 200,000

Woburn Case:

"I presume" "Not" "Don't expect any
 mercy whatsoever" "Cripple" "If you
 ignore this" "You entire holding"

Adv. "Not responsible for debts"

R. O. Thompson name suggested.

Highway payoff. Flash lights returned.

Registered another city suggested

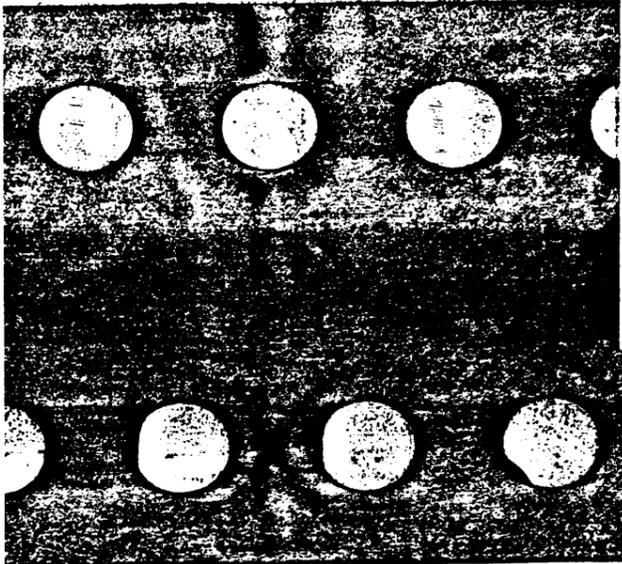
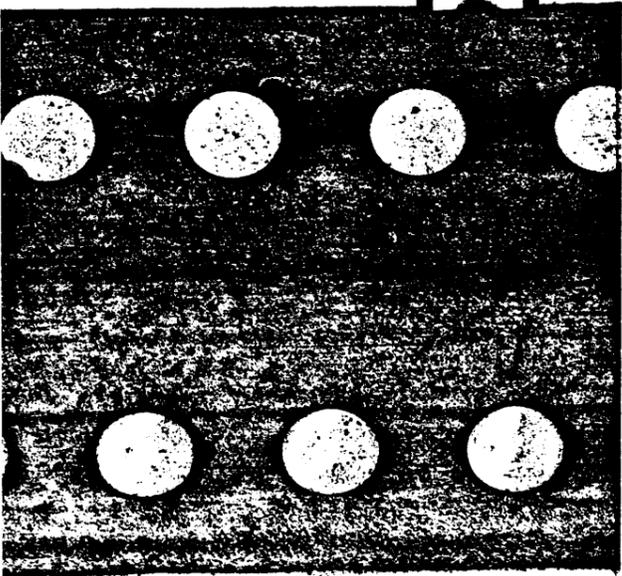
Hotel R. O. Thompson then get another
 message -

Envelopes & stationery different
 Woburn case - Envelope 9.59 x 7.25 Wob.
 Ford 8.36 x 4.0

Paper 8.41 x 7.75 Ford 8.44 x 8.8
 8.17 x 4.98 7.93 x 9.85

Woburn case machine at
 Blackwell who wrote Ford from Victory Hotel
 Detroit Dec. 29, 1933 regarding skin disease
 can't completely compare case of
 Dr. Corcoran but believe not similar because
 radical differences.

Thompson M. S. Ferguson
 " " Doris Duke
 " " Wallace
 " " Roll
 all 367 and compare features that is handwriting



Ford	Wolverton
N N N	N N
Y Y Y	Y Y
M	M
I	i data not there not always
E E E	E E
CHICAGO	CHICAGO
↑	↑
Wolverton	
address MR E J BEL FORD: INF...	MR. WOOLVERTON THIS IS... LAST
B	B
C	C
U	U
W	W W
D	DD
R R	R R R
K	K

... Wor Lester

9/19/1911

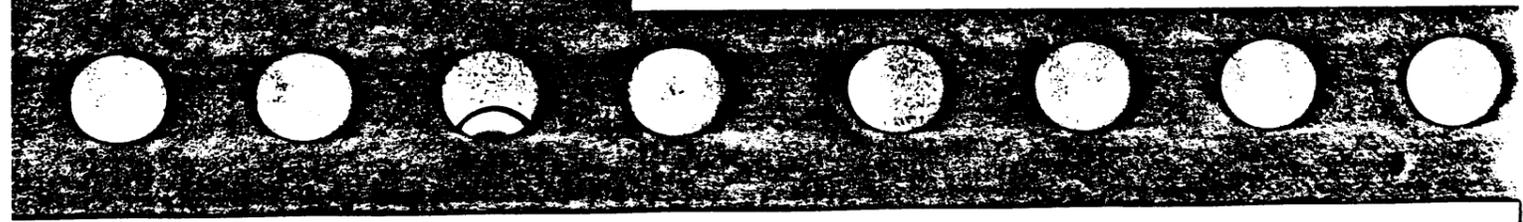
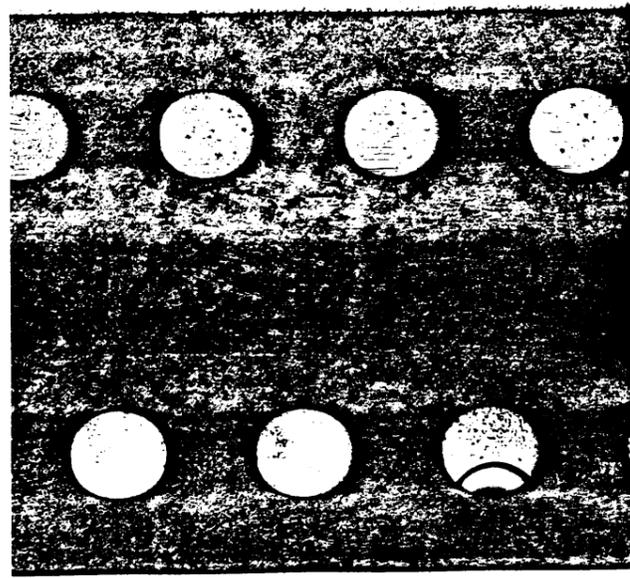
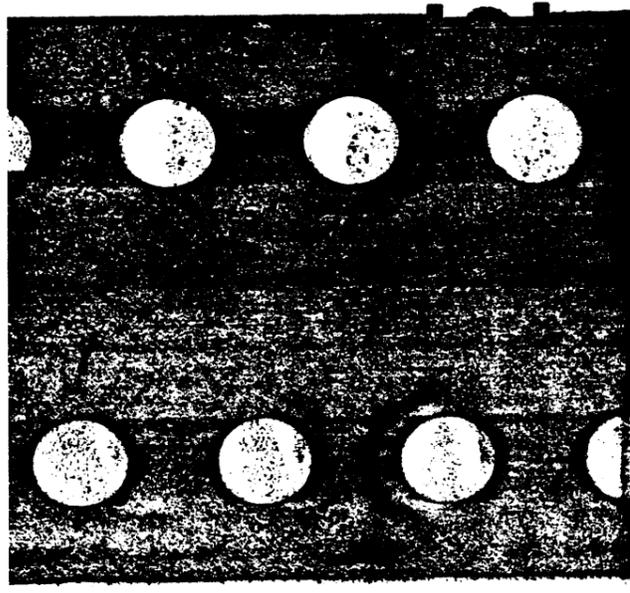
add not responsible
for debts. A S Thompson

go on highway
flood lights return

go to another city
register as A S Thompson
return to LA

Don't ^{we} expect any money
whatsoever

Simple
if you ignore this
your entire holdings



negotiation for money
with ease

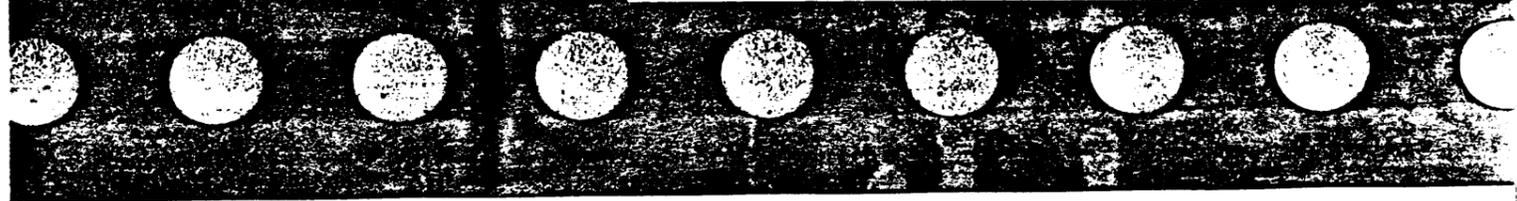
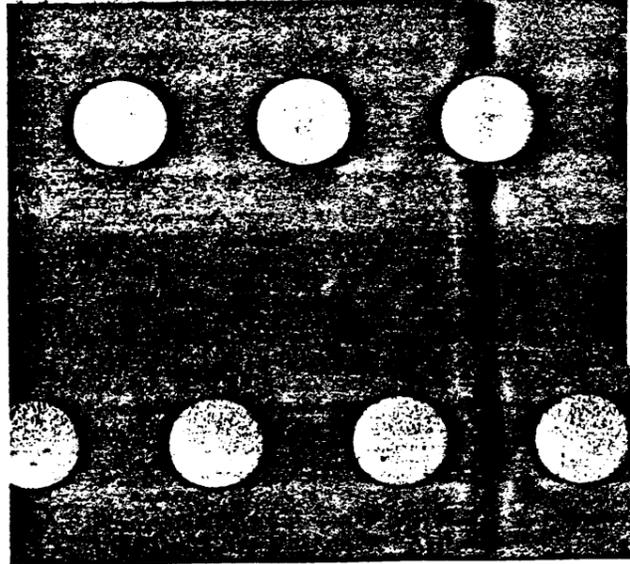
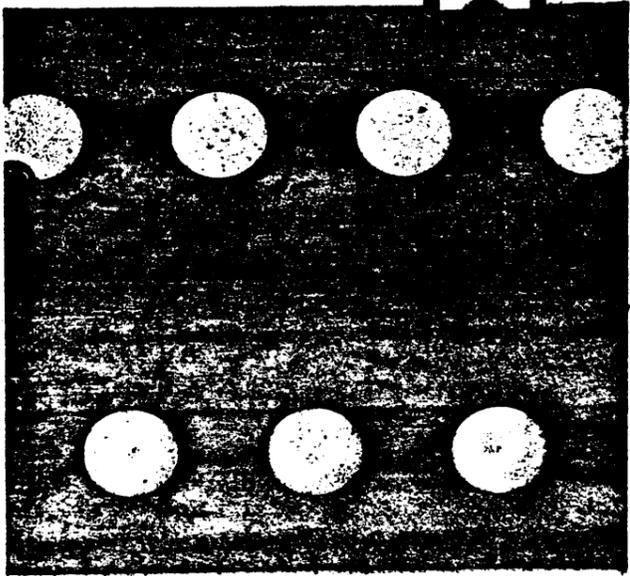
Harold C. Pearson
mail - register post - add in person
Preferably
John P. L. ...
H.C. ...

subjected to injury
most minute detail
maintain himself

Preferably
we
7 bales

	6-50	1	6,000	
	7-100			
	295-200			
6	6-50		24,000	1440
	7-100			
	1195-200			

~~go on highway~~



Envelope
9.59 x 4.2
10.36 x 4.57

7.47 x 7.75

8.17 x 9.98

Kind James

Found 8.44 x 8.8

7.90 x 9.85

Wolcott
not same machine as
J. Blackwell who
wrote Ford from Victory
Hotel Detroit Dec 19/1913
regarding skin disease

specimens are not completely
compare with Mr. Lincoln
but some radial dimensions
do not believe number

not same as Hermann
not same as Duke
not Wallace not Roll

Laboratory Report

Case: Unknown Subjects
Edward G. Bremer - Victim
7-576

Number:

Specimens: Letters written by victim while held captive

Examination requested by: St. Paul Division Office

Date received: February 12, 1934

Examination requested: General and Fingerprint

Result of examination:

Examination by:

2/12
2 cards to Sp. Div.
Letter to Mrs. Mudge attorney Adolph.
8.50 x 10.87 - 003211 W.V. 3.4631
No watermark. Said "white paper"
Other characteristics such as indentations - periods
underlining are similar orig. & letters. Typewriting
is identical with other letters (you are hereby
declared in)
"To the Payoff Man" 10.87 x 8.5 - 003424
No watermark. Said "white paper" W.V. 3.5159
indentations etc. same as other letters
finish this & preceding papers identical.
Typewriting identical.
Envelope of above 9.49 x 4.13 - 1049 - W.V. 6.1550
White business
No watermark same typewriter.

"Adolph Bremer" 8.5 x 10.87 - 0049 - W. 3.5189

"Kind" finds no other
indications of same typewriter identical
cut 1/4 in. piece of paper from upper
edge containing glue or ear wax removed
with hair etc.

Newspaper clipping "Bremer's friend"
appeal for son - 1st copy

Envelope

Walter Hooper or Adolph Bremer

Please deliver or send confidentially same typewriter
9.46 x 4.12 - 0049 - W. 15 ~~15~~ 6.5827

Now on white bus envelope

Adolph Bremer - Providence

6.51 x 3.62 - 0049 - W. 3.5215

Now on white bus. Ed. Bremer handwriting

Mrs. John Devo Prior Lake

6.51 x 3.6 up to 3.65 - 0049 - W. 3.9242

Now on white bus. Ed. Bremer handwriting

Mrs. Fillian L. Dickerson

6.51 x 3.62 - 0049 - W. 3.6677

Now on white bus. Ed. Bremer
handwriting.

Ed. Bremer's wife

6.51 x 3.62 - 0049 - W. 3.6118

Now on white bus. Apparently
same typewriter

To Adolph Bremer

9.49 x 4.13 - 0049 - W. 5.7929

Now on white bus. Apparently same
typewriter

361 1/2

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Report

Case:
Specimen:

Number:

Examination requested by:

Date received:
Examination desired:

Date of Report: *Letter in handwriting of Ed Bremer*
Result of examination: *by*

*Each
leaf
in
middle*

My Dear Father Dear:
10.18 x 6.42 - 0049 - 202,49963
Wm Eaton's
Highland Paper Co. "Eaton Paper Co."
White Notepaper worn finish
Pittsfield, Mass.
My Dear Pat & Helen
10.18 x 6.42 - 0049 - 202,49687
Wm Eaton's
Highland Paper Co. "white notepaper worn finish"
My Dear Ed:
10.16 x 6.42 - 0049 - 202,49019
Wm "High"
My Dear Father
10.21 x 6.42 - 0049 - 202,49995
Wm "Eaton's"
Highland" see above

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

360

Laboratory Report

Case: Unknown Subjects
Edward G. Bremer - Victim
7-576

Number:

Specimens: 1 part flannel shirt.
1 pair of heavy underwear.
1 pair of heavy socks.

Examination requested by: Division Office, St. Paul, Minn.

Date received: February 10, 1934

Examination requested: General

Result of examination:

Examination by:

2/14
2/10-2/14 clothes examined for marks
by which identification of retailer might be
made. Mr. J. J. Hardwick in
charge of Men's Furnishings and
clothes at J. J. Hardwick Co. examined
these specimens and ~~helped~~
suggested manner of describing them
so as identify them. Arranged
examination textile Division Bureau
of Standards.

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

~~362~~
362

Laboratory Report

Case: Unknown Subjects
Edward G. Bremer - Victim
7-576

Number:

Specimens: 10 anonymous and information letters (Description attached)

Examination requested by: St. Paul Division Office

Date received: February 10, 1934

Examination requested: General

Result of examination:

Examination by:

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

357

Laboratory Report

Case: Unknown Subjects
Edward G. Bremer - Victim
7-576

Number:

Specimens: 14 anonymous and crank letters (Description attached)

Examination requested by: St. Paul Division Office

Date received: Feb. 9, 1934

Examination requested: Handwriting

Result of examination:

Examination by:

*Found no letters
connected with real kidnapers.*

February 8, 1934.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. NATHAN

With reference to the letter dated February 6, 1934, from the St. Paul Office in the case of UNKNOWN SUBJECTS, EDWARD G. BREMER, VICTIM, KIDNAPING, fourteen crank, information and anonymous letters were received which are listed below for record purposes. Photostatic copies of these are being made and will be forwarded to the Division. The originals are being retained in the Laboratory and will be examined as to the handwriting, with a view to determining if the handwriting is identical with any others previously received in connection with this case. Upon receipt of information from the Division as to which will be treated as new extortion cases the usual fingerprint examination will be made.

*which list
letter no.
connection
cluster
no*

1. Anonymous letter, undated, addressed to Mr. A. B. 655 W - 7th St. Paul, the first sentence of which reads "your son is verry sick. he needs a doctors care." and signed "Your Friend".
2. Letter dated Jan. 22nd, 1934, "The Bungalow", Spofforth, Harrogate, Yorks, England, addressed to Mr. Adolph Bremer and signed "Walter Jeffries".
3. Letter postmarked Barton, Vt., Jan. 30, 1934, addressed to Adolph Bremer and signed "P. W. Damon".
4. Anonymous note postmarked Chicago, Ill., Feb. 1, 1934, addressed to Jacob Schmidt Brewing Co., signed "B.", the first sentence of which reads "Fifty thousand in 5-10-20 must be in Chicago by Thursday nite".
5. Anonymous note postmarked Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 29, 1934, sent Special Delivery and addressed to Mr. A. Bremer, signed "Kidnapers", the first sentence of which reads "Mr. Bremer let your son is safe we want Father Cox contact us".
6. Letter postmarked Rochester, Minn., Jan. 29, 1934, addressed to Mr. Adolph Bremer and signed "Mrs. E. Kreps".
7. Anonymous letter postmarked Bridgeport, Conn. Jan. 30, 1934, sent by special delivery to Jacob Schmidt Brewing Co., the first sentence of which reads "Mrs. E. G. Bremer. Stop worrying Mrs. Bremer and also the Bremer family because Mr. Edward Bremer safe and sound".
8. Letter postmarked Jacksonville, Ill., Jan. 29, 1934, addressed to Mr. Adolph Bremer and signed "Susan V. Gill".
9. Anonymous letter postmarked Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 31, 1934, addressed to Cashier, Commercial State Bank, St. Paul, Minnesota, inside envelope reading "Very important this reach Walter Magee at once". The first sentence of letter reads "Walter Magee. Impossible to make contact in either town you will have to come to Milwaukee".
10. Anonymous letter postmarked New York, N.Y., Jan. 31, 1934, addressed to Mr. Adolph Bremer, the first sentence of which reads "Bremer So you disobeyed This is last warning".

*no connection
showing
another
Eng letter
extortion
no connection
Denotation
Extortion
no connection
at letters?
no*

357

children

no

no

convention

- 11. Letter postmarked Bismarck, N. Dak., Feb 1, 1934, addressed to Mr. Adolph Bremer and signed "Madam Lattimorelle".
- 12. Anonymous letter postmarked Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 30, 1934, addressed to Adolph Bremer and signed with red crayon pencil "Signiture", the first sentence of which reads "E. G. Bremer can be located through the knowledge of a house situated on Dean street Brooklyn, New York".
- 13. Letter postmarked Byron, Minn. Feb. 1, 1934, addressed to Mrs. Eduard G. Bremer and signed "Mrs. R. D. Maxfield".
- 14. Anonymous letter postmarked Providence, R. I., Jan. 30, 1934, addressed to Adolph Bremer, St. Paul, the first sentence of which reads "Let me say to ease your mind Your Son Edward G. Bremer is alive up to this date Jan. 29th", and is signed "I with-hold My name".

Respectfully,

John J. Edwards.

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

439

Laboratory Report

Case: Alvin Karpis, with aliases, et al.
Edward G. Bremer - Victim
7-576

Number:

Specimens: Records of the McAlester Stet Penitentiary showing the signatures of
Doc Barker and Volney Davis.

Examination requested by: Oklahoma City Division Office

Date received: March 2, 1934

Examination requested: Handwriting

Result of examination:

3/8

Examination by:

*3/2/34. Doc Barker would have
written Lindbergh note nothing
special.*

*Volney Davis did not write
L. Egotation letter.*

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

#437

Laboratory Report

Case: Alvin Karpis, with aliases, et al.
Edward G. Bremer - Victim
7-576

Number:

Specimens: 1 envelope addressed to Mr. Coy O. Hardwick and postmarked
March 27, 1933. Note enclosed begins " I am going to ask you
of a little favor ".

Examination requested by: St. Paul Division Office

Date received: March 2, 1934

Examination requested: Typewriting + Handwriting

Result of examination:

Examination by:

W/G
*3/16 Typewriting not identical. (This handwritten)
Nothing about handwriting compares
with suspect.*

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

440

Laboratory Report

Case: Alvin Karpis, with aliases, et al.
Edward G. Bremer - Victim
7-576

Number:

Specimens: 1 envelope and letter addressed to Mr. Adolph Bremer written
on the stationery of the St. Regis Hotel, Winnipeg, Canada, 2-7-34.
(letter consists of five handwritten pages)

1 envelope and letter enclosed addressed to The Manager,
Jacob Schmidt Brewing Co. written on the same stationery on 2-7-34.

Examination requested ~~by~~: General and Fingerprint

Date received: March 3, 1934

Examination requested by: St. Paul Division Office

Result of examination: *3/3* Examination by: *Jacob Schmidt Brewing Co.*
3/3 Envelope of St. Regis Hotel, Winnipeg, Canada
Number 1 stamped Office of Police Winnipeg
Feb. 7, 1934. 6 1/2 x 3.69
Letter on stationery of same hotel
5.28 x 8.23
W.M. Canadian Bond, handwriting on
Made in Canada
Adolph Bremer
Envelope 3.65 x 6.51
Paper 5.28 x 8.24
Canadian Bond St. Regis Hotel Stationery
Five sheets.
Handwriting identical all letters & W.M.

hand writing compared with
that in anonymous letter to
Judge Knight in Vrschell
case & found not identical.

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

461

Laboratory Report

Case: Unknown Subjects
Adolph Bremer Sr. - Victim
7-576

Number:

Specimens: 1 envelope addressed to Mr. Adolph Bremer Sr. and postmarked
March 6, 1934, Rock Island, Ill.
1 letter consisting of 3 sheets of yellow paper - note printed
in pencil.

Examination requested by: St. Paul Division Office

Date received: March 10, 1934

Examination requested: General and fingerprint.

Result of examination: Examination by:

4/14 Measured after rolling
10.07 x 7.6 0042 ✓

10.04 x 7.84

yellow paper

Do not believe they have
any connection with real
Bremer kidnapers

Envelope 3.65 x 6.

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

303

Laboratory Report

see 301

Case: Unknown Subjects
Edward G. Bremer - Victim
7-576

Number:

Specimens: 1 envelope addressed to Mr. A. Bremer, postmarked Minneapolis, Minn.
January 25, 1934, 9:30 PM.
1 note beginning "If you were sincere in your statement,"

Examination requested by: Division Office, St. Paul, Minn.

Date received: January 29, 1934

Examination requested: General and Fingerprint

Result of examination:

Examination by:

WV
1/29 - 4.98 x 8.0 - .053 WV. 3.2449
Blue lined notepaper. .35 apart 1.58 from
top front side .24 from top reverse.
2 sheets alike.

Green ink handwriting letter & envelope
identical, not similar to handwriting of Ed. G.
Bremer or other handwriting this batch of
letters.

Envelope Printed return address
After 5 days, Return to — Minneapolis, Minn.
From Minneapolis Jan 25-9:30 pm - 1581-34
6.52 x 3.64 - 0042 to 0043 - WV. written 1.570
white notepaper -
written 1.5205

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

304

Laboratory Report

Case: Unknown Subjects
Edward G. Bremer - Victim
7-576

Number:

Specimens: 1 envelope addressed to Mr. Adolph Bremer, postmarked St. Paul, Minn.
A Jan. 20, 1934 -- 1 note beginning "Do not pay Ransom Money"

B 1 letter and envelope written on stationery bearing the heading of
C. E. McCracken --- Real Estate -- the letter being signed
by C. E. McCracken.

Examination requested by: 1 envelope addressed with clippings from paper.
Division Office, C Postmarked Minneapolis, Minn. Jan. 23, 1934.
St. Paul, Minn.

Date received: January 29, 1934

Examination requested: Handwriting

Result of examination:

Examination by:

1/29
A Not similar other handwriting
in ind. B. Written with No. 10
Pica type typewriter. Is not
similar to Bremer's
letters.
C. Not letter no resemblance
to pencil handwriting of G. Bremer

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

313

Laboratory Report

Case: Unknown Subjects
Edward G. Bremer - Victim
7-576

Number:

Specimens: 5 photographs of a "Road Chart" showing typed plans for
a "get away" after a crime.

Examination requested by: Mr. Coffey

Date received: January 30, 1934

Examination requested: Typewriter comparison

Result of examination:

2/5

Examination by:

2/1 Some similarities with
extortion letters. Specimens
photographs only - blurred and
originals needed.

Specimens typewritten by Ernest Rorer
previously examined in Haman
case but no 1 on this
machine which eliminates
it.

Laboratory Report

Case: Unknown Subjects
Edward G. Bremer - Victim
7-576

Number:

Specimens: 16 anonymous, crank and information letters
Description attached

Examination requested by: Division Office, St. Paul, Minn.

Date received: January 31, 1934

Examination requested: Handwriting

Result of examination:

Examination by:

2/3
 E. J. Deegan - not a divider.
 Benj. F. Atkinson - not
 Mrs. Grace Mulvey - innocent of notes tip
 Etta L. Sankov - not a typewriter
 E. A. Carpenter - not a typewriter
 A. F. Beach - not a typewriter
 Mrs. J. E. Adams - excellent motor tip
 tip - anonymous - disagreeing road house glamour
 tip - " - typewriter section of the document
 J. H. McCormick - Montebello, Ill. divider - not
 Mrs. Elizabeth Bremer - training relation - not
 tip - anonymous - Duluth - typewriter - not like Est letter
 Mrs. Dennis Lewis - tip - not a typewriter
 Anonymous - M. J. Jan 23 - typewriter - innocent
 Hubert H. Griffith - typewriter - innocent
 Mrs. L. Mills - Harry, St. D. typewriter
 attorney Korman - Del Rio Texas.
 Adam C. Cramer - not a divider

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

328

Laboratory Report

Case: Unknown Subjects
Edward G. Bremer - Victim
7-576

Number:

Specimens: 10 anonymous letters (Description attached)

Examination requested by: Division Office, St. Paul, Minn.

Date received: Feb. 1, 1934

Examination requested: ^handwriting

Result of examination:

2/5

Examination by:

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

336

Laboratory Report

Case: Unknown Subjects
Edward. G. Bremer - Victim
7-576

Number:

Specimens: 1 automobile seat showing blood stains
1 bottle of cleaning fluid used in cleaning the seat of the car.

Examination requested by: Division Office, St. Paul, Minn.

Date received: Feb. 3, 1934

Examination requested: General Laboratory

Result of examination:

Examination by:

Report made by Pinkney.

Ys to Donaldson.

Laboratory Report

Case: Alvin Karpis, with aliases, et al.
Edward G. Bremer - Victim

Number:

(?) → ~~7-566~~ 7-576

Specimens: 1 envelope addressed to Mr. Edw. G. Bremer, postmarked St. Louis,
Mo., April 2, 1934.

1 letter enclosed begins " Your letter of instructions and warning "

Examination requested by: Saint Paul Division Office

Date received: April 9, 1934

Examination requested: General and Fingerprint

Result of examination:

Examination by:

*479 Envelope 6. x 3.55 - 5049 - NW, 3.3690
PM St. Louis Mo. 1 Apr 2 - 7 pm
1-2¢ stamp Ad. to Edw G Bremer, Manhattan.
1-14¢ stamp white border
MWW*

*Letter 9.93 x 8 - 50294 - NW, 3.50 90
MWW white linear fibers.*

*Handwriting identical
with letter dated 1/20/34 and
2/11/34 and Pen 4/4 & 2/3*

K

PHOTOGRAPHIC

NEGATIVES	
POSITIVES	
CONTACT-PRINTS	
ENLARGEMENTS	
LANTERN SLIDES	
MOUNTING	
OPAQUING	
DELIVERED	DATE TIME INITIAL

APR 22 1940 AM



APR 22 1940

PRINTING

	DATE	INITIALS
SET TYPED		
PROOFED		
CORRECTED		
PLATES MADE		
RUN		
ASSEMBLED FOLDED		
STAPLED PUNCHED CUT		
DELIVERED		



CLEVELAND, OHIO

April 27, 1940

Mr. John Edgar Hoover,
Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I desire to refer to your letter of March 12, 1940, concerning the visit of Mr. EDWARD J. DeANGELO, Director of Public Safety at Toledo, Ohio, and more particularly to the inquiry on the part of DeANGELO as to whether there was in the Bureau files any information concerning individual officers in the Toledo Police Department which would be of value to him in the handling of his work.

I have reviewed a number of files in the Cleveland office pertaining to this matter and find that practically all of the information is contained in the Brekid file and apparently centers around Captain GEORGE TIMINEY, who was at that time in charge of the so-called hoodlum squad of the Toledo Police Department. The essence of this information is that TIMINEY and members of his hoodlum squad were close associates of THEODORE and BERT ANGLUS, who operated the "Casino", a notorious night club in Toledo, which was frequented by some of the most notorious criminals. For example, JOHN J. MURTHA, a bartender at the Casino during the summer of 1934, related that during the summer persons whom he identified from photographs as being members of the Barker-Karpis gang, were good customers at the Casino where they were friendly with BERT and THEODORE ANGLUS; that during this period of time Captain GEORGE TIMINEY, ART BROWN, CHRIS BRENNAN, JOHN MCCARTHY and JAMES TAFELSKI, all members of the so-called hoodlum squad, frequently visited the Casino and ordered drinks; that he recalled on one occasion these officers were at the bar with WILLIE HARRISON and laughed and joked with him and that HARRISON bought a drink for everybody in the Casino, including the officers. As another example of information furnished, it appears that EDNA MURRAY, who was in intimate association with members of the Barker-Karpis gang in 1934, related that she and SYBONA BURDETTE, another associate of the gang, came to Toledo, Ohio, from Chicago, Illinois in January 1934 with WILLIAM J. HARRISON and made contact at the Casino; that later that same day while they were at the Algeo Hotel, she heard a commotion in HARRISON's room and later that day was

ORIGINAL FILED IN

DEFINERED
THIS SERIAL ONLY
7/24/57 23

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

7-576-15151
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
APR 30 1940
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

4/27/40

advised by him that Captain GEORGE TIMINEY and some of his men had been conducting some horseplay with him in the form of a fake arrest; that during the summer of 1934 members of the Barker-Karpis gang were in constant association with BERT and THEODORE ANOUS at the Casino; that she saw TIMINEY at the Casino with some of the members of the gang on two separate occasions; that one night in the Casino she noticed two tables pulled together and observed that ARTHUR R. "DOC" BARKER and CHARLES J. FITZGERALD were sitting at the tables with Captain GEORGE TIMINEY and several other people; that on another occasion she saw ARTHUR R. "DOC" BARKER and CHARLES J. FITZGERALD sitting at a table with GEORGE TIMINEY, drinking and having a good time; that on the whole TIMINEY appeared to be very friendly with various men members of the Barker-Karpis gang and referred to them by their common names, and they often called TIMINEY "TIM".

The files reflected that JOSEPH ROSCOE, who had an interest in the "Jovial Club", a gambling house, located at 631 St. Clair Street, Toledo, as well as an interest in the "Forty-Second Street Cafe", and who, I understand, subsequently was sentenced for his participation in the robbery of the mail train at Garrettsville, Ohio, on November 7, 1935, has related that Captain GEORGE TIMINEY and ART LANGENDORF of the Toledo Police Department were very good friends of his and that they often went fishing together; that he, ROSCOE, became acquainted with various members of the Barker-Karpis gang in the summer of 1934 at the Casino, thereafter associating with them, and that he, ROSCOE, was an ex-convict, having previously served 14 months of an indeterminate sentence at the Ohio State Reformatory in about 1915 on a charge of receiving stolen property.

There is additional similar information contained in the files relative to Captain GEORGE TIMINEY, but I believe it significant to note that he was not prosecuted on a charge of harboring members of the Barker-Karpis gang.

The files also reflect that on or about December 9, 1937, former Special Agent in Charge T.H. STAPLETON and Special Agent H.B. PILL had a conference with Chief of Police RAY ALLEN, as well as City Manager and Safety Director JOHN H. EDY, and orally related to them the information appearing in the files relative to irregularities or improper conduct on the part of the personnel of the Toledo Police Department.

The files also reflect that in connection with the investigation of the case entitled, GEORGE DUNCAN, with aliases;

Mr. John Edgar Hoover

4/27/40

et al; ORAL L. SWALLEY-Victim; NATIONAL STOLEN PROPERTY ACT, an informant therein related that Captain GEORGE TIMINEY, ART LANGENDORF, ROBERT FIELDING, CARMARTUNG and CHRIS RENNAN, members of the confidence men detail of the Detective Bureau, Toledo Police Department, had a connection with confidence men in Toledo whereby those officers obtained 15% of every "score" made by confidence men in Toledo and that the "fixes" with the Toledo Police Department were SAM WESSLER and WATE NEWCOMB.

During February 1939 charges were filed against Captain GEORGE TIMINEY by Chief of Police RAY ALLEN, at which time some of the irregularities on the part of TIMINEY during the course of the Brekid investigation were brought out. TIMINEY when he took the stand, denied that he knew HARRY CAMPBELL or WILLIE HARRISON, and contended that Chief ALLEN was attempting to get him out of the department due to the fact that he was of the Catholic faith. The result of this hearing was that TIMINEY was found guilty in eight counts of absence without leave, found guilty on one count of disobedience, but was found not guilty of gross neglect of duty. TIMINEY was thereupon given a 90-day suspension, but was not reduced in rank or punished in any other way.

The resident agents of this office at Toledo continue to inform me that it is common discussion that Captain GEORGE TIMINEY will be placed in charge of the vice squad at practically any time and more particularly, Agent R.J. LALLY informs me that Mr. DeANGELO entertains the opinion that TIMINEY has reformed and that he will probably put him in charge of the night detective squad.

In view of the fact that essentially all of the information has, upon the authority of the Bureau, been furnished orally to Chief of Police RAY ALLEN and in view of the further fact that Mr. DeANGELO apparently entertains a high opinion of Captain GEORGE TIMINEY in spite of any information which he has obtained from Chief RAY ALLEN and in spite of your remarks to him concerning TIMINEY, I do not feel that it would serve any useful purpose to furnish Mr. DeANGELO with any of the information in our files at the present time. It may be stated, however, that Mr. DeANGELO since his visit in Washington has not called or communicated with me in any manner relative to any desired information.

Very truly yours,

W.L. LISTERMAN
Special Agent in Charge

WLL/lrl

SJT:ELC

April 8, 1940

7-5767511

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

5 MAY 7 1940

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON

INDEXED

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

RE: ALVIN KARPIS
APPREHENSION
NEW ORLEANS
MAY 1, 1936

A memorandum by Mr. Tamm, dated April 30, 1936, advises that at 11:55 a.m. on April 30, 1936 Inspector Connelley telephoned the Bureau from New Orleans advising he had just returned from Jackson, Mississippi, where informant Grace Goldstein, after hours of questioning, finally gave the exact address in New Orleans where Subjects were living. Mr. Connelley had looked the place over, ascertained it was located on a Boulevard and on a very busy corner and definitely someone was there. He advised that he was of course going to make a survey of the situation, get them all in there and then hit the place, the raid probably taking place the following morning. He advised the apartment was on the bottom floor of a three-story apartment house.

Mr. Connelley further advised additional equipment and Agents were being arranged for.

The Director departed from New York City by chartered plane at 4:30 p.m. the same day, this being 3:30 p.m. New Orleans time, which was exactly 4 hours and 35 minutes after receiving word that the most recent location of Karpis was known. As Mr. Connelley pointed out at 11:55 a.m., someone was apparently living in the apartment, however, it was not known who might be there.

The chartered plane from New York arrived in New Orleans at 11:30 p.m. the same evening.

In a memorandum prepared by Mr. T. D. Quinn on May 2, 1936, it is set forth that on May 1st about noon the Subjects were found in the house; that they left immediately thereafter driving two automobiles and later returned with only one car. There were two men and one woman in the party. Plans were made and the raiding party went to the raid location about 5:15 p.m., which was the busiest time of the

COPIES DESTROYED

166 MAR 25 1965

*This is being
sent to
the area
3-7-40*

April 8, 1940

day at the corner of Canal Street and Jeff Davis Boulevard. A group consisting of the Director, Connelley, Brantley, Hurt and Buchanan, were to go to the front door, however, as the Agents were about to pass the house to park the cars in the next block and come back with the guns on foot, the two subjects came out. The Agents, led by the Director, jumped out of the car and demanded Subjects surrender just as Karpis and Hunter and the woman with them were about to enter their automobile.

Respectfully,

S. J. Tracy

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

- Mr. Tolson _____
- Mr. Nathan _____
- Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
- Mr. Clegg _____
- Mr. Ladd _____
- Mr. Coffey _____
- Mr. Egan _____
- Mr. Glavin _____
- Mr. Harbo _____
- Mr. Lester _____
- Mr. Hendon _____
- Mr. McIntire _____
- Mr. Nichols _____
- Mr. Rosen _____
- Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
- Mr. Tracy _____
- Mr. Schildecker _____
- Miss Beahm _____
- Miss Gandy _____

EW

Record of Telephone Call or Visitor

April 21, 1940.

Time 11:35 AM

Name Miss Della Powers, 621 East

Grand Avenue, Decatur, Ill. tele.

Referred to _____

Details: _____

100-576-151

7-576 BREKID

Witter

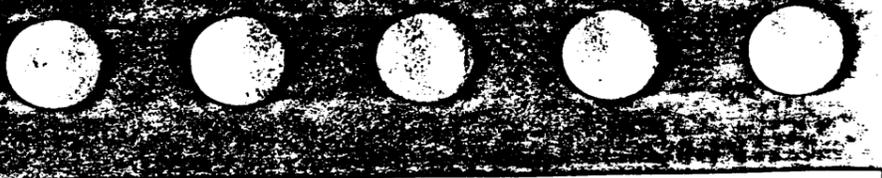
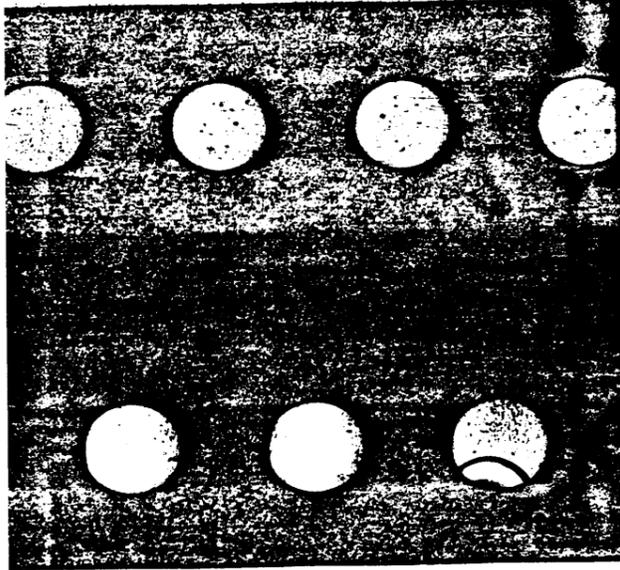
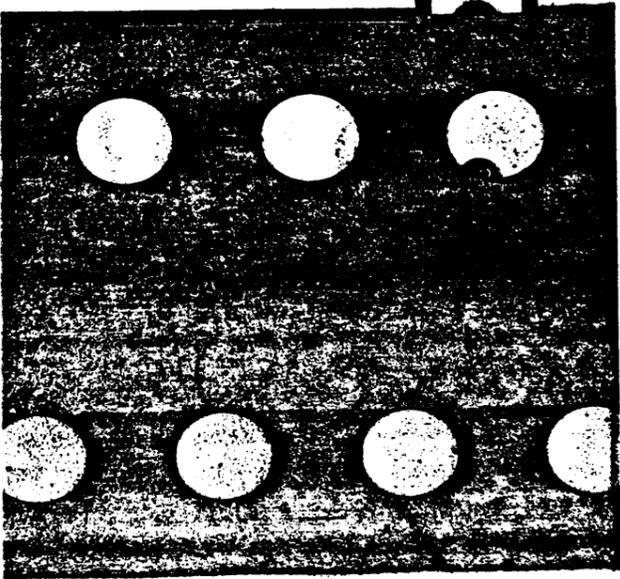
Stated she wanted to report a suspicious large house in the 600 block of East Grand Avenue, the number of which is probably 613. She stated she knows this house had some connection with the Bremer kidnaping case. She stated she didn't want the call to Washington to cost her too much and disconnected before any details could be secured.

RP

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

*Letter to Springfield
5-7-40*

7-57-15101
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAY 9 1940
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE



7-576

May 7, 1940

7-576-15161

RECORDED

Special Agent in Charge
Springfield, Illinois

RE: BREKID

Dear Sir:

For your information, on April 21, 1940 Miss Della Powers, giving her address as 621 East Grand Avenue, Decatur, Illinois, telephonically contacted the Bureau to report a suspicious large house in the 600 block of East Grand Avenue, possibly 613, which she indicated might have some connection with the Bremer Kidnaping Case.

Miss Powers declined to give further information concerning her suspicions as she did not want to pay the cost of the telephone call. Accordingly, she disconnected before any details could be secured.

The Bureau desires that Miss Powers be interviewed in the near future in order that all of her information concerning this matter may be fully developed.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

- Mr. Tolson _____
- Mr. Nathan _____
- Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
- Mr. Clegg _____
- Mr. Ladd _____
- Mr. Coffey _____
- Mr. Egan _____
- Mr. Glavin _____
- Mr. Harbo _____
- Mr. Hendon _____
- Mr. Lester _____
- Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
- Mr. Nichols _____
- Mr. Pennington _____
- Mr. Rosen _____
- Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
- Mr. Tracy _____
- Miss Gandy _____

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
 MAILED
 ★ MAY 7 1940 ★
 P. M.
 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
 U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

P.T.
fw

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

DML:GS

April 29, 1940

Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. Nathan	.....
Mr. E. A. Tamm	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Ladd	.....
Mr. Egan	.....
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. Lester	.....
Mr. Nichols	.....
Mr. Rosen	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Miss Gandy	.....

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

RE: BREKID

I desire to suggest the advisability of requesting the Bureau of Prisons to take a new set of the fingerprints of Alvin Karpis. It is noted that he was apprehended in 1936, at which time his fingerprints were found to have been mutilated.

I believe that it would be interesting to find out the condition of the fingers at the present time, whether they have healed and the ridges returned to their normal condition or just the status of the scars appearing on his fingers at this time.

Respectfully,

D. M. Ladd
D. M. Ladd

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

7-576-15162

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAY 22 1940
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

[Signature]

*Letter to
San Francisco
5-11-40
DML:GS*

DML:GS

May 11, 1940

2-756

7-576-15162

RECORDED

Special Agent in Charge
San Francisco, California

RE: BREKID

Dear Sir:

It is suggested that in the event it is possible for you to arrange through the Warden at Alcatraz to secure a new set of fingerprints of Alvin Karpis, same be forwarded to the Bureau for an examination to determine whether there has been any change in the ridge formation during the time since 1936 when his fingertips had been operated on.

I do not, however, desire that any formal request be made for these prints, and desire that you obtain them only if possible to do so informally through the Warden.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

- Mr. Tolson _____
- Mr. Nathan _____
- Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
- Mr. Clegg _____
- Mr. Ladd _____
- Mr. Coffey _____
- Mr. Egan _____
- Mr. Glavin _____
- Mr. Harbo _____
- Mr. Hendon _____
- Mr. Lester _____
- Mr. McGuire _____
- Mr. Nichols _____
- Mr. Pennington _____
- Mr. Rosen _____
- Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
- Pers. Files _____
- Adm. Files _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Mr. Tracy _____
- Miss Gandy _____

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
 MAILED
 MAY 11 1940
 F-140
 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
 U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Handwritten initials and marks:
 BB-2
 JH
 (3)

Springfield, Illinois
May 13, 1940

Special Agent in Charge
Chicago, Illinois

Re: BREKID

*Memo - Sumner
Letter to Chicago
cc Springfield
5-21-40
EJL*

Dear Sir:

On May 7, 1940 while Special Agent (A) JOSEPH BORN, of this office, was attending Grand Jury proceedings at Springfield, Illinois, he was contacted by Mr. CONSTANT BROWN, a reputable and well known citizen of Bureau County, Illinois, who resides at Wyanet, Illinois, and who is President of the First National Bank of Wyanet, Wyanet, Illinois, who furnished the following information:

Mr. BROWN advised that he is an uncle of Dr. JOSEPH P. MORAN, with aliases, Fugitive (I.O. 1252) through the marriage of his niece, daughter of his oldest brother, to Dr. MORAN; that sometime ago a Deputy Sheriff from the office of Sheriff EDMUND J. WELTERS, Ottawa, Illinois, came to his residence at Wyanet, Illinois, and confidentially informed him that Dr. MORAN had been killed, and buried alongside the Fox River, near Ottawa, Illinois. This information was conveyed to Mr. BROWN for the reason that the Sheriff's Office knew that Mr. BROWN was an uncle of Dr. MORAN, and had displayed interest as to his whereabouts after BROWN had read in the American Magazine and other publications that Dr. MORAN had been thrown into a body of water and his body never recovered.

Many years ago, Mr. BROWN gave financial assistance, on occasions, to Dr. MORAN and his niece, when he had learned they were in dire need of funds, and Mr. BROWN unhesitatingly volunteered these funds, as he has done for many individuals in Bureau County. It is a well known fact that Mr. BROWN is a very wealthy individual, and derives great pleasure in assisting people financially.

Mr. BROWN further stated that in his opinion there is no doubt that the information as conveyed by this Deputy Sheriff is correct, and that full details pertaining to the location of the body of Dr. MORAN could be obtained from Sheriff EDMUND J. WELTERS. Mr. BROWN further stated that in his opinion Sheriff WELTERS is a law enforcement officer who makes it his business to learn and be kept advised of information of the type related above.

7-576-1510
DEPARTMENT OF INVESTIGATION
MAY 16 1940
JUSTICE
TWO

RH

May 13, 1940

Mr. BROWN also related that Dr. MORAN'S former wife is now married to a man by the name of STERN (phonetic), and is living with her son and husband in Indianapolis.

The above is transmitted for your information, and it is suggested that contact be had with Sheriff WELTERS. During the course of the interview Sheriff WELTERS may be advised of the source of this information.

Very truly yours,

J. E. THORNTON,
Special Agent in Charge.

JH:DEB
7-7
cc-Bureau
cc-Cincinnati

SEARCHED ONE

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.
May 21, 1940

GNW/bw
7-576

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. E. A. TAMM
Re: BREKID

Jenr

For your information, on May 7, 1940 a Special Agent of the Springfield Office, while attending a Grand Jury presentation at Springfield, was contacted by Mr. Constant Brown, a reputable and well known citizen, who resides at Wyanet, Illinois, and who is President of the First National Bank in that city.

Mr. Brown informed the Agent that he was the uncle of Dr. Joseph P. Moran, w.as., Fugitive, I. O. #1232, through the marriage of his niece to Dr. Moran; that some time ago a deputy from the office of Sheriff Edmund J. Welters, Ottawa, Illinois, came to his residence at Wyanet, Illinois to confidentially inform him that Dr. Moran had been killed and buried along the Fox River near Ottawa. It appears this information was conveyed to Mr. Brown as the Sheriff's Office was aware of his relationship to Dr. Moran and the fact that he was genuinely interested in knowing Moran's whereabouts if possible. Mr. Brown informed the Agent that in his opinion there was no doubt but that the information conveyed to him was correct; further, that the full details of this matter could be obtained from Sheriff Welters at Ottawa.

These data were obtained from an inter-office letter from the Springfield Division to the Chicago Office dated May 13, 1940; however, in order to insure that this will be given active investigative attention, there is attached hereto a letter to the Chicago Office requesting that this information be given thorough and immediate action.

Respectfully,

Galen N. Willis

GAIEN N. WILLIS

RECORDED & INDEXED

7-576-1511
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAY 31 1940
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TAMM

ENCLOSURE

let Chicago 5/24/40
aga

May 24, 1940

RJA:DC

RECORDED

7-576-15163

AIR MAIL
SPECIAL DELIVERY

Special Agent in Charge
Chicago, Illinois

Re: BREKID

Dear Sirs:

Reference is made to the letter from the Springfield Division addressed to your office on May 13, 1940, regarding information received from Mr. Constant Brown of Wyanet, Illinois, to the effect that Dr. Joseph P. Moran, with aliases, the subject of Identification Order #1232, was killed and buried beside the Fox River near Ottawa, Illinois.

The suggestion that Sheriff Edmund J. Welters of Ottawa is in possession of additional information in this connection has been noted and it is desired that this matter be given immediate and thorough attention and the Bureau promptly advised of the result of your inquiries.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

- Mr. Tolson _____
- Mr. Nathan _____
- Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
- Mr. Clegg _____
- Mr. Ladd _____
- Mr. Coffey _____
- Mr. Egan _____
- Mr. Glavin _____
- Mr. Harbo _____
- Mr. Hendon _____
- Mr. Lester _____
- Mr. McIntire _____
- Mr. Nichols _____
- Mr. Pennington _____
- Mr. Rosen _____
- Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
- Adm. Files _____
- Pers. Files _____
- Tour Room _____
- Mr. Tracy _____
- Miss Gandy _____

co-Springfield
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
St. Paul
MAILED
★ MAY 24 1940 ★
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Handwritten initials and signature

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

San Francisco, California
June 3, 1940

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

Dear Sir:

RE: BREKID

Reference is made to Bureau letter dated May 11, 1940, suggesting that if possible, without making a formal request, the fingerprints of ALVIN KARPIS, Alcatraz Penitentiary, be obtained and forwarded to the Bureau.

On May 16, 1940, in the absence of the Warden, an agent of this office discreetly interviewed the Associate Warden, Mr. MILLER, at Alcatraz, relative to obtaining the desired fingerprints. MILLER advised that he would refer this matter to the Warden upon his return and suggested that this office direct a letter to the Warden setting forth a request to obtain the fingerprints of KARPIS. In accordance with Bureau instructions this was not done.

On May 22, 1940 MILLER was again contacted and advised that he had discussed this matter with the Warden and that he felt KARPIS should not be fingerprinted at this time for the reason that KARPIS is getting along very well and there being no reason to bring him to the office for anything else, the Warden feels such action may antagonize KARPIS, which is not desired. MILLER explained that KARPIS would take the attitude that he had been sentenced, was serving his time, and would see no reason why he should submit to being again fingerprinted, or being bothered in his prison life.

It was suggested to MILLER that if an occasion arises where KARPIS is brought out for any other reason, that his fingerprints might then be obtained without the result feared by the Warden, to which MILLER agreed indicating that should such occasion present itself he would endeavor to obtain the desired fingerprint impressions.

RECORDED & INDEXED

Very truly yours,

CGC:MLA

N. J. L. Pieper
N. J. L. PIEPER,
Special Agent in Charge

7-576-11
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUN 7 1940
JH
11021

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN - 6 1940

TELETYPE

*Called Brantley 6-8-40
memo - Tamm same date
memo - Rogge
6-40
L.W.*

*43
Seymour
H
S/W*

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Nathan	✓
Mr. E. A. Tamm	✓
Mr. Clegg	✓
Mr. Ladd	✓
Mr. Egan	✓
Mr. Glavin	✓
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. Hendon	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tracy	✓
Miss Gandy	✓
Willis	✓

FBI KANSAS CITY 6-6-40 3-35 PM HD

DIRECTOR

CASSIUS MCDONALD, HABEAS CORPUS MATTER. JUDGE RICHARD J HOPKINS
US DISTRICT COURT RELEASEC MCDONALD ON HABEAS CORPUS WRIT KANSAS
CITY KANSAS TODAY ON OWN RECOGNIZANCE OF TWENTYFIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS.
USA OFFICE ADVISES CASE WILL BE APPEALED TO US CIRCUIT COURT OF
APPEALS. AM INFORMED THAT MCDONALD HAS MADE THE STATEMENT THAT
HE EXPECTS TO PROCEED FROM LEAVENWORTH TO DETROIT MICHIGAN WHERE
HE WILL GO FISHING.

BRANTLEY

ACK AND HOLD

OK FBI WASH DC GNC

This is outrageous.

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

7-576-15165

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

3 JUN 12 1940

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON NATHAN TAMM CLEGG NICHOLS HENSON

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-5-2721-5

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

GNW:CS

June 8, 1940

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. E. A. TAMM

RE: BREKID

Reference is made to the teletype from the Kansas City Office of June 6, 1940, calling attention to the release of Cassius McDonald by Federal Judge Richard J. Hopkins on a writ of habeas corpus.

Pursuant to your request, there is attached for your approval a memorandum for Assistant Attorney General O. John Rogge of the Criminal Division, calling attention to this flagrant action.

It is noted the teletype from the Kansas City Office did not enlarge upon the reasons for Judge Hopkins granting the writ. In order that this information might be obtained for inclusion in the attached memorandum, I telephonically contacted Special Agent in Charge Brantley on this date.

Mr. Brantley stated the writ was granted largely on the grounds that McDonald was not represented by competent legal counsel during the time of his trial, as the allegation was that the attorney was intoxicated during this period of time. Mr. Brantley advised that Judge Hopkins has not rendered a formal opinion in this matter, but that such action will be taken at some subsequent date, and that when the opinion is rendered a copy will be forwarded to the Bureau.

Mr. Brantley stated the United States Attorney's Office in Kansas City, Kansas, was highly indignant over the action of Judge Hopkins in this matter and plans to stress the appeal to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

Mr. Brantley called attention to the fact that Judge Hopkins has always been a problem in that district, as evidenced by his leniency in handling criminal cases. It is noted previous complaints have been received concerning this Federal Judge, as evidenced in the Bureau's file #62-52721.

Respectfully,

Galen N. Willis
Galen N. Willis

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

7-576-15115
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
3 JUN 12 1940
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TAMM

ENCL D

PARTIALLY
DEINDEXED
THIS SERIAL ONLY
7/24/57 23

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-52721-1

June 8, 1940

RECORDED

GNW:CS
7-576-15165
62-52721

MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL
O. JOHN ROOGE

I desire to call your attention to the action of Federal Judge Richard J. Hopkins, United States District Court, Kansas City, Kansas, in granting on June 6, 1940, a writ of habeas corpus freeing Cassius McDonald, a Federal prisoner. He was released on a \$2,500 bond at his own recognizance.

This decree by Judge Hopkins, I feel, is unwarranted in view of the information obtained during the investigation of the Bremer Kidnapping Case in which Cassius McDonald played an important part. His implication in that case, it will be recalled, was instrumental in amending the Federal Kidnapping Statute on January 24, 1936, to punish those individuals who received or disposed of ransom moneys, knowing them to be in regard to a violation of this Statute.

The kidnapping of Edward George Bremer occurred on January 17, 1934, when he was taken from St. Paul, Minnesota, and transported by automobile to Bensenville, Illinois, where he was held captive until February 7, 1934, before being returned to Rochester, Minnesota, and released following the payment of ransom in the amount of \$200,000.

The criminal propensities of the individuals involved in that daring crime may be well appreciated by noting the kidnapping was in part performed by members of the Barker-Karpis gang, including, in addition, Harry Campbell, Volney Davis, Oliver A. Berg, Harry Sawyer, and William Weaver, all of whom are now serving life sentences in that case.

In regard to the implication of Cassius McDonald, investigation established that on or about September 1, 1934, members of the Barker-Karpis gang, including William Harrison, Harry Sawyer, Fred Barker, Kate Barker, Harry Campbell, and

- Mr. Tolson _____
- Mr. Nathan _____
- Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
- Mr. Clegg _____
- Mr. Ladd _____
- Mr. Egan _____
- Mr. Glavin _____
- Mr. Nichols _____
- Mr. Hendon _____
- Mr. Rosen _____
- Mr. Tracy _____
- Miss Gandy _____

COMMONS
MAILED
★ JUN 8 1940 ★
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Handwritten initials and marks: a large bracket-like shape, "RS", "3", and "Gul".

RECORDED COPY FILED
DEPT. OF JUSTICE



Wynona Burdette, registered at the El Comodoro Hotel in Miami, Florida, having been referred to the manager, Joe Adams, by Cassius McDonald. Adams, because of his acquaintanceship with McDonald, assisted Fred Barker, and his mother, Kate Barker, in obtaining a residence at Oklawaha, Florida, and also a hide-out for Alvin Karpis and Dolores Delaney in Miami, Florida.

Investigation established that between September 1, 1934, and January 17, 1935, Cassius McDonald conferred frequently with William Harrison and Harry Sawyer at the El Comodoro Hotel in Miami, and on several occasions made trips from there to Havana, Cuba.

It was established that on September 5, 1934, McDonald exchanged in Havana, through one Rene Boliver, approximately \$18,000 of the Bremer ransom money for \$11,000 in Cuban gold, which on the following day was exchanged for \$1,000 bills. On September 10, 1934, McDonald and Harrison again proceeded to Havana where McDonald exchanged approximately \$72,000 of this ransom money at the Chase National Bank for \$1,000 bills. Fourteen of these \$1,000 bills were subsequently found in the home of Fred and Kate Barker at Oklawaha, Florida, where they were both killed while resisting arrest by Special Agents of this Bureau.

using the name of Boliver

Cassius McDonald was arrested by Special Agents at West Palm Beach, Florida, on February 7, 1935, and was indicted on the same date by a Federal Grand Jury at Jacksonville, Florida, for harboring Alvin Karpis. He was again arrested by Agents of this Bureau at Detroit, Michigan, on September 26, 1935, and on September 27, 1935, a new indictment was returned against McDonald and others at St. Paul, Minnesota, charging them with conspiracy to violate the Federal Kidnapping Statute. McDonald at that time was held in Detroit, Michigan, for trial in default of a \$100,000 bond. On February 1, 1936, McDonald was sentenced in the United States District Court at St. Paul, Minnesota, to serve fifteen years in a Federal Penitentiary.

discovered

During the trial at St. Paul, Minnesota, the court obtained the impression that McDonald had some peculiarities or complexes of other than a normal person, and first suspended

- Mr. Tolson _____
- Mr. Nathan _____
- Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
- Mr. Clegg _____
- Mr. Ladd _____
- Mr. Egan _____
- Mr. Glavin _____
- Mr. Nichols _____
- Mr. Hendon _____
- Mr. Rosen _____
- Mr. Tracy _____
- Miss Gandy _____

sentence pending a quiry as to his mental condition. Investi-
gation, however, revealed from several of McDonald's close
associates that he was normal and fully capable of transacting
his affairs with an understanding and shrewdness. Further,
that he had an exaggerated idea of his importance and was cum-
ning and evasive in his dealings.

*with
copy CCA*
Background

It is to be observed also that McDonald was arrested
in Havana, Cuba, on January 19, 1935, by Cuban officials,
charged with being an undesirable alien, following the filing
of a complaint charging him with swindling an individual of
\$10,000. In connection with this arrest he was released
through the cooperation of the United States Consular Service
at Havana. McDonald, at the time of his implication in this
case, had a reputation of being a confidence man in Havana,
and allegedly swindled as much as \$180,000 from a resident
of Canada. McDonald, in being questioned by Special Agents
of this Bureau, candidly admitted he had been a gambler for
the preceding twenty-five years, operating in Chicago, Detroit,
and Havana, Cuba, where, in the latter place, he managed to
control the gambling in that city.

In connection with the conviction of Cassius McDonald,
a writ of habeas corpus was filed on his behalf in the United
States District Court for the District of Kansas on October 20,
1938. The principal allegations of this petition alleged lack
of jurisdiction and procedural defects in the pleadings, and
also that McDonald was deprived of competent counsel at the
time of his trial.

These allegations are, of course, unfounded and
untrue, and apparently represent the workings of Mrs. Edith
McDonald, who has worked diligently in the interests of her
husband since his conviction.

Assistant United States Attorney Homer Davis, who
is handling this case for the United States Attorney's office,
appeared before Judge Hopkins in Kansas City, Kansas, on
April 19, 1939, and filed an answer on behalf of the Govern-
ment. This matter was heard before Judge Hopkins on July 28,
1939, when McDonald appeared as a witness and was represented

- Mr. Tolson _____
- Mr. Nathan _____
- Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
- Mr. Clegg _____
- Mr. Ladd _____
- Mr. Egan _____
- Mr. Glavin _____
- Mr. Nichols _____
- Mr. Hendon _____
- Mr. Rosen _____
- Mr. Tracy _____
- Miss Gandy _____

by John F. Rhodes, an Attorney of Kansas City, Missouri, who had been appointed by the court for this hearing. McDonald, in substance, testified that this Bureau was "out to get him" in connection with this investigation. He requested that certain records of the Public Health Service in the United States Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas, be subpoenaed, as well as other documents from this Bureau, the War, Immigration, and State Departments, to substantiate his allegations in this matter. A motion was made on behalf of the Government, following McDonald's testimony, to strike all of his statements from the record. Ruling was reserved thereon by the court.

The action of Judge Hopkins on June 6, 1940, in granting an order of habeas corpus, was in response to this reservation. I have learned the reason for this action was the allegations that the attorney representing McDonald at the time of his trial was intoxicated.

It is to be noted that Judge Hopkins is well-known to all local law enforcement agencies in the State of Kansas for his leniency with defendants in criminal cases. A great many police departments and sheriffs' offices in that state dislike referring cases to this Bureau for investigative action, knowing the tendency of Judge Hopkins to place the subjects on probation.

In view of the criminal background of Cassius McDonald, as evidenced by his close relationship with hardened criminals, I feel his release on a bond of only \$2,500 is entirely unjustifiable. To gain his liberty by this means also may set an unfortunate precedent for other criminals to obtain their freedom by a like manner.

The United States Attorney's office of Kansas City, Kansas, has informed representatives of this Bureau that this case will be appealed to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals. It is earnestly requested that this appeal be given

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Nathan _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Miss Gandy _____

every impetus in order that Cassius McDonald may be returned
to a Federal Penitentiary to serve the just punishment meted
to him in connection with the Bremer case.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

*Add:—
CCA appeal
Background*

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Nathan _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Miss Gandy _____

COPY
hvw

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI
JUNE 8, 1940

Honorable S. S. Alexander
United States Attorney
Topeka, Kansas

Attention: Mr. Homer Davis
Assistant United States Attorney

Re: CASSIUS McDONALD - PETITIONER;
MISCELLANEOUS - PETITION FOR
WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS

Dear Sir:

It is kindly requested that you furnish me a copy of
the opinion of the Court in this matter.

Very truly yours,

DWIGHT BRANTLEY
Special Agent in Charge

62-1395
cc-Bureau
DB:MT

RECORDED & INDEXED

7-576-1576EX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

MAR 24 1941

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

DE INDEXED
THIS SERIAL ONLY
7/24/57 23

[Handwritten signature]

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ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-51763

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

COPY
hvw

Kansas City, Missouri
June 6, 1940

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Re: CASSIUS McDONALD - Petitioner
MISCELLANEOUS - PETITION
FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS

You are advised that on June 6, 1940, Assistant United States Attorney HOMER DAVIS of Topeka, Kansas, informed me that Judge RICHARD J. HOPKINS of the United States District Court released McDONALD on a Habeas Corpus Writ at Kansas City, Kansas, today, such release being on the personal recognizance of McDONALD in the sum of \$2500. Mr. DAVIS stated that the case will be appealed to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

Following the ruling of the court, McDONALD was taken to the United States Penitentiary at Leavenworth. He was released from that institution today, according to information furnished me by Warden ROBERT H. HUDSPETH. I was informed by Mr. HUDSPETH that McDONALD will leave Leavenworth this evening and proceed to Detroit, Michigan, thence to Watersmeet, Michigan, thereafter it being his intention to go to Eagle River, Wisconsin. He expects to do some fishing, he informed those around the penitentiary.

Information as to the release of McDONALD was furnished the Bureau by teletype on June 6, 1940.

Any other developments in this matter will be promptly furnished the Bureau.

Very truly yours,

/s/ Dwight Brantley
DWIGHT BRANTLEY
Special Agent in Charge

DB:HD
cc: Milwaukee
Detroit
62-13945

RECORDED & INDEXED

7-596-151651

DEINDEXED
THIS SERIAL ONLY
7/24/57 23

MAR 24 1941
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FBI
TWIN FALLS

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-50163-79

75

D. Brantley

COPY

hvw

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI
JUNE 8, 1940

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

AIR MAIL
SPECIAL DELIVERY

Re: CASSIUS McDONALD - PETITIONER;
MISCELLANEOUS - PETITION FOR
WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS

Dear Sir:

Please refer to my letter of June 6, 1940, in connection with this matter, which reflects the release on June 6, 1940, of McDONALD by the United States District Court in Kansas.

You are advised that Mr. HOMER DAVIS, Assistant United States Attorney, Topeka, Kansas, has told me that United States District Judge RICHARD J. HOPKINS predicated the granting of the writ largely upon finding that the attorney for McDONALD, EVERETT JENNINGS, REPRESENTING McDONALD at the time of his trial, was allegedly drunk during most of the trial proceedings, which in the opinion of the Court amounted to an inadequate representation of the defendant, McDONALD. DAVIS stated that the Judge intimated also that he may find that the United States District Court in Minnesota did not have jurisdiction to try the cause, suggesting no overt act was committed in Minnesota. Mr. DAVIS stated that the Judge will render a memorandum opinion in the case, but that he has no idea when such an opinion will be forthcoming. Mr. DAVIS stated that from past experiences with Judge HOPKINS, such opinion may be rendered within a month or that it may be six months. I have requested Mr. DAVIS to furnish this office with a copy of such opinion when it is rendered.

Very truly yours,

/s/ Dwight Brantley
DWIGHT BRANTLEY
Special Agent in Charge

DB:MT
62-1395

RECORDED & INDEXED

DE INDEXED
THIS SERIAL ONLY
7/24/57
23

62-1395-3-81
576-15165

MAY 24 1941

WILLIAM KNU

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
RECEIVED
MAY 24 1941

HENDERSON

75

ORIGINAL FILED 62-1395-3-81

G. Bremer
Edwards

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT CINCINNATI, OHIO

FILE NO. 7-33

REPORT MADE AT SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.	DATE WHEN MADE 6/13/40	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 5/22/40	REPORT MADE BY C. G. CAMPBELL-ILS
TITLE GEORGE TIMINEX, with aliases; DR. JOSEPH P. MORAN, with aliases, FUGITIVE I.O. 1232; GRACE GOLDSTEIN, with aliases; ETAL EDWARD GEORGE BREMER - Victim		CHARACTER OF CASE KIDNAPING; OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE HARBORING OF FUGITIVES; NATIONAL FIREARMS ACT.	
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: <p style="text-align: center;">On May 20, 1940, U. S. District Judge Harold Louderback, San Francisco, Calif., ordered petition for writ of habeas corpus filed by VOLNEY DAVIS denied.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">- RUC -</p>			
REFERENCE: <p style="text-align: center;">Report of Special Agent C. G. CAMPBELL, San Francisco, California, April 8, 1940.</p>			
DETAILS: <p style="text-align: center;">On May 22, 1940, agent was advised by and verified through JAMES WELSH, Deputy U. S. Court Clerk, San Francisco, Calif., that Federal Judge HAROLD LOUDERBACK of this city had on May 20, 1940, ordered the petition for writ of habeas corpus filed by VOLNEY DAVIS denied.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO OFFICE OF ORIGIN</p>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES 7-1576-1516 JUN 29 1940	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 3 Bureau 2 San Francisco 1 U. S. Atty. San Francisco, Cal. 2 Cincinnati 3 St. Paul (1 U. S. Atty. St. Paul) 1 Chicago (Information)		JUN 17 P.M. <i>[Signatures]</i>	

1-cc Div. of Records 7-6-40

Omaha, Nebraska
July 3, 1940

Special Agent in Charge,
St. Paul, Minnesota.

Re: BREMER

7-576-
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
5 JUL 5 1940
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Dear Sir:

On June 10, 1940, ROBERT VAN DE VENTER, Keystone Hotel, called at the Omaha Field Division. VAN DE VENTER is a transient laborer. He advised that sometime ago, he was riding on top of a box car, and his handbag was stolen by an individual who he now believes is LYMAN MACE. He stated that MACE hangs around Millers' Employment Office, 11th and Farnam Streets in Omaha and claims to be a welder and oil field worker.

He stated that recently he and the manager of the employment office engaged MACE in conversation and MACE became quite boastful of his criminal activities. He stated that MACE claimed that he had previously smuggled firearms in the vicinity of Minneapolis and St. Paul to a group of individuals who were later arrested in that vicinity for handling the weapons. It was not clear whether these guns were being sent from the United States or what use was being made of them, but MACE made the statement that they had some Browning Automatics which cost the Government \$460 wholesale.

He advised that MACE also has told the story that he slept in country churches and school houses with PRETTY BOY FLOYD and ALVIN KARPIS, and claimed that at one time he had driven a bulletproof La Salle automobile for KARPIS, and on one occasion when KARPIS was staying in a hotel in Kentucky, former Special Agent in Charge MELVIN FURVIS came to the hotel with a machine gun for the purpose of apprehending KARPIS single handed and that KARPIS escaped. MACE is also supposed to have told VAN DE VENTER that KARPIS' father was Chief of Police, and his uncle was Mayor in this city.

VAN DE VENTER also claims that MACE advised him he was supposed to have been killed in Kansas and that a Sheriff in Kansas collected \$1,600 reward for his supposed death.

MACE is also reported to have made the statement that he delivered the money in the BREMER kidnaping case.

MACE also made the statement that he is hot in St. Paul.

Letter to St. Paul, 7/3/40.

Re: BREKID

VAN DE VENTER described LYMAN MACE as follows:

Age	30
Height	5' 6"
Build	Heavy set
Hair	Black
Eyes	Brown
Complexion	Dark
Scars & Marks	Has a bump near one corner of mouth
Dress	Wears a blue denim jacket and uniform, a cap with a black bill, and greasy top.

From the fanciful character of the details related by MACE, it is not believed that there is much truth connected with them.

Inasmuch as MACE is not on record in this field division, this matter is being brought to your attention for such investigation as you deem appropriate.

Very truly yours,

G. W. STEIN,
Special Agent in Charge

HOW:GMZ
cc Bureau
cc Kansas City
7-4

U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
JUL 11 8 48 AM '40
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
RECEIVED

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT Cincinnati, Ohio

FILE NO. 7-7

REPORT MADE AT Springfield, Illinois	DATE WHEN MADE 7-8-40	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 6-22-40	REPORT MADE BY J. WALDMAN JW:ejc
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.	
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: <p style="text-align: center;">-RUC-</p>			
REFERENCE: Letter from the Bureau to the Springfield Office dated May 7, 1940.			
DETAILS: At Decatur, Illinois			
<p>Sergeant GERALD P. SHEEHY, N.P.A. graduate, Decatur, Illinois Police Department, advised that Miss DELLA POWERS, 621 East Grand Avenue, has been confined to the Illinois State Hospital for the Insane at Jacksonville, Illinois since April 21, 1940. It will be noted that this is the date upon which this woman telephoned the Bureau, according to reference letter.</p> <p>Sergeant SHEEHY advised that Miss POWERS called the Decatur Police Department in the morning, on April 21, 1940 and stated she had some very important information, and that since the Decatur Police Department was inefficient in her opinion, she was going to telephone the Federal Bureau of Investigation and complain regarding such inefficiency. Sergeant SHEEHY stated that later that day Miss POWERS became violently insane and created quite a neighborhood disturbance and that she was thereupon taken into custody and after examination by a local physician, she was committed to the insane asylum. He further stated</p>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>J. C. Thornton</i>		SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 3 Bureau 2 Cincinnati 2 Springfield		DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES 7-1576-15167 JUL 22 1940 JUL 10 AM FARRO S. SUR ONE	
COPIES DESTROYED 169 MAR 25 1965			

that this woman has previously made many "nut" complaints to the Police Department over the past several years and has been known to be mentally unbalanced.

In view of the above situation it is not felt that any purpose could be served by interviewing Miss POWERS, and no further investigation will be conducted.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN

St. Paul, Minnesota
July 8, 1940

7-30

Special Agent in Charge
Omaha, Nebraska

Re: BREKID

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to the letter dated July 3, 1940 at Omaha in the above entitled matter which includes information furnished by one ROBERT VAN DE VENTER concerning one LYMAN MACE.

No record of either VAN DE VENTER or MACE is contained in the indices of the St. Paul Division.

Inasmuch as VAN DE VENTER'S information is obviously falsified and without basis in some instances, no action is contemplated by the St. Paul Office.

Very truly yours,

LHR:OK
cc-Bureau
Kansas City

L. H. RICHMOND
Special Agent in Charge

INDEXED
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ea

7-576-15167X	
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
4 JUL 11 1940	
3 0	15167
ONE	JW

COPY
hvw

Kansas City, Missouri
August 7, 1940

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

RE: CASSIUS McDONALD, Petitioner
MISCELLANEOUS - PETITION FOR
WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS

Reference is made to your letter of August 6, 1940.

I have been in contact with Assistant United States Attorney HOMER DAVIS, Topeka, Kansas, who informs me that he is now and has been for the past ten days working on the record in this case with a view to perfecting the appeal which must be filed on September 6, 1940. Mr. DAVIS stated that he is very interested in the case, that he in all likelihood will handle it in the Court of Appeals and that he will do his utmost to prepare and present the case in such a manner that Judge HOPKINS' ruling will be reversed.

Mr. DAVIS informed me that Judge HOPKINS has, as yet, not handed down any written opinion in connection with his findings in this matter.

Mr. DAVIS will keep the office apprised of developments.

Very truly yours,

/s/ Dwight Brantley
DWIGHT BRANTLEY,
Special Agent in Charge.

DB:B
62-1395
AMASD

RECORDED & INDEXED

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THIS SERIAL ONLY
7/24/57 23

7- 576-151671

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 24 1941
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

75

Edwin D. G. ...

62-1395-163-82

COPY
hvw

GNW/bw

August 6, 1940

AIR MAIL
SPECIAL DELIVERY

Special Agent in Charge
Kansas City, Missouri

Re: CASSIUS McDONALD, Petitioner,
Miscellaneous: PETITION FOR
WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.

Dear Sir:

With reference to the present release of Cassius McDonald on a writ of habeas corpus granted by Federal Judge Richard J. Hopkins at Kansas City, Kansas, please be advised a memorandum was directed to the Criminal Division of the Department on June 8, 1940, calling attention to the criminal background of McDonald and stressing the urgency of an immediate appeal in this case.

You are instructed to discuss this matter with Assistant United States Attorney Homer Davis and immediately advise me as to the status of the prosecutive action contemplated.

The attention of the Detroit and Milwaukee Field Offices is called to the letter addressed to the Bureau by the Kansas City Division dated June 6, 1940, advising that McDonald, following his release from the United States Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas, was to proceed to Watersmeet, Michigan and thereafter to Eagle River, Wisconsin.

It is requested that a discreet inquiry be immediately made at those cities for information as to the present whereabouts and activities of Cassius McDonald.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

cc - Detroit (Air Mail - Special Delivery)
Milwaukee

DE INDEXED
THIS SERIAL ONLY
7/21/52 23
RECORDED & INDEXED

7-576-1516712

MAR 24 1941

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

75

Ed. G. Bremer

Ed.

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-576-1516712-83

Detroit, Michigan
August 7, 1940

Special Agent in Charge
Grand Rapids, Michigan

Re: CASSIUS McDONALD, Petitioner,
Miscellaneous: PETITION FOR
WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.

Dear Sir:

The following letter from the Bureau dated August 6, 1940, was received by this office:

"With reference to the present release of Cassius McDonald on a writ of habeas corpus granted by Federal Judge Richard J. Hopkins at Kansas City, Kansas, please be advised a memorandum was directed to the Criminal Division of the Department on June 8, 1940, calling attention to the criminal background on McDonald and stressing the urgency of an immediate appeal in this case.

"You are instructed to discuss this matter with Assistant United States Attorney Homer Davis and immediately advise me as to the status of the prosecutive action contemplated.

The attention of the Detroit and Milwaukee Field Office is called to the letter addressed to the Bureau by the Kansas City Division dated June 6, 1940, advising that McDonald, following his release from the United States Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas, was to proceed to Watersmeet, Michigan and thereafter to Eagle River, Wisconsin.

"It is requested that a discreet inquiry be immediately made at those cities for information as to the present whereabouts and activities of Cassius McDonald."

Inasmuch as Watersmeet, Michigan is in the territory of the Grand Rapids Field Office, it is requested that the requested investigation be handled by your office.

Edna B. Bremer

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-50763

RECORDED & INDEXED

7-576-1511

Very truly yours,
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

MAR 24 1941
John S. Bugas
Special Agent in Charge

DEINDEXED
THIS SERIAL ONLY
7/24/57

JDG:VK
62-1026

CC-Bureau
Kansas City

J.S.V.

July 10, 1940

Laboratory Report

Case: Communication Addressed to
"Fuehrer Adolf Hitler
Berlin, Germany, Europe".

Number: 95-5023-2

Specimens: Q3 Envelope addressed to "Fuehrer Adolf Hitler, Berlin, Germany,
Europe", without stamp or postmark.
Q4 Accompanying typewritten letter dated June 15, 1940 beginning "We have to discuss".

Examination requested by: Chicago

Date received: June 23, 1940

Examination requested: Document - Fingerprint

Result of examination: Examination by: Klains

Specimen Q3 is a white, linen finish envelope which measures 7.51 inches by 3.92 inches by .0058 inches, weighs 5.874 grams, and has an opacity value of .950. This envelope contains a fragmentary watermark which has been identified as "Fifth Avenue Linen". Paper containing such a watermark is sold exclusively by the F. W. Woolworth Company, New York City, New York. The name and address on this envelope are typewritten.

Specimen Q4 is a sheet of white, unruled, linen finish paper which measures 7.00 inches by 10.79 inches by .0052 inches, weighs 5.260 grams, and has an opacity value of .902. Specimen Q4 contains no watermark and the message is typewritten.

It was concluded that the typewriting on specimens Q3 and Q4 was prepared on the same typewriter as specimens Q1 and Q2 previously submitted by your office under date of June 19, 1940 in connection with this case, the case entitled, Unknown Subject, Local Loan Company, Victim, Extortion, Bureau File 9-3235, and associated cases. The titles and file numbers of the associated cases are listed as follows:

9-2331 Unknown Subject, Joseph
Rimba, Victim, Extortion,
9-1645 Unknown Subject, Z. G. Herb
Company, Victim, Extortion.

9-1466 Unknown Subject, Michael L.
Igan, Victim, Extortion.
9-1569 Unknown Subject, John Kouskianis,
Victim, Extortion.
7-576 ○ BREKID.
9-311 Unknown Subject, Local Loan
Company, Victim, Extortion.
9-3501 Unknown Subject, Maurice Goldblatt,
Maurice Rothschild, Victims, Extortion.

It should be noted that serial number 10767 in the case listed above as 7-576 is a crank letter received in connection with the Bremer Kidnapping case. Chicago is the office of origin in all of the above-listed cases.

The submitted specimens listed as Q3 and Q4 were processed for latent fingerprints but none of value could be developed.

The typewriting on specimens Q3 and Q4 was prepared on a machine equipped with Corona or Smith Corona Pica type spaced ten letters to an inch.

Photographic copies of specimens Q3 and Q4 are being forwarded to your office herewith.

The original evidence submitted is being retained in the Laboratory.

9-Bureau (9-3285, 9-2331, 9-1645, 9-1466, 9-1569, 7-576, 9-311,
and 9-3501)
10-Chicago
9-Laboratory (9-3285, 9-2331, 9-1645, 9-1466, 9-1569, 7-576,
9-311, and 9-3501)

JED:AS

July 19, 1940

AIR MAIL

93-223-2
Special Agent in Charge
Chicago, Illinois

Re: Communication addressed to
Professor Adolf Hitler Berlin,
Germany, Europe.

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 June 23, 1940.

Very truly yours,

J. E. Hoover
John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure:

RECORDED & INDEXED 7-376-15168

#9-3285, and associated cases, titles of which are listed below. These associated cases are Bureau File numbers:
9-2831 Unknown Subjects; Joseph Zienba, Victim; Extortion;
9-1645 Unknown Subjects; L. G. Herb Company, Victim; Extortion;
9-1466 Unknown Subjects; Michael L. Igoe, Victim; Extortion;
9-1569 Unknown Subjects; John Romaszewski, Victim; Extortion;
7-576 BREKID
9-311 Unknown Subjects; Local Loan Company, Victim; Extortion;
9-3501 Unknown Subjects; Maurice Goldblatt, Victim; Maurice Rothschild, Victim; Extortion.

It should be noted that serial #10767 in case #7-576 is a blank letter received in the Bremer kidnaping case and was written on the same typewriter that was used to write specimens Q1 and Q2.

Specimens Q1 and Q2 were chemically treated for the development of latent fingerprints but no prints of any value were found.

Photographic copies of specimens Q1 and Q2 are being transmitted herewith.

The original evidence is being retained in the files of the Laboratory.

The Chicago Field Office is the office of origin of these associated cases.

8-Bureau (1-9-3285, 9-2831, 1-9-1645, 1-9-1466, 1-9-1569, 1-7-576, 1-9-311, 1-9-3501)

10-Chicago
8-Laboratory (1-9-3285, 9-2831, 1-9-1645, 1-9-1466, 1-9-1569, 1-7-576, 1-9-311, 1-9-3501)

File 7-31

LAB#36198

July 6, 1940

(D)

EM:AL

AIR MAIL

95-5029
Special Agent in Charge
Chicago, Illinois

Re: Anonymous communication addressed
to President Roosevelt.

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

June 22, 1940. Very truly yours,

J. E. Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure:

RECORDED

7-576-1576
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUL 13 1940
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ORIGINAL FILED IN 95-5029-107

GRW:KLW

7-576

August 27, 1940

Chicago, Illinois

RE: BREKID

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to the Bureau's letter addressed to your office dated May 24, 1940 in the above-entitled case requesting that Sheriff Edmund J. Walters at Ottawa, Illinois, be interviewed concerning the information indicating that Dr. Joseph P. Moran, with aliases, I. O. #1232, may have been killed and buried beside the Fox River near Ottawa, Illinois.

You are instructed to advise the Bureau by return mail as to when a report may be received concerning this case.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

CC - Springfield
St. Paul

RECORDED
INDEXED

7-576-1517
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
AUG 29 1940
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
★ AUG 27 1940 ★
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

- 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. Mumford
- Mr. Quinn
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy

**FREEDOM OF INFORMATION
AND
PRIVACY ACTS**

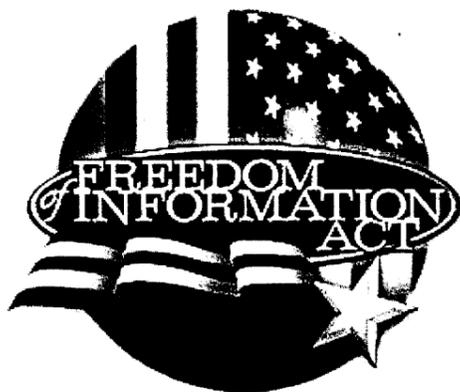
SUBJECT: BARKER/KARPIS GANG

BREMER KIDNAPPING

FILE NUMBER: 7-576

SECTION : 273 BULKY BOX 1

PART 3 OF 7



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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SUBJECT Barker/Karpis Gang (Bremer Kidnapping)

FILE NUMBER 7-576

SECTION NUMBER 273

SERIALS Buiky 15267 Box 1 Part 3

TOTAL PAGES 16

PAGES RELEASED 16

PAGES WITHHELD -0-

EXEMPTION(S) USED NONE

TUESDAY, MARCH 13, 1934

CHICAGO HERALD AND EXAMINER, A

Dickens Retells Christ's Parable of the Pi



Pharisee and the Publican in the Temple



Once Again Novelist Lays Emphasis on the Virtue of Humility in Heart of Man

Continued From First Page.

died, and was buried. And in Hell, he lifted up his eyes, being in torments, and saw Abraham afar off, and Lazarus. And he cried and said, 'Father Abraham have mercy on me, and send Lazarus that he may dip the tip of his finger in water and cool my tongue, for I am tormented in this flame. But Abraham said, Son, remember that in thy life time thou receivedst good things, and likewise Lazarus evil things. But now, he is comforted and thou art tormented.'

AND AMONG OTHER Parables, Christ said to these same Pharisees, because of their pride, That two men once went up into the Temple, to pray; of whom, one was a Pharisee, and one a Publican. The Pharisee said, 'God I thank Thee, that I am not unjust as other men are, or bad as this Publican is!' The Publican, standing afar off, would not lift up his eyes to Heaven, but struck his breast, and only said, 'God

be merciful to me, a Sinner!' And God, our Saviour told them—would be merciful to that man rather than the other, and would be better pleased with his prayer, because he made it with a humble and a lowly heart.

THE PHARISEES were so angry at being taught these things, that they employed some spies to ask Our Saviour questions, and try to entrap Him into saying something which was against the

Law. The Emperor of that country, who was called Caesar, having commanded tribute-money to be regularly paid to him by the people, and being cruel against any one who disputed his right to it, these spies thought they might, perhaps, induce our Saviour to say it was an unjust payment, and so to bring himself under the Emperor's displeasure. Therefore, pretending to be very humble, they came to Him and said, 'Master you teach the word of God rightly, and do not respect persons on account of their wealth or high station. Tell us is it lawful that we should pay tribute to Caesar?'

CHRIST, who knew their thoughts, replied, 'Why do you ask? Shew

Christ

Division of Investigation, U. S. Dept. of Justice
BREMER
LAB. 1057

Jesus Calls Poor Widow Greater Than All the Rest

me a penny." They did so, put in a great deal of
 "Whose image, and whose money. At last there came
 name, is this upon it?" he a poor Widow, who
 asked them. They said dropped in two mites, each
 "Caesar's." Then, said half a farthing in value,
 He, "Render unto Caesar and soon went quietly
 the things that are Caesar's." Jesus, seeing her do
 this as he rose to leave the

place, called his disciples
 about him, and said to
 them that the poor widow
 had been more truly char-
 itable than all the rest who
 had given money that day;
 for the others were rich
 and would never miss what
 they had given, but she
 was very poor, and had
 given those two mites
 which might have bought
 her bread to eat.

AS HE WAS teaching
 them thus, he sat near
 the Public Treasury, where
 people as they passed along
 the street, were accus-
 tomed to drop money into
 a box for the poor, and
 many rich persons, passing
 while Jesus sat there, had

Let us never forget what
 the poor widow did, when
 we think we are charitable.
 (Continued tomorrow.)
 Copyright by North and South American
 Bible and Tract Society, Inc.
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Reading the Bible. From an old engraving.

reduced

Delivered to Your Home Free!

GOLDBLATT BROS.

Sales for **THURSDAY** (Store Hours) **9:30 A.M. to 9:30 P.**



MY PREFERENCE
Tomatoes

12 1/2c

Hand packed Indiana tomatoes in No. 2 1/2 size can.

DEL MONTE
Catsup



Bottle
12 1/2c

Pure tomato catsup. In 14-ounce bottle.



AMERICA'S TASTES
Updown Chicago: Broadway at Lawrence
North Side Store: Lincoln & Belmont Av.
North Side: Chicago Av.
South Side: 47th Street
New Store: Chicago & C

Sorry — No Phone or Mail Orders! Right Reserved to Limit Quantities

SAVE AT Goldblatt's 7 Gro



Imported Anchovies

Roller or flat — **3 for 25c**
large can.



Gold Coast
Sweet Pickles
Relish or Chow Chow
12-oz. Jar **12c**



Serv-U-Rite
BEETS
2 Cans **19c**
—Fancy cut beets in number 2 can.



Del Monte
CORN
10 1/2c

Golden Bantam or Crosby. No. 2 cans



Heinz
Noodle Soup
Also Cream of Tomato Soup
3 for 25c

Heinz. Small size cans.



Serv-U-Rite
Beans
3 for 27c
—Fancy cut green beans. No. 2 size.

Fancy Mixed Dried Fruit, 2 lbs **27c**



College Inn
TOMATO JUICE
4 for 25c
1 1/2 size can.



Del Monte
SPINACH
10 1/2c
California variety. No. 2 can.

Gold Coast Egg Noodles, lb., **12 1/2c**



Campbell's
Tomato Juice
3 for 17c
12 ounce can.

Pure Black Pepper, lb. **19c**

LONG THREAD Coconut, lb. . . **19c**



M. and FRIDAY (Store Hours Friday 9 A.M. to 5:30 P.M.) **Feb. 15 and 16**

Page 9
C. & H. Edition

BLATT
 Right, 1931, by Blatt Bros., Inc.
 Store: **& Ashland 91st & Commercial**
 Store: **& Ashland Hehman Ave. & Sibley**
 1000 East Street, Joliet, Ill.

Rose-Dale OLIVES
25c
 Large, solid Jumbo Queens in 26-ounce jar.



JOHNSON'S MILCO MALT
 5 lb. can **\$1.19**

Pure chocolate flavored drink may be served hot or cold.



Every Department!
There is a Store in Your Neighborhood!

Derby Tamales
9 1/2c
 tomato sauce. 11
 16-oz. can.

Argo RICOTS
5 1/2c
 California apricot 2 1/2 size.

Libby's PORK and BEANS
4 for 19c
 In tomato sauce. 1 1/2 size.

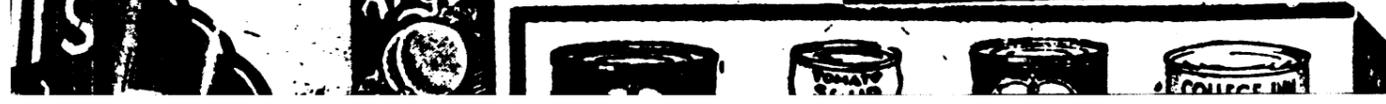
Libby's Peanut Butter
2 1/2c

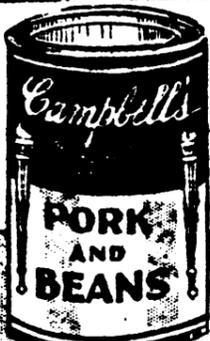
Derby Chicken and Pure Egg Noodle Dinner
 16-Ounce Jar
23c

GOLD COAST Catsup
9 1/2c
 Pure tomato catsup -- large 14-oz. bottle.

Libby's or Del Monte FANCY RED ALASKA SALMON
TALL POUND CAN 17 1/2c

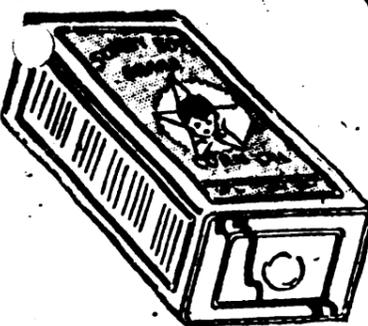
Libby's Santa Clara PRUNES
 40-50 size **3 lbs. 29c**





Campbell's
PORK and BEANS

Campbell's
PORK and BEANS
4 For **19¢**
NO. 1 1/2 CAN



"Sunny Boy"
CORN OIL
69¢ gal.

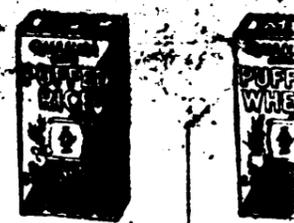
A pure oil made from corn. For salads, frying, baking, etc. Gallon can.



"Red Bird"
FLOUR
84¢

24 1/2 lb. bag. Balanced flour for bread, pies, cakes, etc.

Bartley's 2 1/2 size **16 1/2¢**



PUFFED RICE **12 1/2¢**
Quaker brand. Standard size package.

Puffed **8**
Quaker brand. Standard size package.

Snider's Chili Sauce **1¢**

Fancy Lentils, lb.

"Quick Arrow"



Quick Arrow
Soap Flakes
12 1/2¢
Large size package for all fine laundering.

Heinz Assorted SOUPS



12 cans \$1.49
Medium size cans . . .
Vegetable, cream of tomato, etc.

Rarebit Corn No. 2 Size **3 for 25¢**

Sunnyside Peas No. 2 Can **10 1/2¢**

Tuna Fish Flakes 1/2 Size Can **13 1/2¢**

SUPER - SUDS



3 for 22¢
Beads of Soap
Kitchen size pkg.

PUREX BLEACHER

15¢

Quart bottle. The master bleacher.



Domino Powder or Brown SUGAR

1-lb. pkg. only **7¢**

Cane Sugar Cubelets, lb. 7 1/2¢

Help Powder



Chemical Compound
17¢
2 pound package. 10¢ pkg. included.

Argo Starch

Pound Package **7¢**



Gloss starch that makes your clothes crisp and white.

Maxwell House or Del Monte COFFEE

3 lb. can 77¢

2 famous brands of vacuum packed coffee. Priced low.

SORRY. NO PHONE OR MAIL ORDERS

Division of Investigation, U. S. Dept. of Justice
LAB. 1057

Pure Blue Dutch
 Poppy Seed, lb. . . 15c | Fancy Radio Rice . . 3 lbs. 16c | Navy Beans 3 lbs. 14c



CORN FLAKES
6 1/2c

Kellogg's Standard size package. 2 limit.



ROLLED OATS
6 1/2c

None-Such. Quick or regular. 10c package.



FARINA
8 1/2c

Quaker brand. Standard size.



Cake Flour
24c

Swans Down. 2 1/2 pound package.



COCOA
17c

Baker's breakfast cocoa — lb. can.



ROCKWOOD Premium CHOCOLATE
12c

Half pound bars.

Pond's Boneless Pigs Feet 14 1/2c

Snider's Spinach No. 2 Can 9 1/2c

Grapenuts Standard Package 15 1/2c

Post Bran Flakes Large pkg. 12 1/2c | Yellow Split Peas, lb. . . 6 1/2c | Seedless Raisins, lb. . . 7 1/2c



"SUNRISE" Baking Powder
15c

Pound cans of double action baking powder.



Peaberry or Santos COFFEE
2 lbs. 35c

Freshly roasted — fancy quality.

Beldale Salad Dressing
19c



Eckerson's Beldale cooking salad dressing in full quart jar.

ENZO - JEL

Price Box
29c



Makes four 4-ounce En-za dessert in large aluminum mold.

Libby's **ASPARAGUS TIPS**
13 1/2c



No. 1 size can. Fancy quality.



DIAMOND CRYSTAL SALT
10 lb. cloth bag 13 1/2c

Tomato Soup Snider's No. 1 Can 3 cans 16c

Columbia Ammonia Quart Bottle 15c

Tomato Sauce Del Monte Small can 5 1/2c

Pancake Flour Lucky Lad Package 6 1/2c

Salada Tea Orange Pekoe 1/2 lb. 29c

Crisco, pound can 18c

RIGHT RESERVED TO LIMIT QUANTITIES

reduced

Page 10
C. & H. Edition

Sales for THURSDAY (Store Hours) 9:30 A.M. to 9:30 P.M.



MEN! A Sale of a Lifetime!

Bought Out

OF THE FAMOUS

LIQUIDATING OF MANUFACTURE

The MASTERCRAFT corporation is no more! Men all over this country who have been accustomed to buying this famous make of shirt because of its superior tailoring and fabrics will have this one last opportunity to get a good supply. Goldblatt's has bought the entire stock of this famous maker who — after fifteen years — has now gone out of business.

You'll be wise to buy these shirts in lots because they cost more to make than the prices at which we are selling them at this day event.

Just Look at These MASTERCRAFT Fabrics:

Plain and Novelty

PRE-SHRUNK

10 P.M. and FRIDAY (Store Hours Friday 9 A.M. to 5:30 P.M.) **Feb. 15 and 16**

It's the Entire Stock of Mastercraft SMART SHIRTS!

BUSINESS after 15 YEARS
TURING these High Grade SHIRTS

Now 7 DEPT. STORES

AMERICA'S FASTEST GROWING DEPT. STORES

GOLDBLATT BROS.

Copyright, 1931

Chicago: **Broadway at Lawrence**
 South Side Store: **Lincoln & Belmont Av.**
 New Store: **Chicago & Cass Streets, Joliet, Ill.**

Northwest Store: **Chicago Av. & Ashland**
 South Side Store: **47th Street & Ashland**
 New Store: **Chicago & Cass Streets, Joliet, Ill.**

Southeast Store: **91st & Commercial**
 Hammond, Ind., Store: **Hohman Ave. & Sibley**

Here are the **MASTERCRAFT** Labels that you'll find in these two price groups:

• **Masco**

dozen manufacture than a during this great one-



Novel
Maurases

Meshes
and
Rayons

Novel Egyptian
Rayon Cords

EVERY SHIRT
FULL 7-BUTTON FRONT
-LONG FOLD

EVERY SHIRT
GUARANTEED
PERFECT QUALITY

Full Range
of Sizes.
14 to 17—
All Sleeve
Lengths

OVER 200,000 SHIRTS MADE

All Fast Color

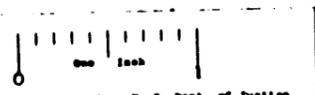
7-Button Front

Ocean Pearl Buttons

Reinforced Seams

Even if a shirt is just a shirt to you, you'll realize the value of these MASTERCRAFTS! There are whites, plain colors and neat patterns for conservative men, and the newest of novelties for those who want the latest and the smartest. But, regardless of your taste, one glance will convince you that MASTERCRAFTS are absolutely matchless values at these prices.

Positively Your Last Chance to Buy These Shirts!



**Notreman
Sir Charles
Sir Raleigh
Mastercraft
Independent**

*This Is the Biggest Sale of Shirts
in Our History — and Probably
the Most Gigantic This Town
Has Ever Seen*

**EVERY SHIRT
FULLY PRE-SHRUNK**

You men—and women too—who have been used to paying much higher prices for these MASTERCRAFT shirts will recognize the great value we are offering you. But, you who have never worn MASTERCRAFTS because of their high price, will be thrilled with their tailoring, fit, materials and patterns. There's a chance of a lifetime. You cannot buy too big a supply of these famous shirts which never again will be obtainable.

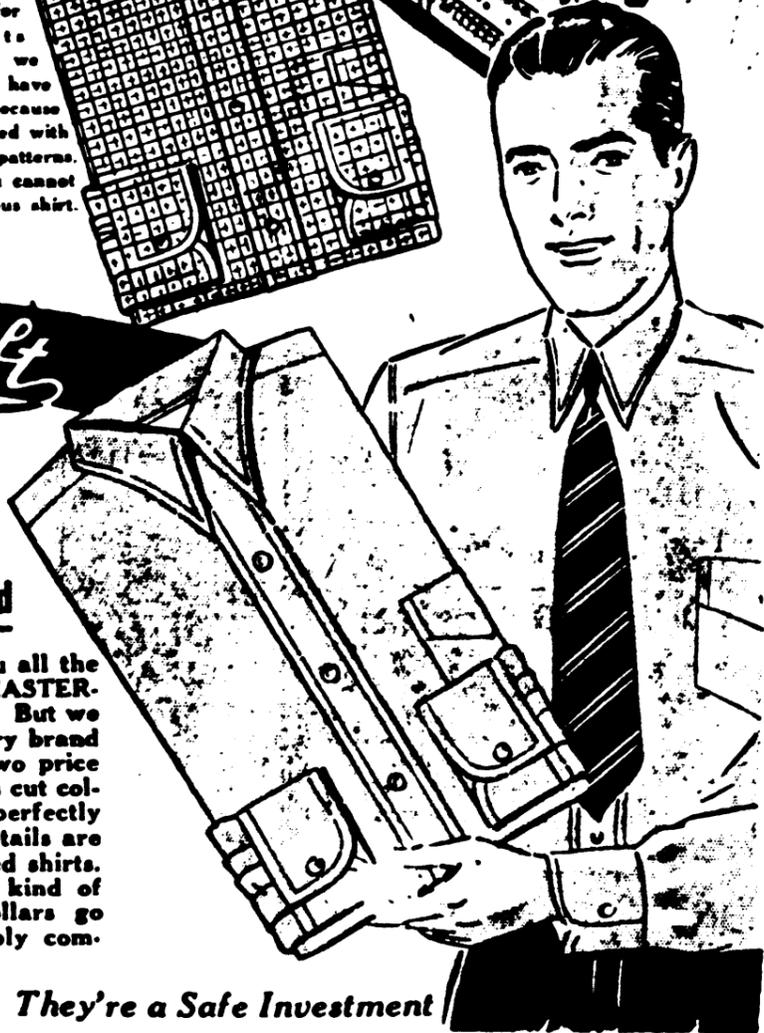
**THOUSANDS OF
WHITE - SOLID COLORS
AND SMART PATTERNS**

by Mastercraft

**Correctly Sized
Perfectly Cut
Neatly Finished
Smartly Styled**

We couldn't begin to tell you all the details that make these MASTERCRAFTS such superb values. But we invite your inspection of every brand and type of shirt in these two price lines. You'll see that the bias cut collars, ocean pearl buttons, perfectly tailored sleeves and other details are those found in custom-tailored shirts. They're in every sense the kind of values that make your dollars go farther and your shirt supply complete.

Buy MASTERCRAFTS! They're a Safe Investment!



— modern —

"For mine people have seen thy salvation, which thou hast / (The text for today was suggested by the Rev. Alexander Pietrasz, local elder of the Polish Seventh Day Adventist Church)

Protection for the U. S. Merchant Marine

IT is to be hoped that in dealing with the ocean mail contracts the administration will not repeat the precipitancy which marked the cancellation of the airmail contracts.

It committed a grievous error of judgment in its sweeping and abrupt course with reference to the aviation industry.

The error, plain from the moment of its commission, is now seen by all, including the administration.

It is not unlikely, as urged by some, that the President was misinformed and ill-directed by his subordinates in dealing with the airmail situation.

We regret to say that there is indication that with the ocean mail contracts the same ignorance and misdirection may again beset him and lead him once more into disastrous courses, damaging to his prestige and that of his administration.

IN the first place, the senators who have taken the lead in casting discredit upon the mail contracts persist in ignoring their real purpose and their true character.

They were awarded as protection for the American Merchant Marine.

They were intended to place American ships, so far as building and operating costs are concerned, on a parity with foreign tonnage. In both the construction and operation of ships we have been for years at a hopeless disadvantage, by reason of our higher wage scales, material costs and standard of living.

These disadvantages, it has been recognized, could only be overcome with government aid, and this the government undertook to give in the form of the so-called mail contracts.

It is rather cheap to hold up to public contemplation a payment intended to encourage American ship building and the maintenance of our flag on various important trade routes, as a payment for the carriage of mail matter, and to test its propriety and reasonableness solely with reference to the amount of mail carried, which may be at the moment inconsiderable.

The sums paid, if viewed from such a standpoint, naturally present a striking disparity to those who are unknowing and uninitiated. It becomes easy to infer that something scandalous has been revealed when, as a matter of fact, there is nothing except what is proper and patriotic.

THIS becomes a species of governmental self-deception and of public deception if adopted by the administration as a pretext for striking down the ocean mail contracts.

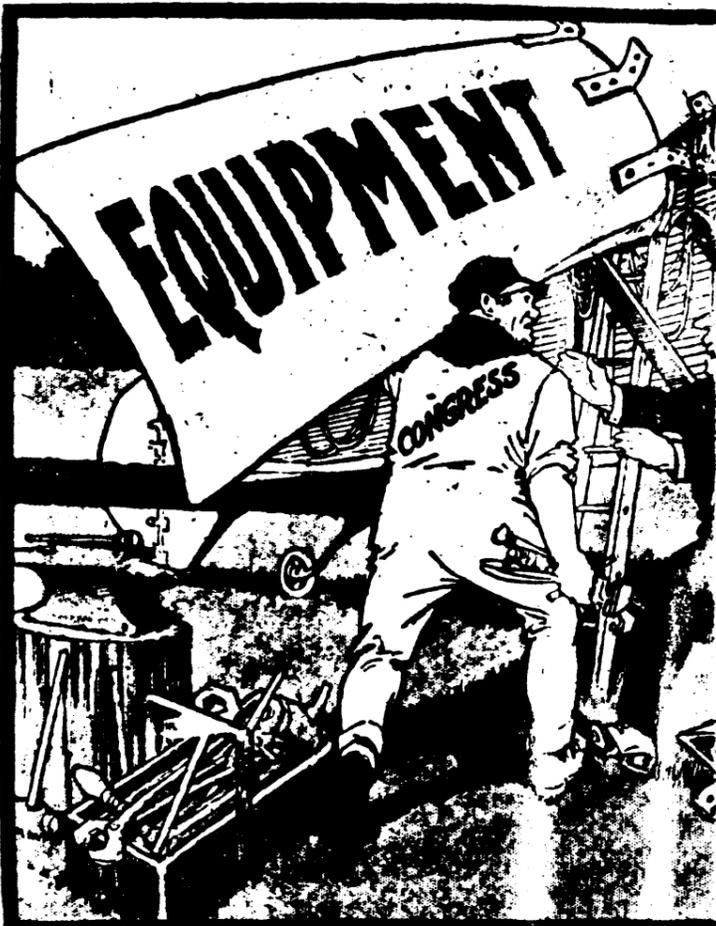
It is, in fact, chicanery and nothing else.

If abuses have crept into the relations between the government and the ocean carriers, let the ABUSES be corrected.

If the government's enlightened policy, as expressed in the Jones-White shipping act, to provide "for the national defense and for the proper growth of the foreign and domestic commerce of the United States," is being used as a cover for practices that are wrong and indefensible, let that fact become known by investigation.

But it should not be forgotten that Congress has declared in a formal enactment that it is the purpose of the United States to have "a merchant marine of the best

Courting I



Congress has passed the Navy Bill—a bill to restore our first line of defense.

Pending in Congress now is another bill which if passed and approved will enable the Army to increase its Air Corps strength to thirty-eight hundred planes, with suitable personnel.

This bill is essential for national security. It must not

On the Wheel



prepared before the face of all people."—St. Luke 11:30-31.
(Tomorrow's text will be given by the Rev. Ernest Edward Smith, pastor of the Mont Clare Baptist Church.)

Danger

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be lost. In the language of a recent Herald and Examiner editorial:
"It is no time to propogandize with the national defense by withholding appropriations for its support."
"This is no time for an American Congress to fall a victim of the un-American propoganda of the advocates of unpreparedness or to the offensive intrigues of the HIRED PROPAGANDISTS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS."

Feel of War

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The Law's Delay

BY I. MAURICE WORMSER.

Professor of Law at Fordham University; Former Editor-in-Chief of the New York Law Journal; Author of Noted Legal Commentaries and Case Books; and Now Serving as Chairman of Special Committee Against the Law's Delay of the Federal Bar Association of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut.

THE Committee Against the Law's Delay of the Federal Bar Association made an exhaustive study of the shocking delays and abuses of civil justice in New York, and ascertained these amazing facts:

1. In all five counties in greater New York it takes TWO TO FIVE YEARS to obtain a jury trial. In Nassau and Westchester counties the delay is equally grave.
2. The jury calendars in some of these counties are falling behind NINE ADDITIONAL MONTHS each year.
3. In the city court in Brooklyn there are 10,000 untried cases with the total increased daily. If that court does not receive another case it will take OVER FOUR YEARS to clean up its calendar.
4. In the Municipal Court of New York—the poor man's court—the central jury part for tort actions is over two years behind. There are 39,000 cases piled up waiting to be heard. In Brooklyn two districts are over two and one-half years in arrears, another three years.

Certainly something must be done about this frightful condition, yet all the bench and bar do is to fiddle—and even their fiddling is out of time!

JUDGE CRANE of the Court of Appeals of New York has said:

"A right needs a SPEEDY means for enforcing it, and a wrong IMMEDIATE power to overthrow it. Delay is the denial of one and the encouragement of the other."

The same thought was expressed 3,000 years ago in the Book of Ecclesiastes:

"Because sentence against an evil work is not executed speedily, therefore the heart of the sons of men is fully set in them to do evil."

Can the public be blamed if it feels a sense of nausea? Can the layman be censured if he has become justly cynical?

To the newspapers and to the laity the conscientious lawyer must cease to fumble with the dust-heaps of legal obscurities, procedural red tape, expense, anachronisms and shocking delays.

In every case now being tried, witnesses are being asked questions about things which occurred TWO, THREE, FOUR AND EVEN FIVE YEARS AGO. Trials become a grisly farce and justice a laughing stock.

Business men at last have started to fight the law's delay. Under the auspices of the Federal Bar Association, a citizens committee has been organized in New York with a group of prominent business men in charge. A precedent for such a movement is found in the history of law reform in England. In 1873 the laymen in England through a commission created by parliament, closed up their courts.

The general tolerance with which the law's delays are viewed in this country makes one recall Dickens' statement in "Bleak House" that the "rightful mess" into which the English Court of Chancery had gotten led to the belief that "no hope or curing came." For in England real reform was brought about largely through the efforts of the poets and the business men.

CHALLENGE

emergency, ultimately to be owned and operated privately by citizens of the United States."

CONGRESS has gone even further and has declared it to be the policy of the United States "to do whatever may be necessary to develop and encourage the maintenance of such a merchant marine."

And it has given express directions that in the administration of the shipping laws, THIS PURPOSE and object must be kept always in view "AS THE PRIMARY END TO BE OBTAINED."

And the American public have hope that American shipping would go forward.

As Vincent Astor says, writing in a recent issue of the magazine Today:

"Our shipping companies as a whole are sound, our new ships are on a par with the best in the world, our seafaring personnel are efficient and resourceful. We must go forward."

BUT we shall never go forward if the government, in dealing with matters of such vast importance as the flourishing industry of aviation and the development and maintenance of an adequate merchant marine, refuses to give heed to the practical results of its own measures—CONTENT TO DESTROY, when it is ONLY NECESSARY TO CORRECT.

Call the mail contracts what you may—they constitute the same kind of protection which is accorded to American industry to protect it against foreign competition based on foreign cheap labor and low standards of living.

If we are to have an American merchant marine, the government must give SUPPORT AND PROTECTION to it. And any government should desire to do this which is an American government.

WHAT'S THE ANSWER?

A LIBRARY IN MINIATURE.

Rains Threaten Rock of the Acropolis.—News item.

1. What does Acropolis mean?

2. Why is Athens' ancient citadel always known as the Acropolis?

3. What famous ancient buildings are located within the walls of the Acropolis of Athens?

4. When were they erected?

5. Is the Acropolis a natural citadel or man-made?

6. Of what style of architecture is the Parthenon a classic example?

ANSWERS.

1. Literally "the high town." In the cities of ancient Greece and Asia Minor the Acropolis was usually fortified and served as a citadel for the city which clustered at its base and on its sides. There were several of these hill-top strongholds, Argos, Corinth, Thebes and Athens each having one.

2. Partly because of the predominance of Athens among the cities of ancient Attica—it was

the capital—and partly because of the four beautiful structures which its walls enclose.

3. The Propylaea, a building of mixed Doric and Ionic style which serves as a stately entrance to the Acropolis, which is surrounded by a wall; the Temple of Victory, a small Ionic edifice beside the Propylaea; the Parthenon, and the Erechtheum.

4. In the fifth century B. C. However, they still retain much of original impressiveness.

5. Both. The original hill of limestone was surrounded by walls and the space between filled in with porous stone so that the top of the hill would be a level surface. The erosion which is now threatening the Acropolis is the underlying rock of the hill, the man-made part of the citadel remaining secure.

6. Pure Doric. It is justly famed as one of the world's most beautiful buildings and is probably the most perfect specimen of Greek architecture.

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"Why quit our own to stand on foreign ground?" asked Washington.

The first President's bound patriotism still serves America well.

And it is especially wise for America to keep Washington's advice in mind at a time when propagandists for the

A DINNER PARTY WITH NO WOMEN

MY FRIEND, the young married woman, hates dinner parties. She just simply hates them.

And as for having one at her own home—don't even hint at such a thing.

"It's all right for Joe and me," says my friend, the inhosptable.

"Joe likes a bit of steak or a good chop and a salad and plenty of coffee with lots of cream and something sweet for a 'top off'—but he does not care a snap of his finger for fancy plates, of little doilies or any of the fuss and feathers, things that women seem to love.

"If I could have dinner parties with no women for guests, it would be all right.

"I can get up a dinner for the King of Missouri at a minute's notice and never turn a hair.

"Joe loves to bring his friends home to dinner and I love to have him bring them, but when one of them hugs his wife along I feel like passing out of the picture.

"THE WIFE won't like steak and mashed potatoes with plenty of butter and a little cream, they are too fattening. And as for a sweet—horrors! she'll look as if she thought you were a Lucretia Borgia if you even hint at such a thing.

"She doesn't care much for

good talk, either, and as for listening to fishing stories or the tale of the black bear who came into camp and acted as if he thought he was a special police officer—something—why, wifey won't hear a word of that—not if she can help it.

"She's too busy looking at the plates and the doilies and wondering if you see the same kind every day, and being surprised if you don't happen to have the right kind of flowers on the table.

"And she sees the little worn place in the dining room rug, and try to make her believe that the window curtains have never been turned—she'll laugh even to think of it.

"Wifey isn't interested in food, she's on a diet anyhow, and she

STARS AND

OUR TIME TABLE

We don't care where we are today.

No long as we "get there" tomorrow.

Joe J. Livermore, the "boy plunger" of Wall Street, failed with liabilities of \$2,359,213 and assets of \$184,900, which would appear quite a successful failure.

The smart waiter is one who'll

Division of Investigation, U. S. Dept. of Justice

BREMER
LAB. 1057



OLD WORLD INTRIGUES

d... of nations and for the league court are again heard
in this country.
We do not belong in Old World politics. We do not
belong in Old World wars.
So let America keep to her own ground—in peace, pre-
paredness and security.

IN GUESTS!

By Winifred Black.

or... thinks food is vulgar if not come
right down to it.
What she wants is speak
and service and display—no, I'm
not for dinner parties at my
house, not if there's going to be
women among those present,
thank you.
Well, there really is something
in that point of view, I suppose,
even today.
And there used to be a good
deal more than a little in it.
But somehow the modern woman
appears to be learning to be just
a little bit different.
The WORLD USED to be
divided up between men and
women. Now there are a whole
lot of people who are merely
human beings.
They're good natured if they

are disagreeable. They're dull
or they are sparkling.
They are friendly, or they are
grouchy—and you never think of
remembering whether they are
men or women at all.
Women have men for friends,
as they never had them before,
and men are beginning to make
pals of women and nothing to it
—not a thing in the world but
good common sense companionship.
I'm not crazy about the typi-
cal modern woman myself. I
think she misses a whole lot of
the beauty and the joy and the
comfort of life, but one thing
she has done, she's brushed
away the whole unpleasant fog
of unreal sentimentality about
men.
She likes them or she dislikes
them, just the same as she likes
or dislikes other women, and
somehow or other it's sort of a
comfortable way to be, isn't it?
The modern woman isn't so
finicky; she isn't such a fuss
budget as she used to be.
And I know quite a few women
who can come to dinner and
never even take a glance at the
worn part of the dining room
rug.
And that's something anyhow
—isn't it?
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NO STRIPES

are... always take a tip and never
stripes.
Waving the flag over the
bars—three beams for the red,
white and blue.
Why shouldn't we give George
M. Cohan a medal? His song
"Over There" killed more Ger-
mans than Bergl. York did, and
we covered him with medals.
(Copyright, 1934, Universal Service, Inc.)

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As the great justice...
function when it multiplies...
The inspiring attitude...
Unfortunately...
the revels, and look upon...
CONSCIENTIOUS...
They want ACTION.
in searching for a remedy...
single one can operate as a complete panacea. The creation
of EMERGENCY REFEREES, advocated by Henry Ward
Beer, the president of the Federal Bar Association, to clear
congested calendars, would help. Judicial Councils, WITH
BROAD POWER to supervise the administration of justice,
are imperative. A permanent law revision commission
would be another wholesome step forward.
In addition, it would be well to provide for mandatory
rules on "conciliation" in EVERY court.

JUSTICE EDGAR LAUER demonstrated in the Muni-
cipal Court of New York that through conciliation many
cases can be disposed to the satisfaction of both parties. He
said:

"Why not try conciliation? Life at best is a game of
give and take. One never gains everything one seeks. Meet
the other person half way. Be conciliatory. If the other
person is worthwhile, you will probably retain his friendship,
or at least goodwill. You never will do that by fighting."
The experiment requires attorneys to make an attempt
to conciliate the differences of their clients before a case is
tried. If their effort is not successful, the justice calling the
calendar must use his best offices in that direction. The
judge is disqualified to try the case himself if conciliation is
not accomplished.
"Conciliation" has been given recognition by the Muni-
cipal Court Code of New York, but unfortunately has not
been extensively applied. Is it not well worth trying?"

It perhaps is too much to hope that the bench and bar,
and the legislators, will accept the challenge to reform.
Probably, as in the past, they will try to "muddle through."
But, in the present state of the public mind, they surely will
find that indifference on their part will prove A FATAL
ERROR, for the people are becoming educated to the scan-
dalous condition of affairs and SOON WILL TAKE THE
REMEDIES INTO THEIR OWN HANDS.

The ghastly ghosts of dread, despair and desolation
follow the tangled trail of hobbled justice.
Is it not the duty of you, patriotic citizens, to clean the
temples of justice?
Let us make justice a reality, not a mockery—a fact,
not a form—a guide to the oppressed, not a haven for the
corrupt.
(Another article by Professor Wormser on "The Law's Delay"
will appear in an early issue.)

reduced

**FREEDOM OF INFORMATION
AND
PRIVACY ACTS**

SUBJECT: BARKER/KARPIS GANG

BREMER KIDNAPPING

FILE NUMBER: 7-576

SECTION : 273 BULKY BOX 1

PART 5 OF 7



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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SUBJECT Barker/Karpis Gang (Bremer Kidnapping)

FILE NUMBER 7-576

SECTION NUMBER 273

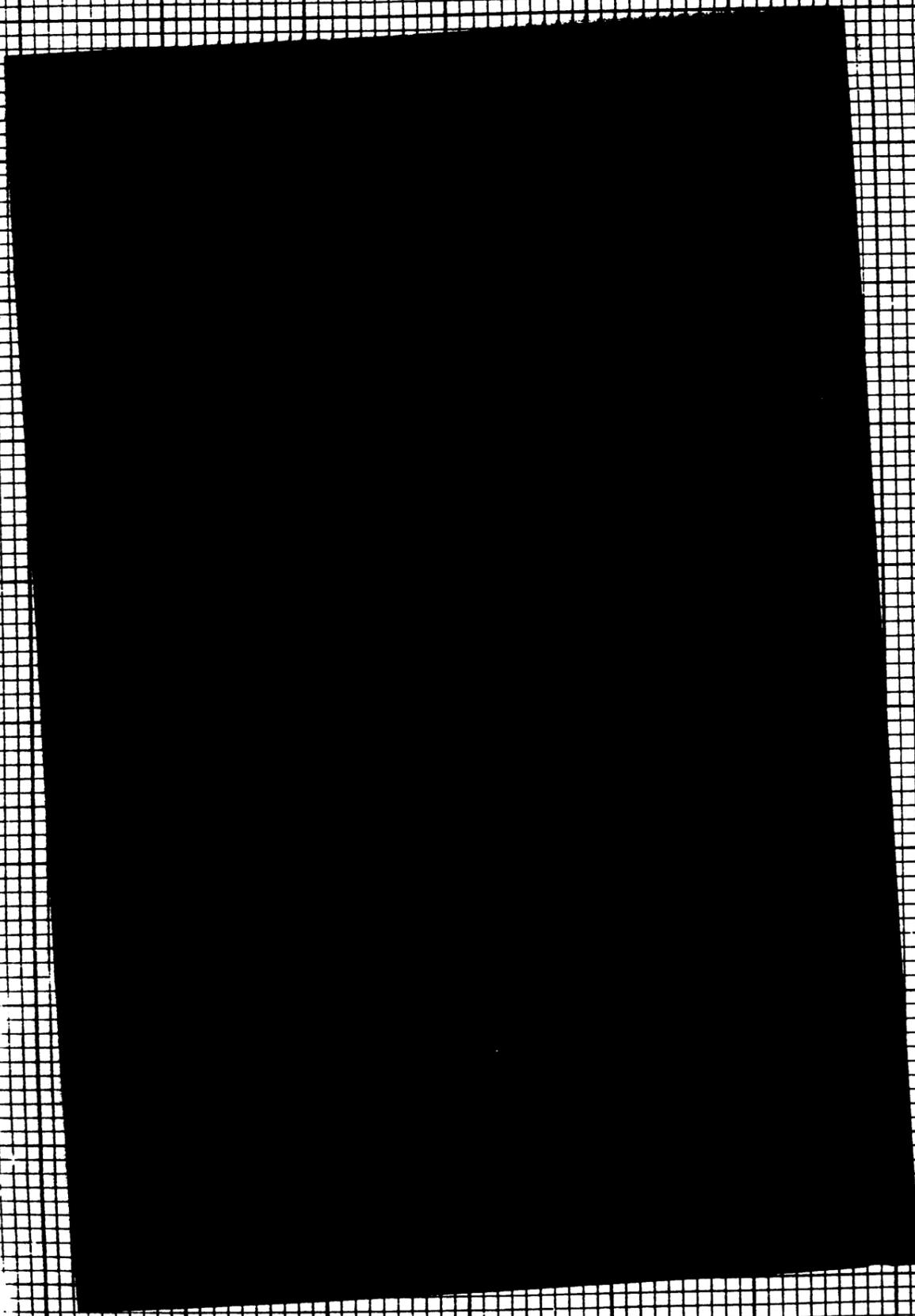
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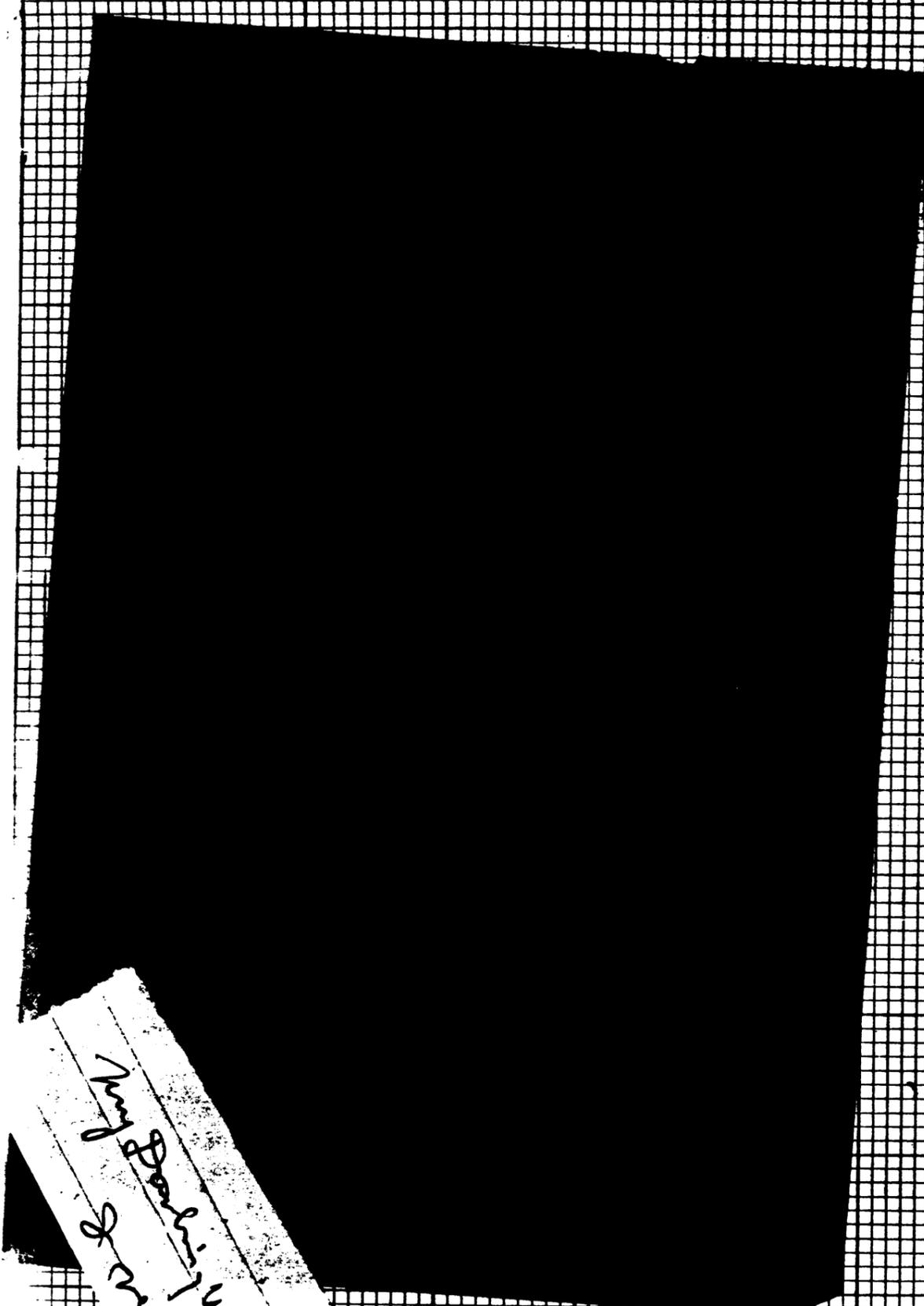
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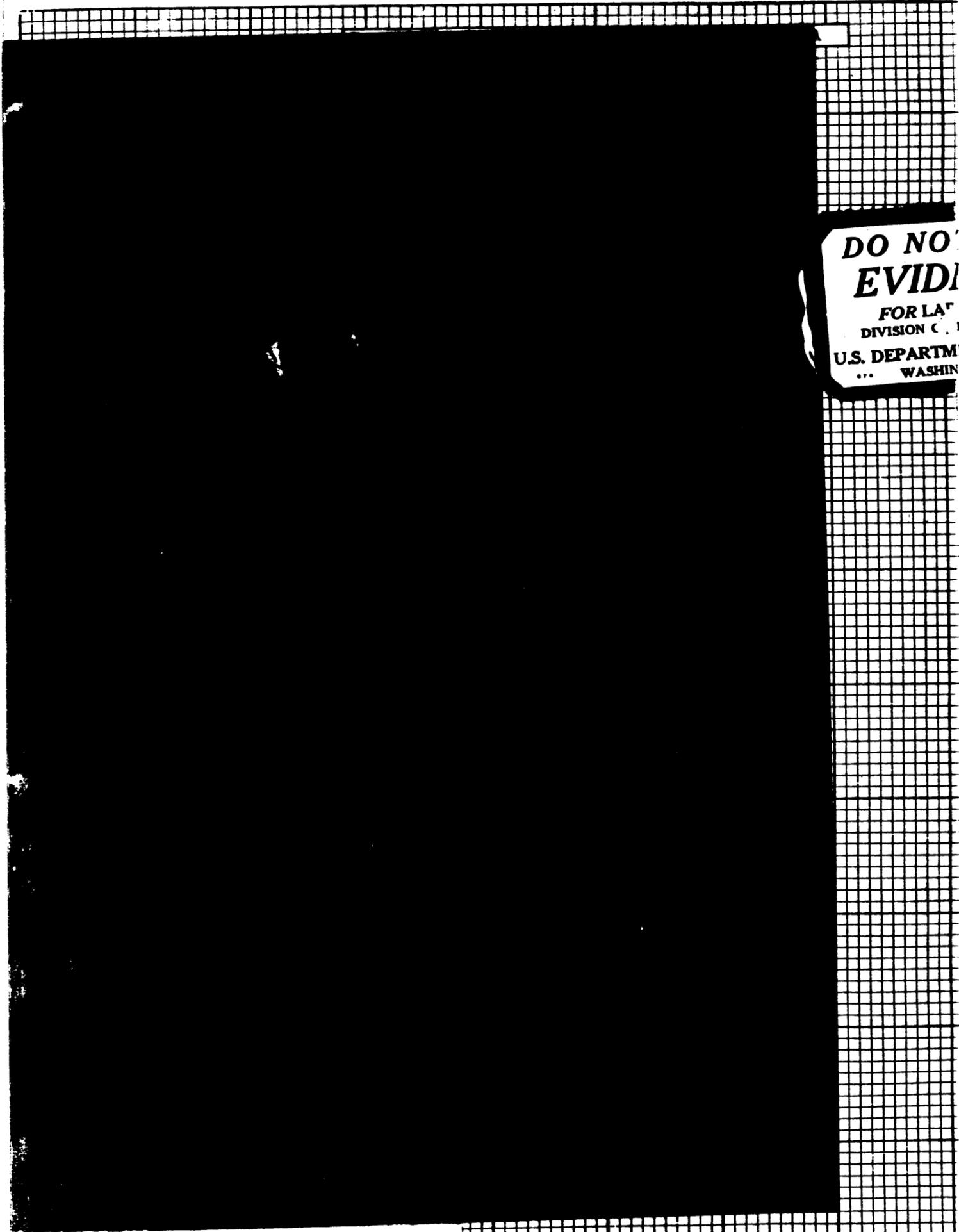
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EXEMPTION(S) USED NONE





Mr. [unclear] [unclear]



**DO NOT
EVIDENCE**
FOR LABORATORY
DIVISION ()
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

*Plenty snow up
here*

THE TEXAS

FORT WORTH, TEXAS

Dear Sir,
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th inst. in relation to the above named matter. I am sorry to hear that you are unable to attend to the same at this time. I will be glad to hear from you again when you are able to do so. I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Yours truly,
J. M. [Name]
[Address]

THE TEXAS

FORT WORTH, TEXAS

[Faint, illegible handwritten text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]

THE TEXAS

FORT WORTH, TEXAS

THE TEXAS

Friday
again

~~THE TEXAS~~

Writing to

Alice -

Reports are ready to
be finished repairing
and put in play so
it sounds like a
gaw.

Invention the
very season
Progress here,
therefore your little
boy will be hanging over
the fence but, giving those
Indian yells, probly this
will get some of the wild
spirit tamed down.

THE TEXAS

A man said his father was 92 years old and he died - when asked what killed him he replied - women and liquor but at that age - yes - he couldn't get either one so he just laid down and died.

I have often wondered, I must of had something on my parents to force them to bring me up.

I gave you the wrong Hotel in Dallas, the name is Baker however shall look for it.

I sure wish you were here to see the races and then the endurance test.

THE TEXAS

THE WEEK-END

One of our large customers told me, if the Candy bulletin we send out to the candy trade continues such low stories, to discontinue sending it to his factory. Andy says, it always smells suspicious. Did you hear Madame Blumhardt on the Stalin-Balm program?

Just you are enjoying the city better, as you get better acquainted.

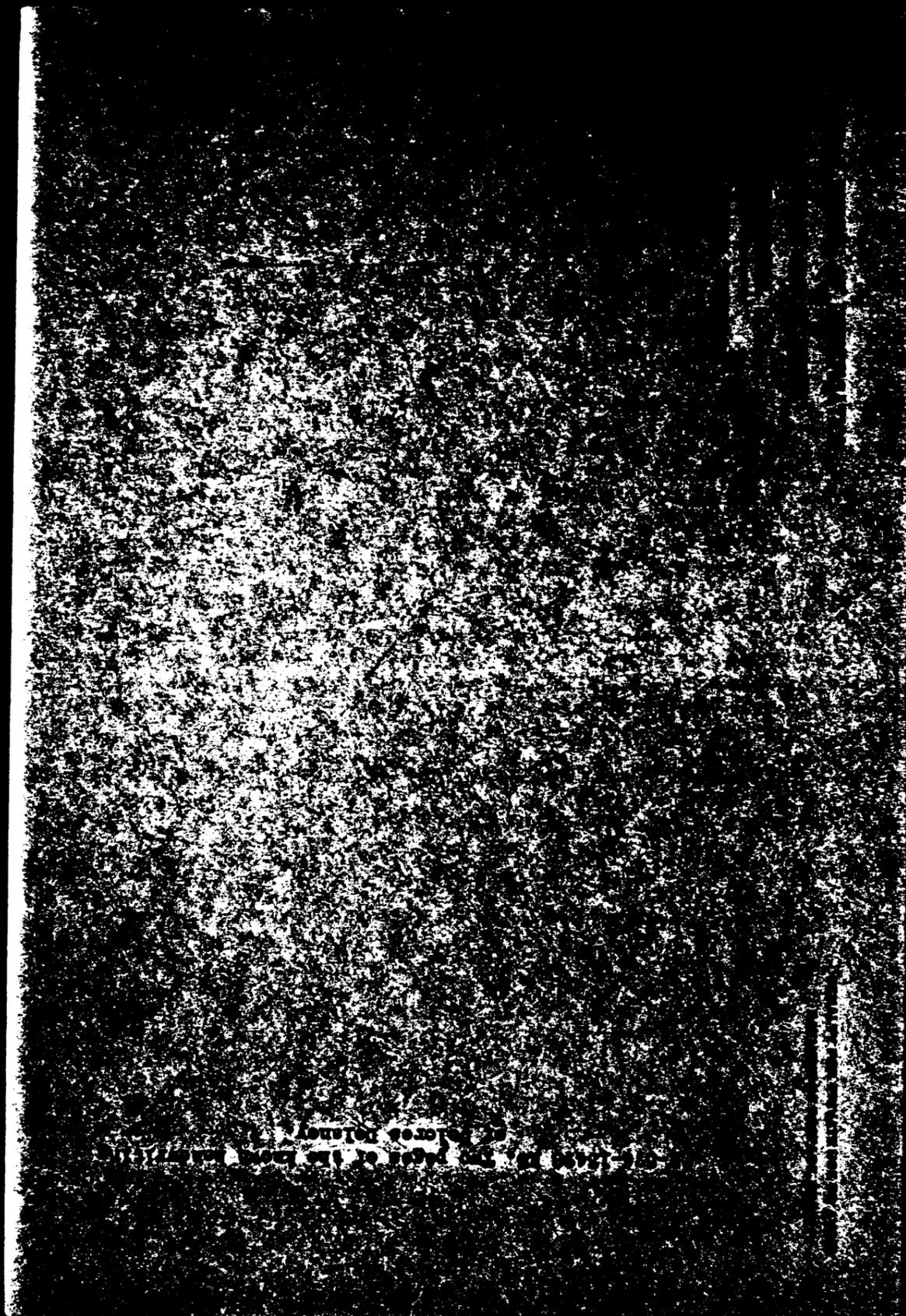
Address - Barber Hotel
Dallas Texas

Where the long horn cattle
graze

From your shot
Dutchman

Says girl by name of Carol Miller will arrive
in few days to visit. Be sure you write her to visit.

Dear Mother
I have just received your letter
and I am glad to hear from you
and Carol in those
in the summer and are
I expect to be in
I am going to be home
and will be glad to
visit with you and
understand you have
new rules on writing
as ever yours
H. C. Barker



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
LIBRARY

Milaw, Mebb.
Dec. 3-1906.

I am giving a sample of my hand-
writing of my own free will to

C. H. (Hew) who has advised me that
he is a special agent of the Federal
Bureau of ~~the~~ Investigation, U. S. Dept.
of Justice. I ~~have never heard~~ can't
now recall knowing anyone by the
names of Elwood Brown, Elmer Brown,
or E. Brown - or Elwood Brown, Elmer
Brown, or E. J. Ransom, or Elwood Brown,
Elmer Brown or E. Brown.

Walter A. Loney

Edward Brown

Elmer Brown

E. Brown

Edward Brown

Elmer Brown

E. Brown

Edward Brown

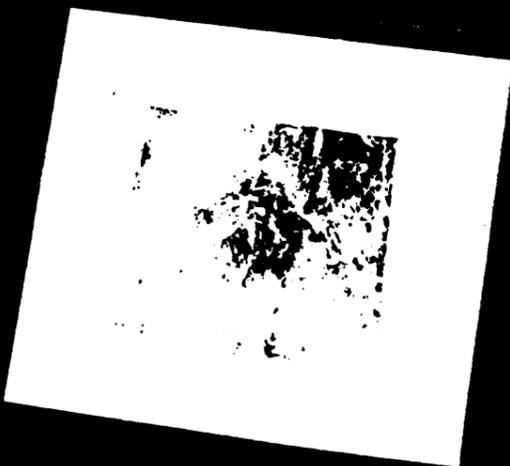
Elmer Brown

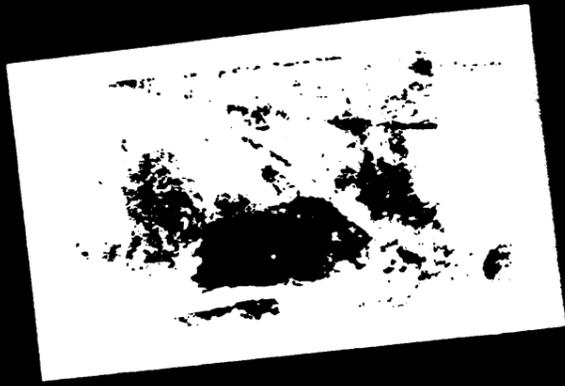
E. Brown

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID
PAYMENT OF POSTAGE, \$300

7-576-4320





Chas. M. Brouson.

18

W. Roy Morrison.

WEP
⑤

C. M. Brownson.

WEP
①

E. M. Brownson.

WEP
④

Luke Randall.

WEP
③

W. Roy Morrison.

WEP
②

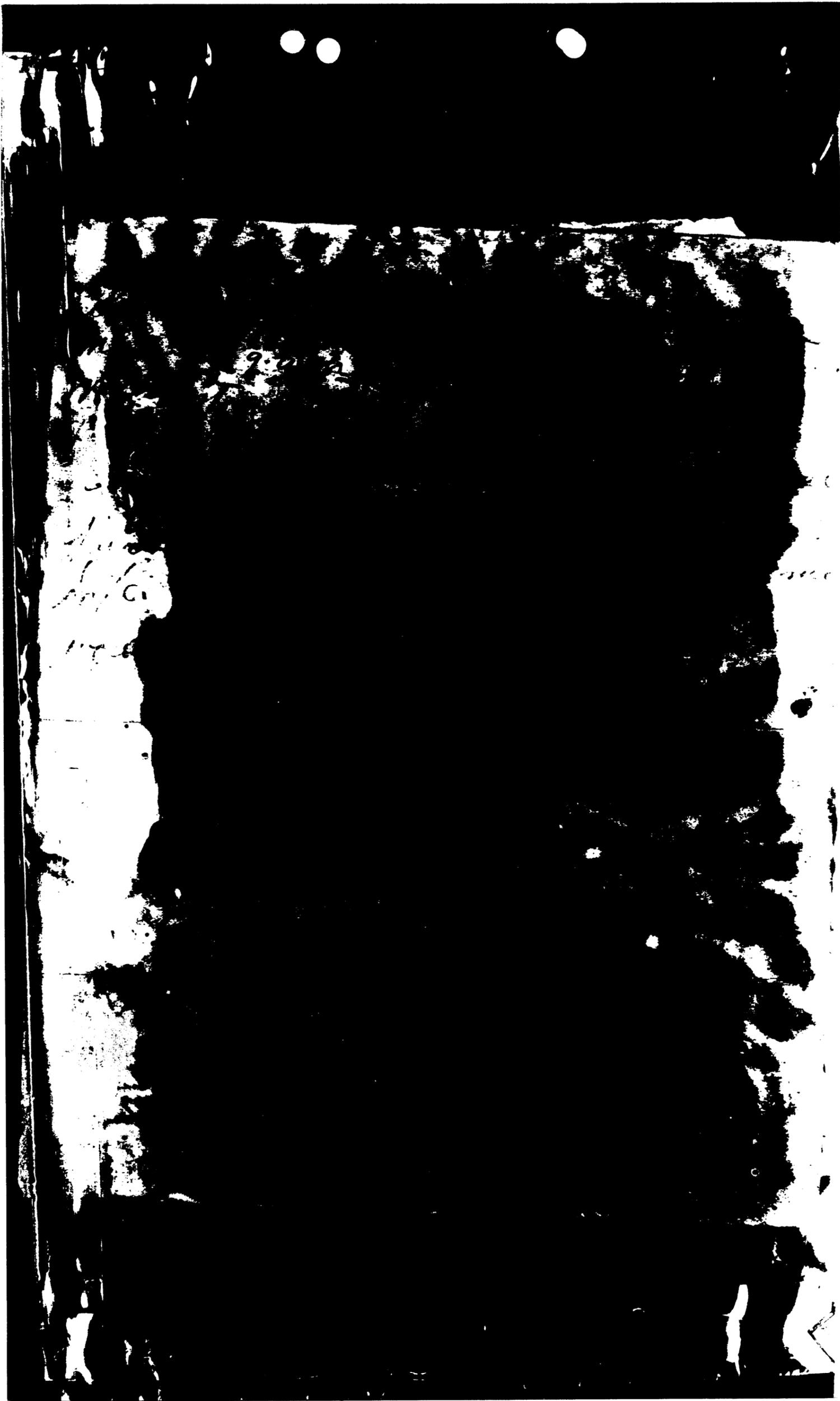
WEP
②

9th Army Research.

Le Roy Marrow.

WEP
②





NOTE
Ma 9/22/24

9/22/24

Dear

Let

know

that

I

am

not

at

home

at

the

moment

and

will

be

in

the

city.

Yours

Truly

Yours

Truly

Yours

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Yours

Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Dept. of Justice - 7-576-9970 A.

Hot and Cold Water in Every Room

Arnie Hotel

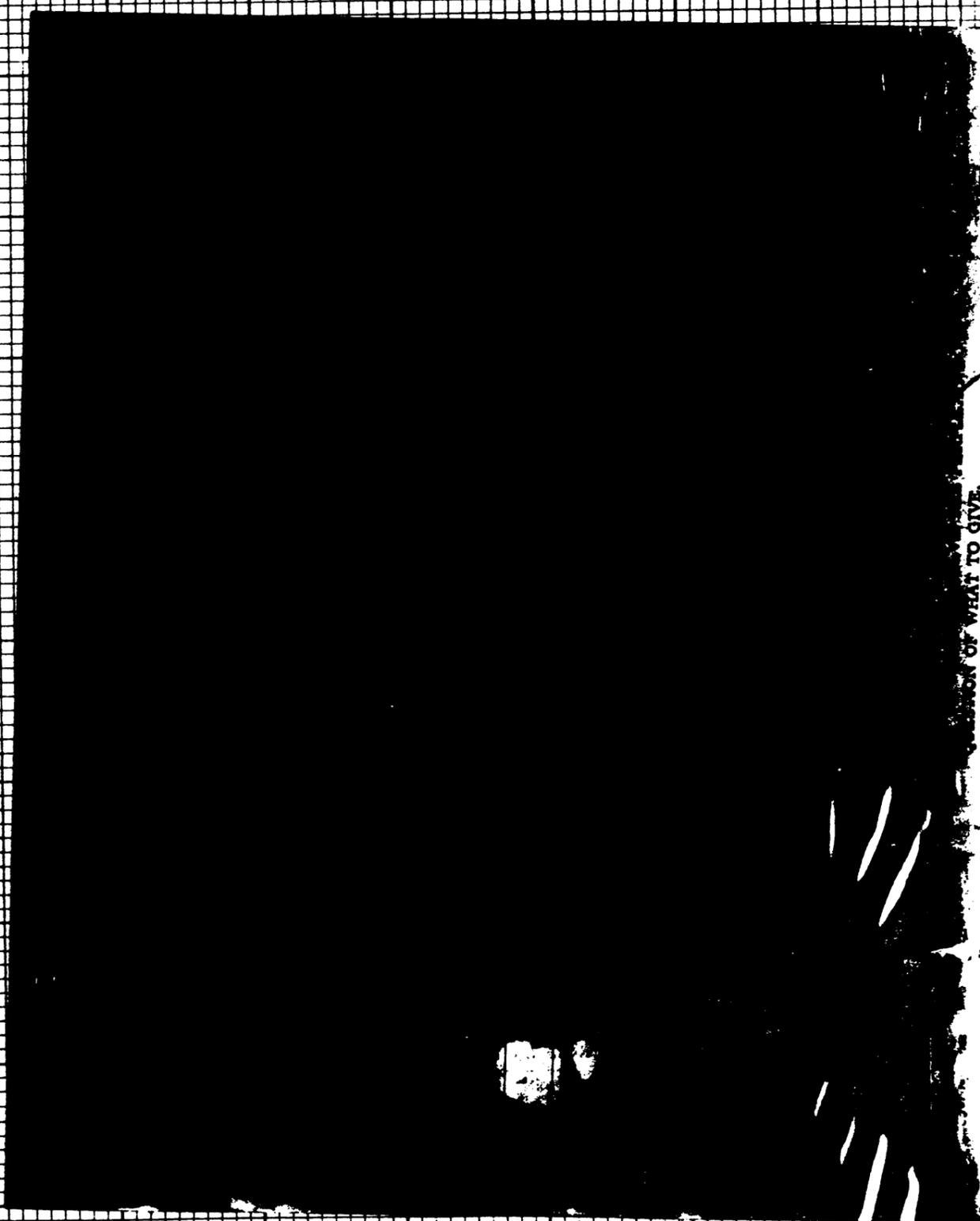
RESIDENT

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“Ho

Wm. L. ...
Shirley ...
...

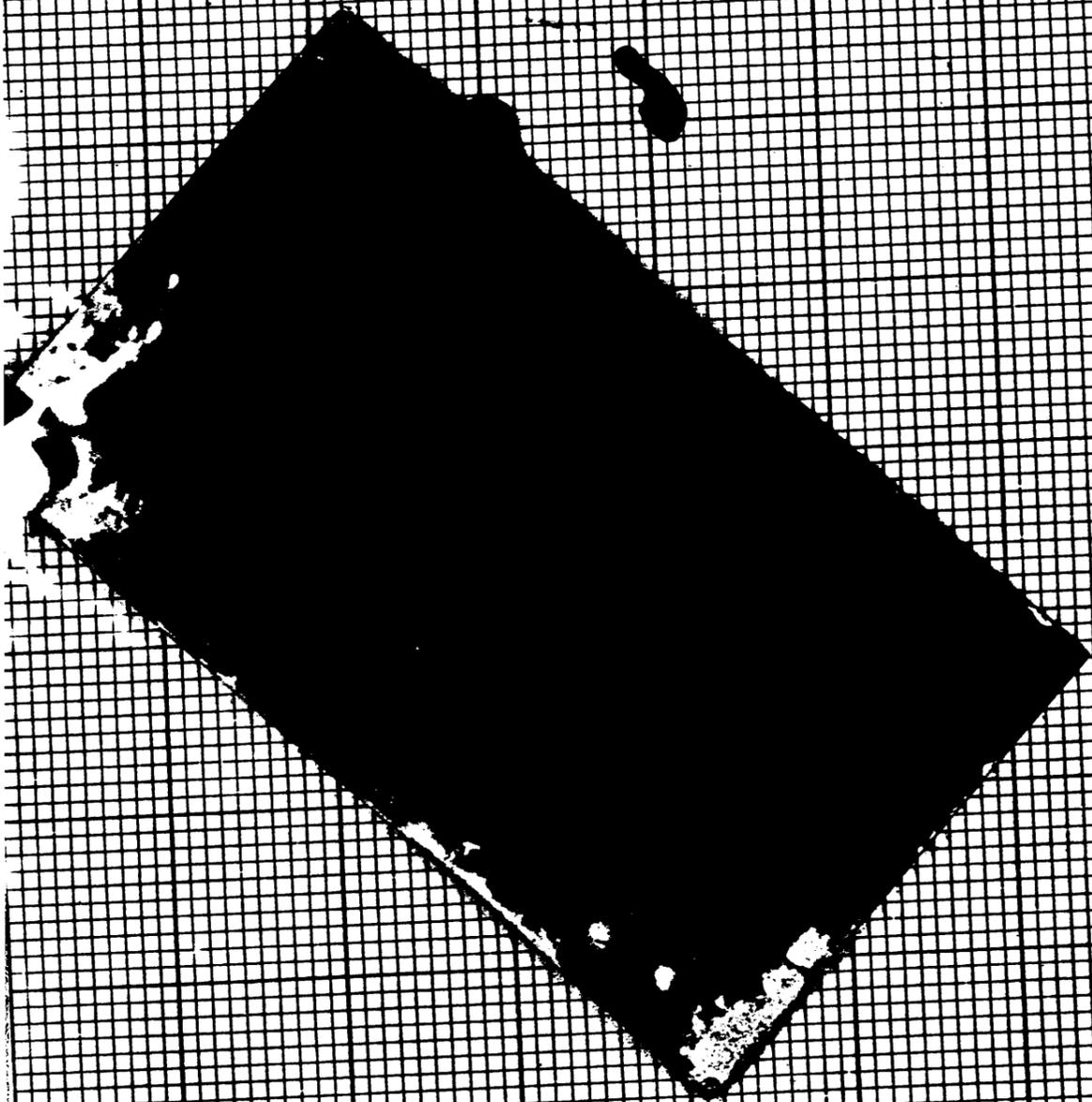




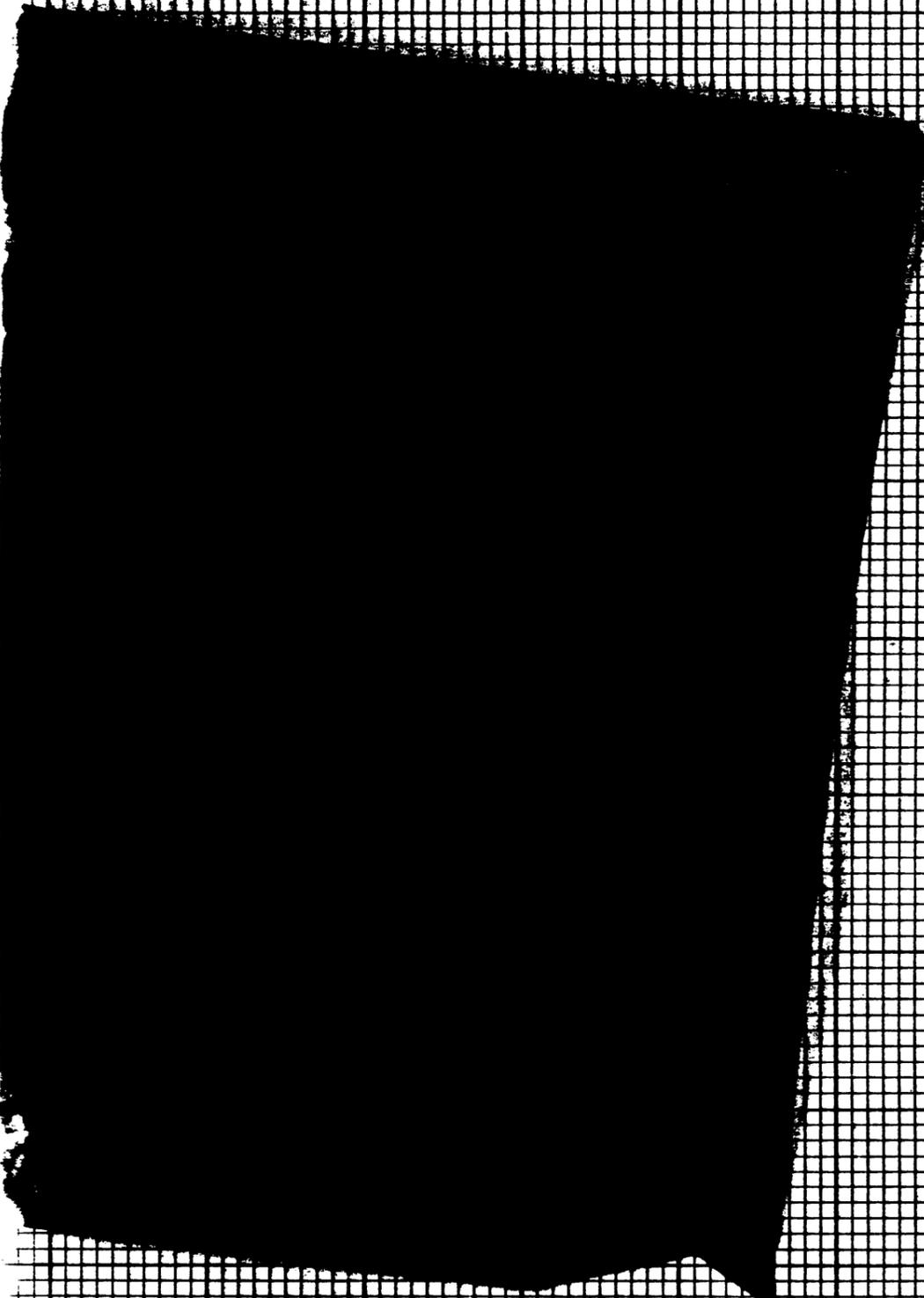
REDACTION OF WHAT TO GIVE.

Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Dept. of Justice - 7-576-7976 D

Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Dept. of Justice - 7-576-6720



Federal Bureau of Investigation U.S. Dept. of Justice-7-576-6675 B



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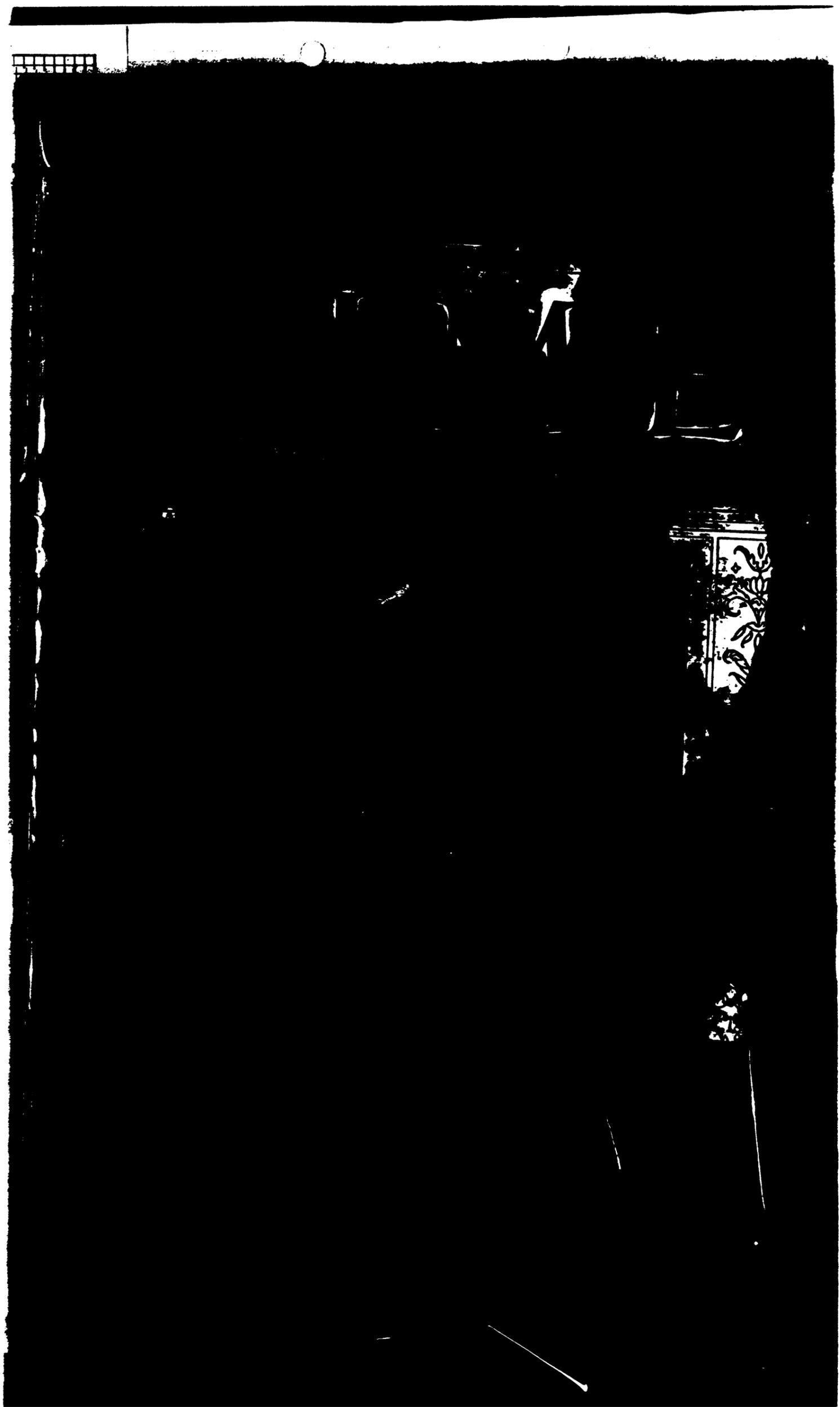
Envelope

Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Dept. of Justice - 7-576-8989 B









----- 191-----
 THIS IS TO CERTIFY that I, the undersigned, have
 ordered from George Finn, Newark, N. J., one "Only-
 one" Self-heating Smoothing Iron with without Fluter
 at the "SPECIAL INTRODUCTORY PRICE" to be
 delivered to me on my hereunto subscribed premises on
 or about -----, for which value
 received I promise to pay without default on delivery
\$2.90 **\$3.75**
 WITHOUT FLUTER WITH FLUTER
 It is expressly agreed and understood, that delay in
 delivery does not invalidate, and that this contract can-
 not be countermanded.
 Signed _____
 Town _____ Street _____

----- 191-----
 M
 Your "Onlyone" Self-heating Smoothing
 Iron will be delivered on or about -----
 at the Special Introductory Price of
\$2.90 **\$3.75**
 WITHOUT FLUTER WITH FLUTER
 Notice—the undersigned will not be responsible
 for any deposits or monies paid agent exceed-
 ing \$1.00 on this order in advance of delivery
 of Iron, nor any alteration of the above printed
 "Special Introductory Price." Delivery of Iron
 guaranteed in accordance to terms of this
 notice. Ten year, Money Back Guarantee
 delivered with Iron.
 Not Sold in Stores. Protected by Patent
 is expressly agreed and understood, that
 delay in delivery does not invalidate, and that
 contract cannot be countermanded.
 Reference: National State Bank
GEORGE FINN,
NEWARK, N. J.

PALACE HOTEL

CINCINNATI

LATHERS NEWARK

MR. BILL HOTT

WILSON, LOCAL 102

MR. ELL SCH

PRES. N.J. Buid,
Council,

MR. MASO

VICE. PRES. N.J. BUID
COUNCIL

MR. M. MONAHAN, SR.

LATH. CONT.
RUTHERFORD. N.J.

G. HAROLD G. HOFFMAN, OF N.J.

B. L. HERMAN, ED. OF A. C. NEWS

Henry Randall

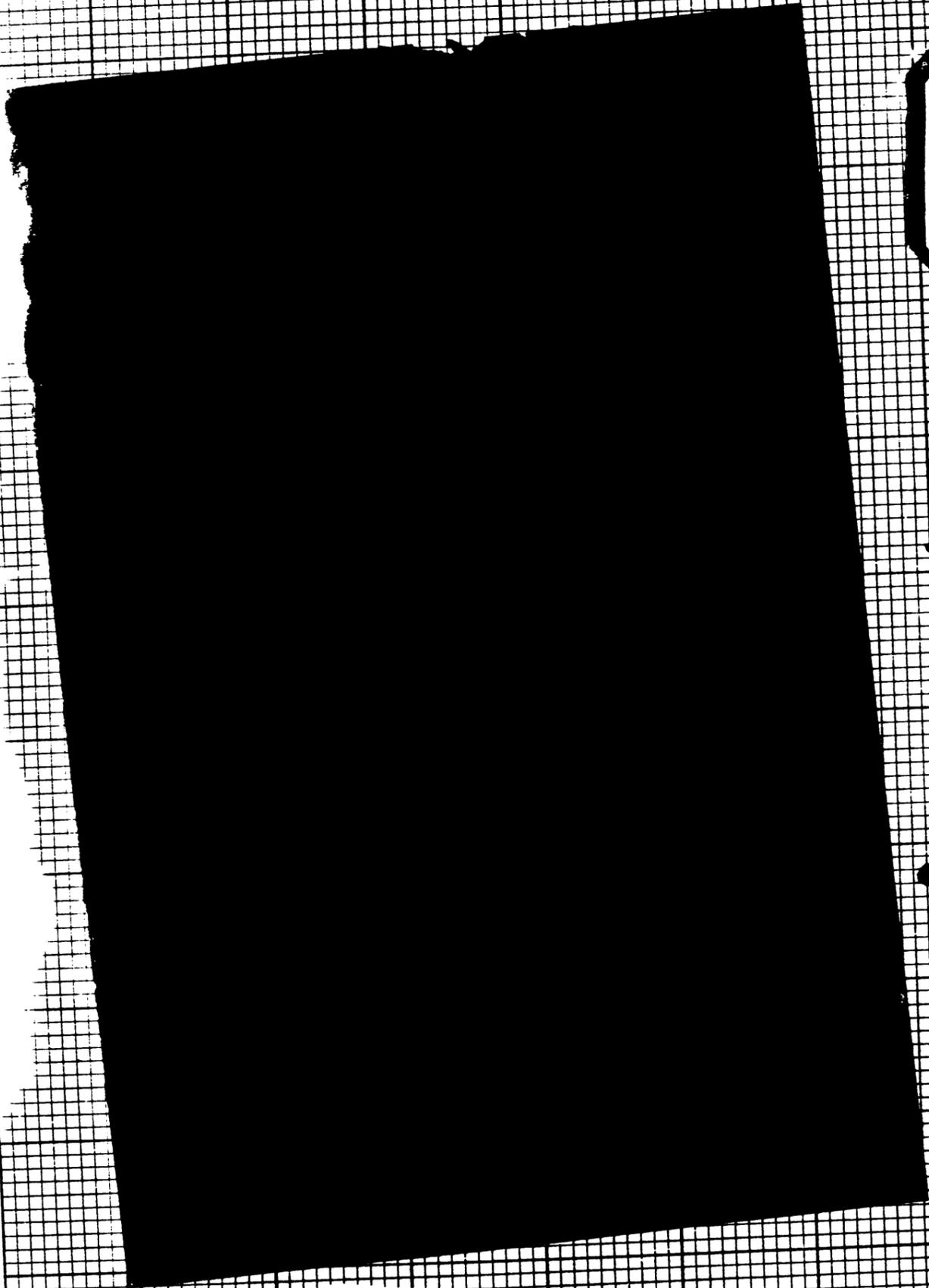
7-576-5621

18

THE FOLLOWING PEOPLE WHO ARE
OUTSTANDING CITIZENS IN THEIR
OWN COMMUNITIES, I AS SOME
WOULD VOUCH FOR ME AS TO MY
CHARACTER AND PROVE MY STATE-
MENT THAT I HAVE NEVER HAD
ANY DEALINGS WITH ILLEGAL
PEOPLE.

- MR. BEN. SIFERS ✓
- MR. MOE. HARRIS ✓
- MR. LEONARD CODOMO ✓
- MR. JAKE STRAUS ✓ MGR.
- MR. PETER STONE. ATTORNEY OF NEWARK
- DR. JOHN J. PECKLISS ✓
- MR. BEN SYLVERSTEIN ✓
- ASST. PROSECUTOR BREITKOFF NEWARK
- MRS. LEON FIEST ✓
- MR. L. LIMA. 466-46th St. Brooklyn
- MR. KULLMAN. KULLMAN DINING CAR. NEWARK
- MR. ENOCK. L. JOHNSON ✓ ATLANTIC CITY
- MRS. MIL. PAXTON ✓ ATLANTIC CITY
- MR. JACK POMEROY ✓ W.M. CH. Bldg NY
- MR. HARRY KILBY ✓ STRAND BLDG. NY
- MR. MAX PLATT. LATH. CONT. BAYONNE N.J.
- MR. JOHN J. VOHDEN JR. 2026 KAY AVE. NY
- MR. DAVE STEIN. UNION LABOR CENTER
NEWARK

Federal Bureau of Investigation U.S. Dept. of Justice - 7-576-6675 D



**DO NOT
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FOR LABOR
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

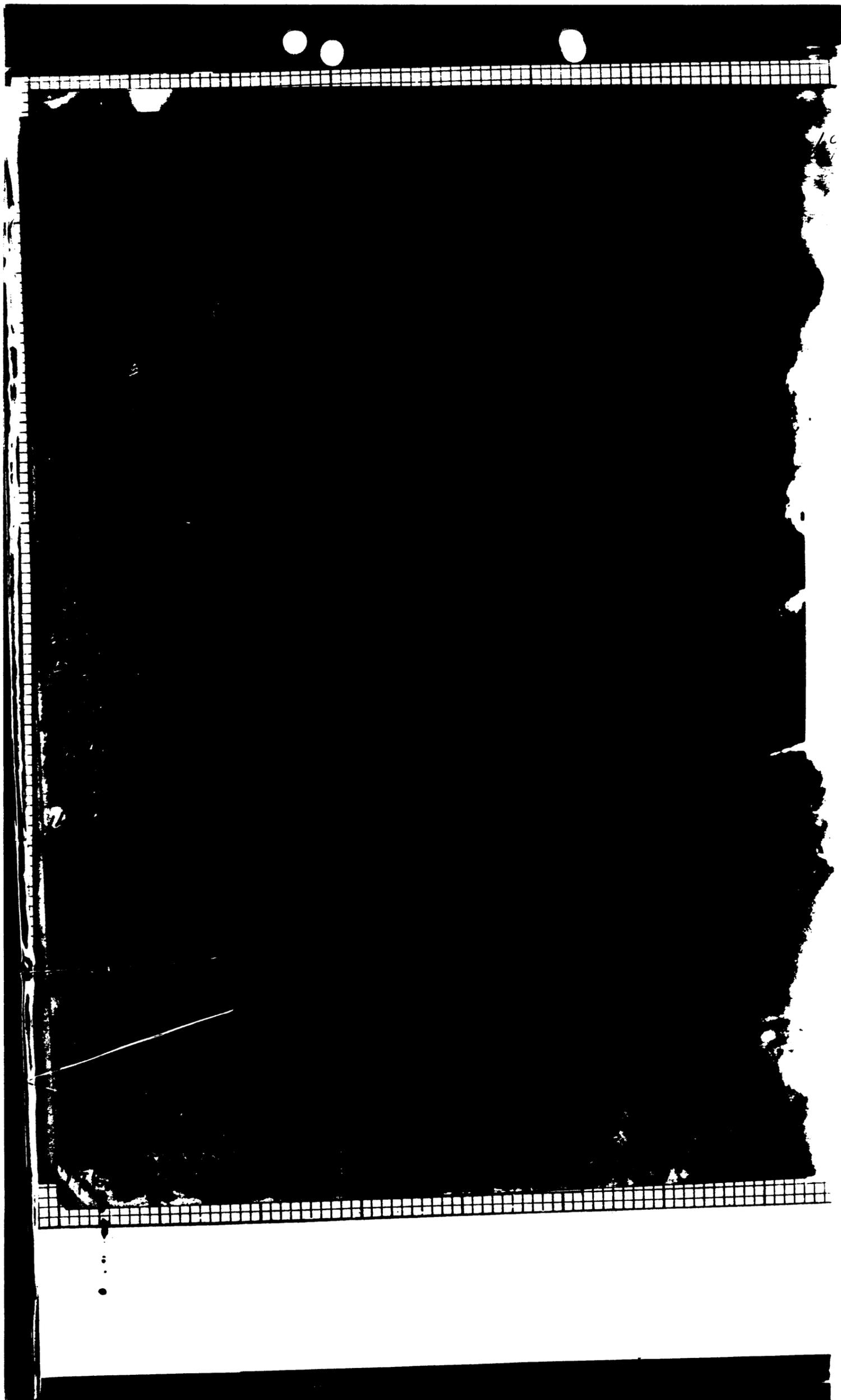
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FOR LABOR
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

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Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Dept. of Justice - 7-576-7976 C



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Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Dept. of Justice - 7-576-7976 R

Photograph side upon
which no writing
appears, for fingerprints.

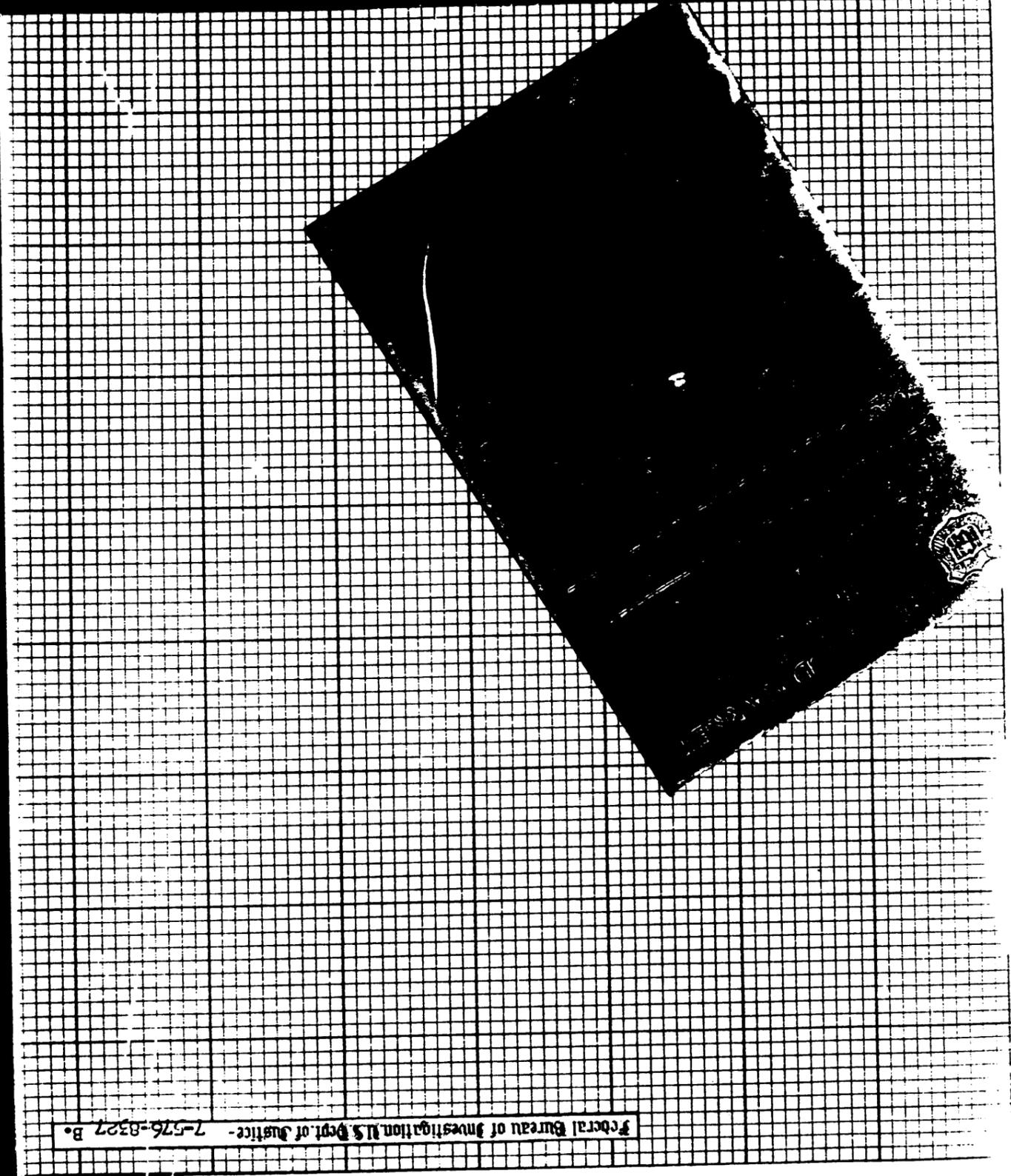
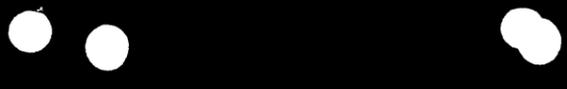
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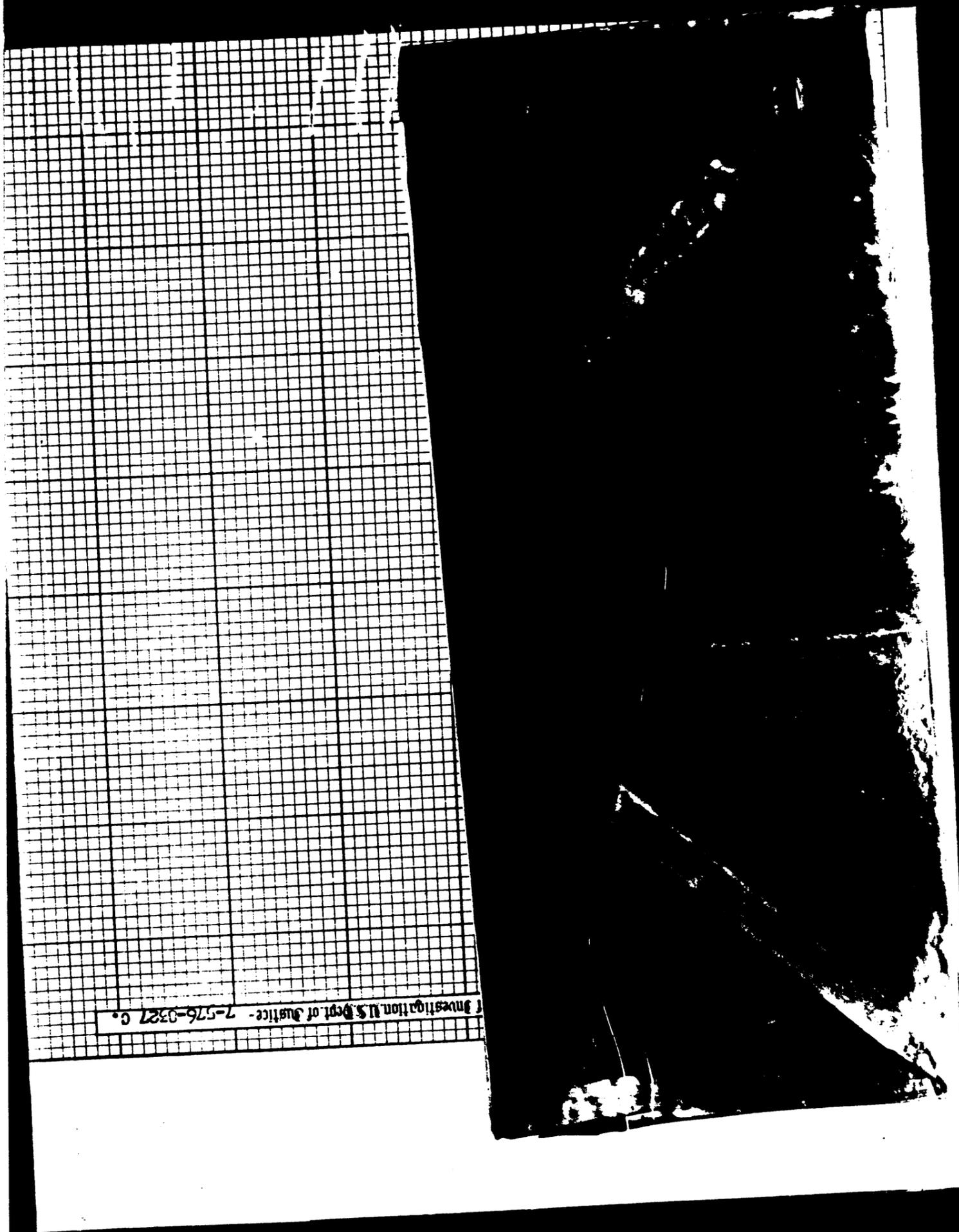
London

Investigation U.S. Dept. of Justice - 7-576-8327 A.

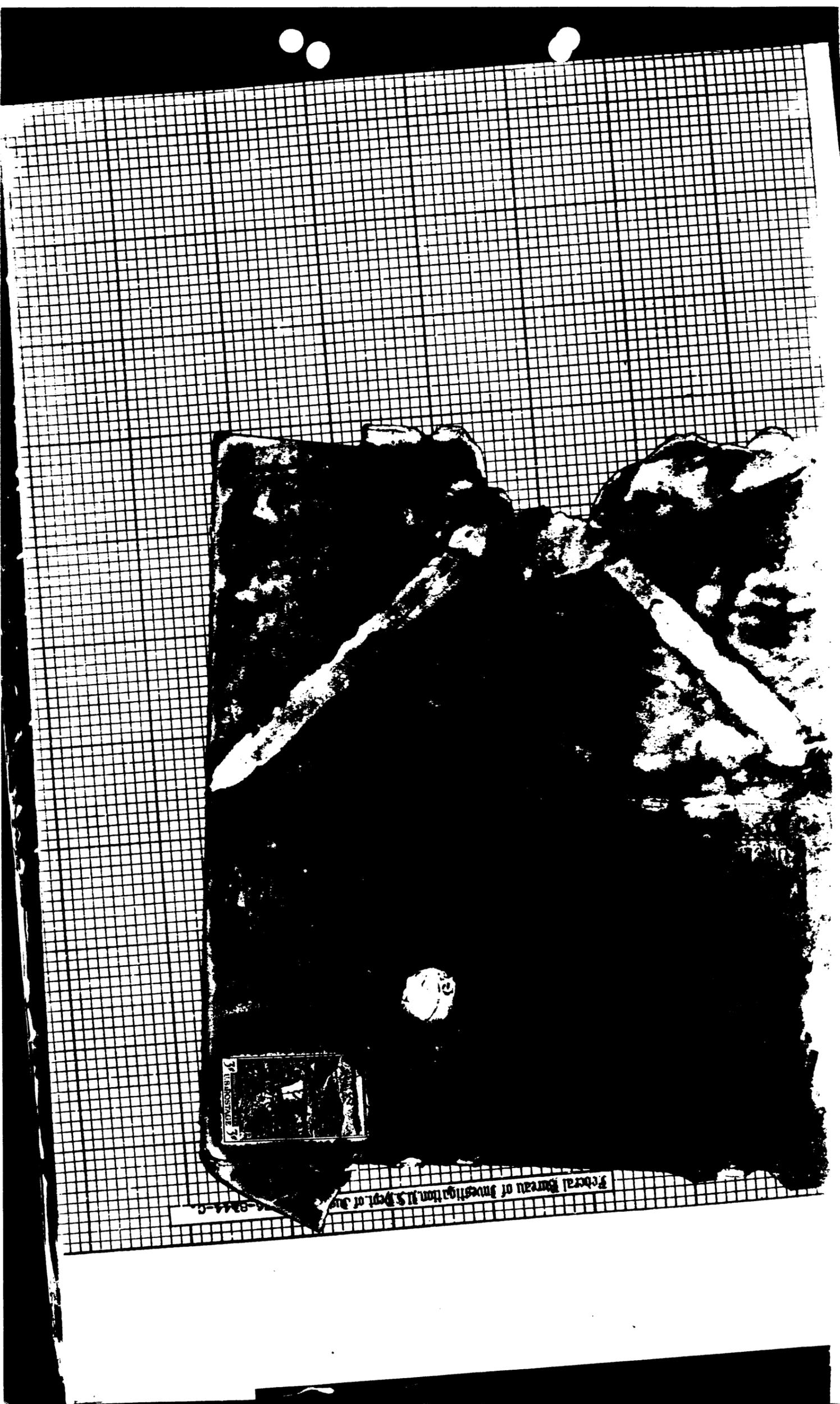
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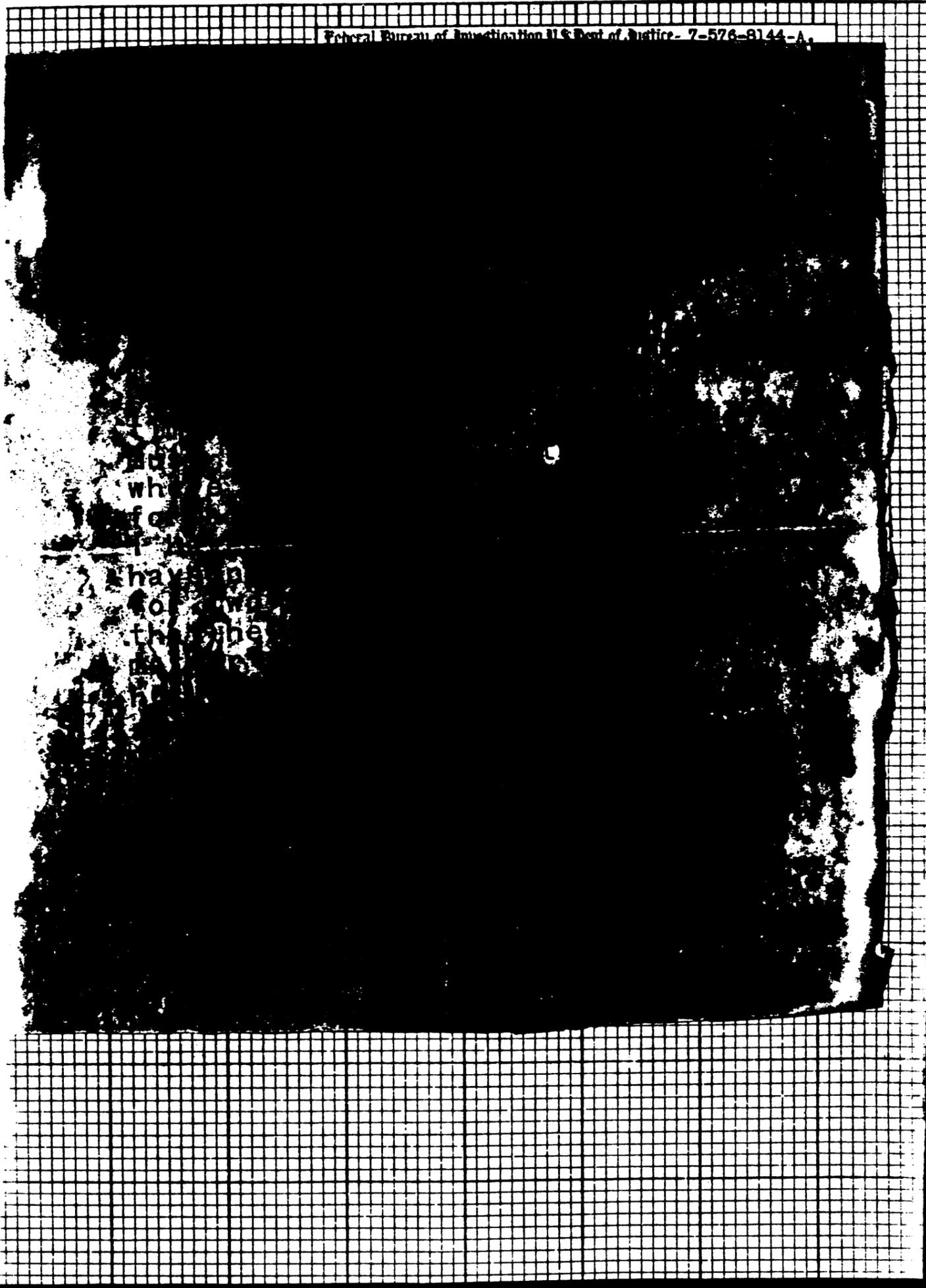
Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Dept. of Justice - 7-576-8327 B.



F Investigation U.S. Dept. of Justice - 7-576-3327 C.



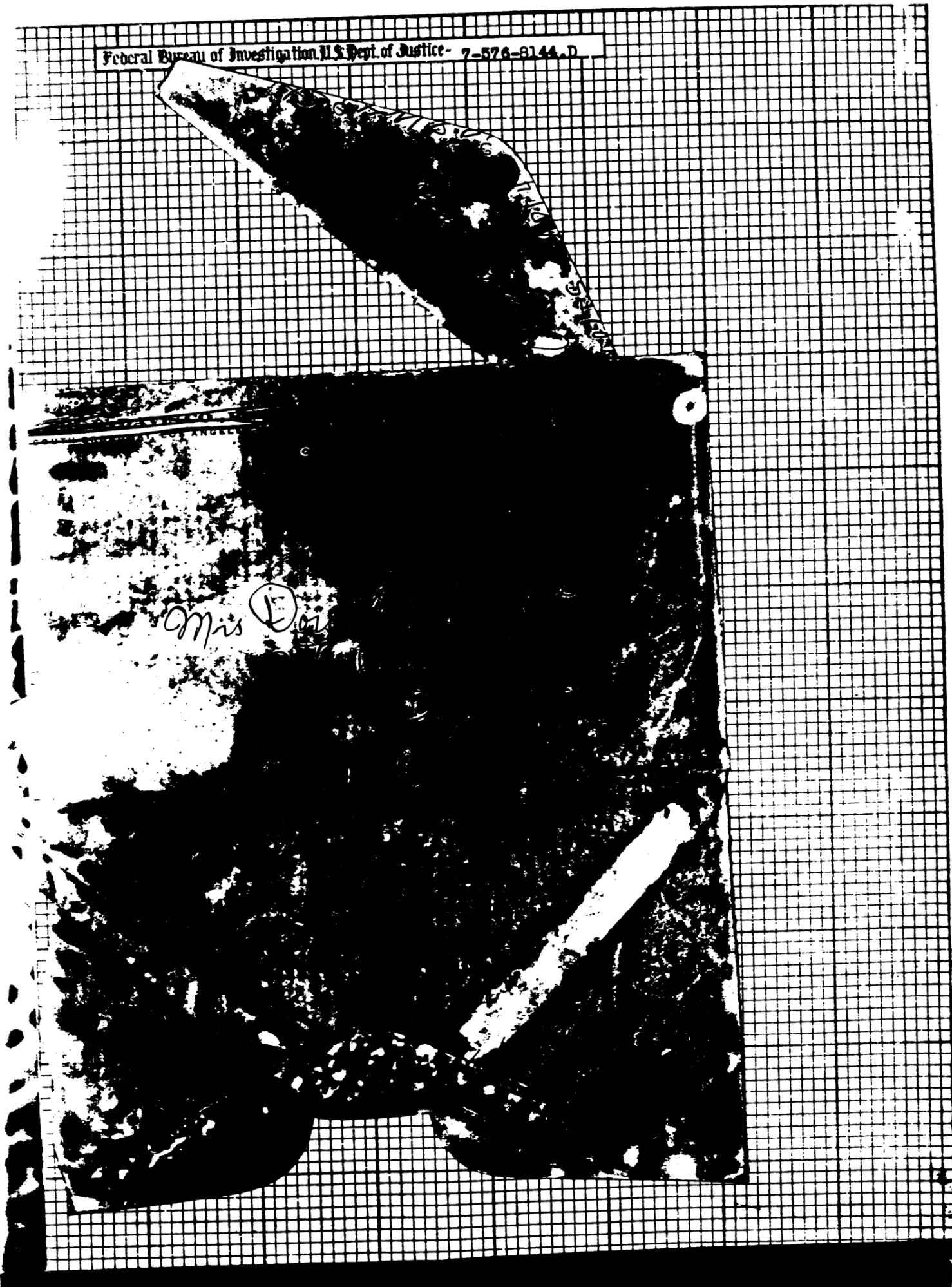
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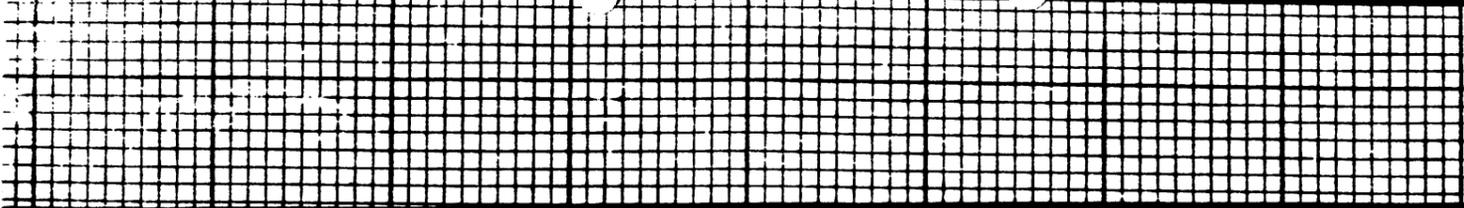
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DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

F 1634

WASHING INSTRUCTIONS!

"REAL-RAY" UNDERWEAR

"Real-Ray" is a fine Cellulose Fiber

IT CANNOT STAND

THE construction of "REAL-RAY" fabric (which contains NO SILK) is such that it loses strength when wet so it is doubly susceptible to damage if handled roughly in laundering, although this strength is all regained when dry. Despite this, REAL-RAY will give unusual service and wear to the most exacting customer, if laundered with the proper care. The following WASHING INSTRUCTIONS should be followed explicitly:

1. WASH GARMENTS in lukewarm water, containing fine soap suds of a pure, mild soap. Wash the garment thoroughly and wash by squeezing gently and slipping up and down. Do not rub, scrub or twist.

2. RINSE THOROUGHLY in water the same temperature as washed in and squeeze the water out gently.

3. LAY OUT underwear perfectly flat on a heavy towel and

artificial

4. DO NOT USE CLOTHES PINS on Real-Ray Lingerie or Underwear.

5. IRON WHEN PRACTICALLY DRY, on the wrong side of the garment. Use a warm iron (not hot).

6. ABOVE ALL "Real-Ray" garments must not be rubbed on a washing board or washed in a washing machine.

DO NOT LAUNDER CAREFULLY

DO NOT LAUNDER CAREFULLY

DO NOT LAUNDER CAREFULLY

DO NOT LAUNDER CAREFULLY

al shape. Do not lay out to dry over a radiator. Excessive heat is injurious.

artificial

4. DO NOT USE CLOTHES PINS on Real-Ray Lingerie or Underwear.

5. IRON WHEN PRACTICALLY DRY, on the wrong side of the garment. Use a warm iron (not hot).

6. ABOVE ALL "Real-Ray" garments must not be rubbed on a washing board or washed in a washing machine.

* * *

"Real-Ray" Fabric Cannot Stand Rough Laundry Abuse

When sent to a laundry and washed in washing machines and ironed through heavy mangles at an intense heat, great injury is done to the fabric. We cannot be held responsible for such garments when they fail to give proper or satisfactory service.

REAL SILK HOSIERY MILLS, Inc. LINGERIE DIVISION Indianapolis, Indiana

World's Largest Manufacturers of Silk Hosiery and Makers of Fine Lingerie

DO NOT
FOR LINGERIE
DIVISION OF
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
WASHING

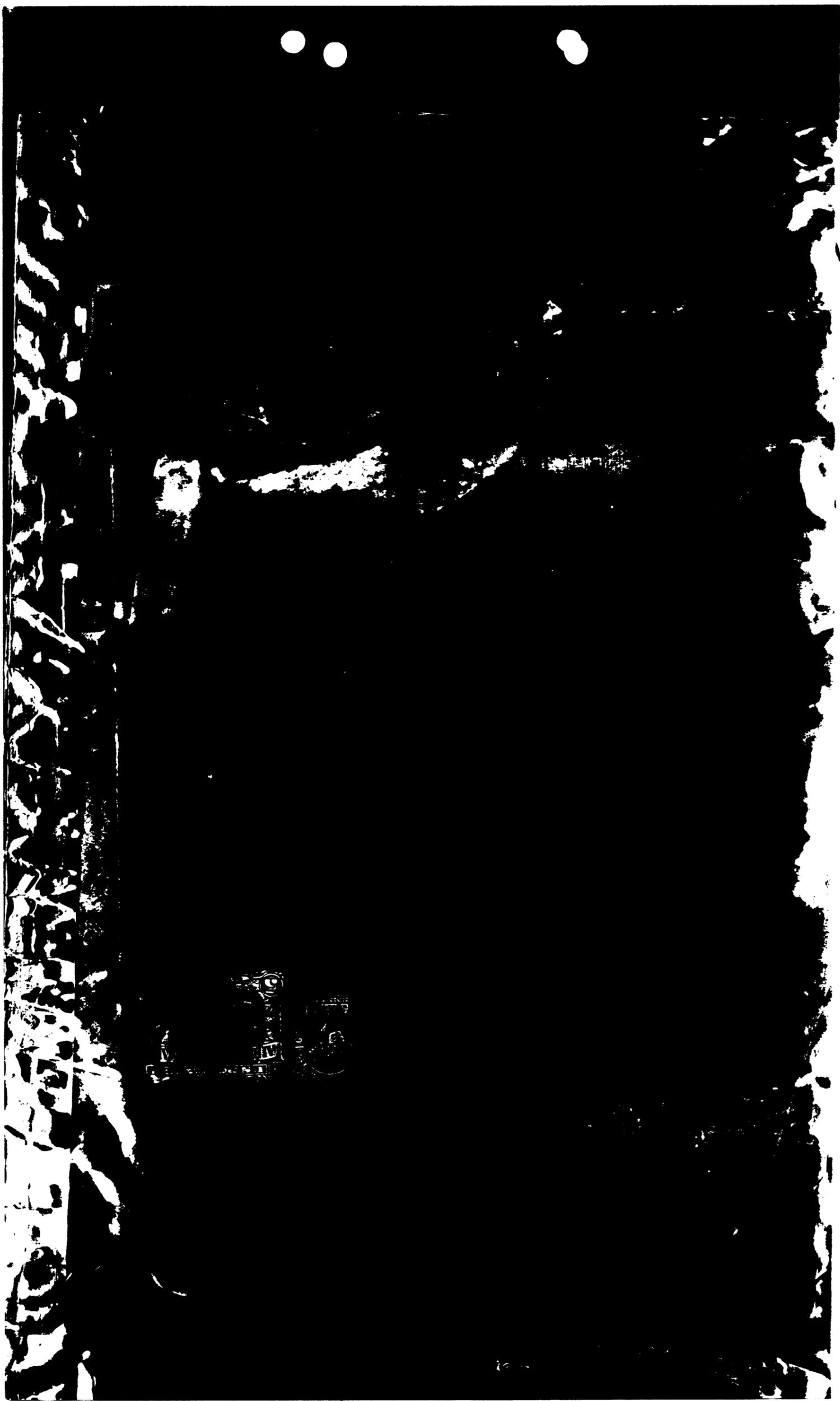
DO NOT
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DIVISION OF
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WASHING

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W. J. Carson
Handwriting of Alvin Karpis
Register of New Rosslyn Hotel
Los Angeles, Calif. 11-22-33

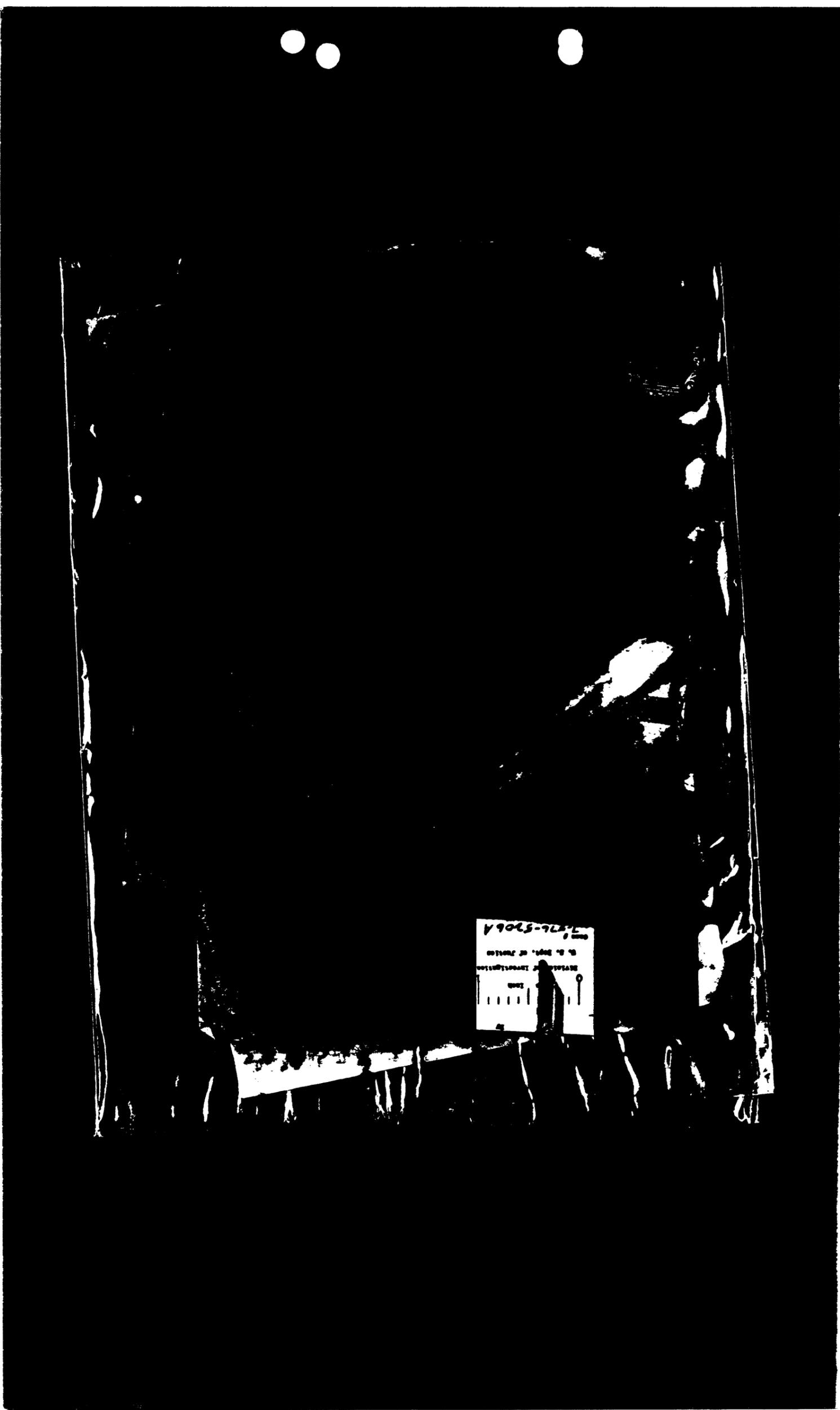
W. J. Carson
Signature of Alvin Karpis on
register of New Rosslyn Hotel
Los Angeles, Calif. 11-22-33





Division of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
Room 5716-4876 B

Division of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
Room 5716-4876 A



1905-1911
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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D.C.

5
I'm sorry you're not
working, and I hope you
will get some good work
done soon. I'm sure you
wouldn't mind me saying
this.

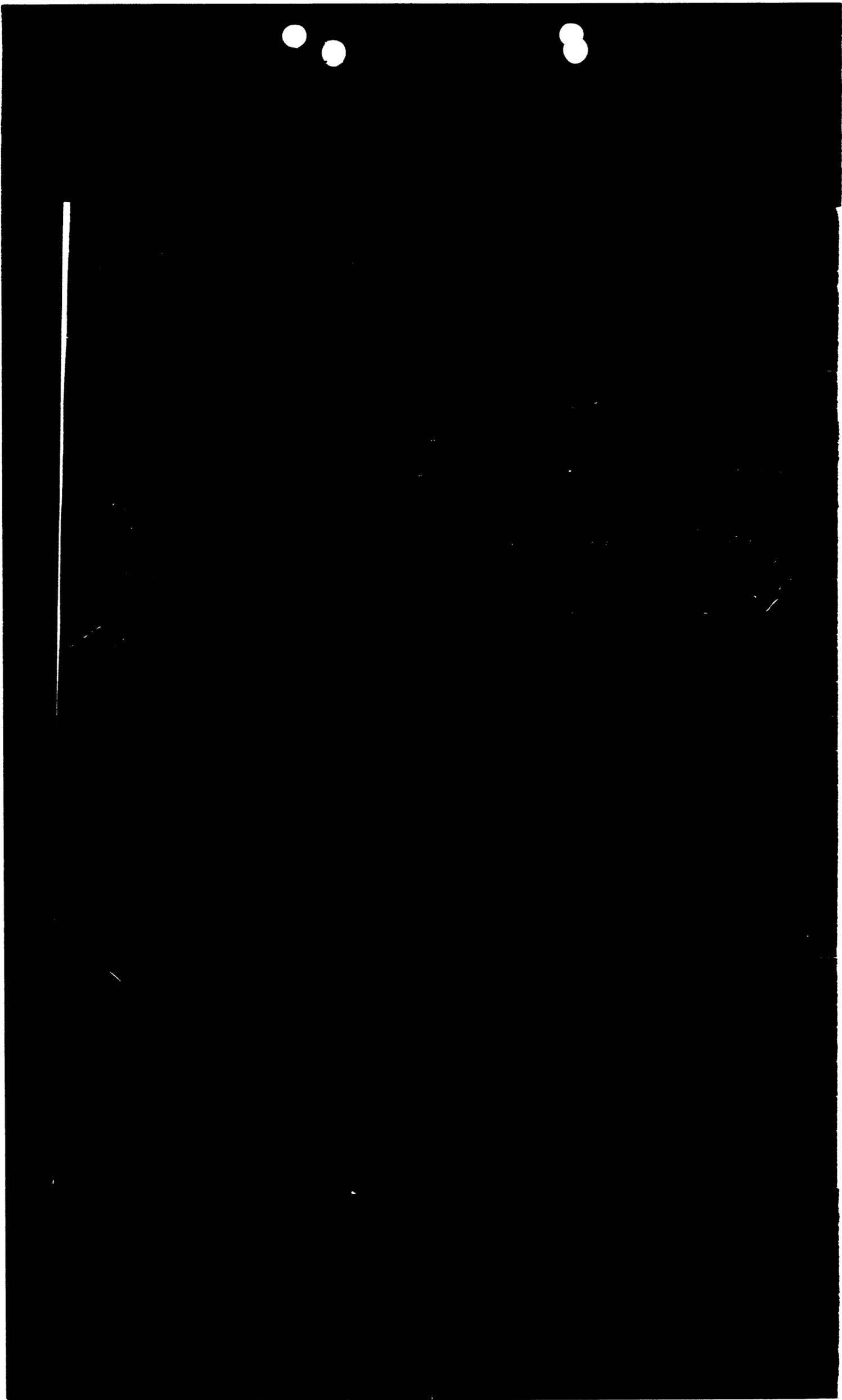
No, Alvin, I didn't go to
on the fourth but I did
I had a very nice day. I had
nice dinner - but no accom-
had any since I came home. I
big disk and a lot of things.

Harling, I'm glad you're
spend most of your time
you wanted but I can't say
may be wrong but I don't know.

What time you're going to
get about the year. I'm sure
make the best of it. I'm
my clothes. I'm sure you
will be able to do it.

Hope to see you soon. I
wrote to you last week.

to get them - I think anyone would
I was so happy to see you - I was
great deal - I think of you
cute little - I was so
about the one from the
one who is near you - I have
a picture of the one who is near you -
I was thinking of you on your
birthday - I think of you
but more so that I can't keep
thinking of the friends who
together. I had a lot of fun
the short time we were together
and I'll never forget it - it was
happiest time of my life -
I've heard that you are
for the time being - I want
is it, honey? - I want to know
with the name - I want to know
let me know about it -
I want to know about it -
I want to know about it -
I want to know about it -



...made him so thing to eat
...that means a lot to him.
...kid doesn't get any
...but once in a while ages
...thank you for being so good
...he appreciated it a lot.
...certainly surprised to hear
...wearing long pants - I can
...that he is big enough
...to see the little
...- god. I'll bet his cuts.
...I don't write a great deal
...so many questions
...I can't put things
...When I try to talk about him
...lump in my throat I
...word. I think of him so
...wonder how he is
...me when I get out.
...long to think of me
...at night when I
...I get scared when I think
...for me. It'll be four
...leave here and may
...intruder.
...how are all of you? I hope
...just fine. In Alvin's last
...he said that Clara had been

feeling very badly during that terrible
heat wave. Tell her I hope she is
feeling much better now. Also tell her
about my receiving her letter and
her for sending me Alvin's address.

I read in the paper about what
you are having over the car. Mrs. King
certainly hope things turn out all right.
I mentioned something about it but
tell me just what was wrong.

I shall say goodbye now and
think of anything else to say.

Give my love to Alvin when you
write him and tell him I am very
to hear from him.

Kiss my boy for me.

Love

Delores.

Dear Mr & Mrs. Harpiss

I just received a letter from Clara
and thought I had better write you soon.
You know that Clara wrote me last
month and told me she had written
allowed to write me but that she could
receive any letters - I sent him. When I
saw him and my letters were returned
from Washington with a note saying
it would not be proper for them and I
to write to each other as we were
separated. You can probably imagine how
I feel when you write him. I must tell
you I am going to keep on trying to
get permission and I am sure it will
be all to eventually. I'll be home and
feeling just fine and I hope things
are going as well for him as could be
expected.

I have been on pins and needles
since Clara told me of those pictures
you are having made of Little Boy. I
am so anxious to see them and I
know Glavin will be tickled to get them.
You are allowed to send the pictures,

1936
= 2 1/2 - 36

great you? I certainly have seen some
things like that in my life. I must be
dead to him I know. I must be
getting along fine and getting
working everyday even though I
wrote me he says it's hard
working and most of the time
I'm dead.

I've heard from all of my
sister but none of - but I'm
getting along any too well - all of my
sister - at least he never told me
different. I guess he wouldn't tell me
anything was wrong that time. I would
be afraid I would be wrong.

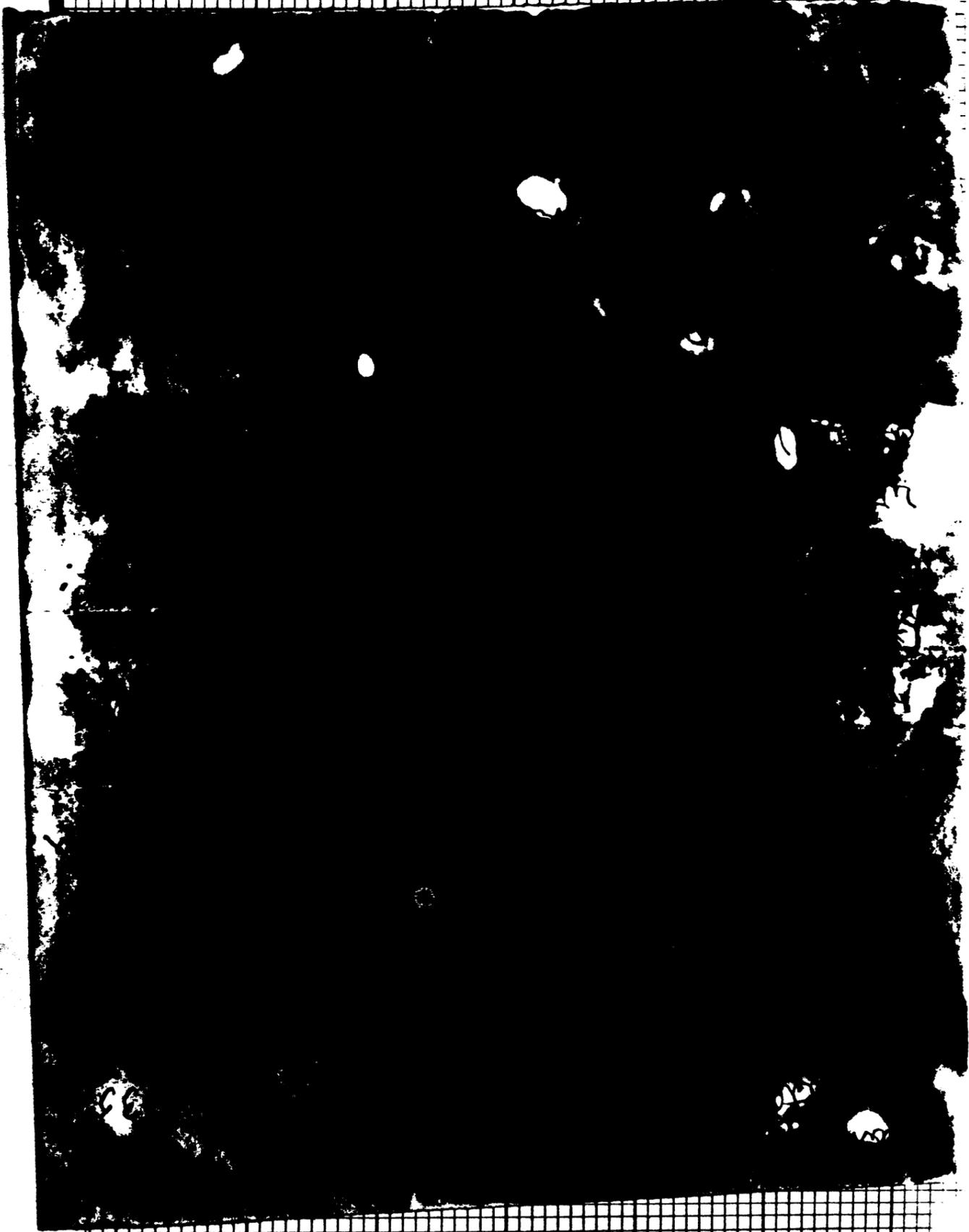
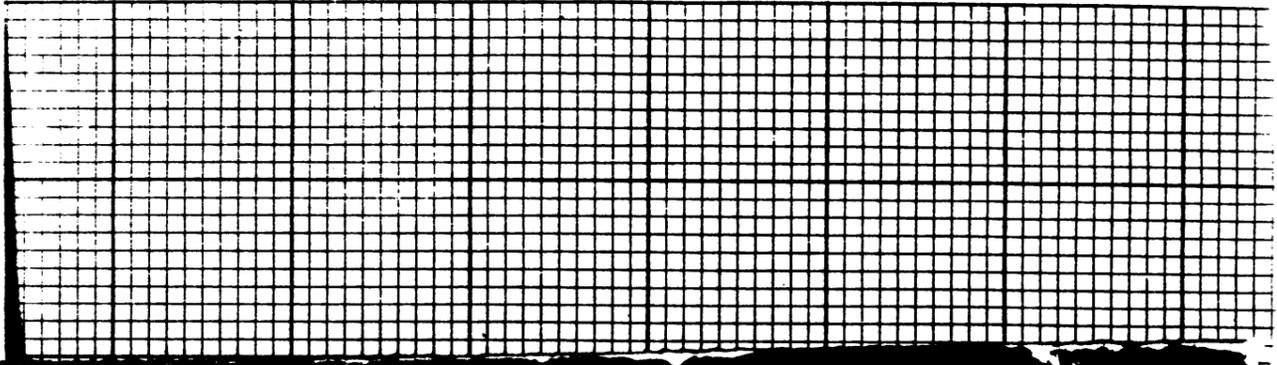
Clara said that she had
be with you all in things she
It certainly makes me feel good to know
that I am wanted but I don't believe
there is even the slightest chance
my getting there. I really don't want to
make parole although of course I'm
going to try hard but even if I did
you know I am not at all well I'm
24 and then I don't know what to do.

and they would most likely set my
feet on fire for the other part of next
year. I don't know what I would
have to do for a job or not. I've been
told that you can't make payroll unless
you have a job waiting for you - but
of course a person in a place like
this is always hearing things that
don't amount to anything.

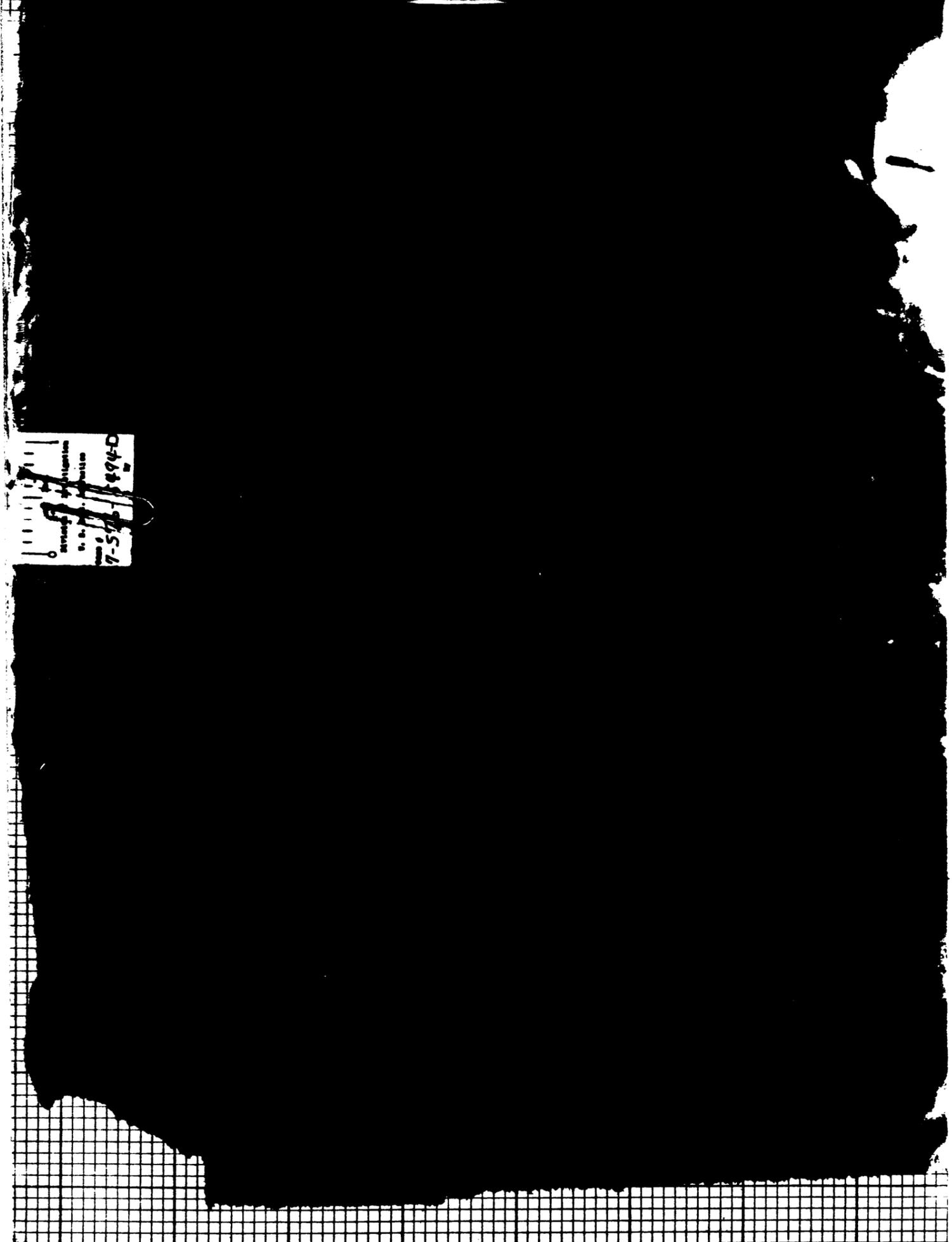
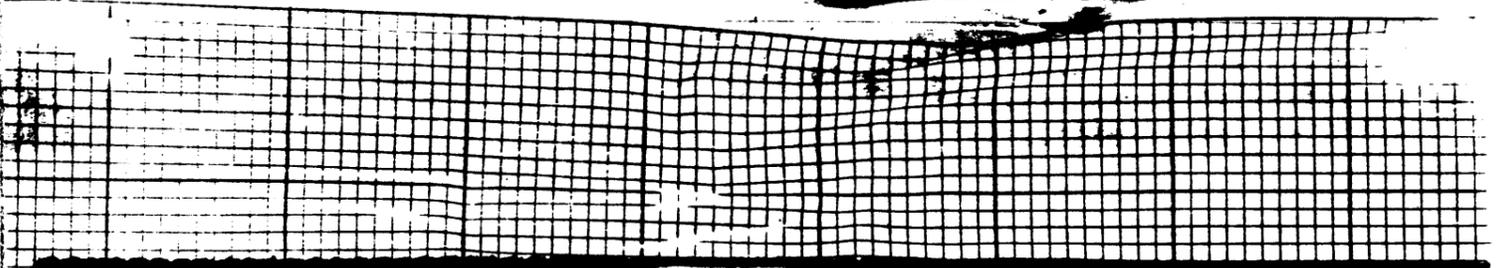
Well, I shall say goodbye for
now but will write again early next
week. Give my love to Alvin and his
family. Ray for me and write me again
soon. Tell them I certainly enjoyed
the letters.

Love
Salvador

Salvador Karpis
3 Apr. 9-36

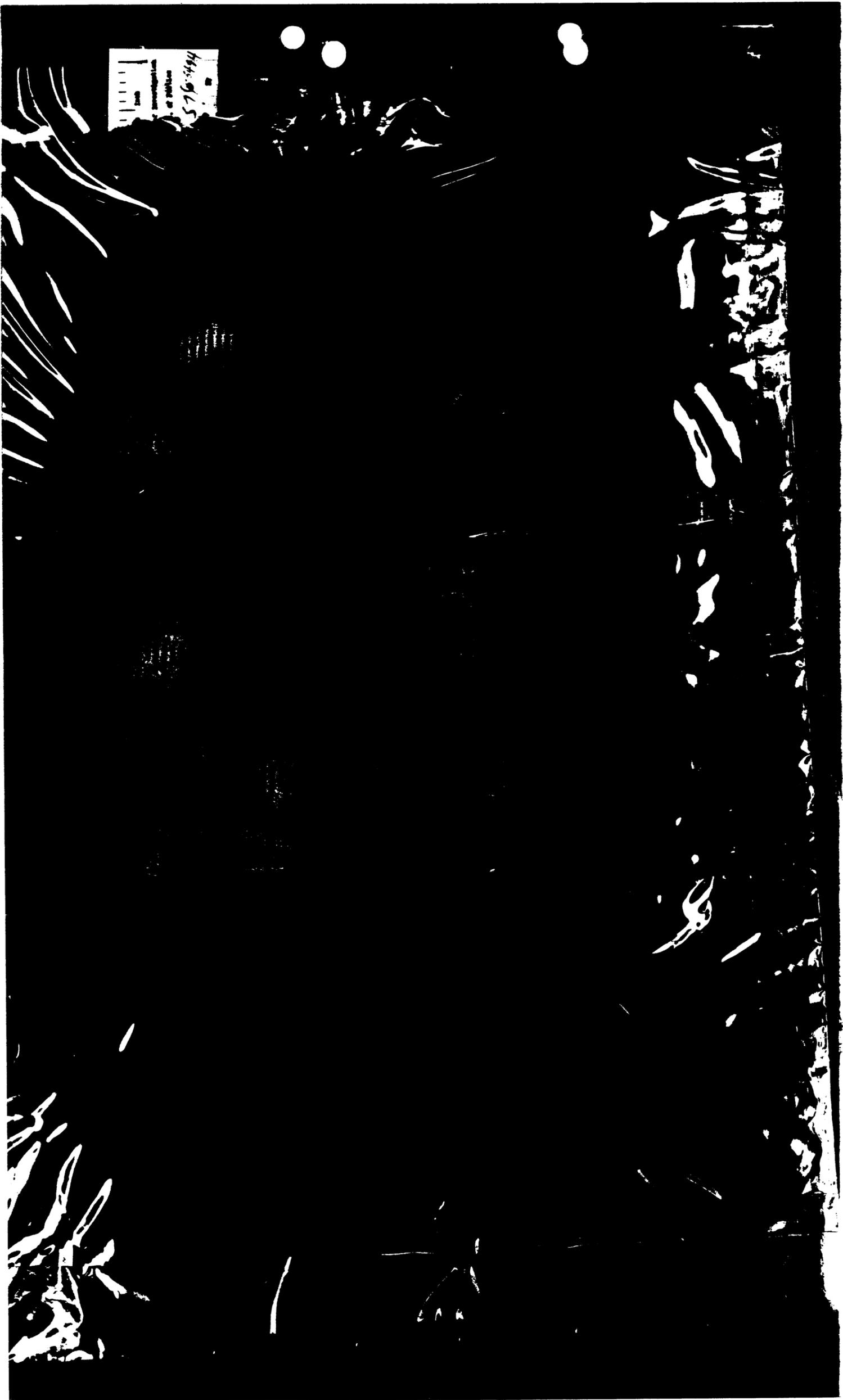


Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Dept. of Justice - 7-576-5294 A



7-576-5494 D
 U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Dept. of Justice - #7-576-5494 D







I guess you are
 by tonight. I'll get back from Friday
 get home. He was about with the that long
 made him feel so sick - well he couldn't
 train. He found so much work piled up
 about to get him down. I know he
 and I know he could spell up there
 Wednesday noon
 a slight head
 were trying up

Well you were he
 plucking his
 myself. He had
 pluck him out at the
 doing it myself. Don't
 going to be a top
 around the

The check came in
 you a few lines for
 were sending it this
 up and the amount of
 day, anything
 pay that

Application No. **53671** **NOV 20 1934** **950615**
COMBINATION APPLICATION FOR DUPLICATE AND TRANSFER OF TITLE CERTIFICATE
 Motor Vehicle Commissioner, Tallahassee, Florida.

Amount sent with this Application \$1.50

MO	CR	CT	EO	C	BACK
----	----	----	----	---	------

Description of Car **MIAMI** Liens or Indebtedness
 T. C. No. **A.F.** same date Liens at this time \$ **NONE** in the
 Make **Ford** form of **NONE** in favor of
 Type **Coupe** Model **V8** Retain Title, Contract, etc.
 Eng. No. **103748** Serial No. **103748**

signed transfer

Application for Duplicate and Assignment by Vendor

The said Certificate covering the above described motor vehicle now of record in my name has been lost or destroyed and I hereby apply for a duplicate and assign the same to:

Duke Randall
 Whose address is:
El Comodoro Hotel
Miami, Florida.

Signed:
Chas. Brown
 (Signature of Applicant for Duplicate)

Sworn to and subscribed before me this **5** day of **November**, A. D. **1934**

Anna Robbins
 (Signature of Attesting Officer)
 (Affix Seal) **8-22-36**

Former owner signs affidavit on left, now owner signs affidavit on right.

Application for Transfer by Purchaser

I hereby apply for the transfer to my name of the Certificate covering the above described motor vehicle, subject to the conditions above stated (if any).

Signed:
Duke Randall
 (Signature of Purchaser)
 Address **El Comodoro Hotel**
Miami, Florida.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this **5** day of **November**, A. D. **1934**

Anna Robbins
 (Signature of Attesting Officer)

(Affix Seal) **8-22-36**
 NOTE—Purchaser must also apply for transfer of tag, if current year tag on car, and remit \$1.00 for each transfer.

Tag No. **365550**

VOID
 53671

NOV 17 1934 O.K.

Both above blanks must be signed and attested
PERSONAL OR BUSINESS CHECKS NOT ACCEPTED

Auto Form 11

Bob Simpson

MIAMI FLORIDA DEC 21 1934

T. C. BLACKBURN

CARE CARSON BRADFORD

OCKLEWAHAWKA FLORIDA

WOULD LIKE TO MEET YOU SUNDAY

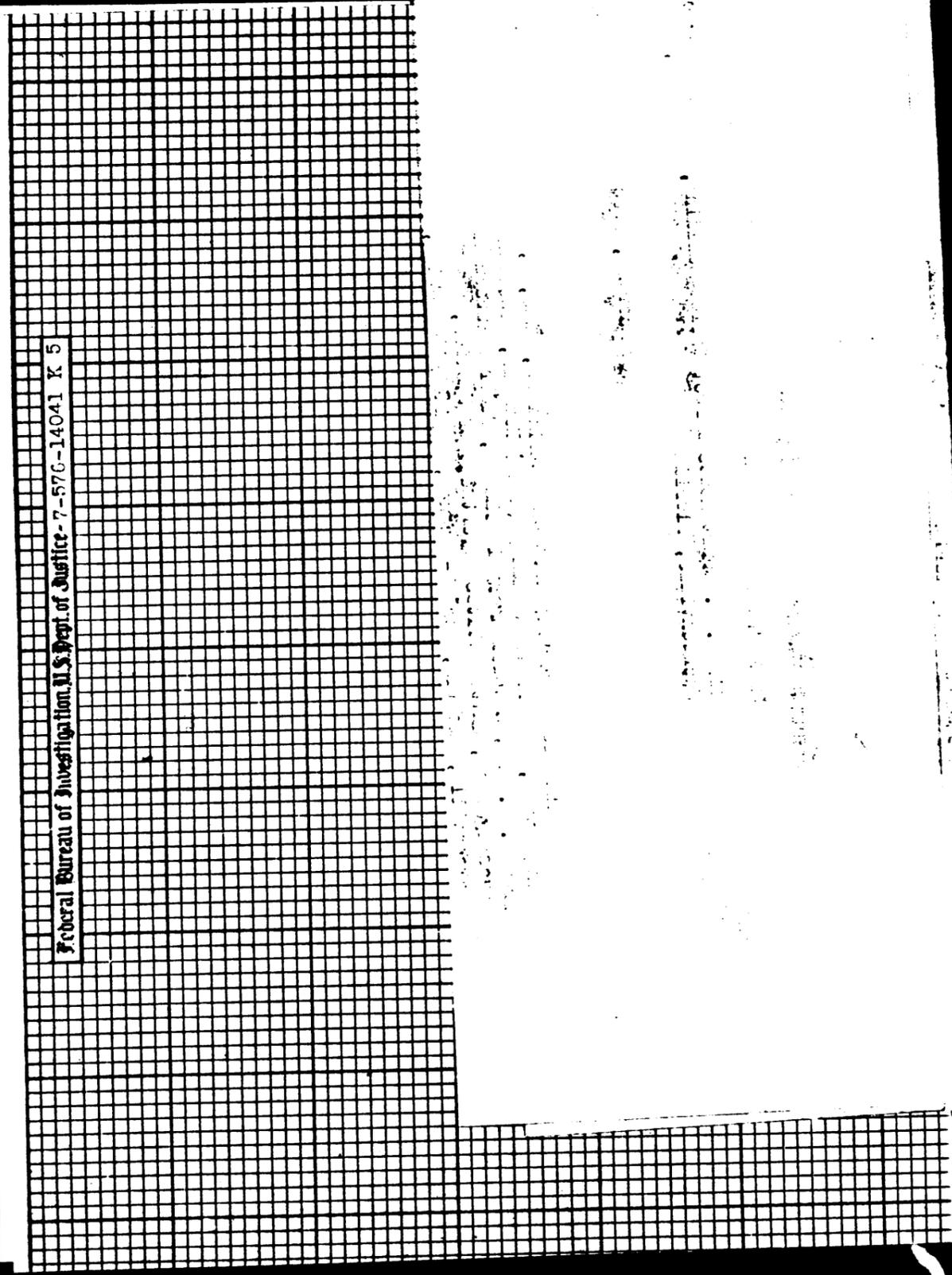
McDonald's
Hawkins

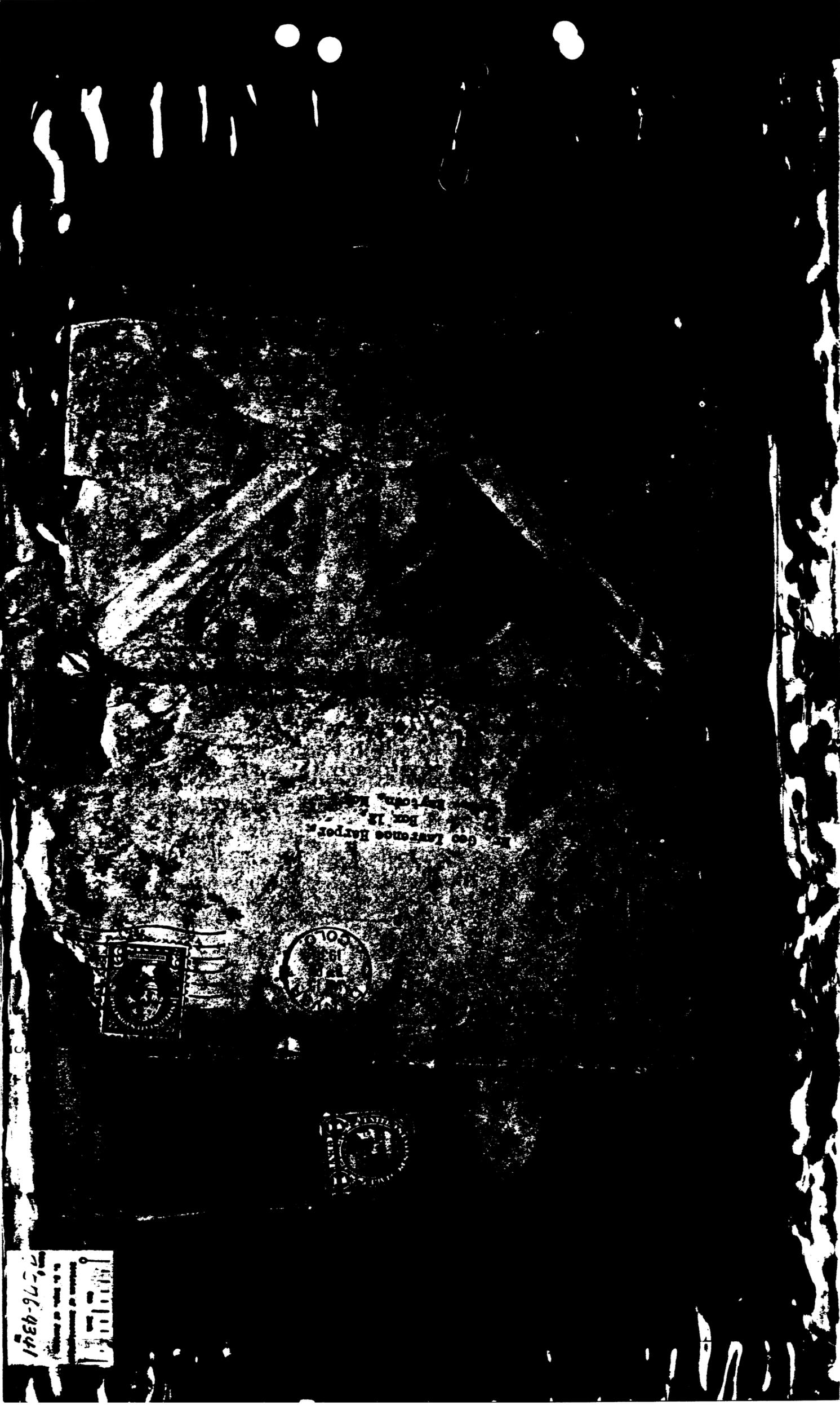
This is to advise that I did not
send a Western Union telegram
from Miami Florida on Dec 27 1934
to T. C. Blackburn care Queen City
Okla via Florida airmail.
Blackburn should have received it
on Sunday which telegram I have
been told was signed

Cash
I do not know Fred Barker alias
T. C. Blackburn or Dec 27 1934. I do
not know Harry Campbell.
I do not know Alvin Karpis who I
understand has used names of Wagner
and Green.

They never made a trip to Cuba
with any one named William Henry
Buta person with such a name
I have never on any plane as far as I
know. I have never met anyone
in Miami named Harry Campbell
sea lion to my knowledge last of my
memory

Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Dept. of Justice - 7-576-14041 K 5





Mr. Geo. Lawrence Harper
Box 12



1786-96-2
U.S. MAIL
Other illegible markings

July 9, 1936

The quality of mercy is not strained; it droppeth
as the gentle rain from heaven, upon the place
beneath; It is twice blessed; it blesseth him
that gives and he that receives. Mercy should
temper justice. Now is the time for all good men
to come to the aid of their party. We, the people
of the United States of America, in order to
form a more perfect union, establish domestic
tranquility, provide for the general defense, do
hereby ordain and establish this the constitution
of the United States of America. To be in love is to
be the victim of glamour; glamour isn't only
a false glow; it is an intoxication; and there
you have the typical condition out of which a
youthful marriage is made; two dazed, immat-
ure and little more than childish minds enter into a
contract of a kind to which the most foolish business
men would never dream of binding themselves; and the
brides own parents, instead of calling in an alienist, set
up towers of white roses for the two poor hypnotized
minnes to swear away their liberty in.

Chas. Robinson Jr.

#49874

July 9, 1936

The quality of mercy is not strained; it droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven, upon the place beneath; it is twice blessed; it blesseth him that giveth, and he that receiveth; Mercy should temper justice. Now is the time for all good men to come to the aid of their party. We, the people of the United States of America, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the general defense, do hereby ordain and establish this the Constitution of the United States of America. to be in love is to be the victim of glamour; glamour isn't only a false glow; it is an intoxication. And there you have the typical condition out of which a youthful marriage is made; two dazed, immature and little more than childish minds enter into a contract of a kind to which the most foolish and most reckless business man would never dream of binding themselves, and the bride's own parents, instead of calling in an alienist, set up bowers of white roses.

Christ Hobman Jr.
#49074

July 9, 1934.

"To thine own self be true; it follows as the
night the day; Thou canst not then be false to
any man." "O all hearts I love, beside the Star-
Inn. You are my heart alone; life without you
holds no charm, no voice is half so sweet as
yours when you say I love you, dear. The quality
of mercy is not strained; it droppeth as the gentle
rain from heaven, upon the place beneath; it is
twice blessed; it blesseth him that gives and
him that takes. Mercy should temper justice. All
that glitters is not gold, often have you heard
that told. We, the People of the United States of
America, in order to form a more perfect Union
establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, pro-
vide for the general defense, do hereby ordain and
establish this Constitution of the United States.
Upon my honor I will do my best, to do my
duty to God and to my country, and to keep
myself physically strong, mentally awake and
morally straight. Be prepared. The affiant
does hereby appear and forever swear.

Thomas G. Bowman Jr

49074

July 9, 1936

To thine own self be true; it follows as the
night the day; thou canst not then be false
to any man. All that glisters is not gold;
often have you heard this told. We the people
of the United States of America, in order to
form a more perfect Union, establish justice,
insure domestic tranquility, provide for the
general defense, do hereby ordain and establish
this the Constitution of the United States. Upon
my honor I will do my best to do my duty to God
and to my country, to keep myself physically
strong, mentally awake and morally straight.
Now is the time for all good men to come to
the aid of their party. To be in love is to
be the victim of glamour; glamour isn't
only a false glow, it is an intoxication. And
there you have the typical condition out
of which a youthful marriage is made.
Two dazed, immature and little more
than childish minds enter into a con-
tract of a kind to which no one would

Thos. H. Johnson
#49074

T. R. KNIGHT, President

JOE H. ADAMS, Manager



250 ROOMS
250 BATHS

EL COMODORO Hotel

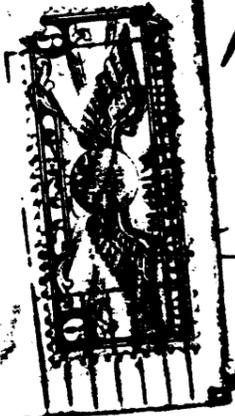
*Comfort without Extravagance
Service without Annoyance*

COR. S. W. 2ND AVE. AND FIRST ST. S. W.
MIAMI, FLORIDA



EL COMODORO
Hotel

COR. S. W. 2ND AVE. AND FIRST ST. S. W.
MIAMI, FLORIDA



Air Mail

Mr. Greg Codomo.
91 Washington Ave.
Butte, N.Y.

May - 6 - 34

letter and was
on again.
ticket
to wait
from me
a change.
soon as
information,
ample
Regards

Federal Bureau of Investigation U.S. Dept. of Justice - 7-576-14073 K 6

STEAM HEAT - FIREPROOF

5-7-37

Mr. Pickering Langue Hater Dallas
Tex

RECEIVED #1

C. A. PERKS, PRESIDENT OF LODGE NO. 180, DESERVES CREDIT FOR PUTTING THE AFFAIR OVER WITH THE CUSTODIAL FORCE

If you have net income \$2,000 a year and, by failure to pay your debts, you save \$500 a year, you will be ahead \$10,000 in 20 years - if too many people do not do the same thing and destroy credit.

Plenty of pep is carrying on a campaign for 7,000 members for this group, an A. F. & E. Affiliate.

It is published bi-weekly.

A. W. P. R. A LODGES IN NEW YORK HAVE THEIR OWN OFFICIAL ORGAN, THE E. R. B. STAFF REPORTER, WHICH HAS

to

Fred Hunter

2

48668

6

11

0

SPECIMEN #2

New Orleans

May 6 - 36

Mr James B. Smith

Route 12 Box 477 Cleveland O

Dear Sir

I received your letter of March 28 asking me to send you the \$90 that I loaned last summer you said you meant business I don't owe you any money and why are you asking me. You never did loan me 2 \$20 bills - 3 \$10 bills - 4 \$5 bills as you stated when you ask me to have the money ready you make me mad if you don't back off I am going to get the cops to take care of you

Yours Truly

This specimen of my handwriting is given freely and voluntarily

Fred Hunter

*Mr. R. Belmont
1100 N. K. Shaker
The Wood New Jersey
and Hotel of A. Ray 87 N. W. 8th St. 836-386-369*

*December 19 277297.
320
07816*

7-576-11660-A

SOUVENIR SCORE CARD

Orlando International

Tournament

January 28, 29, 30, 1936



ORLANDO GAME CLUB

ORLANDO, FLORIDA

FERRIS PRINTING CO., ORLANDO, FLA.

5/23/36

Mr. Ryan
P.O. Box 1000
Milan Mich.

Alvin Harper
County Jail
Saint Paul Minn.

Mr. Ryan; I received a letter from Dolores
Honey some time ago. I understand that
she received permission from you to write
the letter. I would like to know if she
will receive the letters I write to her,
and if she will be permitted to write
to me again in the near future. I am
enclosing a few snapshots my father
asked me to send to her in q: of your
off. I also thank you for letting her write
to me.

Alvin Harper

E
E
E WENT BACK TO HIS APARTMENT AND STARTED TO BR
E THOUGHT OF HIS FRIENDS WHO WERE EAST
E THOUGHT OF HIS FRIENDS WHO WERE EAST
HE WENT TO A NIGHT CLUB WITH HIS POCKET FULL OF DOU
OF WHERE THEY SING IT SWEET AND LOW
E PICKED UP TWO BABIES, ONE WAS YOUNG ONE WAS OL
HE OLD ONE WAS HOT THE YOUNG ONE WAS COLD.
HEY WENT TO HIS APARTMENT PUT THEIR HATS ON A RACK
HE OLD ONE SANG THE RHYMES THE YOUNG ONE
GRATED HIS BACK.

HE OLD ONE CALLED HIM HONEY
THE YOUNG ONE CALLED HIM PAL
E CALLED THE YOUNG ONE PRIVILEGIOUS SAL.

HE & MEN SAT AND LISTEN, THEY HAD PUT A BUS
WAY BACK IN UNDER FITZGERALDS RUS.
HEY ALSO HAD A PEEP HOLE IN THE WALL
HEY ALSO HAD ANOTHER IN THE HALL.

HE YOUNG GIRL MIXED THE DRINKS THE OLD ONE SANG
OLD FITZ WAS IN HEAVEN WHEN THE DOORBELL RANG.
HE WENT TO THE DOOR AND STEPPED OUT IN THE HA
HE WALKED RIGHT INTO THE 5 MEN TOMMYS AND AL

HE MORAL OF THIS IN THIS STORY IS DONT EVER GO
HERE THE SUN SHINES BRIGHT THE MUSIC SLOW.
TAY TO THE WEST WHEN YOU ARE OUT
R THE 5 MEN WILL GET YOU IF YOU DONT WAIT

Public Enemy
NO 1

Bill of Sale for Used Motor Vehicle

IN DUPLICATE
Gen. Code, Sec. 6107

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That **Jay Carter**
residing at **3303 Summit St.** **Toledo**, Ohio

the Grantor, for acceptable consideration, has lawfully purchased and delivered to
Robert Chevrolet Inc.

residing at **3015 Monroe St.** **Toledo**, Ohio

the Grantee, the possession of the following described USED Motor Vehicle:

Manufacturer **Chevrolet Motor Co.** Year **1934** Body No. **1403 10389**

Engine No. **4135550** Year **1934**

Type **coupe**

Color of Body **Black** Color of Wheels **Black** Wheel Base **26.3**

R.P.M. of Body **6**

Serial number of motor vehicle **1403 10389**

Grantor hereby warrants to Grantee that the above described motor vehicle is the property of the Grantor and is free from all liens, claims, taxes, and other encumbrances.

NAMES OF PREVIOUS OWNERS:

First Purchaser from Dealer

Name _____
City _____ County _____ State _____

Second Purchaser

Name _____
City _____ County _____ State _____

Third Purchaser

Name _____
City _____ County _____ State _____

It is further stated that the above described motor vehicle is subject to the lien of a chattel mortgage in favor of _____ of _____, Ohio, and that the Grantor is not a party to said mortgage.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the said

Jay Carter

Buyer has hereunto set his hand this

25th

July

1934

Witnessed by
(Must have two witnesses)

Gene Taylor
William W. Lane

Jay Carter

Grantor

Robert Chevrolet Inc.

by *Robert Chevrolet*

Grantee

OATH

STATE OF OHIO,
Lucas County

Jay Carter

do hereby make

oath that the statements in the foregoing Bill of Sale are true as I believe them to be.

Sworn to before me and signed in my presence

this **25th** day of **July**

1934

Jay Carter

Grantor

Notary Public, Lucas County, Ohio

MUST BE FILED WITH CLERK OF COURTS WITHIN THREE DAYS.
The purchaser cannot have a clear title to this motor vehicle until this Bill of Sale is duplicate, is properly filed with the Clerk of Courts of Lucas County. Not necessary to be recorded.

162114

BILL OF SALE
For Used Motor Vehicles
In Duplicate

FILED
MAY 27 1934
CLERK OF COURT
Lucas County, Ohio

To: _____

By: _____

162

[Faint, illegible text, likely the body of the bill of sale document]

No. _____

SWORN STATEMENT OF OWNER
MOTOR VEHICLE
Copy retained

Name _____

Address _____

I, **Wm. F. Renz**, Clerk of Courts of Lucas County, Ohio, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the sworn statement filed with me this _____ day of _____, 19____.

FILED

Wm. F. Renz, Clerk of Courts
Lucas County, Ohio

Wm. F. Renz
Clerk of Courts

(SEAL)

Lucas County, Ohio

PENALTIES FOR FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH LAW IN SALE AND PURCHASE OF A MOTOR VEHICLE

1. Any person who drives on public highways without having a Bill of Sale in his possession, or who fails to comply with the provisions of the law, shall be liable to a fine of not less than \$25.00 nor more than \$50.00.
2. Any person who transfers a motor vehicle except by Bill of Sale, as required by law, shall be liable to a fine of not less than \$25.00 nor more than \$50.00.
3. The grantee of a motor vehicle who fails to file a copy of the Bill of Sale in the presence of the Clerk of Courts, or who fails to file a copy of the Bill of Sale with the Clerk of Courts and grantee, shall be liable to a fine of not less than \$25.00 nor more than \$50.00.
4. For failure of grantee to file a copy of Bill of Sale with Clerk of Courts within three days after receiving same. Penalty: Fine of \$25.00 to \$50.00.
5. It is unlawful for grantor to misrepresent in Bill of Sale the make, model, year, or other identifying characteristics of a motor vehicle. Penalty: \$50.00 to \$100.00.

SWORN STATEMENT OF OWNER

[The following text is almost entirely obscured by a large black redaction box.]

Wm. M. Smith
Hollywood

Billie Graham
Hollywood

Clyde Swanson

St. Louis Mo.

F. F. White
St. Louis

W. M. Oley

TALLADEGA ALA

Wm L. Edmundson, Esq.

Stattushim

Wm L. Edmundson
Canton, Ohio

Wm L. Edmundson

Jackson Mass

Mrs S. H. Mayes

Jackson. Mass

Wm L. Edmundson

Springfield O

Wm L. Edmundson
Canton, Ohio



State of Georgia

STATE REVENUE COMMISSION

Motor Vehicle Division

We, Paul H. Doyal, W. B. Harrison and R. E. Matheson, by act of the General Assembly of Georgia approved August 28, 1931, constituting the State Revenue Commission of Georgia, and vested with all the authority of the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles, do hereby certify, That the Photostatic paper, hereto attached, contains a true copy of the application for registration of a 1935 Ford Coupe motor 18-1643348 during the year 1935 by Gene L. Jordan of 28 King Street, Dalton, Whitfield County Georgia for which Georgia Motor Vehicle license plates 37216-6 were issued on April 24, 1935, as the same appears on file in this office.

Form No. 1 STATE OF GEORGIA
APPLICATION FOR MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATION
STATE REVENUE COMMISSION, STATE CAPITOL

License No. (Do not use this space)
37216C APR 24 35

County Whitfield Date 4/23 1935
Owner's Name Gene L. Jordan
Are you a citizen of Ga.? Yes Race White
St. or R.F.D. No. 28 King St. License included \$ 3.00
Postoffice Dalton Motor No. 18-1643348 Model No. V-8 Made 1935
Name of vehicle Ford Coupe Style of body Coupe
(State whether Sedan, Truck, Bus, Taxi, Tractor-truck or Motorcycle)
Passenger Capacity 5 No. of cylinders 8 No. of wheels 4
(with wood or other)
Factory weight of vehicle 2400 When did you buy this vehicle? April
(If truck give tonnage)
Was this vehicle previously registered in this office? No
Have you operated this vehicle since February 1? No
Sworn to and subscribed before me the day and date recited.
W. L. Joiner Notary Public. Personal Signature of Owner: Gene L. Jordan

In Testimony Whereof, I, by authority vested in me, have hereunto set the hand and affixed the seal of the State Revenue Commission of Georgia at the Capitol in the City of Atlanta, Georgia, this 10th day of June in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Thirty -1935-.

STATE REVENUE COMMISSION

BY W. L. Joiner
W. L. Joiner,
Chief Clerk

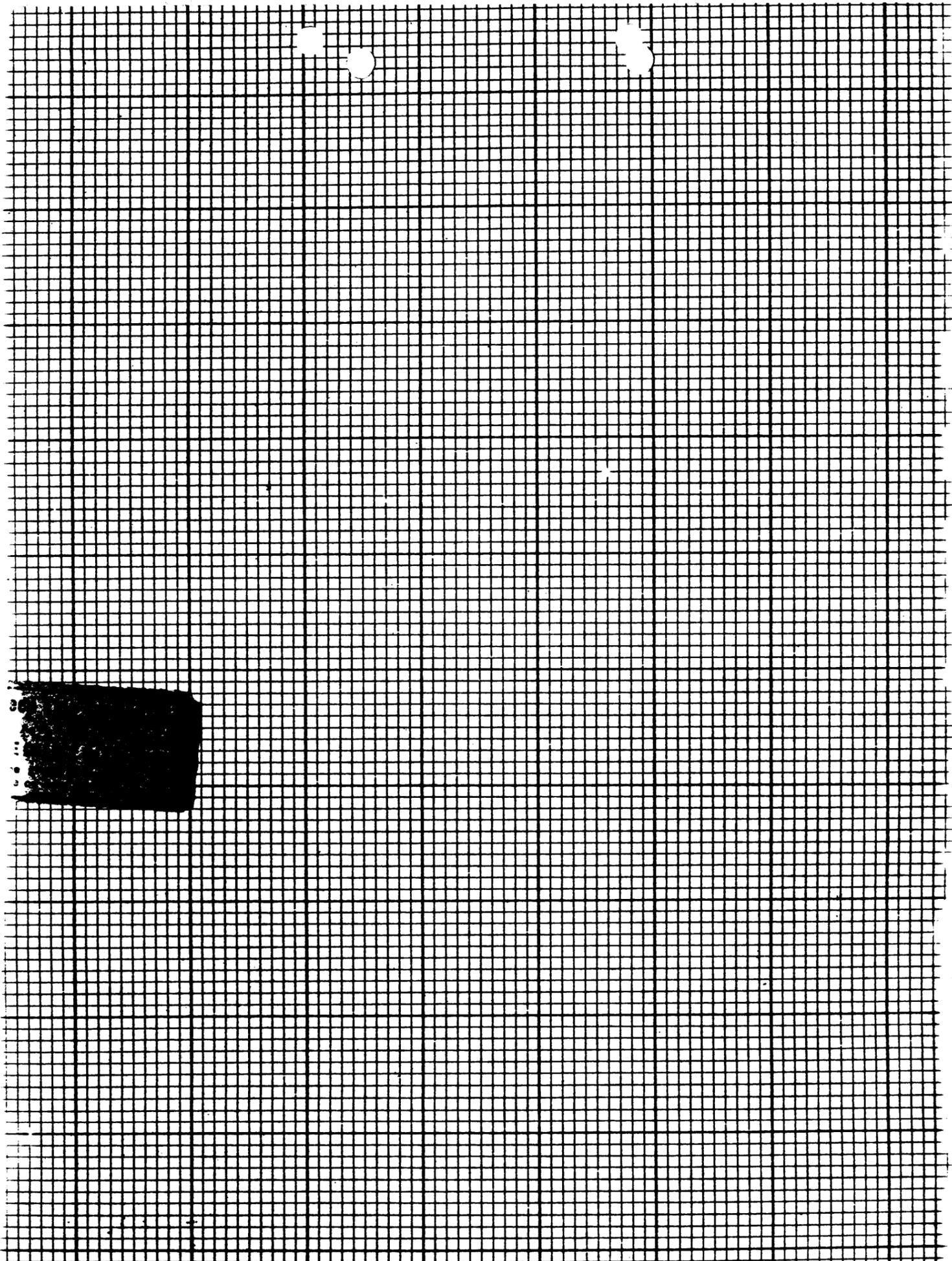
FEDERAL AGENTS A. KARPIS DANVILLE ILL
HARTE, EVANSVILLE ALMOST BROKE

Specimens of
handwritten notes
1926-1927
of the - 1880s
of the - 1880s
of the - 1880s

of the - 1880s

of the - 1880s

of the - 1880s



SCHEDULE OF M. O. FEES.

For Orders From \$ 0.01 to \$ 2.00	.....	5 cents
From \$ 2.51 to \$ 5.00	.....	7 cents
From \$ 5.01 to \$ 10.00	.....	10 cents
From \$10.01 to \$ 20.00	.....	12 cents
From \$20.01 to \$ 40.00	.....	15 cents
From \$40.01 to \$ 60.00	.....	18 cents
From \$60.01 to \$ 90.00	.....	20 cents
From \$90.01 to \$100.00	.....	22 cents

EXAMINATION OF CONTENTS BY ADDRESSEE IS PROHIBITED BEFORE BEING RECEIVED FOR AND CHARGES PAID.

Date of Delivery JUL 11 1934

Received the article described on the front of this tag

(Signature of Addressee)

E. Brown

(Person receiving article and signing for addressee)

SCHEDULE OF M. O. FEES.

For Orders From \$ 0.01 to \$ 2.00	5 cents
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Date of Delivery JUL 11 1934

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(Signature of Addressee)

E. Bronson

By

(Person receiving article and signing for addressee)

SCHEDULE OF M. O. FEES.

For Orders From \$ 0.01 to \$ 2.50	5 cents
From \$ 2.51 to \$ 5.00	7 cents
From \$ 5.01 to \$ 10.00	10 cents
From \$10.01 to \$ 20.00	12 cents
From \$20.01 to \$ 40.00	15 cents
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Date of Delivery JUL 11 1934

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(Signature of Addressee)

E. Bronson

(Person receiving article and signing for addressee)

Postage
Will be Paid
by
Addressee

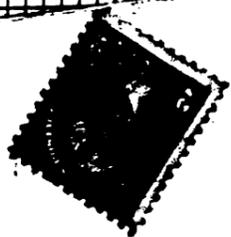
No
Postage Stamp
Necessary
If Mailed in the
United States

BUSINESS REPLY CARD
First Class Permit No. 10, Sec. 510, P. L. & R., Peoria, Illinois

J. D. ROSZELL COMPANY
OAK AND WASHINGTON STREETS
PEORIA, ILLINOIS



Blow Electric chair
Establishing Henry Ford Criminal
system
MODERN VOYAGER AMERICA
Alexander Drew Pitt
League Nations Bureau
3000
Travel
After 5 days return to J. P. SMITH,
Clerk of Central City Camp No. 1505,
314 Millman St. Danpeas, PEORIA, ILL.
Phil Jule Jax
Should
Agent Alvin Karp piss Minnesota
mostest al Finn Lark Bass 75
Civil war picture Peoria Ills.
plus Joliet Burn switch 50
years \$2.25 St. Paul's Federal Prison
May King British money pass in Prison



1/2 of Criminal Court 2 years 1907

*In Woodruff May car
rest General Grant
Minn.*
MODERN WOMEN OF AMERICA
*de la...
Kaiser Camp
Bell Karpis lawyer Dint...*
ter 5 days return to J. P. SMITH,
Clerk of Central City Camp No. 1506,
4 Hillman St. PEORIA, ILL.

PEORIA
MAY 18
10⁰⁰ AM
1936



212 515

*Alvin Karpis
St. Paul Federal
Prison Minn.*

Nº A 704

Application for Purchase of Dangerous or Deadly Weapons

NAME OF APPLICANT

Roy Eckles

RESIDENCE

418 N Cheyenne

ADDRESS

HOW LONG HAS APPLICANT RESIDED AT ABOVE ADDRESS?

AGE *45*

SEX

Male

OCCUPATION

COLOR OF HAIR

Hk

COLOR OF EYES

COMPLEXION

Hk

WEIGHT

140

HEIGHT

5'8"

KIND OF WEAPON

Auto

MAKE

Colt

CALIBER

.45

FACTORY NO. (If any)

C 175221

I herewith submit my finger prints as additional identification.

DATED AT TULSA, OKLAHOMA, this

17

day of

May

19*50*

WITNESS:

3675

H.A.

Dealer Receiving Application.

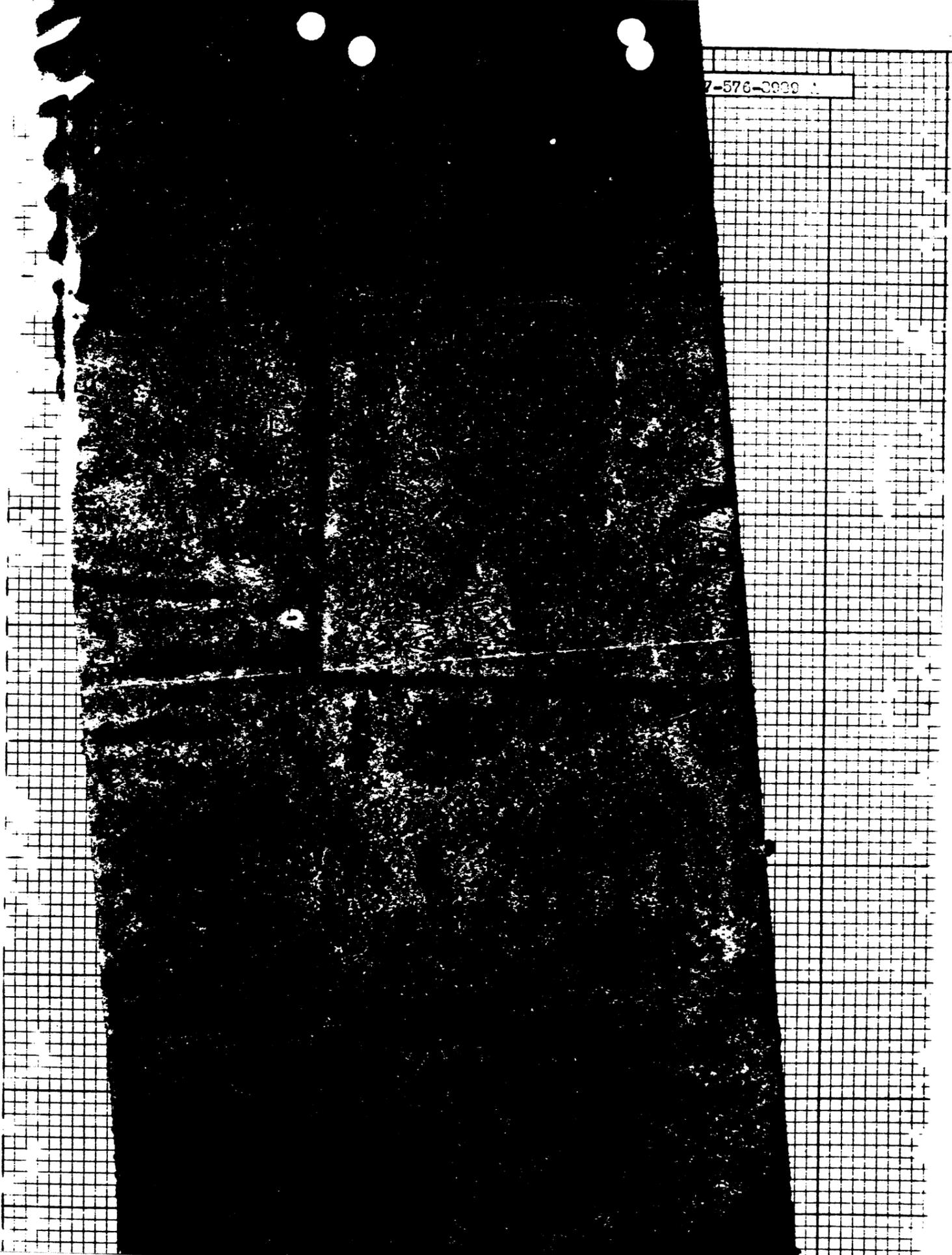
Signature of Applicant.

Roy Eckles

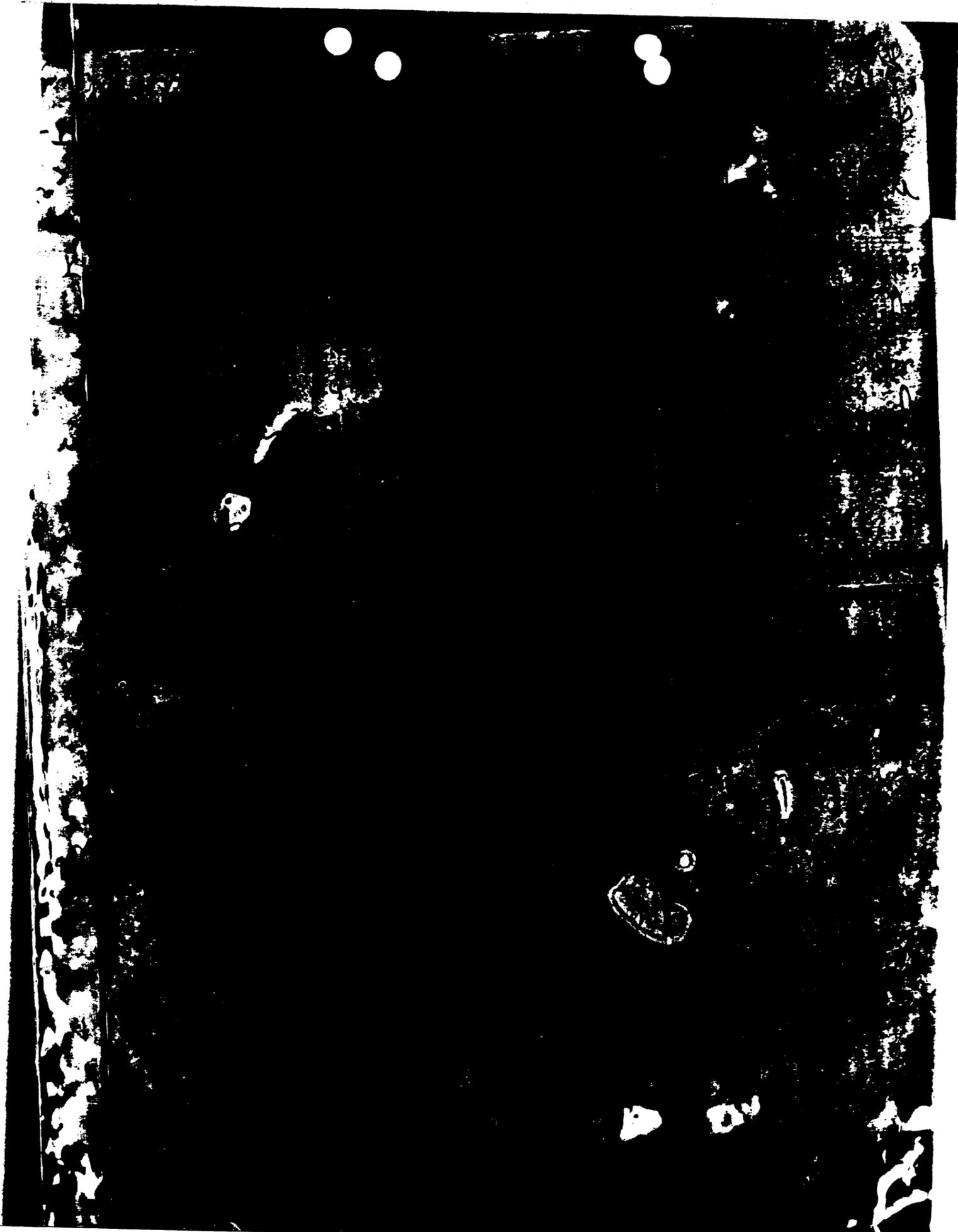
(This application must be signed by the applicant in the presence of the person to whom such application is made, and if the purchaser is unable to write his or her name, such person shall sign the above application by mark, and such application must be witnessed by the dealer taking the same.)

SAY BUDDY WE KNOW OUR
LIVES ARE SLIPPEN WE DINT
WANT THAT TO HAPPEN YOU
GIVE DILLINGER-FLOYER
A SHIT) OUR TEAM ALL WANT
A RIDE) SEE A BUNCH WE
SLEEP AT NIGHT WE GET
WIM EVEN IF IT COSTS US OF
WARDEN COPS AN PRISONERS
FOURSEANIG

7-576-3000











MICHIGAN

Mr. Fredman
1111 N. Biscayne Blvd.
Miami, Fla.

McAllister

Miami - Fla.

Federal Bureau of Investigation
U.S. Department of Justice

From
A S Carlson
Port wing Wis



Mr Moore w St Paul

7-576-1887

Miner

RAILWAY EXPRESS AGENCY
INCORPORATED

RECORD OF GOVERNMENT SHIPMENT

(1933)
1 8 3
Printed in U.S.A.

To Destination Express Order: *Winstons* Date Shipped: *Sept 4 1933*

Consignee: *Dept of Justice* Waybill Number: *5184*

Name of Forwarding Office: *Cleveland O*

Mark	U. S. No's.	No. Pieces and Description	Weight	Value	Advances
				<i>300</i>	
					<i>30</i>
					<i>133</i>
					<i>163</i>

Shipper: *Amme*

Gov't Bill of Lading No. *42329*

CONSIGNEE'S RECORD

This copy should not be sent to District Accounting Bureau, but should be given to the consignee.

Amme

Identified with right index finger of J. Lee Hagler,
Veeha sed, on Sept 21, 1934 - AK

30-11

TYPE	CORE
T	

SINGLE FINGERPRINT SECTION
K 7-576
Division of Investigation
7-576



7-26-54
cc

30-8

TYPE	CORE
R	D

SINGLE FINGERPRINT SECTION
K 7-576
Division of Investigation
7-576



7-26-54
cc

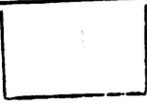
Latent prints found at 204 Vernon Ave.
M. ...

SECTION
FIN
DIVISION
of
Investigation

#30-11

TYPE CORE

T



SINGLE FINGERPRINT SECTION
K 7-576
Division of Investigation
7-576



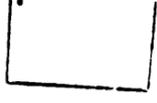
7-576
cu

#30-8

TYPE CORE

78

D



SINGLE FINGERPRINT SECTION
K 7-576
Division of Investigation
7-576



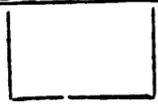
7-576
cu

#1

TYPE CORE

D

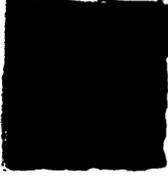
1



7-576
SINGLE K FINGERPRINT SECTION
K-59
Division of Investigation



A
2

TYPE		CORE
W		D
#31-40		
K SINGLE FINGERPRINT SECTION		
7-576		
Division of Investigation		
		
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TYPE		CORE
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#30-14		
K SINGLE FINGERPRINT SECTION		
Division of Investigation		
7-576		
		
7-19-34		

TYPE		CORE
\		F
#30-6		
K SINGLE FINGERPRINT SECTION		
Division of Investigation		
7-576		
		
5		
C		
7-19-34		

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID
PAYMENT OF POSTAGE, \$300

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

Fingerprints No. 2 to 8 obtained in apartment 1, 3920 Pine Grove Ave., Chicago
Fingerprints No. 9 to 11 obtained in apartment G1, 432 Surf St., Chicago.

RE: ALVIN KARPIS with aliases, I.O. 1218,
et al, EDW. GEO. BREMER, Victim - KIDNAPING

Enclosure for Division

7-576-3809

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
CITY OF ST. LOUIS

DISTRICT

SUBJECT

I See

Your Permitt has been seen
We wait a you April 2 Giving
Instruction and warning Did you get it
Have you Notify Notify the
Police or Government

Walton Hotel 339 North Taylor
St Louis Mo

Mr Edv

P B Quinn

7-576

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
CITY OF ST. LOUIS

DISTRICT

SUBJECT

if you play fair and square with
me we will play fair and square
with you we will watch for
your personnel in the post-Dispatch
ch & Louis paper.

Mr Edward J Breaner
Care of Commercial State Bank.

St Paul Min Hans Western
Unions Messenger deliver package
between 6 and 6:30 PM with out
fail if you Notify St Louis

St Paul are Government your
Love one your Wife your Daughters
and your own life are in danger

J D Lang Leader

7-576

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
CITY OF ST. LOUIS

(SPECIMENS OF HANDWRITING
OF JACK W. NEELY)

Panel File

DISTRICT

SUBJECT

Jack W Neely
4427^{1/2} St Louis Ave.

J D Gang Leader

Your Wife and Daughter danger
are in danger

4000 Washington

~~Avalon~~

Avalon Hotel

Hotel Avalon

P B Quinn

10000 thousand Dollars in 500
dollar Bill and 15000 thousand
in ten Dollar Bill

7576

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
CITY OF ST. LOUIS

(Specimens of handwriting
of Ike Hyde)

DISTRICT

SUBJECT

Ike Hyde
1100 Washington av
F. d. Gang Lader
St Louis Gasfill center
Cannushee State Bank
my wife and my older son
danger and my an life an
in danger we will watch for
mya person has west union
to delivery package

7-576

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

PERSONNEL RECORD

Name _____
Place of birth Jamestown, N. Dak. Height 5 3/4" Build Short
Date of birth July 4 1915 Weight 105 Comp. Fair
Nationality American Eyes Brown Hair Brown

Scars and marks Bullet wound
right leg - calf +
front.

Remarks _____

Philadelphia Division Office
7-576-4284

PASTE
PHOTOGRAPH HERE

LEAVE THIS SPACE BLANK

Name Dolores De Langy

Class. _____

Color White Sex Female

Ref. _____

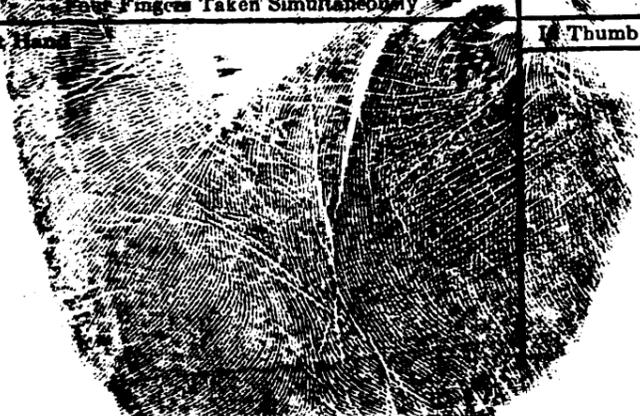
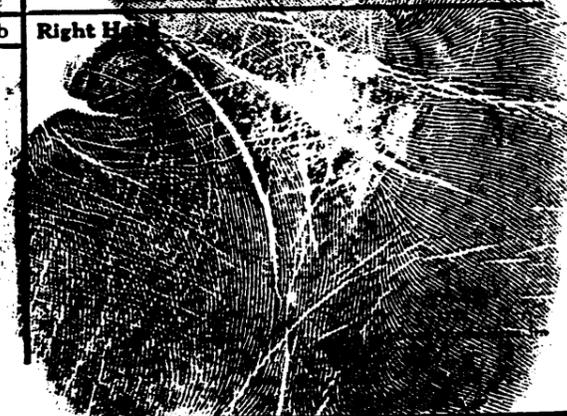
RIGHT HAND

1. Thumb	2. Index Finger	3. Middle Finger	4. Ring Finger	5. Little Finger
				

LEFT HAND

6. Thumb	7. Index Finger	8. Middle Finger	9. Ring Finger	10. Little Finger
				

Classified _____ Amputations _____ Employee's Signature _____
 Searched _____ Verified _____
 Indexed _____ Answered _____
 Fingers Taken Simultaneously _____

Left Hand	L. Thumb	R. Thumb	Right Hand
			

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

PERSONNEL RECORD

Name.....
Place of birth.....
Date of birth.....
Nationality.....

Height..... Build.....
Weight..... Comp.....
Eyes..... Hair.....
Scars and marks.....

Philadelphia Division Office
7-576-4234

PASTE
PHOTOGRAPH HERE

Remarks.....
.....
.....
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.....
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.....

LEAVE THIS SPACE BLANK

Name Dolores De Laney

Class. _____

Color White Sex Female

Ref. _____

RIGHT HAND

1. Thumb	2. Index Finger	3. Middle Finger	4. Ring Finger	5. Little Finger
				

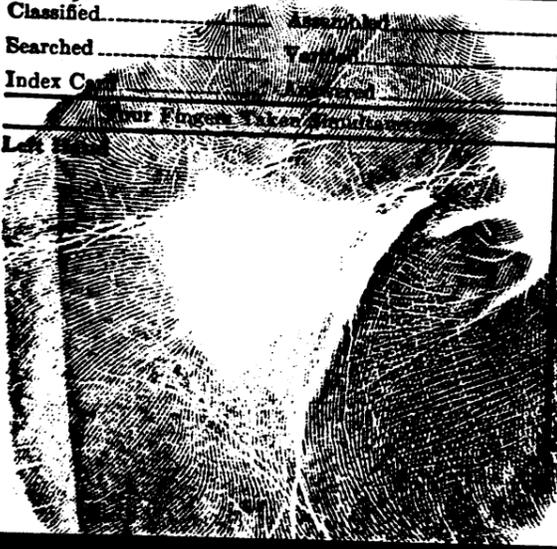
LEFT HAND

6. Thumb	7. Index Finger	8. Middle Finger	9. Ring Finger	10. Little Finger
				

Classified _____
 Searched _____
 Index Card _____
 Left Hand _____

Note Amputations

Employee's Signature

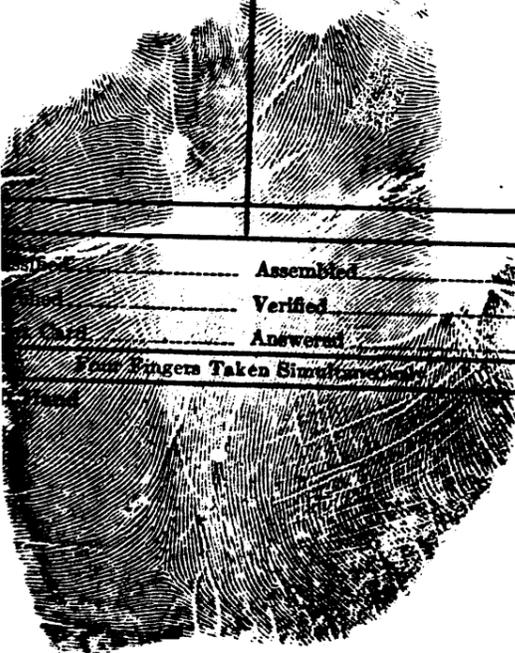


L. Thumb R. Thumb



Name Wynona Burdett LEAVE THIS SPACE BLANK
 Class _____
 Color Wh Sex Female Ref. _____

RIGHT HAND				
1. Thumb	2. Index Finger	3. Middle Finger	4. Ring Finger	5. Little Finger
				

LEFT HAND				
6. Thumb	7. Index Finger	8. Middle Finger	9. Ring Finger	10. Little Finger
				

Assembled	Assembled	Note Amputations	Employee's Signature
Verified	Verified		
Answered	Answered		
Four Fingers Taken Simultaneously			Four Fingers Taken Simultaneously
L. Thumb		R. Thumb	Right Hand
			

LEAVE THIS SPACE BLANK

Name Wynona Burdett

Alias _____

Class. _____

No. _____ Color White Sex Female

Ref. _____

RIGHT HAND

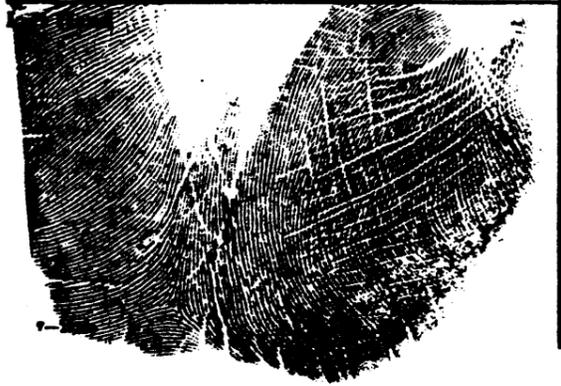
1. Thumb	2. Index Finger	3. Middle Finger	4. Ring Finger	5. Little Finger
				

LEFT HAND

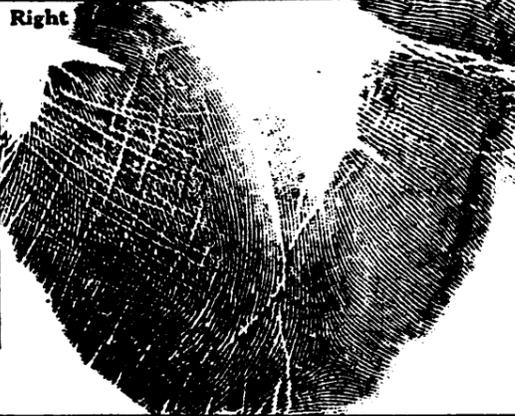
6. Thumb	7. Index Finger	8. Middle Finger	9. Ring Finger	10. Little Finger
				

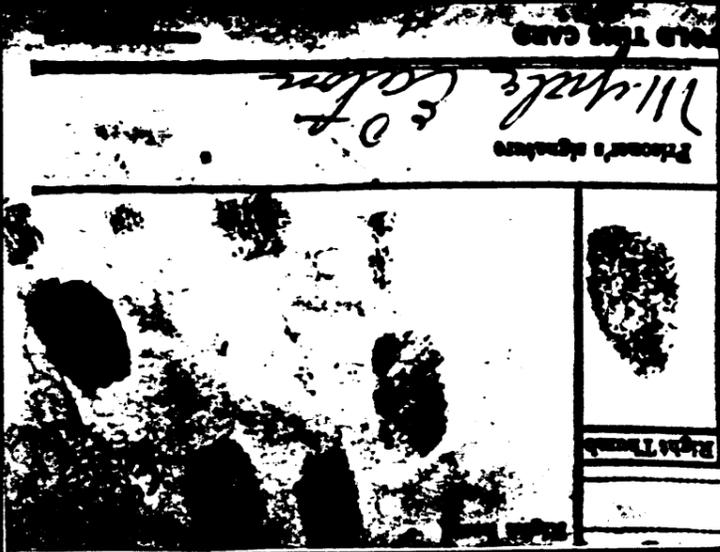
Note Amputations _____ Prisoner's _____

Four Fingers Taken Simultaneously _____



L. Thumb	R. Thumb







[The text in this section is extremely faint and illegible due to the high contrast of the scan. It appears to be several paragraphs of handwritten or typed text.]



Mrs Alice V. Conrad,
 54 W 36th St
 New York City
 N.Y.

C/o Mrs. M. Moratti

7 PM Friday

Alice dear:

I was so glad to get your letter tonight and I'm answering it so you'll have one Monday. I wish I could be there with you I know we would have lots of fun together.

I'm sorry Alice that you have been sick but I hope you are all over it now.

It would be wonderful if you could go to Washington and see all the wonderful things as well as the Cherry trees.

I'm so glad that you are going to see those trees this year.

My health is kept but business is way down this last week.

As Congress passes the "Relief Bill" I'll have work with the Housing Department and I don't know where they will send me or if I hope I'm still here so we can have our lovely visit.

When Spring comes, I'll let you see the things she used to do. I'm sure you will find on our way to Wilkes and find flat tires and all the lovely times we've taken together.

Right dear, I hope I'm here when you come back to Chicago.

Love

Wendell

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION

**U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.**

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

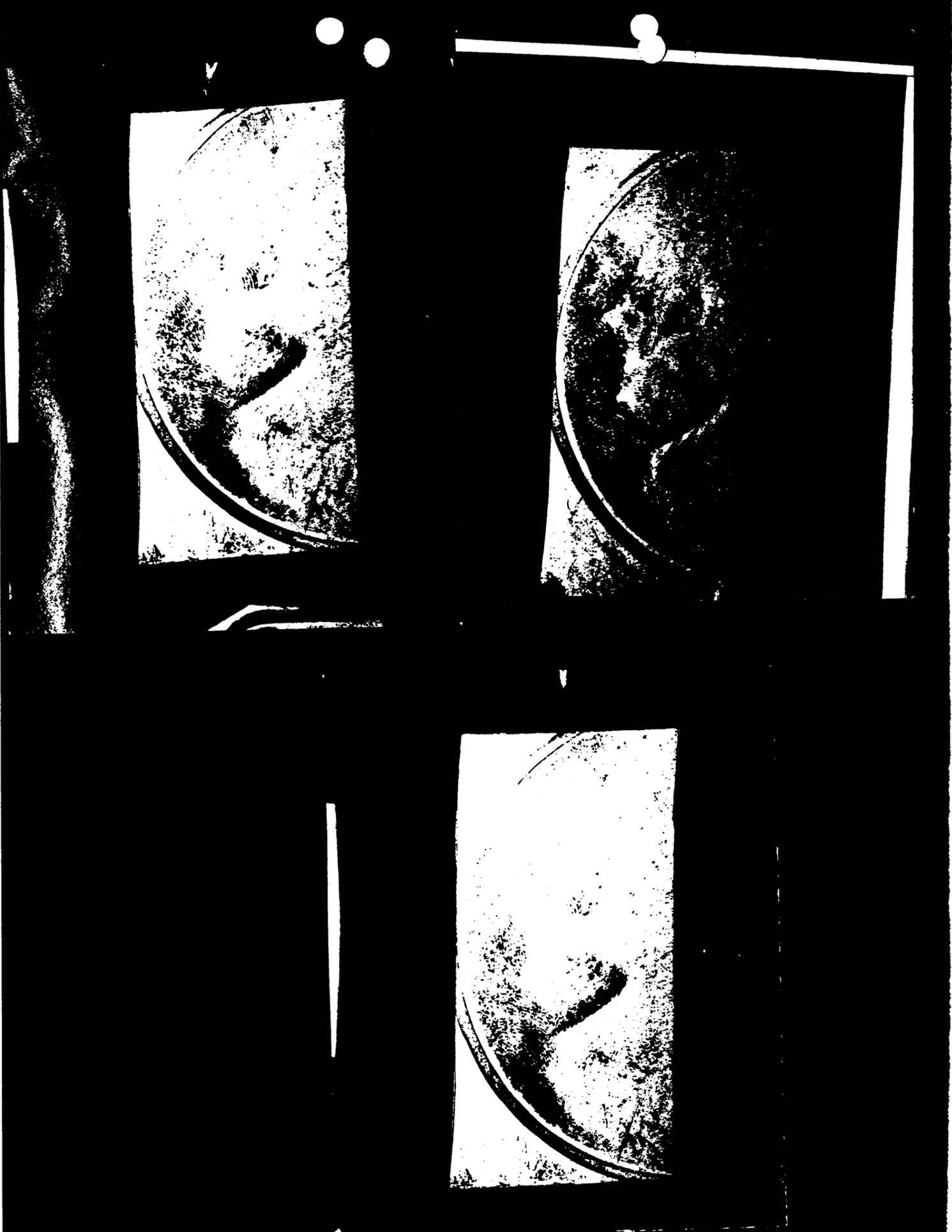
**PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO
AVOID PAYMENT OF POSTAGE, \$300**

7-576-3911

Unidentified latents









DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY
ALCATRAZ, CALIFORNIA.

Date Feb 20th

TO: Deputy Warden

SIR:-

Please grant me an interview regarding-

I would like to get
a change of cell
from 293. to 425'
or 426. I understand
they are both vacant

Number 268 Cell 293 Detail Idy.

Name Arthur. Barker.

State briefly, exactly what you wish to discuss.

Do not use any other form.

Do not use an envelope.

Give this slip when filled out to orderly or guard.

You will not be called unless your request merits consideration.

USPAC-Form 871-16-31M

7-33-919

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

July 22, 1935.

Mr. Nathan	.....
Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. Baughman	.....
Chief Clerk	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Coffey	.....
Mr. Edwards	.....
Mr. Egan	.....
Mr. Harbo	.....
Mr. Keith	.....
Mr. Lester	.....
Mr. Quinn	.....
Mr. Schmidt	.....
Mr. Egan Jr.	.....
Mr. Smith	.....
Mr. Tamm	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Miss Gandy	.....

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON.

Re: Alvin Karpis with aliases,
Fugitive, I. O. #1218, et al.;
Edward George Bremer, Victim,
Kidnaping.

There are attached hereto photographic copies of certain documents received in the Technical Laboratory for examination in connection with the above entitled case.

It is requested that these photographic copies be certified over the seal of the Department for possible future use in connection with the introduction of these documents in evidence in any subsequent proceedings which may develop. The original documents are being subjected to certain laboratory tests which may tend to alter their appearance.

The photographs attached are reproductions of documents which bear the following file numbers:

- 7-576-6675-A
- 7-576-6675-B
- 7-576-6675-C
- 7-576-6675-D
- 7-576-6675-E.

Inclosure #589437.

Very truly yours,

J. E. Hoover

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.



Saturday

Dear Friend Gladys:

Well I suppose you will be more or less surprised hearing from me again I would have written you sooner only I had a bum arm I was in an automobile accident two months ago and I broke my collar bone but I'm alright now for which I'm grateful.

Well Gladys how are you feeling and getting along I hope fine also I suppose you have

plenty snow up there
Gladys the only reason I'm
bothering you again is
because Bill told me to
write you again and indeed
in this letter you will
find one Bill wrote to me
and Gladys if you write
address one Miss Lillian Green
1002 W 43 St. 4th Fl. Chicago, Ill
so I will close hoping
to hear from you soon
also a very Merry Christmas
to you and Sylvia

Lill

Nov 25-1934
My Dear Darling wife
I received your letter of the
18th. and was glad to hear
from my love one, and glad
you are in good health, but
I thought you was never
going to write, Boy will I
let after you. three weeks
and no letter, and I didn't
hear from any one else all
that time, am I blue, ha ha
so you heard from my sister
Vi and her uncle awful, I
thought there was some
thing wrong. I hope every
thing is alright now, or
she had enough of trouble
if you write her tell her
to write her Brother for
Christmas, say love, I see say

It seams² like five years
since I seen you, you I
wish you could visit me
for Christmas, but I tess
there ant much of a chance
The love I ant got one picture
of you, I did like that one
you sent me the last
time, and love send one
as soon as you can you
got some with you and I
together, send two of them
until you get your taken
May plenty Green eyes, I dont
know if you should go to
New York, you might get
there and then have a time
getting a job, and trying to
get back, I say your Mother
is having a Good Trip for

her self, But I wish you
and I was there with her
did you ever hear from Harry
its funny he didnt answer
you, he has some money of
mine you should write him
and tell him you would like
to visit me if he would like
you the fact, I ant heard
from Tom yet, But he is
suppose to be in this state
in a @ @ @. camp, so he
can visit me next month, I
heard from my sister 4 times
since I ben hear no one
working in the house, the
sweetheart write me soon
as you get this, as I like
to hear from my Doll, and
now I must close with all
my love and kisses to my
Darling wife By By. love V X V X V V V V
#138 V X V X V V V V

CHICAGO ILL.
DEC 5
5 PM
ENGLEWOOD ST.
1934



4
Technical Laboratory
715 J. Henderson & J.
Illig Street
St. Paul
Minn.
Mrs. Gladys Sawyer
1878 Jefferson
St. Paul
Minn.

56-
Chicago Ill.
1002
Chicago Ill.
1002

JUSTICE

FJM:BC 7-22-35.

Memo. for Mr. Tolson

Re: Alvin Karpis with aliases,
Fugitive, I. O. #1218, et al.
Edward George Bremer, Victim,
Kidnaping.

Trans. photos. for certification - case #7-576-6675-.
Specimens A to E, inclusive.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

To: Alvin Karpis and Elizabeth
Fugitive, I. O. #1118, et al.
Edward George Bremer, Victim.
Kidnaping.

There are attached hereto photographic copies of certain documents received in the Technical Laboratory for examination in connection with the above entitled case.

It is requested that these photographic copies be certified over the seal of the Department for possible future use in connection with the introduction of these documents in evidence in any subsequent proceedings which may develop. The original documents are being subjected to certain laboratory tests which may tend to alter their appearance.

The photographs attached are reproductions of documents which bear the following file numbers:

- 7-572-2578-1
- 7-572-2578-2
- 7-572-2578-3
- 7-572-2578-4
- 7-572-2578-5

John Edgar Hoover
Director

1-10

Chas M. ...

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

T. C. Block here
40 Carson Bradford
Ocala Fla

Let's see you Sunday
Love

THE QUICKEST, SUREST AND SAFEST WAY TO SEND MONEY IS BY TELEGRAPH OR CABLE

Chas M Bronson

Chas M Bronson

Chas M Bronson

Chas M. Bronson

Chas M. Bronson

Chas M Bronson

Chas M. Bronson

Chas
M
Bronson

Joe Adams
Huntington

F. C. Blackburn
Care Carson Des Moines
Clarksburg Ia

Like to see you Sunday
Cash
406 P

**FREEDOM OF INFORMATION
AND
PRIVACY ACTS**

SUBJECT: BARKER/KARPIS GANG

BREMER KIDNAPPING

FILE NUMBER: 7-576

SECTION : 274



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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SUBJECT Barker/Karpis Gang (Bremer Kidnapping)

FILE NUMBER 7-576

SECTION NUMBER 274

SERIALS 15324 only

TOTAL PAGES 111

PAGES RELEASED 111

PAGES WITHHELD 0

EXEMPTION(S) USED b7c b7d

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

CINCINNATI

FILE NO.

REPORT MADE AT MINNEAPOLIS	DATE WHEN MADE 2-12-54	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 2-1-5, 8-10-54	REPORT MADE BY SIGURD FLAATA, SA GAM
TITLE ALVIN KARPIS, was (deceased); ARTHUR R. BARKER, was (deceased); VOLNEY DAVIS, was; ET AL; EDWARD GEORGE BREMER - VICTIM			CHARACTER OF CASE KIDNAPING
<p>SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:</p> <p>VOLNEY DAVIS, who was sentenced in this case on June 7, 1935, to life imprisonment at St. Paul, Minnesota, after entering a plea of guilty on June 3, 1935, to a charge of kidnaping - conspiracy, filed a petition on December 5, 1952, for release on habeas corpus in the district of Minnesota. DAVIS based his petition on the following points: (1) He was not represented by counsel, (2) was never taken before a U. S. commissioner, (3) was never presented with a copy of the indictment prior to his trial, (4) was not thoroughly advised as to his constitutional rights before entering his plea or being sentenced, (5) did not wholly, voluntarily, intelligently, and competently waive the right to counsel, (6) being unlearned in law, did not understand or know his constitutional rights, (7) was held incommunicado in a distant city under questioning in chains and in secrecy, (8) was led to believe by his captors that if he entered a plea of guilty he would be given a term of years. Petition denied by United States District Court Judge MATTHEW M. JOYCE on January 21, 1953. United States Circuit Court of Appeals for Eighth Circuit reversed Judge JOYCE on January 25, 1954, and ordered a hearing to be held on the petition of VOLNEY DAVIS. Assistant United States Attorney ALEX DEB, St. Paul, Minnesota, advised approval received on February 5, 1954, from Department to proceed with hearing and Judge JOYCE to be requested to have VOLNEY DAVIS brought before him during week of February 23, 1954, for purpose of determining whether DAVIS desires the court to appoint an attorney to represent him, and recommendation will be made to Judge JOYCE to set hearing for week of March 10, 1954. AUSA has requested that all persons who have given affidavits refuting charges made in petition filed by DAVIS in 1940 while incarcerated at Alcatraz be located and reinterviewed and signed statements obtained reaffirming affidavits, which are set forth.</p>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED:		SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
<p>COPIES DESTROYED 354 DEC 9 1970 THIS REPORT See page 2</p> <p style="text-align: right;">MAR 8 1954</p>		<p style="font-size: 2em; transform: rotate(-45deg);">COPY IN FILE</p>	<p style="font-size: 2em; text-align: center;">7-276-15324</p> <p style="text-align: center;">FEB 15 1954</p> <p style="text-align: right;">RECORDED-52</p>

PROPERTY OF FBI—THIS CONFIDENTIAL REPORT AND ITS CONTENTS ARE LOANED TO YOU BY THE FBI AND ARE NOT TO BE DISTRIBUTED OUTSIDE OF AGENCY TO WHICH LOANED.

Mr. DIM has also requested that all agents who participated in apprehension, questioning, search, and transportation of VOLNEY DAVIS be located and interviewed and signed statements obtained. Facts surrounding apprehension of DAVIS on June 1, 1935, at Chicago set forth with signed statement and waiver of removal, which DAVIS signed. Petition of VOLNEY DAVIS set forth. Copy of brief of United States attorney dated July, 1953, opposing VOLNEY DAVIS' petition furnished the Bureau as enclosure. Sheriff THOMAS GIBBONS, St. Paul, Minnesota, advised copy made of letter written by VOLNEY DAVIS to his mother, father, and sister dated June 3, 1935, from Ramsey County Jail, St. Paul, Minnesota, in which DAVIS stated he has entered a plea of guilty to conspiracy and that he expected to be sentenced to life imprisonment when he comes up for sentencing and that he had been treated well and was in good health. Data re local newspaper publicity set out.

P

COPIES OF THIS REPORT

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- 3 Miami (AM) (7-24)
- 3 New York (AM) (7-120)
- 2 Omaha (AM) (7-4)
- 2 Philadelphia (AM)
- 2 St. Louis (AM) (7-43)
- 2 San Antonio (AM)
- 2 San Diego (AM)
- 2 San Francisco (AM) (7-33)
- 2 Savannah (AM)
- 5 Minneapolis (7-30)

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Joseph T. Lynch	32
J. B. Mackay	50
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DETAILS:

AT MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA, AND ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA

By air tel dated January 27, 1954, the St. Louis office advised that on January 25, 1954, the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit had reversed the decision of the U. S. District Court for the district of Minnesota in the case entitled "VOLNEY DAVIS, appellant, versus The United States of America, appellee."

Referenced air tel also advised that copies of the opinion were furnished to the Bureau and that in accordance with the conversation of SAC MILNES with Supervisor FRANK PRICE at the Bureau on January 26, 1954, the Minneapolis office was requested to contact the United States attorney at St. Paul, Minnesota, and review the files of that office to determine whether there was any basis for the subject's claim that he had pleaded guilty in this case without knowledge that he was entitled to counsel.

Minneapolis air tel to the Bureau dated February 5, 1954, advised that the files of the United States attorney at St. Paul reflect with reference to the basis for VOLNEY DAVIS' claim that he had entered a plea of guilty in this matter without knowledge that he was entitled to counsel, that there was no court reporter present in court on June 3, 1935, when DAVIS was arraigned in St. Paul and that term minutes of the court reflect that upon being questioned by the court (Judge MATTHEW M. JOYCE) the defendant stated he did not desire the advice of counsel and entered a plea of guilty to the charge in the indictment, and the court deferred sentencing until June 7, 1935.

The files of the United States attorney in St. Paul contain copies of the affidavits given in 1940 to oppose a petition for a writ of habeas corpus of VOLNEY DAVIS, which affidavit reflects that VOLNEY DAVIS was questioned prior to arraignment as to his desires for an attorney, and he did not want an attorney.

By letter dated January 28, 1954, the Honorable GEORGE E. MACKINNON, United States attorney at St. Paul, Minnesota, advised the Minneapolis office that the U. S. Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit on January 25, 1954, ordered that a hearing be held on the petition of VOLNEY DAVIS under the provisions of Title 28, U. S. Code, Section 2255.

Mr. MACKINNON advised further as follows:

"Briefly, Mr. Davis contends that his plea of guilty on June 2, 1935, to the charge of conspiracy to kidnap

"Edward George Bremer in St. Paul, Minnesota, and transporting him into the State of Illinois in violation of 18 U.S.C. 408A, the Lindbergh Law, and subsequent sentence on June 7, 1935, to life imprisonment by Judge Joyce, was without the advice of counsel, without his knowing of his right to counsel, and without his waiver of counsel. In addition, Volney Davis sets up in his motion that he was held incommunicado, in chains, and in secrecy by federal officers between the time of his arrest and the time of his plea of guilty. He further alleges that he was promised a term of years sentence, apparently meaning a sentence of less than life imprisonment.

"It is the intention of this office to proceed as quickly as possible with the hearing before Judge Joyce in St. Paul, Minnesota.

"This office would sincerely appreciate it if you would institute an investigation regarding this matter. Among the things that we think should be checked are the following:

- (1) All persons who are available and who were in the court room on June 3, 1935, at the time of Volney Davis' guilty plea, and on June 7, 1935, at the time of his sentence, should be interviewed and statements taken from them concerning their recollection as to whether or not he was advised of his right to counsel by Judge Joyce and what Volney Davis said concerning his desire to be assisted by counsel.
- (2) The arresting officers who arrested Volney Davis on or about June 1, 1935, in Chicago, Illinois, should be interviewed concerning his claim that he was there held in chains, and not allowed to see anyone.
- (3) Persons should be interviewed concerning the time that Volney Davis was arrested, whether or not he made any request to make a telephone call or to see a lawyer, and the facts surrounding any such circumstances.

"(4) Persons such as FBI agents, United States Attorneys, or Assistant United States Attorneys at that time, such as Mr. George A. Heisey, now Referee in Bankruptcy, Minneapolis, Minnesota, should be interviewed concerning any promises that Volney Davis alleges were made if he would plead guilty to conspiracy, that would result in his being sentenced to less than life imprisonment and for a term of years.

(5) FBI Agents should be interviewed concerning whether or not Volney Davis asked them for permission to talk to a lawyer and they in turn told him 'We are all lawyers, and we will take care of you.'

The following is a copy of the petition filed by VOLNEY DAVIS on September 5, 1952, with the clerk of court for the District of Minnesota, Third Division:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA
THIRD DIVISION

VOLNEY DAVIS)	
Petitioner)	
	)	No. 6096 Criminal
VS)	
)	
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA)	
Respondent)	

NOTICE TO CLERK OF COURT

The petitioner and defendant is hereby, within, mailing the original and four (4) copies thereof to you, and requesting that you make proper service of this cause of action on the opposing side, and enter said service upon the record in this cause.

Respectfully submitted

Filed December 9, 1952
Chell M. Smith, Clerk
By William H. Eckley, Deputy

S/ Volney Davis

UNITED STATES CASES AND RULES OF CRIMINAL LAW AND
PROCEDURE SUPPORTING CONTENTIONS IN THIS MOTION

Title 28, Section 2255
 Title 28, Section 1654 U.S.C.A.
 Johnson v. Zerbst, 1938, 304 U.S. 458
 Walker v. Johnston, 312 U.S. 275
 18 U.S.C.A. (Supp) following - 687
 Evans v. Rice, 126 F (2d) 633, 637 (app. D.C. 1942)
 Von Moltke v. Giles, 332 U.S. 708 (1948)
 Curtis v. Hiatt 169 F. (2d) 1019
 Frank v. Mungum, 237 U.S. 309
 Johnson v. Zerbst Super, 304, U.S. 458, 462
 82 L. ed. 1461, 1465
 Waley v. Johnston, 316, U.S. 101, 86 L (Ed.) 1302
 Screws v. United States 325, U.S. 91, 120, 89, L,
 (Ed.) 1945
 Walker v. Johnston U.S.C.A. 6 Amend.;
 61 S. Ct. 574 reversing 109 Fed. 2d. 436
 McNabb v. U.S. 318 U.S. 332 (1943)
 Upshaw v. U.S., 335 U.S. 410 (1949)
 McNabb - Upshaw doctrine, see 43 Ill. L.
 Rev. 442
 Glasser v. U.S. 60, 62, S. ct. 457, 465,
 86 L. (Ed.) 680
 Brauer v. U.S. 299, F 10;
 King v. Solomons, 4, 1, T.R. 251
 Hayman v. U.S. 187, F. (2d) 453
 U.S. v. Hayman 342, U.S. 205, 72. S. Ct. 263
 Brown v. Rines, C.C.A. 104, F (2) 240
 Mooney v. Hollohan, N.C. 294
 Kercheval v. U.S. 274 U.S. 220
 U. S. Law Title 28, Sec. 2255
 Rules of Criminal Procedure
 Rules 5, 10, 35, 44
 Constitutional Amendments
 5th Amend., 6th Amend., 8th Amend.

STATE OF KANSAS)
)
 LEAVENWORTH COUNTY)

SS:

AFFIDAVIT OF POVERTY

1. I am a citizen of the United States by virtue of birth.
2. I am the defendant and petitioner in the above entitled actions and entitled to defend the same.
3. Because of my poverty, I am unable to pay the costs of said filing or to give security for the same.
4. This affidavit is made for the purpose of availing myself of the rights and privileges in such cause provided by Section 1915, Title 28, of the United States Code.
5. Unless I am permitted to proceed in forma pauperis and be the recipient of an order directing the Court Clerk to place on the docket the above stated actions, I will be utterly unable to rectify the errors complained of. Wherefore, petitioner prays that he may have leave to file and prosecute aforesaid actions in forma pauperis, pursuant to above said statute.

S/ Volney Davis

Subscribed and sworn to before me this Dec 5, 1952.

Notary Public

My commission expires July 23, 1956

IN THE PETITION OF

VOLNEY DAVIS)
Petitioner)

No. 6096 Criminal

VS)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA)
Respondent)

CERTIFICATE OF PETITIONER PROCEEDING
PRO SE IN FORMA PAUPERIS

I hereby certify that I am without counsel and am proceeding in the above entitled cause and that, in my judgment, the foregoing petition

is well founded in law and in fact, and that said petition is not interposed for harassment.

Dated: 12-5 1952, at Leavenworth, Kansas.

S/ Volney Davis

P.O. Box 1200
Leavenworth, Kansas

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
DISTRICT COURT
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA
THIRD DIVISION

VOLNEY DAVIS
Petitioner

No. 6096 Criminal

VS

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Respondent

PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS ADTESTIFICANDUM

Comes now Volney Davis, petitioner, and moves the Court to direct a Writ of Habeas Corpus Adtestificandum be issued directing the United States Marshall for the Court to obtain the body of Petitioner from custody of the Warden of the United States Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas, to produce him before this Court for the purpose of giving testimony in support of his motion to vacate. Court's attention is directed to the fact your Petitioner is proceeding pro se in accordance with provision of Title 28, Section 1654 U.S.C.A.

S/ Volney Davis

Subscribed and sworn to before me this day Dec 5, 1952.

Notary Public
My commission expires July 23, 1956

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA
THIRD DIVISION

VOLNEY DAVIS)	
Petitioner	)	No. 6096 Criminal
)	
VS)	
)	
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA)	
Respondent)	

MOTION TO VACATE OR NULLIFY AND/OR REDUCE JUDGMENT

The Honorable and Learned Judge Mathew M. Joyce:

May it please the Court.

Comes now your Petitioner, Volney Davis, pro se, and enters his name as attorney of record in the above captioned proceedings pursuant to the provisions of Title 28, Section 1654 U.S.C.A. and gives notice to the Court that he is going to keep control and management of his case throughout the life of same in this proceeding.

JURISDICTIONAL STATEMENT

The jurisdiction of the Court is hereby invoked in accordance with the provision of Title 28, Section 2255, U.S.C.

Petitioner was arraigned June 3, 1935, and was sentenced June 7, 1935. Petitioner herein moves the Court to vacate or nullify, or set aside, and/or reduce the judgment imposed by an incomplete Court for the following reasons, to-wit:

1. Petitioner was sentenced to a life sentence without the advice of counsel on June 7, 1935, and at the same time four other co-defendants charged on the same indictment for the same offence were sentenced to terms of years as follows: Elmer Farmer, 20 years; Harold Alderson, 20 years; James Wilson, 10 years, and John Joseph McLaughlin, 5 years.
2. When Petitioner was sentenced he did not know that the Constitution of the United States had anything to do with him

as to his rights, or that the Judge was to protect his rights by them. In fact, Petitioner had never read the Bill of Rights.

- 3. Petitioner was led to believe, by his questioners, that if he entered a plea to conspiracy he would be given a term of years.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA
THIRD DIVISION

VOLNEY DAVIS)
 Petitioner)
 VS)
 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA)
 Respondent)

No. 6096 Criminal

MOTION TO SET ASIDE AND VACATE
AND NULLIFY AND/OR REDUCE JUDGMENT

TO HONORABLE MATHEW M. JOYCE, JUDGE OF SAID COURT:

Comes now the Petitioner and Defendant, Volney Davis, in the above entitled and numbered cause and moves the Honorable and learned Court that an order be made and entered and directed to the Attorney General of the United States of America directing that judgment and sentence be set aside, and vacated, and/or reduced in the above styled cause of action for facts that follow, to-wit:

- 1. Petitioner was not represented by Counsel.
- 2. Petitioner was never taken before a United States Commissioner, which violates Rule 5 of United States Criminal Procedure.
- 3. Petitioner was never presented with a copy of the Indictment prior to his trial, which is in violation of Rule 10 of Criminal Procedure.
- 4. Petitioner was not thoroughly advised as to his constitutional rights before entering plea, or before being sentenced.

5. Petitioner did not wholly voluntarily, intelligently, and competently waive the right to counsel.
6. Petitioner, being unlearned in law, did not understand or know his constitutional rights.
7. Petitioner was held incommunicado in a distant city under questioning, in chains and in secrecy.
8. Petitioner was led to believe, by his captors, that if he entered a guilty plea he would be given a term of years.

ARGUMENTS FOR REASON NO. 1

1. Petitioner was brought into court direct from forty hours without sleep and continuous questioning, and was in no mental condition to make any decisions of importance. He had been told by the F.B.I. Agents that he could not have a lawyer and that he could not use a telephone or see anyone until he made a statement. He was handcuffed and shackled all this time. Any thing he might have said was influenced by this condition.

He agreed to enter a plea after he was told there were two counts against him. They said one was kidnapping, of which he knew he was not guilty. The other was conspiracy. They told him if he knew any of the people charged with the kidnapping or had ever associated with them during the crime he would be guilty of conspiracy. They also said conspiracy carried a less penalty than kidnapping. The assistant prosecutor, Mr. Hiesey led him to believe this. It was under such conditions he agreed to plead guilty to conspiracy.

He was brought into court on the 7th day of June, 1935, with the above mentioned co-defendants, and if his memory serves him right, he was sentenced first. To the best of his knowledge, this is what was said to him by the Honorable Mathew M. Joyce as he stood there before a crowded court room without a friend of any kind to speak for him or advise him in any way. "Your name is Volney Davis?", he said. "Yes." "Do you have a lawyer?" he said. "No, I don't - I don't need one, do I?" "No you don't. You have entered a plea to conspiracy, but I am not sentencing you as a conspirator - I am sentencing you as an actual kidnapper; as being on the scene of the crime; having a gun in your hand, ready and willing to aid in any way you could to see that the

crime was carried through. I am sentencing you to the Leavenworth Penitentiary to serve your natural life at hard labor."

The four above named co-defendants were sentenced to terms of years after each and every one had a lawyer to go before the court and make a plea for him in his behalf.

ARGUMENTS FOR REASON NO. 2

2. Petitioner had only a sixth grade education in June, 1935, and to his knowledge, had never read the Bill of Rights, nor the United States Constitution. How could a layman waive such an essential right intelligently and competently when he did not know of his rights, nor even of the judge's duty to grant him his rights? Petitioner was never counseled nor told that he should have a counsel to defend his rights and to have one in opposition to the United States Prosecutor would make a complete court. A judgment handed down against a defendant by an incomplete court is void. A complete court consists of a Judge, the Attorney representing the government, and the attorney representing the defence. The absence of one of the above named officials constitutes an incomplete court and thereby makes the proceedings illegal and a denial of due process of law, which is in direct violation of the Fifth and Sixth Amendments to the United States Constitution. (The Fifth Amendment states: ". . . nor a person be deprived of his life, liberty or property, without due process of law." The Sixth Amendment states: ". . . Defendant shall enjoy the assistance of counsel at every step in his proceeding, including time to confer with counsel."

When it is apparent that the defendant in a criminal proceeding is about to lose the most valuable asset he could possibly own on the face of this earth and it is in jeopardy, and he is ignorant of his Constitutional Rights, how could a defendant competently and intelligently waive so valuable a right? This right of counsel is considered indispensable by the higher courts.

(Citing)

Johnson vs. Zerbst, 1938, 304 U.S. 458. Codified in the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure. Rule 44, Assignment of Counsel. "If the defendant appears in court without a counsel, the court shall advise him of his right to counsel and assign counsel to represent him at every stage of the proceeding, unless he elects to proceed without counsel, or is able to obtain counsel." 18 U.S.C.A. (Supp) following - 687.

Walker vs. Johnston, 312 U.S. 275 implicitly held that a plea of guilty should not be deemed a waiver of counsel. And, Evans vs. Rice, 126 F (2d) 633, 637 (App. D.C. 1942) held that Johnson vs. Zerbst applied to conviction upon a plea of guilty. Von Moltke vs. Giles, 332 U.S. 708 (1948) (German spy acting without the advise or knowing waiver of counsel, pleaded guilty in a prosecution under the espionage act at the suggestion of an agent of the F.B.I.) applies this rule to an intelligent defendant, financially capable of providing counsel, but merely ignorant of her rights.

In Curtis vs. Hiatt, 169 F (2d) 1019 involving a bank robbery case, the court held that the mere fact that the court offered to appoint an attorney (to which the reply was "no" "I'm guilty") was not enough to constitute waiver. The court must establish a factual foundation before it can determine whether or not there has been an intelligent waiver of his rights.

"In determining whether one convicted of crime has been denied due process, the entire course of proceedings, and not merely a single step, should be considered." (Frank vs. Mungum, 237 U.S. 309) When the substantial rights guaranteed by the Constitution becomes the subject of hollow formality in the lower courts, it is only necessary and reasonable that protective substance be restored to those rights. This procedure is Necessary to insure that prisoners realize the exact charges brought against them and the extreme penalties provided by law, before a plea of guilty is accepted and they are committed to prison.

ARGUMENT FOR REASON NO. 3

3. Petitioner was led to believe he would be given a term of years by the F.B.I. Agents if he entered a plea of guilty to conspiracy. Also, a Mr. Hiesley (not sure of spelling of name) who was an Assistant Prosecutor, and talked to petitioner while he was handcuffed in the Federal Building in St. Paul and while petitioner was in the custody of the F.B.I. Agents, told petitioner there were two counts on the Indictment and one carried a lesser penalty - Conspiracy was the one that carried the lesser penalty, and Petitioner agreed to enter a plea to that part of the Indictment, not knowing what the Indictment said, nor that if he entered a plea to conspiracy that he was also entering a plea to the full Indictment.

ARGUMENTS ON FACTS NO. 1

1. Petitioner was not represented by counsel. Although Petitioner sent for the minutes of the Court in 1939, they stated petitioner had counsel. Petitioner filed a Writ at that time, knowing he had no counsel. The Writ was held up until the Court could enter a motion to correct the Court minutes to make them read petitioner did not have counsel. The minutes were also changed to make them read: "On the 7th day of June, 1935, came the United States Attorney, George F. Sullivan, and the defendant, Volney Davis, appearing in proper person, and having been asked on June 3, 1935, whether he was willing to plead without the assistance of counsel, replied that he was, and by reason of the plea of guilty entered herein on the 3rd day of June, 1935, it is by the Court."

Petitioner contends that if his case had no more importance to the Court as to his rights by the United States Constitution than for the Court Clerk to keep the records straight during his hearing, that there is cause to show petitioner did not receive due consideration as guaranteed by the Fifth and Sixth Amendments of the Bill of Rights to the United States Constitution. These records were changed without the knowledge of Petitioner, and without him being in Court.

ARGUMENT ON FACT NO. 2

2. Petitioner was arrested in Chicago, Ill. June 1, 1935, at 12 o'clock - was then taken to the office of the F.B.I. on the 19th floor of the Federal Building by freight elevator - was held there in chains and not allowed to see anyone - was never taken before a United States Commissioner as Rule 5 of the United States Criminal Procedure requires he shall.

ARGUMENT ON FACT NO. 3

3. Petitioner was never given a copy of the Indictment prior to his arraignment, nor after his arraignment before sentence, which is in violation of Rule 10 of Criminal Procedure. How could one not versed in law understand an eight-page indictment with twenty-six people named in it, some of which Petitioner had never heard of much less knew, make an intelligent waiver of his Constitutional Rights by just hearing it read, after Petitioner had been without sleep for two days and two nights?

ARGUMENT ON FACT NO. 4

4. Petitioner, to his knowledge, was not advised thoroughly as to his Constitutional Rights before entering plea, as no one told him why he should have a counsel to make the court complete, nor that it was the duty of the Court to see that if counsel was waived that Petitioner should be interviewed as to his knowledge of his Constitutional Rights and the reason he should have counsel to protect him in every stage of the procedure to the cause at hand. Citing this decision in support of fact No. 4:

In *Curtis vs. Hiatt*, 169 F. (2d) 1019 involving a bank robbery case, the court held that the mere fact that the court offered to appoint an attorney (to which the reply was "No, I'm guilty.") was not enough to constitute waiver. The court must establish a factual foundation before it can determine whether or not there has been an intelligent waiver of his rights. Petitioner thus contends that the facts which will be brought out on a full hearing will show that the case was disposed of with all possible dispatch, to such an extent that the procedure violated the requirements of the Fifth and Sixth Amendments. In determining whether one convicted of crime has been denied due process, the entire course of proceedings, and not merely a single step, should be considered,

ARGUMENT ON FACT NO. 5

5. Petitioner, having only a Sixth grade education at time of his trial knew nothing of the workings of a Federal Court, nor did he knowingly waive any of his constitutional rights. He only did what he was told by the prosecution and the F.B.I. Agents. Thinking they, being the Government officials, had all power and could do as they wanted. Petitioner knew nothing of due process nor Constitutional Rights.

Johnson vs. Zerbst, super, 304, U.S. 458, 462; 82 L. Ed. 1461, 1465. The right of the accused to be informed of his right to counsel for his defence is an affirmative duty which the Sixth Amendment places on the Government. It is a condition precedent to the jurisdiction of the Court, and non compliance with this condition deprives the Court of jurisdiction to proceed. In *Johnson v. Zerbst*, 304 U.S. 458, 462, 82 L. Ed 1461, 1465, the court said "If this requirement (the right to counsel) of the Sixth Amendment is not complied with, the court no longer has jurisdiction to proceed." 304 U.S. at 468; *C.F. Waley v.*

Johnston, 316 U.S. 101, 86 L. Ed. 1302, where it was held that a coerced plea of guilty deprived the trial court of jurisdiction even though the defendant was represented by counsel.

The rights guaranteed by the Sixth Amendment can be waived, but only by an intelligent and understanding waiver, and "courts indulge every reasonable presumption against waiver of fundamental constitutional rights." *Johnson v. Zerbst*, *super.*

ARGUMENTS ON FACTS NO. 6

6. Petitioner, being limited in understanding of Federal Court procedure and with only a Sixth grade education, could not have understood nor known his Constitutional Rights.

The government is under an obligation to deal fairly with persons accused of criminal offences. The minimum of its obligation is to inform the accused of the elements of the offence charged and of his right to counsel. This is a historic right of the accused, a Constitutional safeguard established to insure justice. Courts should be reluctant to encroach on such historic rights . . . for the "old and established freedoms vanish when history is forgotten." Mr. Justice Rutledge, concurring in *Screws v. United States*, 325 U.S. 91, 120, 89 L. Ed., 1495.

"If accused did not voluntarily waive his right to counsel or if he was deceived or coerced by prosecutor into entering a guilty plea, accused was deprived of the Constitutional Right to assistance of counsel for his defense." U.S.C.A. 6 Amend.; *Walker v. Johnston* 61 S. Ct. 574, reversing 109 Fed. 2d. 436.

ARGUMENTS ON FACT NO. 7

7. Petitioner was not allowed to make a phone call; nor see a lawyer; nor was he taken before a Commissioner to be told of his charge; nor was he given a copy of the Indictment; nor advised as to bail. Petitioner was held in an office building under constant questioning. The following cases uphold this Argument. *McNabb v. U.S.* 318 U.S. 332 (1943); *Upshaw v. U.S.*, 335 U.S. 410 (1949).

For a discussion of the McNabb-Ushaw doctrine, see 45 Ill. L. Rev. 442.

ARGUMENTS FOR FACT NO. 6

6. Petitioner was led to believe that if he entered a plea to conspiracy he would be given a term of years. Petitioner never talked to anyone except F.B.I. Agents and the Assistant United States Attorney, Mr. Hiesey (not sure of spelling) who he called the F.B.I. Agents if he could talk to a lawyer they said "We got all lawyers, we will take care of you." Mr. Hiesey told petitioner that there were two counts on the indictment and that conspiracy was the lesser charge, and one could get a term of years for that count.

The following are laws and cases cited to uphold Petitioner's contentions in this Motion.

Glasser vs. U.S. 60, 62. S. Ct. 457, 465, 65 L. Ed. 501:

The court said through Mr. Justice Murphy: "To preserve the protection of the Bill of Rights for hard pressed defendants, we indulge every reasonable pre-sumption against the waiver of fundamental rights.

"The fact that Glasser is an attorney is, of course, immaterial to a consideration of his right to the protection of the Fifth Amendment; his professional experience may be a factor in determining whether he actually waived his rights to the assistance of counsel, but is by no means conclusive." The accused and record facts that show such denial will warrant his discharge from confinement and setting aside of the sentence secured by such means. Johnson vs. Zerbst, supra.

A conviction must be good in all its parts - the Indictment must be supported by both - lacking these qualities fundamental in the administration of justice, the entire procedure is void. Brauer vs. United States 299, F 10; King vs. Solomons, 4, 1, T.R. 251.

A conviction received in violation of a defendant's Constitutional Rights is void for want of the elements of due process and the proceedings thereby violated may be challenged in any appropriate manner re: Brown vs. Rines, C.C.A. 104 F (2) 240; Rooney vs. Hollohan, N.C. 294.

In the case of Walker vs. Johnston 312 U.S. 275, the Court said:
 "A petitioner cannot be denied the opportunity to prove the truth of the allegations he makes."

The Sixth Amendment to the United States Constitution says
 "and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense."

Von Moltke v. Gilles, supra., The court citing Kerchival v. U.S. 274 U.S. 200 said:

"A plea of guilty differs in purpose and effect from a mere admission or extra-judicial confession; it is itself a conviction. Out of just consideration for persons accused of crime, courts are careful that a plea of guilty shall not be accepted unless made voluntarily and with full understanding of the consequences."
 (underlined, writer's italics)

A waiver of the Constitutional Right to the assistance of counsel is of no less moment to an accused who must decide whether to plead guilty than to an accused who stands trial (id)

"The right to have the assistance of counsel is too fundamental and absolute to require Courts to indulge in nice calculations as to the amount of prejudice arising from its denial."

In the case of the eleven communists convicted for conspiracy to overthrow the United States Government, Supreme Court Justice Jackson ruled: "The right of every American to equal treatment before the law is wrapped up in the same constitution bundle with those of the communists."

The Court ruled in the communist defendants' favor, and made certain that the Constitution was adhered to in every respect.

IN CONCLUSION

Petitioner has written this motion in the best manner at his command. Petitioner prays the Honorable Judge Mathew M. Joyce will excuse mistakes in grammar, phraseology, construction, and repetitious statements. Petitioner has made this motion in good faith. Petitioner's name is not used in any overt act in the Indictment as are the names of two of the co-defendants who were sentenced to twenty years each at same time petitioner received a life sentence. Petitioner prays to the Lord and to

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The files of the United States Attorney, St. Paul, Minnesota, reflect that VOLNEY DAVIS filed a petition for a writ of habeas corpus in 1940 with the United States District Court for the Northern District of California, Southern Division, which was denied. Inasmuch as this petition by VOLNEY DAVIS related a "Summary of Procedure before Entering Plea" and allegations are made by DAVIS relative to his treatment after his arrest, this petition is also being set forth in order that allegations may be properly refuted in the event reference is made to them in a hearing:

"VOLNEY DAVIS,
PETITIONER,

VS.

"JAMES A. JOHNSTON, WARDEN,
UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY,
ALCATRAZ, CALIFORNIA.
RESPONDENT.

PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS

"Comes now your petitioner Volney Davis, and presents this, his petition for writ of habeas corpus, and shows to this Honorable Court the following facts:

-1-

"That your petitioner is a citizen of the United States of America.

-2-

"That your petitioner is actually imprisoned and restrained of his liberty, and detained in the United States Penitentiary at Alcatraz Island, California, by color of authority of the United States, and is in the custody of James A. Johnston, Warden of said Penitentiary, which is located within the jurisdiction of this Honorable Court.

"The petitioner further represents that he was indicted for violation of, The Act of June 22, 1932, C. 271, 1, 47 Stat. 326 Title 18 U.S.C.C. 408A. To-wit:

"That whoever shall knowingly transport or cause to be transported or aid or abet in transporting, in interstate or foreign

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"commerce, any person who shall have been unlawfully seized, confined, inveigled, decoyed, kidnaped, abducted, or carried away by any means whatsoever and held for ransom or reward shall, upon conviction, be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary for such term of years as the court in its discretion, shall determine."

"In the United States District Court for the Third Division District of St. Paul, Minnesota, upon his plea of guilty he was sentenced to life in prison.

"Certified copies of these indictments and proceedings are hereto attached and made a part of this petition.

"Exhibit "A" is the judgment and sentence of the U. S. District Court of St. Paul, Minnesota that he requested and received in October 1937. And upon reading shows he entered court with an attorney but of whom he knew nothing about. And after reading in the Johnson vs. Zerst case that, 'when collaterally attacked, a judgment of a court carried with it a presumption of regularity' U. S. 58 S. Ct. 1019 to 1025.

"So in October 1939, he petitioned the court to remove that part from his judgment, To-wit, 'With his Attorney'.

"Then without notifying him that his petition was to be heard or appointing him counsel to defend his petition, or notifying him that his judgment had been changed, they proceeded to change it to this, his Exhibit "B". The order amending judgment, which is dated October 10, 1939, was sent to him upon request Jan. 8, 1940. Returned for Certification Jan. 10, 1940. Returned to him after certification Jan. 27, 1940. He notified the U. S. District Court of Minnesota, 3rd Division of St. Paul, his intentions of filing this writ of habeas corpus and told them on what grounds, when he filed his petition and motion for correcting his judgment. This phrase has been added in Exhibit "B". Order Amending Judgment. To-wit: "Volney Davis, appearing in proper person, and having been asked on June 3, 1935 whether he was willing to plead without the assistance of counsel, replied that he was." This was not in the original records of the Court which Exhibit "A", term minutes of petitioners original judgment and sentence clearly show. This statement was added to the judgment to forestall and thwart this Honorable Court in issuing this writ of habeas corpus in defendants behalf.

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"Exhibit "C" are the letters received by petitioner's Sister Mrs. L. B. Hoffman and himself from Victor E. Anderson, United States Attorney and Thomas Howard United States Court Clerk, St. Paul, Minn.

"These letters show clearly the form of procedure they advised petitioner to take in order to have that part of Exhibit "A" to-wit: 'With his Attorney' removed from petitioner's judgment. Letter No. I.C. dated May 12, 1939, tells petitioner to petition the court to correct the Judgment if it is not correct. On May 16, 1939 petitioner sent an affidavit of poverty and affidavit to the fact that he did not employ counsel and that he was not informed by the Court of his Constitutional right to the assistance of counsel and a motion to correct the judgment, to that effect and make it speak the truth. Then on December 23, 1939, petitioner received from his Sister letter No. 5.C. and 6.C. dated November 16, 1939 and Sept. 6, 1939, which told him his judgment had been changed. In Dec., 1939, petitioner wrote the United States Court Clerk, Thomas H. Howard, to send him a copy of the changed judgment, which is Exhibit "B" in this petition. He, the petitioner, received the changed judgment or Exhibit "B" January 8, 1940, and letter No. 3 C. of Exhibit "C". Returned the changed judgment or Exhibit "B" to the United States Court Clerk, Thomas H. Howard for certification on January 10, 1940. The certified copy or Exhibit "B" was returned to petitioner January 27, 1940.

"After petitioner received the certified copy of the order amending judgment or Exhibit "B" he wrote the following letter to Thomas H. Howard, United States Court Clerk, St. Paul, Minnesota:

"Mr. Thomas H. Howard,
United States Court Clerk,
St. Paul, Minnesota.

1-28-1940

"Dear Sir:-

"I am in receipt of your order amending judgment in my case 6096 criminal. I sent you a motion to proceed in forma pauperis. I sent you an affidavit in evidence and a motion to correct my judgment. I now have two certified copies of a true and full copy of the original judgment in my case, and they are conflicting. I would

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"like to know who was appointed to defend my affidavit in evidence at the motion to correct my judgment? If it was impossible to have a lawyer appointed, why wasn't I notified? Shouldn't I have had the same rights in forma pauperis as I would have had if I were able to defray the expenses to file a motion? I was not ask on June 3, 1935 or any other time by the court if I would plead guilty without the assistance of counsel. I would like very much for you to answer these questions for me by return mail. I would like to know why I was not notified of the date that my motion was to be heard.

"Thanking you in advance and expecting an early reply, I remain

"Yours respectfully,

(SGD.) VOLNEY DAVIS #271

"The answer to this letter is No. 4.C. of Exhibit "C" which explains what was done to change the judgment. But in letter No. 2.C. of Exhibit "C" received by petitioner from the United States Attorney Thomas H. Howard, he returns petitioner's affidavits and motion to correct the judgment and tells petitioner he cannot proceed as a poor person, but must retain his own counsel in the matter. Petitioner then sent another affidavit in forma pauperis an affidavit in evidence and a motion to correct judgment which was not returned to him and judging from these letters Exhibit "C" in this petition was not used.

"Over four years have elapsed since petitioner plead guilty, June 3, 1935, and October 10, 1939, when the Honorable Judge M. M. Joyce changed this original judgment Exhibit "A" in this petition from memory. Which petitioner sent for in good faith and received in October, 1937.

"The petitioner further shows that his detention and imprisonment are illegal and unlawful for the following reasons:

"1. Because he was deprived of his liberty without having the assistance of counsel in his behalf. And on May 23, 1938 the United States Supreme Court ruled in the case of Johnson vs. Zerbst, U. S. 58 S. Ct. 1019 to 1025, that under the Sixth Amendment to the United States Constitution, a federal court has no power or authority to

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"deprive an accused of his life or liberty unless he has or waives the assistance of counsel. See also Brest vs. Johnston No. 22862-L. See also Powell vs. State of Alabama, 53 Supreme Court Reporter 55, Nov. 7, 1932. 287 U.S. 45. Powell et al vs State of Alabama.

"2. Because the trial court did not ask petitioner if he wanted Counsel, or instruct petitioner that he was entitled to counsel, or that it was his constitutional right to have the assistance of counsel in his behalf, and he did not know that unless he had the money to pay for counsel, to that effect, and, therefore he could not have made an intelligent and competent waiver of his constitutional rights. In the Johnson vs. Zerbst case, The Supreme Court held that:

"If the accused is not represented by counsel and has not competently and intelligently waived his constitutional right, the jurisdiction of the court is lost, the judgment of conviction pronounced by the court is void, and release from imprisonment may be obtained by habeas corpus." U.S.C.A. Const. Amend. 6.

"Johnson vs. Zerbst, U. S. 58 S. Ct. 1019 to 1025. 'While an accused may waive the right to counsel, whether there is a proper waiver should be clearly determined by the trial court, and it would be fitting and appropriate for that determination to appear on the record'.

"Exhibit "A" Term minutes of the original judgment and sentence in my case do not show any waiver of constitutional rights. Your petitioner did not waive any rights that he knew anything about. The only questions the Honorable Judge M. M. Joyce asked him on June 3, 1935, was his name Volney Davis? He replied that it was. He asked him, have you agreed to plead guilty? He replied, Yes, to the minor charge of conspiracy. He asked him if he wanted to hear the indictment read? He replied, Yes. Exhibit "D" is the indictment that was read. He was taken to the Ramsey County jail and put in a solitary cell and held incommunicado until June 7, 1935. He did not know that he could have withdrawn his plea within a certain length of time after entering it.

"Johnson vs. Zerbst U. S. 58 S. Ct. 1019 to 1025: 'One convicted and sentenced without assistance of counsel and who was ignorant of his right to counsel and ignorant of the proceedings to obtain a new trial or appeal and the time limits governing both, and who did not possess

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"the requisite skill or knowledge properly to conduct an appeal, is entitled to relief by habeas corpus.

"Affidavit or Statement by Petitioner, Volney Davis.

"Summary of procedure before entering plea.

"I was arrested in Chicago, Ill., at 12 o'clock noon, June the first 1935, at 1049 North Waller Ave., by Melvin Purvis and his men. I was handcuffed and taken to the Federal Building in the Loop in down town Chicago. I was stripped of my clothes and given a blood incrustated pair of pants and shirt to put on. I was told these were the clothes Robert (Doc.) Barker had wore when he was questioned. I was handcuffed to one end of an iron cot, my feet shackled to the other end, and in this predicament I was questioned and threatened continuously. When I asked to see a lawyer, I was told, the last man that was in that room that wanted to see a lawyer was left alone and he went out through the window after one, and was killed in the fall. At about 5 o'clock P.M., June 2nd 1935 I was put in a car with the curtains down and taken to the air port at 63rd Street and Cicero, by seven F.B.I. men. I was put on a plane and flew to Madison, Wisconsin. The seven F.B.I. men and I were kept in the plane at Madison, after several false starts, until about 3 o'clock A.M. of June 3, 1935. We then flew to St. Paul, Minn., and I was taken to the federal building in St. Paul. I was handcuffed to a radiator and questioned again. I was told if I plead guilty to conspiracy I would be given a term of years. When I ask the F.B.I. men about seeing a lawyer, they told me I didn't need one and that they would be my lawyer. They told me if I ever wanted to eat and sleep I would have to agree to plead guilty. I told them I would admit knowing some of the people they asked about and they said that was conspiracy. So I agreed to plead guilty to conspiracy for a term of years. I was then given something to eat and taken before the Judge, Honorable M. M. Joyce. He asked me if I had agreed to enter a plea of guilty. I replied I had, to the minor charge of conspiracy. He asked me if I wanted the indictment read and I replied, Yes. They read a long list of names of people that was charged in the same indictment. After it was read the Judge M. M. Joyce, told the F.B.I. men to turn me over to the U. S. Marshal and for him to take me to jail. I was taken to the Ramsey County jail and put in a solitary cell. I was held incommunicado until June 7, 1935. At 9 o'clock that morning I was taken with

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"four other prisoners, charged in the same indictment, before the Honorable M. M. Joyce for sentencing. I was called first, before the Honorable M. M. Joyce. He said, you have entered a plea of guilty to conspiracy and he proceeded to sentence me. He did not give me a chance to speak for myself or ask if I wanted any one to speak for me. He just sentenced me to life at hard labor. The other prisoners charged in the same indictment were called one at a time. Each one had a lawyer to talk to the Judge in his behalf. Two were given sentences of twenty years each. Two were sentenced to five years each.

BRIEF

"I was never put in jail until after I entered my plea or allowed to talk or contact any one, from the time of my arrest until I was sentenced. Instead I was kept hid in the offices of the F.B.I. handcuffed and shackled, without food, water or sleep. My face was covered when they were forced to take me from one car to another. The curtains in the cars and planes were kept closed and the blinds in the rooms were kept down.

"III. Because I received a sentence of life for violation of the act of Title 18, 408A. C.C. June 22, 1932 C. 271, I, 47, Stat. 326 which clearly states: 'Shall upon conviction, be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary for such term of years as the court, in its discretion, shall determine.'

"By what form of reasoning can a life sentence be construed, as a term of years?

"4. Because in the case, Johnson vs. Zerbst, U.S. 58 S. Ct. 1019 to 1025, The Supreme Court held that: 'If the accused is not represented by counsel and has not competently and intelligently waived his constitutional right, the jurisdiction of the court is lost, the judgment of conviction pronounced by the court is void, and release from imprisonment may be obtained by habeas corpus.'

"So, according to the opinion of the Supreme Court the trial court had no jurisdiction and the petitioners proper remedy is by writ of habeas corpus.

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"Johnson vs. Zerbst, U.S. 58 S.Ct. 1019 to 1025. Congress has expanded the rights of a petitioner for habeas corpus, and the effect is to substitute for the bare legal review that was the limit of judicial authority at common law, a more searching investigation in which the applicant is put on his oath to set forth the truth of the matter respecting the causes of his detention, and the court, upon determining the actual fact, is to dispose of the party as law and justice require. 28 U.S.C.A. Sec. 451 et. seq.

"This above paragraph is the cause of so much explanation in this petition of the procedure before petitioner's plea of guilty.

"Johnson vs. Zerbst, further states: Johnson vs. Zerbst, U.S. 58 S.Ct. 1019 to 1025; Where in habeas corpus, it appears that the petitioner was convicted without having the assistance of counsel, but the District Court made no finding as to a waiver by the petitioner of the rights to the assistance of counsel the cause will be remanded.

"Petitioner being inexperienced in legal proceedings, prays this Honorable Court for assistance of legal counsel in the case at bar. Jurisdiction to appoint counsel is conferred on this court by constitutional amendment 6 and Title 28, Section 835, U.S.C.A.

"Wherefore, the petitioner prays that a writ of habeas corpus be issued out of this Honorable Court directing that the said respondent bring the body of the petitioner before this court, that he may be released from further unlawful custody.

"/s/ Volney Davis
Petitioner

The files of the United States Attorney, St. Paul, Minnesota, reflect the following copies of affidavits filed in the United States District Court for the Northern District of California, Southern Division, in 1940, to oppose the petition of VOLNEY DAVIS who set forth the same eight grounds for relief as set forth in the above mentioned petition filed by VOLNEY DAVIS on December 5, 1952 with the Clerk of United States District Court for the District of Minnesota, Third Division:

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"VOLNEY DAVIS,)
 PETITIONER,)
)
 -vs-)
)
 "JAMES A JOHNSTON, WARDEN,)
 UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY,)
 ALCATRAZ, CALIFORNIA)
)
 RESPONDENT.)

AFFIDAVIT

"STATE OF MINNESOTA)
) SS.
 COUNTY OF HENNEPIN)

"Matthew M. Joyce, being first duly sworn, on oath deposes and says that he was on the 3rd day of June, 1935, and at all times since has been a judge of the United States District Court for the District of Minnesota, and was the judge before whom the above named petitioner was arraigned and before whom he entered his plea and who sentenced the said petitioner as one of those involved in the so-called Bremer kidnaping cases in St. Paul, Minnesota. That the indictment returned by the United States Grand Jury for the District of Minnesota against Volney Davis and others bore docket numbered 6096 Criminal, Third Division, District of Minnesota, and affiant was advised on the morning of June 3, 1935, that the defendant Volney Davis desired to be arraigned and enter his plea to said indictment. That at approximately the hour of ten A.M. on said date said Davis was brought before affiant in open court, at which time affiant made inquiry of said Davis as to whether or not it was true he desired to enter his plea, said Davis answering in the affirmative; at which time affiant also asked said Davis whether he was represented by counsel, or wanted counsel, or had funds whereby he might employ counsel. Said Davis responded that he did not desire counsel and was ready to enter his plea but he did want the indictment in the case read to him; whereupon affiant directed the deputy clerk of the court then present to read the said indictment involving said Davis to said Davis, which was done. Said Davis was then asked what his plea to said indictment was and he answered by using the word 'Guilty'. That then and there this affiant stated that sentence would be pronounced on the said Davis on the 7th day of June, 1935, and affiant then left the bench.

"That between the 3rd day of June, 1935 and the 7th day of June, 1935 this affiant heard nothing from said Davis or from anyone

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"in his behalf. That sentence was imposed per schedule on the 7th day of June, 1935, at which time said Davis made no statement or claim that he had been mistreated, abused or mishandled in any manner, shape or form. That on the occasion of said Davis' two appearances before affiant, affiant was impressed with his apparent neatness, pre-possessing looks and intelligence and felt that from what he said and the responses made he understood what was being done in connection with his case, and at no time was he under any apparent stress or acting under compulsion, or so far as affiant could determine, the victim of any duress or threats. That this affiant, had he not known of the complicity of the defendant Davis in the kidnaping of Edward Bremer, might well have concluded, for aught there was to suggest otherwise, that the said defendant was a well groomed and intelligent clerk in a banking or mercantile institution.

"Affiant states further that it is his opinion from his observation of said Davis and the statements made by him and the manner whereby the same were made, that he fully understood and knew the significance of the proceedings in which he was then involved before the court and that he knew and understood the significance of his waiving the right to counsel and of the plea which he entered following the reading of the indictment to him.

"Affiant further states that the order amending the judgment in the case of United States of America, plaintiff, vs. Volney Davis, defendant, bearing date of October 10, 1939, and filed in the Clerk's office of the United States District Court, District of Minnesota, Third Division, in docket numbered 6096, Criminal, was made and filed in order to correct a clerical error on the part of the acting Deputy Clerk of said court, which error is now explained by the affidavit of Joseph T. Lynch, at that time said acting Deputy Clerk of said court.

"Further affiant sayeth not except that this affidavit is made for use in opposition to the petition of said Volney Davis for a writ of habeas corpus herein.

"Subscribed and sworn to before
me this 11th day of April, 1940.

"Deputy Clerk, United States District
Court, District of Minnesota

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Assistant United States Attorney ALEX DIM, St. Paul, recommended that Judge JOYCE not be reinterviewed concerning his affidavit.

GEORGE F. SULLIVAN (Deceased)

"VOLNEY DAVIS,)
PETITIONER,)
)
vs.)
)
"JAMES A. JOHNSTON, WARDEN,)
UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY,)
ALCATRAZ, CALIFORNIA.)
RESPONDENT)

"STATE OF MINNESOTA)
)	SS.
"COUNTY OF RAMSEY)

AFFIDAVIT

"George F. Sullivan, being first duly sworn, on oath deposes and says that since the 1st day of September, 1937, he has been and now is a Judge of the United States District Court for the District of Minnesota; that on the 3rd day of June, 1935, he was and had been for some two years prior thereto the United States Attorney for the District of Minnesota and as such had direct charge of the prosecution of the so-called Edward G. Bremer kidnaping case from beginning to conclusion, including among other indictments the conspiracy indictment involved in the foregoing entitled proceeding, which bore docket number 6096 Criminal, Third Division, District of Minnesota: that the prosecution of the several defendants in the said kidnaping case aroused widespread public interest and for that reason, among others, affiant has had occasion to recall and recollect many incidents connected with the several phases of the prosecution, and affiant now recalls to memory certain events incident to the arraignment, plea of guilty, and sentence imposed on the above named Volney Davis in respect to the said indictment numbered 6096 Criminal, as follows, to-wit:

"That on the morning of June 3, 1935, he was advised at his office in the Federal Courts Building, St. Paul, Minnesota, by Agents John E. Brennan and Harold E. Anderson of the Federal Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice that said Davis was in custody at St. Paul, and that he desired to enter a plea of guilty to the Bremer kidnaping

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"conspiracy charge, being said indictment number 6096 Criminal; that he advised the Agents that he would confer with the Honorable Matthew M. Joyce, a Judge of the United States District Court, who was then holding Court in said building and who had charge of the disposition of the said kidnaping case, and that he did thereupon confer with Judge Joyce with reference to the arraignment of said Davis and was advised by said Judge that he might bring on the arraignment at 10:00 A.M. of that day:

"That he had no talk with said Davis save and except as he met him in the corridor adjacent to the Court Room where he asked Davis whether or not he had a lawyer, and Davis replied that he did not but was guilty and wanted 'to get the matter over with as quickly as possible'; that neither Davis nor affiant said anything with reference to the nature of the charge on which he was going to be arraigned:

That Davis, the two Agents, John E. Brennan and Harold E. Anderson, as affiant recalls, and affiant, stepped into the Court Room where Judge Joyce was on the bench; that Joseph Lynch, Deputy Clerk of Court, was in attendance on the Court; that Judge Joyce recognized affiant who thereupon moved the arraignment of said Davis on the said indictment charging conspiracy to kidnap Edward G. Bremer; that Judge Joyce thereupon asked the defendant whether or not he had counsel and defendant answered 'no'; that the Judge thereupon asked Davis whether or not he desired the services of counsel and stated that if he did not have the funds with which to employ counsel that the Court would appoint one for him; that said Davis responded that he was guilty and again stated that he wanted 'to get the matter over with as quickly as possible' and that he did not want a lawyer; that the said indictment was thereupon read to the said defendant by Deputy Clerk of Court Lynch and upon the conclusion of the reading the Deputy Clerk asked the said defendant whether his plea was guilty or not guilty, and the said defendant, Davis, responded 'guilty', whereupon the Court instructed the Clerk to enter a plea of guilty on the minutes of the Court and ordered that sentence be deferred to June 7, 1935.

"Affiant further recalls and says that on said day, June 7, 1935, the said Volney Davis, together with John Joseph McLaughlin, Harold Allerton, Elmer Farmer, and James J. Wilson, who had been convicted under the same indictment after a jury trial, appears in Court and was sentenced on the said day.

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"That said Davis appeared without counsel before the Honorable Matthew M. Joyce, presiding, who asked said Davis if he had counsel and the answer was 'no'; that the Judge then asked Davis whether he desired to have counsel before being arraigned on the indictment and Davis again said 'no'; that his recollection is that the Judge then inquired of the defendant whether he realized the seriousness of the charge laid in the indictment and said Davis replied that 'he believed he did'; that the Judge then said that if it was a matter of lack of funds which caused the defendant to be without counsel that the Court would appoint counsel to represent him, but said Davis answered 'No, I want to get this matter over with' or words to that effect, and that he wanted to plead to the indictment; that affiant then read the indictment in its entirety and then asked Davis what his plea to the indictment would be, whereupon said Davis answered 'Guilty'; that the Judge thereupon deferred sentence to a later date.

"That immediately following the said plea of guilty by said Volney Davis herein affiant recalls that he entered and recorded in the term minutes of the said Court of that day a true and correct statement of the proceedings so had at the time of said plea as they appear in said minutes of the Court as follows:

'IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES IN AND FOR THE DISTRICT
OF MINNESOTA, THIRD DIVISION
'TERM MINUTES APRIL TERM A. D. 1935 June 3, 1935

"Monday morning
Court opened pursuant to adjournment
Present:-Honorable MATTHEW M. JOYCE, Judge.
The United States)
vs.) No. 6096 Criminal
Alvin Karpavicz, et al.)

"The United States Attorney, Geo. F. Sullivan, being present the defendant Volney Davis appears and is arraigned. Upon being questioned by the Court said defendant stated that he did not desire the advice of counsel and entered a plea of guilty to the charge in the indictment herein.

"Whereupon, it is by the Court
ORDERED: That sentence be and same hereby is deferred to
June 7, 1935."

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"William H. Eckley, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that on the third day of June, 1935, he was and ever since has been a Deputy Clerk of the United States District Court for the District of Minnesota attached to that office at St. Paul, Minnesota, in the Third Division of said Court; that he was present in the courtroom at St. Paul, Minnesota on the third day of June, 1935, at the time the above named Volney Davis entered his plea of guilty therein to the indictment in the foregoing entitled case before the Honorable Matthew M. Joyce, presiding; that he was not at the time acting in his official capacity as such, Deputy Clerk in the matter of recording the proceedings had, but was an interested bystander; that the foregoing entitled case, being one of the so-called Bremer kidnaping cases, attracted wide and intense interest and that he clearly recalls the following circumstances incident to the said plea of guilty so then and there entered by said Volney Davis, to-wit: that George F. Sullivan, who was then the United States Attorney for the District of Minnesota, appeared for the United States at the said arraignment of said Davis, that the said Volney Davis appeared without counsel, that the said United States Attorney then moved the arraignment of said Davis in the foregoing entitled action, being Docket #6096 criminal, Third Division; that Judge Joyce thereupon inquired from said Davis whether he was represented by counsel in the matter and the answer was 'no'. The Court then inquired from said Davis whether he desired the assistance of counsel before entering his plea and said Davis answered that he did not; that said Davis was thereupon duly arraigned and that the said indictment was then and there read to him by Joseph T. Lynch who was then and there acting as Deputy Clerk of the above named Court in recording said proceedings, and after the said indictment was so read the said Volney Davis entered his plea of guilty thereto and thereupon sentence was deferred to a later date.

"Further affiant sayeth not except that this affidavit is made for the purpose of being used in opposition to the Petition of the said Volney Davis for a Writ of Habeas Corpus herein."

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SAMUEL W. HARDY

"VOLNEY DAVIS,)
 PETITIONER)
 vs.)
 "JAMES A. JOHNSTON, WARDEN,)
 UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY,)
 ALCATRAZ, CALIFORNIA,)
 RESPONDENT)

AFFIDAVIT

"STATE OF MINNESOTA)
) SS.
 "COUNTY OF RAMSEY)

"Samuel W. Hardy, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that on the 3rd day of June, 1935, and for several years prior thereto he was and is now a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, and is attached to the St. Paul, Minnesota Office of that organization.

"That with respect to the plea of guilty entered to the indictment in the Bremer kidnaping case by the above named Volney Davis he recalls certain circumstances connected therewith as follows, to-wit: That on the morning of June 3, 1935, prior to the arraignment of Volney Davis, he had a conversation with Volney Davis in the office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation at St. Paul, Minnesota, with respect to the Bremer kidnaping case, at which time Volney Davis stated that it was his intention to enter a plea of guilty to the indictment charging him in that case. Mr. Davis stated he desired to enter a plea of guilty in that kidnaping case as soon as possible and to get the matter over with. Affiant asked Davis if he had a lawyer and Davis stated that he did not have a lawyer and that he did not want a lawyer; that he had been in trouble on several occasions before and had served time in the penitentiary and that he knew more law than most lawyers and that he did not need a lawyer; that he intended to plead guilty to the charge and that he did not need a lawyer to enter a plea for him and that he could do that himself. He stated, furthermore, that he had several hundred dollars and he did not intend to give that to any lawyer as he wanted his people to get that money rather than any lawyer. Affiant further advised Davis that if he desired a lawyer the Court would appoint one for him at no cost to him, but Davis stated that he did not need any lawyer and did not want any.

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"Affiant further states that Davis stated that he had given a detailed statement of all of his connection with this kidnaping case and that a lawyer could not do him any good as he was guilty and he wanted to get the matter of pleading guilty over as soon as possible.

"Affiant further states that Davis appeared to be quite an intelligent person at the time of this conversation, June 3, 1935, prior to the entry of his plea of guilty in said case.

"Affiant has been advised that Volney Davis states in his petition for a Writ herein that he was handcuffed to a radiator at the St. Paul FBI Office. Affiant denied that Volney Davis was handcuffed to a radiator during the time affiant had the above conversation with him at the St. Paul FBI Office, and Volney Davis was not handcuffed to a radiator in the St. Paul FBI Office at any time when affiant was in Davis' presence.

"Further with reference to the statement of said Davis in his said petition that he was told by FBI men at St. Paul that he would be given a term of years if he plead guilty to conspiracy herein, affiant says that there was no conversation whatever between affiant and Davis as to what sentence he might receive if he entered a plea of guilty.

"Further with respect to Davis' statement in his petition that he was told by FBI Agents that if he ever wanted to eat or sleep he would have to plead guilty. Affiant denied that any such statement was ever made by him to Davis or that such statement was ever made by anyone else to Davis in affiant's presence.

"Further affiant sayeth not except that this Affidavit is made for use in opposition to the petition of said Volney Davis for a Writ of Habeas Corpus herein.

"/s/ SAMUEL W. HARDY

"Subscribed and sworn to before me
this _____ day of April, A.D. 1940.

SA SAMUEL W. HARDY was reinterviewed at the Minneapolis Office on February 11, 1954, at which time he furnished the following signed statement:

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"Missouri, and a girl whom Volney Davis was known to have had in that city. The conversation was in a bantering tone and in the midst of this conversation Volney Davis stated, as I recall, "You fellows have it on me. I'll cop a plea;" Your affiant then leaving, and Davis, Hardy and Brennan as I recall it in the room, went to the office of the Special Agent in Charge, Harold Anderson, and advised him of the fact that Volney Davis had stated he would plead guilty.

"That as I recall, there was no conversation by any Agent in the room while I was present concerning what sentence might be imposed on this guilty plea, and I heard no statement of any kind by anyone which indicated that Volney Davis would be given a term of years if he entered a guilty plea to the conspiracy indictment; that from the time of his arrival in Saint Paul by said plane, said Davis was treated courteously in every respect by affiant and said other agents and affiant neither saw nor heard anything by way of threat, intimidation, coercion of said Davis to obtain a plea of guilty from him or to induce him to enter such plea.

"That at all times during the three or more hours Volney Davis was in the custody of the Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in their offices, he seemed to be in a pleasant mood and seemed to understand exactly what was going on. Around ten o'clock of that morning, we were advised that he would be arraigned before Judge Joyce in the Courtroom in the same building, and preparations were made to take him up to the Courtroom. He was handcuffed to Agent Brennan and your affiant, but before leaving the room he asked if there were any newspaper men in the hall. He was advised that there were a number of newspaper men in the corridors and stated that he did not want his picture taken and requested that he be allowed to cover his face. Your affiant then removed the handcuffs from Volney Davis and himself, and Volney Davis was able to, and did, cover his face with a cap he had in his left hand.

"Affiant further says that either on the 3rd of June, 1935 or the 7th of June, 1935, but, in any event, prior to the imposition of sentence on said Davis by Judge Joyce in this matter, that Edward G. Bremer, the said kidnaped victim, came to our office in the said Federal Building at St. Paul while Volney Davis was there. Volney Davis was seated in a chair behind a desk in this office and Agent Brennan asked Edward G. Bremer, the kidnaped victim, whether or not he recognized this man. Mr. Bremer said he did not. Agent Brennan thereupon asked

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"That in January of 1934 he was specially assigned to the investigation of the kidnaping of Edward G. Bremer at St. Paul, Minnesota, and was continuously engaged thereafter on said assignment until the disposition of the criminal cases resulting from said investigation in the summer of 1936. That in the course of said investigation he had occasion to meet numerous defendants charged with the kidnaping of said Edward G. Bremer or charged with being accessories thereto, numbered among whom was one Volney Davis, the circumstances relating to whom being as follows, to-wit:

"That on or about June 3, 1935, affiant accompanied Special Agent in Charge Harold E. Anderson and Special Agent Samuel W. Hardy, and other Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, to the Municipal Airport at Minneapolis, Minnesota, where the said Volney Davis was delivered to the custody of the said Harold E. Andersen by Special Agents of the Chicago Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, who had theretofore transported the said Davis from Chicago, Illinois, to Minneapolis, Minnesota, by airplane. That the said Davis was thereupon placed in the immediate custody of affiant by the said Harold E. Andersen. That affiant thereupon did handcuff the said Davis to affiant, thus to insure his custody, whereupon the said Davis was placed in an automobile driven by the said Special Agent Samuel W. Hardy and, accompanied by Special Agent in Charge Harold E. Andersen, was thereupon transported to the St. Paul Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in the Federal Building at St. Paul, Minnesota. That upon arrival in the St. Paul Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the handcuff was removed from affiant and placed on the wrist of the said Volney Davis who was thereupon seated in a chair adjoining one of the desks in the said office. That thereupon there ensued a conversation between affiant and the defendant, Volney Davis, with respect to the disposition of the charge then pending against him, wherein the said Volney Davis was then informed that he was charged as being one of the several who had actually kidnaped Edward G. Bremer at St. Paul, Minnesota, and had transported him from Minnesota to the State of Illinois. That Davis stated he had not kidnaped or transported the said Bremer. That he was thereupon informed that he might engage an attorney, who could advise him as to the plea he might make to the indictment then pending against him; that should he enter a plea of not guilty he would be held in the County Jail pending trial; that if he elected to enter a plea of guilty he would immediately be taken before a judge of the U. S. District Court. That the said Volney Davis stated he had a certain amount of money, approximately \$1,000.00, which was

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"not money used in payment of the ransom of the aforesaid Edward G. Bremer; that he could use such money in payment of a fee to an attorney for defense against the indictment then pending against him, but that inasmuch as he had not theretofore contributed to the support of his mother, who was in dire need, he felt that it would be of more benefit to him to assign such funds as had been found in his possession for the use of his mother than to give them to 'some jack-leg lawyer, who could not keep him out of jail, anyway'; that he would prefer not to have a lawyer but to enter a plea of guilty to the indictment then pending against him and assign such funds as heretofore mentioned for the benefit of his parent. That the said Volney Davis repeated his intention of dispensing with the services of counsel to Special Agent in Charge Harold E. Andersen of the St. Paul Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and while being detained in the St. Paul Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation pending the convening of the U. S. District Court, made substantially the same statement to Special Agent Smauel W. Hardy. That about 10:00 o'clock A.M. on the same day, June 3, 1935, the defendant, Volney Davis, was taken by affiant before the Honorable M. M. Joyce, Judge of the U. S. District Court for the District of Minnesota, where the indictment pending against the said Davis was read to him. That in response to the query of the court as to whether or not he, the said Davis, desired to be represented by counsel, the defendant, Davis, replied in the negative, whereupon his plea of guilty to the charge contained in the indictment was received and entered, and the said Davis was thereupon formally delivered to the custody of the U. S. Marshal by affiant. That thereafter the said Volney Davis was taken to the Ramsey County Jail at St. Paul by the U. S. Marshal, accompanied by affiant, upon commitment issued by the U. S. District Court.

"Affiant further says that he has read the affidavit filed by the said Volney Davis in the U. S. District Court for the Northern District of California, Southern Division, in support of a petition for a writ of habeas corpus, wherein the said Volney Davis sets forth that he was placed in a solitary cell in the Ramsey County Jail. Affiant further said that the said Volney Davis was not placed in a solitary cell in the Ramsey County Jail; that affiant visited with the said Volney Davis in the Ramsey County Jail nearly every day from the date of his incarceration on or about June 3, 1935 until he was removed to the U. S. Penitentiary at Leavenworth, and at no time was the said Davis in solitary confinement.

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"Affiant further says that on or about June 7, 1935, in company with the U.S. Marshal, he assisted in the removal of the said Volney Davis and other defendants from the Ramsey County Jail to the U.S. District Court at St. Paul, Minnesota, where the said Volney Davis was sentenced by the Honorable M. M. Joyce to confinement in a penitentiary to be designated by the Attorney General for the rest of his, the said Volney Davis', natural life; that during the time that the said Volney Davis was held in the Ramsey County Jail at St. Paul between the date of entrance of his plea of guilty and disposition of said plea, the said Volney Davis received the same food and quarters as any other prisoner in said jail.

"Affiant denies that the said Volney Davis was at any time handcuffed to a radiator in the St. Paul Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Affiant further denied that any statement was ever made to the said Davis, 'that if he ever wanted to eat or sleep, he would have to plead guilty,' but on the contrary that said plea of guilty was voluntarily entered by the said Volney Davis after having been fully informed of the charge then pending against him.

"Further affiant sayeth not.

"Signed) John E. Brennan

"Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of April, 1940.

(Signed) Jas. J. O'Connor
Clerk of the U. S. District Court,
Eastern District of Missouri.
by (Signed) John R. Oliver, Deputy.

HAROLD E. ANDERSEN

"VOLNEY DAVIS.)
 Petitioner)
))
 vs.))
))
"JAMES A. JOHNSTON, WARDEN,)
United States Penitentiary,)
Alcatraz, California,)
 Respondent)

AFFIDAVIT

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"And finally, that Davis was at no time mistreated or subjected to duress, and he was advised that he might receive the maximum sentence if he pleaded guilty; notwithstanding he of his own free will pleaded guilty as indicated above.

"Further affiant sayeth not.

"/s/ Harold E. andersen

"Subscribed and sworn to before me
this 23 day of April, A.D. 1940

"/s/ Theodore M. Filson Clerk U. S. District Court
Western District of Oklahoma

EDWARD R. PICHA

"VOLNEY DAVIS,)
 PETITIONER)

vs.)

AFFIDAVIT

"JAMES A. JOHNSTON, WARDEN)
UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY,)
ALCATRAZ, CALIFORNIA,)
 RESPONDENT)

"STATE OF MINNESOTA)
) SS
"COUNTY OF RAMSEY)

"Edward R. Picha, being first duly sworn, on oath deposes and says that he resides at 391 Goodrich Avenue, St. Paul, Minnesota; that he was on the 3rd day of June, 1935, and for several years prior thereto he was and ever since has been and now is the court bailiff for Honorable Matthew M. Joyce, Judge of the United States District Court for the District of Minnesota, that on the 3rd day of June, 1935, he was present as such bailiff in Federal Court at St. Paul, Minnesota when the above named Volney Davis pleaded guilty to the indictment involved in the above entitled matter, the indictment bearing docket No. 6096 criminal, Third Division, District of Minnesota, charging said Volney Davis and others with a conspiracy to kidnap Edward G. Bremer, in violation of federal law;

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"that he was also present in said Court as such bailiff on the 7th day of June, 1935, when sentence of life imprisonment was imposed on said Davis in the above entitled matter; that he was also one of the guards who shortly after the said sentence was imposed assisted the United States Marshal for the District of Minnesota and his deputies in transporting said Davis from St. Paul, Minnesota to the United States Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas, and distinctly recalls certain circumstances incident to the said plea of guilty by said Davis, the pronouncement of sentence thereon and the trip from St. Paul, Minnesota to Leavenworth, Kansas, as follows, to-wit:

"That Honorable George F. Sullivan, who is now a judge of the United States District Court for the District of Minnesota, but who was then the United States Attorney for the District of Minnesota, was present in the Federal Court representing the United States on the 3rd day of June, 1935, when said Volney Davis was brought before the Honorable Matthew M. Joyce for arraignment on the said conspiracy indictment to kidnap Edward G. Bremmer; that Mr. Sullivan moved the arraignment of said Davis on the indictment; that said Davis was present without counsel, but Judge Joyce then and there asked him before his arraignment whether he desired to have the assistance of counsel and stated that if he was without funds, the Court would appoint an attorney for him. The defendant answered, however, that he did not care to have a lawyer; that Judge Joyce asked said Davis if he wanted to have the indictment read and Davis replied that he did; whereupon Joseph T. Lynch, the Deputy Clerk of Court, read the indictment, after which Davis was asked how he would plead to the indictment and he responded 'guilty'; the Court thereupon directed that the sentence be deferred to June 7, 1935.

"Affiant further recalls that he was present in said Court as such bailiff on the 7th day of June, 1935, when a life sentence was pronounced as to said Davis in consequence of his plea of guilty to the said indictment and affiant recalls that after the sentence was so imposed, said Davis was seated in a jury box in said court beside certain other defendants who were charged on the same indictment and who were sentenced on the same day; that as said Davis so became seated he held up his hand with two fingers extended and said something to a person seated beside him, within the hearing of affiant, to the effect that this amounted to two life sentences because he, the said Davis, was already under a sentence for life for some state offense in some other state.

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"That while so acting as a guard on the trip from St. Paul, Minnesota to Leavenworth, Kansas with said Davis, as hereinbefore stated, affiant had a chance to observe said Davis and to talk with him on several occasions; that from his observations of Davis and his talks with him, affiant formed the belief and now believes that said Davis is an unusually shrewd and intelligent person and from his long experience in court as such bailiff and seeing people arraigned and sentenced in court, and from what he saw of said Davis in court at the time of his arraignment and the imposition of sentence, he says that said Davis, beyond any doubt, had a clear understanding of what his constitutional rights were with respect to having assistance of counsel and that he intelligently waived such assistance, and that said Davis, beyond any doubt, understood the nature of the charges to which he entered his plea of guilty and upon which sentence was imposed, and that he was quite at home in criminal court, and was particularly able to protect his own interests.

"Further affiant says that he recalls certain other incidents which took place with respect to the transportation of said Davis from St. Paul, Minnesota to Leavenworth, Kansas as follows: that upon arriving at Leavenworth, Kansas, it had been learned that Davis had concealed about his clothing certain metal watch springs which could be used successfully in unlocking handcuffs; that affiant noticed Davis had one of such springs in his hands and that he was able to shift the spring from hand to hand during a search by certain officers, thereby confusing the officers to a considerable extent in their effort to discover the said spring; that the officers subsequently discovered Davis had two or three other such springs concealed about his clothing and that because of this incident and other incidents, he related these facts to Judge Joyce soon thereafter, and has, therefore, had occasion to recall and to recollect ever since the hereinbefore recited facts, incidents to the said arraignment, and sentence of said Davis, as well as the general appearance, attitude, and conduct of said Davis, particularly with respect to his being a man of considerable intelligence; further affiant saith not, except that this affidavit is made for the purpose of being used in opposition to the petition of said Davis for a Writ of Habeas Corpus herein.

"/s/ Edward R. Picha

"Subscribed and sworn to before
me this 9th day of April, 1940.

"/s/ Thomas H. Howard

THOMAS H. HOWARD, Clerk, U. S.
District Court, District of Minnesota

SF:DMD

JOHN DE COURCY

"VOLNEY DAVIS,)
 PETITIONER,)
 -vs-)
 "JAMES A. JOHNSTON, WARDEN,)
 United States Penitentiary,)
 Alcatraz, California,)
 Respondent)

A F F I D A V I T

"STATE OF MINNESOTA)
) SS
 "COUNTY OF RAMSEY)

"John C. DeCourcy, being first duly sworn, on oath deposes and says that for many years prior hereto he has been continuously engaged in and duly licensed to practice of law at the City of St. Paul, Minnesota, and was so engaged on the Third Day of June, 1935 and that he now has his office at 306 St. Paul Building, in said city;

"That he recalls that during the year of 1935 he had occasion to talk with Volney Davis at the Ramsey County Jail at St. Paul, Minnesota, particularly in connection with the transfer of title to a Pontiac automobile;

"That the matter of discussion chiefly was with reference to the transfer of the car from Davis either to affiant or to the son of one Edna Murray;

"That this conversation took place during the summer of 1935 and just shortly before, it being possible that it was a day or two or three days before, said Davis was sentenced on his plea of guilty to an indictment in the Edward G. Bremer kidnapping case involved herein;

"That in connection with that case, affiant asked said Davis how things looked with reference to the outcome of his case; that said Davis thereupon replied that he was sunk and that there was nothing that could be done for him;

"That affiant further says that said Davis refused to make the car transfer;

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"That as affiant recalls it, the government had that car in the possession of the Kansas City Federal Bureau of Investigation office at that time;

"That I advised said Davis that I was an attorney at law at St. Paul and that I had been sent to him by Edna Murray, who was in jail at that time in connection with said Bremer kidnapping case and who was known to me to be a friend or girl friend of said Davis;

"That said Davis requested no legal assistance or advice from me or asked me to convey any message to anyone for him;

"Further, affiant sayeth not.

" JOHN C. DeCOURCY

"Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12 day of April, A. D. 1940.

" WILLIAM H. ECKLEY
Deputy Clerk, U. S. District Court,
District of Minnesota

J. B. MACKAY

"VOLNEY DAVIS,)
 PETITIONER,)
))
 vs.))
))
"JAMES A. JOHNSTON, WARDEN,)
UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY,)
ALCATRAZ, CALIFORNIA,)
 RESPONDENT)

AFFIDAVIT

"STATE OF MINNESOTA)
) SS
"COUNTY OF RAMSEY)

"J. B. Mackay, being first duly sworn on oath deposes and says that he resides at 2123 Bayard Avenue, St. Paul, Minnesota, and that he

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"was employed on the 3rd day of June, 1935, and ever since that time by the Associated Press with office at St. Paul, Minnesota, it being among his duties to gather and report news for said Agency; that on the 3rd day of June, 1935, he reported to the St. Paul Pioneer Press, St. Paul, Minnesota, the substance of an interview he had at St. Paul on that day with the above named Volney Davis. That the substance of the of the interview was correctly published in the said St. Paul Pioneer Press in its issue of Tuesday, June 4, 1935, under the caption, 'Can't beat these G guys', Davis Says, 'Had it on me.'; that a true and correct photographic copy of the parts of the pages of said St. Paul Pioneer Press which carried the said interview under said heading is hereto attached and made a part hereof, bearing my signature on the back thereof; that the statements attributed to said Davis in said interview were made to me by said Davis as they are set forth in the said article.

"Further affiant saith not except that this affidavit is made for use in opposition to the petition of said Volney Davis for a writ of habeas corpus herein.

" J. B. MACKAY

"Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12 day of April, 1940.

" WILLIAM H. ECKLEY
Deputy Clerk, U. S. District Court,
District of Minnesota

ROBERT THOMPSON

"VOLNEY DAVIS,)
) PETITIONER)
))
) vs.)
))
"JAMES A. JOHNSTON, WARDEN,)
UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY,)
ALCATRAZ, CALIFORNIA,)
) RESPONDENT)

AFFIDAVIT

"STATE OF MINNESOTA)
) SS
"COUNTY OF RAMSEY)

SF:DMD

"Robert Thompson, being first duly sworn, on oath deposes and says that he resides at 642 Lincoln Avenue, St. Paul, Minnesota, and that he was employed on the 3rd day of June, 1935, and ever since that time by the organization publishing the St. Paul Pioneer Press and St. Paul Dispatch at St. Paul, Minnesota, it being among his assignments at that time to cover the proceedings had in Court from time to time with reference to the criminal prosecution of the so-called Edward G. Bremer kidnaping case and to report the proceedings as news items to the said St. Paul Pioneer Press and St. Paul Dispatch published at St. Paul, Minnesota. That on the 3rd day of June, 1935, he was present in the Federal Court at St. Paul, Minnesota, when the above named Volney Davis entered his plea of guilty before the Honorable Matthew M. Joyce to the indictment charging Davis and others with the conspiracy to kidnap Edward G. Bremer. That he reported the said proceedings had at the time that said Davis so entered his plea which formed a basis for the article which was published in said St. Paul Dispatch on June 3, 1935 under the heading: 'VOLNEY DAVIS BROUGHT HERE BY PLANE. PLEADS GUILTY TO BREMER CONSPIRACY', and a true and correct photographic copy of the pages and columns of the said paper as the said article was so published is attached hereto and made a part hereof consisting of two pages bearing my initials on the back thereof.

"That the proceedings with respect to the conversation between Judge Joyce and said Davis at the time the said plea was entered took place as reported in said published article except that the article does not purport to set forth the entire conversation or proceedings, it being the recollection of affiant that in addition to the proceedings and conversation as reported, among other things, there was a question then and there put to said Davis by the said Judge concerning whether or not he desired the assistance of counsel, to which Davis replied, as affiant recalls, in rather a flippant manner, that he did not desire the assistance of any attorney; further affiant saith not.

" Robert Thompson

"Subscribed and sworn to before me this
18th day of April, A. D. 1940

" William H. Eckley
Deputy Clerk, U. S. District Court, District of Minnesota "

Assistant United States Attorney ALEX DIM has advised that the originals of the above affidavits are on file with the Clerk of the United States District Court for the Northern District of California, Southern Division, San Francisco, California, and that the same will be subpoenaed for the hearing.

The following information is being set forth from the report of SA R. C. SURAN dated June 10, 1935, at Chicago, in order to refresh the recollection of the agents who assisted in the apprehension, search, questioning and transportation of VOLNEY DAVIS, who was apprehended at Chicago, Illinois, on June 1, 1935:

"The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents H. A. MARTIN and E. H. WILLIAMS on May 29, 30, 31, and June 1, 1935:

"On Wednesday afternoon, May 29, 1935, agents proceeded to [REDACTED] where, according to instructions received from Special Agent in Charge M. H. PURVIS, they were to remain until a call was received from [REDACTED] indicating the probable arrival of subject VOLNEY DAVIS at her home. No call was received until approximately 2:30 P.M., Saturday, June 1, 1935, when [REDACTED] called and informed Special Agent MARTIN that "EVERETT" would be at her house in about one-half hour and was going to drive her to Anne's Beauty Parlor, the address of which she gave as 44th and Madison Streets. Special Agent MARTIN at once called the Chicago Bureau Office and relayed this information to Special Agent V. C. ZIMMER. Agents then proceeded by Bureau car to the corner of [REDACTED] where the car was parked on the northwest corner [REDACTED] facing south in order that a clear view of the front of [REDACTED] residence could be maintained. At approximately 2:55 P.M. a Ford V8 Coupe was observed driving north [REDACTED] passed the house of [REDACTED] this coupe, it was noted, bore Georgia license plates No. 37216C. The coupe was driven to the corner on which the Bureau car was parked and a "U" turn was made at the intersection. As the driver was making the said "U" turn Agents were able to get a clear view of his profile and immediately identified him as subject VOLNEY DAVIS. Subject then parked his car immediately in front of [REDACTED] house at [REDACTED], got out of the car and entered the house. b7c b7d

"At about 3:05 P.M. Special Agent in Charge M. H. PURVIS arrived, accompanied by several other agents of the Chicago Bureau Office, and took charge of the proceedings from there on. Special Agent MARTIN was instructed by Special Agent in Charge PURVIS to park the Bureau car, which he was driving, as close behind the car of the subject as possible and to remain in the car and when subject DAVIS came out of the house, Agent was to drive forward with the Bureau car to prevent possible escape by the subject in the event he should be able to get his car under way. These instructions were carried out

"by Agent MARTIN. Special Agent WILLIAMS was instructed to take up a surveillance of the rear of the house to prevent possible escape of subject by that means. These instructions were carried out by Special Agent WILLIAMS.

"Immediately upon receipt of information from the Agents stationed [REDACTED] a check was made to determine the exact address of a beauty parlor located at 44th and Madison Streets, Chicago, Illinois. It was found that numerous beauty parlors under the names Anne's Beauty Parlor were located in Chicago. It appeared that the most likely one to be the one referred to [REDACTED] would be located at 4817 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois. Special Agent in Charge PURVIS then instructed Special Agents ZIMMER, C. JENKINS, E. F. EMRICH, F. M. HEADLEY, H. W. STEWART, and J. B. DICKERSON to proceed to that point to ascertain if DAVIS appeared there if efforts to apprehend him failed in the vicinity of [REDACTED]. Efforts to apprehend him at this address were considered advisable in view of the indefinite information furnished by [REDACTED] as to the name of the beauty parlor. b7c
b7d

"Special Agent in Charge PURVIS, Special Agents M. CHAFFETZ, M. J. CASSIDY, and R. C. SURAN proceeded immediately to the corner of [REDACTED] in Chicago, where Special Agents E. H. WILLIAMS and H. A. MARTIN were contacted. They pointed out subject's car in front of the address, [REDACTED], and advised that just a few minutes prior to the arrival of Special Agent in Charge PURVIS and the other Agents, DAVIS had entered the house and had been recognized by them. Special Agent in Charge PURVIS then instructed Special Agents M. CHAFFETZ and E. H. WILLIAMS to cover the rear of the address [REDACTED]. Special Agents CHAFFETZ and WILLIAMS concealed themselves between a fence and a garage directly in the rear of [REDACTED], and in such a position so that these Agents could command a view of the rear door of the above address and could also see by the side of the house to the front sidewalk. Special Agent in Charge PURVIS and Special Agent SURAN concealed themselves near the doorway of the address, [REDACTED], in such a position that the front doorway of [REDACTED] could be observed. Special Agent M. J. CASSIDY concealed himself on the south side [REDACTED] Street, this being the opposite side from where Special Agent in Charge PURVIS and Special Agent SURAN were located. Special Agent CASSIDY could also observe the front door [REDACTED]. Special Agent H. A. MARTIN remained seated in a Bureau car [REDACTED].

"to the rear of subject DAVIS' car, there being an automobile parked between the Bureau car and subject's car.

"At approximately 3:20 P.M. subject DAVIS was seen to leave the address [REDACTED] accompanied by [REDACTED] Agents did not leave their positions until subject DAVIS left the sidewalk and proceeded toward his car. Special Agent in Charge PURVIS and Special Agents SURAN and CASSIDY then closed in on DAVIS. He was commanded to put up his hands. He moved toward his car and opened the door and Agent SURAN pushed closer to him, and making an effort to take hold of him, DAVIS fell down to the floor of the car in a sitting position with his feet extending from the car. Agent SURAN then commanded him to get up and as DAVIS did so he moved his arms forward in an outstretched position and struck Agent SURAN's gun, knocking Agent's arm against the side of the door, at which time the force of the strike caused an accidental discharge of Agent's gun, the bullet striking some metal object in the car, did not leave the car, and no one was injured. Agents CHAFFETZ, WILLIAMS, and MARTIN arrived immediately at the scene to assist in taking DAVIS into custody. Subject DAVIS was immediately handcuffed and brought to the Chicago Bureau Office by Special Agent in Charge PURVIS, and Special Agents M. J. CASSIDY, R. C. SURAN, E. H. WILLIAMS, and N. CHAFFETZ following in the second Bureau car. Special Agent MARTIN was instructed by Special Agent in Charge PURVIS to proceed with subject DAVIS' car to the Clark-Van Buren garage and there treat the same for any possible latent fingerprints that might be found on the car. Agents MARTIN and CHAFFETZ treated the car for latent fingerprints and several were found on the left window sill, which prints were lifted by means of tape and forwarded by special delivery, air mail, to the Bureau for the purpose of comparison with prints of other subjects in this case still remaining at large. The Bureau advised by teletype on June 2, 1935, that the above latent prints submitted were partially identified as belonging to the left thumb of VOLNEY DAVIS, sufficient details in the prints not being available for positive conclusion.

"Special Agent CHAFFETZ searched the Ford car and found in the dash compartment thereof one Colt .380 automatic pistol No. 119702, which pistol was fully loaded. Two extra No. .380 calibre clips, fully loaded, were also found in the compartment. In addition to the gun, the following articles were obtained from the car by Agent CHAFFETZ and listed:

b7c
b7d

- *1 pr. pigskin gloves
- 1 pr. cotton lined leather gloves
- 1 whiskbroom
- 1 pkg. containing wash cloths and Listerine
- 1 Atlas polishing cloth, oilcloth cover
- 1 leather key holder - East Side Arcade
Bowling & Billiards - 350 Atwood Ave.,
Madison, Wis.
- 1 - ignition key
- 1 - door or tire lock key
- 1 - Master padlock key
- 6 Bill of Sale blanks Form #24, published by Eau Claire
Book & Stationery Co.
- 1 Set (2) 1935 Georgia license tags #37-216C
- 1 Tool kit containing:
 - 1 - grease gun (instructions for use.)
 - 1 - lug wrench
 - 2 - hand side wrenches
 - 1 - monkey wrench
 - 1 - screw driver
 - 1 - pr. pliers
 - 1 - tire tool
- 1 pr. pliers
- 1 screw driver
- 1 roll copper antenna wire
- 1 master padlock #991 (Master Lock Co., Milwaukee)
- 1 playground ball (cowhide)
- 1 flashlight - USA Lite - Defender (nickel plate)
- 1 Atlas polishing cloth
 - Sinclair Road Map - Wisconsin
 - Sec. of State Road Map - Illinois
 - Garage repair receipt #661, Kayser Motors, Inc. Ford V8
5/17/35 - G. L. Jordon, 701-717 E. Washington Ave. 1543348
Dalton, Ga. Madison, Wisconsin
 - License 37-216C Ga.
 - CI Station Receipt #5803 - Lynch Bros., CI Co., Inc.
4/11/35 E. F. Maynard 422 N. Adams St.,
Rockford, Ill. Peoria, Ill.
- 1 box matches - 2 folders of matches
- 1 Baseball sports calendar
- 6 Twin emergency chains
- 1 Auto hand pump

- "1 Crowbar
- 1 Complete car jack
- 1 Complete Ford crank

* * * * *

"At the Chicago Bureau Office subject DAVIS was searched by Special Agents M. J. CASSIDY and A. H. JOHNSON and the articles taken from him were listed by Special Agent A. H. JOHNSON and are as follows:

- 1 White gold ring and red stone (Ruby)
- 1 Black leather belt (Hickok calfskin) containing zipper inside of belt
- 1 necktie, dark red with small diagonal stripes
- 1 Shaeffer pen
- Memorandum book, first page containing following notes:

15-16 Main
 Jack Richards
 467951

174
 Talmadge St. \$3.00
 (Balance of pages in memorandum book blank)

- 1 \$100.00 Federal Reserve Note, G00695199A
- 1 \$100.00 Federal Reserve Note, G00752402A
- 1 \$100.00 National Currency, Crocker First National Bank of San Francisco, Cal., E000878A (1741)
- 1 \$10.00 Federal Reserve Note, G38713877A
- 1 \$5.00 National Currency, First Wisconsin National Bank of Milwaukee, Wis., A065150 (64)
- 1 \$1.00 Silver certificate, G49822340B
- 1 \$1.00 Silver certificate, G35090304B
- 1 \$1.00 Silver certificate, H07162740B
- 10 .10 pennies
- 1 .05 nickel
- 9 .90 dimes
- \$319.05 Total currency

"Slip of paper bearing phone number Mansfield 6136.

Georgia 1935 Certificate of Registration

Motor No.	Model	Year	Name of Machine	Style of Body
18-1643348	V-8	1935	Ford	Coupe

License No. - 37216C, April 24-35

Owner's Name - GENE L. JORDAN, 28 King Street, Dalton,
Ga., County Whitfield.

- 1 Plain identification card
- 1 Four-leaf clover
- 1 Card of the Triangle Buffet. On back bears name
B. J. WENTKER, June 1, 1935.
- 1 Card bearing the name The Triangle Buffet, B. J. WENTKER,
Pr p. corner Geneva and McHenr Streets, Burlington,
Wis., Telephone 57.
- 1 Card bearing name Felly's Restaurants, 927 S. Park St.,
Hwys. 12 and 14.
2827 Atwood Ave., Hwy. 51
- 2 Cartridges .380 AP Rem U.M.C.
- 1 Hamilton Wrist Watch, 17 jewel, movement #431403?, case
#0625952, repair mark 8456 (letter R in circle)
- 1 Tan leather billfold with black edges
- 1 Tan leather key case with black edges (matches billfold)
containing 8 keys.
Left to right the keys bear the following numbers and names:
1-XX
2-no number
3-#62 - Everlasting lock
4-K8584 - Independent Lock Co. - Fitchburg, Mass.
5-No number (pass key)
6-1125-C Independent Lock Co., Fitchburg, Mass.
7-Felton-Yale
8-Key to Life with cross bearing: "I am a Catholic"; also
bearing inscription: "Case of accident call a priest."
- 1 Pocket knife - "Pocketeze" - 2 blades
- 1 Small pocket flashlight (shape of bullet)

* * * * *

"This personal property removed from the person of subject DAVIS
was turned over to Special Agent in Charge H. E. ANDERSON of the
St. Paul Bureau Office at Minneapolis, Minnesota, on June 3, 1935,
by Special Agent R. C. SURAN.

"Special Agents CHAFFETZ and SURAN interviewed subject DAVIS and the following signed statement was obtained:

"1900 Bankers Building
Chicago, Illinois
June 1, 1935

"I, VOLNEY EVERETT DAVIS, age thirty-three, do make the following statement voluntarily to Special Agents M. CHAFFETZ and R. C. SURAN, Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice.

"On February 2, 1922 I was sentenced at Tulsa, Oklahoma, to serve life in the Oklahoma State Penitentiary for murder, at which time I was twenty-one years of age. I remained confined in the Oklahoma State Penitentiary until November 3, 1932, at which time I was granted an eight months' leave of absence from the penitentiary by the then Governor of Oklahoma, the Honorable WILLIAM H. MURRAY. After the completion of this eight months' leave of absence an extension was granted by Governor MURRAY of twelve months.

"Immediately upon my release from the Oklahoma State Penitentiary I went to Leavenworth, Kansas, where I met JACK GLYNN, a private detective. This meeting was at the National Hotel in Leavenworth, and it was here that I met "Doc" BARKER for the first time after my release. I had previously known "Doc" BARKER, he having been convicted of the same crime on which I was sentenced to the Oklahoma State Penitentiary. After meeting "Doc" BARKER, we went to Kansas City, Missouri, and then flew by airplane to Omaha, Nebraska, where we took a train to St. Paul, Minnesota, and went to the apartment of FREDDIE BARKER, somewhere on Cleveland Street. FREDDIE BARKER, the brother of "Doc" BARKER, was living at this address with his mother who was known to me as "Mother" BARKER.

"I stayed in St. Paul, Minnesota, one day and one night, at which time I met BILL WEAVER, whom I had previously met at the Oklahoma State Penitentiary where he was a prisoner. I also met RAY KARPIS, VERNE MILLER, JESS DOYLE, and an individual known as "Jew" OTTO.

"After staying in St. Paul, BILL WEAVER drove me to Chicago, Illinois. At this same time a man I knew as COLEMAN drove Mother

"BARKER and JEW OTTO's woman to Chicago. Mother BARKER rented an apartment located at Kedzie Avenue and Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, and I stayed with her until about December, 1933, when FREDDIE BARKER sent his mother by train to Reno, Nevada. "Doc" BARKER, JEW OTTO, and I then drove to Reno, Nevada.

"Me and Mother BARKER took an apartment in Reno, Nevada, where we lived for about four months. During this time ALVIN KARPIS, JESS DOYLE, HARRY HULL and two persons known to me as EARLE and HELEN, also were in Reno, Nevada. "Doc" BARKER and JEW OTTO did not remain long in Reno. I have not seen JEW OTTO since this time but understand that he is now serving a sentence in Sing Sing. At the time he was in Reno he was an escapee from this prison in New York.

"DOC later returned to Reno and about April, 1933, I went to Kansas City, Missouri, with "Doc" BARKER, EARLE and HELEN. After I returned to Kansas City, Missouri, I met EDNA MURRAY for the first time since my release from the penitentiary. I had known EDNA before my conviction in Tulsa, Oklahoma. I met EDNA upon my return to Kansas City, Missouri, in an apartment house located in the vicinity of 43rd and Main Street, where she was living with her sister, DORIS STUHLICK. Me and EDNA lived in this apartment about a month, then she and myself came to Maywood, Illinois, where she and me began living at 219 North Second Avenue.

"Mother BARKER at this time was living on Home Avenue in Oak Park, Illinois. FREDDIE and "Doc" BARKER were also living at this address. Later in the summer of 1933, I was living at Long Lake, Illinois, with EDNA in a rented cottage which was rented from a Mrs. PERKINS by FREDDIE BARKER. Mrs. PERKINS runs a grocery store at Long Lake, Illinois. Also living at this place was PAULA HARMON, FREDDIE BARKER and "Doc" BARKER. However, FREDDIE and "Doc" were gone most of the time.

"It was while I was living at this lake that I first met a man known as MONTY. I have been shown a photograph of BYRON BOLTON and say that this is a likeness of the person known to me as MONTY.

"Mother BARKER continued to live on Home Avenue for a part of the summer of 1933, and later moved to the Orlando Hotel in Chicago, Illinois.

"When me and EDNA came back to Chicago, Illinois, from Long Lake we moved to the Eleanor-Manor Apartments on Cyril Parkway. I do not remember how long we lived here, but after moving from this place we lived in an apartment building located in the close vicinity of the Southmoor Hotel.

"Some time in the fall of 1938 me and EDNA went back to St. Paul, Minnesota, and stayed there about one month, where we lived on Lyndale Avenue South, street number not recalled, after which we went back to Reno, Nevada. Also at Reno, Nevada, at this time were HARRY CAMPBELL, FREDDIE BARKER, "Doc" BARKER, RAY KARPIS, PAULA HARMON, WYNONA BURDETTE, DOLORES DELANEY. I lived with EDNA at the Ridgeway Apartments under the name of J. E. HANSON.

"Shortly after Thanksgiving, 1933, I returned to St. Paul, Minnesota, with EDNA. HARRY CAMPBELL and WYNONA BURDETTE also returned to St. Paul and began living at the Capitol Apartments. FREDDIE and PAULA returned to St. Paul and lived in an apartment house on Grand Avenue. EDNA and myself lived in an apartment house at 180 Lexington Avenue. BILL WEAVER and his woman, MYRTLE, were at that time living at 518 or close in that vicinity, on Portland Avenue. JESS DOYLE and DORIS STUHLICK had been living at the White Front Apartments in St. Paul, but I do not recall whether they were living in St. Paul at that time. RAY KARPIS and his woman, DOLORES, went to Chicago, Illinois from Reno, Nevada, at this time. "Doc" BARKER also returned to Chicago, Illinois; I believe Mother BARKER was living in Chicago at the time we were in Reno.

"Me and EDNA continued to live at 180 Lexington Avenue, St. Paul, Minnesota, until January 18 or 19, 1934. On one of these dates FREDDIE BARKER and GEORGE ZEIGLER came to the apartment and told me and EDNA to leave as the town was going to be turned upside down over the kidnaping. They did not mention the Bremer Kidnaping, but I knew they referred to that case. This is the first time I had met GEORGE ZEIGLER.

"I have been shown a photograph of FRED GOETZ and state that this is a likeness of GEORGE ZEIGLER.

"The morning after the above visit of FRED and GEORGE, GEORGE came to the apartment and left with EDNA MURRAY for Chicago, Illinois, driving my Ford coupe. That afternoon I left St. Paul, Minnesota, by a Greyhound bus by way of Eau Claire, Wisconsin. After my arrival

'in Chicago I went directly to an apartment at 6212 University Avenue. EDNA MURRAY, PAULA HARMON and WYNONA BURDETTE were at this apartment when I got there. WILLIE HARRISON had got recommendations for this apartment from some bartender who worked in a tavern in that neighborhood, but the apartment was rented by EDNA MURRAY under the name of E. J. SNYDER.

"I first met WILLIE HARRISON in August or September of 1933 at the time he was running a saloon in Calumet City, Illinois.

"I lived at this apartment with EDNA for about three weeks and during this time HARRY CAMPBELL, BILL WEAVER, FREDDIE BARKER and WILLIE HARRISON visited this apartment. These persons would usually come and stay for the night, but I do not recall how many nights these parties stayed here. Just before me and EDNA left the apartment EDNA and WYNONA had a quarrel with PAULA HARMON, and EDNA stated she would not live with PAULA any longer.

"EDNA and me then went to Aurora, Illinois, where we had an apartment in the Bergyl Apartments, 315 Fox Street. Before I moved to Aurora, Illinois, FREDDIE BARKER gave me \$200.00 and told me to go over to GEORGE's apartment in Berwyn, Illinois, off of 22nd Avenue, I do not recall the name of the street, where ZIEGLER was living under the name of JOHNSON. FREDDIE told me that I could get my Ford coupe at this place. I went to this place and got the keys from GEORGE for the car. I then used this car to move to Aurora, Illinois. MONTY was also staying with GEORGE at this apartment in Berwyn, Illinois. The \$200.00 which FREDDIE BARKER gave me was in small bills, which may have been \$5.00, \$10.00 or \$20.00 bills.

"About a week after I moved to Aurora, "Doc" BARKER visited me one night and we went out and had a few drinks, and "Doc" returned to Chicago. About two or three weeks after I went to Aurora FREDDIE BARKER came down and gave me \$1,500.00, which amount was in three \$500.00 bills. About this time BILL WEAVER and his woman MYRTLE took a room at the Bergyl Apartments where they lived for about a week, and they they took an apartment about four blocks from there, and the address of which I do not recall, but do know that the building was owned by the same people who run the Bergyl Apartments.

"I do not recall the date, but the day after GEORGE ZEIGLER was killed in Chicago, Illinois, which was some time in March, 1934, Mother BARKER and ZEIGLER's woman, IRENE, came to my place in Aurora,

Illinois, driving a Buick coupe. This was about 11 o'clock at night. On this occasion I had been out riding with EMMA, COPEY BALES and his woman, VIOLET, and MYRTLE EATON, and as we came up the front of the apartment house I observed this new Buick coupe. I left the other people in the car and I went up to the porch, and a woman came down the steps and addressed me as "VOLNEY." I did not know this woman but learned from Mother BARKER later, who was with this woman, that this was IRENE ZEIGLER, the wife of GEORGE ZEIGLER. Mother BARKER told me that she wanted me to go with them; that GEORGE ZEIGLER had some stuff which belonged to the BARKER boys and she wanted to go to Wilmington, Illinois, and get it. I then rode along with them to Wilmington, Illinois. After we arrived in Wilmington, Illinois, IRENE got out of the car in the town and I drove the car within about a block of the house, which I understood was the home of IRENE's uncle. IRENE had told me to wait outside until she went into the house, and if I saw the lights turned on I would know everything was all right. After I went into IRENE's uncle's house she directed me to go with her uncle, whose name I did not know, but I heard IRENE address him as "Uncle Si." Uncle SI and myself then went to the garage. After we entered the garage the only light in there was an extension cord light, and IRENE's uncle went over to the side of the garage and dug away some of the dirt floor and then took a sledge hammer and crushed what appeared to be a cement box. He took out about a two-gallon size lard can and a cardboard box about fourteen inches square tied with heavy cord. He carried one of these packages into the house and I carried the other to the house, where IRENE was waiting for us. I then took both of the packages which had been taken from the garage and took them to the car and placed them in the rear end. I did not know what was in these packages but figured there must have been something valuable in them because of the way they had been concealed. Mother BARKER, IRENE and myself then returned to Aurora, Illinois, where they let me out, IRENE and Mother BARKER driving away in the Buick coupe.

"The next morning IRENE returned to Aurora, Illinois, in the Buick coupe and told me that FREDDIE had gone "crazy", and that I should come to Chicago and help take care of him. IRENE and I then returned to Chicago in my Buick sedan, where I let IRENE out in the vicinity of 63rd and Cottage Grove Avenue. I then drove to FREDDIE BARKER's apartment located somewhere in the vicinity of 78th Street and South Shore Drive. When I got to FREDDIE BARKER's apartment he was asleep

"and I found JIMMIE WILSON and a male nurse there.

"FREDDIE BARKER was asleep. I saw FREDDIE BARKER's fingers, most of which were bandaged up, but some were not and I saw that they were mutilated and black in color. I then knew that someone had been cutting or burning his fingertips. Mother BARKER was the only other person in the apartment at this time in addition to those I have already mentioned. I only remained in the apartment for about fifteen minutes, and then I returned to Aurora, Illinois, but again visited FREDDIE's apartment the following day when I saw "Doc" BARKER there.

"At the time MOTHER BARKER came to Aurora and asked me to go to Wilmington with her, she told me that FREDDIE BARKER was at the Irving Park Hotel where he had had his fingers worked on, and as soon as he heard of the death of GEORGE ZEIGLER he got out of bed and took a cab home. She told me that FREDDIE had asked her to get in touch with me and to go to Wilmington and get his stuff which GEOPGE ZEIGLER had.

"Shortly after my second visit to FREDDIE BARKER's apartment I drove with "Doc" BARKER to a rooming house on Winthrop Avenue in Chicago, Illinois, and understood that this rooming house was operated by the sister of OLLIE BERG.

"I have been shown a photograph of OLIVER A. BERG and state that this is the OLLIE BERG mentioned above.

"I went to this rooming house with "Doc" to an upstairs room where I saw ALVIN KARPIS and FREDDIE BARKER with their hands bandaged. RAY KARPIS' face was also bandaged. The male nurse whom I had seen before in FREDDIE BARKER's apartment, was also present. FREDDIE BARKER had been moved from his apartment on the south side to this room.

"I went back to this rooming house at a later time with "Doc" BARKER, "Doc" stating that he had a friend there whom he wanted me to meet. I met OLLIE BERG for the second time on this trip to the rooming house. It was at this time that I met SLIM GIBSON, who was in the house with OLLIE BERG.

"I have been shown a photograph of RUSSELL GIBSON and state that this is a likeness of the SLIM GIBSON mentioned above.

"We had a few drinks together but no discussion was had concerning the Bremer Kidnaping or about the ransom money, but "Doc" BARKER made arrangements for SLIM GIBSON to come with OLLIE BERG to BILL WEAVER's apartment in Aurora, Illinois, on the following day. "Doc" told SLIM that he would meet them there. I met JIMMIE WILSON for the second time on one occasion when he and "Doc" BARKER were driving around in Aurora and "Doc" brought JIMMIE to my apartment. I did not see OLLIE BERG and SLIM GIBSON at BILL WEAVER's apartment the following day, neither did I see JIMMIE WILSON there.

"I do recall seeing HARRY CAMPBELL at BILL WEAVER's apartment on several occasions when I resided in Aurora, Illinois. On one occasion HARRY CAMPBELL told me that he had been "dog bitten" and that JIMMIE WILSON was giving him shots for the prevention of rabies, and on one occasion I was present when JIMMIE WILSON came down to Aurora with SLIM GIBSON and JIMMIE gave HARRY CAMPBELL a "shot" of medicine.

"During the time I lived in Aurora I met and associated with MAT KERSCH, COREY BALES, TED SMITH, PETE DE KING and MAT GLEASON, and so far as I know none of these men knew my true identity while I was associating with them.

"On one occasion when WILLIE HARRISON was at BILL WEAVER's apartment in Aurora, Illinois, BILL WEAVER, "Doc" BARKER and HARRY CAMPBELL each gave him, WILLIE HARRISON, \$100.00, and I gave him \$25.00. WILLIE was broke and needed some money.

"The night I met SLIM GIBSON at OLLIE BERG's place I discussed with SLIM and OLLIE about having Doctor JOSEPH P. MORAN work on my finger tips with the idea of removing my fingerprints, and OLLIE suggested that I go see Doctor MORAN. Some time during the next day or two me and "Doc" BARKER went to Doctor MORAN's office on Irving Park Boulevard and talked the matter over with him. "Doc" BARKER and me talked with Doctor MORAN about having our fingers operated on in Toledo, Ohio, and Doctor MORAN stated that if we had a place in Toledo it would be all right, and that he would go there. "Doc" BARKER then said that we could use the house of GEORGE CAMPBELL, meaning HARRY CAMPBELL.

"About June, 1934, "Doc" BARKER, HARRY CAMPBELL and myself drove to Toledo, Ohio and went to the house CAMPBELL had rented at Point Place. WYNONA BURDETTE was then living in this house and had not been in Aurora, Illinois, with HARRY CAMPBELL.

"HARRY CAMPBELL, "Doc" BARKER and myself began living in this house and several days after our arrival I met Doc MORAN, SLIM GIBSON, and JIMMIE WILSON and OLLIE BERG at the Casino Club in Toledo, Ohio, which club is operated by BERT and TED ANGUS. A few days later Doc MORAN and JIMMIE WILSON came out to CAMPBELL's house and Doc MORAN operated on me first, cutting my fingertips to remove the fingerprint patterns on my fingers. He also operated on my nose and ears in an effort to change my facial appearance. He then operated on "Doc" BARKER for the same purpose, and three or four days later operated on HARRY CAMPBELL. JIMMIE WILSON acted as a nurse and took care of us.

"While we were recovering from these operations EDNA MURRAY came to Toledo. EDNA and me then took an apartment on a street, the name of which I cannot recall. JIMMIE WILSON rented this apartment for us. We lived in this apartment for one month and then we moved up on the lake at Sandusky, Ohio, where he had a cottage. As I now remember I rented a cottage on the lake at Sandusky, Ohio, for the months of August and September, 1934, and lived in this cottage with EDNA under the name of E. J. POWELL until the latter part of August, 1934, leaving before the rental had expired.

"BILL WEAVER and MYRTLE EATON had a cottage at Sandusky as did HARRY CAMPBELL and WYNONA BURDETTE. ALVIN KARPIS, FREDDIE BARKER, "Doc" BARKER, SLIM GIBSON, HARRY SAWYER and GLADYS SAWYER visited us while we were at this cottage. Up until this time FREDDIE BARKER had given me approximately \$2,000.00 in cash subsequent to the time that I left St. Paul in January, 1934. Just before I left Sandusky, Ohio, the latter part of August, he gave me \$3,000.00 more and enough money in addition to buy a new Ford car. FREDDIE told me that this money was in payment for the use of my car at the time it was borrowed by ZEIGLER in January, and was further in payment of my services for taking care of the women. He did not state that this was my share of any of the Bremer ransom money, but I figured that the money came from that source.

"Shortly before he paid me this money FREDDIE and I had a disagreement and I decided to leave the gang, and after I received the money me and EDNA left Sandusky, Ohio. I had an old Buick car which I took to Cleveland, Ohio, and which I traded for a Chevrolet panel truck which I drove from Cleveland, Ohio to Cardin, Oklahoma, where I picked up PRESTON PADEN, the son of EDNA MURRAY, and

drove with him to Glasgow, Montana, where COPEY BALES and I were going to put up a tavern. EDNA MURRAY left Sandusky, Ohio in the new Ford car which I had purchased at the Ellis Motor Company in Toledo under the name of E. J. POWELL, and drove to Aurora, Illinois, where she picked up VIOLET GREGG, the woman of COREY BALES, and drove with her to Glasgow, Montana, where we again met.

"Upon my return to St. Paul, Minnesota, after my first trip to Reno, Nevada, subsequent to my release from prison, and prior to the time I went to Kansas City in April of 1933, I met HARRY SAWYER for the first time in a saloon on Wabasha Street, and I may have met his wife, GLADYS, at this time, and visited his place during our stay there quite often. I also visited HARRY SAWYER's place on Wabasha Street in St. Paul, Minnesota, around December, 1933, or January, 1934. At any rate it was during the time that HARRY CAMPBELL was living at the Capitol Apartments in St. Paul. HARRY CAMPBELL and myself went into HARRY SAWYER's place and SAWYER told us that we had better stay away from there as some policeman had been hanging around his place.

"I further want to state that the time I went to Berwyn, Illinois, and got my Ford coupe from GEORGE ZEIGLER, that this was the first time I had seen this car since it was turned over to GEORGE ZEIGLER in St. Paul, Minnesota, in January, 1934, and which was the car he and EDNA MURRAY drove from St. Paul, Minnesota, to Chicago, Illinois, in January, 1934. At the time FREDDIE BARKER told me where I could find the car, he also told me to get rid of it as there was a lot of heat on it. After getting the car I turned it over to WILLIE HARRISON and WILLIE HARRISON sold it for me in Calumet City, Illinois.

"I have been shown the photographs of FRED BARKER, ALVIN KARPIS, ARTHUR R. BARKER, HARRY CAMPBELL, HARRY SAWYER, WILLIAM WEAVER, and WILLIAM J. HARRISON, and state that these are the likenesses of the individuals referred to in this statement as FREDDIE BARKER, RAY KARPIS, "Doc" BARKER, HARRY or GEORGE CAMPBELL, HARRY SAWYER, BILL WEAVER, and WILLIE HARRISON.

"I have read this statement typewritten on ten pages, of which this is the tenth, and have affixed my signature to each page thereof.

"This is a true statement to the best of my knowledge and recollection.

(Signed) VOLNEY EVERETT DAVIS

"Witnesses:

R. C. SURAN, Special Agent
Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice
Chicago, Illinois

M. CHAFFETZ, Special Agent,
Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice
Chicago, Illinois

"In addition to that set out above, subject DAVIS was questioned concerning the present whereabouts of other fugitive members of this gang. He denied that he had seen these individuals since August of 1934 when he left them at Sandusky, Ohio, as related in his written statement. DAVIS stated, however, that the last time he saw ALVIN KARPIS, KARPIS had prominent scars on his face, extending downward below the ears as a result of an operation by Dr. JOSEPH P. MORAN. He stated that the scars on the face of KARPIS were much more visible than those on the face of "Doc" BARKER. DAVIS further advised that the ears of KARPIS originally were without lobes and that a portion of the flesh was cut on the lower part of the ear, forming lobes. DAVIS advised that no doubt the scars will show underneath the lobes. He further stated that ALVIN KARPIS is lefthanded and does everything lefthanded, with the exception of writing, of which he is not sure. He furnished further information that an attempt was made by Dr. MORAN to lift one of the eyebrows of ALVIN KARPIS and in so doing he cut the flesh on the hair line of KARPIS' head and as a result of this cut a scar is now visible under the hair line. DAVIS stated that he did not recall over which eyebrow this scar appears. He stated that during the time the cuts on KARPIS' face were healing there was a slight change in his facial appearance, but after the threads were removed no visible change in his facial appearance could be noticed, with the exception of the scars which resulted therefrom. He also stated that KARPIS has a very distinct stoop in his shoulders.

"DAVIS was questioned concerning any individuals whom KARPIS might contact, and he advised that he had heard KARPIS talk considerably of EDDIE DONOVAN and WILLIE HEENEY, but that he, DAVIS, did not know these individuals.

"In connection with WILLIE HARRISON, DAVIS stated that HARRISON has reddish brown hair with considerable gray in it. It will be noted in the description appearing on Identification Order No. 1239 that HARRISON's hair is given as light brown. DAVIS further stated that

WILLIE HARRISON has a very ruddy complexion and that the photograph appearing on the Identification Order for HARRISON is a good likeness of him, with the exception that HARRISON is seldom seen without a smile; that he is at all times very jovial; that HARRISON wears octagon shaped glasses and is known to be a heavy user of intoxicating liquors. Identical information concerning WILLIE HARRISON has also been furnished the Chicago Bureau Office by CLARA GIBSON.

"A photograph of JOHN RUSSELL MORAN was exhibited to DAVIS and he stated that that was an individual known to him as "Blackie" MORAN. He stated that shortly after he met WILLIAM HARRISON, in the summer of 1933, he advised HARRISON of the fact that he was going to St. Louis, Missouri, and HARRISON told him to look up "Blackie" MORAN, who operated a joint in East St. Louis, Illinois; that MORAN was a very good friend of his and an alright fellow. DAVIS stated that he went to St. Louis and found the joint referred to by HARRISON, but the address he does not now recall, and that he, DAVIS, inquired at this place for "Blackie" MORAN and learned that he was in jail in connection with some murder charge and for that reason he, DAVIS, did not contact MORAN.

"Concerning CHARLES FITZGERALD, DAVIS stated that FITZGERALD, who was known to him as "CHUCK" appeared to be over 70 years of age; that he is considerably bald, and further that he wears a brace on his left leg continuously and also wears a built-up shoe to the extent of about four inches on his left foot. The information concerning this additional descriptive data on the subjects, as related above, has been furnished the Bureau and all Bureau offices by letter.

"DAVIS further stated that just prior to the apprehension of subject "Doc" BARKER, he met BARKER with SLIM GIBSON at Kahn's Grove, Elmhurst, Illinois, which would be in November or December, 1934 (DAVIS not sure), at which time he inquired of "Doc" BARKER where "CHUCK" could be located, meaning CHARLES J. FITZGERALD, as he, DAVIS, owed "CHUCK" \$400 and desired to pay it; that "Doc" BARKER replied that that was one debt which he, DAVIS would never have to pay as old "FITZ" had died some time prior to this meeting. DAVIS was unable to state just what time this death took place, but stated that he believes that "CHUCK" died in California probably in a hospital at Vallejo, California, probably as the result of an operation on his leg. This information appears to be inconsistent with previous information obtained by the Bureau, in that previous information indicates that CHARLES J. FITZGERALD was in Toledo, Ohio in January, 1935, and it

"will further be noted in the report of Special Agent C. D. WHITE, Los Angeles, California, dated April 20, 1935, that on February 7, 1935 FITZGERALD was identified as an individual who sold Buick club sedan, Motor No. 2875177, to GEORGE MC PHEETER at Long Beach, California. However, the San Francisco office, under date of June 4, 1935, was requested to conduct further investigation at Vallejo, California.

"DAVIS also stated that WILLIAM WEAVER, during the time he was associated with him prior to August, 1934, discussed the possibility of securing a large tract of land in Canada where he could spend his time hunting and fishing, of which sports he, WEAVER, was very fond. DAVIS further stated that he knows of no specific place in Canada where WEAVER intended to purchase a farm, but stated that WEAVER advised that he intended to purchase a farm in Canada as soon as he secured sufficient funds. He stated that it was WEAVER's idea to purchase a wooded tract of land consisting of somewhere in the vicinity of 100 acres, if possible.

"Under date of June 3, 1935 this information was furnished to the Cleveland Office by letter inasmuch as under date of May 31, 1935, the Bureau authorized an Agent of the Cleveland office to conduct an investigation concerning similar information at Marmora, Ontario, Canada.

"Following subject DAVIS' escape at Yorkville, Illinois on February 6, 1935, subject DAVIS stated that he stole a Ford car, which he immediately drove to Aurora, Illinois. Upon arriving in that city he contacted TED SMITH, a tavern keeper there, of whom he requested money and a gun. TED SMITH gave him fifty cents, stating that was all the money he had at that time, that he could spare, and that he could not furnish him, DAVIS, with a gun because the Government had taken the gun which he had had in his possession. DAVIS then proceeded to the tavern owned and operated by MATT KERSCH, but was informed at this place that KERSCH was not around. DAVIS then went to the home of MATTHEW GLEASON, where he contacted GLEASON and requested that he, GLEASON, loan him some money. He was informed by GLEASON that he did not have money he could loan him, and DAVIS then asked GLEASON whether he could raise any money for him on his diamond ring. DAVIS gave the ring to GLEASON, informing him that he wanted to get about \$15.00 or \$20.00. GLEASON took the ring, and DAVIS immediately left and drove the car which he had stolen to Wheaton, Illinois where he abandoned it. He then hitch-hiked into Chicago where he spent the night in a flophouse on Madison Street, the exact

"address of which he did not recall. The following morning he stated he returned to Aurora on the electric railway and again proceeded to the home of MATTHEW GLEASON, in order to get the money coming to him from GLEASON for the ring. GLEASON was not home at the time so DAVIS remained there the entire day. That evening, becoming suspicious of the fact that GLEASON had not as yet returned, and noticing that there were numerous cars in the vicinity, he borrowed \$5.00 from one of the boarders at the GLEASON home, slipped out of the house and boarded a bus to Kansas City. He stated that the night of his escape he wrote a special delivery letter to the Beaumont Apartments, Kansas City, advising the manager there that he would call for his clothes in the near future.

"DAVIS was questioned concerning the source of the \$319.05 which he had in his possession at the time of his apprehension, and he stated that at the time of his apprehension in Kansas City, in February, and his subsequent escape in Yorkville, Illinois, he had \$600.00 sewed in his clothes which the Agents of the Bureau did not find. He was then questioned as to why he tried to sell his diamond ring in Aurora, Illinois when he had \$600.00 on his person. He stated that the money which he had on his person in Yorkville consisted of six \$100.00 bills and that he was afraid to attempt to have one of them broken for smaller currency. When questioned as to where he went in Kansas City, DAVIS stated that he contacted a bartender there whom he had met previously and that he also contacted a girl friend of his, the names of which individuals he would not reveal. He was then questioned as to whether he had been in St. George, Utah in February, 1935 and DAVIS remarked, "Oh, I see you heard of my letter which was mailed from St. George." DAVIS further stated that the girl friend whom he visited in Kansas City had a girl friend who lived in St. George, Utah and that this woman was returning to Utah shortly after he, DAVIS, returned to Kansas City, and he requested this woman to mail the letter for him to the manager of the Beaumont Apartments in Kansas City. DAVIS stated that after leaving Kansas City he proceeded to Rockford, Illinois. This was about April, 1935 and he rented an apartment at the Palm Apartments, located on Palm Street in that city. He stated that during his residence in Rockford, Illinois in April, 1935 he came to Bensonville, Illinois and communicated by telephone with JIM FARMER, the brother of subject ELMER FARMER in this case, and requested JIM FARMER to get in touch with TONY MARENO and advise MARENO that he wanted a car. He stated that MARENO met him shortly thereafter on a highway near Bensonville and turned over to him the Ford car which was in his possession at the time of his apprehension. He stated that he paid MARENO \$125.00 for the car and that he was confident that the car had been stolen as he knew MARENO was an automobile thief and that the car had just a few miles over 2,000 on it at the time of the purchase of the car by him. He stated that he secured this car from MARENO and shortly thereafter

license plates were received at the Palm Apartments at Rockford, Illinois, addressed to Mr. E. F. MAYNARD. These license plates were 1935 plates and number 101-295; that he stole these plates and put them on the car and shortly thereafter he and MARENO drove the car to Dalton, Georgia where MARENO registered it for him under the name of GENE L. JORDON, 28 King Street, Dalton, Georgia. DAVIS stated that he and MARENO observed this address as they were entering Dalton, Georgia and used it for the purpose of securing the plates. DAVIS claimed that he knew no one residing at 28 King Street, Dalton, Georgia. He stated that after returning from Georgia he returned to Rockford, Illinois and, as he believes, about the latter part of April, made a visit to the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. RODNEY E. DAVIS, Neosho, Missouri, where he saw both his father and mother, neither of whom would permit him to stay there because they feared that they would subsequently be punished for harboring him. He stated that he remained at his home for only about fifteen minutes during which time his father advised him not to resist arrest in the event an attempt was made to capture him, and that if he were captured alive to do the right thing and perhaps he, DAVIS, would get another opportunity to "go straight." DAVIS stated that thereafter he returned to the vicinity of Chicago, Illinois and spent considerable time just driving around Wisconsin.

"DAVIS stated that about a week or ten days prior to his capture he had been with the Sols-Liberty Carnival, which was then located at Madison, Wisconsin; that he was living with a woman known to him only as "PATSY." He stated that this woman was not directly connected with the carnival, but went along with it being more or less of a "hustler" and that he, DAVIS, was planning to take a gambling concession with this carnival.

"Subject DAVIS was also questioned concerning his knowledge of the Weyerhaeuser kidnaping, but he denied that he had any information concerning it. He stated that on June 1, 1935 he was driving around and happened to be in Burlington, Wisconsin en route to Chicago, Illinois to visit [REDACTED] that he observed a newspaper indicating that he was being sought in connection with the Weyerhaeuser kidnaping; that he entered the Triangle Buffet, Burlington, Wisconsin, and had a few drinks with the bartender; that he picked up a card bearing the name of the Triangle Buffet and requested the bartender to write his name on the back of it, and also the date, and specifically requested the bartender to remember him. He stated that this was the card which was found on his person bearing the name of B. J. WENTKER.

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"On the afternoon of June 2, 1935 Special Agent M. CHAFFETZ further

Questioned subject DAVIS concerning his connection with the instant case, at which time DAVIS stated that he knew that the boys, referring to the BARKER-KARPIS Gang, had 'pulled the Bremer kidnaping job and that I am guilty because I aided and abetted them in pulling that job by renting apartments for them, taking care of their women, and lending them my car.

"DAVIS was further questioned concerning the Hamm kidnaping, and he stated that during the time he was living at Long Lake, Illinois during the summer of 1933, FRED BARKER, "Doc" BARKER, and ALVIN KARPIS were at the lake and divided a large sum of money, which he presumed was Hamm kidnaping money and after these three made an even split of the money they advised that there was \$750.00 extra, which amount FRED BARKER gave to him, DAVIS. He denies that he was a participant in the Hamm kidnaping.

"Due to the limited time that DAVIS was held in custody by the Chicago office complete statements concerning all of his activities were not secured and the Bureau has requested a complete investigation as to his places of abode subsequent to his escape at Yorkville, Illinois on February 6, 1935 with the view of placing harboring charges against various individuals who assisted him. The St. Paul Bureau office has been requested by this office to obtain a complete statement from DAVIS in this regard and furnish the information to all interested offices.

"Concerning the Ford coupe which was recovered from DAVIS at the time of his arrest, an examination by Special Agent M. CHAFFETZ determined that the Motor No. 18-1643348 appearing on this car was fictitious. On June 3, 1935 this automobile was examined by WILLIAM J. DAVIS, Special Agent of the Automobile Protective and Information Bureau, Chicago, Illinois, and Special Agent R. C. SURAN at the Clark-Van Buren Garage, at which time the secret number was determined to be 1618818, which is the correct motor number for this car. Mr. DAVIS checked the records of his office and determined that this car was the property of the Dixon-Friedman, Inc., 124 South Washington Street, Peoria, Illinois, wholesale liquor dealers, and was stolen from the owner on March 26, 1935 at Peoria, Illinois. The car is insured at the Springfield Fire and Insurance Company, and valued at \$625.00.

"It is believed that the TONY MARENO, who, according to DAVIS, sold this car to him, is identical with the individual who has been referred to [redacted] and through who [redacted] is endeavoring to secure information concerning the whereabouts of other fugitive members of this gang, and especially WILLIE HARRISON, and therefore

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"it is considered inadvisable to interview MARENO at this time in connection with this car. However, this will be done at a later date and appropriate investigation will be conducted concerning MARENO's violation of the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act in transporting this car from Rockford, Illinois to Atlanta, Georgia.

"Subject DAVIS signed a waiver of removal on June 1, 1935 and on the afternoon of June 2, 1935 subject DAVIS was taken by airplane by Agents M. J. CASSIDY, E. E. KUHNEL, E. H. WILLIAMS, H. W. STEWART, F. M. HEADLEY, and R. C. SURAN from Chicago. However, due to weather conditions a six and one-half hours delay was had at Madison, Wisconsin and subject DAVIS did not arrive at Minneapolis, Minnesota until 5:15 A.M. on June 3, 1935, at which place he was turned over to Special Agent in Charge H. E. ANDERSON and other Agents of the St. Paul Bureau Office."

It should be noted that the above signed statement and signed waiver of removal are a part of the Minneapolis file in this case.

The files of the United States Attorney at St. Paul, Minnesota, contain the following memorandum concerning local newspaper publicity relative to VOLNEY DAVIS:

"The ST. PAUL DISPATCH of June 3, 1935, carried a long article about the plea of VOLNEY DAVIS and among other things related that he was brought into the Court Room handcuffed to a Deputy Marshal and then said, 'The thirty-three year old prisoner appeared nervous and often rubbed his face with his free hand in which he held a grey hat as the Clerk droned the long charge (the article previously said that the seventeen page conspiracy indictment was read to him).'

"'You are here for the purpose of pleading guilty or not guilty to the charge,' Judge JOYCE told DAVIS. 'What is your plea?' 'Guilty', whispered DAVIS in a voice so low that Court attaches had to strain to hear.

"'Do you understand the charge and the penalty?' Judge JOYCE asked. 'I understand the maximum penalty is life,' DAVIS replied. 'That is right,' the Court said.

"The ST. PAUL PIONEER PRESS for June 4, 1935, carried another article about DAVIS saying that he had entered his plea the day before to the indictment and that he said he was glad it was over with--that when they read the indictment to him he knew that he couldn't beat the

"G-Men and that they knew as much about the kidnap story as he did and that the indictment in fact set forth the story just as it happened. He also said something about he hoped to get the book and have it over with.

"From the newspaper morgue of the ST. PAUL PIONEER PRESS & DISPATCH, it was noted that in the June 3, 1935 DISPATCH, in the news article dealing with the Bremer Kidnaping case that the Court is quoted as having said to VOLNEY DAVIS at the time of arraignment on June 3rd, 'You realize why you are here -- and what the penalty is?' to which DAVIS is reported to have replied, 'I understand the maximum penalty is life.'

"In the ST. PAUL DAILY NEWS on June 3rd the news article dealing with this matter reflects that the Court asked VOLNEY DAVIS after the indictment had been read to him, 'Do you understand the indictment?' to which VOLNEY DAVIS replied 'Yes,' and made no other comment.

"In none of the issues of the PRESS, DISPATCH, and NEWS covering the period from June 3rd to June 8th inclusive was there any comment relative to counsel or any inquiry between DAVIS and the Court or others relative to the securing of counsel for the defendant.

"The employees of the PRESS and DISPATCH were unable to locate the assignment book which would include the assignment of a specific reporter to the trial. The reporter ROBERT THOMPSON stated that it was his recollection that he did cover the arraignment and the sentencing of VOLNEY DAVIS but that inasmuch as he is unable to locate the assignment he is not positive. He said also that it is his recollection that some statement was made by the Court to DAVIS concerning counsel or whether he wished counsel. THOMPSON is certain that he was in attendance at the arraignment and sentencing but as before stated is not positive that he wrote up the news item."

WILLOUGHBY M. BABCOCK, curator of newspapers, Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul, Minnesota, furnished the writer with a certified photo reflex copy of an article entitled, "I Can't Win," which appeared on page 1, column 7, of the "St. Paul Daily News" for June 3, 1935, and which reads as follows:

"Gangman, In Own Story, Explains Plea

"By VOLNEY DAVIS
"(As told to a Daily News Reporter)

"I pleaded guilty to the conspiracy charge because I knew I couldn't beat 'em (the federal government).

"No I didn't plead guilty merely to get it off my chest. I have been thinking of it for some time, but after reading accounts of the trial in St. Paul last month, at which time several of the so-called gang members were found guilty, I decided that the federal government knew as much about the case as I did and there was no chance of beating it.

"I would like to accommodate you fellows for pictures and as you say, it may not 'hurt me,' but there is someone else the pictures may hurt, and their hurt WOULD hurt me, and I have hurt them enough of late. It would be unfair to them to hurt them anymore.

"You say that EDNA (EDNA MURRAY, Kansas City's 'kissing bandits') was loyal to me to the end when she talked to you. Oh, well—

"Six months ago I decided I couldn't stand the pressure. I really decided to give myself up at that time, but changed my mind. Then came the trial and the newspaper accounts. I read every line of every newspaper I could get my hands on."

The above certified copy is a part of the Minneapolis file and efforts are being made to identify the "Daily News" reporter who wrote this item at St. Paul.

Sheriff THOMAS GIBBONS, Ramsey County, Minnesota, advised that his secretary, Mrs. VIRGINIA SCHWEITZ, had made a copy of a letter written by VOLNEY DAVIS from the Ramsey County Jail, St. Paul, which was dated June 3, 1935, and which reads as follows:

"June 3rd, 1935.

"My dear Mother, Father and Sisters:

"At last I am in a position where I can write to you all again. And I am sure glad that I can for it has been awful to be running around over the country and not being able to write to the only ones in this

"world that really love me. I am here in Jail and have entered a plea of guilty to conspiring in this case. I guess you have read about it in the papers. I will be sentenced on Friday, this week, I don't know what I will get but I expect it will be a life sentence. I guess I will be sent to the Government prison out in California, but before I go there I will be held for thirty days in some prison here. But I won't be here long enough for you to come to see me. But just as soon as I am where you can have time to come to see me I will let you know when and where to come. I have some property and some money I want to turn over to you and if it is so you can I want you to bring RUBY with you as there will be quite a bit of running around and she can do it better than you.

"I would like to see all of you before I go away for good but I may be impossible as it will cost too much. Tell all the kids hello for me and tell the boys to take a lesson from my experience and never touch any thing that don't belong to them. For a man can get more enjoyment out of ten dollars he has earned honestly then he can a thousand he got dishonestly. I know from sad experience. I am telling you this to tell them because it may do some good and I know my life has been spared for some reason in this world and if I can keep some young boys from going wrong I have accomplished some thing in this world. I would give any thing if I could start over again, for I know I could be successful in business if I was free for I have been fairly successful in business transactions while I have been dodging the law and I know if I had of been free to have taken care of them like any other citizen I could have done much better.

"Papa and Mamma I don't want you all to feel too bad about this for after all you will know where I am at night when you go to sleep and I won't be in any danger of being killed any moment. And I promise if such a thing should happen as I am ever a free man again I will make an honest living regardless of how little I can earn. And I will be a model prisoner where ever I go and for what ever length of time I get. I have been treated good here and am well in body. I hope where ever I go that I get work that won't be injurious to my health. Well, I don't know much to write but I will sure write every time I get a chance and try to make up for the last time.

"Tell Uncle NEWT hello and I sure would like to see him.

"I am going to write to BERTHA soon and IRENE. I think I know their address, but in case I don't you tell them you heard from me.

"Be sure to tell me how BEAULAH is and when you saw her last. I sure do hope she gets well.

"Guess MILDRED is O.K. I hope so. Well, I will close. With all my love to you all, as ever

"(signed) VOLNEY DAVIS "

Sheriff GIBBONS stated that his original copy of the VOLNEY DAVIS letter is maintained in the files of his office at the Ramsey County Court House at St. Paul.

The Minneapolis file reflects the following news item which appeared in the St. Paul Dispatch December 8, 1953, and which reads as follows:

"VOLNEY DAVIS, serving his nineteenth year of a life term for his part in the kidnaping of EDWARD G. BREMER, St. Paul banker, is the author of a hardhitting 'crime-does-not-pay' article in the current issue of the Prison Mirror, Stillwater prison newspaper.

"The article reprinted from 'The New Era', inmate publication at Leavenworth federal prison where DAVIS is serving his time, is directed at young men serving short terms 'who talk of pulling one big job that will take care of them for life when they get out of prison.'

"DAVIS, labeled by FBI agents in 1935 as 'the toughest member' of the old Barker-Karpis gang which kidnaped BREMER and collected \$200,000 ransom money, ended with these words — 'Remember: It takes neither guts nor any other special ability to get into prison.'

"DAVIS and ARTHUR (DOC) BARKER got life sentences in the kidnaping and FREDDIE and 'MA' BARKER were shot to death in Florida while resisting arrest.

"DAVIS wrote that Leavenworth 'is full of old men' who had plans similar to those of the young men to whom he directed his words—one last big job and retirement for life.'

"The article said in part:

"I am one of these old men. I have followed crime all my life. Over 50 years of age, I have nothing to show for my life.

"If you have grandiose ideas about getting out of prison and making that one big haul, so that you can sit back

and tak it easy for the rest of your life, forget such ideas. The stories you hear of big money unsolved crime scores are nothing but pipe dreams. Don't be suckers and fall for them.

"'You cannot succeed because you will be pitting yourself against the strength and resources of 160 million people.

"'I made that kind of deal--but did I get to take it easy? Yes, for the past 18 years in Alcatraz and Leavenworth.

"'If you will stop and do some honest thinking, you will realize that a common ditch digger is wealthier than any of us, for he has something which we cannot buy -- simple freedom with peace of mind. Wise up while you are still young or you will probably learn by bitter experience that freedom is all. And the knowledge may come too late to help you.

"'Remember: It really takes neither guts nor any special ability to get into prison.'

"DAVIS, who looked more like a college halfback than a gangster, showed his talents as an author shortly after he had been lodged in Ramsey county jail.

"A letter in which he told his mother she no longer would have to worry as to the whereabouts of her son, was reprinted in several detective magazines."

It is to be noted that the above item makes reference to an article reprinted from "The New Era," an inmate publication at Leavenworth Federal Prison, where DAVIS is presently incarcerated, and a lead is being set out for the Kansas City Office to obtain pertinent copies of "The New Era" for the information of the United States Attorney, St. Paul.

ENCLOSURES TO THE BUREAU:

One typewritten copy of the brief filed in July, 1953, by the Honorable GEORGE E. MAC KINNON, United States Attorney, St. Paul, with the United States District Court of Appeals for the 8th Circuit. This brief was filed for the U.S. Court of Appeals from the U.S. District Court for the District of Minnesota in the case of VOLNEY DAVIS vs. United States of America.

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

The United States Attorney's Office has requested that this investigation be expedited.

LEADSTHE CHICAGO OFFICEAt Chicago, Illinois

Will review the Chicago files for any pertinent information which will assist in refuting charges by VOLNEY DAVIS set forth in his petition for writ of habeas corpus, and attempt to locate any logs or records which will set forth date and time VOLNEY DAVIS was received at the Chicago Office, arrangements for food and refreshments, and date and time DAVIS departed from Chicago to St. Paul, and similar data.

THE KANSAS CITY OFFICEAt Leavenworth Penitentiary, Kansas

Will contact the warden of the U.S. Penitentiary at Leavenworth to determine if any detainers have been filed against VOLNEY DAVIS and whether DAVIS has any other sentences to serve in addition to his life sentence. It is noted that this lead is set out in referenced air-tel to the Director dated February 4, 1954, a copy of which was furnished the Kansas City Office.

Will contact the warden, U.S. Penitentiary, Leavenworth, to obtain two copies of the article written by VOLNEY DAVIS in inmate publication, "The New Era," which article was entitled, "Crime-Does-Not-Pay."

THE MIAMI OFFICEAt Jacksonville, Florida

Will interview HAROLD A. MARTIN, 1790 Penigrove Avenue, Jacksonville, Florida (former agent), who assisted in the apprehension of subject VOLNEY DAVIS at Chicago, Illinois on June 1, 1935, and obtain a signed statement setting forth MARTIN's recollection of the apprehension. MARTIN should also be interviewed whether DAVIS was held in chains, shackled to a cot, pipe or radiator, and not allowed to see anyone. Former Agent MARTIN should be interviewed also concerning the time DAVIS

was arrested, whether or not he made any request to make a telephone call or any request to see a lawyer, and the facts surrounding such circumstances. Mr. MARTIN should also be interviewed concerning any resistance to the arrest on the part of DAVIS. Mr. MARTIN should also be interviewed concerning any promises that VOLNEY DAVIS alleges were made that if he would plead guilty to conspiracy that would result in his being sentenced to less than life imprisonment and for a term of years. Mr. MARTIN should be asked whether VOLNEY DAVIS asked for permission to talk to a lawyer and whether he or anyone else told DAVIS, "We are all lawyers and we will take care of you." Inquiries should also be made of Mr. MARTIN as to whether VOLNEY DAVIS was given food and refreshments and allowed to sleep and given clean clothing to wear, and any other data which Mr. MARTIN may recall which is pertinent to this case. All of the charges made by VOLNEY DAVIS in his petition should be covered in the interview with MARTIN, with the exception of points 2, relative to being taken before a U.S. Commissioner, and 3, was never presented with a copy of the indictment, which Assistant United States Attorney ALEX DIM advised were points he would refute.

At West Palm Beach, Florida

Will locate and interview HARRY W. STEWART, (former agent), Wideman, Wardlaw and Caldwell, 1401-12 Harvey Building, West Palm Beach, Florida. Mr. STEWART will be asked for a signed statement and interviewed along the same lines as the above lead.

THE NEW YORK OFFICE

At New York City, New York

Will locate and interview HAROLD E. ANDERSON (former agent), Association of Casualty and Surety Executives, 60 John Street, New York. Mr. ANDERSON will be asked for a signed statement and interviewed along the same lines as the lead set out for Miami.

Will locate and interview Mr. FRANK M. HEADLEY (former agent), Kelly-Smith Company, Graybar Building, 420 Lexington Avenue, New York, as set out above. A signed statement will be obtained.

THE OMAHA OFFICEAt West Des Moines, Iowa

Will locate and interview EARL H. WILLIAMS (former agent), 720 Fourth Street, West Des Moines, Iowa, as requested in the lead set out for Miami. A signed statement will be obtained.

THE PHILADELPHIA OFFICEAt Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Will locate and interview MAXWELL CHAFFETZ, Greene Manor, Germantown, Philadelphia 44, Pennsylvania, along the lines indicated in the lead for Miami. A signed statement will be obtained. (former agent)

THE SAN ANTONIO OFFICEAt San Antonio, Texas

SA E. E. KUHNEL will submit a signed statement setting forth his recollection of events which transpired in this case along the lines of the lead set out for the Miami Office. A signed statement will be obtained.

THE SAN DIEGO OFFICEAt San Diego, California

SA R. C. SURAN will submit a signed statement setting forth his recollection of the events which transpired in this case, it being noted that SA SURAN assisted in the apprehension of VOLNEY DAVIS and that SURAN also obtained a signed statement and a signed waiver of removal from VOLNEY DAVIS in Chicago.

THE SAN FRANCISCO OFFICEAt San Francisco, California

SA M. J. CASSIDY will furnish a signed statement setting forth his recollection of events which transpired in this case, it being noted that SA CASSIDY assisted in the apprehension of VOLNEY DAVIS and also assisted in the search of VOLNEY DAVIS at the Chicago Office and also assisted in the transportation of DAVIS from Chicago to St. Paul.

THE SAVANNAH OFFICEAt Florence, South Carolina

Will interview former SAC MELVIN H. PURVIS, 1356 Cherokee Road, Florence, concerning his recollection of events which transpired in this case. It is noted that Mr. PURVIS was in charge of the apprehension of VOLNEY DAVIS in Chicago, and that VOLNEY DAVIS also gave a signed waiver of removal to former SAC MELVIN H. PURVIS. A signed statement will be obtained.

THE ST. LOUIS OFFICEAt St. Louis, Missouri

Will locate and interview JOHN E. BRENNAN, 4410 Dresden, St. Louis, Missouri, concerning his recollection of events which transpired in this case. A signed statement should be obtained and points covered in the interview with Mr. BRENNAN should be along the same line as set forth in the lead for the Miami Division. (former agent)

THE MINNEAPOLIS DIVISIONAt Minneapolis, Minnesota

Will interview GEORGE H. HEISEY, referee in bankruptcy, formerly Assistant United States Attorney, concerning his recollection of instant case.

At St. Paul, Minnesota

Will interview and obtain signed statement from the following who furnished affidavits in 1940:

JOSEPH T. LYNCH
WILLIAM C. ECKLEY
JAMES M. KLEES
EDWARD R. PICHA
JOHN DE COURCY
J. B. MACKAY
ROBERT THOMPSON

Will also interview EARL MORRISON, Chief Criminal Deputy, United States Marshal's Office, concerning any record on file in his office concerning VOLNEY DAVIS.

will also interview RONALD HAZEL, Attorney, Bundlie, Kelly, Finley and Maun, Hamm Building, concerning his recollection of instant case, information having been received that Mr. HAZEL was a law clerk for Judge SANDBORN in 1935 and was in attendance at the trial of VOLNEY DAVIS.

Will interview victim EDWARD GEORGE BREMER, President, Commercial State Bank, St. Paul, to ascertain whether he was in court at the arraignment or sentencing of VOLNEY DAVIS and whether he has any recollection of other events and other witnesses in this case.

Will review the newspaper morgue of the "St. Paul Dispatch and Pioneer Press" and Minnesota Historical Society for any additional data pertaining to the instant case and attempt to identify the reporters who submitted articles pertaining to instant case in 1935.

REFERENCES

SAC MILNES' conversation with Supervisor FRANK PRICE at the Bureau, January 26, 1954.
St. Louis air-tel to the Bureau, January 27, 1954.
Minneapolis air-tels to the Bureau dated February 2, 4, and 5, 1954.
Bureau air-tels to Minneapolis dated February 2 and 9, 1954.
Minneapolis letters to the Bureau dated January 6, February 4, and April 6, 1953.
Bureau letter to Minneapolis dated January 16, 1953.
Report of SA R. C. SURAN at Chicago dated June 10, 1935.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE EIGHTH CIRCUIT

No. 14,799 Civil

VOLNEY DAVIS, Appellant.

VS.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Appellee.

On Appeal from the United States District Court for
the District of Minnesota, Third Division.

BRIEF FOR THE UNITED STATES

STATEMENT

The Proceedings.

There is no printed record in this appeal. The Clerk of the District Court was by this Court, on May 12, 1953, ordered to submit the original files to this Court for examination. The Appellant was indicted on January 22, 1935. The Indictment charged him and several others, with conspiracy to kidnap one Edward George Bremer in violation of Chapter 271, 47 Stat. 326; 18 U.S.C. 408a. This Section was commonly

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA
THIRD DIVISION
No. 6096 Cr.

United States of America,)
)
 Plaintiff,)
)
 vs.) ORDER AMENDING JUDGMENT
)
 Volney Davis,)
)
 Defendant.)

WHEREAS, it has been brought to the attention of the Court that the first paragraph of the judgment and sentence entered by the Clerk of the United States District Court, District of Minnesota, Third Division, in the Term Minutes of said court on the 7th day of June, 1935, in the case entitled United States vs. Alvin Karpavicz, et al., No. 6096 Criminal, Third Division, does not conform to what was actually done in said cause but was so entered by said Clerk by reason of a clerical error, said first paragraph reading as follows:

"The United States Attorney, George F. Sullivan being present, now comes the defendant, Volney Davis, with his attorney, and by reason of the plea of guilty entered herein on the 3rd day of June, 1935, it is by the Court"

and,

WHEREAS, on said 7th day of June, 1935, said Volney Davis appeared before said court without an attorney for sentence on his plea of guilty entered on the 3rd day of June, 1935, said Volney Davis on said 3rd day of June, 1935, having been specifically asked by the court if he was willing to plead without the assistance of counsel, at which time and place said Volney Davis replied that he was, and the court being fully advised in the premises, it is

CONSIDERED, ORDERED AND ADJUDGED, that said first paragraph of the judgment and sentence entered by the clerk of said court as aforesaid in the Term Minutes of said court on the 7th day of June, 1935, in the cause aforesaid be and the same hereby is amended so as to conform with what was actually done in said cause so as to read as follows:

"On this 7th day of June, 1935, came the United States Attorney, George F. Sullivan, and the defendant, Volney Davis, appearing in proper person, and having been asked on June 3, 1935, whether he was willing to plead without the assistance of counsel, replied that he was, and by reason of the plea of guilty entered herein on the 3rd day of June, 1935, it is by the Court"

Dated this 10th day of October, 1939.

MATTHEW M. JOYCE
United States District Judge.

Appellant received a sentence on June 7, 1935, for the term of his natural life.

On March 18, 1940, Appellant sought his release by habeas corpus proceedings in the United States District Court for the Northern District of California, Southern Division, No. 23230-L. On May 20, 1940, that Petition was denied by Judge Louderback. On June 24, 1940, Judge Louderback denied Appellant's Petition to appeal in forma pauperis.

The above mentioned habeas corpus proceedings although not part of the files and records of the District Court in Minnesota, have been referred to by Appellant in this appeal.

Copies of the Affidavits and other papers which were submitted to Judge Louderback in the habeas corpus proceedings are being herewith forwarded to this Court for examination. They are not part of the files and records of the District Court of Minnesota. Judge Joyce was given copies of these Affidavits and other papers so that he could determine what was decided by Judge Louderback in 1940. Appellant admits receiving copies of these Affidavits.

Judge Joyce held no hearing on the Motion of Appellant under Section 2255, did not order Appellant's presence, took no testimony, but made his Order denying the Motion, based on the files and records in Appellant's case and found no merit to any of his claims.

considered and held proper in Bates v. Johnston, (9 Cir.) 111 F. (2d) 966. At any rate, none of the latter claims constitutes grounds for the relief specified in Section 2255 of Title 28, United States Code.

The within motion follows a volume of correspondence addressed to this court by petitioner, and in the opinion of the court is largely influenced by the hope that this court will permit his natural sympathy to override the consideration he must give to the merits of petitioner's claims. This the court cannot do. The files and records show conclusively that the petitioner is entitled to no relief, and his motion is therefore denied.

MATTHEW M. JOYCE

Dated January 21st, 1953.

United States District Judge.

QUESTIONS PRESENTED

The Appellant questions the following:

1. Judge Joyce's Order of January 21, 1953, denying him the relief prayed for in his Motion made pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 2255.
2. The right of Judge Joyce to dispose of the Section 2255 Motion without Appellant having counsel.
3. The right of Judge Joyce to dispose of his Section 2255 Motion by the use of copies of the Affidavits that were originally submitted to Judge Louderback in view of the Fifth Amendment.
4. The right of Judge Joyce to preside over the Section 2255 Motion in view of his Affidavit given in the 1940 habeas corpus proceedings.
5. That Appellant was not fully apprised of his right to have counsel on June 3, 1935, and that he did not fully and intelligently waive his right to counsel at the time of his arraignment on June 3, 1935.

6. That Appellant should have been taken before a U. S. Commissioner after his arrest under a warrant issued pursuant to the Indictment.
7. That Appellant should have been furnished with a copy of the Indictment before his arraignment on June 3, 1935.
8. That Appellant should have been fully advised as to his Constitutional rights.
9. That Appellant should not have been held incommunicado, in chains or in secrecy prior to his arraignment on June 3, 1935.
10. That Appellant was promised a term of years if he pleaded guilty.
11. That Appellant was entitled to be present at a hearing pursuant to his Motion made under Section 2255.

STATUTES INVOLVED.

18 U.S.C. 408 a. as it existed in 1935:

June 22, 1932. Forbidding the transportation of any person in inter-
(8.1525) state or foreign commerce, kidnaped, or otherwise un-
(Public, No. 189) lawfully detained, and making such act a felony.

Kidnaped, etc. persons.
Transportation of, in
interstate or foreign
commerce, forbidden.

Provisos,
"Interstate of foreign
commerce", construed.

Conspiracy to violate,
etc. punishable.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whoever shall knowingly transport or cause to be transported, or aid or abet in transporting, in interstate or foreign commerce, any person who shall have been unlawfully seized, confined, inveigled, decoyed, kidnaped, abducted, or carried away by any means whatsoever and held for ransom or reward shall, upon conviction, be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary for such term of years as the court, in its discretion, shall determine: Provided, That the term "interstate or foreign commerce" shall include transportation from one State, Territory, or the District of Columbia to another State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, or to a foreign country; or from a foreign country to any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia: Provided further, That if two or more persons enter into an agreement, confederation, or conspiracy to violate the provisions of the foregoing Act and do any overt act toward carrying out such unlawful agreement, confederation, or conspiracy such person or persons shall be punished in like manner as hereinbefore provided by this Act.

Approved, June 22, 1932.

28 U.S.C. 2255:

Federal custody; remedies on motion attacking sentence.

A prisoner in custody under sentence of a court established by Act of Congress claiming the right to be released upon the ground that the sentence was imposed in violation of the Constitution or laws of the United States, or that the court was without jurisdiction to impose such sentence, or that the sentence was in excess of the maximum authorized by law, or is otherwise subject to collateral attack, may move the court which imposed the sentence to vacate, set aside or correct the sentence.

A motion for such relief may be made at any time.

Unless the motion and the files and records of the case conclusively show that the prisoner is entitled to no relief, the court shall cause notice thereof to be served upon the United States attorney, grant a prompt hearing thereon, determine the issues and make findings of fact and conclusions of law with respect thereto. If the court finds that the judgment was rendered without jurisdiction, or that the sentence imposed was not authorized by law or otherwise open to collateral attack, or that there has been such a denial or infringement of the constitutional rights of the prisoner as to render the judgment vulnerable to collateral attack, the court shall vacate and set the judgment aside and shall discharge the prisoner or resentence him or grant a new trial or correct the sentence as may appear appropriate.

A court may entertain and determine such motion without requiring the production of the prisoner at the hearing.

The sentencing court shall not be required to entertain a second or successive motion for similar relief on behalf of the same prisoner.

An appeal may be taken to the court of appeals from the order entered on the motion as from a final judgment on application for a writ of habeas corpus.

An application for a writ of habeas corpus in behalf of a prisoner who is authorized to apply for relief by motion pursuant to this section, shall not be entertained if it appears that the applicant has failed to apply for relief, by motion, to the court which sentenced him, or that such court has denied him relief, unless it also appears that the remedy by motion is inadequate or ineffective to test the legality of his detention. June 25, 1948, c. 646, 62 Stat. 967, amended May 24, 1949, c. 139, #114, 63 Stat. 105.

28 U.S.C. 1654.

APPEARANCE PERSONALLY OR BY COUNSEL.

In all courts of the United States the parties may plead and conduct their own cases personally or by counsel, as, by the rules of such courts, respectively, are permitted to manage and conduct causes therein. June 25, 1948, c. 646, 62 Stat. 944, amended May 24, 1949, c. 139, #91, 63 Stat. 193.

5. A life sentence under the Lindbergh Act as it existed on June 3, and June 7, 1935, was a valid sentence.

Bates vs. Johnston (CA 9, 1940) 111 Fed. (2d) 966;
Certiorari denied 311 U. S. 646.

6. Under a Section 2255 proceeding, a defendant does not have an absolute right to be present at a hearing, nor is the District Judge required in all cases to have a hearing.

U. S. vs. Hayman, 342 U. S. 205; (January 1952).

U. S. vs. Rosenberg, et al., 200 Fed. (2d) 666 (CA 2, December 31, 1952).

Close vs. U. S. (CA 4) 198 Fed. (2d) 144, July 18, 1952; 73 Sup. Ct. 175;
Certiorari denied, 73 Sup. Ct. 175; 344 U. S. 879.

28 U.S.C. 2255.

II. A MOTION BY A DEFENDANT PURSUANT TO 18 USC, SECTION 2255, MAY BE DISPOSED OF BY THE DISTRICT COURT WITHOUT APPOINTING COUNSEL FOR THE DEFENDANT.

Crowe vs. U. S. (CA 4, 1949) 175 Fed. (2d), 799.

Motion of Davis, (DC Mont. 1949) 92 Fed. Supp. 524.

III. APPELLANT HAVING RAISED THE QUESTION OF THE AFFIDAVITS IN THE HABEAS CORPUS PROCEEDING IN CALIFORNIA, CANNOT OBJECT TO THE DISTRICT COURT'S EXAMINATION OF SUCH AFFIDAVITS IN A PROCEEDING UNDER SECTION 2255.

Motion of Davis (DC Mont. 1949) 92 Fed. Supp. 524.

IV. THE DISTRICT JUDGE WHO SENTENCED THE DEFENDANT IS THE PROPER JUDGE TO DETERMINE A MOTION UNDER SECTION 2255.

Carvell vs. U. S., (CA 4), 173 Fed. (2d) 348.

28 U.S.C., Section 2255.

ARGUMENT

I.

THE ORDER OF JUDGE JOYCE DENYING APPELLANT'S MOTION UNDER SECTION 2255 WAS PROPER AND IS CLEARLY SUPPORTED BY THE FILES AND RECORDS.

A. Appellant may waive counsel in a criminal action.

The Term Minutes of the District Court discloses that on June 3, 1935, "upon being questioned by the Court, said Appellant stated that he did not desire the advice of counsel and entered a plea of 'guilty' to the charge in the indictment herein". On June 7, 1935, when Appellant appeared for sentence before the District Court, the files and records are silent as to any claim of violation of Appellant's Constitutional rights, or that he was held incommunicado, in chains and in secrecy, or that he was deprived of the right to have the assistance of counsel.

In Raisin vs. U. S. (CA 6,) 183 Fed. (2d), 179, Appellants were indicted for bank robbery and sought to vacate the conviction and sentences. They claimed that before the District Court they did not have the aid of counsel when they entered their pleas of "guilty" and they did not know that they were pleading "guilty" to an aggravated form of bank robbery. They further claimed that they were not advised of their right to counsel. The Court of Appeals, in sustaining the Order of the District Court denying the Motion to vacate and set aside their sentences and judgments, at page 180, stated:

* * * that the District Judge receiving the said pleas, prior to the pleas of guilty, advised appellants of their constitutional rights to have counsel, and that they replied that they were guilty and had made a complete confession to the officers and were anxious to get the case over with, and did not desire to have counsel appointed for them. It further appears that prior to their sentences, appellants made confessions of their guilt of the said robberies. It further appears that after the above mentioned admission of guilt to Chief Probation Officer Doyle, and the confessions of the said appellants to the crimes with which they were charged in the indictments, inquiry was made of them by the District Judge as to whether they wished to have counsel, and upon their statement that they did not wish to have counsel, the District Court proceeded to the sentences and judgments entered in consideration of their pleas of guilty.

In the case of Powell vs. U. S. (CA 5) 174 Fed. (2d) 470, decided in 1949, petitioner sought a vacation of the judgment claiming he was denied assistance

of counsel. The Court stated at page 471:

The record shows affirmatively that petitioner, advised of his right to counsel and asked whether he desired to have one appointed, waived the assistance of counsel and entered his plea of guilty. The petition was based upon nothing but appellant's unsupported statement to the contrary.

The district judge was right in denying the petition.

In the case of Woolard vs. U. S. (CA 5), 178 Fed. (2d), 84, decided in 1949, brought pursuant to Section 2255, appellants sought to set aside various sentences imposed upon them by the District Court, one of the grounds being the alleged failure to appoint counsel to represent them upon their arraignment and pleas of "guilty", and further whether they waived their Constitutional right to counsel before the sentences were imposed. The Court stated at page 87:

It is settled law that the Sixth Amendment of the Federal Constitution does not require that counsel be forced upon a competent defendant by a court, and that a defendant charged with a federal offense, who is aware of his constitutional privilege to have counsel appointed to represent him, may nevertheless waive such right. Adams v. U. S. ex rel. McCann, 317 U. S. 269, 63 S.Ct. 236, 87 L. Ed. 268, 143 A.L.R. 435; Johnson v. Zerbst, 304 U.S. 458, 58 S.Ct. 1019, 82 L.Ed. 1461, 146 A.L.R. 357; Ossenfort v. Pulaski, 5 Cir., 171 F. 2d 246. * * * * *

The Court further held quoting from Johnston vs. Zerbst, 304 U. S. 458, 58 U. S. 1019, 1023:

The determination of whether there has been an intelligent waiver of right to counsel must depend, in each case, upon the particular facts and circumstances surrounding that case, including the background, experience and conduct of the accused. See also, Adams v. U. S. ex rel McCann, 317 U. S. 269, 63 S. Ct., 236, 87 L. Ed. 268, 143 A.L.R. 435.

Appellant is relying on Glasser v. U. S., decided in 1942, 315 U. S. 60. But that case is definitely distinguishable from the facts before this Court. Glasser had his own attorney and the trial court over Glasser's objection, appointed Glasser's attorney to represent a co-defendant. The United States Supreme Court pointed out that admittedly the case against Glasser was not a strong one. It stated at page 67:

Admittedly, the case against Glasser is not a strong one. The Government frankly concedes that the case with respect to Glasser "depends in large part . . . upon a development and collocation of circumstances tending to sustain the inferences necessary to support the verdict." This is significant in relation to Glasser's contention that he was deprived of the assistance of counsel contrary to the Sixth Amendment. In all

Cases the constitutional safeguards are to be jealously preserved for the benefit of the accused, but especially is this true where the scales of justice may be delicately poised between guilt and innocence. Then error, which under some circumstances would not be ground for reversal, cannot be brushed aside as immaterial, since there is a real chance that it might have provided the slight impetus which swung the scales toward guilt.

It is further stated at pages 69 and 70:

Stewart thereafter represented Glasser and Kretske throughout the trial and was the most active of the array of defense counsel.

The guarantees of the Bill of Rights are the protecting bulwarks against the reach of arbitrary power. Among those guarantees is the right granted by the Sixth Amendment to an accused in a criminal proceeding in a federal court "to have the assistance of counsel for his defense." "This is one of the safeguards deemed necessary to insure fundamental human rights of life and liberty," and a federal court cannot constitutionally deprive an accused, whose life or liberty is at stake, of the assistance of counsel. *Johnson v. Zerbst*, 304 U. S. 458, 462, 463. Even as we have held that the right to the assistance of counsel is so fundamental that the denial by a state court of a reasonable time to allow the selection of counsel of one's own choosing, and the failure of that court to make an effective appointment of counsel, may so offend our concept of the basic requirements of a fair hearing as to amount to a denial of due process of law contrary to the Fourteenth Amendment, *Powell v. Alabama*, 287 U. S. 45, so are we clear that the "assistance of counsel" guaranteed by the Sixth Amendment contemplates that such assistance be untrammelled and unimpaired by a court order requiring that one lawyer shall simultaneously represent conflicting interests. If the right to the assistance of counsel means less than this, a valued constitutional safeguard is substantially impaired.

To preserve the protection of the Bill of Rights for hard-pressed defendants, we indulge every reasonable presumption against the waiver of fundamental rights. *Aetna Insurance Co. v. Kennedy*, 301 U. S. 389; *Ohio Bell Telephone Co. v. Public Utilities Commission*, 301 U. S. 292. Glasser never affirmatively waived the objection which he initially advanced when the trial court suggested the appointment of Stewart. We are told that, since Glasser was an experienced attorney, he tacitly acquiesced in Stewart's appointment because he failed to renew vigorously his objection at the instant the appointment was made. The fact that Glasser is an attorney is, of course, immaterial to a consideration of his right to the protection of the Sixth Amendment. His professional experience may be a factor in determining whether he actually waived his right to the assistance of counsel. *Johnson v. Zerbst*, 304 U. S. 458, 464. But it is by no means conclusive.

Upon the trial judge rests the duty of seeing that the trial is conducted with solicitude for the essential rights of the accused. Speaking of the obligation of the trial court to preserve the right to jury trial for an accused, Mr. Justice Sutherland said that such duty "is not to be discharged as a matter of rote, but with ~~such~~ sound and advised discretion, with an eye to avoid unreasonable or undue departures from that mode of trial or from any of the essential elements thereof, and with a

caution increasing in degree as the offenses dealt with increase in gravity." Patton v. United States, 281 U. S. 276, 312-313. The trial court should protect the right of an accused to have the assistance of counsel. "This protecting duty imposes the serious and weighty responsibility upon the trial judge of determining whether there is an intelligent and competent waiver by the accused. While an accused may waive the right to counsel, whether there is a proper waiver should be clearly determined by the trial court, and it would be fitting

INSEET

B. Appellant in his Petition under Section 2255, elected to act as his own counsel.

Appellant cannot now question that he was not represented by counsel on his Motion pursuant to Section 2255 because he elected to act as his own attorney. The opening paragraph of his Motion of December 5, 1952, states as follows:

The Honorable and Learned Judge Mathew M. Joyce:

May it please the Court.

Comes now your Petitioner, Volney Davis, pro se, and enters his name as attorney of record in the above captioned proceedings pursuant to the provisions of Title 28, Section 1654, U.S.C.A. and gives notice to the Court that he is going to keep control and management of his case throughout the life of same in this proceeding.

that the Petitioner was not given a preliminary hearing, does not afford a basis of relief, for it is well settled that in a federal court a defendant may be indicted without a preliminary hearing and without notice to the defendant. United States v. Liebrich, D.C.M.D. Pa. 1932, 55 F. 2d 341. Furthermore, Petitioner was not arrested prior to the indictment as he was then serving a sentence in the Eastern State Penitentiary, Philadelphia, Pa., and under these circumstances no preliminary hearing is ever required. United States v. Gray, D.C.D.C. 1949, 87 F. Supp. 436. * * * * *

The record imports verity and cannot be contradicted by the unsupported assertion of the Petitioner; * * * * *

As to (7), that Petitioner was not informed of the indictment, it was pointed out above that the record shows that he was arraigned in open court and notified of the charges being brought against him. Even if the Petitioner did not receive a copy of the indictment, that affords no ground for relief, as there is no obligation on the part of the Government to furnish copies of indictments to defendants in other than capital cases. United States v. Duzee, 1890, 140 U. S. 169, 173, 11 S. Ct. 758, 35 L. Ed. 399.

In U. S. vs. Slaughenhoupt, (DC Pa. 1952), 102 Fed. Supp., 820, the Court stated at page 821:

The Supreme Court of the United States has held that an indictment establishes probable cause and is itself authority to bring the accused to trial. U. S. ex rel. Kassin v. Mulligan, 1935, 295 U. S. 396, 55 S. Ct. 781, 79 L. Ed. 1501.

The Court also stated at page 821:

We can find no merit in defendant's position. The identical question was presented to the United States District Court for the District of Columbia in *United States v. Gray*, 1949, 87 F. Supp. 436, and Judge Holtzoff held that no right of the defendant had been violated by reason of the fact that no preliminary hearing was given, where in the interim between the filing of the complaint and the date of the preliminary hearing, an indictment was returned by a Grand Jury.

III.

ON JUNE 3, 1935, THERE WAS NO FEDERAL REQUIREMENT THAT A DEFENDANT BE FURNISHED WITH A COPY OF THE INDICTMENT BEFORE ARRAIGNMENT.

The Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure became effective March 21, 1946, and prior to that time there was no requirement in Federal practice that a copy of the Indictment be given to the Defendant before he is called upon to plead. See Rule 10 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure, 18 U.S.C.A.

In *Yodock vs. U. S.*, (MD Pa. 1951), 97 Fed. Supp., 307, at page 311 the Court stated as follows:

As to (7), that Petitioner was not informed of the indictment, it was pointed out above that the record shows that he was arraigned in open court and notified of the charges being brought against him. Even if the Petitioner did not receive a copy of the indictment, that affords no ground for relief, as there is no obligation on the part of the Government to furnish copies of indictments to defendants in other than capital cases. *United States v. Zan Duzee*, 1890, 140 U. S. 169, 173, 11 S. Ct. 758, 35 L. Ed. 399.

In *Cukovich vs. U. S.*, 170 Fed. (2d) 89, (CA 6, 1948) at page 90 the Court stated:

At the time of the arraignment and the plea of guilty, which was before the new Rules of Criminal Procedure, there was no requirement that the appellants be furnished with a copy of the indictment, as is now required by Rule 10.

Appellant concedes in this case that the Indictment was read to him in open Court on June 3, 1935.

IV.

FAILURE OF THE DEFENDANT TO ADVISE THE COURT BETWEEN JUNE 3, 1935, AND JUNE 7, 1935, INCLUSIVE, THAT HE WAS HELD INCOMMUNICADO, IN CHAINS OR IN SECRECY, WOULD DISPEL THAT SUCH EVER HAPPENED.

Appellant was in open court on two occasions. On June 3, 1935, when questioned by Judge Joyce, he made no claim that he was held incommunicado, in chains or in secrecy. On June 7, 1935, when he was brought back for

sentencing in open court, he again remained silent on these so-called charges. The Appellant owed a duty to the Court to speak up on either or both of these occasions if he had a complaint to make concerning conduct towards him by Federal officers prior to his arraignment. It is significant that nowhere in Appellant's motions or appeal papers does he deny his guilt for the offense for which he is now serving.

In the case of Chadwick vs. U. S. (CA 5, 1948) 170 Fed. (2d), 986, Certiorari denied 337 U. S. 926, a motion filed to vacate a judgment and sentence upon the ground that he had been held in secret seclusion by officers of the Government as a prisoner and as a result thereof a confession was then secured from him. The Court of Appeals at page 986 stated:

The sentence he is serving was based not upon the confession of which he complains but upon his plea of guilty voluntarily made with the assistance, and upon the advice, of his counsel many months after the purported confession was made.

It is respectfully submitted that Appellant here does not charge that a confession of any kind was forced or obtained from him by any Federal officer. Appellant does not deny that he pleaded "guilty" in open Court voluntarily after the Indictment was read to him. Although he denies that he was advised as to his right to assistance of counsel, the records of the District Court disclose otherwise.

As stated in Yodock vs. U. S., supra, at page 310:

The record imports verity and cannot be contradicted by the unsupported assertion of the Petitioner,

the Court cited Johnson vs. U. S., 1911, 225 U. S. 405.

In Carroll vs. U. S., 174 Fed. (2d), (CA 6, 1949) the Court stated at page 413:

The record directly and positively contradicts the averments of appellant respecting his guilty plea to the second count of the indictment and as to his request for counsel. This is not a habeas corpus proceeding and we must, therefore, accept the record of the judgment and commitment entered by the district court as accurate and truthful in the recital of what occurred when appellant was arraigned and sentenced.

Although the Clerk of Court on June 7, 1935, in the Minutes, stated erroneously that "Appellant with his attorney," ~~was not present~~ it was perfectly proper for the District Court when such error was called to its attention, to correct the error as was done by Judge Joyce on October 10, 1939.

Rule 36 of the Federal Rules of Criminal procedure, 18 U.S.C.A., permits clerical mistakes in judgment, orders or other parts of the record arising from oversight or omission, to be corrected by the Court at any time after such notice, if any, as the Court orders.

The notes of the Advisory Committee on Rules state that Rule 36 continues existing law.

In the case of Rupinski vs. U. S. 4 Fed. (2d) 17 (CA 6, 1925), the Court at page 18 stated:

While the general rule is that the records and decrees of the court cannot be altered after the term, there is a well-recognized exception in the case of mere clerical errors.

In Bule vs. King (CA 8, 1943), 137 Fed. (2d), 495, the Court, at page 498 stated:

The recognized authority of federal district courts to correct their records and to supply omissions therein has been declared more broadly since the decision in United States v. Patterson, C.C.D.N.J., 29 F. 775. As said, however, in Gagnon v. United States, 193 U. S. 451, 24 S.Ct. 510, 48 L.Ed. 745:

"The inherent power which exists in a court to amend its records, and correct mistakes and supply defects and omissions therein, is not a power to create a new record but presupposes an existing record susceptible of correction or amendment." Generally records and decrees cannot be altered after the term, but such rule does not apply in the case of mere clerical errors. Rupinski v. United States, 6 Cir., 4 F. 2d 17. Susceptibility of correction in a record is thus further illustrated in Gagnon v. United States, supra, 193 U. S. at page 458, 24 S.Ct. at page 512, 48 L. Ed. 745:

"In such cases there is often a memorandum of some kind entered upon the calendar, or found in the files, and there is no impropriety in ascertaining the fact even by parol evidence, and supplying the missing portion of the records."

"The evidence adduced may include the recollection of the presiding judge, and certain notes and memoranda deposited with the clerk in pursuance of law. Gonzales v. Cunningham, 164 U.S. 612, 614, 17 S.Ct. 182, 41 L. Ed. 572. And, *semble*, memoranda made by the clerk at the trial, though not entered upon the journal in record form.

"It is our opinion that this power, of necessity, exists in the district court, and that its exercise (even after the term is passed at which the record was made up) must in a great measure be governed by the facts of each case."

V,

A LIFE SENTENCE UNDER THE LINDBERGH ACT, AS IT EXISTED ON JUNE 3 and 7, 1935,
WAS A VALID SENTENCE.

There can be no question that the life sentence imposed in this case was proper under the provisions of the Lindbergh Law, 47 Stat. 326, 18 U.S.C. 408(a), as the law existed in 1935. See Bates vs. Johnston, 111 Fed. (2d), 966, ^{CA 9,} decided in 1940; certiorari denied 311 U. S. 646, ~~1938~~. In that case, ~~no~~ one arising under the Lindbergh Law, the Ninth Circuit upheld a life sentence imposed upon the defendant for the substantive crime of kidnaping. The Court, at page 966, stated as follows:

Harvey J. Bailey was one of appellant's co-defendants; he was sentenced to life imprisonment and appealed from the judgment entered upon conviction of conspiracy to violate 18 U.S.C.A. 408a, which is the identical section complained of here, and raised the same question as petitioner. The answer given by the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Tenth Circuit in Bailey v. United States, 74 F. 2d 451, 452, concludes the matter:

"The statute prescribes as punishment for the offense, 'imprisonment in the penitentiary for such term of years as the court, in its discretion, shall determine.'

"It is our opinion that Congress did not use the phrase 'term of years' in the technical sense attributable to it when applied to estate in lands. Life being of limited duration and death being certain, a sentence for life is definite and certain. It is tantamount to a sentence for a definite term of years greater than the possible life span of the person sentenced. See Commonwealth v. Evans, 16 Pick (448), 33 Mass. 448.

VI.

UNDER A SECTION 2255 PROCEEDING A DEFENDANT DOES NOT HAVE AN ABSOLUTE RIGHT TO BE PRESENT AT A HEARING NOR IS THE DISTRICT JUDGE REQUIRED IN ALL CASES TO HAVE A HEARING.

Judge Joyce's Order of January 21, 1953, denying Appellant's Motion made pursuant to Section 2255 which sought an Order vacating or setting aside Appellant's life sentence imposed upon him in 1935, following his plea of "guilty" was made without a hearing and without permitting Appellant to appear and testify as he had requested in his Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus ad Testificandum simultaneously made with his Motion under Section 2255.

Appellant relies heavily on the recent case of U. S. vs. Hayman, 342 U. S. 205, decided in January 1952. That case, however, is distinguishable from the matter now before this court. In that case the Defendant was represented by

counsel of his own choosing. The defendant did not discover until after the trial that his attorney was representing conflicting interests. The Supreme Court concluded that under a Section 2255 proceedings, defendant's presence was necessary at such a hearing and that the trial court committed error in receiving testimony for three days in connection with the issues of fact raised by the Motion under Section 2255 without the presence of the defendant, and without notice to him.

The Supreme Court held at pages 219 and 220 as follows:

The issues raised by respondent's motion were not determined by the "files and records" in the trial court. In such circumstances, Section 2255 requires that the trial court act on the motion as follows: ". . . cause notice thereof to be served upon the United States attorney, grant a prompt hearing thereon, determine the issues and make findings of fact and conclusions of law with respect thereto." (Emphasis supplied.) In requiring a "hearing", the Section "has obvious reference to the tradition of judicial proceedings". Respondent, denied an opportunity to be heard, "has lost something indispensable, however convincing the ex parte showing." We conclude that the District Court did not proceed in conformity with Section 2255 when it made findings on controverted issues of fact relating to respondent's own knowledge without notice to respondent and without his being present.

The Supreme Court, however, made it clear that in not every Section 2255 proceeding is the presence of the defendant required. It said at pages 222 and 223:

The existence of power to produce the prisoner does not, of course, mean that he should be automatically produced in every Section 2255 proceeding. This is in accord with procedure in habeas corpus actions. Unlike the criminal trial where the guilt of the defendant is in issue and his presence is required by the Sixth Amendment, a proceeding under Section 2255 is an independent and collateral inquiry into the validity of the conviction. Whether the prisoner should be produced depends upon the issues raised by the particular case. Where, as here, there was substantial issues of fact as to events in which the prisoner participated, the trial court should require his production for a hearing.

In U. S. vs. Rosenberg, et al, (CA 2, decided December 31, 1952) 200 Fed. (2d) 666, which was a Section 2255 proceeding the Court had the following to say at page 668:

Under this section the court must grant a prompt hearing, determine the issues and make findings of fact and conclusions of law with respect thereto, "Unless the motion and the files and records of the case conclusively show that the prisoner is entitled to no relief". After hearing oral argument of counsel for petitioners and of the United States Attorney, Judge Ryan ruled

that it was conclusively shown that the petitioners were entitled to no relief and that no material issue of fact was raised which required a "hearing". * * * * *

The remedy afforded by this statutory proceeding is analogous to that afforded by a writ of habeas corpus. *United States v. Hayman*, 342 U. S. 205, 72 S. Ct., 263. It, like that writ, "cannot ordinarily be used in lieu of appeal to correct errors committed in the course of a trial, even though such errors relate to constitutional rights." *United States v. Walker*, 2 Cir., 197 F. 2d, 287, 288; *Adams v. United States ex rel. McCann*, 317 U. S. 269, 274, 63 S. Ct. 236, 87 L.Ed. 268. Nor can it be used to obtain a retrial according to procedure which the petitioner voluntarily discarded and waived at the trial upon which he was convicted. *Adams v. United States ex rel. McCann*, 317 U. S. 269, 281, 63 S.Ct. 236, 87 L.Ed. 268; *Carruthers v. Reed*, 8 Cir., 102 F. 2d 933, 938; *United States ex rel. Marshall v. Snyder*, 2 Cir., 160 F.2d 351, 353; *Bowen v. United States*, 5 Cir., 192 F.2d 515, 517; *Smith v. United States*, 88 U.S.App.D.C. 80, 187 F.2d 192, 198, certiorari denied 341 U. S. 927, 71 S.Ct. 792, 95 L.Ed. 1358. These limitations on the function of a petition under #2255 must be borne in mind in considering the present appeals.

Since Judge Ryan held no hearing at which testimony could be presented, it is necessary to treat as true all facts stated in the petitions and in accompanying affidavits and exhibits, and to disregard all contrary statements of fact in the government's affidavits. This does not mean, however, that Judge Ryan was obliged to accept as facts conclusory allegations asserted by the petitioners. See *United States v. Sturm*, 7 Cir., 180 F. 2d 413, 414; *United States v. Pisciotta*, 2 Cir., 199 F. 2d 603. For example, the fact that newspapers carried the stories set out in the exhibits must be accepted, but the conclusion that such publicity made impossible the selection of an impartial jury is an inference which the judge is not necessarily bound to accept.

In the case of *Close vs. U. S.* (CA 4, decided in 1952), 198 Fed. (2d), 144, Certiorari denied 344 U. S. 879, ~~344 U. S. 879~~ a Section 2255 proceeding, ~~344 U. S. 879~~ defendant sought to vacate a judgment and sentence of imprisonment, claiming he was represented by counsel who also represented co-defendants, and defendant in that case, asked to be brought from Alcatraz to Baltimore to testify on the hearing on the motion. He relied heavily on the case of *U. S. vs. Hayman*, supra, the Court of Appeals at pages 145 and 146 stated:

And we think it equally clear that appellant's request that he be produced to testify at the hearing was properly denied. It is unthinkable that the law should require that, in a case as barren of merit as this, persons duly convicted of crime should have the right to have themselves transported about over the country at the expense of the government by merely filing an affidavit to the effect that the attorney whom they had employed to represent them was disqualified because he represented other defendants. When parties employ and pay counsel, the court must assume that the representation is satisfactory; and to raise a substantial issue which would justify the court in having the prisoner produced to testify at a hearing, more is required than the mere affidavit of the prisoner as to his conversation with counsel.

There is nothing to the contrary in *United States v. Hayman*, 342 U.S. 205, 72 S.Ct. 263, 274. In that case, the production of the prisoner was required because it was thought that there were

substantial issues of fact upon which it was necessary that his evidence be taken; but the court was at pains to point out that the prisoner should not be automatically produced in every Section 2255 proceeding. The court said:

"The existence of power to produce the prisoner does not, of course, mean that he should be automatically produced in every Section 2255 proceeding. This is in accord with procedure in habeas corpus actions. Unlike the criminal trial where the guilt of the defendant is in issue and his presence is required by the Sixth Amendment, a proceeding under Section 2255 is an independent and collateral inquiry into the validity of the conviction. Whether the prisoner should be produced depends upon the issues raised by the particular case."

In *Crowe v. United States*, 4 Cir., 175 F. 2d, 799, 801, this court laid down the rule applicable in the following language:

"Crowe complains because his production in court was not ordered; but the section under which the motion was made expressly provides: 'A court may entertain and determine such motion without requiring the production of the prisoner at the hearing'. * * * Only in very rare cases, we think, will it be found necessary for a court to order a prisoner produced for a hearing under 28 U.S.C.A. #2255. Certainly, whether or not the court should require him to be brought into court for the hearing is a matter resting in the court's discretion. Production of the prisoner should not be ordered merely because he asks it, but only in those cases where the court is of opinion that his presence will aid the court in arriving at the truth of the matter involved."

28 U.S.C. 2255, clearly stated that "a Court may render and determine such motion without requesting the production of the prisoner at the hearing."

In this case Judge Joyce determined not to have a hearing and made his Order denying the Motion under the provisions of Section 2255 which permits such procedure where "the files and records of the case conclusively show that the prisoner is entitled to no relief."

Appellant having raised the question of Affidavits in the habeas corpus proceedings in California, can not object to the District Court's examination of such affidavits in a proceeding under Section 2255.

In Appellant's application to this Court for an Order that the records in the District Court be forwarded to the Eighth Circuit, Court of Appeals, he states as Point 4, under "Statement of Points Relied Upon", "That testimony submitted to the Court by affidavits and allowed by the Court to enter the record, would develop on cross-examination as incompetent testimony."

In Appellant's Brief on pages 1 and 2, following the index, the Affidavits and other papers are again referred to. For example, Appellant states: "That

any testimony whether submitted by affidavits or otherwise, be excluded from the records now on appeal filed in the District Court at St. Paul, Minn. pursuant to Title 28, Section 2255.

In his Notice of Appeal, Appellant claims that these Affidavits were testimony and used against him in violation of the Fifth Amendment. Appellant claims that the hearing was in the form of Affidavits. The United States Attorney's office on January 16, 1953, in opposing Appellant's Motion under Section 2255, wrote a letter to Judge Joyce and forwarded it to him, copies of Affidavits and papers furnished the United States District Court for the Northern District of California, Southern Division, No. 23230-L, in opposition to Appellant's Motion filed March 18, 1940, seeking discharge by Writ of Habeas Corpus. That Petition was denied by Judge Louderback on May 20, 1940. Judge Joyce was also furnished with a copy of Judge Louderback's Order denying an appeal to appeal *in forma pauperis* from the Order of Judge Louderback denying Appellant's Writ of Habeas Corpus. These Affidavits and other papers have been forwarded to this Court for examination. This office did not file these papers with the Clerk nor did Judge Joyce. These Affidavits and other papers were returned by Judge Joyce to this office.

The Affidavits are those of Court officials, newspaper officials, FBI Special Agents, United States Attorney at that time, and Judge Joyce who were all present on June 3, 1935, at the time of Appellant's arraignment or who otherwise knew facts concerning Appellant's arrest and subsequent arraignment and sentencing on June 7, 1935.

It is respectfully submitted that Judge Joyce was entitled to have before him these Affidavits and other papers to first determine whether or not the California proceedings would render the Section 2255 proceeding res judicata; and, secondly, they would help the trial judge recollect what had occurred at the arraignment and sentencing on June 3 and 7, 1935.

VII

THE DISTRICT JUDGE WHO SENTENCED THE DEFENDANT IS THE PROPER JUDGE TO DETERMINE A MOTION UNDER SECTION 2255.

It was not only proper but it was the intent of Section 2255 that the Judge who passed sentence should hear Motions under that Section.

In the case of Carvell vs. U. S. (CA 4, 1949) 173 Fed. (2d), 348, the Court stated at pages 348 and 349 as follows:

Complaint is made that the judge who tried the case passed upon the motion. Not only was there no impropriety in this, but it is highly desirable in such cases that the motions be passed on by the judge who is familiar with the facts and circumstances surrounding the trial, and is consequently not likely to be misled by false allegations as to what occurred. It was to avoid the unseemly practice of having attacks upon the regularity of trials made before another judge through resort to habeas corpus that section 2255 of Title 28 was inserted in the Judicial Code.

Section 28 U.S.C. 2255, states:

The sentencing Court shall not be required to entertain a second or successive motion for similar relief on behalf of the same prisoner.

The use of the words "sentencing court" would indicate an intent that the judge who imposed the sentence may certainly pass on a motion under Section 2255.

In the case before this Court the record conclusively shows that the Appellant was first advised of his right to have assistance of counsel and declined such assistance.

CONCLUSION

We submit that the trial court's records show that Appellant was advised of his right to have counsel and freely and intelligently waive his right thereto. There was no necessity for taking Appellant before a United States Commissioner since he was arrested pursuant to a warrant issued upon a Grand Jury Indictment. At that time there was no requirement that Appellant be furnished with a copy of the Indictment and he admits to its reading in open Court prior to his arraignment. The sentence to life imprisonment was proper under the law as it then existed. The Order of Judge Joyce denying the Motion under Section 2255, is incorrect and should be affirmed.

r Dated: July 1953.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE E. MacKINNON,
United States Attorney.

ALEX DIM,
Assistant United States Attorney.

**FREEDOM OF INFORMATION
AND
PRIVACY ACTS**

SUBJECT: BARKER/KARPIS GANG

BREMER KIDNAPPING

FILE NUMBER: 7-576

SECTION : 275



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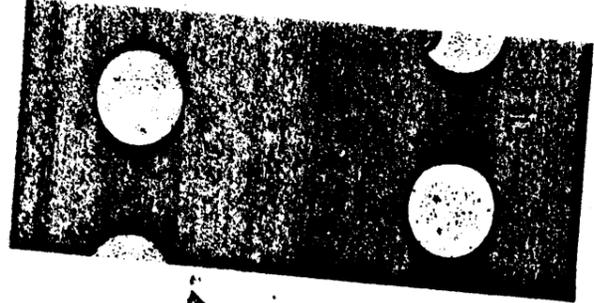
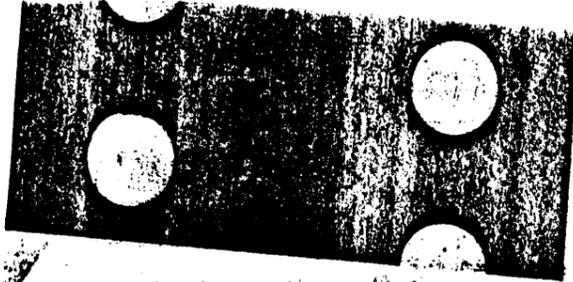
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EXEMPTION(S) USED (b)(3); (b)(7)C; (b)(6) (b)(7)D



AIRTEL

FEBRUARY 17, 1954 29145 AIR MAIL

SAC, MINNEAPOLIS (7-30)

ADVISE NAME OF AGENT AND DATE REPORT SUBMITTED.

HOOVER

7-576

JTS:de

RECORDED-27

FEB 18 1954

EX-102

130

7-576-15325

- Tolson _____
- Ladd _____
- Nichols _____
- Belmont _____
- Clegg _____
- Glavin _____
- Harbo _____
- Rosen _____
- Tracy _____
- Geary _____
- Mohr _____
- Winterrowd _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holloman _____
- Sizoo _____
- Miss Gandy _____

58 FEB 23 1954

F-467

COMM - FBI
FEB 17 1954
MAILED 19

FEB 18 1954
FBI
MINNAPOLIS

[Handwritten initials]

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Winterrowd	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holloman	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

Transmit the following Teletype message to:

FBI, ST. LOUIS 1-27-54 AM
DIRECTOR, FBI AIRTEL

L. E. [Signature]
JEM:MAF

BREKID. FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE BUREAU AND THE MINNEAPOLIS OFFICE,
THERE ARE ATTACHED COPIES OF OPINION OF THE U. S. CIRCUIT COURT OF
APPEALS FOR THE EIGHTH CIRCUIT RENDERED BY THAT COURT ON JAN. 25, 1954,
IN THE CASE ENTITLED VOLNEY DAVIS, APPELLANT, VS. UNITED STATES OF
AMERICA, APPELLEE, IN WHICH THE DECISION OF THE U. S. DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA WAS REVERSED AND REMANDED FOR FURTHER PRO-
CEEDINGS. IN ACCORDANCE WITH MY CONVERSATION WITH SUPERVISOR FRANK PRICE
AT THE BUREAU ON JAN. 26, 1954, THE MINNEAPOLIS OFFICE IS REQUESTED TO
CONTACT THE USA IN MINNEAPOLIS AND AT THE SAME TIME REVIEW THE FILES OF
THAT OFFICE TO FIND OUT WHETHER THERE IS ANY BASIS FOR THE SUBJECT'S
CLAIM THAT HE HAD PLED GUILTY IN THIS MATTER WITHOUT KNOWLEDGE THAT HE
WAS ENTITLED TO COUNSEL. THERE IS ALSO ATTACHED TO THIS AIRTEL BEING
SENT TO THE BUREAU A COPY OF A NEWSPAPER CLIPPING TAKEN FROM THE ST.
LOUIS GLOBE-DEMOCRAT OF JAN. 26, 1954.

Mr. Rosen *sn*

MILNES

CC: MR. ROSEN
AND SUPERVISOR
INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

2 ENCL
END

7-43

CC: MINNEAPOLIS (ENCL)

ENCLOSURES - 2

RECORDED-29

EX-127

17-576-15326

33 JAN 29 1954

129
52 MAR 8 1954

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

United States Court of Appeals
FOR THE EIGHTH CIRCUIT

No. 14,799.

Volney Davis,

Appellant,

vs.

United States of America,

Appellee.

Appeal from the
United States Dis-
trict Court for the
District of Minne-
sota.

[January 25, 1954.]

Appellant filed brief pro se.

George E. MacKinnon, United States Attorney, and Alex
Dim, Assistant United States Attorney, filed brief for
Appellee.

Before JOHNSEN and COLLET, Circuit Judges, and NORDBYE,
District Judge.

COLLET, Circuit Judge.

Appellant entered a plea of guilty, June 3, 1935, in the
United States District Court for the District of Minnesota,
to an indictment charging that he conspired with others to,

7-576-15326

and did, kidnap Edward George Bremer at St. Paul, Minnesota, and transport him into the State of Illinois. Sentence was deferred until June 7, 1935, at which time he was sentenced to life imprisonment by Judge Matthew M. Joyce. Appellant did not have counsel. He was thereafter confined at Alcatraz. In 1940 he sought a writ of habeas corpus in the Northern District of California upon the ground that he was deprived of his liberty without having the assistance of counsel. The writ was denied. In December, 1952, appellant filed a motion in the sentencing court of Minnesota under Sec. 2255, Title 28, U.S.C.A., for an order vacating and setting aside his sentence of June 7, 1935. The grounds of his motion were that he was sentenced without the advice of counsel, that he did not know of his right to counsel, did not waive counsel, was led to believe that if he entered a plea of guilty he would be given a term of years, that he was not taken before a United States Commissioner, was not given a copy of his indictment, and was held incommunicado.

The trial court denied the motion without a hearing, upon the files and record in the sentencing court and the record in the California habeas corpus proceedings. The court found, in a memorandum opinion, that appellant was fully apprised of his constitutional right to counsel and freely and intelligently waived his right to counsel; that there was no support for his claim that he would be given a term of years if he entered a plea of guilty; that since appellant was arrested pursuant to a grand jury indictment, there was no necessity that he be taken before a United States Commissioner; that the indictment was read to him before he entered his plea of guilty; and that he was not held incommunicado prior to his trial.

The record before us discloses the denial in the habeas corpus proceedings of appellant's claim that he did not

waive the benefit of counsel, and several affidavits which purport to be at least part of the evidence in the District Court of California in that proceeding. That evidence in the habeas corpus proceeding supports the trial court's conclusion that appellant was apprised of his right to counsel, waived counsel, and was not misled or mistreated.

Accompanying the filing of the motion to set aside the sentence was a petition for a writ of habeas corpus ad testificandum for appellant's presence at the hearing on the motion. That petition was not granted, appellant was not present at the hearing on the motion and had no opportunity to offer testimony in support of his motion. The procedure was, as heretofore indicated, under Sec. 2255 of the Judicial Code. 28 U.S.C. (Supp. IV) Sec. 2255, 28 U.S.C.A. Sec. 2255. By express provision of Sec. 2255 the motions under that section, such as this one, may be determined without requiring the production of the movant prisoner¹. It is equally clear from the Supreme Court's opinion in *United States v. Hayman*, 342 U.S. 205, 223, that—"whether the prisoner should be produced depends upon the issues raised by the particular case."

In the *Hayman* case the dominant issue was whether the movant "enjoyed the effective assistance of counsel guaranteed defendants in federal courts by the Sixth Amendment." Specifically, in that case the movant alleged that a principal witness against him at his trial, and a defendant in a related case, was represented by the same lawyer as movant, that he was not told of the dual representation and had no way of discovering the conflict until after the trial was over. It appeared from court records that the witness entered a plea of guilty in the related case and did testify against movant. Since such a conflict of interest might have

¹"A court may entertain and determine such motion without requiring the production of the prisoner at the hearing."

prejudiced movant, the trial court and the Court of Appeals found that the allegation warranted a hearing under the pertinent provision of Sec. 2255 that:—

“Unless the motion and the files and records of the case conclusively show that the prisoner is entitled to no relief, the court shall * * * grant a prompt hearing * * *, determine the issues and make findings of fact and conclusions of law with respect thereto.”

In the *Hayman* case the hearing was ex parte, the trial court found that movant's counsel had represented both parties with the knowledge and consent and at the instance and request of movant, and denied the motion to vacate the sentence. The Supreme Court did not reconsider the concurrent finding of the trial court and the Court of Appeals that the motion raised substantial issues of fact calling for an inquiry into their verity, but proceeding to the question of the propriety of the hearing being ex parte, held that under the circumstances of that case, in view of the nature of the issue raised, the hearing on the motion should not have been ex parte and that movant should have had an opportunity to be present.

In the present case the motion was denied without a hearing upon the ground that the files and records of the case conclusively showed that the prisoner was not entitled to relief.

Several of the grounds of the motion were obviously susceptible of determination from the files and records of the case. The date of the arraignment and plea, as shown by the records and the motion, demonstrated that at that time there was no requirement that appellant be furnished with a copy of the indictment. *Cuckovich v. United States*, 170 F.2d 89. The files and records of the case also showing that appellant was arrested under a warrant pursuant to a grand jury indictment, it conclusively appeared there-

from that it was not necessary that he be taken before a United States Commissioner. And the complaint that appellant was held incommunicado may, under the circumstances of this case, be treated as incidental to his claim that he did not know of his right to counsel and did not waive that right. It need not therefore be given separate consideration.

Did the allegations that appellant did not know of his constitutional rights to counsel, and, not knowing of those rights, did not waive them by voluntarily entering his plea of guilty without the benefit of the advice of counsel, “raise substantial issues of fact calling for an inquiry into their verity”? *United States v. Hayman*, 342 U.S. 205, 210. However convincing an ex parte showing might be that the allegations were without merit in fact, if appellant has been denied an opportunity to be heard on such an issue he “has lost something indispensable”. *United States v. Hayman, supra*. That the allegation of lack of knowledge of his constitutional right to counsel, that he was not apprised of that right, and not knowing of the right did not waive it, is such a substantial issue as to require an inquiry into the validity of the claimed deprivation is not open to serious question. *Walker v. Johnston*, 312 U.S. 275; *United States v. Hayman, supra*; *Mothershead v. King*, 112 F.2d 1004. Therefore, unless, as Sec. 2255 provides, “the motion and the files and records of the case conclusively show” the prisoner is entitled to no relief, he has been denied an indispensable opportunity to be heard. What files and records?

It appears from the trial court's memorandum in this case that these same issues were presented in the California habeas corpus proceedings. The entire record of those proceedings does not appear from this record to have been before the trial court. Pursuant to our order that the clerk of the District Court submit the original files in the

case to this court, we have before us, as a part of those files, the certificate of the United States District Court for the Northern District of California denying appellant's petition to appeal in forma pauperis from the denial of his application for habeas corpus. In that certificate the issues involved in the habeas corpus proceeding are referred to as follows:

The petitioner was sentenced to life imprisonment upon his plea of guilty to a violation of 18 U.S.C.A. 408A. He made application for a writ of habeas corpus upon the ground that 'he was deprived of his liberty without having the assistance of counsel in his behalf.'

The records of the case disclose that the petitioner intelligently waived the right to counsel."

Again, what records? We have before us the record in the kidnapping case in Minnesota, where the arraignment, plea and sentence took place. That record is silent on the question of appellant's knowledge of his rights and waiver of those rights.² Hence the record in the sentencing court could not have been the "record" referred to in the habeas corpus proceeding. The only other record of the habeas corpus proceedings certified to us by the clerk of the District Court consists of copies of a number of ex parte affidavits which purport to have been filed in the habeas corpus proceedings. These affidavits relate to all of appellant's remaining issues now under consideration, to wit, that he did not know his constitutional right to counsel, that he did not waive that right, and that he was led to believe he would be given a term of years if he entered a plea of guilty. Those affidavits, as heretofore indicated, furnish ample justification for the conclusion that those allegations or claims are without merit. But, again, they

²The record shows: "Upon being questioned by the Court said defendant that he did not desire the advice of counsel and entered a plea of not guilty of the charge in the indictment."

appear, insofar as the record before us shows, to have been ex parte, in an ex parte habeas corpus proceeding. We might indulge the presumption that the habeas corpus hearing was not ex parte if it were not for the fact that, as stated in *Walker v. Johnston*, 312 U.S. 275, 284, 285, the practice in the Ninth Circuit prior to the decision of *Walker v. Johnston*, February 10, 1941, had been to adjudicate the right to writs of habeas corpus upon the allegations of the petition and traverse, the return, and ex parte affidavits, without the taking of testimony. But we also cannot conclusively assume that the practice followed generally in the Ninth Circuit was followed in this particular habeas corpus proceeding, although appellant asserts in his brief that it was. Hence, the best we can make out of the record before us is that it appears that appellant nowhere along the line has had an opportunity to be heard on these issues, one or more of which are substantial, could not be determined from the motion and the files and records in the case, and hence should be determined on other than ex parte affidavits. *Walker v. Johnston, supra; United States v. Hayman, supra.*

If these issues have been heard and determined in the habeas corpus proceeding in the manner required by *Walker v. Johnston*, and the files and records of that proceeding demonstrating that fact are before the trial court in this Sec. 2255 proceeding, the trial court could treat the record of the habeas corpus proceedings as part of the "files and records of the case" within the meaning of Sec. 2255 and deny the motion without a hearing on the ground that the "files and records" "conclusively" show appellant was entitled to no relief. *Collins v. United States*, 206 F.2d 918. But the record before us does not present that situation. *Walker v. Johnston* and *United States v. Hayman* require that the opportunity for such a hearing must be given

somewhere when the motion presents "substantial issues of fact" not determinable from the motion, files and records, "and calling for an inquiry into their verity." *United States v. Hayman, supra.*

We are not unmindful of the fact, as shown by the record, that Judge Joyce, who determined the present Sec. 2255 proceeding, was also the sentencing court in 1935 and that in his memorandum opinion denying the present motion he states:

"The record conclusively shows, and *corroborates my own recollection in this regard*, that the petitioner was fully apprised of his right to have counsel and freely and intelligently waived his right thereto." (Italics ours)

That the record referred to by the trial court is not such a record as that contemplated by Sec. 2255 has been demonstrated. It possibly would appear to be a comparatively useless expenditure of time and money to hold a hearing for the purpose of giving a convicted person an opportunity to convince the trial judge that the judge's recollection of the events which transpired in an important case such as this, the details of which he would more vividly remember, was faulty and that the convicted person's own recollection was more accurate. But if, as is evident from the authorities cited, the prisoner has a right to at least one chance to correct what he believes has been a deprivation of his constitutional rights by showing that the memory of lay witnesses is not as accurate as his own, there is no good reason why he should not have the same opportunity to correct what he believes to be a faulty recollection of the judge. While the latter may appear more difficult to the prisoner, it certainly is more important to him that he have the opportunity. And if practicalities be a consideration, fair and open-minded judges like Judge Joyce have

no more hesitancy in changing their minds, as judges or as witnesses,³ when convinced they are in error than they have in following their judgment or recollection when convinced it is correct. The "tradition of judicial proceedings" defined by Chief Justice Hughes in *Morgan v. United States*, 298 U.S. 468, 480, of which we are recently reminded by Chief Justice Vinson in *United States v. Hayman*, 342 U.S. 205, 220, requires that appellant have the opportunity.

Observation and experience compel the conclusion that in many instances allegations such as those now under consideration are not honestly made and constitute barefaced perjury. In many other instances lapse of time and wishful thinking ripen into a conviction that events were as alleged, when in fact they were not. But however onerous the burden may be, the protection of the rights of persons in the comparatively few meritorious cases requires the careful adherence to our traditions of judicial proceedings in all cases, in order that the few may be discovered. And while in many instances the penalty for willful perjury would be ineffective, and in many others inappropriate, its application under proper circumstances will further the ends of justice in several ways.

The cause must be and is reversed and remanded for further proceedings not inconsistent herewith.

A true copy.

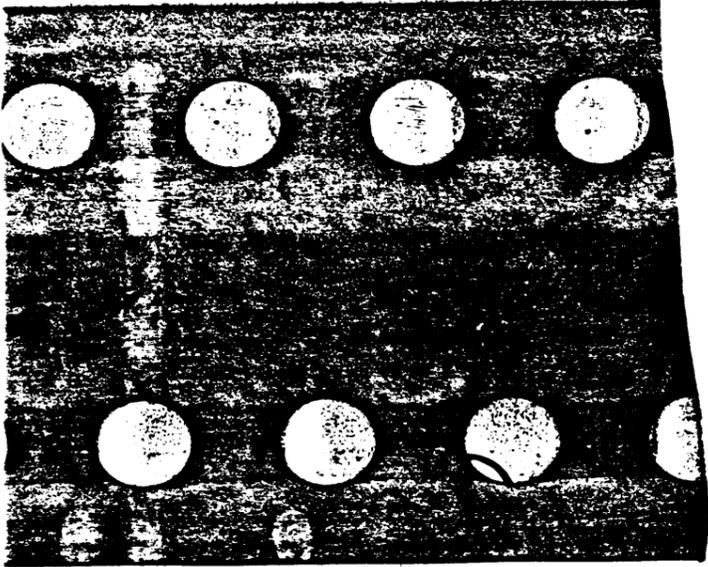
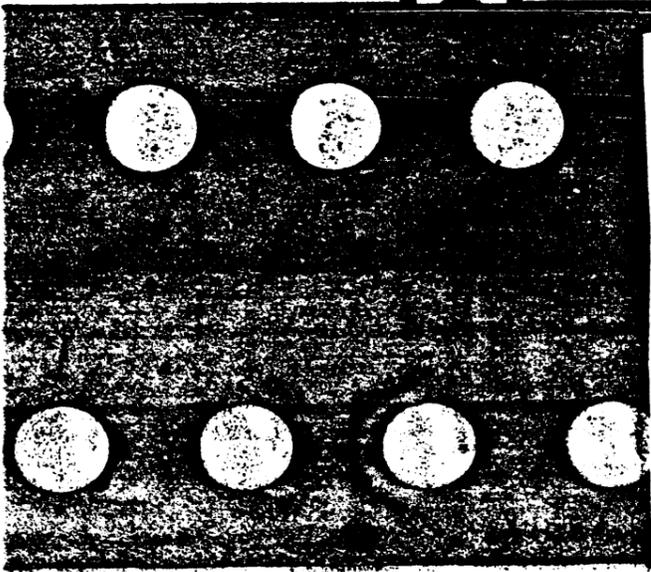
Attest:

Clerk, U. S. Court of Appeals, Eighth Circuit.

³See *Montgomery et al. v. United States*, 134 F.2d 1; *Montgomery et al. v. United States*, 165 F.2d 196.

7-576-15326

ENCLOSURE



Confessed Kidnapers Wins Hearing in Fight for Freedom

A confessed kidnaper serving a life sentence at Alcatraz, who for almost 20 years has been acting as his own attorney in a fight for freedom yesterday won a hearing that may lead to his liberation.

The kidnaper, Volney Davis, was sentenced for his part in the kidnaping of Edward G. Bremer, a St. Paul, Minn., banker, in 1934. Bremer was released unharmed after payment of a \$200,000 ransom.

Yesterday the United States Court of Appeals here ruled Davis was entitled to a court hearing on his claim that his sentence should be set aside because he pleaded guilty without the knowledge that he had the constitutional right to have the advice and counsel of an attorney.

Davis, who began serving his life term in 1935, first sought his freedom, acting as his own attorney, in 1940, when he filed for a writ of habeas corpus in Federal Court in California. This was denied. He tried again in 1952, filing his motion for a hearing in Federal Court in St. Paul. Here again he was defeated, but on the appeal, ruled on here yesterday, the St. Paul court will now have to give him a hearing which could lead to his release.

ST. LOUIS GLOBE-DEMOCRAT
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI
JANUARY 26, 1954

7-576-1538

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Transmit the following Teletype message to:

Conrad
S. J. Conroy

FBI, MINNEAPOLIS 2-9-54

DIRECTOR, FBI (7-576) AIR TEL

bc

BREKID. RE MINNEAPOLIS AIR TEL TO DIRECTOR FEBRUARY 5, 1954. ASSISTANT UNITED STATES ATTORNEY ALEX DIM ADVISED THAT APPROVAL RECEIVED FROM DEPARTMENT FOR UNITED STATES ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, ST. PAUL, TO PROCEED WITH HEARING AT ST. PAUL FOR VOLNEY DAVIS. MR. DIM STATED THAT ON FEBRUARY 15, 1954, HE WILL ASK JUDGE MATTHEW M. JOYCE TO ISSUE A COURT ORDER SETTING A DATE DURING WEEK OF FEBRUARY 23 FOR HEARING FOR DAVIS FOR PURPOSE OF DETERMINING VOLNEY DAVIS' WISHES AND WHETHER HE DESIRES THE COURT TO APPOINT AN ATTORNEY TO REPRESENT HIM. MR. DIM ADVISED FURTHER THAT HE ANTICIPATES CALLING THE GOVERNMENT'S WITNESSES AT A HEARING WHICH HE WILL RECOMMEND FOR WEEK OF MARCH 10, 1954. BUREAU WILL BE KEPT ADVISED OF DEVELOPMENTS.

K

HOWARD

SF:GAM
7-30

[Handwritten signature]

RECORDED-37

7-576-1539

FEB 10 1954

245

Approved: *[Signature]*
Special Agent in Charge

Sent *[Signature]* Per *[Signature]*

EX-110

50 FEB 25 1954

FEB 18 1954

TELETYPE

29146

Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Trotter	
Mr. Winterrowd	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Holloman	
Miss Gandy	

FBI, MINNEAPOLIS 2/18/54 3-30 PM MJA
 DIRECTOR, FBI AND SAC-S CHICAGO, KANSAS CITY, MIAMI, NEW YORK
 OMAHA, PHILADELPHIA, ST. LOUIS, SAN ANTONIO, SAN DIEGO,
 SAN FRANCISCO, SAVANNAH, AND CINCINNATI U R G E N T

BREKID. RE BUREAU FILE SEVEN DASH FIVE SEVEN SIX. RE
 BUAIRTELS TO MP FEB. NINE AND SEVENTEEN LAST. THREE COPIES
 OF REPORT OF SA SIGURD FLAATA SUBMITTED TO BUREAU AIRMAIL
 FEB. TWELVE LAST. AUSA ALEX DIM ADVISED TODAY COURT ORDER SIGNED BY
 JUDGE MATTHEW M. JOYCE TODAY TO HAVE VOLNEY DAVIS BROUGHT FROM
 U. SM PENITENTIARY, LEAVENWORTH TO ST. PAUL FOR HEARING ON FEB. TWENTY-
 SIX NEXT. DIM STATED JUDGE GUNNAR NORDBYE WILL PRESIDE AT HEARING TO
 WHICH DAVIS IS BEING BROUGHT FOR PURPOSE OF APPOINTING AN ATTORNEY
 FOR DAVIS. DIM REQUESTED THAT RESULTS OF ALL INTERVIEWS WITH WITNESSES
 BE FURNISHED TO HIM BY FEB. TWENTYSIX NEXT IN ORDER THAT PLANS BE
 COMPLETED FOR SUBPOENA OF NECESSARY WITNESSES FOR LATER HEARING. FOR
 THE INFO OF ALL OFFICES, RE BUREAU AIRTEL TO MP FEB. NINE LAST, INSTRUCTE
 THAT BEFORE ANY FORMER SPECIAL AGENTS ARE SUBPOENAED, CLARANCE
 SHOULD BE OBTAINED FROM THE BUREAU.

HOWARD

END AND ACK IN OR PLS
 WA 4-33 PM OK FBI WA JG
 MM OK FBI MM ECE
 NY OK FBI NYC DW
 PH OK FBI PH MLG
 SV OK FBI SV FLN
 CI OK FBI CI CS

OTHER OFFICES BEEN ADVISED

EB 08 5 49 54 SA, S

DIS

RECORDED-12

77-576-1533

FEB 23 1954

Mr. Rosen

CO. MR. ROSEN
INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

TO BE ADVISED

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **CINCINNATI**

REPORT MADE AT SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS	DATE WHEN MADE 2/18/54	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 2/17/54	REPORT MADE BY E. E. KUHNEL mkd
TITLE ALVIN KARPIS, was. (deceased); ARTHUR R. BARKER, was., (deceased); VOLNEY DAVIS, was., ET AL; EDWARD GEORGE BREMER - VICTIM			CHARACTER OF CASE KIDNAPING
<p>SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:</p> <p>SA E. E. KUHNEL in signed statement states his contact with DAVIS was limited to trip from Chicago to Minneapolis 6/2 and 3/35. During that time DAVIS was never restrained with anything beyond handcuffs and leg irons. DAVIS' attitude throughout the entire trip was jovial and friendly, registering no complaint whatsoever concerning his treatment while in custody, neither did he indicate that he had ever had any desire since being in custody to contact any attorney or anyone else. DAVIS' attitude was entirely one of resignation, expecting to plead guilty and fully satisfied that he would receive a life sentence. Nothing expressed at any time indicating he held any hope for any lesser sentence or had ever discussed his possible sentence with any Agent while in custody.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">- R U C -</p> <p>DETAILS:</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Set forth below is the signed statement of SA E. E. KUHNEL, the original of which is being forwarded to the Cincinnati office.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">"San Antonio, Texas February 17, 1954. <i>pa</i></p> <p>"I, ERNEST E. KUHNEL, make the following voluntary statement to Special Agent in Charge Morton P. Chiles, Federal Bureau of Investigation. I have been a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation since May 23, 1934. I am so employed at the present time, residing in San Antonio, Texas.</p>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE <i>John P. ... 3-5-54</i>		
DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES			
COPIES OF THIS REPORT		7-576-15329	
3 Bureau (7-576) (AIR MAIL)		<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>RECORDED - 36</p> <p>EX-126</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>FEB 23 1954</p> </div> </div>	
3 Minneapolis (1 USA, St. Paul) (Enc. 1) (REGISTERED MAIL)			
2 Cincinnati			
2 San Antonio (7-41)			

PROPERTY OF FBI - CONFIDENTIAL REPORT AND ITS CONTENTS ARE LOANED TO YOU BY THE FBI AND ARE NOT TO BE DISTRIBUTED OUTSIDE OF AGENCY TO WHICH LOANED. 1954

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1952 - O-210616 16-50255-3

"In June 1935 I was employed in the same capacity and assigned to the Chicago office. In such capacity I participated along with other Agents in the removal of VOLNEY DAVIS from the Chicago Office to the Airport and thence on a flight to Minneapolis, Minnesota on the afternoon of June 2, 1935. We landed at the Minneapolis Airport at about 5 a.m. on the morning of June 3 at which time VOLNEY DAVIS was turned over to Special Agents of the St. Paul office.

"Prior to assisting in the removal of DAVIS, I had not participated in any of the questioning of DAVIS during the time he was in custody in Chicago. My first contact with him was immediately prior to his removal from the FBI office to the Airport. For this reason I have no information concerning any activity involving DAVIS prior to that time.

"At the time DAVIS was moved from the office to the airport he was restrained with handcuffs and leg irons. Neither then nor at any time that I was in his company did I hear him make any complaint concerning the restraining devices that were then in use, nor did he even comment concerning any restraining devices used on him during the time that he was in custody.

"The plane took off from the Chicago airport immediately after we had boarded it. Our first stop was at the airport at Madison, Wisconsin, which as I recall, was to take on additional gasoline. Our departure, however, was delayed at Madison until approximately 3 a.m. on the morning of June 3 due to inclement weather. During this period several attempts were made to take off, however, the weather was such that we were forced to immediately land again.

"While enroute from Chicago to Minneapolis, DAVIS talked freely with me and the other Agents accompanying him. He appeared at all times to be in a jovial mood and voluntarily discussed his past activities. I particularly recall that he related a number of incidents concerning another occasion when he was in custody of Bureau Agents several years before and commented upon his good treatment at their hands at that time. At no time did VOLNEY DAVIS manifest by a single word any animosity or ill feeling toward any Agents with whom he had had contact while in Chicago or at any other time.

"During the evening I clearly recall that DAVIS voluntarily commented that he expected to plead guilty to the charges awaiting him in St. Paul. He stated that in his opinion it would be useless for him to fight the case; that he was guilty, and that the Agents "had the goods on him."

"As I remember, DAVIS commented, "I know what I will get. It will be life." DAVIS went on to say that he was sure that he would be sent to the United States Penitentiary at Alcatraz to serve his life sentence. He stated that he dreaded such a sentence and in fact preferred death. He explained this statement by volunteering that he had served part of a life sentence some years previously in the State Penitentiary at McAlester, Oklahoma for

"having killed a Night Watchman. According to DAVIS, from that experience he felt sure that he knew what would be in store form him in the serving of another life sentence.

"Despite VOLNEY DAVIS'S statements on that occasion concerning his certainty of the imposition of a life sentence, he at no time in any of his remarks indicated the slightest desire to contest the case. At no time did he indicate in any way that he had any desire to contact an attorney, that he had previously requested permission to contact an attorney, or anyone else or had even desired to use a telephone to contact anyone.

"DAVIS'S attitude throughout this period when this matter was discussed, was consistently one of being resigned to pleading guilty and receiving a life sentence. At no time did DAVIS mention anything in his conversation which would indicate that he had had any previous discussion with any Agent of the FBI or anyone else concerning his plea or the sentence that he expected to receive. His belief that he would receive a life sentence appeared to be based upon the sentences already received by other persons who had also been charged with this offense.

"I have read this statement consisting of this and one other page and to the best of my knowledge and belief it is true and correct.

/s/ ERNEST E. KUHNEL

"Witness:

"BRUNO F. DREYER, Spl., Agt., FBI, San Antonio."

ENCLOSURE:

TO THE MINNEAPOLIS OFFICE

Signed statement of SA ERNEST E. KUHNEL dated 2/17/54.

- B U C -

LEADS:

THE MINNEAPOLIS DIVISION

AT MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

Two copies of this report are being furnished the Minneapolis office inasmuch as that office has investigation pending in that Division.

REFERENCE: Report of SA SIGURD FLAATA dated 2/12/54 at Minneapolis.