

**FREEDOM OF INFORMATION
AND
PRIVACY ACTS**

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

FILE NUMBER: 7-576

SECTION : 118



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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HR:CSH

July 10, 1935

RECORDED

7-576-6666X

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL,
MR. HAROLD N. STEPHENS.

For your information there is transmitted herewith a copy of a memorandum which I have today directed to the Attorney General, together with a copy of a report relative to the investigation conducted concerning the charges of brutality, third degree methods, application of "truth serum", and other irregular acts, on the part of Special Agents of this Bureau, made by Gladys Rita Sawyer in a statement forwarded with a communication to the President, under date of May 8, 1935.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

Enclosure 826713.

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

RE: CEE

July 10, 1935

7-576-666X

RECORDED

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

There is transmitted attached hereto a report relative to the investigation conducted concerning the charges of brutality, third degree methods, application of "truth serum", and other irregular acts, on the part of Special Agents of this Bureau, made by Gladys Rita Sawyer in a statement forwarded with a communication to the President, under date of May 8, 1935. This report is in considerable detail and I am setting forth the following therefrom, which appears under "Summary and Comments", in order that you may be advised briefly as to the details thereof.

Gladys Rita Sawyer, Paula Harmon and Wynona Burdette, known associates of members of the Barker-Karpis gang of kidnapers, were taken into custody by the Cleveland, Ohio police on September 5, 1934. On September 7, 1934 they were released to Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. On the night of September 7, 1934 they were taken to the headquarters of the Lakewood, Ohio police department, questioned there until September 8th, and on September 8th taken to the Riverside Hotel, Lakewood, Ohio, remaining there that night. On September 9th they were taken to the Lakewood, Ohio police headquarters, where a charge of disorderly conduct was registered against them, and they were later in the same day released therefrom and, upon signing a waiver of removal, they were taken by the Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to Chicago, and there detained in the office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, 1900 Bankers' Building, Chicago, Illinois, until September 23, 1934, when they were released. During the period of their detention in Chicago they were kept in an apartment at 4121 Sheridan Road from September 14th through September 21st.

The individual charges made by Gladys Rita Sawyer, together with comments thereon, are as follows:

FILES SECTION
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JUL 17 1935

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

JUL 18 1935

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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1. It is alleged that a little girl was taken from her and that she had not heard from said girl at the time of her statement of charges (May 8, 1935).

The little girl in question, one Francine, was apparently a non-legally adopted child who had been with Gladys Sawyer and her husband for a short period. At the time of the arrest of the Sawyer women by the Cleveland police, the child was turned over to the juvenile authorities in Cleveland, and at the direction of the court the child was returned to St. Paul, Minnesota, to be placed in custody of the juvenile authorities there.

2. It is alleged that the various facilities at the Lakewood, Ohio police station were inadequate.

Information obtainable indicates that these facilities were adequate and were on a par with those existing in various police headquarters in other parts of the country.

3. It is alleged that both at Lakewood, Ohio, and later at Chicago, Illinois, the women demanded permission to see an attorney and this demand was refused.

The evidence obtainable indicates that they made no such demand, with the exception of one occasion when Paula Harmon, at Lakewood, Ohio, on the morning of September 9th, asked to see an attorney and was told that an attorney would be sent for if she would name one. She later that morning withdrew her request to see an attorney.

It should be borne in mind, in considering the detention of these women and their apparent lack of protests or requests to see attorneys, that according to the evidence obtainable they were extremely fearful lest they would come to bodily harm at the hands of their associates of the Barker-Karpis gang, because through the engagement by them in a drunken brawl at Cleveland, police had arrested them, and the location of the members of the Barker-Karpis gang, with whom they had been living, had been thereby revealed. These members immediately left Cleveland upon the receipt of information that their female associates had been arrested, leaving behind them certain valuables, including guns and ammunition.

7/10/35

4. It is alleged that at Lakewood, Ohio, on the morning of September 9, 1934, they were beaten, cursed and brutally treated by the Lakewood, Ohio police and Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The information obtainable indicates that after consenting to proceed from Lakewood, Ohio to Chicago, Illinois, they withdrew this consent on the morning of September 9th and created considerable disturbance; that the Lakewood, Ohio police were sent for, took them into custody and charged them with disorderly conduct; that it was necessary to employ a certain amount of force in quelling the disturbance made by these women; that one of the women was carried to the waiting police car, and another partially carried. Later that morning they again consented, while at Lakewood, Ohio police headquarters, to proceed to Chicago, signed a waiver of removal, and were taken to Chicago by airplane.

5. It is alleged that there was no matron in charge at any time while the women were in Cleveland and Lakewood, Ohio.

This is correct. The Agents state, however, that the women had all possible facilities and that they were permitted to go to the toilet alone and there was no invasion of their privacy.

At Chicago the toilet facilities appeared to be ample and matrons or female stenographers at the Chicago Office were in attendance at all times.

6. It is stated, with regard to both the Cleveland and Chicago episodes, that the Agents applied vile epithets to the women and threatened them.

This is categorically denied by each and every person interviewed.

7. The Sawyer woman alleges that on the first night she was detained at Chicago there was no bed for her use.

This is correct. The evidence reflects that thereafter at all times there were proper sleeping facilities, cots and other materials having been secured.

7/10/35

8. It is alleged that physical brutality was inflicted upon the Sawyer woman.

This is positively denied by all persons interviewed.

9. It is alleged that the Sawyer woman stated she needed medical attention.

This is also denied. Information is to the effect that she asked for a certain type of pills and that these were procured for her and given to her.

10. It is alleged that the Sawyer woman was given a certain medicine which she calls "truth serum".

This is categorically denied by each and every person interviewed and there is no evidence whatsoever to indicate that this is true.

11. The allegation is made that the Sawyer woman was not permitted to have sufficient sleep.

This is denied by all persons interviewed and there is no indication that it is true.

12. It is alleged that the Agents pointed pistols at the women, brandished guns and indulged in "dry target practice", ostensibly for the purpose of making the women nervous.

This is positively denied by all concerned and there is nothing to indicate that this allegation is true.

13. It is alleged that the Agents told obscene stories in the presence of the women.

This is not only denied, but practically every Agent interviewed stated that a considerable number of obscene stories were narrated by Gladys Sawyer and Wynona Purdette.

7/10/35

14. It is alleged that the Agents indulged in a poker game one night until 2 A.M., at which time they were told by a matron to desist.

This is true to the extent that several Agents admit engaging in a poker game one night, but insist that it ceased at 11 P.M.

15. It is alleged that the Sawyer woman was told her husband was dead.

This is denied by all persons interviewed who came in contact with the Sawyer woman and there is no evidence to indicate that it is true.

16. It is alleged by Gladys Sawyer that certain property belonging to her was not returned.

The Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation deny that any property belonging to her or to the other two women was appropriated by them, and there is no reason to believe that any such charge is correct. It should be borne in mind that the women were arrested in Cleveland, Ohio by the Cleveland police, and that these police, who raided the houses in which the women and their criminal associates had been living, were in full charge thereof for at least two days before the Special Agents of this Bureau entered the case.

The Sawyer woman specifically summarizes her charges to include the administering of a "truth serum", the refusal to permit her to see an attorney, and the unlawful detention of herself and the other two women.

The administering of any soporific potion has, as indicated, been sweepingly denied and there is no evidence to indicate that this is true.

The women were detained from September 7th to September 23rd. It will be noted that they signed a statement upon their release stating that they had voluntarily remained in the custody of the Bureau. Current instructions issued by the Bureau will

7/10/35

preclude any detention of this kind. It is highly probable that they were detained too long a period. However, it should be borne in mind that at that time the hideout in the Bremer kidnaping case had not been located, nor had the principal participants been apprehended, and these women were known to have first-hand information of the identity and probable location of the participants and possibly the location of the hideout. It would have been possible to have brought harboring charges against them, but those in charge of this operation in Chicago decided it was better to permit them to remain unincarcerated in order to facilitate the later apprehension of the criminals, whom they would undoubtedly contact again.

With regard to the seeming incongruity of the claims that they remained voluntarily in custody, it should be borne in mind that all those coming in direct contact with these women related that the women were very much concerned as to the possibility of their receiving bodily harm on the part of their former criminal associates, in view of the drunken escapade at Cleveland, which resulted in their arrest and the subsequent divulging of the location of the members of the kidnaping gang with whom they were associated.

With regard to the allegation that they were denied the right to consult counsel, this has been sweepingly denied and there is no reason to feel that these allegations are true.

It should be borne in mind that these women are all of the lowest criminal type. This does not mean that their treatment should be any other than that accorded a law abiding citizen. It does indicate, however, that too much credence should not be placed in their unsupported statements, particularly when said statements are denied by law enforcement officers.

It should be noted that the Sawyer woman gave three separate statements to the Special Agents in control of this operation. It is quite probable that her attitude and her motive in making these charges may be influenced in some manner by the fact that in all three of these statements she admitted that her alleged husband was the "finger man" in the Bremer kidnaping. Her alleged husband, Harry Sawyer, who has been indicted for complicity in the kidnaping, is to be tried in the St. Paul jurisdiction in September of this year.

Attorney General.

- 7 -

7/10/35

The following correspondence, forwarded to me with your memorandum of May 22, 1935, is returned herewith:

Memorandum dated May 17, 1935, addressed to Mr. Stanley by Mr. Holtzoff.
Memorandum dated May 15, 1935, addressed to Mr. Holtzoff by Mr. Stanley.
Undated note addressed to Mr. Stanley by the Attorney General.
Communication dated May 11, 1935, from Honorable Louis McHenry Howe,
Secretary to the President, referring this matter to the Attorney General.
Letter dated May 8, 1935, addressed to the President by Eugene D. O'Sullivan,
Attorney at Law, Omaha, Nebraska, forwarding photostatic copies of undated
letter to Mr. O'Sullivan by Gladys Rita Sawyer and undated statement by her.

Respectfully,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

Enclosure 826713.

Department of Justice
Washington VS-w

May 22, 1935.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. HOOVER

Re: Accusations Against Chicago Office of the
Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Is it satisfactory to you to comply
with the suggestions of Mr. Holtzoff?

William Stanley
William Stanley
The Assistant to the Attorney General.

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. Scheidt
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Smith
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

* Charges against Bureau Agent
in Chicago Rita Sawyer
4-9-35
3701

7-576-6666X

RECORDED
INDEXED

AUG 9 1935

a.g. Nathan
7-21-35
11/1/35
10/1/35

O'SULLIVAN & SOUTHARD
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS
636 ELECTRIC BLDG 179 & HARNEY
OMAHA, NEBRASKA

RECEIVED
JUL 18 1935
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

May 8, 1935

To His Excellency, Franklin D. Roosevelt
President of the United States
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

You probably recall that I met you at the last three Democratic Conventions, which I attended as a Delegate from Omaha, Nebraska, and have at all times been strongly in sympathy with your ideas and programs.

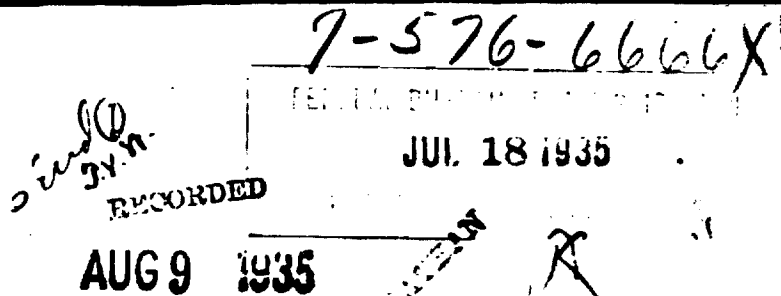
I received, from a woman who signs her name as Mrs. Gladys Rita Sawyer, but whose surname is Sandlovich, a two-page letter and a thirty-two page statement, photographic copies of which are hereto attached and I am submitting them to you for your careful consideration.

Mrs. Sandlovich, who was born, as I understand it, near Murray, Nebraska and who lived in Omaha some years ago, is the wife of Harry Sandlovich, formerly of Lincoln, Nebraska, who has also been known in Omaha as Harry Porche and in St. Paul, Minnesota as Harry Sawyer. This man, some years ago, was a client of the firm of Jamieson & O'Sullivan, with whom the writer was connected as a partner.

He is suspected of having taken some part in the kidnapping of Edward G. Bremer, son of a St. Paul, Minnesota brewer, and was indicted by a United States Grand Jury at St. Paul, Minnesota.

The trial of some of the accused parties is now in progress in St. Paul, Minnesota and on May 3rd, 1935 Sandlovich was arrested at Pass Christian by Department of Justice Agents and removed to New Orleans, Louisiana. I understand that he is now being conveyed to St. Paul, Minnesota.

I gather from a reading of the attached copy of Mrs. Sandlovich's statement that she was arrested July 9th, 1934 at Cleveland, Ohio and was kept in custody by Federal Agents in Ohio and Chicago for a period of 21 days. The reading of this unusual statement discloses that certain members of the Investigation or Intelligence Unit of the Department of Justice are resorting to many unusual and illegal practices in order to gain information and presents such a course of



His Excellency, Franklin D. Roosevelt
P. 2
May 8-'35

conduct on their part as cannot be reconciled with the fair and just way in which United States Government officers have always treated prisoners and constitutes, I think, a blot on every lawful, fair and just United States Officer.

Although I have no sympathy whatsoever for people who murder, rob, kidnapp and live by a life of crime and violence, yet I am unable to understand how the United States crime situation can be curbed or stamped out if officers of the law resort to such unconstitutional, illegal and criminal practices as this statement discloses.

If such practices on the part of United States Officers is countenanced the situation resolves itself into a situation where one law-breaking group is pursued by another group of law-breakers and the rights of every citizen whether guilty of crime or not is imperiled and everyone by reason of such a course of conduct loses some of his guaranteed rights.

If force of example has anything to do with changing the ways of sinful and sinning men, then the example set by officers of the United States, as disclosed by this statement, will do more real harm than all the good work which all the people of this country could do or ever hope to do in coping with the crime situation.

Mrs. Sandlovich, and I too, have grave fears that my present client, Harry Sandlovich, will be accorded the same treatment that his wife was accorded and with this thought in mind I am sending this letter to you for consideration and such action as you think the situation requires.

I believe that it is high time that an investigation be made of the things which are happening on the 19th Floor of the Bankers Building in Chicago, Illinois and other central points throughout the country with a view to determining who is responsible for the outrages disclosed by this statement, by ascertaining whether or not the Department of Justice is a misnomer or a reality.

My information leads me to believe that they are resorting to the following illegal practices:

1. The denial of the right of those arrested to consult or have an attorney.
2. The imprisonment of individuals for investigation for long periods of time without bringing them before a magistrate to have a specific charge placed against them.
3. The denial of the right of bail.

His Excellency, Franklin D. Roosevelt
P. S
May 8-'35

4. The transferring of Federal prisoners from one State to another without taking them before a Judge and securing the proper papers so that the transfer might be made in pursuance of the United States laws.

5. The practicing of fraud, misrepresentation and deceit in order to extort information from persons arrested.

6. The use of the most cruel and vicious third degree methods known to officers of the law on women as well as men.

7. The use of truth serum combined with force and violence in order to extort information from witnesses.

8. Utter disrespect for women and lack of common ordinary decency and chivalry towards women prisoners.

9. The virtual kidnapping and imprisonment of witnesses in order to secure information concerning men regarded as public enemies of the United States.

10. A total disregard by officers of their duty to support the Constitution and Laws of the United States in an attempt to stamp out wrong and wrong-doers by equally inhuman wrong practices and wrong methods.

Trusting that this matter will receive your early and careful consideration and that such action will be taken as will put a stop to these illegal practices if they have been resorted to, as is indicated by the enclosed statement, I am

Yours very truly,

Eugene P. Sullivan

EDDLS:GA

Mr E. D. Sullivan
636 Electric Bldg
Omaha, Neb.

Dear Sir: Knowing you
and I do, a man that
believes in a fair and
square deal, I am put-
ting to you a statement
of facts and some of the
horrors I went thru at
the hands of the Dept of
Justice in Cleveland and
Chicago.

I wish in all fairness
to the citizens of this
country that you would
have this matter taken
up with Senator Norris
of whom I have always

had a great admiration
Also with the Attorney
General and whoever else
you think it should be

Respectfully
Gladys Rita Sawyer

Statement

On July 4-34, I was operated on in the Midway Hospital, St Paul, Minn. The operation consisted of adhesions, the removal of the left tube, rather a part of ^{the} left ovary, also a cyst tumor, about two and one-half inches in diameter. This ruptured in the removal. Also the right ovary and tube, and I think the other part of the left one had been removed.

At the time of the operation Drs. H. H. Hall and George Earl, ordered the administration of whole ovarian substance (K. given under Muscular). They told me if I didn't have this medicine at regular intervals I would be terribly nervous and that it might affect my mentality, as the operation caused premature change of life. My age at the time being 37 years. I took several of these treatments in the hospital. But on the 19th of July again Dr. Earl ordered

as I felt I could not stand the
experience of the hospital any longer.
But I went to the home of a friend
and took with me a nurse by
the name of Alice (orrad), she
gave me these treatments and
general treatment.

While I was in the hospital
a lady, as I knew her by the
name of Paula Harmon came
to visit me. She asked me why
I didn't come and visit her when
I was able to travel, that she
was married again that her
name was Matterson now,
and was living in Cleveland
Ohio. She gave me her address.
I had known this lady for
several years so I accepted her
invitation and went to her home
taking a little girl with me
that I had been raising. I had
this little girl about 6 years and
a half, she having been given to
me by her mother.

My Doctor in St Paul told
me if I left that I must continue
these treatments and that I had
to have dressing as the incision
was not healed. It had a serous
drainage and was slow in heal.

ing. Upon my arrival in Cleveland I went to a Dr. Hannibal at 15th & Lorain, he gave me these treatments and dressings. He suggested that the Internal Mucblor treatments were not enough and that I should take the whole Evargen substance in tablet form also. He prescribed them to be taken three times a day I did this up until the afternoon of Sept 5-1934 when I was arrested at the Cleveland Hotel Grill for Disorderly Conduct.

With me at the time of my arrest were Paula Matterson or Harmon, and another lady that I had only met a couple of times by the name of Myrona Walcott. I later learned from the police that her name was Burdett. With us also was my little girl, of whom I have not seen since. We were taken to the City Jail, where we were questioned on the average of every hour. I was printed & photographed three times. This was a new experience for me as I had never been arrested before. This same kept

up until Friday Evening about
10 or 10:30 when we were very
quietly and without any notice
rushed out the back entrance of
the City Jail and put in a car
with four men. We were taken
to the Federal Post Office, put on
the elevator taken up stairs
brought right back downstairs
and put in another car and
taken to the City Jail at Lakewood
Ohio. At no time during this
time were we told that we
were in custody of the Government.
But upon arrival at the City
Jail at Lakewood I recognized
a man who had questioned me
at the City Jail, giving his name
as W. G. Valley, and saying he
was from the Department of
Justice.

From here on the most hectic
experience of my life started. We
were questioned by a man whom
I later learned to be Larson. He
asked me to identify a lot of pictures
which I told him I could not do.
This questioning continued without
sleep and occasional sandwich
and coffee and the sitting up and hard

straight chairs, altho I had told
them that I had just recently been
operated on until Saturday night.
There were no facilities, I mean
toilet, not for washing, no toilet
paper and the toilet itself was
a little room adjoining with an
open top. There was all the
way from five to eight people
in this room at all times. He
three women and furniture for
two agents. The room was
about nine foot square.

Saturday P.M. Sept 8th a man
by the name of J. P. Cowley (we
were afterwards told this came
up and talked to us. He also was
from the Dept of Justice. Later
in the afternoon Larson
said we were to be taken to
Chicago. He wanted to know
what for. We told us that they
had some things there to show
us that couldn't be moved to
Cleveland. He asked him if we
could see the attorney, that we had
seen in the city jail. He said we
could not see an attorney. About
10:30 or 11 o'clock that night we
were taken to a small hotel.

where Paula Harmon was put in
one room. Wynona Burdett had myself
in a room across the hall. A large
chair was placed between these
two doors and two agents left in
charge, of which ones name was
Solibus. There was no matron in
charge at any time in Cleveland.
I did want to go to the toilet, which
was down the hall, we had to
climb over this chair and one of
the agents went with us. I remark-
ed to one of these agents that I
thought I was old enough to go
to the toilet alone. To which he
remarked, "Oh yeh. Who the hell
do you think you are, the President's
wife?"

The next morning Sunday Sept 9
at around 7 o'clock Larson came
to the hotel with several more
agents, but he came in the room
alone, and said we were ready to
leave for Chicago by plane. He
made a protest to going. Told him
upon our constitutional rights as
United States Citizens that we
wanted to see the Attorney
Edward Stanton, 606 Terminal Tower.
Again he said "No." so we then
told him we wanted the name
and badge number of every agent

He laughed at us & said they
badges didn't have numbers. He had
stepped to the door, asked Peters
for his badge, which he held
face up in his hand. I snatched
it out of his hand and found on
the back of it the No 476 I think
it was. Then we found he had
lied (which by the way is the
very best thing these men do)
and made quite a disturbance.
Mr. Larson went over & slammed
the door shut took off his coat,
but I guess thought there were
a little too many to handle so
again opened the door. The
rest of the men and policeman
rushing in. From there we were
knocked down. He cursed up man
handled in general. Paula Harmon
was hit so hard that her boots
moved all over her clothes and her
dress was completely torn off. We
were dragged down the stairs
me on my stomach until I told
them to let me up as I thought
my incision was broken open
again. I was let up on my feet
and dragged the rest of the way to
a car. He was taken out the
back entrance of the hotel on
to the car to the time of about

thirty agents + policeman with
rifles and machine guns leveled
on us. We were all three hand-
cuffed to each other + to the sides of
this car. The stench from Paula
Harmon hung some thing terrible
from here we were taken back
to the Lakewood Jail and put
in the basement in some cells
that were overrun with Lice.
They finally took us back up plain
to the room we had been in
before until until Paula changed
her clothes then we were taken
back down stairs and hand-
cuffed to the back seat + rushed
to the Cleveland airport. Here we
were put in a plane, with
Cowley, Larson + Collins and
taken to Chicago.

Then we arrived in Chicago
we were met with a squad of
cars and agents consisting of
enough to make a parade. We
were taken to the back entrance
of the Bankers Bldg and taken up
in a freight elevator to the 19th
floor to room 1900 the home
in Chicago of the Dept. of Justice.
We were separated there, put

in individual rooms. A man or agent was left in charge of me by the name of Murphy for a few hours. He was relieved by another agent by the name of Hols. With a nation by the name of Mrs. Monahan coming in once in a while. I was left to sit up all night again unless I could sleep on a couple of chairs. The next morning an agent came in and opened a drawer in a desk in front of me in which was a revolver which he took out. Hols making the remark "That's a fine thing to leave in front of a prisoner I know it was deliberately left there for an invitation to get my head blown off."

The night before Larson came in before he left and told me Susan would see me the next morning. Monday Sept 10. He came in around 9 o'clock and with him the most inhuman third degree ever experienced. He hit me ^{over} fingers pressed in the top of my shoulder, my wrists twisted until I thought they would break. I was called a son of a bitch a bastard and any other names he

could think of I was shown
a number of pictures of which
one was my husband, Harry
Sawyer, and asked if I knew that
Jew son of a bitch. He told me
I was no good and never would
be that I had lived on nothing
but stolen money all my life.
I told him he was mistaken
and should prove those things
before he said them. I also told
him I had been married to
Harry Sawyer since Jan. 16, 1923
and never knew him to be other
than a bootlegger. I told him
I had just recently came out
of the hospital and needed
medical attention that I was
supposed to be taking at Carl
Brewer the 10th & 15th St. for
Radium treatments. He said
"Die you rat." He kept asking me
all day if he put up Brewer.
I answered him "How should I
know?" he said "You know
Harry Sawyer did." This kept up
the whole day until around 8:30
when he said "I'm getting tired
monkeying around with you, think
you'll get a shot of Truth Serum."

then we'll see what you do. I
laughed at him, + said I can't
tell you any different and tell you
the truth. About 9 o'clock he
stepped out for a few minutes
and another agent came in. Also
during the day he had told me
that I was in the same room
where Labasco had jumped out
the window. I said you let
jumped, you mean he was
pushed. He replied you better
keep your damn mouth shut
about that or you'll go out there
yourself. Which I fully expected.
When he came back in
about 9:15 or 9:30 P.M. he said
the Doctor wants to see you, he
will give you some of the
medicine ^{here} ^{you} ^{have} then we
can go on. He took me into
another office where S. P. Cowley
and another man was sitting
that I hadn't seen before. He
asked me about my operation,
the treatments I had been
taking. He checked my heart +
lungs with a stethoscope and felt my
pulse. He said yes you are

pretty nervous and all in. You
need some rest, I will give you
a shot of the medicine. I asked
him if it was the same as I
was used to taking. He said
yes. Being a Doctor and in the
employ of the Federal Government
I naturally believed him. He
stepped out for a few minutes
and when he came back he
had a Hypodermic in his
hand. He gave me the shot in
the right leg just under the edge
of my corset and told me to sit
down for a few minutes. Cowley
had introduced him to me as
the Dr. but no name.

In a few minutes my mouth
started to get dry and I asked for
water. I kept getting worse &
I started to run but in the hall
two men grabbed me & I
yelled, I've been drugged. They
laughed & sneered at me. By
this time Curran was putting
some thing on his fingers that
looked like two white eyes. I
could hear vacuum cleaners
running. They kept walking me

up and down, and I was yelling
Duran said keep your mouth
shut or I'll punch you in your
nose. An agent by the name
of John McDall + Cowley a
couple of more I did not know
besides a woman from the
office were in this hall. Then
I was nearly exhausted and ready
to collapse, the medicine had
the effects to make me afraid
and cringe. I was taken back
into the office where I had
been first and laid on a cot.
The doctor sat in the mean

put up Bremer" I continued to
say I didn't know. They said why
you just told us Harry Sawyer
did. I said what do you mean
under the influence of your
drug. They said "you wasn't
drugged." I told them I knew
better and I was scared stiff.
I asked them if that was United
States Justice, if it was I was
sorry I was an American.
By this time I seemed to recog-
nize Coulter as being from
St Paul, then he told Buran &
myself that he had been
following me around for 4 years.
But he didn't say what for. I
am sure I don't know. But he
said the worst he could say
for me was that I got drunk
occasionally. They kept quest-
ioning me all that day & night.
I was so tired and afraid, telling
me I had said certain things
and identified pictures and
afraid they would give me
more of their drug known as
Tutharam that I finally

told them alright I did say it but
I still don't believe it. They asked
me if I'd make a statement I
said yes any thing to get away
from you people. All I want is
my baby and go back home.

Powley came in and said alright
you can have your baby & go
home Tuesday evening this so
called Doctor came in and
asked me if I was O.K. Yes just
you get going. But the questioning
kept on kept on just the same.
Wednesday evening the Doctor
came again & wanted to give me
something for my heart. I refused
wouldn't he have died then
take any chances with them.

About 10 P.M. Wednesday Sept 12
Powley came in and told me
they were taking Paula Harmon
and myself into the country to
look for the Bremer hideout. I
told him I had no idea where
this place was, outside of what I
had read in the papers. He told
me I must have been pretty
interested to read all the paper

I said naturally I was as I
knew it die. But I will not
had quit his father. But I was
forced to accompany them any
way. He rode around the best
part of the night, when we got
back they finally told me to
get some sleep, which was very
little. They kept up the questions
and I drank a lot of coffee
until I became afraid of it. It
seemed to be drugged as I didn't
seem to be able to get my bear-
ing and didn't seem to know
what I was saying most of the
time. I couldn't seem to remember
what I said.

Friday A. M. about 1 A. M. I left
if they came again & told me
that Claude Harmon & myself
were to be taken in the country
again. This time Ralph Brown
agent, a grandson by the name
of Dorothy and another agent, went
in one car and several others in
another. He rode around again
nearly all day. When we got
back they took me down.

apartment at 4121 S. ^{Chicago} ~~Michigan~~ ^{and} ~~road~~
where they had already taken
Myron Burdett. We were kept
there for one week. With Dorothy
and agents, John Mussey, Sullivan
in charge days at first. Then it
changed to Mussey and O'Connor
days. At nights first, was agents
Murphy and Schuss with Mrs.
Monahan as matron. This later
changed with Kells in place of
Schuss. They seemed to do every
thing in their power to see how
nervous they could make us.
They were always brandishing
their guns, playing cards. They
usually did target practice as
they called it. If we moved around
we were told we would be
handcuffed to the chair. If we
started to the toilet we were
called at and said "Wait a
minute, where do you think
you are going?" John Mussey
had the habit of pointing pistols
at us if we needed to go to the
toilet and the matron was busy
or sleeping one of the agents would

and made us leave the door open.
The all three had to sleep in the
one room, what time they let us
sleep, altho there was also a bed
room, which usually one of the
agents took turns taking naps.
I never in all my life have
heard such dirty stories as they
seemed to delight in telling. I
was brought up different than
this. They had a poker game
one night lasting until around
2 a.m. Murphy, Wells, Muesey,
O'Connor, La France and another
I did not know. The matron
finally told them she thought
that's enough.

Susan Cowley Brown and
several others also came to this
apartment. Susan told me one
day that everyone they picked up
mentioned my husband's name.
I do not know what for. He may
have known some of these people
from selling alcohol & whiskey.
I am not sure of that. He claimed
different ones lived with us. Which
was a lie. He also said we had
rented apartments which also was a

die.
I asked Brown one day just what
they wanted my husband for and
how much time they would give
him. The only answer I received
was about six years. That he
would get the six years for I do
not know. In my own mind I
know of no wrong doing that he
has done. Surely if he had any
thing to do with kidnapping
we would have had money. I
had \$2200 on me when we
were arrested, which I had
turned over to Edward Stanton
the attorney I had seen in the
City Jail at Cleveland. This money
I had taken from the safety
deposit box in St Paul. I know
my husband didn't have much.
They asked me why I carried
this amount of money with me
and I told them I intended going back
to St Paul in a few days, and I
didn't care to get in another
bank. My husband was also
looking for a place of business
and a night stand there
here.

I was told several times by different agents as Mrs Monohan that when I was released not to mention to any body what had gone on in the Bankers Bldg. I told them I would not. Mr Cowley as Brown offered to buy me the Whole Ovarian Substana Tablets. They sent Tom O'Connor out for these but when he brought them back I refused to take them. They were a different color as I was afraid of any thing they might give me.

Hypona Burdett told me while we were in the apartment that she had been given two photo of the drug called (Truth Serum) I know she had been given something and I supposed it was the same thing I had had a couple of days previous as Cowley came in where I was, I don't exactly remember the day, and told me to go in to see Hypona, as she was in a bad way. Then I went in to see her. I felt her arms as she appeared cold as clammy + glassy eyed as a fish.

She looked and acted exactly
as I had felt when I had been
given this drug. A short time
before they sent for me to go in
there, I could see them walking
her up and down the hall
thru the glass partition. She
also had been just recently ope-
rated on by Dr. Douglas of Toledo.

On Friday Sept 21 about noon
we were taken back to the hospital
in the new barred cells they
had just finished and separated again
most of the time. Friday evening
Powley came and told me to go back
and talk to Paula Harmon for twenty
minutes. I told him I had nothing
to talk to her about. He said "Well
she wants to talk to you". He made
me go. I stayed about five minutes
and he got very indignant & called me
completely shameless.

Sunday Sept 23 about 2 P.M. things
seemed to be all moving pretty fast
for some reason. This afternoon the
three of us were put back to gather. The
nurse (Dorothy) took Myrona Barrett
for a few minutes, while she was
out Paula Harmon told me my
husband was dead. I nearly lost my mind.

I didn't realize it at the time
but I have since, that they had
called her out before this and
told her to tell me this. By that
time I wouldn't have believed
anything they told me. But
coming from her I actually
believed it. I would have signed
a statement against anybody
and for anything, as if he was
dead nothing made any difference
you understand I had just
signed their statement yet. If I
hadn't been so nearly insane
from fear of more of their drug
I would have known it was a
frame up.

Paula Harmon had an
automobile accident a couple of
years ago which had fractured
her skull in several places. I
don't think she was entirely
rational at all times, especially
if she was nervous and terribly
upset about something. I saw by
the paper a few days after our
release that Capt. Loh of the
Cleveland Police had filed insanity

charged against her. I was in
doubt there is no doubt in my
mind that this was brought
on by the abuse and the effects
of the drug (Truth Serum) as she
told me the night we were
released that she had plenty of
it.

After my statement was signed
and Cowley sent for me to come
to this office. I asked him if my
husband was dead. He said
not to his knowledge. Why? To
which I said: "Oh nothing I
just wanted to know." But he
told me "I have heard he said
he will kill you on sight. I
told him I was not afraid
as my husband wasn't that kind
of a man."

He said, Cowley that if we were
afraid to go out on the street we
could take a couple of years
for our own protection. He
also asked me if I wanted some
one to go with me when released.
I told him "No, I had seen all
of their United States Justice. I
you cared to see." He gave me
fair warning at this time.

not to say any thing to any one about what had gone on while in their custody. They should have been warned so many times on this subject I do not know. If they were doing the proper thing what were they afraid of the public at large knowing what went on. If we were not afraid to tell that we had made a statement, why should they be, unless it was because they had done something unconstitutional and something they didn't care to have the public know.

We were released about 5 or 5:30 P.M. Sunday evening. We went to Cleveland the next day for our things. Which were all gone except what the attorney had among my things missing was a valuable set of matched silver for June, and a diamond hair pin. Both presents.

I was promised my baby back by W. P. Cowley, but up until this time I don't even know where she is. I know he knows but

wouldn't tell me
When we came back from
Cleveland, Myanona Burdett
and myself, as Paula Harmon
had again been picked up for
being insane by the Cleveland
Police, we were to report to
S.P. Conley. Which we did. I had
kept Myanona Halcott with me
as she didn't have any money.
She had told me that they had
offered her money. But I had
told her not to accept it. So we
met us in a restaurant kit-
cornered from the Blackstone
Hotel. He asked us to come
back to the Bankers Bldg the
next A.M. I refused, I didn't care
to see any more of their justice
and I wanted to get back to
St. Paul for medical attention.
As soon as I arrived in
St. Paul Wednesday P.M. Sept 26
I called my Doctor. He ordered
my treatments to start, and to take
them every other day. I stayed with
my nurse and took these treat-
ments, but was in such a

condition that they did expect
as they should, so she took me
to a lake where I would have
quiet and be away from everyone
and continued to give me the
treatments. If I hadn't of got them
first when I did I would probably
be in an Insane Asylum also.

What I wish to know is if
it is legal to give this drug
known as "Truth Serum" Also
if you are not aware your
Constitutional rights allowed to
see counsel. There was hardly
a day that I didn't ask to be
allowed to see an attorney and
all I received was "No, you can't
see an attorney."

I was held all of some
ten days and reported to the
Government two more making
twenty one in all. I have always
tried to understand the
the United States Government
was fair and square. That their
agents were gentlemen. I certainly
must have been misinformed
if they can do these things.

These agents are far from
being gentlemen. They were
cruel like dogs, we seemed
to be kept under their feet.

R. C. Suran insisted my husband
was running away from some-
thing because we were using
the name James. He was not
running away from anything.
He had been several places look-
ing for a new location to go
into business. But we had been
told by some of the people that
had gone in for questioning
just a mild idea of what they
did to you. It was certainly
mild what they told, from my
experience.

They have been tax payers in
the State of Minnesota for a
number of years, and it doesn't
sound reasonable that my
husband would get himself
involved in anything of this
nature. I know he will
acquainted with the Bremer
family. These people (The

great dept of justice. Yet you
in such a state of mind and
torture you so much, before
they give you this drug (truth
serum) that you are liable to
say anything. Then again
they may just tell you that
you have said these things.
One is not fully conscious.
So how do you know, at any
rate you are perfectly willing
to say anything they tell you
to get out of this torture. But
there is no doubt you are
drugged. They certainly want
to impress it on your mind
not to say anything.

Paula Harmon, before we
left Cleveland, asked to see
Mr. Quinn upon our arrival
in Chicago. But to my know-
ledge he never made an
appearance.

In a general way I have
endeavored to give you a word
picture of what happened to me
in a so-called civilized country.

at the hands of people employed by the Government to maintain law and order and to prevent crime and apprehend criminals and I have serious doubts if the lowest criminal they ever pursued would treat defenseless women the way we were treated. In fact I am sure that if any gangster ever treated any woman the way we were treated he would promptly be executed.

Because as rotten as the underworld may be, I believe its sense of chivalry would prompt some drastic and immediate action. If the great Department of Justice cannot set a better example than this and respect the constitution and laws of the United States how can they expect anyone else to.

I want to refer specifically to a few of the high lights

in my nineteen days of
torture given me in the name
of the law, because in telling
my story I may have passed
over them too briefly.

The refusal of the Agents in
the Department of Justice to let
you have counsel.

The excessive time, nineteen
days in all that we were
held, without counsel or charge
being filed against us.
Which we repeatedly asked
them to do.

The use of this drug known
(as Truth Serum) for the sole
purpose to frighten you to
say and sign any thing. There
is absolutely no doubt that they
use this serum. The length
of time and the questioning you
were subjected to before given
this drug. Two days and
nights with probably four
hours sleep.

The condition that I was

in physically, from the operation, as the incision had only been healed about two week or a little more.

The language these agents use, such as calling one a son of a bitch, bastard Rat etc.

I would like to know if the President, the Attorney General Cummings and J. Edgar Hoover know of these things. Also do some of our most illustrious Senators etc. If they do not know what is going on and the tactics they are using at 1900 Bankers Bldg at the time they were making an investigation.

This may not do me any good, but is sure it can't recompense me for the horror & torture thru which

I want that in the file so it
may help some other poor
unfortunate that gets taken
in by our great Dept. of
Justice.

Another thing I found
out they certainly want
the Newspapers to find
out any thing they are doing
because when we were being
released, as we were taken
down to the main floor, they
looked out and there was
newspaper men standing
outside the elevator door. They
rushed us right back up stairs
and let us off some where
between the main floor and
the 19th. Then the elevator
went down & took them up,
rushed up and got us and
hurried us out of the building
so fast they could see us.

Gladys Rita Sawyer

COPY

THE WHITE HOUSE
Washington

May 11, 1935

Respectfully referred to the Attorney General.

LOUIS McH. HOWE
Secretary to the President.

~~MAY 13 1935~~
~~NATHAN~~

7-576-6666X

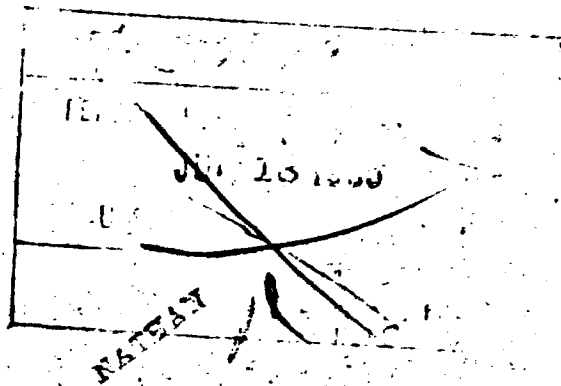
COPY

Office of the
Attorney General

Stanley:

I suggest you read this carefully -
& look into the matter thoroughly -

H.S.C.



7-576-6666X

COPY

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON

May 15, 1935

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. HOLTZOFF

Will you please look into this very carefully and
let me have your views in connection therewith?

WILLIAM STANLEY,
The Assistant to the Attorney General.

7-576-666X

AH:PE

May
17
1935

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. STANLEY

RE: Accusations Against Chicago
Office of the Federal Bureau
of Investigation

The annexed letter dated May 8th, written to the President by Eugene D. O'Sullivan, an attorney of Omaha, Nebraska, transmits a copy of an undated letter and of an undated statement made by Mrs. Gladys Rita Sawyer, alias Sandlovich, and alleges that she was arrested by special agents of the Bureau at Cleveland, Ohio, on September 5, 1934, and was illegally kept in custody part of the time in Cleveland and part of the time in Chicago, for a period of nineteen days without being arraigned before a United States Commissioner or other magistrate, and that during the interim she was brutally treated.

I have discussed this matter with Mr.

Hoover, who told me that in November, 1934, which was subsequently to the alleged occurrences described in Mrs. Sawyer's statement, an instance

7-576-6666X

came to his notice of two special agents in the Chicago office striking a prisoner. He dismissed the two agents and issued a bulletin emphatically calling the attention to the rule that no special agent must ever lay his hands on any prisoner who is in custody, except in self defense or for the purpose of preventing the prisoner from escaping. He states that he feels certain that in view of the severe discipline administered by him to the two offenders in the Chicago office, instances of brutality have not and will not be repeated. Mr. Hoover also told me that he recently dismissed two agents at Nashville, Tennessee, for similar reasons. In other words, he is using every effort to stamp out any sporadic attempts on the part of recently appointed agents at brutal treatment of prisoners and to prevent their recurrence. He also states that at a conference recently held with special agents in charge of regional offices, he announced that he would dismiss any special agent in charge in whose office any instance of brutality occurred, if such instance was with the agent's knowledge; and that he would demote any such agent if the

offense was committed without the knowledge of the agent in charge.

Mr. Hoover further feels that an immediate investigation should be made of Mrs. Sawyer's charges, and it is his desire to send Mr. Nathan to Chicago forthwith for that purpose, as soon as this memorandum and the copy of the charges reach him. He would like to have Mr. Nathan in Chicago on Monday, in order to institute the investigation.

Charges of a similar character were recently made against the San Francisco office of the Bureau in a letter from United States Attorney McPike, who indicated his belief that the charges were warranted. Mr. Hoover is now making an investigation of the San Francisco office as respects such charges.

Specifically Mrs. Sawyer's charges are as follows:

(1) That she was arrested by special agents in Cleveland on September 5, 1934, and kept in custody for nineteen days without being arraigned before a committing magistrate, without being given an opportunity to give bail and without being given an opportunity to communicate with counsel, although she demanded such opportunity on several occasions.

If this allegation is correct, the detention of Mrs. Sawyer was illegal. The statute

which authorizes special agents of the Bureau to make arrests (Act of June 18, 1934; 48 Stat. 1006) also provides that "the person arrested shall be immediately taken before a committing officer". Neither is there any warrant in law for detaining a witness, except that a witness may be required to give a recognizance for his appearance, and in case of inability to give a recognizance may be committed by virtue of a warrant issued by a court (U. S. Code, Title 28, Section 659). There is no other Federal Statute providing for or permitting the detention of witnesses.

I have always understood that at times in cases of exigency, the Federal Bureau of Investigation did not literally comply with the requirements of the Act of June 18, 1934. An instance that comes to mind is that of the widow of "Baby Face" Nelson. However, Mr. Hoover told me that he has recently issued instructions that this statute must be complied with and a person taken into custody promptly arraigned before a committing magistrate, unless a written waiver is duly signed by the prisoner.

(2) That she was transported from Cleveland to Chicago by airplane without her consent and against her protests.

Last November I worked out with Mr. Hoover's office a form of consent which a prisoner may execute, consenting to removal and waiving his right to be arraigned before a committing magistrate. Mr. Hoover tells me that he gave instructions at that time that no prisoner should be removed from one district to another, unless he voluntarily executes such a waiver. The removal of Mrs. Sawyer from Cleveland to Chicago took place before the issuance of these instructions.

(3) That at the time of her arrest she was recovering from a serious operation and was undergoing post-operative treatment which required her taking certain medicine several times a day. She was deprived of this treatment during her period of confinement with severe risk to her health.

(4) That she was struck and hit by the agents on several occasions and that Paula Warden, another woman prisoner, who was arrested with her, was badly hit by one of the agents with very unpleasant results. She claims that these attacks took place both in Cleveland and in the Chicago office of the Bureau. She accuses Special Agent Larson of hitting her, pressing his fingers into the top of her shoulder and twisting her wrists, saying that this took place about 9 o'clock Monday morning, September 10th, in the Chicago office.

(5) That while at the Chicago office, a doctor whose name was not given her, administered a hypodermic and caused her to become drugged. She thinks that the doctor administered to her a so-called "truth serum".

(6) That special agents arranged to have another woman prisoner tell her that her husband was dead in order to scare her into making a statement.

(7) That her personal privacy was invaded in an intolerable and indecent manner in that on a number of occasions when a matron was not at hand, one of the agents insisted on following her to the wash room.

Mr. Hoover tells me that his instructions are that whenever a woman prisoner is confined in one of the Bureau offices or elsewhere, two matrons should be employed, each on duty twelve hours a day so that there would always be a woman in attendance on a female prisoner.

(8) That she saw special agents at the Chicago office misconduct themselves in her presence in that they called her vile names, told indecent stories and played poker in a loud and boisterous manner until 2 o'clock in the morning.

(9) That at the time of her arrest, her little boy was with her; that the child was taken away from her and that she was never told what happened to the child, and that at the time of making the statement, which is before us, she did not know where her child was.

This monstrous charge is so preposterous and incredible as not to be worthy of much consideration, and in my opinion casts a grave doubt

upon the balance of her statement.

I make the following recommendations:

(1) That this file be referred to Mr. Hoover for the purpose of making thorough investigations into the allegations contained in Mrs. Sawyer's statement. Mr. Hoover is anxious to make the investigation immediately, and he plans to send Mr. Nathan to Chicago for that purpose.

(2) That care be taken to comply with the statute requiring arraignment of prisoners before a committing magistrate immediately after arrest. The term "immediately" must be reasonably construed. For example, if a person is arrested late in the day or at night, he should be arraigned the next morning. If he is arrested in the morning or early in the afternoon, he should be arraigned before the close of the day, if a committing magistrate is available. A somewhat longer time may properly be permitted if the arrest is made at a place that is a considerable distance from the committing magistrate.

(3) That persons should not be held for questioning if no charge is filed against them.

If it is necessary to assure the presence of material witnesses, they should be held under recognizance, as provided by statute.

(4) That a confidential investigation be made by Mr. Hoover of the methods pursued in all of the offices in questioning and handling prisoners to prevent a recurrence of such incidents as are known to have occurred in Chicago last November and at Nashville some time ago.

(5) That it might be well to reiterate instructions in an imperative tone to the effect that no agent should lay his hands on a prisoner, except in self-defense or to prevent escape, and relative to the method of handling female prisoners, to wit, that a woman employee should always be in attendance.

(6) That except in unusual instances, prisoners be lodged in local jails or in Federal jails in places where they exist, as in New York, El Paso, etc., rather than in the Bureau offices. It seems to me that an exception could well be made in cases where a prisoner might not be safe in a local jail or where it is desired that he should not communicate with other prisoners between the time of his arrest and arraignment in

court. In such event, arraignment should not be postponed beyond the time mentioned above, unless the prisoner voluntarily signs a written waiver.

(7) That care be taken not to remove a prisoner from one district to another, unless the prisoner is first arraigned or voluntarily signs a written consent to such removal.

Respectfully,

Alexander Holtzoff.

July 10, 1935

CHARGES MADE BY GLADYS R. SAWYER AGAINST AGENTS OF THE CHICAGO AND DETROIT OFFICES OF THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION, AS SET OUT IN AN UNDATED STATEMENT FORWARDED TO THE PRESIDENT UNDER DATE OF MAY 8, 1935 BY EUGENE D. O'SULLIVAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, OMAHA, NEBRASKA.

Mrs. Sawyer's statement is summarized as follows:

She refers to an operation on July 9, 1934, indicating that she had not fully recovered from the effects thereof at the period of the incidents which she narrates. She states that at the hospital she met a woman known as Paula Harmon who invited her to visit her, stating that she had married again, that her name was Matterson and that she resided in Cleveland, Ohio. Mrs. Sawyer stated she went to the home of Paula Harmon, taking with her a little girl whom she had "been raising" for about a year and a half. On the afternoon of September 3, 1934, according to her statement, she was arrested at the Cleveland Hotel for disorderly conduct. With her at the time were Paula Matterson or Harmon and another woman whom she states she had only met a couple of times, named Eyanona Walcott. She later learned from the police that the latter woman's name was Burdette. The little girl in question was with her at the time of the arrest and she states she has not seen her since. They were taken to the City Jail, questioned every hour, fingerprinted and photographed, and this procedure, according to her statement, continued until Friday evening (September 5, 1934 fell on Wednesday).

Mrs. Sawyer further states that on Friday evening (September 7th) the three women were taken from the Cleveland City Jail to the Federal Post Office, being taken immediately thereafter to the City Jail at Lakewood, Ohio, a suburb of Cleveland. Upon arriving at the City Jail at Lakewood she states she recognized a man who had questioned her at the City Jail at Cleveland, and who gave his name as W. A. Peters and said he was from the Department of Justice (W. A. Peters is a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation). She states they were questioned by a man whose name she later learned to be Larson (William Larson was formerly Special Agent in Charge of the Detroit Office of

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the Federal Bureau of Investigation. He resigned on May 23, 1935 to accept a position with the General Motors Company of Detroit.) Mrs. Sawyer states the questioning continued without sleep, that she sat up in hard, straight chairs, that the toilet facilities were inadequate, and that the room was small. On Saturday, September 8th, a man by the name of S. P. Cowley (former Inspector Samuel P. Cowley of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, who was killed at Barrington, Illinois on November 27, 1934 in a battle with Lester K. Gillis, alias "Baby Face" Nelson, and John Paul Chase), arrived at the jail. That afternoon Larson told the women they were to be taken to Chicago and, according to Mrs. Sawyer, they requested permission to see an attorney whom they had seen in the City Jail at Cleveland, this request being refused. That night they were taken to a small hotel and confined in two rooms, one room being across the hall from the other. Two Agents were placed on guard in the corridor between the two rooms, one of the Agents named Collins (J. E. Collins is a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation). She stated there was no matron in attendance and when they desired to go to the toilet one of the Agents accompanied them. On the morning of Sunday, September 9th, Larson came to the hotel with several other Agents, entered the room alone, and said that the women were to leave for Chicago by plane. They protested and demanded permission to see attorney Edward Stanton of Cleveland. They demanded permission to see the badge numbers of the Agents and, according to Mrs. Sawyer, were told the badges had no numbers, after which she snatched a badge from the hand of Mr. Larson and found thereon #476, to the best of her recollection. The women made quite a disturbance and Larson left the room, returning later with a number of policemen and Agents. Mrs. Sawyer states the women were then knocked down, struck, cursed and man-handled. Paula Harmon was hit so hard that her bowels moved and her dress was completely torn from her. They were dragged down the stairs to an automobile, handcuffed and taken back to the Lakewood, Ohio Jail, and there placed in the basement in some cells which were in an unsanitary condition, after which they were rushed to the Cleveland airport, put in a plane with Messrs. Cowley, Larson and Collins, and taken to Chicago.

Upon arrival at Chicago, according to Mrs. Sawyer, they were met by a large force of Agents and taken to the headquarters of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, located on the 19th floor of the Bankers' Building, where they were separated, placed in individual rooms, and a man by the name of Murphy was placed in charge of Mrs.

Sawyer for a few hours (J. V. Murphy is a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation). Later Murphy was relieved by an Agent by the name of Wolts (G. C. Wolts is a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation), and a matron named Mrs. Monahan came in once in a while. Mrs. Sawyer states she sat up all night and the next morning an Agent entered the room and removed a revolver from a desk drawer, Agent Wolts remarking relative to the undesirability of placing revolvers where prisoners could make use of them. On Monday, September 10th, one Suran (A. C. Suran is a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation) entered the room. She then states she and the other women were subjected to inhuman third degree methods. Vile names were applied to her and both she and her husband were vilified, and she was threatened with the "truth serum". Some medicine, which she states was this "truth serum", was afterwards given to her. She mentioned that during this period she saw former Inspector Conley and John Kadala (John L. Kadala is a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation). She said she was told she had admitted her husband, Harry Sawyer (correct name Sandlovich), had hidden Edward G. Bremer, who was kidnaped at St. Paul, Minnesota on January 17, 1934 and released at Rochester, Minnesota on February 7, 1934. She states that, if she made any such statement, it was while under the influence of a drug. She then recognized one Coulter (R. C. Coulter is a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation). The questioning was continued and she agreed to make a statement. She stated that she and Paula Harmon were taken out into the country to look for the Bremer hideout, but it was not found. She further mentioned the name of Ralph Brown (R. C. Brown is a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation), and a matron by the name of Dorothy.

Mrs. Sawyer further stated that she and Paula Harmon were then taken to an apartment at 4121 Sheridan Road, Chicago, Illinois, the Burdette woman having previously been taken there, and they were held there for about a week. At this apartment was a woman named Dorothy and Agents Mussey, O'Connor, Sullivan, Kells, Murphy and Schuss (A. A. Mussey, D. P. Sullivan, J. E. Kells and J. V. Murphy are Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. T. J. O'Connor and A. G. Schuss were formerly connected therewith, but have left the service). Mrs. Sawyer accuses the Agents of doing everything in their power to make the women nervous. She claims they brandished guns, played cards, indulged in imitation target practice, threatened to handcuff them, yelled at them when they went to the toilet, and told obscene stories in their presence.

She says that a poker game one night amongst the Agents lasted until 2 A.M. She claimed she told the Agents if she or her husband had anything to do with the kidnaping of Edward G. Bremer she would have had more than \$2200 on her person, which she states she had when arrested at Cleveland and which she states she turned over to her attorney, Edward Stanton at the City Jail in Cleveland. She claims she was instructed not to mention what happened while in custody after she was released. She states some medicine was sent for, to be taken by her, but when it was brought she refused to take it since the pills were of a different color than those previously taken. She states that the Burdette woman had also been given the "truth serum". On Friday, September 21st, the women were returned to the Bankers' Building, placed in new barred cells, and on Sunday, September 23rd, they were placed together in one cell, at which time Paula Harmon told Mrs. Sawyer that her husband, Harry Sawyer, was dead. She indicates that she signed a statement thereafter, not caring what happened upon receipt of this news. She states that Paula Harmon had been injured in an automobile accident several years previously which had fractured her skull, and that she did not believe the Harmon woman was entirely rational at all times, particularly if nervous. After she, Mrs. Sawyer, had signed a statement she asked former Inspector Cowley if her husband was dead and he told her not to his knowledge. Mrs. Sawyer stated that Cowley offered to send Agents with them to protect them upon their release, but she declined. They were released at about 5 or 5:30 P.M., Sunday evening, September 23rd.

Mrs. Sawyer states that she and the other women returned to Cleveland, where they found that their "things" were gone, except those which had been given to the attorney. She mentions the loss of a set of matched silver fox furs and a diamond bar pin. She said she has not since seen the child who was taken from her; that she has heard that Paula Harmon was picked up by the Cleveland police for being insane, but that she and the Burdette woman were to report to former Inspector Cowley, which they did, Mr. Cowley meeting them in a restaurant and requesting them to come to the Bankers' Building. However, Gladys Sawyer refused to do this. She then states she returned to St. Paul and received medical treatment.

Mrs. Sawyer summarizes her statement by saying they were given "truth serum"; that they were held 19 days and reported to

Government officers two more days; that they were held without counsel and without charges being filed against them, in spite of their frequent requests for an attorney, and that vile language and improper treatment were accorded them.

In order to identify the three women referred to in the foregoing, the following information is recorded:

The correct name of the alleged husband of Gladys Sawyer is Harry Sandlovich. He is generally known in St. Paul, Minnesota as Harry Sawyer and has also used the aliases of Harry J. Ferns, Harry Sandovich and Frank James. He first came to the attention of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in September, 1931, during the investigation made in connection with the desired apprehension of Francis Keating, Thomas Holden and Frank Nash, notorious bank robbers and killers who at that time were escaped Federal prisoners. Thomas Holden and his wife had resided in St. Paul and after their departure a telephone call was traced from the apartment in which they resided to the home of Harry Sawyer in that city. Since that time considerable information has been obtained showing Sawyer's criminal connections with the Dillinger, "Baby Face" Nelson, and Barker-Karpis gangs.

The early history of Harry Sawyer, as he is generally known, is lacking, but records at Lincoln, Nebraska reveal that on December 12, 1911, with one Thomas Carr, he was arrested and charged with breaking into and entering the office of the Standard Oil Company at Lincoln, Nebraska and attempting to rob the safe through use of explosives. He entered a plea of guilty and the court ordered him released on parole to a probation officer for a period of three years. On March 27, 1913 he stole an automobile at Lincoln, Nebraska and disappeared. He was subsequently arrested at St. Paul, Minnesota and on September 11, 1918 he was fined \$100 for attempted grand larceny. Records at Lincoln, Nebraska disclosed that on February 11, 1920 charges were filed against Sawyer for the theft of this automobile, that he was later released on bond and, upon his failure to appear, his bond was forfeited on April 16, 1920. On December 1, 1919 the Farmers and Merchants Bank at Benson, Nebraska

was robbed of \$150,000, and Sawyer was positively identified as one of the participants. He was arrested on January 2, 1920 and an information filed against him at Omaha, Nebraska.

Very little is known concerning Sawyer's alleged wife, Gladys Rita Sawyer. According to her own statement, she married Sawyer at Lincoln, Nebraska eleven years ago. No definite information is available as to her maiden name, place of birth, or the location of her parents. A search of the marriage records of Lancaster County, Nebraska for the past twenty years failed to disclose the marriage of Harry Sawyer under the names of Sandlovich, Sawyer or Perehe. A similar search of the records of the Bureau of Vital Statistics for the entire State of Nebraska, since 1913, disclosed no record of a marriage of this kind.

Following Sawyer's trouble in Nebraska he moved to St. Paul, where he became associated with Danny Hogan, underworld boss of that city. Hogan was killed about 1927 when a bomb was attached to the starter of his automobile, and Sawyer subsequently assumed the underworld position formerly occupied by Hogan.

While in St. Paul Sawyer operated a saloon at 541-545 Wabasha Avenue. These buildings were said to be owned by the Schmidt Brewing Company, which concern is owned by the Bremer family. The Sawyers have no children of their own, but have had living with them for a year or so a little girl known as Francine, whom they obtained from a friend named Saugman, with the intention of adopting her.

Upon the release of Edward G. Bremer by his kidnapers, early in February of 1934, Harry Sawyer remained in St. Paul until shortly after John Dillinger and Homer Van Meter shot their way out of an apartment located on Lexington Avenue there. Sawyer and his wife then proceeded to Fremont, Nebraska, trading a Plymouth coupe for a Plymouth coach, which latter car was registered in the name of Frank James. From Nebraska the Sawyers went to Las Vegas, Nevada, and about the middle of May the Sawyer woman returned to St. Paul by train to see a physician. She remained in St. Paul only a few days and returned to Las Vegas, joining Sawyer there. Two weeks later they received a letter from Alvin Karpis, notorious killer and kidnaper, requesting them to proceed to Cleveland, Ohio. They sold the Plymouth coach and

proceeded to Cleveland, Ohio, arriving there about June 16, 1934, and remaining at the Cleveland Hotel until June 19th. On that day they were contacted by Alvin Karpis and his girl friend, Dolores Delaney, who is presently serving a five year sentence in the Federal Detention Farm at Milan, Michigan, for harboring and kindred charges. Harry and Gladys Sawyer subsequently lived with members of the Barker-Karpis gang.

On July 1, 1934, Fred Barker, recently killed (in January of this year) by Federal Agents in Florida, drove Gladys Sawyer from Cleveland, Ohio to Chicago, Illinois, where they contacted Fred's mother, Mrs. Kate Barker, also killed by Federal Agents.

After the arrest of Gladys Sawyer at Cleveland, Ohio on September 5, 1934, Harry Sawyer, who was then in the company of Alvin Karpis, Fred Barker, Doc Barker and Harry Campbell, all principal members of the Barker-Karpis gang, left Cleveland and proceeded to Miami, Florida, where he associated with William Harrison, who is presently also being sought by the Bureau for complicity in the kidnaping of Edward G. Bremer. Sawyer subsequently started a gambling house at Pass Christian, Mississippi, and was then rejoined by his wife, Gladys. They remained there until May 6, 1935, at which time they were taken into custody by Agents of the Bureau, Harry Sawyer being removed to St. Paul, where he is now awaiting trial on a charge of conspiracy to kidnap Edward G. Bremer.

Considerable other information is in possession of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, showing Sawyer's status as underworld "fence" in the Twin Cities. Bessie Green, the mistress of Edward Green, killed by Special Agents of the Bureau of Investigation in St. Paul in the early part of 1934, advised a Special Agent of the Bureau that Gladys Sawyer was a notorious "drunk", who has been frequently treated for over-indulgence in intoxicants by a number of physicians. The Green woman also stated that the Barker-Karpis gang had frequently talked about leaving the Twin Cities, but because of Sawyer's connections they decided St. Paul was the safest place for them to stay. Harry Sawyer, it was alleged by the

- 8 -

Green woman, had aided John Hamilton in making his escape after the shooting in St. Paul on March 31, 1934. She also mentioned a Christmas day dinner in 1933 at which Arthur Barker, William Weaver, Myrtle Eaton, Paula Harmon, Volney Davis and Edna Murray, all indicted in the Bremer kidnaping case, had dinner with the Savyers.

Byron Bolton, who pleaded guilty at St. Paul, Minnesota in connection with the Bremer kidnaping, testified during that trial that Harry Sawyer was the "finger man" in the kidnaping; that the actual abductors of Bremer met Sawyer in St. Paul during the time Bremer was held, and Sawyer in other ways aided and assisted them. Bolton testified that Bremer never would have been kidnaped if it had not been for Sawyer; that Sawyer insisted upon going through with this job.

Paula Harmon, one of the women referred to in the foregoing, stated she was married to and divorced from one Dennis Food, the divorce having taken place in 1922; that in 1925 she married one Charles Harmon, shortly after Harmon was released from the Texas Penitentiary, where he had been serving a term for robbery; that she and Harmon then joined the late Frank Nash, notorious bank robber who was killed in the Kansas City Massacre on June 17, 1933; that the three of them then proceeded to the home of Herb and Esther Farmer at Joplin, Missouri. The latter two were later convicted in connection with the Kansas City massacre.

Paula Harmon's statement, in the files of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, is to the effect that after separating from Harmon she came to Chicago where she opened a house of prostitution on the North Side, and that she rejoined Charles Harmon at St. Paul thereafter. Information in the Bureau files is to the effect that Charles Harmon, Paula's husband, was shot and killed while attempting to rob the Kraft State Bank, Menomonie, Wisconsin, on October 20, 1931. At that time Harmon was a parole violator from the United States Penitentiary at Leavenworth.

In May, 1931 Paula stated she met Fred Barker. Information is to the effect that she had previously lived with one Theodore Riley at Beaumont, Texas, Riley being a burglar and bootlegger, and Paula

and Theodore Riley operated a bootlegging establishment there. She is also reported to have been married to a tramp by the name of Doyle Benton, in July, 1932, after Paula had collected insurance money as a result of an automobile accident near Lake Charles, Louisiana, in which accident she suffered severe injuries which left her face disfigured. Just prior to the Kansas City Massacre, Paula stated she visited Vivian Mathis, the mistress of Verne Miller, principal participant in this massacre at Kansas City, Missouri.

The criminal record of Fred Barker, with whom Paula Barker lived from 1933 until the time of her arrest at Cleveland, Ohio on September 3, 1934, is as follows:

As Fred Barker, #3204, arrested Police Department, Tulsa, Oklahoma, October 3, 1922; charge vagrancy; sentence, 30 days city jail.

As Fred Barker, #4079, received State Reformatory, Granite, Oklahoma, June 28, 1923; crime, conjoint robbery; sentence, 5 years.

As J. Darrows, #293, arrested Police Department, Okmulgee, Oklahoma, December 19, 1925; charge, investigation - bank robbery; released.

As Fred Barker, #3575, arrested Police Department, Little Rock, Arkansas, May 28, 1926; charge, fugitive from justice; released on bond at Fort Smith, Arkansas; bond forfeited.

As F. G. Ward, #—, arrested Police Department, Ponca City, Oklahoma, July 25, 1926; charge, burglary; delivered Winfield, Kansas.

As Ted Murphy, #—, arrested Police Department, Winfield, Kansas, November 8, 1926; charge, burglary and larceny; sentence, 5 to 10 years, State Penitentiary, Lansing, Kansas.

As Fred Barker, #9836, received State Penitentiary, Lansing, Kansas, March 12, 1927; crime, burglary - second degree; sentence, 5 to 10 years.

As Fred Barker, #3204, arrested Police Department, Tulsa, Oklahoma, June 10, 1931; charge, investigation - burglary, car theft and fugitive; delivered Sheriff's Office, Claremore, Oklahoma, July 13, 1931; charge, burglary; escaped from County Jail, Claremore, Oklahoma, August 16, 1931.

A report in the Bureau's files, dated March 16, 1933, is to the effect that Paula Harmon was tried at Houston, Texas before a jury and was judged of insane mind, being ordered committed to the State Hospital for the Insane.

Wynona Burdette, according to her own statement in the possession of the Bureau, was first married at the age of 16, divorcing this husband after a few months. After divorcing him she states she lived with Harry Campbell, one of the principals in the Bremer kidnaping. At the time of her statement to Agents of the Bureau she said she had been living with Campbell for approximately three and one-half years. The criminal record of Harry Campbell is as follows:

As Harry Campbell, #1346, arrested Police Department, Tulsa, Oklahoma, December 25, 1920, charge investigation; fined \$19 and costs.

As Harry Campbell, #11056, received State Penitentiary, McAlester, Oklahoma, January 30, 1921, charge bank robbery (safekeeping); discharged on Court order for trial June 11, 1921.

As Harry Campbell, #9420, arrested Sheriff's Office, Tulsa, Oklahoma, April 29, 1932, charge burglary; no disposition.

At the time Wynona Burdette met Campbell at Tulsa, Oklahoma, he was associated with many well known Oklahoma bank robbers. Wynona Burdette also stated that in September, 1933 she met Willie Harrison, presently a fugitive in the Bremer kidnaping. She also met Arthur and Fred Barker. She advised that Arthur and Fred Barker were life-long friends of Harry Campbell. She states she and Paula Harmon went to Reno, Nevada during October of 1933 and joined Alvin Karpis and Dolores Delaney there, Karpis at that time being a fugitive in connection with the kidnaping of Edward Bremer. The entire group left Reno about the first of December, 1933 and proceeded to St. Paul, Minnesota, going to the farm of Harry Sawyer, near St. Paul. At that

place she says she met Harry and Gladys Sawyer for the first time. She also associated at St. Paul with Volney Davis, Edna Murray, William Weaver and Myrtle Eaton, all connected with the kidnaping of Bremer. She also associated with Fred Goetz, alias "Shotgun" Wegler, well known Chicago gangster who was assassinated in March, 1934 and who was connected with the kidnaping of Bremer. During this period Wynona Burdette lived with Harry Campbell as his wife. Wynona Burdette was arrested at Cleveland, Ohio on September 3, 1934, with Paula Harmon and Gladys Sawyer, and charged with disorderly conduct by the police. After her release from the custody of this Bureau, on September 23, 1934, she returned to Oklahoma and a few weeks later she again met Harry Campbell at Ponca City, Oklahoma, proceeding with him to the state of Florida. She and Campbell then lived with Fred Barker and his mother, Kate Barker, leaving the place where Fred and Kate Barker were killed by Bureau Agents just prior to the shooting affray. At the time of this battle Wynona Burdette was with Harry Campbell, Alvin Karpis and Dolores Delaney at Miami, Florida. Wynona Burdette and Dolores Delaney were arrested at Atlantic City, New Jersey on January 20, 1935, when Alvin Karpis and Harry Campbell succeeded in making their escape there. They both entered pleas of guilty to five indictments charging misprision of felony, conspiracy to commit misprision of felony, and harboring and concealing Alvin Karpis, also conspiracy to harbor and conceal Alvin Karpis. In addition to the above, Wynona Burdette admitted being arrested at Tulsa, Oklahoma about three years ago, on a charge of harboring Harry Campbell, during the time that Campbell was being sought in connection with the murder of J. Earl Smith, an attorney of Tulsa, Oklahoma. Wynona Burdette, as previously indicated, is now serving a five year term in the Federal Detention Farm at Milan, Michigan.

It should here be noted that former Inspector Samuel P. Cowley, who was in active charge of all Bureau operations in connection with the desired apprehension of all persons connected with the kidnaping of Edward G. Bremer of St. Paul, Minnesota, and the location of the place or hideout at which Bremer was held, was killed, as previously indicated, in a battle with Lester Gillis, alias "Baby Face" Nelson, and John Paul Chase, at Barrington, Illinois, on November 27, 1934.

It should also be noted that William A. Larsen, who was Agent in Charge of the Detroit, Michigan Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, which office at that time covered the Cleveland territory, resigned from the Bureau service on May 23, 1935 to accept employment with the General Motors Company at Detroit, Michigan.

There appears in the files of the Chicago Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the following waiver:

Lakewood, Ohio,
September 9, 1934.

We, the undersigned, do hereby state that we are willing to be transported by aeroplane from Cleveland, Ohio to Chicago, Illinois, and further state that this trip is being made of our own free will.

(Signed) Paula Harmon
Vynona Burdette
Gladys Sawyer

Witnesses:

(Signed) W. E. Peters

There also appear the following:

September 23, 1934.

This is to certify that I, Gladys Rita Sawyer, have been in the company of Special Agents of the Division of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice, since September 9, 1934, of my own free will and choice, in an effort to cooperate with this organization in the solution of certain crimes.

(Signed) Gladys Rita Sawyer

September 23, 1934

This is to certify that I, Wynona Burdette, have been in the company of Special Agents of the Division of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice, since September 9, 1934, of my own free will and choice, in an effort to cooperate with this organization in the solution of certain crimes.

(Signed) Wynona Burdette

September 23, 1934

This is to certify that I, Paula Harmon, have been in the company of Special Agents of the Division of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice, since September 9, 1934, of my own free will and choice, in an effort to cooperate with this organization in the solution of certain crimes.

(Signed) Paula Harmon

There is also in the files a receipt executed by Gladys Rita Sawyer, dated September 23, 1934, for the return to her of a purse containing \$50 and "all other property belonging to me which this organization had in its possession since my arrival in Chicago, September 9th, 1934".

There is also a receipt executed by Paula Harmon, dated September 23, 1934, for the sum of \$600, one diamond ring, and "all other property this organization has had in its possession belonging to me, since my arrival in Chicago, Illinois, on September 9, 1934".

There is also a receipt executed by Wynona Burdette for a purse containing \$1.00, and "all other property belonging to me which this organization had in its possession since my arrival in Chicago, September 9th, 1934".

There appear in the files of the Chicago Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation three statements taken from Gladys Sawyer while in the custody of Special Agents of the Bureau, dated September 12, 13 and 15, 1934. These statements are progressively more detailed. Each and every one of the three reflects that Harry Sawyer admitted to her that he was the "finger man" in the kidnaping of Edward G. Bremer. That portion of the statement of September 12th, relative to this phase of the kidnaping case, is quoted below:

"Several days after the press carried the news of the release of Edward G. Bremer, my husband, Harry Sawyer, stated to me 'The boys get along pretty good'. At this time I pressed him further as to what he meant and he said 'Freddy and Ray' and I knew he referred to Fred Barker and Alvin Karpis, whom I had personally known for over a year. I took it for granted that he referred to the kidnaping of Mr. Bremer, although he did not so state. Harry Sawyer did not go into full details about the case but from time to time within the next four or five months I obtained the information from Harry Sawyer that in addition to Fred Barker and Alvin Karpis the other persons who assisted in the kidnaping of Edward George Bremer were George Zeigler, who I have subsequently learned was identical with the late Fred Goetz; Arthur Barker, alias 'Doc' Barker, Volney Davis, Harry Campbell and Bill Weaver. I had met all of these individuals named at my husband's place of business on Fabasha Avenue, St. Paul, Minnesota, from time to time prior to January, 1934.

"It was a month or more after the release of Edward George Bremer that Harry Sawyer admitted to me he was the 'finger man'. I mean that it was Harry Sawyer who pointed out Edward G. Bremer to one or more members of the gang and identified him as the prospective kidnap victim.

"The ransom money which I understand was \$200,000, was paid to one or more members of the persons who were in on the kidnaping. I do not know which member or members of the above named gang collected the ransom money from the representative of the Bremer family.

"The \$200,000 ransom was to be divided eight ways, the eighth individual supposed to share was a man named to me only as 'Monty'. I do not know what part 'Monty' took in the abduction of Edward George Bremer, but he was an associate of some member of the gang. 'Monty' was to receive a percentage the amount of which is unknown to me.

"I do not know where Mr. Bremer was held and any statements made in this regard would only be my own opinion, formed mostly from statements appearing in the press, supposed to have emanated from Mr. Bremer and I would conclude he was held in Chicago, Illinois or vicinity.

"To my knowledge the ransom money has not been in its entirety exchanged for unmarked money. Harry Sawyer has only received a small part of his share.

"Harry Sawyer has told me there would not be an entire division of the ransom money collected from the Bremer family until the entire amount had been exchanged for unmarked money with the exception of the amounts, unknown to me, which have already been exchanged and the share of the ransom which has already been given to Volney Davis and Bill Weaver, who have ceased to closely associate with the other members of the gang.

"The above facts as I have stated them were obtained by me from time to time from my husband, Harry Sawyer, as the other members of the gang have never in my presence discussed either the Hamm or Bremer kidnappings."

There also appears in this statement the followings:

"I returned to Cleveland, Ohio about August 1st, 1934 and went directly to 10515 Parkhurst Drive, where Fred Barker and Paula Haroon were living together

in an apartment. Harry Sawyer was already there, having remained in Cleveland while I was in the hospital. Harry and I stayed there a few days with Paula Harmon and Fred Barker, at the end of which time the four of us moved to a house at 4419 West 171st Street, where we were living on the date of my arrest at Cleveland, Ohio on September 5th, 1934."

The foregoing appears in the Sawyer woman's statement of September 13, 1934, as well as her statement dated September 15, 1934.

Numerous Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation were interviewed, as well as other individuals, and references will not be made herein to those from whom negative information without value was obtained.

Mr. William Larson, former Special Agent in Charge of the Detroit, Michigan Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, stated that following the kidnaping of Edward G. Bremer at St. Paul in January, 1934, several angles developed in the Detroit district, requiring considerable investigation with a view to locating and apprehending the perpetrators of this offense; that as Special Agent in Charge he supervised the work performed by the Agents in that district; that on the morning of September 7, 1934 he received a telephonic communication from Special Agent W. K. Peters at Cleveland, Ohio, informing him that three women, giving their names as Ethel Matterson, Gladys Sawyer and Wynona Walcott, had been arrested on the evening of September 5, 1934 by the Cleveland police in the bar room of the Cleveland Hotel, where they were causing a disturbance during a drinking party. The policewoman, who was called to the hotel, found the three women too tough to handle and it was necessary for her to call policemen to assist in making the arrest. No particular significance was attached to these arrests until the end of the following day, September 6th, when Captain Frank Story of the Cleveland police called Special Agent Peters at the Federal Building, advising him that the three women in custody might be connected with some gang, whereupon Peters proceeded to the police department.

Subsequent to this visit it was determined that the correct names of the three women were Gladys Sawyer, Paula Harmon and Eynona Burdette, known associates of the Barker-Karpis gang. Larson says he immediately proceeded to Cleveland, requesting the Cleveland police to release the three women to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It was felt that they could undoubtedly be charged with harboring the fugitives in the Bremer kidnaping case. It was also felt necessary to remove the women from the Cleveland City Jail to a place where they could be properly interrogated, and in order to keep them from coming to the attention of newspaper reporters.

Police officials released the three women to the Bureau of Investigation and they were then transported from police headquarters at Cleveland, by way of the Federal Building, to Lakewood, Ohio, a suburb of Cleveland, where the Lakewood police department advised suitable space was available. Upon the arrival of the three women, with the Agents, at about 11:30 P.M. on September 7th, Larson said he immediately began interrogating the three women, one at a time; that during this period two Agents guarded two of the women in an adjoining room, convenient to a lavatory. At this time all of the women expressed their preference to the Lakewood, Ohio quarters rather than the cells of the Cleveland police department. Mr. Larson states that during their stay at Lakewood they were properly interrogated and treated with every possible respect. They were also furnished with plenty of food.

On the following day, September 8th, Larson states the late Inspector Cowley arrived at Cleveland from Chicago and, after conferring with him, it was deemed desirable to determine if the three women would voluntarily consent to go to Chicago. At that time Paula Harmon had admitted it was Fred Barker with whom she was living in Cleveland, and Gladys Sawyer was living at the same address with her husband, Harry Sawyer, also a fugitive, and it was felt, in view of the apparent desire of these women to afford the Government information, that they might be of material help in identifying the many photographs on file at the Chicago Office, and also in attempting to identify the hideout, which up to that time had not been discovered. Larson states he asked the women whether they would care to go to Chicago, and they all readily agreed to do so. Cowley made arrangements for airplane service, and plans were made to leave on Saturday

evening, September 8th. Waivers were prepared and signed by Wynona Burdette and Gladys Sawyer. Paula Harmon, upon being presented with a waiver, declined to sign same. Larson recalls distinctly that Gladys Sawyer attempted to persuade Paula to sign the waiver. At this particular time Gladys Sawyer and Wynona Burdette stated they were desirous of going to Chicago in order to leave Cleveland and, as they expressed it, "to get away from the gang". It was then found that flying conditions would not permit the plane to take off that night and the trip was cancelled until Sunday. It was decided to further discuss the matter with Paula Harmon in an effort to obtain her consent. Larson stated that after Paula Harmon would not agree to go, their plans were to leave her in Cleveland and proceed to Chicago with the others. Larson states that at no time during the interviews at Lakewood did any of them ask for an attorney. Upon the trip being delayed, and the women being somewhat adverse to remaining in cells at the Lakewood police department, arrangements were made, according to Larson, by a Special Agent of the Bureau, to place the three women in two comfortable rooms at the Riverside Hotel, Lakewood, Ohio, and Special Agents Collins and Hopton were left at the hotel to guard the women. Prior to their departure from the Lakewood police department en route to the Riverside Hotel, Paula Harmon consented to go to Chicago with the other two women on Sunday morning.

Larson states that on Sunday morning Special Agent Dickstein and former Inspector Conley proceeded direct from their Cleveland hotel to the Cleveland airport to make the necessary arrangements for the removal of the women to Chicago, and Agents Peters, Socoy and himself appeared at the Riverside Hotel about 9 A.M. To their surprise they learned that the three women had changed their minds about going to Chicago. Larson stated he endeavored to persuade them to go, but told them they would not be taken to Chicago unless they so desired. At this time Paula Harmon commenced screaming at the top of her voice and created considerable disturbance. Immediately following this outburst the other two women duplicated her act, and it was necessary that Larson put forth all possible efforts in trying to quiet them. Larson said that while this disturbance was in progress Paula Harmon declared she wanted to talk to her lawyer, but she was the only one who made this request. Larson promptly told the Harmon woman they would call her attorney at once if she would furnish his name, but it was practically impossible to talk with these women in view of their outbursts. Larson states during this demonstration

Gladys Sawyer demanded to see the badges of the Agents. Larson exhibited to her the badge which belonged to Agent Peters, at which time Gladys Sawyer grabbed it from his hand and looked at it, returning the badge to Larson and stating that Larson was a liar. Larson states that during this outburst the Sawyer woman was extremely profane and that Paula Harmon walked toward the window, the other two women contenting themselves with yelling at the tops of their voices. Larson states that when it was realized that all possible efforts to quell the disturbance were unsuccessful, he instructed the Agents with him to call the Lakewood police, and Lieutenant Baum of that department, with two or three other officers, arrived at the hotel, and when the three women began beating them off they were overpowered, escorted to the patrol wagon, placed under arrest on charges of disorderly conduct, and taken to the police station. They were properly booked as prisoners at said station and placed in the women's detention quarters. Larson stated that a short time later he arrived at the police station; that all three of the women requested him to come to their cells; that they then apologized and said they were desirous of boarding the plane and leaving immediately for Chicago. He told them he was afraid they were going to stage another demonstration, and they assured him they would not do so. He then told them it would be necessary for them to sign a further waiver, and without hesitation they agreed to do this. He said he recalled that Gladys Sawyer took the initiative in this matter. A new waiver was then immediately drawn up, dated September 9th, and signed by the three women. The Lakewood police department then consented to release the women to the Bureau Agents and the women signed their release to the Lakewood police department. They were then taken by police automobile to the airport and transported by airplane to Chicago.

Larson states that upon arrival in Chicago the women were immediately taken to the Bankers' Building, where they were further interviewed, and upon his departure from that building they again apologized for their actions at the Riverside Hotel at Lakewood, Gladys Sawyer stating that at the time she had conceived the idea of throwing him, Larson, out of the window.

Larson reiterates that when he arrived at the Lakewood, Ohio police station, after the women had been arrested at the Riverside Hotel and taken there, he informed Paula Harmon, as well as the others, that the trip to Chicago had been cancelled; that they would remain in Cleveland, and that he would furnish Paula Harmon with an attorney if

she would name one. The Harmon woman then said, according to Larson, that she was not further interested in an attorney. Larson states following the arrest of the three women it was learned that they had been residing at 4419 171st Street and 3973 West 140th Street, in Cleveland; that these places were raided by the Cleveland police and were in the hands of the Cleveland police for several days. Larson states that the keys to these houses were turned over by the Cleveland police to Special Agents of this Bureau, on September 11th or 12th, and an inventory of all clothing and other items was immediately taken, copies of the inventory being furnished the Cleveland police. With regard to the statement made by the Sawyer woman that certain items of property were missing when she returned to Cleveland, nothing with the exception of papers in the form of exhibits was taken from either house by Special Agents of the Bureau. It was later determined that Wynona Burdette had been living with Harry Campbell and Doc Barker at 7009 Franklin Boulevard, Cleveland. The keys to this apartment were obtained, after it had been kept under surveillance for a time, and there were found therein a Thompson sub-machine gun with 745 rounds of ammunition, two .45 Colt automatics and one .38 Colt automatic, also a 100 round machine gun drum loaded with ammunition. This equipment was dispatched to the Technical Laboratory of the Bureau at Washington.

Larson concludes his statement by saying that Gladys Sawyer told him she had been operated upon for some illness at St. Paul, but at no time did she request medical attention, nor did she indicate she was in need of any medical attention. Larson further states that in all of his dealings with prisoners during his ten years with the Federal Bureau of Investigation, he had never come in contact with even a man who used such vile and profane language as did Gladys Sawyer on the morning of September 9, 1934 at the Riverside Hotel in Lakewood, Ohio.

Special Agent W. E. Hopton of the Federal Bureau of Investigation refers to the arrest of the three women as previously indicated, states he met Special Agent in Charge Larson at the Lakewood, Ohio police department some night in the early part of September, the date of which he afterwards determined to be September 7th, and that he learned that the three women were in custody there and being questioned

by Larson. Hopton said he did not see the women until the following day when he saw all three of them in the detectives conference room on the second floor of the Lakewood police station, at which time they were sitting in comfortable chairs, smoking cigarettes, and appeared to be in good spirits. This room was light and well ventilated and directly adjacent thereto was a clean private toilet, to which the women had access. He said one of the Agents brought their breakfasts to them and furnished them with their preferred brands of cigarettes. He said he learned that night that plans were being made to take them to Chicago by plane, and that removal waivers had been executed by each. Information was received, however, that the planes were grounded and it was decided, presumably by Larson, that the women would be taken to a hotel where they could rest comfortably. They were taken to a clean and respectable hotel at about 11 P.M. on September 8th and Hopton and Special Agent Collins were instructed to remain at the hotel the balance of the night to guard the women. They occupied two large, well ventilated rooms on the second floor, directly across the hall from each other, furnished with double beds, dressing tables and chairs, and he, Hopton, and Agent Collins sat in chairs in the hall between the two rooms, situated so that the windows were in view. The doors were kept open, but the rooms were so situated that each woman had privacy if she so desired. He said the women were permitted to go to the toilet, which was about 35 feet down the hall, unaccompanied whenever they so desired.

He said on the following morning, September 9th, food and cigarettes were brought to the women, and at approximately 9:45 A.M. Special Agent in Charge Larson, with Agents Peters, Donaldson and Eoccy, arrived. Larson advised the women that plans had been made for them to go to Chicago by plane that morning. Immediately the women stated that, although they had stated the night before that they would go to Chicago, they had in the meantime changed their minds. Larson endeavored to persuade them in a gentlemanly manner to go to Chicago. Gladys Sawyer demanded to see the badges of the Agents, and Agent Peters' badge was exhibited to her. One of the women then began to scream and call to pedestrians on the street, apparently conceiving the idea that such tactics would embarrass the Agents. They became

boisterous and Larson called the police department. A few minutes later detectives appeared at the hotel and Paula Harmon was carried to the police patrol, Wynona Burdette and Gladys Sawyer walking to the car. At first Gladys Sawyer was very pugnacious, but after seeing Paula Harmon carried to the waiting car she decided to walk. The women were taken to the Lakewood police department, where they were permitted to rest, and about one hour later they were driven to the Cleveland airport by Agents and detectives of the Lakewood police department. They boarded a plane at the airport, with the late Inspector Cowley, Larson and Agent Collins.

With regard to the charges made by Gladys Sawyer relative to her requests for an attorney, Hopton states that on one occasion, namely on the morning of September 9, 1934, Paula Harmon mentioned that she would like to see a friend of hers who was an attorney in Cleveland, Ohio. The other two women at no time requested the services of an attorney in Hopton's presence.

Hopton states that at no time were the women beaten in any manner but, on the contrary, they were treated with respect; that a matron was not in attendance; that no Agents, in his presence, told obscene stories, nor did they display guns, and that epithets and threats were not applied to the women.

Special Agent A. Dickstein reports that he was assigned to work under Special Agent in Charge Larson at the Detroit Office in May of 1934; that on or about September 7, 1934 Agent Peters, then resident Agent at Cleveland, advised of the arrest of the three women in question; that during the early part of the evening of September 7th he proceeded to the Cleveland police department, in company with Mr. Larson and Agents Donaldson and Peters; that Inspector Cody of the Cleveland police released the women to the Bureau Agents; that the women were then taken to Lakewood, Ohio, in accordance with arrangements made with the police at that point, and that a room adjoining the office of the Chief of Police was designated for use in questioning the women. Dickstein states he

was instructed by Larson to sit with the women while Larson was interviewing them, one at a time; that these interviews took up the greater portion of the first night, and during that time Dickstein made many trips to the restaurant and furnished coffee and cigarettes for the women; that all through the night he, Dickstein, observed that the women were being treated courteously by Larson and also by the other Agents. On the following day, September 8, 1934, the late Inspector Cowley arrived at the Lakewood police department, and during the greater part of that day Cowley interviewed the three women. Cowley was humorous with them, and they responded to his jests, and Dickstein observed nothing but courtesy extended to the three women during the entire day. During this period Paula Harmon made many trips to the lavatory, and on the evening of September 8th he, Dickstein, observed Gladys Sawyer signing a waiver for her removal to Chicago by plane, but he did not observe Paula Harmon or Wynona Burdette signing any waiver. Dickstein stated that that evening lodging was obtained for the three women by Agent Peters, at a hotel not far from the airport; that during all the period he was with the women he saw nothing but courtesy accorded them. He states he was not present at the hotel where the women stayed and cannot state what transpired there.

Special Agent J. E. Collins of the Federal Bureau of Investigation states that sometime in the early part of September, 1934 he called at the local police station at Lakewood, Ohio and found several other Agents there. He was advised that three women were in custody, but did not know their identities until that night; that during the remainder of that day he, Agent Peters and Agent Socey searched for fingerprints at one of the homes maintained by these women and other members of the Bremer kidnaping gang, located on 140th Street East; that an inventory was made of all the furniture, household equipment, clothing and other articles in the house; that nothing was taken therefrom except paper evidence. On the night of the same day (Saturday, September 8th), he saw the prisoners for the first time in a room at the Lakewood police station, and was advised as to their identities. At about 11 o'clock that night it was decided

to take the women to a hotel, as this would afford them better sleeping facilities, and that they were so taken; that they arrived at the hotel at about midnight, and Agent Hopton and himself were assigned to guard the women overnight; that two rooms were secured on the second floor of the hotel at one end of a corridor, directly opposite each other; that he placed a large chair in the corridor at the entrance of these rooms, in order to keep proper watch; that during the course of the night Paula Harmon appeared very nervous and several times shouted at the top of her voice. She seemed to be in considerable fear, but finally went to sleep. Collins states that when any of the prisoners wished to go to the toilet they were permitted to do so unescorted, and that no one was with them while in that room, the Agents only keeping a look-out for them from the entrance to the bedrooms, the toilet being situated about 40 feet from the doorways of the rooms.

Collins said the following morning Agent Hopton and he purchased cigarettes and breakfast for the women; that about 9:30 or 10 o'clock on Sunday morning, Agent in Charge Larson, accompanied by several Agents, arrived; that the women then started "raising the roof off the hotel", screaming and shouting, and emphatically refusing to leave the hotel. He said that Agent in Charge Larson went into the room to talk with them; that he heard one of them say they wanted the name and badge number of every Agent present before they would consent to leave; that Larson brought in Special Agent Peters' badge and showed it to them; that at that they began to scream at the tops of their voices to the effect that they were being kidnaped and called "Help" and "Police". Paula Harmon, in particular, leaned out of the window and shouted her name to the people passing on the street. When attempts to quiet them proved unavailing, Larson called the police department and several detectives came in and grabbed Paula Harmon and Wynona Burdette; that Paula was carried out by two Lakewood detectives by her arms and legs, she meanwhile screaming, biting and kicking. Collins said he personally helped carry Gladys Sawyer from this room and down the stairs to the police car parked in the rear of the hotel; that only sufficient force was used to carry them from the room to the car, and at no time were they struck or beaten to his knowledge. The women were then handcuffed and driven to the police station. Collins states it was his understanding that these women had signed waivers of removal. He stated he participated in a raid on another hideout of the Barker-Karpis gang in Cleveland on the following day, at which time there were found a .38 automatic and a Ford coupe.

Collins specifically denied that the women in any way requested any medical attention; that they were beaten or struck; that the Agents told obscene stories, displayed guns on their persons, or indulged in any "dry shooting"; that any epithets or threats were applied to them, or that any property was taken from them. At no time did he hear them request the services of an attorney.

Special Agent W. E. Peters of the Federal Bureau of Investigation states that in the early part of September, he believes it was September 5th, he was advised by Captain Frank Story of the Cleveland Police Department that three women were in custody there who might have some connection with the Bremer kidnaping. The only reason Captain Story believed this to be a fact was that one of the women stated she was from St. Paul, Minnesota and had \$600 in her possession. He states upon proceeding to the police department he, Peters, learned that they were Gladys Sawyer, Wynona Burdette and Paula Harmon, under arrest under aliases, and that they were arrested in the cocktail room of the Cleveland Hotel. They were reported to have started a fight among themselves, upon being intoxicated, and the hotel management had called the Cleveland police. A policewoman had been dispatched, but it was necessary for the policewoman to secure assistance from police officers and to call the patrol wagon in order to remove the women to the police station. The Cleveland police reported that Paula Harmon, while en route to the police station, attempted to destroy and throw away everything in her possession which would afford any indication of a previous address.

Peters states he interviewed the women and that they denied any knowledge of any members of the Barker-Karpis gang, as well as any knowledge of the Bremer kidnaping, except what they had read in the newspapers. He said he was informed that these women had turned over all of their valuables to the desk sergeant upon their arrest. He notes that although the women were reported to have turned over all of their jewelry, at a later date one of them was alleged to have made the complaint that a platinum bracelet had been stolen and that she was going to enter suit against the City of Cleveland for the theft of same. She accused the policewoman who had arrested her. He said it was later learned that a prostitute was released shortly after this woman was placed in jail, and it was the belief of the police officials that either this bracelet was turned over to this prostitute as payment to her for getting in touch with an attorney, or that it was lost during the fight at the Cleveland Hotel or during the ride in the patrol wagon.

Agent Peters stated that upon arrival at the police station he noted that an attorney by the name of Edward Stanton was present. Stanton asked him the status of the case and was told that Peters had no information at that time. Stanton asked him if he could talk to the women and Peters informed him they were in the custody of the Cleveland police department. Stanton asked if the Bureau was going to take the women into custody and Peters advised him that, so far as he knew at that time, there was no Federal charge against them.

Negotiations were then entered into with the Cleveland police officials for the release of these women to Federal custody, Peters having communicated with Agent in Charge Larson. Larson came to Cleveland and the women were released to the custody of the Bureau. Former Inspector Cowley at Chicago was advised of the situation by long distance telephone. Peters states he and Larson then proceeded to Lakewood, Ohio, a suburb of Cleveland, and arrangements were made there with the police to place the women in the Lakewood City Jail. He states that at the time of the transfer of the women from the Cleveland police department it was arranged that, with the exception of a small amount of pocket money, all money, jewelry and property which had been taken from the women at the time of their arrest was to be turned over to attorney Edward Stanton. Peters states that at that time Gladys Sawyer and the other women were advised that Stanton had been attempting to see them and they informed him that they had no desire to see him and, in fact, did not know any attorney by that name. Peters states the women were taken to the Federal Building at Cleveland and, in the belief that the newspaper reporters were following them, they were taken in one door and out of the other, back into the cars and to the Lakewood police station. They were taken upstairs and placed in a room having toilet facilities and a wash stand, and Larson interviewed the women in the office of the Chief of Police at Lakewood. By that time it was approximately midnight. Peters states they were at no time kept in confinement; that they expressed desires for various and sundry articles, particularly cigarettes, which were purchased for them by the Agents. He recalls that the women appeared to be in good humor, particularly Gladys Sawyer, and that he and she entered into a contest to see who could drink the most coffee. The interrogation of the women was conducted solely by Mr. Larson. Peters states he heard no vulgar stories or filthy language used in the presence of these women during the time they were held.

Peters stated that after a conference by long distance telephone with former Inspector Cowley at Chicago, it was decided that it would be more advisable to take the women to Chicago for further interrogation, and he, Peters, then located the Riverside Hotel at Lakewood, Ohio and arranged to move the women there so that they could bathe and change clothes; that a long discussion was then had with the women relative to their going to Chicago voluntarily; that they finally signed waivers of removal; that they were then taken in Bureau cars to the Riverside Hotel and given two rooms very near the bath, at the end of a hall, and were permitted absolute privacy with the exception of an Agent being stationed in a chair at the end of the hall between the two rooms, the doors being kept partially open. During this time Inspector Cowley had arrived from Chicago and it was expected that the women would be moved by plane to Chicago on the following morning, Sunday.

Peters states the Agents arrived at the hotel early Sunday morning and informed the women that the plane was ready to take them to Chicago; that at some apparently pre-arranged signal the women advised that they were not going to Chicago, and when asked why they advised that they had changed their minds. Peters states upon this announcement they were informed they were going to Chicago, having signed waivers of removal, and Paula Harmon made a dash for the window, as though she was going to dive out head first. Larson was nearest her and grabbed her around the waist to prevent her apparent leap. She succeeded in getting her head out of the window and yelled "Help, Murder, Police" to the passersby below, in the meantime biting and kicking Larson. The other two women then entered into the shouting and general melee, attacking Larson, biting, kicking and fighting. The Lakewood police were called and arrived with the patrol wagon and, with the assistance of police officers, the women were dragged down the hall, biting, scratching, kicking and shouting all the way. They were placed under arrest by the Lakewood police and taken to the police department, where they were held long enough to regain their composure. They were then transported to the Cleveland airport where the plane was waiting, and transferred to Chicago.

With reference to the child, Francine Sawyer, Agent Peters stated he was not advised Francine Sawyer had been taken into custody until the day after that on which he was advised the women had been taken into custody; that he sent to the Juvenile Detention Home of

Cuyahoga County, Ohio and saw the child there, interviewing her very briefly, she giving some details about automobiles in which Gladys and Harry Sawyer had driven. He took the child some candy and toys and about a week thereafter he was instructed by Inspector Cowley to bring the child to Chicago. He did this, having first gone to the home formerly occupied by the women and secured wearing apparel for the women. Prior to his departure for Chicago with the child, Judge Eastman of the Juvenile Court, Cuyahoga County, had been in communication with the authorities of Ramsey County, Minnesota, and the child was turned over to Peters with the understanding that she was to be turned over by the Agents of the Bureau to the Ramsey County authorities. He said he turned the child over to the Agents of the Bureau in Chicago and that it was his understanding the child was later taken to St. Paul by Bureau Agents and turned over to the juvenile authorities there.

He states after the three women had been released by the Chicago Office he received a telephonic communication from Gladys Sawyer, at which time she informed him that they had arrived in Cleveland and she desired him to meet them at Weber's Restaurant there. The women told him they had returned to Cleveland to get their jewelry and money from Stanton; that they were much concerned about remaining in Cleveland overnight, stating they were afraid "the boys might show up in Cleveland and bump them off", or that the Cleveland police might again arrest them and put them in jail. Peters informed them of a number of small hotels where he thought they would be reasonably safe. The three women then proceeded to Akron, Ohio, accompanied by Peters. They registered there at the Portage Hotel. While there Gladys Sawyer and Wynona Burdette informed Peters that in their opinion Paula Harmon was crazy and if something was not done about it she would get them all into trouble. It was evident to Peters that the two other women desired to rid themselves of Paula. He stated the women then decided to separate; that they had some discussion as to what they should do; that he received a telephone call from Paula at the office the next morning, in which she stated she had not left for Cincinnati, as she had anticipated doing, and that the same morning he also received a telephone call from Gladys Sawyer, in which she said she had returned to Cleveland. He later met the Sawyer woman and she said they were attempting to secure from the landlady who rented the apartment to Wynona Burdette and Harry Campbell the furniture of Wynona Burdette, the landlady apparently refusing to give them this furniture.

The Burdette and Sawyer women apparently left for Chicago at 4 P.M. on the day in question. Peters said he afterwards learned that Paula Harmon had staggered into the Young Women's Christian Association in a semi-stupor and informed the secretary of her incarceration at Chicago, accusing the Bureau Agents of third degree methods.

Peters states these women were in every way treated properly and respectfully at all times until the disturbance at the Riverside Hotel, when it was impossible to treat them as ladies; that to the best of his knowledge there was never any obscene language used in their presence, nor were they subjected to listening to foul stories.

Sergeant Howard J. Bethel of the Lakewood, Ohio police department states that at about 9 P.M. on September 7th, Mr. Larson of the Department of Justice requested permission to bring three female prisoners to the Lakewood station for questioning in regard to the Bremer kidnaping; that this permission was granted, and Larson, with two assistants, came to the station with the three prisoners in question, later identified as Ethel Matterson, Mrs. Gladys Sawyer and Wynona Burdette; that they were given the use of the detective bureau and the policeman's bureau, and the office of the Chief of Police; that the women were taken upstairs at about 11:30 P.M. and at no time while on duty were they locked up or did he see them subjected to any ill treatment.

Lieutenant Charles J. Cossairt of the Lakewood police department corroborates the statement of Sergeant Bethel.

Lieutenant Charles C. Baum and Detective Delmar E. Potts, of the Lakewood, Ohio police department, state that on the morning of September 9, 1934 a call was received from the Riverside Hotel, which call was answered, and upon arrival they were told by Mr. Peters of the Department of Justice that they had three women connected with the Barker-Karpis gang in custody; that he desired them brought to the police station; that they went to the rear of the hotel and on the

second floor and found the three women raising "quite a commotion"; that one of the women, later identified as Ethel Matterson, attempted to jump out of a window, but was stopped by one of the officers; that she then threw herself on the floor and refused to get up and walk out of the building, and they then picked her up and carried her out, kicking and screaming and trying to get away; that they brought her downstairs and put her in a car, bringing her to the police station where she was held on a charge of investigation. One of the other women, Mrs. Gladys Sawyer, was quite pugnacious and at first refused to walk to the squad car, but later walked down the steps and got into the car. Wynona Holcott was quiet and walked to the car. At no time, according to these officers, were these women mistreated, and the only force used was that necessary to carry Ethel Matterson to the squad car. After they were brought to police headquarters they were turned over to Federal officers. They were allowed to wash and later taken to the Cleveland airport, placed on a plane by Federal officers and removed from Cleveland.

The records of the Lakewood police department show that all three women were booked on September 9th and released on the same day on waiver. They were all three charged with disorderly conduct. They signed the regular form of waiver.

A supplemental statement from Special Agent W. E. Hopton is to the effect that on the night of September 8, 1934, upon arrival at the Riverside Hotel, Paula Harmon was making quite a disturbance and Gladys Sawyer said, in substance, the following to her: "Behave yourself and don't carry on that way. You know if you were in the hands of the police they would not put up with it. These men are nice."

Special Agent R. B. Donaldson states that on the morning of September 6th he arrived in Cleveland on an investigative matter, and the morning papers carried a headline showing the arrest by the Cleveland police of three women, stating they were connected with the Barker-Karpis gang; that Agent in Charge Larson arrived in Cleveland late that evening, and that Mr. Larson and a number of the

Agents went to police headquarters and the police agreed to release the women to the Bureau; that they were then taken to the Lakewood police department, by way of the Federal Building; that they were placed in a room on the second floor, which had a private toilet adjoining; that they were questioned separately in an adjoining room by Special Agent in Charge Larson the remainder of that night and at intervals during the next day, September 8th. Mr. Donaldson states he was on guard duty for part of that period and during this time the women were supplied with coffee, sandwiches and cigarettes and such other items as they requested; that before being removed to the Riverside hotel the matter of voluntarily going to Chicago by airplane was discussed with these women; that the Sawyer woman and Wynona Burdette readily agreed to go the next morning, but Paula Harmon was not willing to go and said she would think it over that night. Donaldson states he did not see the women again until the morning after they were taken to the hotel; that when he arrived at the hotel on the morning of the 9th the women appeared to be in a highly excitable state of mind and beyond all degree of reasoning. He said he did not talk to them or go into the two rooms they occupied; that Larson went in and attempted to quiet and reason with them, but that they became more infuriated and began screaming and stamping, and Mrs. Sawyer could be heard swearing above the din; that other guests appeared in the halls and somebody called the police, who arrived and took the women to headquarters; that, however, before taking them into custody it was necessary to physically subdue them as they openly fought the officers, as well as the matron who accompanied them. He said he did not talk to the women after this, but was present when they were transported to the Cleveland airport and saw them depart in an airplane.

Donaldson says he has since interviewed Wynona Burdette at the County Jail in Jacksonville, Florida on several occasions and on one occasion she commented about the Cleveland, Ohio incident, and Donaldson asked her why they caused the disturbance. Wynona laughed and said that after being brought to the hotel, and while talking together in the night, Paula Harmon made them agree to put up a fight with the Agents the next morning, and that Paula was really at the bottom of this disturbance.

Former Agent L. D. Socoy, who was formerly attached to the Detroit Bureau Office and is now an operative of the Secret Service Division, Treasury Department, at St. Paul, states that Gladys Sawyer, Wynona Burdette and Paula Harmon, from his records and recollection, were arrested by the Cleveland police during September, 1934. At that time he was assigned to the Detroit Bureau Office. He states that during one of the days the women were under arrest he called at police headquarters at Lakewood, Ohio and was then instructed to proceed to a small residential hotel at Lakewood and assist Agents Collins and Hepton; that upon his arrival there he observed three women, two occupying beds in one room and a third occupying a bed in a room directly across the hall. He said these women were those referred to in the foregoing. He remained in the hallway outside these two rooms the remainder of the night, and the following morning, after the women had awakened and dressed, breakfast was brought from a nearby restaurant, which they ate, and they appeared friendly. He states that at no time, to his knowledge, were these women mistreated, nor were any rough tactics used upon them in his presence, and they appeared to be entirely friendly.

Special Agent E. D. Brown, now attached to the Cleveland Office of the Bureau, states that during September and October, 1934 he was attached to the Chicago, Illinois Bureau Office. He states that on Sunday afternoon, September 9th, at about 4 o'clock, the late Inspector Cowley invited him to come to the Chicago Bureau Office; that shortly after his arrival there three Special Agents from the Detroit Office, with three women, arrived from Cleveland, Ohio; that he had previously been informed the women were Gladys Sawyer, Paula Harmon and Wynona Burdette, who had been arrested at Cleveland, Ohio, where investigation showed they had been residing with members of the Barker-Karpis mob, some of whom have since been killed in combat with Special Agents of this Bureau and some captured and sentenced to imprisonment in various penitentiaries.

Upon the arrival of the women at the Chicago Bureau Office, Inspector Cowley assigned Brown to interview Paula Harmon, who was the "moll" of the notorious Fred Barker. Special Agent Suran was

assigned to interview Gladys Sawyer and Special Agent Madala to interview Wynona Burdette. Paula Harmon was placed in one of the small conference rooms located in the rear of the main office, while Wynona Burdette and Gladys Sawyer were placed in small conference rooms in front of the main office. The offices occupied by Mrs. Sawyer and Wynona Burdette did not contain cots or sleeping arrangements on the day of their arrival, but the room occupied by Paula Harmon was equipped with an Army cot, blanket and sheets and pillow case. Toilet facilities were available in two different places in the main office. Upon the arrival of these women a matron, Miss Dorothy Horney, was present to assist them during their stay in the Chicago Office and later in the apartment in Sheridan Road. Miss Horney alternated with a Mrs. Monahan, another matron, each being on duty twelve hours each day. Brown states at all times these matrons were most courteous and helpful to the three women, accompanying them to the toilet and aiding them in every way possible. Food was secured from a nearby restaurant and they were allowed to choose the food they desired. When they desired to clean themselves a matron accompanied them to the washrooms, where they were given every opportunity to observe sanitary requirements. Brown states that Paula Harmon, during the first few moments he talked to her, complained of a sprained wrist and stated she obtained same while in a drunken condition on the day of her arrest in Cleveland, Ohio. One of the agents secured liniment, which was applied to her wrist and eased the pain.

Brown states he remained almost constantly with Paula Harmon from the date of her arrival until the following Friday night when, upon instructions from Inspector Cowley, the three women and several Agents proceeded by automobile to Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, where an effort was made by Paula Harmon to point out the house which she believed was the place where Bremer was held. A day or two later the women were taken to Round Lake, Illinois, where Paula Harmon pointed out to Agents a cottage where she, with Fred Barker, Edna Murray and Volney Davis, resided during the summer of 1933. Brown states that upon his return to Chicago on that day he was instructed by Cowley to take the three women to an apartment which had been rented by Agents of the Chicago Bureau Office, located in the 4100 block of Sheridan Road. Cowley believed the women would be safer there from any attempts on the part of members of the gang to contact them.

Brown states former Inspector Cowley was in complete charge of the investigation of the Bremer kidnaping case and advised at that time he did not believe it practicable to place harboring charges against these women, due to the fact that they could probably be of more assistance to the Bureau while at liberty than if they were confined, but that every effort should be made to induce them to furnish all details possible concerning the gang's activities, and also steps should be taken to insure their safety upon release. Investigation in Cleveland, Ohio indicated that the male members of the gang, upon hearing of the arrest of the women, left Cleveland and their prospective movements were unknown. Brown states that Paula Harmon admitted to him that at times she realizes she is not entirely mentally responsible. He says while in custody of the Agents of the Bureau, in September, 1934, she was in constant fear of gang vengeance, believing Fred Barker and other members of the mob would possibly kill her and the other women due to the fact that they had become intoxicated in Cleveland and been picked up by police, causing the gang to leave valuable machine guns and other property and to depart from Cleveland. On several occasions during Brown's interviews with her she said she would not want to be turned free on the street as she feared she could be immediately killed.

Brown states that while in his presence Paula Harmon used very little vulgar language and after the first day her attitude toward him was very friendly. He said at no time did he use obscene language in talking with her and their conversation was always either in connection with her past life or her association with Fred Barker and other members of the gang; that at no time did he display a pistol or see other Agents flash guns in the presence of these women, although the Agents were usually armed. He states Paula Harmon was permitted to rest at any time she desired; that food was ordered for her at any time she requested it. He said that at times she embarrassed both the matron and himself by getting out of bed unclothed and going to the drinking fountain. He called attention to the fact that for several years she operated "call houses" in the city of Chicago and evidently her past life had made her fail to see the undesirability of walking around ungarbed.

Brown states he seldom saw Gladys Sawyer or Kynona Burdette while they were held in the Chicago Office; that, however, he went on four or five different occasions to the Sheridan Road apartment to

see Paula Harmon and on the occasions of these visits he often heard Wynona Burdette relating filthy stories and using the most obscene language he had ever heard. He states this conversation was participated in by Gladys Sawyer, but that Paula Harmon failed to use obscene language in his presence. He states while in his presence, and during the many interviews with Paula Harmon, no drugs were used, such as twilight sleep or so called "truth serum"; at no time did he strike any of the three women and at no time in his presence did any other Agent or employee of the Bureau strike or use third degree tactics on them. He said that at no time did he ever hear the women request the services of an attorney; that, as stated, Paula Harmon did not desire to be liberated, but was anxious to take advantage of the protection being afforded her by Agents of the Chicago Office. He said that at no time during conversation with Paula Harmon or the other two women did he ever inform them that any members of the gang had been killed or taken into custody, nor did any other Agents make such statements in his presence; that he does not recall any conversation with Gladys Sawyer with reference to the sentence her husband would receive should he be apprehended and convicted of being the "finger man" in the Bremer kidnaping case; that the property which the three women brought to Chicago, which was kept in the Chicago safe until their release, was returned to them at that time, after being duly accounted for. Paula Harmon, according to Brown, informed them that she wanted to get away from the company of gangsters and hoodlums, and requested Brown's assistance in becoming enrolled in a business school or college in Chicago. On the day after her release she told Brown she expected to return to her home in Beaumont, Texas, and asked whether in his opinion it would be safe for her to return to Chicago and carry out the plans concerning her education. Brown states former Inspector Cowley advised him to tell her that it would be safe for her to return so far as the Bureau was concerned, but she should do so of her own free will and accord. He reiterates that when he last saw Paula Harmon two or three days after her release she informed him she was in desperate fear of members of the gang and made the following statement: "I believe I will go mad if I don't get away from here, because Fred will be looking for me in Chicago or near here".

Brown states in his opinion these three women were afforded unusually kind and courteous treatment, and the charges made by the Sawyer woman are not only ridiculous, but grossly untrue. As to whether the Agents played poker while guarding these women, either in the offices in the Bankers Building or the Sheridan Road apartment, he says that he saw the women playing cards with some of the Agents while guarding them on one or two occasions, but that he saw no money and it was his opinion that they were merely assisting in occupying the minds of these three women while they were in custody and in making their confinement as pleasant as possible under the circumstances.

Special Agent C. E. LaFrance stated that all charges made by Gladys Sawyer are untrue and unfounded; however, to the best of his recollection he recalls playing some poker; that one evening while on duty until 10:30 or 11 o'clock he and several other Agents played a game of cards to pass the time away, but he is certain the game did not last later than approximately 11 P.M.; that he only recalled being on duty guarding the women on one occasion at the Sheridan Road apartment; that, however, he had been on duty on various occasions at the office while these women were there; that all times one of the matrons of the Chicago Office was on duty while he was present; that all other charges made by Mrs. Sawyer are absolutely untrue to the best of his knowledge and belief.

Special Agent R. C. Suran states that on the morning of September 10, 1934 he was assigned by former Inspector Corley to interview Gladys Sawyer, at that time in custody of the Bureau at Chicago. The first time he saw her she was seated in one of the conference rooms in the Chicago Bureau Office. From the outset of the interview she used vulgar and indecent expressions. Immediately upon entering the room where she was seated Suran states he made an examination of the desk in that room, as per standing instructions, to ascertain if anything was therein of a confidential nature or any firearms or weapons. He states that in a drawer of this desk he did, in fact, find a revolver, which belonged to some Agents whose identity he does not recall; that he took this gun from the room and turned it over to Inspector Corley.

Suran states that he made no threats to Gladys Sawyer or to any of the other women, nor did he indulge in any "dry shooting" or handle the gun which he found in the desk drawer in any careless manner. He states during the first night the women were held at the Chicago Office there was only one cot available, which was used by Paula Harmon; that on the following day Inspector Cowley made arrangements to secure additional cots and Gladys Sawyer was permitted to use one the following day.

Two matrons were on duty during the time these women were in custody, attending to their needs and helping them to the toilet when necessary. During the course of Suran's interview with Gladys Sawyer she furnished information relative to a recent operation and requested to be furnished with medicine. She provided the name of this medicine, which was in tablet form. This medicine was procured at a drugstore located at the corner of State and Adams Streets in Chicago. Suran states she took some of the medicine and the entire bottle of tablets was turned over to her, and he believed she kept them in her personal possession from that time on.

Suran stated she did not ask for an attorney, but that she advised that at the time of her arrest on September 5, 1934 she had concealed on her person three \$500 and seven \$100 bills, one solitaire diamond ring, one double solitaire diamond ring, one pair of diamond ear screws and one unmounted diamond. She said she met an attorney, one Edward Stanton, at the jail while confined therein in Cleveland, Ohio, and requested him to take care of the property for her and to try and reach Harry Sawyer and inform him to have the gang "beat it". Suran states her principal worry at that time was the amount of the fee which the lawyer would charge for his services, and whether she would be able to secure the return of her property. He said she did not request an attorney at Chicago, Illinois, and on the other hand expressed fear that someone would learn she was in Chicago and assisting the Government in the Bremer case.

Suran said he did not relate any obscene stories to Gladys Sawyer at any time and heard no such stories. Neither did he apply any third degree methods or see any abuse accorded Wynona Burdette or Paula Harmon, and he had no knowledge of any drugs being administered.

Suran said the only medicine given Gladys Sawyer or taken by her was that previously referred to, which she requested and took voluntarily. He said she was fed regularly while in Chicago.

Suran states that on or about September 11, 1934 Agent Coulter came from St. Paul, Minnesota to Chicago, Illinois, and assisted in interviewing Gladys Sawyer, and at no time did Agent Coulter make any threats to her, use abusive language or tell obscene stories. On the other hand, the Sawyer woman did use obscene language, according to Suran, and it was with some difficulty that embarrassment was prevented the stenographers of the Chicago Bureau Office.

Suran states he does not recall the date that Gladys Sawyer, Wynona Burdette and Paula Harmon were removed to the apartment on Sheridan Road, but that he visited this apartment with Inspector Cowley and Special Agent Brown on two or three occasions, but only for short periods; that at this apartment there was always a matron in attendance and appropriate sanitary facilities were provided, together with proper food.

Suran further states that while recently in St. Paul, in connection with the Bremer kidnaping trial, he saw Gladys Sawyer in the office of Agent in Charge Andersen; that she immediately became abusive to him, but did state that after her release at Chicago, Illinois she returned to Cleveland and secured her property from the attorney, Stanton, who charged a \$500 fee for the services rendered.

He says Wynona Burdette and Paula Harmon also frequently used vulgar and indecent expressions and cursed considerably. He states that while he at no time interviewed these women, he had occasion to visit the room in which they were confined a few times and knew of his own knowledge that such language was used. In fact, he stated that it took a good deal of persuasion from time to time to induce Paula Harmon to remain clothed and to avoid embarrassment to the Agents, matrons and stenographers of the Chicago Office.

Miss Josephine Sbarboro, a stenographer at the Chicago Office, stated that on one occasion while these three women were being held in the Chicago Office, she was requested by Special Agent Brown to go into the room occupied by Paula Harmon to see that she dressed properly. She entered the room and found that Paula Harmon had completely removed her clothing. She was asked to put on her clothes, and seemed extremely reluctant to do this, but finally did get up and put on her clothes. Miss Sbarboro states she observed the three women in the

Chicago Office from time to time, and at no time did she hear any Agents using abusive language or hear any third degree methods being employed by anyone in the office.

Miss Mary Gray, a stenographer at the Chicago Office, states that during the time the three women were in custody of the Chicago Bureau Office, in September of 1934, she had occasion to work later than usual one evening typing a statement by Paula Harmon; that during the course of the evening she proceeded to the section of the office where the women were being held, and at this time she heard a woman whom she knew to be Gladys Sawyer speaking in a very loud tone, using vile and indecent language, which was evidently directed at an Agent who was attempting to interview her. Mrs. Sawyer at this time indulged in considerable cursing and swearing, but at no time, according to Miss Gray, did the Agent raise his voice to an unusual tone, nor did she hear him use any abusive language. Miss Gray stated she also observed Paula Harmon behave in a most disgusting manner at a time when she, Miss Gray, accompanied Special Agents Brown and Suran to the apartment on Sheridan Road for the purpose of taking a statement from Paula Harmon.

Special Agent W. Chaffetz states that during September of 1934, at the time these three women were in custody, he was assigned on one occasion to be present in the room during one of the periods when Wynona Burdette, Gladys Sawyer and Paula Harmon were permitted to visit each other, this period lasting for about one hour. He said he did not at any time use any abusive language or tell obscene stories, nor did he hear any Bureau Agents using abusive language, making threats, or using third degree methods. At the time he was assigned to this duty he noticed that the room occupied by Gladys Sawyer contained a bed.

Mr. A. Schuss was formerly a Special Agent of this Bureau, and is now connected with the Columbia Broadcasting System at Chicago, having resigned from the Bureau service. He states that in September,

1934 he was employed as a Special Agent of the Bureau, attached to the Chicago Office; that he was assigned as one of the Agents who guarded the three women in question; that during the time they were confined in Chicago, both at the office and in the apartment, he was with or in the presence of these women approximately 12 hours each day, doing guard duty at night and at other times during the day; that at no time did they ask for an attorney or for a physician. He states that at no time were they struck or was obscene language used, nor were they left without a matron at any time. As to the obscene stories mentioned, Mr. Schuss states that during this period, through listening to these women, he was able to "add some choice pieces to his not too complete repertoire of stories of this kind". With regard to the displaying of firearms by Agents, he states this was not done deliberately, but only in the course of being armed while guarding these prisoners; that no epithets were applied; that there was a cot available for Paula Harmon on the first night and on the following day cots were made available for the other two; that any charges made are a matter of surprise to him, as he was under the impression at the time that they were being particularly well treated, a fact that was confirmed by the three prisoners themselves. He states that to his knowledge these women were never placed under the influence of drugs while they were being held.

Miss Helen Dunkel, Chief Clerk of the Chicago Bureau Office, states that in September, 1934 on several occasions she was called to attend to each of these three women during the time the matron on duty was occupied with another of the women; that there were cots in the rooms occupied by these women, and adequate sanitary facilities; that the Sawyer woman on several occasions even refused to wash her face; that at no time did she hear the Agents using abusive language or third degree methods on these women, but she did hear the women use numerous vulgar expressions while she was attending them.

Special Agent A. A. Nussay states that during the month of September, 1934 he was assigned to the Chicago Bureau Office; that while the three women were detained at the Chicago Office he was assigned to guard Paula Harmon; that in this office there was a

got with bed clothing; that he guarded Paula Harmon two nights, as did also a matron, one Dorothy Horney; that he did not see any of the women except Paula Harmon; that the Harmon woman was accorded the most courteous treatment; that she was afforded anything in the line of food, cigarettes and sundry articles that she desired; that at no time did she request an attorney or medical attention. He states that she was abusive and used abusive language; that she did not regard ordinary proprieties in garbing herself. Muzey states that after a few days the three women were taken to an apartment in the 4100 block of Sheridan Road; that this apartment was well equipped; that he was assigned to guard the three women from 9 o'clock in the morning until 9 in the evening; that three meals a day were served to the women; that their wishes as to food were specifically followed; that cigarettes and toilet articles were purchased for them, as well as some ovarian tablets for Gladys Sawyer; that Gladys Sawyer stated they were not the kind she was accustomed to taking, and they were returned to the drug store and the kind requested were obtained and used by her. He said they also obtained for the Sawyer woman a quantity of sodium amylal tablets, of which she took approximately a dozen each day. She informed Muzey that she had been accustomed to the use of that number for several years. Muzey states that during the time spent with these women much obscene language and many obscene stories were told by them; that at no time did Gladys Sawyer request an attorney and at no time did she request any medical attention, except the tablets. He said the Sawyer woman was in the habit of drinking between 15 or 20 cups of black coffee each day, and would intermingle the coffee with the taking of the tablets. He said at no time did he point a pistol at any of these women; that each time they went to the bathroom they were accompanied by a matron; that no abusive epithets were applied to the women; that the only request made of them by him was that they bathe themselves, which request he states was not complied with. He states at no time was there any undue display of firearms, and that it was his procedure, upon arriving for duty at the apartment, to empty his pistol, keeping the cartridges in his pocket and to hide the pistol in the bedroom in a place unknown to the three women, getting it when he went off duty. He states that

during the course of the days spent with these women card games were played by the women themselves, and on a few days he and former Special Agent Connor, as well as Miss Horney, joined in playing these card games, and on several occasions he played cards with Gladys Sawyer alone. While playing cards with Gladys Sawyer she mentioned the fact that they had an opportunity to throw Agent in Charge Larson out of a hotel window in Cleveland, and would have done so if they had not thought Agents were stationed outside the hotel room. He states that during the stay of Gladys Sawyer in the apartment her chief worry was whether the attorney in Cleveland to whom she had given her property would "gyp" her of same. Aside from that she appeared to be well satisfied with her quarters and stated herself that she was being well fed and food which she liked prepared for her.

As to the obscene stories, Muzzey states that Wynona Burdette was the chief offender, and Gladys Sawyer was almost as good as Wynona in telling such stories. He says on one night, and only one night, a small poker game was indulged in by several Agents, lasting until 11:30, and Gladys Sawyer took a particular interest in this game, sitting around the table and acting as a "kibitzer". This was the only poker game played by the Agents, and Gladys Sawyer expressed a desire to participate therein, except for the fact that she did not have the small amount necessary. Other games were played for pastime and Gladys Sawyer participated in many of them. He states he was under the impression that the Sawyer women had been particularly well treated; that, of course, he has no knowledge of the treatment accorded these women during the time he was not present, but that at no time did any of the women mention being mistreated. He states that he never saw them beaten or struck in any way, nor were any epithets used, or any "truth serum" administered.

Muzzey states that while he worked at the apartment Gladys Sawyer frequently told him she was through drinking, in spite of the fact that she had been a heavy drinker in the past, because her arrest in Cleveland was caused by the fact that she and Paula Harmon had gotten "stiff", and she made the remark that they would never have been caught if it had not been for this.

Special Agent G. C. Woltz states that on or about September 9, 1934, and the days immediately thereafter, he was assigned to the Chicago Office of the Bureau; that with several other Agents he went to the airport for the purpose of meeting an airplane bringing three women there; that when the airplane reached Chicago the women were brought in automobiles to the Chicago Office; that he had occasion to observe all three women and talked with each of them from time to time, inquiring as to how they felt at various times. He said that Gladys Sawyer and Wynona Burdette both agreed that they enjoyed their airplane ride and stated it was the best way to travel; that all three women appeared happy and in the best of health; that none of them had any visible marks or bruises; that they did not appear to be fatigued in any way and looked as though they had had plenty of sleep. Woltz stated he had occasion to observe these women both day and night while they were at the Chicago Office, and that each one slept soundly and had regular meals, which they ate heartily; that they had comfortable places to sleep and were not molested by anyone, and were given good wholesome food; that at times when he was with these women there was a matron present and they were permitted to visit the washroom and use the toilet at any time. He said that no cruel treatment, harsh words, threats, unpleasant acts or gestures were used by anyone at any time and the women were permitted to sleep, eat and rest as they desired. He stated that at no time were any guns displayed by Agents.

Woltz stated further that at one time a small girl, age about 5 years, either a daughter or adopted daughter of one of the women, was brought to the office and was allowed to play and visit with the women, and Agent Woltz, on occasions, assumed the roll of nurse-maid to this small girl, much to the amusement of the three women in question.

Woltz stated that judging from looks, appearances and actions, these women experienced no unpleasantness at the hands of anyone during the period in question.

Special Agent E. C. Coulter states that on September 9, 1934, he proceeded from the St. Paul Office to the Chicago Office, where he interviewed Gladys Sawyer; that when he entered the office on the evening of his arrival the Sawyer woman was seated in a small conference room; that she was talking to Special Agent Suran as he entered the room; that he did not know the matter they were discussing as their

voices were in an ordinary tone and they ceased talking when he entered the room; that when he entered the Sawyer woman recognized him, calling him by name and exhibiting a very friendly attitude; that she made a voluminous verbal statement which was later incorporated in a signed statement; that during the ensuing 24 hours he talked to her at length and when she expressed a desire to sleep she was accorded that privilege. He stated a comfortable single bed was located in the room in which she was seated; that there were a number of stenographers around the office, and that she was provided with all the comforts she requested. Inasmuch as the Sawyer woman seemed friendly, advising Coulter that she had known him for several years, there were no arguments between them. The only indecent language used was used by her, and Coulter stated it would appear impossible for her to express herself in any other manner. During the time she was interviewed she did not indicate that she desired the services of an attorney or a physician. She did advise him, however, relative to an operation in the Midway Hospital in St. Paul, Minnesota, during July, 1934, stating she had been discharged from the hospital as cured. He stated that at no time did any unpleasantness enter into the interview, and that statements she made to and received from other employees were those ordinary in the natural course of business, and she was mistreated in no manner whatsoever. Coulter states he did not see anyone displaying any firearms or hear any reference thereto.

Coulter states that while he did not interview Wynona Burdette or Paula Harmon, he did see them from time to time at the office and that absolutely nothing occurred during these instances to indicate to him that they were being mistreated in any manner, and he was convinced they were not mistreated. He states he does not recall the exact dates he was in Chicago, but does recall it was during the first part of September, 1934.

Special Agent J. V. Murphy states that during September, 1934 he was assigned to the Chicago Office; that some time in the early part of September the three women in question were brought there to be questioned in connection with the Bremer kidnaping; that during that period he was designated for guard duty with other Agents and one matron, day and night. He states that to his knowledge the above

women did not ask for an attorney or request medical attention; that they were never beaten or struck in any way; that there was always a matron present; that some obscene stories were told in his presence by some of the women, particularly Wynona Burdette, but to his knowledge no Agents told any obscene stories or displayed any guns or did any "dry shooting" in the presence of these women; that he heard no Agents apply any epithets to the women and to his knowledge no threats were ever applied to any of them.

Special Agent John R. Velles states that during September, 1934 he was assigned to the Chicago Office; that during that month the three women were brought there for questioning in connection with the Bremer kidnaping case; that he believes they had been there several days when he was assigned to aid in guarding them; and that at all times while on guard duty there was a matron present. He states that although he talked to the various women at various times, none asked for an attorney or made mention of retaining one; that none requested medical attention; that they were not beaten or struck in any way in his presence, nor did he hear of such occurring. He states he did not hear any obscene stories told, although the casual conversation of these women, more particularly Wynona Burdette, might have been called obscene at times. He stated that although it was very probable that any of these women could have seen guns which were being worn by the Agents, there was never any display made of these guns in his presence and never any "dry shooting". He stated that to his knowledge no Agent was ever other than gentlemanly toward these women and they were fed and cared for according to their own requests.

Velles stated he knew nothing concerning any property belonging to the women, but recalled that Gladys Sawyer mentioned that someone in Cleveland had her property and she wondered whether she would get it back.

Special Agent R. T. Noonan recalled arriving at the Chicago Office on September 14, 1934, and on the following morning Paula Harmon agreed to accompany Bureau Agents into Northern Illinois for the purpose of locating the Bremer hideout. At about 6 A.M. on September 14th she was awakened and evidently indicated she would not go on the proposed

trip. Agent Brown talked to her in a kindly manner and finally Mrs. Sawyer came into the discussion of her own volition and strongly urged Paula Harmon to go on this trip as she had planned. Noonan says the Sawyer woman was not mistreated in any way and she, Paula Harmon and Agents Brown and McIntire proceeded in Agent Brown's car; that he and other Agents followed in another automobile; that they all proceeded to Round Lake and Long Lake, Illinois and then to Lake Geneva and Twin Lakes, Wisconsin, returning to Chicago at about 5 P.M. on the same day; that both women were treated well during the day, being taken to dinner at Twin Lakes, Wisconsin, and he heard no unpleasant words spoken to them while in their presence.

Miss Dorothy Ervin Horney states she is presently employed as a stenographer for the General American Tank Corporation at East Chicago, Indiana; that during September, 1934 she was employed as a matron at the Chicago Office of the Bureau; that from September 9th to September 16th she was at the Chicago Office from 8 P.M. to 8 A.M.; that her duties were to attend to the needs of Paula Harmon, and on several occasions she assisted Mrs. Monahan, another matron, in attending Gladys Sawyer; that on or about September 16th she accompanied Agents and Gladys Sawyer and Paula Harmon to Wisconsin in an effort to locate the Bremer hideout, upon Inspector Cowley's instructions; that upon their return to Chicago she, with the other matron, proceeded with the women to an apartment on Sheridan Road, where they remained for approximately one week, working 12 hour shifts; that during the entire time she was on duty as a matron at both places she at no time witnessed any mistreatment or abuse of any of the women at the hands of the Bureau Agents; that at no time were they subjected to any all night grilling and on each day during their confinement they had a proper amount of sleep and regular meals. She said she did not overhear any obscene stories or vulgar language on the part of the Agents or witness any third degree methods being used, and at no time did she have knowledge of any drug being administered. On one occasion Gladys Sawyer requested that she be furnished with certain tablets prescribed by a doctor in St. Paul, and the Agents encountered difficulty in procuring these tablets, but finally did obtain them; that this was the only medicine given any of them; that they were

shown every consideration by the Agents and her while confined and that appropriate sanitary facilities were provided. She stated that the women used indecent language, but not the Agents; that during their stay at the apartment the women played cards with the Agents and herself, and that there was a spirit of friendliness with the Agents. She stated that at no time did she hear the women complain of any treatment accorded them.

Special Agent John L. Madala advises that he was assigned by former Inspector Cowley to question Wynona Burdette when the three women were at the Chicago Office in September of last year. He states he interviewed the Burdette woman intermittently for about four days, securing from her a lengthy signed statement concerning travels and association with the Barker-Karpis mob, particularly Harry Campbell, the member of this gang with whom she had been living as man and wife. He states he was the only Agent who interviewed her during her confinement at the Chicago Office and at no time was she subjected to any all night grilling; that she had regular meals and a proper amount of sleep and everything was given her for her comfort, and that to the best of his knowledge every consideration was shown her. He states she was attended by a matron whenever the occasion arose and sanitary conditions were adequate. She was never mistreated or abused by him in any manner, nor was she accorded such treatment by other Agents in his presence or to his knowledge. She expressed to him on several occasions her appreciation of her kind treatment. He states that in no instance was any drug administered to her, nor does he have any personal knowledge of drugs being administered to Gladys Sawyer and Paula Harmon. He states on the first night the women were held at the Chicago Office there was no cot available. However, on the following day beds were secured. He states that during the time these women were in custody two matrons attended them at all times, one working the night shift and the other the day shift. In numerous instances these matrons were assisted during the day by stenographers at the Chicago Office. He states that the Burdette woman did not indicate at any time that she desired an attorney. However, on the day previous to their release arrangements were made by former Inspector Cowley to secure an attorney

for Gladys Sawyer in order that she might obtain her furniture in Cleveland, Ohio through legal process. Madala states he did not relate any obscene stories to Wynona Burdette and heard no such stories related to her; that Wynona Burdette and Gladys Sawyer used vulgar language frequently and an attempt was made to prevent them from using this language in the presence of the Chicago Office stenographers. He states it was his observation that at all times a spirit of friendliness existed between the three women and the Agents attached to the Chicago Office and in no instance did he hear any one of them complain of the treatment received.

Wynona Burdette was interviewed at the Federal Detention Farm, Milan, Michigan, where she is serving a five-year sentence, as previously indicated. She positively refused to make any statement of any kind concerning her treatment while in the hands of the representatives of this Bureau at Cleveland and Chicago in September, 1934. She stated she wanted to forget her past; that she was looking forward to the future; that she would make no statement or comment of any kind, either condemnatory or commendatory, to a representative of this Bureau or to any other person. In other words, she stated she desired to forget all matters of this kind and would positively refuse to speak about them now or at any future time to anyone.

Mrs. B. W. Weston, proprietress of the Riverside Hotel, Lakewood, Ohio, stated these women were brought to the hotel on the evening of September 8th, as narrated in this report; that at about 9 o'clock on the morning of Sunday, September 9th, she heard loud cries, evidently emanating from the rooms which these women occupied and evidently from the women themselves, inasmuch as they were female voices. She said these cries were sufficiently loud and prolonged as to make persons passing on the street on their way to church gather and the other occupants of the hotel gathered in the hallways. She stated soon thereafter the police arrived in a patrol wagon and the women were taken downstairs into the patrol wagon; that either one or two of the women were carried down, but she observed no force employed other than that necessary in carrying said women.

Mr. E. E. Purvis, Special Agent in Charge of the Chicago Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, states that during the time the three women were being questioned at the Chicago Office he was Agent in Charge of that office, although he did not have direct charge of the investigation in connection with which they were being questioned.

Mr. Purvis stated that during that period he neither observed nor heard anything indicating the women had been brutally treated, beaten in any way, threatened, or accorded any treatment which might be anything but fitting or proper.

Purvis stated he observed no indications of their having been given drugs, heard no obscene stories in their presence, nor did he know or hear of the flaunting of guns by Agents, or any similar tactics.

Mr. Purvis stated that during the entire period they were held at the Chicago Office he did not hear or see anything indicating that the women had received other than courteous or proper treatment.

It is desirable to here indicate that the investigation leading to the apprehension of those responsible for the kidnaping of Edward G. Bremer at St. Paul, Minnesota, and all matters connected therewith, was under the direct supervision of former Inspector Samuel P. Cowley of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, who had been given this work as a special assignment and was in complete charge thereof.

While many interviews were conducted, it was thought best to confine those specified in this report to persons in a position to have direct knowledge of the occurrences in question, both at Cleveland, Ohio and at Chicago, Illinois. It was not deemed advisable, at this time at least, to interview Paula Harmon, who is confined in an institution for the insane in Texas. It was not possible at this time to interview Mrs. Monahan, one of the matrons, inasmuch as Mrs. Monahan is on a tour through the West and is not expected to return to Chicago for two or three weeks.

Summary and Comments

Gladys Rita Sawyer, Paula Harmon and Wynona Burdette, known associates of members of the Barker-Karpis gang of kidnapers, were taken into custody by the Cleveland, Ohio police on September 5, 1934. On September 7, 1934 they were released to Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. On the night of September 7, 1934 they were taken to the headquarters of the Lakewood, Ohio police department, questioned there until September 8th, and on September 8th taken to the Riverside Hotel, Lakewood, Ohio, remaining there that night. On September 9th they were taken to the Lakewood, Ohio police headquarters, where a charge of disorderly conduct was registered against them, and they were later in the same day released therefrom and, upon signing a waiver of removal, they were taken by the Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to Chicago, and there detained in the office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, 1900 Bankers' Building, Chicago, Illinois, until September 23, 1934, when they were released. During the period of their detention in Chicago they were kept in an apartment at 4121 Sheridan Road from September 14th through September 21st.

The individual charges made by Gladys Rita Sawyer, together with comments thereon, are as follows:

1. It is alleged that a little girl was taken from her and that she had not heard from said girl at the time of her statement of charges (May 8, 1935).

The little girl in question, one Francine, was apparently a non-legally adopted child who had been with Gladys Sawyer and her husband for a short period. At the time of the arrest of the Sawyer woman by the Cleveland police, the child was turned over to the juvenile authorities in Cleveland, and at the direction of the court the child was returned to St. Paul, Minnesota, to be placed in custody of the juvenile authorities there.

2. It is alleged that the various facilities at the Lakewood, Ohio police station were inadequate.

Information obtainable indicates that these facilities were adequate and were on a par with those existing in various police headquarters in other parts of the country.

3. It is alleged that both at Lakewood, Ohio, and later at Chicago, Illinois, the women demanded permission to see an attorney and this demand was refused.

The evidence obtainable indicates that they made no such demand, with the exception of one occasion when Paula Harmon, at Lakewood, Ohio, on the morning of September 9th, asked to see an attorney and was told that an attorney would be sent for if she would name one. She later that morning withdrew her request to see an attorney.

It should be borne in mind, in considering the detention of these women and their apparent lack of protests or requests to see attorneys, that according to the evidence obtainable they were extremely fearful lest they would come to bodily harm at the hands of their associates of the Barker-Karpis gang, because through the engagement by them in a drunken brawl at Cleveland, police had arrested them, and the location of the members of the Barker-Karpis gang, with whom they had been living, had been thereby revealed. These members immediately left Cleveland upon the receipt of information that their female associates had been arrested, leaving behind them certain valuables, including guns and ammunition.

4. It is alleged that at Lakewood, Ohio, on the morning of September 9, 1934, they were beaten, cursed and brutally treated by the Lakewood, Ohio police and Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The information obtainable indicates that after consenting to proceed from Lakewood, Ohio to Chicago, Illinois, they withdrew this consent on the morning of September 9th and created considerable disturbance; that the Lakewood, Ohio police were sent for, took them into custody and charged them with disorderly conduct; that it was necessary to employ a certain amount of force in quelling the disturbance made by these women; that one of the women was carried to the waiting police car, and another partially carried. Later that morning they again consented, while at Lakewood, Ohio police headquarters, to proceed to Chicago, signed a waiver of removal and were taken to Chicago by airplane.

5. It is alleged that there was no matron in charge at any time while the women were in Cleveland, and Lakewood, Ohio.

This is correct. The Agents state, however, that the women had all possible facilities and that they were permitted to go to the toilet alone and there was no invasion of their privacy.

At Chicago the toilet facilities appeared to be ample and matrons or female stenographers at the Chicago Office were in attendance at all times.

6. It is stated, with regard to both the Cleveland and Chicago episodes, that the Agents applied vile epithets to the women, and threatened them.

This is categorically denied by each and every person interviewed.

7. The Sawyer woman alleges that on the first night she was detained at Chicago there was no bed for her use.

This is correct. The evidence reflects that thereafter at all times there were proper sleeping facilities, cots and other material having been secured.

8. It is alleged that physical brutality was inflicted upon the Sawyer woman.

This is positively denied by all persons interviewed.

9. It is alleged that the Sawyer woman stated she needed medical attention.

This is also denied. Information is to the effect that she asked for a certain type of pills and that these were procured for her and given to her.

10. It is alleged that the Sawyer woman was given a certain medicine, which she calls "truth serum".

--- This is categorically denied by each and every person interviewed and there is no evidence whatsoever to indicate that this is true.

11. The allegation is made that the Sawyer woman was not permitted to have sufficient sleep.

This is denied by all persons interviewed and there is no indication that it is true.

12. It is alleged that the Agents pointed pistols at the women, brandished guns and indulged in "dry target practice", ostensibly for the purpose of making the women nervous.

This is positively denied by all concerned and there is nothing to indicate that this allegation is true.

13. It is alleged that the Agents told obscene stories in the presence of the women.

This is not only denied, but practically every Agent interviewed stated that a considerable number of obscene stories were narrated by Gladys Sawyer and Wynona Burdette.

14. It is alleged that the Agents indulged in a poker game one night until 2 A.M., at which time they were told by a matron to desist.

This is true to the extent that several Agents admit engaging in a poker game one night, but insist that it ceased at 11 P.M.

15. It is alleged that the Sawyer woman was told her husband was dead.

This is denied by all persons interviewed who came in contact with the Sawyer woman and there is no evidence to indicate that it is true.

16. It is alleged by Gladys Sawyer that certain property belonging to her was not returned.

The Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation deny that any property belonging to her or to the other two women was appropriated by them, and there is no reason to believe that any such charge is correct. It should be borne in mind that the women were arrested in Cleveland, Ohio by the Cleveland police, and that these police, who raided the houses in which the women and their criminal associates had been living, were in full charge thereof for at least two days before the Special Agents of this Bureau entered the case.

The Sanyar woman specifically summarizes her charges to include the administering of a "truth serum", the refusal to permit her to see an attorney, and the unlawful detention of herself and the other two women.

The administering of any soporific potion has, as indicated, been sweepingly denied and there is no evidence to indicate that this is true.

The women were detained from September 7th to September 23rd. It will be noted that they signed a statement upon their release stating that they had voluntarily remained in the custody of the Bureau. Current instructions issued by the Bureau will preclude any detention of this kind. It is highly probable that they were detained too long a period. However, it should be borne in mind that at that time the hideout in the Bremer kidnaping case had not been located, nor had the principal participants been apprehended, and these women were known to have first-hand information of the identity and probable location of the participants and possibly the location of the hideout. It would have been possible to have brought harboring charges against them, but those in charge of this operation in Chicago decided it was better to permit them to remain unincarcerated in order to facilitate the later apprehension of the criminals, whom they would undoubtedly contact again.

With regard to the seeming incongruity of the claims that they remained voluntarily in custody, it should be borne in mind that all those coming in direct contact with these women related that the women were very much concerned as to the possibility of their receiving bodily harm on the part of their former criminal associates, in view of the drunken escapade at Cleveland, which resulted in their arrest and the subsequent divulging of the location of the members of the kidnaping gang with whom they were associated.

With regard to the allegation that they were denied the right to consult counsel, this has been sweepingly denied and there is no reason to feel that these allegations are true.

It should be borne in mind that these women are all of the lowest criminal type. This does not mean that their treatment should be any other than that accorded a law abiding citizen. It does indicate, however, that too much credence should not be placed in their unsupported statements, particularly when said statements are denied by law enforcement officers.

It should be noted that the Sawyer woman gave three separate statements to the Special Agents in control of this operation. It is quite probable that her attitude and her motive in making these charges may be influenced in some manner by the fact that in all three of these statements she admitted that her alleged husband was the "finger man" in the Bremer kidnaping. Her alleged husband, Harry Sawyer, who has been indicted for complicity in the kidnaping, is to be tried in the St. Paul jurisdiction in September of this year.

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

July 8, 1935.

RNP:FLB

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. EDWARDS

In compliance with a telephonic request made by Mr. Nathan's office today, there are transmitted herewith duplicate copies of the criminal record of each of the following individuals, as appearing in the files of the Identification Division:

FRED BARKER, with aliases,
Identification Division file #FBI-59163
PAULA HARMON, with aliases,
Identification Division file #FBI-105880
GLADYS SAWYER, with aliases,
Identification Division file #FBI-828771
WYNONA BURDETTE, with aliases,
Identification Division file #FBI-828772
HARRY SAWYER, with aliases,
Identification Division file #FBI-421335

Respectfully,

R. N. Franke

R. N. Franke.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
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Division of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

Post Office Box 812,
Chicago, Illinois.

July 3, 1935

PERSONAL AND
CONFIDENTIAL

AIR MAIL
SPECIAL DELIVERY

Mr. Harold Nathan, Assistant Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
Pennsylvania Avenue at 9th Street, N.W.,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Nathan,

There are attached originals and copies of the following:

Statement made by Dorothy Ervin Horney, dated July 2, 1935.

Memorandum prepared by Agent Suran concerning Paula Harmon.

Agent Suran's memorandum concerning Wynona Burdett.

Memorandum by Special Agent Madala.

Letter dated July 1, 1935, received from Special Agent in Charge H. E. Andersen, St. Paul, Minnesota, enclosing statements of former Agent L. D. Socey and Special Agent R. T. Noonan.

Memorandum by Special Agent Madala concerning Gladys and Harry Sawyer.

No action will be taken with regard to interviewing Mrs. Monahan until you say so. She is out of the City and not available now.

Undoubtedly you have received the letter of July 2, 1935, with memorandum by Special Agent G. C. Woltz, copies of which were received here. However, to be sure that you receive them I am sending a copy of his letter with one copy of his memorandum to you with this letter, and am retaining one copy of his memorandum only here.

Very truly yours,

M. H. Purvis

M. H. PURVIS,
Special Agent in Charge

MHP:mwc
Encs.

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Chicago, Illinois
July 1, 1935

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. HAROLD NATHAN, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR, FEDERAL
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

RE: ACCUSATIONS OF GLADYS SAWYER.

I have been informed by Mr. Nathan of the accusations made by Gladys Sawyer, which accusations were contained in a statement which has been made by her.

During the time when Gladys Sawyer, Wynona Burdette and Paula Harmon were being questioned at the Chicago Office, I was the Special Agent in Charge of that Office, although I did not have direct charge of the investigation in connection with which these women were being questioned.

During that period I neither observed nor heard of anything that would in any manner indicate that these women were being brutally treated, that they had been beaten in any way, that they had been threatened or in any manner accorded any treatment which might be anything but fitting and proper. I observed no indication of their having been given any drugs. I heard no obscene stories told by the Agents in their presence nor did I know or hear of the flaunting of guns by Agents, or any similar tactics.

During this entire period I observed and heard nothing which would indicate that these women had received other than courteous and proper treatment.

Respectfully,

M. H. Purvis

M. H. PURVIS,
Special Agent in Charge

MHP:mwc

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June 30, 1935
Chicago, Illinois.

MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT DIRECTOR HAROLD NATHAN.

The following memorandum is submitted by Special Agent John L. Kadala of the Chicago office and is intended to show the history, character and criminal connections of HARRY SAWYER, as well as his wife GLADYS RITA SAWYER.

Harry Sawyer whose correct name is HARRY SANDLOVICH and who also has used the aliases of Harry J. Porche, Harry Sandevich and Frank James was first brought to the attention of this Bureau in September 1931, during the investigation looking toward the apprehension of Francis Keating, Thomas Holden and Frank Nash, notorious bank robbers and killers who at that time were escaped Federal prisoners. Thomas Holden and his wife had resided at St. Paul during September 1931, and after their departure from the Twin Cities a telephone call was traced from the apartment in which they resided to the home of Harry Sawyer who at that time was living at 1878 Jefferson Avenue, St. Paul, Minnesota. Since that time considerable information has been obtained which showed the criminal connections of Sawyer with the Barker-Karpis mob, as well as the Dillinger and Baby Face Nelson gang. The sources of this information will be hereinafter set out in detail.

The early history of Harry Sawyer is lacking but records at Lincoln, Nebraska reveal that he was in trouble with the law some twenty years ago when he was first arrested on December 12, 1914 with one Thomas Carr and charged with breaking and entering the office of the Standard Oil Company at Lincoln, Nebraska and attempting to rob the safe with the aid of explosives. On December 23, 1914 he entered a plea of guilty and the court ordered him released on parole to the Probation officer at Lincoln for a period of three years.

On March 27, 1918 Harry Sawyer stole an automobile at Lincoln Nebraska and disappeared. He was subsequently arrested at St. Paul, Minnesota and on September 11, 1918 was fined \$100.00 for attempted grand larceny. Records at Lincoln disclose that on February 11, 1920 charges were filed against Sawyer for the theft of the automobile. On March 27, 1918 he was released on bond but failed to appear in court on April 16, 1920 and his bond was therefore forfeited.

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On December 31, 1919 the Farmers and Merchants bank at Benson, Nebraska, now a part of Omaha was robbed of some \$150,000.00 and Harry Sawyer was positively identified as one of the parties participating in this holdup. He was arrested on January 2, 1920 and an information filed against him at Omaha.

Very little appears to be known concerning Sawyer's wife whose full name is Gladys Rita Sawyer. According to her own statement she married Harry Sawyer at Lincoln, Nebraska eleven years ago (1923). No definite information is available as to her maiden name, place of birth and the location of her parents. A search of the marriage records at Lancaster, County in the county judge's office at Lincoln for the past twenty years failed to disclose the marriage of Sawyer to Gladys Sawyer under the name of Sandlovich, Sawyer or Porche. A similar search of the records since 1913 at the office of the Bureau of Vital Statistics for the entire State of Nebraska disclosed no marriage record which could be that of Harry Sawyer.

Following Sawyer's trouble in Nebraska it appears that he moved to St. Paul, Minnesota where he became associated with Danny Hogan underworld boss of that city. Hogan was later killed, about 1927, when a bomb was attached to the starter of his automobile and Sawyer subsequently assumed the position formerly occupied by Hogan in that city.

During Sawyer's residence in St. Paul he operated saloons at 545, 543 and 541 Wabasha Avenue. The buildings located at these addresses are said to be owned by the Schmidt Brewing Company which concern is owned by the Bremer family. The Sawyers were said to have owned a piece of property at 1878 Jefferson Avenue St. Paul where they resided and to have later purchased a forty acre farm on the outskirts of St. Paul at Dayton Bluff Station on Hogdson Road. The Sawyers have no children of their own, but for over a year they have had living with them a little girl known as Francine, whom they obtained from a friend, named Saugman, with the intention of adopting her.

Upon the release of Edward G. Bremer by his kidnapers on February 8, 1934 Harry Sawyer remained in St. Paul until shortly after John Dillinger and Homer Van Meter shot their way out of an apartment located on Lexington Avenue in St. Paul. Harry Sawyer and his wife Gladys proceeded to Fremont, Nebraska in their Plymouth coupe. This car was subsequently traded for a Plymouth coach and Sawyer registered the car in Nebraska in the name of Frank James. From Nebraska the Sawyers went

to Las Vegas, and about the middle of May 1934 Mrs. Sawyer returned to St. Paul by train to see her physician, Doctor Harry Hall. She remained in St. Paul for only a few days and returned to Las Vegas, Nevada by way of Omaha, Nebraska and rejoined her husband. Two weeks later they received a letter from Alvin Karpis, a notorious killer and kidnaper requesting them to proceed to Cleveland, Ohio. The Sawyers sold their Plymouth coach at Las Vegas and proceeded to Cleveland, Ohio, arriving there about June 16 1934 where they registered at the Cleveland Hotel and remained there until June 19, 1934. On that day they were contacted by Alvin Karpis and his girl friend Dolores Delaney, who is presently serving five years in the Federal Detention Farm at Milan, Michigan for harboring. Harry and Gladys Sawyer subsequently lived with Alvin Karpis and Dolores Delaney in the 4800 block on Flamingo Avenue in Cleveland, Ohio until the day of Gladys Sawyer's arrest in Cleveland which took place on September 5, 1934.

About July 1, 1934 Fred Barker who was recently killed by Federal Agents at Oklawaha, Florida drove Gladys Sawyer from Cleveland, Ohio to Chicago, Illinois where they contacted Fred's mother Mrs. Kate Barker who also was killed by Federal Agents at Oklawaha.

On September 5, 1934 Gladys Sawyer, Wynona Burdett (who is presently serving five years in the Federal Detention Home at Milan, Mich for harboring and who formerly was the paramour of Harry Campbell, fugitive at large), and Paula Hamon consort of Fred Barker mentioned above, were arrested for disorderly conduct at the Cleveland Hotel in Cleveland, Ohio. They remained in the custody of the Cleveland Police for a few days and after their true identities were established they were turned over to this Bureau for questioning. The three women were subsequently transferred to Chicago, Illinois after they had signed waivers of removal and were held at the Chicago office of the Bureau from September 7, 1934 to September 23, 1934, during which period they were intermittently questioned by various agents assigned to the Chicago office of the Bureau. No formal charges were filed against any of these women at this time.

After the arrest of Gladys Sawyer at Cleveland, Ohio on September 5, 1934 Harry Sawyer who was then constantly in the company of Alvin Karpis, Fred Barker, Doc Barker and Harry Campbell left Cleveland and proceeded to Miami, Florida where he associated with William Harrison who also is being sought by the Bureau for the kidnaping of Edward G. Bremer. Sawyer subsequently started up a gambling house at Pass Christian Miss. and about this time was rejoined by his wife Gladys. Harry and Gladys remained in Pass Christian, Miss. operating the gambling house until May 6, 1935 on which date they were taken into custody by Agents of the New Orleans Bureau office.

Harry Sawyer was immediately removed to St. Paul, Minnesota where he is now awaiting trial for conspiracy to kidnap Edward G. Bremer.

During the investigation of the Bremer kidnaping case and the John Dillinger case considerable information was obtained with reference to Harry Sawyer and same is being set out below:

Mrs. Bessie Green, who was the consort of Eddie Green notorious bank robber now deceased, gave the following information concerning Harry Sawyer which information is reflected in letter to the Bureau from the St. Paul office dated May 8, 1934. She advised that Danny Hogan was once the boss of the underworld in St. Paul. During the course of his operations he became acquainted with Harry Sawyer, alias Harry Porche with other aliases who came to St. Paul from Omaha and Lincoln, Nebraska. Sawyer handled such transactions as the disposal of jewelry and stolen goods for Hogan. Upon Hogan's death the gang naturally migrated to Sawyer who had assumed something of a partnership relationship with Danny Hogan. Larry Duval who is serving a life sentence in the Minnesota State Penitentiary at Stillwater, Minnesota for bank robbery left some money with Sawyer and on the occasion of his trial and sentence Duval raised quite a "howl" about Sawyer having his money. Bessie Green further stated that Sawyer is a close friend of Herbert Farmer and his wife, who figured prominently in the Kansas City massacre activities.

Bessie Green further stated that some time ago a bank at Fairbury, Nebraska was robbed and the money obtained in this robbery was turned over to Sawyer to exchange for "cool" money and Sawyer kept a much larger percentage than the bank robbers planned for him to take and shortly afterwards he purchased a farm near the Twin Cities and the boys frequently laughed about having purchased this farm for Sawyer. She stated that this "hot" money was handled by Sawyer through Sam Taran a St. Paul mobster who she believes took the money to Chicago for exchange.

Bessie Green advised that Gladys Sawyer was a notorious "drunk" who was treated for over intoxication frequently by Doctor Mortenson and Dr. Hall, and formerly by Doctor Plankers.

Bessie Green further stated that the Barker-Karpis gang had frequently talked about leaving the Twin Cities but because of Harry Sawyer's connections they decided that St. Paul was the safest place for them to stay as Sawyer had always tipped them off before a raid was made.

Bessie Green stated that she first became acquainted with Vernon C. Miller a principal in the Kansas City massacre, now deceased, in September or October 1932 when Harry Sawyer in company with Miller came to the place which she operated called the Alamo. She also stated that when John Dillinger first came to St. Paul he was put in touch with Homer Van Meter by Sawyer, at least Van Meter had told her husband Eddie Green in her presence, that this was the case. She stated that Eddie Green had met John Dillinger through Van Meter in Sawyer's place on Wabasha Street in St. Paul and stated that neither she nor Eddie Green were acquainted with John Dillinger prior to his escape from the Crown Point, Indiana jail.

According to information she received from Homer Van Meter, on the date of the shooting at the apartment on Lexington Avenue in St. Paul, March 31, 1934, John Hamilton, Patricia Cherrington and Opal Long who were in the vicinity of the apartment at the time of the shooting in question had gotten into an automobile and after attempting to make various contacts, all of which failed, they drove to McCormick's restaurant and from there someone took them away in a Ford sedan. She stated that she had heard that Harry Sawyer was in McCormick's restaurant at the time and that he had furnished them with a different car in order to make their escape, and instructed them to proceed to his farm on the outskirts of St. Paul, Minnesota. She further stated that Eddie Green had not known Homer Van Meter very long and to her knowledge Harry Sawyer put Van Meter in touch with him.

With reference to the Barker-Karpis gang Bessie Green stated that on Christmas day 1933 the mob had dinner with Harry Sawyer out at his farm; that included among those present were Arthur "Doc" Barker, William Weaver, Myrtle Eaton, Paula Harmon, Volney Davis and Edna Murray, all of whom were indicted in connection with the Bremer kidnaping case.

B'RON BOLTON, who pleaded guilty at St. Paul, Minnesota in connection with the Bremer kidnaping testified during the trial just past that Harry Sawyer of St. Paul, Minnesota was the "finger man" in the kidnaping; that the actual abductors of Bremer were meeting Sawyer in St. Paul during the time Bremer was held; that Sawyer was supposed to provide a house for the members of the Barker-Karpis gang to stay in during the time negotiations were being made for payment of the ransom; that Sawyer failed to provide such a house. Bolton further testified that Bremer would never have been kidnaped if it had not been for Harry Sawyer; that practically all of the members of the gang wanted to drop