

**FREEDOM OF INFORMATION
AND
PRIVACY ACTS**

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

FILE NUMBER: 7-576

SECTION : SUB A - Section 52



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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SUBJECT Barker/Karpis Gang (Bremer Kidnapping)

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SECTION NUMBER Sub A Section 52

SERIALS 10/26/38 to end

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Three Are Acquitted Of Harboring Karpis

Little Rock, Ark., Oct. 26 (AP).—District Judge T. C. Trimble directed acquittal late today for three of the seven Hot Springs residents accused of conspiring to harbor Alvin Karpis in 1935-1936.

The directed verdicts were given for Airport Manager John Stover, Mrs. Al C. Dyer, operator of a Hot Springs boat landing, and Morris Loftis, caretaker for the Dyer landing.

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Clegg	✓
Mr. Coffey	✓
Mr. Crowl	✓
Mr. Dawsey	✓
Mr. Egan	✓
Mr. Foxworth	✓
Mr. Glavin	✓
Mr. Harbo	✓
Mr. Lester	✓
Mr. McIntire	✓
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. Quinn Tamm	✓
Mr. Tracy	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

43

Loftis

7-576-A

3 - Freed in Conspiracy. To Aid Kidnapers Karpis

Four Remain To Be Tried in Harboring of Fugitive

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 26 (AP). —District Judge T. C. Trimble ordered directed verdicts of acquittal late today for three of seven Hot Springs residents accused of conspiring to harbor Alvin Karpis during 1935-36.

The directed verdicts were given for John Stover, airport manager; Mrs. Al C. Dyer, operator of a boat landing, and Morris Loftis, caretaker for the Dyer landing. The four remaining on trial are former Police Chief Joseph Wakelin, former Chief of Detectives Herbert Akers, former Police Lieutenant Cecil Brock and Mrs. Grace Goldstein.

Karpis was arrested at New Orleans in May, 1936, and is now serving a life sentence at Alcatraz prison for the 1933 kidnaping of William Hamm at St. Paul.

Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. Nathan	.....
Mr. E. A. Tamm	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Coffey	.....
Mr. Crowl	.....
Mr. Dawsey	.....
Mr. Egan	.....
Mr. Foxworth	.....
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

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25035

THREE ACQUITTED IN ALLEGED PLOT TO HIDE KARPIS

Directed Verdicts Denied
Four Other Accused
Harborers

(The Associated Press)
Little Rock, Ark., Oct. 26.—
Three of seven Hot Springs resi-
dents charged with a conspiracy
to harbor the outlaw Alvin Kar-
pis in 1935 and 1936 were freed of
the charge in federal district court
late today on directed verdicts of
acquittal.

The motions for the verdicts,
entered for all of the defendants
as the government rested after
eight days of testimony relating
to the alleged conspiracy, were
granted by Presiding Judge T. C.
Trimble for:

Mrs. Al C. Dyer, handsome 45-
year-old widow, operator of a boat
landing near Hot Springs where
Karpis rented a cottage in the
summer of 1935.

Morris Loftis, caretaker at the
landing.

John Stover, aviator and man-
ager of the Hot Springs Municip-
al Airport, whose airport and
plane facilities were used by the
Karpis gang during their Hot
Springs stay.

The court declined to grant di-
rected verdicts for the other de-
fendants—Mrs. Grace Goldstein,
Karpis' common-law wife; former
Police Chief Joseph Wakelin, for-
mer Chief of Detectives Herbert
"Dutch" Akers and former Police
Lieutenant Cecil Brock.

In behalf of all the defendants,
it was pleaded that the evidence
failed to establish a conspiracy or
that the defendants knew a fed-
eral warrant was out for Karpis
in connection with the Edward
Bremer kidnaping at St. Paul, or
that his true identity was known
to those on trial at the time he
was playing hide-and-seek with
the federal bureau of investiga-
tion at Hot Springs and using the
name "Ed Parker." Karpis was
subsequently captured at New Or-
leans and sent to Alcatraz for life
in the 1933 William A. Hamm kid-
naping at St. Paul.

The court held in the case of
Mrs. Dyer and Loftis that these
two appeared in the records sim-
ply as innkeepers and that the
government had not produced cor-
roborative testimony that "they
associated with these other peo-
ple or had any knowledge of any
conspiracy to shield Alvin Kar-
pis." Judge Trimble said the case
with respect to Stover was very
much the same.

The court, in effect, upheld the
contention of Stover's attorney
that the airport manager was en-
gaged in the air transport busi-
ness as a common carrier whose
services were available to the pub-
lic generally, and that the gov-
ernment had failed to link him
with a harboring conspiracy.

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Coffey	
Mr. Crowl	
Mr. Dawsey	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Foxworth	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Lester	
Mr. McGuire	
Mr. Mumford	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Carson	

7-576-3-A

Mr

STOVER, LOFTIS AND MRS. DYER WIN ACQUITTAL

Trimble Directs Not Guilty Verdicts.

Federal Judge Trimble directed verdicts of not guilty for John Stover, manager of the Hot Springs airport; Mrs. Al C. Dyer, operator of a boat landing near Hot Springs and Morris Loftis, caretaker at the boat landing in United States District Court yesterday, reducing the number of defendants in the Alvin Karpis harboring conspiracy trial to four.

The action came late in the afternoon after the government had rested its case. Judge Trimble overruled motions for directed verdicts for the other four defendants—Herbert ("Dutch") Akers, former Hot Springs chief of detectives; Joseph Wakelin, former police chief; Cecil Brock, former police lieutenant, and Mrs. Grace Goldstein, Karpis' common law wife.

Sam Robinson, lawyer for Stover, and W. Henry Donham, lawyer for Mrs. Dyer and Loftis, moved successfully for release of their clients on the grounds that testimony presented by the government during the eight days of the trial had failed to establish that the three knew that Karpis was a fugitive wanted by the federal government and had failed to show any conspiracy on their part to protect Karpis.

In the case of Mrs. Dyer and Loftis, Judge Trimble remarked during a two-hour session in chambers while lawyers argued the motions for directed verdicts, that the government had introduced statements obtained from them which would be binding against them but it had failed to present direct testimony in corroboration. He said that previous rulings by higher courts held that no convictions could be obtained unless such admissions were supplemented by corroborative testimony.

Defendants and Friends Are Overjoyed.

On announcement of the rulings Mrs. Dyer, Loftis and Stover smiled broadly while friends rushed to extend congratulations. They retired immediately from the courtroom and walked slowly up the court corridor while friends put their arms around them and shook their hands.

Tears of joy came into their eyes as they acknowledged the felicitations. Stover's mother came up and placed her arms around her son and walked down the corridor with him.

TRIO FREED OF HARBOURING CHARGES



It required no effort for John Stover (left), Mrs. Al C. Dyer (center), and Morris Loftis to smile when a Gazette photographer took these pictures yesterday afternoon. They were snapped outside courtroom just after Federal Judge Trimble had directed a verdict of not guilty for them on charges conspiracy to harbor Alvin Karpis in Hot Springs in 1935 and 1936.

Stover Jests; Mrs. Dyer Thanks Reporters.

Stover laughingly agreed to have his picture taken, remarking jokingly to the Gazette photographer to "try to give me a good picture this time."

"The last time you shot me even my own mother didn't recognize me," he said. That was shortly after he was indicted on the charge by the Federal Grand Jury last spring. He was the only one of the defendants who posed willingly for a picture at that time, remarking that "if you boys want my picture it's all right with me."

Asked what he planned to do now, Stover replied, "I'm going to get down to some serious flying."

Loftis confided to a Gazette reporter that he'd like to get out in a boat on Lake Hamilton this morning for a little fishing and forget the whole thing.

Mrs. Dyer thanked reporters for "kindnesses shown her" during the trial and remarked: "I'll never be afraid of newspaper reporters again."

The defense introduced three of its witnesses following the directed verdicts before a halt was called until 9:30 this morning.

Court attaches expressed opinions that elimination of Stover, Mrs. Dyer and Loftis would shorten the trial considerably since many of the approximately 35 witnesses subpoenaed by the defense had been called as character witnesses for those three. They speculated that the case might go to the jury as early as late tomorrow or Saturday.

Defense Presents Its First Witnesses.

First defense witness was Mrs. E. L. White of Hot Springs, employed in the Garland county welfare office. She testified to having heard Mrs. Vada Nyberg, government witness, remark that she was coming to this trial to get even with Joe Wakelin.

Mrs. Nyberg, formerly employed as a saleslady in the Palais Royale at Hot Springs, told the jury Tuesday of having seen Karpis on the lawn of a cottage he rented on Club street and of having reported this information to Wakelin. Grover T. Owens, lawyer for Wakelin, questioned her Tuesday as to an appearance in Hot Springs Municipal Court as a witness against a Negro woman she had accused of striking her.

Mrs. Ada E. Smith of Hot Springs, secretary of the Garland County Welfare Association, also testified to having overheard Mrs. Nyberg remark she would "make it hot" for Wakelin during the trial.

On cross-examination, United States Attorney Fred A. Isgrig inquired of both witnesses whether they were not "indebted to the city administration" for their jobs. They replied in the negative.

Judge Trimble sustained defense objections when Mr. Isgrig asked Mrs. Smith, "You could not hold your job without Leo McLaughlin?"

The defense failed to introduce into court records a Hot Springs Municipal Court docket which was to have been introduced by Emmett Jackson, Hot Springs city clerk. Purpose of this proposed form of testimony was not announced.

F. B. I. Agents Last Government Witnesses.

The government wound up its case

(Continued on Page 13, 14th Col.)

ARKANSAS
GAZETTE -

Little Rock,
Arkansas -

10/27/38.

7-576-3A

STOVER, LEE AND MRS. DYER WIN ACQUITTAL

(Continued from Page 1.)

during the morning with introduction of four agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation who had worked on the Karpis case—Henry A. Snow, Bernard M. Suttler, Daniel P. Sullivan and Inspector E. J. Connelley of Washington, D. C.

Inspector Connelley testified that during a conversation with Akers, February 23, 1936, the latter had told him he "was not the first officer in the country that had gone crooked."

"He said," Mr. Connelley recalled, "that when he first went to Hot Springs he was absolutely honest, but that everybody else was stealing and that he might as well do the same. And he indicated that he had never been able to cash in on the large money in Hot Springs."

"He said Wakelin would sit in his office at the police station and twiddle his thumbs while he (Akers) went out and collected money for him."

The F. B. I. inspector then testified to a conversation with Wakelin May 9, 1936, during the time the agents were seeking Karpis.

"At that time," Mr. Connelley said, "he indicated that he had understood that somebody had come in with a report that some suspicious persons at the Dyer landing had been buying band-aids and that he understood that Mr. Akers had made some check of the situation and that the next thing he heard of a postoffice inspector made an investigation, as to Grace Goldstein."

"He said he had known Mrs. Goldstein for several years and that on one occasion in December, 1935, he had exchanged license plates with her."

Mr. Isgrig questioned him as to when rewards were posted for Karpis. He said that the first reward—\$5,000—was offered by Attorney General Cummings April 22, 1936. He said the United States Postal Department had one of \$2,000 up for him at the same time in connection with robbery of the Garrettsville, O., mail train in November, 1935.

Mr. Connelley said he interviewed Stover April 1, 1936, and that Stover had identified a picture of Hunter as the man he flew to Tulsa, Okla.

Mistrial Motions Overruled; Agents Recount Conversations.

Five separate motions for mistrial were entered by the defendants during the government's presentation. All were based on contentions that incompetent and prejudicial testimony had been allowed to go before the jury.

Agent Sullivan related to the jury an interview which he had with Mrs. Goldstein in January in which she told him that Karpis had agreed to pay her \$200 a month "for her time."

"She said she had taken him for a sucker since he appeared to have considerable money," Mr. Sullivan recalled.

"Grace said Connie Morris took up with Fred Hunter and she said that Akers was friendly with her and that she was also friendly with Joe Wakelin and had been for some time when she was living on Central."

"Arch Cooper, Brock and others would occasionally visit her place."

"When she was on Palm street, Akers would visit her practically every evening. On one occasion Akers told her that he desired to take her out to his place in the country and would let her and the girls stay there until they got a new location."

"She said Akers had a crush on her at that time."

"During the first part of February, 1936, she and Karpis rented the Woodcock place until March 26, 1936. On the night of March 26 a cab driver called on Connie Morris and she learned from him that he desired to obtain information about Alvin Karpis."

"The following morning Grace called at the Hatterie hotel requesting Connie to go to the rear of the Marquette hotel. She took Connie to the Woodcock place and talked the matter over with her."

"She said she previously had been called to police headquarters by a postal inspector and had refused to identify a picture of Alvin Karpis. She induced Connie to stay so she and Connie could interview the postal inspector."

"Karpis left the night of March 26. She said she was not present at the time Karpis was arrested in New Orleans in May, 1936."

"She said she did not know the identity of Karpis during the summer of 1935. His photo appeared in the Hot Springs paper in October, 1935, and at that time she recognized him."

"She said she made several trips with Karpis to Ohio in 1935. . . . Karpis and she would make the trips on credit. Karpis paid Stover something like \$1-

Say Mrs. Goldstein 'Wouldn't Sign Nothing.'

On cross examination, James R. Campbell, lawyer for Mrs. Goldstein, inquired of Mr. Sullivan whether his client had signed any statement about the case.

"We asked her to sign a statement," Mr. Sullivan replied, "but she said she wouldn't sign nothing."

Over defense objections, the government introduced a statement signed by Loftis at Hot Springs, May 4, 1937, in which he related all he knew about activities of Karpis and his gangsters. The agent quoted Loftis as saying he had not given a full report of movements of the Karpis gang during their stay at the landing when first questioned because he feared he would be harmed.

Mr. Snow testified that Mrs. Dyer said she could not remember the address of Mina, a Negro girl who had cooked for Karpis and Hunter, when she was first questioned but that she furnished the agents with her address May 19, 1937.

He said that on July 26, 1937, John Stover recalled the Club street address he had taken Karpis to after bringing him to town from the airport although he had been unable to do so when first questioned.

Mr. Suttler said Brock had told him of receiving F. B. I. warning notices for Karpis and others of his gang in April and October, 1934. He said the notices had remained on Wakelin's desk for about a week before they were placed in the files.

Brock also recalled, Mr. Suttler said, that a picture of Karpis was placed in such a position at the Hot Springs police station that any officer looking for his mail could not fail to notice it.

Trial Is Proving Real Attraction; Crowds Increase.

Evidence that the trial is attracting increased interest was noticeable in the crowd which fought for places in the courtroom. The large size courtroom has been completely filled for each session.

ARKANSAS
GAZETTE -

Little Rock,
Arkansas -

10/27/38.

Mrs. Dyer Waves at Judge, Who Smiles Indulgently as Three Defendants Go Free

By OREN STEPHENS.

The dignity of the bench yields to joy unrestrained.

Mrs. Al C. Dyer of Hot Springs, one of seven accused of conspiring to harbor Gangster Alvin Karpis, waved merrily at Judge T. C. Trimble as he sat on the federal court bench late yesterday afternoon.

Such conduct in the courtroom is highly unorthodox.

But Mrs. Dyer was not being coquettish. Nor was her wave a greeting, for she had been sitting there eight long days watching the judge, as well as others involved in the proceedings.

She had been sitting there solemnly as the government called witness after witness to the stand in an attempt to build up sufficient conspiracy evidence to send her to a federal penitentiary, or at least to impose upon her a heavy fine.

But Judge Trimble knew what she was thinking, knew what prompted her to wave at him, or he wouldn't have smiled indulgently. He knew she did not realize fully what she was doing, because he knew that for the moment joy had crowded reason out of her mind.

He realized that in a helpless sort of way she was trying to thank him, and he accepted her thanks graciously.

He realized that she had every reason to thank him, for he had just sustained a motion by her attorney that the jury in her case be directed to return a verdict of not guilty.

Not guilty! It is hard for a person who has never had to wait anxiously for eight days to hear those words to realize their full significance. It was hard for Mrs. Dyer at first. Her comely face was puzzled as she heard the announcement. She turned to her attorney, Henry Donham, her eyes questioning. His answer didn't carry to the press table, but he must have said the equivalent of "You're free."

Her face brightened. She arose, smiled at friends, waved at the judge, rushed out of the courtroom.

Tears caught up with her in the corridors of the federal building, but they were not unwanted tears.

Deep down inside him, Morris

Loftis, caretaker at her Lake Hamilton camp and also a defendant, was just as joyful, for he also received a directed verdict of not guilty. Of course a man can't show his emotions like a woman. It isn't ethical, as a lawyer might say. But Mr. Loftis was a mighty happy man.

And so was John Stover, the third recipient of a directed verdict of not guilty. Stover limped—he's slightly crippled but still rated as one of the best airplane pilots in the country—hurriedly out of the courtroom. Someone said he met his mother in the corridor and together they wept a little quietly and unobtrusively.

Stover didn't know it, but two Little Rock newspapermen—one who has flown with him frequently and another who has chartered his plane for aerial news pictures—were prepared to take the stand for him as character witnesses.

Fortunately he did not need them.

Stover's attorney, Sam Robinson, who has achieved a reputation as a pretty fair defense lawyer, wasn't exactly sad.

But all in the courtroom were not joyful at this time. There were no smiles on the faces of the four remaining defendants—except Grace Goldstein, who seems to have acquired the knack of smiling in the face of adversity—for their motions for instructed verdicts of not guilty were denied.

Their attorneys were not laughing.

And after this brief pause to give vent to human emotions, the impersonal, mechanical wheels of justice began to turn again.

It's a little like a roulette wheel, but this time the jury will decide whether the ball falls in the slot marked "guilty" or the one marked "not guilty."

Rain Causes Fire.

Milwaukee, Wis. — Rain dampened some lime Elwyn Krause was using for plastering, slaked it and the resulting heat ignited a wall. Firemen extinguished the flames with more water.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Dawsey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

7-576-3A

W

DIVISION OF
PRESS INTELLIGENCE
COMMERCIAL NAT'L BANK
BUILDING - ROOM 4304

NO.

SYMBOL

Democrat (D)
Little Rock, Arkansas

DATE OCT 30 1938

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. Egan
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Dawsey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. McInnis
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Gandy

Guilty of Aiding Karpis, Four Ask Appeal Bonds; Two-Year Terms Given

Convicted Hot Springs
Quartet Spending
Week-End in Jail Pend-
ing Hearing Monday.

Jury Out 2 Hours

Judge Trimble Immedi-
ately Sentences Grace,
Akers, Wakelin and
Brock to Prison.

Three former Hot Springs police
officers and the common law wife of
Alvin Karpis, erstwhile public en-
emy No. 1, listened calmly in federal
court here yesterday afternoon as a
jury pronounced them guilty of con-
spiring to harbor the gangster, and
as Judge T. C. Trimble sentenced
them to two years in federal prison.

Those convicted were former Po-
lice Chief Joseph Wakelin, former
Detective Chief Herbert "Dutch"
Akers, former Police Lieut. Cecil
Brock, and 32-year-old Grace Gold-
stein, "mistress" of houses of "shady"
reputations.

Their conviction brought to an
end a two weeks' trial, one of the
most spectacular in Little Rock in
recent years.

2-576-3 A

Ln

Other defendants named in indictment, which charged conspiracy to harbor the notorious in Hot Springs in 1935-36. Goldstein was wanted for the Bremer kidnapping, last Wednesday received directed verdicts of not guilty. They were Mrs. Al C. Dyer, operator of a Lake Hamilton boat landing; Morris Loftis, caretaker at the landing, and John Stover, Hot Springs airport manager, and well-known Arkansas aviator.

Less Than Two Hours

Following closing arguments yesterday by Defense Attorney Grover T. Owens and Prosecutor Fred A. Isgrig, the case went to the jury—composed of two women and 10 men—at 12:35. Deliberations began at 1:43 p. m., and the verdict was announced at 3:30.

After the verdict was read by the clerk, Judge Trimble turned to the four defendants seated at the table in front of him.

"The defendants will come forward," he said.

Mrs. Goldstein, Wakelin, Akers and Brock, showing no emotion, lined up in front of the bench.

"You have been convicted on this charge and it is the judgment and sentence of the court that you serve two years in the penitentiary," Judge Trimble said, addressing each defendant.

(Maximum penalty for the offense is two years in prison, plus a fine of \$10,000.)

New Trial Is Denied

The courtroom was thrown into confusion as United States marshals led the prisoners out, taking them to the marshal's office until commitment papers were prepared and they could be transferred to Pulaski county jail. They entered the jail at 4:15 p. m.

Defense Attorney Sam Robinson immediately filed a motion for a new trial, which was overruled by Judge Trimble.

"Let the record show that the motion was made and denied," Robinson said.

The crowd filed slowly out, while the attorneys, both defense and government, crowded around Judge Trimble. E. L. McHaney Jr. asked if the prisoners would be allowed to make bail pending an appeal to the circuit court of appeals, and was informed by Judge Trimble that their arguments for bail would be heard tomorrow morning if they desired.

"We'll be here," McHaney said.

Mr. Isgrig said last night that the three men will go to Leavenworth or Atlanta, probably Leavenworth, and that Mrs. Goldstein probably will go to the "female Alcatraz" at Milan, Mich.

He said Connie Morris, girl friend of Fred Hunter, ally of Karpis, was kept out of the Milan prison through his efforts because she was so young. (She was said to have been only 16 years old when she pleaded guilty to the conspiracy charge.) Connie is in the women's reformatory at Alderson, W. Va.

Defer Other Charges

Mr. Isgrig announced after the trial yesterday that two of the de-

endants charged with other crimes will not be tried during this term of court.

Akers faces a charge of conspiring to harbor Thomas Nathan Norris, member of the Alfred "Sonny" Lamb gang, which was rounded up in Arkansas in September, 1937. Grace Goldstein faces a Mann Act charge for bringing a girl from Blossom, Tex., to Hot Springs in 1935 for immoral purposes.

Members of the jury, after 11 days in the courtroom and after living in a hotel under constant surveillance of federal officers throughout the time of the trial, looked exceedingly weary yesterday after reaching their verdict.

They were: J. R. Grobmyer, Little Rock lumberman; Ralph Graham, Jacksonville farmer; D. A. Dollar, Morrilton electrician; E. T. Atwood, New Edinburg banker; L. D. Lasley, Little Rock retired business man; C.

A. Ezell, Thornburg merchant; Mrs. M. A. Lally, Little Rock retired business woman; Hugh Houston, Little Rock realtor; L. O. Red, Little Rock ice dealer; Mrs. W. Tillar Adamson, Little Rock clubwoman; A. C. Drake, Fordyce business man, and Gus Paul, Malvern farmer.

Mrs. W. M. Matthew, Little Rock, and Mrs. C. H. Baker, North Little Rock, alternate jurors, also sat through the entire proceedings.

Only Four Defense Witnesses. The government called about 100 witnesses to the stand, the defense only four, one of whom was Mrs. Goldstein.

The trial produced an unusual array of legal talent.

For the government there was Mr. Isgrig, Leon Catlett and M. H. Gregory, his assistants, and from six to eight FBI special agents (G-Men). All of the special agents are graduates of law schools and all participated in the investigation which led up to the trial.

The defendants were represented by Grover T. Owens, Sam Robinson, E. L. McHaney Jr., Drew Bowers, Henry Donham, Little Rock attorneys, and James R. Campbell, Hot Springs, veteran member of the state legislature.

Each day of the trial saw the courtroom filled to capacity with spectators, most of whom were women. Even the corridors were filled Thursday, when Grace Goldstein spent the entire day on the witness stand.

Mrs. Goldstein related how she lived with the gangster from June, 1935, to April, 1936, during which she admitted she spent as much as \$20,000 of his money. She also told a story of how she and Karpis cared for a homeless baby, coming to Little Rock frequently to buy clothes for it. While she shopped, Karpis, known as a blood-thirsty killer, played nursemaid to the baby, she said.

Went About Freely

The defendants were convicted upon testimony of many witnesses who told of seeing Wakelin, Brock and Akers visit the Goldstein places when Karpis was living with her, and who told how Karpis and members of his gang went about Hot Springs freely, apparently not the least afraid of apprehension by officers of the law.

With the conviction the G-Men wrote "finis" to the history of the Karpis-Barker gang. All members of the gang either are dead or are serving long sentences in federal prisons. Karpis, himself, is serving life in Alcatraz.

Several of the special agents estimated yesterday that the page of American criminal history written by this gang had cost the United States Department of Justice as much as a million dollars, and this did not include the indirect costs of their crimes.

Estimates of various officials placed the cost of the trial here at from \$15,000 to \$25,000. Mr. Isgrig was authority for the lowest figure.

Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. M. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Dawsey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

CONVICTED OF HARBORING CHARGE BY FEDERAL JURY



MRS. GRACE GOLDSTEIN.



JOSEPH WAKELIN.



HERBERT AKERS.

Climaxing a 12-day trial, a jury in U. S. district court at Little Rock yesterday returned a verdict of guilty against four defendants on a charge of conspiring to harbor Alvin Karpis, erstwhile Public Enemy No. 1. Above is pictured three of the defendants, Mrs. Grace Goldstein, common law wife of Karpis; Joseph Wakelin, former chief of police, and Herbert Akers, former chief of detectives at Hot Springs. Cecil Brock, former lieutenant of detectives, was the fourth person convicted.

7-576-37

THE OKLAHOMA NEWS
Oklahoma City, Okla.
November 1, 1938

Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. Nathan	.....
Mr. E. A. Tamm	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Coffey	.....
Mr. Crowl	.....
Mr. Dawsey	.....
Mr. Egan	.....
Mr. Foxworth	.....
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. Harbo	.....
Mr. Lester	.....
Mr. McIntire	.....
Mr. Nichols	.....
Mr. Quinn Tamm	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Miss Gandy	.....

By United Press

TULSA, Nov. 1.—Trial of Grover H. (Burrhead) Keady, charged with receiving \$4500 of the loot taken in a Karpis gang train robbery at Garrettsville, O., in 1935, was postponed to Jan. 1 today by Federal Judge Franklin E. Kennamer to permit Keady to undergo a minor operation. Defense counsel said Keady expected to go to a hospital within a few days.

7-576-A

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Mrs. Goldstein, Akers to Be Tried Again

Joseph Wakelin, former Hot Springs chief of police, and Cecil Brock, former Hot Springs police lieutenant, were taken to the federal penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kan., last night to begin two-year prison sentences for conspiracy to harbor Alvin Karpis, but two others sentenced with them—Herbert ("Dutch") Akers, former chief of detectives, and Mrs. Grace Goldstein—remained in the Pulaski county jail to face other charges.

United States Attorney Fred A. McGrig said he was "hoping to obtain guilty pleas" from Akers and Mrs. Goldstein on the charges against them but if necessary he said they would be tried during the two-week criminal term of United States District Court beginning tomorrow.

Akers is charged with conspiracy to harbor T. N. Norris, member of the notorious Alfred ("Sonny") Lamb gang, from March 15, 1937, to August 16, 1937.

F. B. I. Inspector Says Admission Obtained.

Inspector E. J. Connelley of the Federal Bureau of Investigation said while attending the Karpis harboring conspiracy trial that Akers had admitted to special agents his guilt in connection with conspiracy to harbor Norris.

Mrs. Goldstein, Karpis' common law wife and operator of houses of prostitution in Hot Springs, is charged with violation of the Mann act by bringing a girl from Blossom, Tex., to Hot Springs for immoral purposes.

Mrs. Goldstein was questioned during her appearance on the witness stand at the Karpis harboring conspiracy trial about having brought her niece, Margaret, from Texas in the summer of 1935 and placing her in her place of prostitution at the Hatterie hotel.

It is possible for Akers to be given an additional two-year sentence on the conspiracy charge and for Mrs. Goldstein to be sentenced to serve five years on the Mann act violation. Both have been sentenced to two-year terms for conspiracy to harbor Karpis in Hot Springs in 1935 and 1936.

Other Fugitives Said To Have Been Harbored.

Mr. Connelley said the investigation conducted by F. B. I. agents in connection with harboring of Norris indicated that Norris and his associates—Sam Stegal Haynes, Goldie H. Hairsten and Lamb—were harbored by Akers at Hot Springs.

Mr. E. J. Connelley
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Dawsey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

7-576-3-A

1937, to August 16, 1937.

He said Norris, Haynes, Hairston and Lamb committed numerous crimes of violence, including armed robberies and a murder, while being protected at Hot Springs. Haynes was arrested by State Police at Benton August 15, 1937. Later that day State Police killed Lamb as he was resisting arrest in Hot Springs. Norris was taken into custody one mile west of Rogers, Ark., August 16, 1937, in a raid on the home of his mother, at which time he was shot in both arms and legs while resisting arrest by F. B. I. agents, State Police and local authorities.

Hairston, wanted for violation of the national motor vehicle theft act, was found dead of gunshot wounds near Gretna, La., after he and companions had fired upon two officers of the Gulfport, Miss., police September 7, 1937, killing one.

Norris is in the Texas state penitentiary serving one 99-year sentence for robbery, two 99-year sentences for armed robbery and five to 40 years for armed robbery.

Haynes is serving a 5 to 12 year sentence in the Texas state penitentiary for armed robbery.

Isgrig Says Effects Of Convictions 'Wholesome.'

Mr. Isgrig said that since conviction of the four for conspiracy to harbor Karpis he had received many expressions of congratulations from churches and individuals in Hot Springs and from persons in Memphis, Tenn., Georgia and Oklahoma and from many cities and towns in Arkansas.

He said the convictions would have a "very wholesome effect" all over the state. He noted that nine houses of prostitution in Hot Springs had been closed following the trial and that Robert Fuller, alleged swindler, had been arrested by Hot Springs police almost immediately after a Federal warrant had been issued for his arrest.

DIVISION OF
PRESS INTELLIGENCE
COMMERCIAL BUILDING
ROOM #304

NO.

SYMBOL

Ark. Democrat (D)
Little Rock, Arkansas

DATE

G-Men's Chief Lauds Isgrig

Prosecuting Attorney Is Thanked for Work in Karpis Case.

Commendation of J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, on the outcome of the trial of the four Hot Springs residents convicted for conspiracy to harbor Alvin Karpis, has been received by Fred A. Isgrig, U. S. district attorney. A letter from the chief of the FBI was received yesterday by Mr. Isgrig, expressing his interest in the case and the close attention he had given it since the beginning of the investigation.

"As you know, I have been very much interested in these cases in Hot Springs and since their inception I have personally been following the investigations and it has been a source of pleasure to the agents working on the cases regarding the co-operation which you extended them and the fearless manner in which you prosecuted the subjects so successfully," he wrote.

"I feel that the relationship of special agents for the FBI with United States attorneys such as you throughout the nation illustrates what can be accomplished through co-ordinated and co-operative effort."

"While you have spent many long hours in connection with the prosecution of this case, I know you must have the satisfaction that comes with the accomplishment of a difficult task."

Mr. Hoover thanked Mr. Isgrig for the latter's commendation of the agents who participated in the investigation: Inspector Earl J. Connelley and Special Agents Daniel P. Sullivan, John L. Madala, Henry A. Snow, B. M. Suttler, R. L. Shivers, Rufus Coulter, B. A. Dameron and L. M. Chipman.

Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. Nathan	.....
Mr. E. A. Tamm	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Coffey	.....
Mr. Crowl	.....
Mr. Dawsey	.....
Mr. Egan	.....
Mr. Foxworth	.....
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. Harbo	.....
Mr. Lester	.....
Mr. McIntire	.....
Mr. Nichols	.....
Mr. Quinn Tamm	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Miss Gandy	.....

7-576-3A

Mystery Offer Revives Interest In Frisch Case

Reward For Recovery Of
Body Of Missing Banker-
Witness Is Offered

RENO (Nev.), Nov. 24.—Sheriff Ray J. Root has announced a reward of \$5,000 for information which will lead to the finding of the body of Roy J. Frisch, former cashier of the Riverside Bank here. Frisch disappeared on the night of March 22, 1934, on the eve of his appearance at the first trial in New York of William J. Graham and James C. McKay, Reno gamblers, on conspiracy charges in connection with a bunco ring with Reno as headquarters.

Sheriff Root declined to say anything other than that he will pay the reward. Since the Washoe County commissioners have not authorized the offer the assumption is that some one interested in solving of the Frisch disappearance has deposited the money.

Investigation Continues

Federal bureau of investigation officers are interested in the Frisch disappearance case, but have not offered any sums for information. When Frisch disappeared the coun-

ty officials posted \$500 to be paid for the discovery of the body of Frisch and an additional \$500 for the arrest of anyone connected with his disappearance. These rewards later were withdrawn.

Frisch left his home the fatal night to attend a theater. He never was seen again. Hundreds of clues have been run down, but never a definite trace of the missing banker was found.

Testimony he gave at a federal grand jury hearing in New York is said largely to have been responsible for the indictment of McKay, Graham and others. He was to have been the principal witness for the government at the trial.

The first and second trials resulted in disagreements of the jurors, but McKay and Graham were convicted at the third trial, sentenced to serve nine years in federal prison and to pay fines of \$11,000 each. They are at liberty under bail of \$75,000 each pending a decision on their motion for a new trial and appeal. The appeal hearing is scheduled for early next month.

Gangsters Were On Hand

About the time Frisch disappeared George (Baby Face) Nelson is believed to have been in Reno, together with members of his gang, and John Paul Chase, now in Alcatraz prison, is reputed to have told the federal officers he aided Nelson in the kidnaping and slaying of Frisch and that they threw the body down an old mine shaft somewhere between Reno and Hawthorne.

Federal bureau of investigation officers have investigated dozens of old mine shafts and also every body or skeleton found in Nevada for the last four years, but have never found a definite trace of the missing banker.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
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Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

SACRAMENTO BEE
11-24-38

SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

7-756.70

WIFE SEEKS TO FREE BREMER RANSOM AID

Winona, Minn., Jan. 25.—The wife of Cassius McDonald, money changer in the \$200,000 Bremer kidnaping, came here from Detroit today in a move to free her husband from a 15-year term.

Mrs. McDonald and a Topeka, Kan., attorney sought a deposition from Federal Judge George F. Sullivan in connection with habeas corpus proceedings she had instituted. Judge Sullivan was United States district attorney at St. Paul when McDonald was sentenced in January, 1936.

McDonald, a consulting engineer, was convicted of exchanging \$100,000 of the marked ransom money paid for release of Edward G. Bremer, the St. Paul banker, who was held 21 days. The Karpis-Barker mob was convicted in the kidnaping, and Arthur (Doc) Barker was fatally shot on Friday, January 13, this year, when he and four pals attempted to escape from dreaded Alcatraz prison at San Francisco.

George Heisey, assistant United States district attorney, also was here to take the deposition.

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Carson	_____
Mr. Coffey	_____
Mr. Crowl	_____
Mr. Egan	_____
Mr. Foxworth	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Lester	_____
Mr. McIntire	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Quinn Tamm	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

The Minneapolis Tribune
Thursday, Jan. 26, 1939

7-576-A

HEARING TOUCHES KIDNAPERS

Timiney Says He Knew None Of Karpis Mob.

Names of the Barker-Karpis gang of kidnapers, Joe Roscoe, Bert and Ted Angus and Willie Harrison, were injected into the hearing of George Timiney, suspended detective captain, this afternoon, before Arnold DeFrance, deputy safety director.

Activities of the group formed the basis of cross-examination of Timiney, who is charged with gross neglect of duty, disobedience of orders and absence without leave.

During the cross-examination of Captain Timiney regarding his activities in helping to round up the Yonnie Licavoli gang in 1932-1934, the witness was asked how many members of the gang he had arrested personally. Timiney said he could not remember.

After Timiney said the Licavolis were the only "killing mob" he knew of operating in Toledo, J. Slater Gibson, assistant law director, retorted, "What about the Barker-Karpis gang?"

"I never knew any of them," Captain Timiney replied.

Acquainted With Roscoe

Captain Timiney admitted he knew Harry Campbell, one of the principal lieutenants of the gang, was captured here.

"Do you know Willie Harrison?" asked Mr. Gibson.

Timiney said he did not know him but did meet him once when he was with Joe Roscoe, Ted and Bert Angus.

"What was that name, Joe Roscoe?" asked Mr. Gibson.

"No, Joe Roscoe," replied the witness. "The Chief and I know him very well. We have been over to his island." (Roscoe had a hotel on Middle Island.)

Timiney said Roscoe now is serving a federal penitentiary sentence for harboring the Karpis-Barker outfit.

The witness could not recall asking two detectives to stop at the

TOLEDO BLADE

Date FEB 9 1939

Timiney Takes Stand In Own Behalf In Suspension Case

Continued From First Page

Algeo Hotel and to bring Harris out to him at the Casino.

"Wasn't Harrison later killed by the mob?" Timiney was asked.

Knew Harrison as Golf Pro

"I don't know," replied Timiney. "I knew him as a golf pro. His brothers were golf pros. One time he said he would teach me to play golf."

(Harrison, according to federal agents, was shot and burned to death by members of the Barker-Karpis gang).

"Did you know Campbell?" Timiney was asked.

"No," he said. "The Chief can tell you more about him. I was told he played cards with him."

"When were you told that?" the detective captain was asked.

"Oh, about the time they picked Campbell up," Timiney said. "I was told Chief Allen went to Middle Island and Pelee Island with Roscoe and Campbell."

"When were you told that occurred?" he was asked.

"Before Allen was made Chief," he said. "He (the Chief) and Louie Haas (former police chief) went over together."

Missed Wrong "Guy"

"Do you know if Chief Allen plays cards?" Timiney was asked.

"I never played with him," Timiney replied.

Again the questioning veered to when Timiney was told about the purported Middle Island trip.

"It was being talked about all over town," replied the witness.

Timiney said he was removed as head of the hoodlum squad in 1936 and put on a desk in the police department.

Timiney admitted he seldom attended target practice and said he had been told he has one of the lowest marksmanship records in the department.

"And we have marksmen in the department who couldn't hit anything and who never brought in a prisoner," Captain Timiney said.

"Did you ever shoot at anybody?" he was asked.

"I shot at the wrong guy and missed," the officer answered.

Captain Timiney took the witness stand in his own behalf today.

The suspended captain testified he had worked on 100 murder cases and so many burglary cases he could not give an estimate.

Under questioning by his counsel, Edwin Lynch, he testified he had "done a lot of work on his own time and days off" for which he never received overtime pay or bonus.

Tells of Several Cases

He recalled one case, he said, in which he paid out of his own pocket for information which led to the conviction of two murderers of a Nebraska Avenue street car conductor and motorman in 1925. He and the late Detective William Carroll made 18 trips to Detroit on this case alone, he said.

Captain Timiney related numerous murder and shooting cases in which he captured the culprits either single-handed or arrested them with the help of his partners. Among them was the slaying of John Herbruck, Monroe Street grocer.

He said he had been a patrolman only four months when, in 1918, he chased two of three men who had shot a man. Although he himself was shot in the hand, Captain Timiney said he captured the two men and later they were sent to prison.

Referring to the robbery and slugging of Karl Irwin, a jeweler with offices in the Toledo Trust Co. Building, in 1929, he said the robbery was committed by Joe Berger and Eddie Foss.

"Berger fled to the Fort Meigs Hotel," the witness said. "Two policemen searched a room in which they found a man sleeping. They apologized for waking him up and did not arrest him. When Detective Frank DeLora and I arrested Berger and Foss in Washington, Berger admitted he was the 'sleeping' man and said I certainly was glad Timiney was not there at the time."

Headed All Squads

In 1932, Captain Timiney said he was placed in charge of the hoodlum squad. The appointment took place on a Saturday and by noon Monday, 25 hoodlums were under arrest, the witness declared.

"For that, I got a bigger job with more work," he added. Timiney said he was put in charge of all squads and remained so until Chief Allen took office.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
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Mr. Crowl
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Mr. Nichols
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Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

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testimony then switched to operations of the Yonnie Licavoli gang, which came to Toledo in 1932.

Timiney said members of the gang came here after a radio announcer had been murdered in Detroit.

Sent Five to Prison

"I arrested Yonnie Licavoli shortly after he came here," Timiney told Mr. DeFrance.

During 1932 and 1933, Captain Timiney said he arrested 20 members of the Licavoli gang for investigation and fingerprinting. He said during the roundup he sent five men to the penitentiary for murder. They are Joe (Wop) English, Licavoli, Jacob (Firetop) Sulkin, Ralph Carsello and John Rai. He said he had arrested all of these at various times but only arrested Licavoli and Sulkin on the murder charge.

"Do you remember Jimmy Licavoli?" Mr. Lynch asked. (Jimmie

Licavoli is a cousin of Yonnie Licavoli).

"Yes," replied the witness. "In 1932 we shipped him to Detroit."

Jimmy Licavoli was taken from the Safety Building, where he had been held, placed in a patrol wagon, which backed up to the Michigan-Ohio line. Licavoli was pushed out of the back door, fell across the line into arms of Detroit officers who wanted him on a murder charge.

"Don't you know you violated the law?" Mr. Lynch asked, and those present laughed.

"I don't know that we did," said the officer. "We just backed a wagon up and he stepped out of it and over the line."

Names Bureau Chief

Captain Timiney said not all of the Licavoli mobsters wanted for murder are under arrest. He believes the gangsters are in Cleveland, Buffalo or Warren, Pa.

"Have you had any correspondence with Cleveland about them?" Captain Timiney was asked.

"We have written several times and asked the Cleveland detective bureau to pick them up," Timiney replied.

Timiney said Joseph Sweeney is in charge of the Cleveland bureau.

"That's the expert who testified last week, isn't it?" Captain Timiney was asked. (Inspector Sweeney was called by the city to testify whether Timiney used good judgment in releasing John Crawford, swindle suspect. Sweeney said he did not.)

Captain Timiney said it was, adding that Cleveland officers had not yet arrested the Licavoli gangsters. The officer said he often worked 16 to 20 hours overtime for a couple of days in succession.

"Yes, and I wish the city would pay me for all that overtime," he added.

He said he never was instructed by Chief Allen not to work overtime.

Captain Timiney said he cannot remember where he was Oct. 9, 1938, one of the days he is accused of being absent without leave. He said he went with two Youngstown officers, Oct. 10, in search for "Soldier" Murphy and Joe Snyder, former Toledoans, who, he understood, were operating a tourist camp as a hideout. Murphy was wanted by Youngstown on a murder charge, he said. Murphy and Snyder participated in the Lucas County jail break Christmas 1919.

Timiney said he was ill Oct. 27 and Oct. 28. He testified Jan. 9 and 10, he heard about a group of safe men hiding out in the western part of Ohio. He testified he did not return until after midnight on both dates. He declared Inspector Joseph Fruchey knew he was to make the trip.

"A private detective and I received the information and I told Fruchey about it," he said. "Explained it might take four or five days, maybe 10 days or two weeks, and this gang might be peddling

dope also. Fruchey said he understood those things and to get them."

Reported to Chief

Captain Timiney told how upon returning to Toledo he was informed of his suspension and ordered to report to Chief Allen.

He said Inspector Charles Roth was in Chief Allen's office when he entered.

He testified they questioned him about his absence and he told them, adding that Fruchey knew about the trip.

"Funny no one else knew about it," the Chief replied, according to Timiney.

Timiney quoted the Chief as telling him "I had been a privileged character around here for a long time and he didn't want that kind of men around here."

Timiney said he informed the Chief he did not consider himself a privileged character.

Denies Charge

"I told him that I probably had worked overtime more often than any other officer, including himself," Timiney said.

Mr. Lynch read the charge of neglect of duty, based on the release of John Crawford, swindle suspect, in the Myer Schiff case in 1937. Timiney denied each accusation.

He related the story of the swindle and how Crawford ultimately was released when Mr. Schiff signed a release.

He said that after Mr. Schiff talked with Crawford, the Fostoria, O., metal dealer asked him "What'll I do?" after Mr. Schiff and Crawford had talked alone for a few minutes.

Cites Responsibility

"I told him it was up to him," Timiney said. "We will lock him up if you want to, I told him. I had explained we would have to hold him under bond as he was from out-of-town, but he protested and said he did not want to prosecute."

"I told him we are not going to be responsible for this, so the release was drawn up and Schiff and his daughter signed it," he continued.

Captain Timiney said the record bureau was checked but no record on Crawford or a picture was found, and he did not think they had enough to warrant holding him.

Freed Crawford

Captain Timiney said he did not see the release slip or any of the reports in the case until after Mr. Schiff left the witness stand early in the hearing last week. It was these reports he had demanded of Chief Allen and had been refused.

Captain Timiney said if any record had been found on Crawford, he would have detained him whether or not Mr. Schiff agreed to prosecute.

"But under the circumstances, to detain Crawford with no record against him, would have been at our peril," he said.

"Was there any reasonable cause to make you believe Crawford had committed a felony?" he was asked.

"No," replied Captain Timiney and the direct examination ended.

Date 2/10/39

TIMINEY TELLS OF GANG ACTS

Operations of the Licavoli gang and the Barker-Karpis gang of kidnapers in the Toledo area formed the basis of the cross-examination and re-direct examination of George Timiney, suspended detective captain, at his hearing before Arnold DeFrance, deputy safety director, today.

Captain Timiney is charged with neglect of duty, disobedience of orders and absence without leave.

J. Slater Gibson, assistant law director, sought to develop that Timiney and his hoodlum squad did not bring the Licavoli gang to trial while Edwin Lynch, counsel for Captain Timiney, endeavored in his questioning to show that the liquor conspiracy case in Federal Court was developed on evidence unearthed by the hoodlum squad and Timiney in raids in Canton Street and Spielbusch Avenue warehouses. The slaying of Chet Marks, night club owner, in the summer of 1931 was recalled. Timiney said no in-

Continued on Page 18, 1st Column

TIMINEY TELLS OF GANG ACTS

**Suspended Officer Says
Chief Knew Members
Of Two Groups.**

Continued From First Page

dictments were returned in the case as there were no witnesses.

The Licavolis took over the Green Mill after they killed Marks, said Timiney. "I went up there opening night but the wires were crossed. I hate to say it was any-

body in the police department, but there was a tipoff. I insisted the officers keep gambling down in the place. The Licavolis had to close it."

Timiney was asked if Mrs. Edith Marks, widow of Chet Marks, testified at the trials of John Rai and Ralph Carsello, Licavoli mobsters. He said not.

"Isn't it a fact you furnished funds so she could go to Florida so she would not have to testify?" Captain Timiney was asked by Mr. Gibson.

Names Gang Members

"No," he replied. The witness also denied trying to collect \$1,000 purportedly lent to Mrs. Marks to make the trip.

On re-direct examination, Timiney was asked who of the Barker-Karpis gang Chief Ray Allen knew.

He said Alvin Karpis, Harry Campbell, Barker (he did not differentiate between Fred and "Doc" Barker) and Joe Roscoe.

The witness testified Chief Allen knew them "as well as I or better" and had played cards with them. Mr. DeFrance overruled an objection to this line of questioning.

Timiney said Chief Allen went to Middle Island and Pelee Island the summer of 1934. He said Chief Allen left the Brown Boat Livery near Port Clinton, and that he (Timiney) saw Chief Allen with Roscoe and Louie Haas (former chief of police) in Roscoe's boat.

The hearing adjourned at 2:45 p. m. to resume Tuesday at 10 a. m. The defense counsel indicated it wished to have Myer Schiff, Ros-toria, O., metal dealer, return to Toledo for further cross-examination regarding a signed statement he made when questioned by Detectives Merle Unkle and Harry Manson and Patrolman William Fisk.

The attorneys say they did not get an opportunity to examine the statement until after Mr. Schiff had left the witness stand.

Captain Timiney testified for five hours yesterday in a session which revived police cases as far back as 1918; brought to mind again the names of the famous Licavoli gangsters; recalled incidents ranging from petty thievery, narcotics addicts and burglars to kidnappers of a wealthy brewer; injected the names of nationally known gangsters and minor hoodlums.

Quizzed on Arrests

The questions covered everything from attending police school, target practice and playing golf to the proper procedure in police work and the business of apprehending criminals.

During cross-examination yesterday afternoon Captain Timiney was quizzed regarding the actual arrests he had made of Licavoli gangsters, Mr. Gibson endeavoring to show that some of the arrests attributed to the captain were made by members of his hoodlum squad rather than by himself. Captain Timiney insisted that he had made many of the arrests himself, or in company with his men, but he was without aid of a record.

Mr. Gibson endeavored to show that Captain Timiney associated with the Karpis-Barker gang and Timiney admitted that he did know some of them.

One was Willie Harrison, who, federal agents said, was killed by the mob. Others Timiney said he knew were Ted and Bert Angus and Roscoe, all three serving time in connection with harboring some of the gang.

Asks About Campbell

The prosecutor was quick to seize upon the name of Joe Roscoe and asked who he was. Timiney replied, "The chief and I know him very well. We've been to his island." (Roscoe operated a hotel on Middle Island.)

Concerning the release of John Crawford, alleged by the city to have been an accomplice of swindlers who mulcted Mr. Schiff of \$5,500 here June 10, 1937, Timiney said he thought the procedure was correct. One of the charges against him concerns the release and an allegation that he did not investigate thoroughly before freeing Crawford.

He declared he checked on Crawford so far as he was able in the police department's records and released him only after Mr. Schiff and his daughter, Yetta Schiff, signed a release indicating they did not care to prosecute and declaring that Crawford did not get the money.

Bullock

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PRIVATE LIVES By Edwin Cox



**THE INCREDIBLE
GERARD LAMBERT**
(EX-PHARMACEUTICAL KING, MILLIONAIRE
YACHTSMAN, MYSTERY STORY WRITER,
NOW WITH THE F.H.A.) IS SELDOM
WITHOUT A HARMONICA IN HIS POCKET,
USUALLY PULLS IT OUT WHEN HE
SEES A GANG OF COLORED WORKMEN.



WHAT DO
YOU THINK
**ALICE
BRADY**
USES FOR HER AUTOGRAPH ALBUM?
THE WALLS OF HER POWDER ROOM!

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2-17



REMEMBER
WHEN
**ALVIN
KARPIS**
WAS PUBLIC
ENEMY NO. 1?
NOW HE SPENDS
HIS TIME IN ALCATRAZ
READING BOOKS ON FLY FISHING!

Private Lives Gives Low-Down on Nazi Herman Goering, This Sunday

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Nathan	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Coffey	
Mr. Crowl	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Foxworth	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Lester	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Mr. Tracy	
Miss Gandy	

WASH. POST

FEB 17 1939

Accuser's Death Frees 'Con' Man

William Elmer Mead, 60, "The Christian Kid," internationally known confidence man with a criminal record dating back to 1896, was free today because of the death of a government witness.

He was indicted in 1937 for \$11,725 in income taxes on \$59,500, that police said, he had taken by fraud from L. P. Baker, wealthy retired shoe manufacturer of Beverly, Mass., in 1932.

He was freed yesterday on the motion of Assistant United States District Attorney Austin Hall, who appeared before Federal Judge Wilkerson and asked that the charges be dropped because Baker died last September.

Baker charged Mead had defrauded him through a fake tapped-wire race track scheme.

Mead was arrested last June and returned to Chicago for trial following his release from the federal prison at Atlanta, where he was serving a term on mail fraud charges.

His wife, Marie, scheduled the apartment building in which they lived at 1531 Fargo av., in order to make his \$20,000 bond.

In 1934 FBI agents scoured the country for Mead, who was suspected of being the "finger man" in the \$200,000 Edward G. Bremer kidnap case.

In 1935 the FBI charged that Mead had escaped a trap set for Alvin Karpis, then Public Enemy No. 1.

In addition to prison terms in California, Colorado and Atlanta, he served a term in England after Scotland Yard detectives arrested him on confidence game charges.

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Nathan	✓
Mr. E. A. Tamm	✓
Mr. Clegg	✓
Mr. Coffey	✓
Mr. Crowl	✓
Mr. Egan	✓
Mr. Foxworth	✓
Mr. Glavin	✓
Mr. Harbo	✓
Mr. Lester	✓
Mr. McIntire	✓
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. Quinn Tamm	✓
Mr. Tracy	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

THE CHICAGO AMERICAN

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 28 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
FILE

7-576A

CASH AND GEMS OF 'MA' BARKER IN LEGAL WEB

Joplin, Mo., April 4.—(UP)—The estate of the late notorious outlaw, Fred Barker, and his mother, "Ma" Barker, is still in litigation.

Both Fred and "Ma" Barker were slain by Federal agents in Florida in 1934. They left \$24,000 in cash and diamonds.

This money is now sought by George Barker of Joplin, the elderly father of Fred and one-time husband of "Ma" Barker. The Citizens National Bank of Fort Scott, Kas., which was once robbed by Fred Barker, also is seeking the money.

The Springfield (Mo.) Court of Appeals ruled against the Fort Scott bank in its suit, but now the bank has brought a new suit in Circuit Court charging that George Barker and his friend, Frank Dixon of Webb City, who were named administrators of the Barker estate, obtained letters of administration in Jasper County Probate Court by "fraud and perjury."

The bank alleges that neither Fred nor "Ma" Barker lived in Jasper county for 15 years before their deaths and that the Probate Court is without jurisdiction or authority to administer the estate.

Claude B. Kenney, a Joplin lawyer, and S. L. Wolfenbarger, who signed the bonds of administrators, also are named defendants in the suit.

The bank asks that the Probate Court judgments giving Kenney \$1,839.45 in attorney fees, giving Dixon \$969.28 and George Barker \$1,600 out of the estate be set aside. The bank also asks that letters of administration given Dixon and George Barker be nullified.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
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Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

Bolch

CHICAGO DAILY NEWS

4-4-39

Ma Barker's Jewels Caught in Legal Web

By United Press

JOPLIN, Mo.—The estate of the late notorious outlaw, Fred Barker, and his mother, "Ma" Barker, is still in litigation.

Both Fred and "Ma" Barker were slain by Federal agents in Florida in 1934. They left \$24,000 in cash and diamonds.

This money is now sought by George Barker of Joplin, the elderly father of Fred and one-time husband of "Ma" Barker. The Citizens National Bank of Ft. Scott, Kans., which was once robbed by Fred Barker, also is seeking the money.

The Springfield (Mo.) court of appeals ruled against the Ft. Scott bank in its suit, but now the bank has brought a new suit in circuit court charging that George Barker and his friend Frank Dixon of Webb City, who were named administrators of the Barker estate, obtained letters of administration in Jasper County probate court by "fraud and perjury."

The bank alleges that neither Fred nor "Ma" Barker lived in Jasper County for 15 years before their deaths and that the probate court is without jurisdiction or authority to administer the estate.

Claude B. Kenney, a Joplin lawyer, and S. L. Wolfenbarger, who signed the bonds of the administrators, also are named defendants in the suit.

The bank asks that the probate court judgments giving Kenney \$1,839.45 in attorney fees, giving Dixon \$969.28 and George Barker \$1,600 out of the estate be set aside. The bank also asks that letters of administration given Dixon and George Barker be nullified.

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

7-576-A

APR 11 1935

14

EVIDENCE TAKEN IN PLEA TO VOID KIDNAP SENTENCE

Depositions were taken in Chicago yesterday in an effort to free Cassius McDonald, a Detroit engineer, who was convicted of conspiracy in the Bremer kidnaping case in 1934 and sent to a federal prison for fifteen years. He was tried in St. Paul, Minn. His wife, Edith G. McDonald, has been traveling over the United States since then gathering evidence, affidavits, and depositions in an effort to show that McDonald did not receive a proper trial. Mrs. McDonald and her attorney, Thomas E. Kluczynski, appeared yesterday before John Looby, assistant federal district attorney. She testified that her husband's attorney, Everett Jennings, was incompetent during the trial.



Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. Nathan	.....
Mr. E. A. Tamm	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Coffey	.....
Mr. Crowl	.....
Mr. Egan	.....
Mr. Foxworth	.....
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. Harbo	.....
Mr. Lester	.....
Mr. McIntire	.....
Mr. Nichols	.....
Mr. Quinn Tamm	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Miss Gandy	.....

7-57672

CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE

-9-39

Johnson's Foe Says Police Aided Karpis

Charges Atlantic City "Protected" Public Enemy Hunted by FBI, Prosecutors Eased Up in Murder Cases

Special to Newark News.

ATLANTIC CITY—A charge that city police "protected" Alvin Karpis, late Public Enemy No. 1, while FBI agents were hunting him was made yesterday by Matthew B. Markland, building contractor who erected the \$15,000,000 Convention Hall.

Markland, chairman of the Crime Commission of the Atlantic City Chamber of Commerce, leader of a movement to have the government investigate the income of Enoch L. (Nucky) Johnson, Republican leader of Atlantic County, also asserted he had been offered major contracts if he would desist from pressing the inquiry.

Other Accusations

Other accusations by Markland were:

That Johnson-controlled county prosecutors failed to present important witnesses before Grand Jurors in murder cases.

That murders were committed frequently in Atlantic City dur-

ing prohibition, but only two indictments were returned and there were no convictions.

That it is a common practice to permit persons charged with petty larceny to escape prosecution when they return loot—and often without restitution.

That after Markland received the contract to erect Convention Hall in 1929, threats were made to compel him to give the award to another company because he would not "play politics."

Markland told of conferring several times with Treasury agents who conducted the income tax investigation which led to indictment of Johnson and three others last week by a Federal Grand Jury in Newark. The indictment charges conspiring to have a contracting concern evade income and surplus profits tax.

The defendants have been cited to appear tomorrow before Federal Judge Fake at Newark to enter pleas and furnish bail pending trial.

Markland added: "A racketeer came to me and said Johnson said to tell me that if I would come to see him, he would see that I got certain contracts. I told the racketeer to take this message back to Johnson: 'I'm not doing this to get contracts, but to get you.' That was not personal. In the interests of clean government, I'm against what Johnson stands for."

Shot Way to Freedom

A two years' hunt for Karpis centered briefly in Atlantic City, in 1935, when he and a pal, Harry Campbell spent several days in the city with two young women. Karpis and Campbell shot their way through a raiding squad in the shore city January 21, that year, and escaped. They left behind their feminine companions.

Searching for a stolen car, Atlantic City police had located Karpis and his companions at a hotel and had made elaborate preparations for their arrest. The raiders were stationed in and about the hotel. Detectives kicked in the door of Karpis's room, but the gunman and his companion held the police at bay with a submachine gun and escaped down a rear stairway.

NEWARK EVENING NEWS
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

Thursday, May 18, 1939

SUBMITTED BY NEWARK DIVISION

7-576 A

DIVISION OF
PRESS INTELLIGENCE
COMMERCIAL BUILDING
ROOM #304

NO.

SYMBOL

News
Newark, N. J.

DATE

MAY 18 1939

Johnson Foe Says Police In Atlantic Aided Karpis

**Crime Commission Head Charges "Protection" as
FBI Hunted Public Enemy—Says "G. O. P. Lead-
er's Prosecutors" Eased Up in Murder Cases**

Special to Newark News.

ATLANTIC CITY—A charge that city police "protected" Alvin Karpis, late Public Enemy No. 1, while FBI agents were hunting him was made yesterday by Matthew B. Markland, building contractor who erected the \$15,000,000 Convention Hall.

Markland, chairman of the Crime Commission of the Atlantic City Chamber of Commerce, leader of a movement to have the government investigate the income of Enoch L. (Nocky) Johnson, Republican leader of Atlantic County, also as-

serted he had been offered major contracts if he would desist from pressing the inquiry.

Other Accusations

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That Johnson-controlled county prosecutors failed to present important witnesses before grand juries in murder cases.

That murders were committed frequently in Atlantic City during prohibition, but only two indictments were returned and there were no convictions.

That it is a common practice to permit persons charged with petty larceny to escape prosecution when they return loot—and often without restitution.

That after Markland received the contract to erect Convention Hall in 1929, threats were made to compel him to give the award to another company because he would not "play politics."

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Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

7-576-A

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Herald Times
5-27-39

Ex-Convict Seized For Aiding Karpis

TULSA, Okla., May 26.—Sam Cokar, a former convict, was arrested by FBI agents today to face charges at Toledo, Ohio, of harboring the notorious gangsters Alvin Karpis and Harry Campbell, in 1936. Cokar recently was released from the Oklahoma penitentiary after finishing a term for bank robbery.

Mr. Tolson.....
Mr. Nathan.....
Mr. E. A. Tamm.....
Mr. Clegg.....
Mr. Coffey.....
Mr. Crowl.....
Mr. Egan.....
Mr. Foxworth.....
Mr. Glavin.....
Mr. Harbo.....
Mr. Lester.....
Mr. McIntire.....
Mr. Nichols.....
Mr. Quinn Tamm.....
Mr. Tracy.....
Miss Gandy.....

7-576-A

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THE TULSA DAILY WORLD
TULSA, OKLAHOMA
MAY 27, 1939

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Nathan	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Coffey	
Mr. Crowl	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Foxworth	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Lester	
Mr. McIntire	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Mr. Tracy	
Miss Gandy	

Blach

EX-CONVICT FACES FEDERAL CHARGES

TUSKOGEE, May 26 (AP)—Sam Coker, 43, was held today by federal officers on a warrant charging him with harboring Harry Campbell, alleged member of the Alvin Karpis gang, at Toledo, Ohio, in December, 1935.

Coker was arrested yesterday as he left the state prison at McAlester where he had completed a 30-year sentence for bank robbery. Federal officers said Coker was committed to the state prison in March, 1924, and was on parole at the time he was alleged to have harbored Campbell.

7-576-A

THE ATLANTA GEORGIAN
ATLANTA, GEORGIA
6-23-39

147

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

'Gator Clew Led To Barker 'Trap'

MOULTRIE, Ga., June 23.—only lead they were able to obtain was what he heard Barker and Karpis speak of fishing and mention of "Brother Joe."

"Brother Joe", mossback old alli-
gator widely known to fishermen
around Lake Weir, Fla., was pri-
marily responsible for the discov-
ery and slaying of "Ma" and Fred
Barker, notorious members of the
Bremer kidnap gang, W. A. Roh-
rer, former G-man and now an
Albany dairyman, said in a talk
at the Moultrie Kiwanis Club.

While seeking information on the Edward G. Bremer case, Rohrer declared, federal agents picked up an accomplice of the Barker-Karpis gang in the North and attempted to learn from him the whereabouts of the kidnapers. The

"Our agents kept inquiring in
various parts of Florida until
they located 'Brother Joe' and
his home," Rohrer declared.
"And shortly thereafter G-men
recognized Fred Barker fishing
on Lake Weir, near Ochlawaha
and made plans for surrounding
their summer resort."

Fred and "Ma" were killed in a machine-gun fight, but Alvin Karpis and another accomplice, who had spent the night in Miami, managed to elude agents. They were later apprehended.

7.576 A

"ARKANSAS DEMOCRAT"

Little Rock, Arkansas.

September 22, 1939

Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. Nathan	..... <i>en</i>
Mr. E. A. Tamm	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Ladd	.....
Mr. Coffey	.....
Mr. Egan	.....
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. Crowl	.....
Mr. Harbo	.....
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

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Brock Seeking Prison Release

A petition for a writ of habeas corpus that would free him from a two-year sentence in Leavenworth penitentiary has been filed in United States District Court at Leavenworth, Kans., by Cecil Brock, former Hot Springs police officer, convicted in Federal Court here last October with three other Hot Springs residents on a charge of conspiracy to harbor Alvin Karpis, one-time Public Enemy No. 1.

U. S. District Attorney Sam Rorex said today the United States Board of Pardons and Paroles several weeks ago denied a petition by Brock for a parole.

The petition for a writ of habeas corpus set out that Brock did not know Karpis was in Hot Springs at the time of the alleged conspiracy, that he had not been fully acquainted with his rights under the law and that he had not been permitted to see the indictment or the government's list of witnesses before the trial.

7-576

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CLIPPING FROM BRISTOL NEWS BULLETIN
(Bristol, Va.- Tenn.)
10-10-39
FORWARDED BY RICHMOND FIELD DIVISION

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

gws

**BREMER, PROMINENT
BREWER, SUCCUMBS**

SEATTLE, Oct. 10. (AP)—Adolf Bremer, 72-year-old wealthy St. Paul brewer, died at a Seattle hotel (Olympic) late last night of a heart ailment. Bremer was president of the Jacob Schmidt Brewing Company.

In 1934 his son, Edward, was kidnaped for \$200,000 ransom, and was released three weeks later after payment of a large sum.

7-576-A

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

Appeals Court Hears Case Of Karpis Aide

An echo of the outlaw days of Alvin Karpis, who briefly held the uncertain title of Public Enemy No. 1, filtered into the austere old courtroom in the Federal Reserve Bank Building today as the Eighth United States Circuit Court of Appeals opened its final session in the room it has used for years.

Jewell LeVerne Grayson, alias Grace Goldstein, Little Rock, Ark., now serving a 2-year term in the women's federal reformatory at Alderson, W. Va., on a charge of obstructing justice by harboring Karpis, was appealing from another term, this one for five years to run consecutively with the first, on a Mann Act conviction.

The docket called today was the Omaha docket, transferred to Kansas City. The three judges, Judge Seth Thomas, Fort Dodge, Ia.; Judge Arba S. Van Valkenburgh, Kansas City, and Judge Charles A. Dewey, Des Moines, face a week of work in hearing the 20 cases.

The government was represented in the Goldstein case by W. H. Gregory, assistant district attorney at Little Rock.

The appellate court expects to call its next docket locally in its new quarters in the new Federal Building.

CLIPPING FROM:
KANSAS CITY JOURNAL
DATE: **OCT 2 - 1939**
FORWARDED BY KANSAS CITY
FIELD DIVISION.

7-576-A

WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE

DEC 15 1939

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

SAN FRANCISCO -- JAMES RYAN, A MEMBER OF THE TOUHY GANG OF CHICAGO, SENTENCED FROM ST. PAUL FOR THE HOLDUP OF A MAIL TRUCK, MUST SERVE THE BALANCE OF HIS 20 YEAR TERM AT ALCATRAZ PRISON, ACCORDING TO A RULING OF JUDGE HAROLD LOUDERBACK, FILED TODAY.

RYAN, KNOWN AS "SILENT JIM", SOUGHT HIS FREEDOM ON A WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS. JUDGE LOUDERBACK BASED HIS DECISION ON THE RECENT REFUSAL OF THE U.S. CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS HERE TO RELEASE FRANK (BLACKIE) MCKEE, ANOTHER MEMBER OF THE SAME GANG.

THE MEN WERE SENTENCED FOR A MAIL TRUCK ROBBERY IN MINNEAPOLIS SHORTLY AFTER THE GANG HAD STOLEN \$241,000 IN A SIMILAR HOLDUP IN SACRAMENTO IN FEBRUARY, 1933.

12/15--JE532P J105

7-576 A

The Miami Herald
December 20, 1939

POLICE CORRAL AID TO KARPIS

Stamphill Arrested In Miami On Theft Counts

With their leaders rubbed out or behind bars, remnants of the once notorious Barker-Karpis gang now stoop to robbing school houses.

So it was revealed Tuesday by Miami police with the arrest of Verlyn Stamphill, 22, of Oklahoma, whose brother, Dave, a lieutenant of the gang, now is serving a life sentence in Alcatraz for kidnaping.

Wanted For Robbery

Young Stamphill, according to L. O. Scarboro, detective chief, is wanted in Fairview, Okla., for robbing a school house of clothing and jewelry.

The detective chief said he also is wanted in Liberty, Mo., for stealing another brother's car and wife—a 36-year-old woman who was arrested with him here.

The two were apprehended at request of Missouri officers when they attempted to get a loan from a finance company on the stolen car. Both are held for Oklahoma officers who said they would come and get them.

Escape Attempt Failed

Stamphill's brother, Dave, was one of several convicts shot in an abortive attempt to escape from Alcatraz several months ago. Also shot was Arthur (Doc) Barker, one of the leaders of the once notorious gang.

It was Barker and Karpis who were trailed to a Miami bungalow several years ago when the hunt by government agents was at its hottest. They slipped out of here, however, before capture plans were made.

Among young Stamphill's possessions was a dishonorable discharge from the United States army because of desertion.

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

7-576-A

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE	
DEC 20 1939	
MIAMI, FLORIDA	
Bureau	

WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Nathan	✓
Mr. A. Tamm	✓
Mr. Ladd	✓
Mr. Coffey	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Lester	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. McIntire	✓
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
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Per. Files	
Mr. Tracy	
Miss Gandy	

MAR 28 3 17 PM '40

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COMMUNICATIONS

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SAN FRANCISCO.--VOLNEY DAVIS, CONVICTED AS A MEMBER OF THE BARKER-KARPIS GANG IN THE EDWARD BREMER KIDNAPING ASKED THE FEDERAL DISTRICT COURT TODAY TO FREE HIM FROM ALCATRAZ FEDERAL PENITENTIARY, WHERE HE IS SERVING A LIFE SENTENCE.

DAVIS SOUGHT FREEDOM ON A WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS WHICH WAS BASED ON CHARGES HE HAD NOT BEEN ADVISED OF HIS CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT OF ADVICE OF COUNSEL AT HIS TRIAL IN 1935. THE KIDNAPING OCCURRED IN ST. PAUL, MINN.

3/20--R310P J

7-576A

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

KIDNAPER FILES WRIT PETITION

Volney Davis, a member of the Karpis-Barker gang, serving life on Alcatraz for kidnaping, filed a petition for a writ of habeas corpus in Federal Court here yesterday.

Davis, who received a share in the \$200,000 ransom paid by Edward George Bremer, millionaire Minnesota brewer, declared he now has only \$2.69 and asked the court to file his petition as a pauper and relieve him of the filing fee.

Davis asks the writ on the grounds he was denied legal counsel. His is the 127th filed by Alcatraz prisoners. Three of the petitioners were released from the island on writs of habeas corpus.

SAN FRANCISCO EXAMINER

FORWARDED BY
SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

MAR 23 1940

7-576 A

7/15

WASHINGTON TIMES-HERALD

3/21/40

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

Bremer Kidnapers Seeks Freedom

SAN FRANCISCO, March 20 (U.P.).—Volney Davis, convicted of being a member of the Barker-Karpis gang in the Edward Bremer kidnaping, asked the Federal District Court today to free him from Alcatraz Federal Penitentiary, where he is serving a life sentence.

Davis sought freedom on a writ of habeas corpus which was based on charges he had not been advised of his constitutional right of advice of counsel at his trial in 1935. The kidnaping occurred at St. Paul, Minn.

7-576

Dep. 4-9-40

Pat of Karpis Must Finish Up Time In W. Va.

**Bandit Gordon En Route
From Kansas After Los-
ing Court Tilt**

CHARLESTON, April 8. (AP)—
An ex-convict who helped harbor
Alvin Karpis and Arthur (Doc)
Barker after the George Edward
Blumer kidnaping, started back to
West Virginia today to finish a
25-year term for a \$2,390 holdup
at Wheeling in 1923.

Tom Gordon, alias Anthony
Amersbach, waived extradition
from Leavenworth, Kansas, and
was placed in the custody of
William B. Seese, a West Virginia
state penitentiary guard, and state
police.

He finished two years in federal
prison September 4 for aiding and
abetting in the harboring of
Karpis and Barker at Cleveland.
A court decision adverse to
Gordon was handed down in
Kansas last week and the waiving
of extradition followed.

Gordon was sentenced Decem-
ber 24, 1921 in the state of Ohio
to 15 years but escaped on Sep-
tember 8, 1923.

Shortly afterward Gordon and
two others robbed Harry Siegel at
pistol point and escaped at Wheel-
ing with money and jewelry valued
at \$2,390.

Gordon pleaded guilty to the
armed robbery indictment and was
sentenced to 25 years on November
8, 1923, but for reasons of disci-
pline, the Ohio penitentiary offi-
cials asked his return to finish
the sentence there. Governor Gore
issued a stay of sentence August
24, 1926.

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

7-576A

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

STATE TO GET PAL OF KARPIS Criminal to Finish Out Old Sentence

Tom Gordon, alias Anthony Amersbach, was on his way to West Virginia's penitentiary Tuesday from Leavenworth, Kans., to finish serving a 25-year term for the theft of \$2,390 at Wheeling in 1923.

Kansas upon his release from the federal penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth after serving a two-year term for raiding and abetting and harboring the notorious Alvin Karpis and Arthur (Doc) Barker when the desperados were at the height of their criminal careers.

The story of Gordon's crime career as it involved West Virginia, told by State Director of Parole and Probation Stanley E. Dadisman, includes:

Gordon was sentenced Dec. 24, 1921 in the state of Ohio to 15 years but escaped on Sept. 8, 1923. Shortly afterward Gordon and two others robbed Harry Siegel at

pistol point and escaped at Wheeling with money and jewelry valued at \$2,390.

Gordon pleaded guilty to the armed robbery indictment and was sentenced to 25 years on Nov. 8, 1923, but for reasons of discipline, the Ohio penitentiary officials asked his return to finish the sentence there. Governor Gore issued a stay of sentence Aug. 24, 1926.

West Virginia complied with the Ohio request, with the understanding Gordon would be returned after he completed the Ohio sentence. He was not returned, however, when he was released in 1932.

7-5761

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

State Given Custody Of Karpis Accomplice

An ex-convict who helped harbor Alvin Karpis and Arthur (Doc) Barker after the George Edward Bremer kidnaping, started back to West Virginia yesterday to finish a 25-year term for a \$2,390 holdup at Wheeling in 1923.

Tom Gordon, alias Anthony Amersbach, waived extradition from Leavenworth, Kansas, and was placed in the custody of William J. Seese, a West Virginia state penitentiary guard, and state police.

He finished two years in federal prison Sept. 4 for aiding and abetting in the harboring of Karpis and Barker at Cleveland, O. Director Stanley Dadisman of the West Virginia parole and probation department related, but fought extradition to West Virginia to finish his prison term.

A court decision adverse to Gordon was handed down in Kansas last week and the waiving of extradition followed.

7-576A.

THE GAZETTE, CHARLESTON, W. VA., 4-9-40

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

New Plea Filed for Jordon In 1931 Murder Case

A brief contending that Thomas Jordon, who is serving a life sentence for the Garden T Shoppe murder, was not given a fair trial, that evidence was suppressed and that the jury had been guilty of misconduct was filed in the United States Court of Appeals here yesterday by Attorney James L. Laughlin, who represents the convict in the action.

The lawyer referred to the recent trial in New York of a libel suit which grew out of the Jordon case. He pointed out that the New York jury, after hearing evidence related to the case, had petitioned President Roosevelt to release Jordon or grant him a new trial.

The New York suit was a libel action against a magazine which printed a story about the case. The jury acquitted the magazine.

The brief, which will be argued today, contended that "the failure of the Government to call as witnesses the persons who would have the most intimate knowledge of the facts of the crime" could not be justified.

Jordon recently sought freedom here on a habeas corpus proceeding, but Chief Justice Alfred A. Wheat of District Court disallowed this. The current appeal followed.

Jordon was convicted of the murder of Mrs. Lizzie Jaynes in the Garden T Shoppe, 1835 Columbia road N.W., on April 3, 1931. He was sentenced to die in the electric chair but the President commuted this to life imprisonment.

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7-576 A

WASH. STAR

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

New Trial Plea Filed for Jordon

Lifer's Aides Say
Facts Were Withheld

James J. Laughlin, counsel for Thomas Jordon, will ask the United States Court of Appeals today to grant a new trial for the former bus boy who is now serving a life term for the murder of Mrs. Lizzie Jaynes in the nine-year-old Garden T Shoppe holdup.

In a brief filed in the court yesterday, Laughlin asserted that evidence was suppressed and the jury guilty of misconduct in the trial that led to Jordon's conviction and a death sentence which was changed to life imprisonment.

"This matter will never down until all the evidence suppressed is given an opportunity to be weighed and appraised by a jury," Laughlin said.

The attorney informed the court that in a recent trial in New York city, where Jordon's prosecutor, former District Attorney Lealie Garnett, sued the Mcfadden publications for their report on the trial, the jury "did an unprecedented thing in modern jurisprudence" by addressing a letter to the President asking for a new trial for Jordon.

JUN - 7 1940

WASHINGTON TIMES-HER

7-576A

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

New Appeal Filed For Thomas Jordan

That Thomas Jordan, a bus boy convicted of slaying Mrs. Lizzie Jaynes at the Garden T-Shoppe, 1835 Columbia road northwest, on the night of April 3, 1931, was not given a fair trial, evidence was suppressed, and the jury was guilty of misconduct is the contention of a brief by Attorney James J. Laughlin filed in the United States Court of Appeals yesterday.

United States Attorney Edward M. Curran and Assistant United States Attorney Allen J. Kroppe, representing the Government, filed Laughlin's charges, contending that all pertinent evidence was presented to the jury, and that which was not advanced was merely cumulative.

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 JUN - 7 1940

7-576A

WASH. POST

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

Karpis Money Changer. Released From Prison

McDonald, in Bremer Kidnap- ing, Wins Four-Year Fight

KANSAS CITY, Kan., June 6 (UP).—Cassius McDonald, convicted "money changer" in the Edward Bremer kidnaping of 1934, won tonight his four-year fight for freedom from Leavenworth prison. He was sentenced in February, 1936, at St. Paul, scene of the kidnaping.

Federal Judge Richard J. Hopkins, in ordering McDonald's release on \$2,500 personal bond, said: "The court is convinced that Mr. McDonald did not have proper representation at his conviction." He explained that evidence showed McDonald's counsel was not in "physical condition . . . to give proper representation."

McDonald, fifty-five, a former wealthy Detroit man, specifically was accused of changing \$12,760 of the \$200,000 Bremer ransom into gold. He was arrested and held for five days in January, 1935, several months after the wealthy St. Paul brewer was released. McDonald was rearrested later in 1935.

The same year Alvin ("Old Creepy") Karpis was arrested in New Orleans. He and Arthur ("Doc") Barker were convicted of kidnaping Bremer and went to Alcatraz for life. Barker was killed as he tried to escape on Jan. 14, 1936.

McDonald charged that the alleged ransom money was burned in the Cuban Treasury by J. Edgar Hoover, chief of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and that the records sent to the Supreme Court were altered.

After receiving his freedom and giving bond on his own recognizance McDonald explained that he remained in the court's jurisdiction and a court attache motored him back to Leavenworth for formal release. Assistant Federal Prosecutor Homer Davis indicated he would appeal the release to the 10th United States Court of Circuit Appeals at Denver.

7-576A

CLIPPING FROM THE NEW YORK
HERALD TRIBUNE.

DATE JUN 7 1940
FORWARDED BY NEW YORK DIVISION.

The Miami Herald
June 7 1940

KARPIS GANG MEMBER FREED

Cassius McDonald Wins
Long Fight Against 15-
Year Sentence

Release of Cassius McDonald, 57, one of the Alvin Karpis gangsters hunted in Miami five years ago, was ordered Thursday by Federal Judge Richard J. Hopkins at Kansas City. McDonald, convicted as a money-changer in the 1934 kidnaping of Edward G. Bremer, wealthy St. Paul banker and brewer, was serving a 15-year sentence at Leavenworth penitentiary.

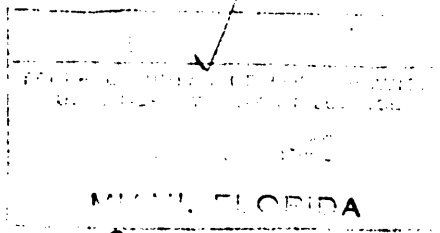
The court's habeas corpus order for release on his own \$2,500 recognizance bond culminated a long fight in his behalf by his comely blonde wife with whom he was captured by federal agents in an automobile in Palm Beach in February, 1935.

The couple was taken to Miami, where McDonald was placed in Dade county jail in default of \$25,000 bond on federal indictments charging him with making contacts for Karpis, kidnap and murder gang leader, and making arrangements for his concealment in Miami, where federal agents were seeking him. He and others also were indicted at St. Paul, where he was tried and convicted in February, 1936, of violating the Lindbergh kidnaping law.

Judge Hopkins, in granting the habeas corpus writ, said McDonald's contentions that he was not represented by adequate counsel and that he should have been granted a change of venue to Florida could not be overlooked.

Homer Davis, assistant district attorney, said the court order will be appealed.

Mr. Tolson.....
Mr. Nathan.....
Mr. E. A. Tamm.....
Mr. Clegg.....
Mr. Ladd.....
Mr. Egan.....
Mr. Glavin.....
Mr. Nichols.....
Mr. Rosen.....
Mr. Tracy.....
Miss Gandy.....
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
JUL 31 1940	
PHOENIX	
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Mr. Tolson	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Pennington	
Mr. Quinn	
Mr. Nease	
Mr. Gandy	

Fraud Suspect Held In Omaha

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 26 (AP)—A man identified by federal agents as Edward F. Loher has been arrested at Omaha, Neb., the U. S. district attorney, Sam Rorex, said today, in connection with the alleged swindling of \$22,000 from Samuel Yudin, Tucson, Ariz., merchant.

Loher was indicted here in 1936 on a charge of using the mails to defraud, Rorex said.

Yudin said he met Loher at Hot Springs and was taken to a Little Rock hotel to confer with another man on a plan whereby Yudin would participate in proceeds of a racing pool.

Instead, the Tucson merchant charged, the men obtained from him \$22,000 which was the property of his invalid daughter.

Yudin now is in the real estate business at Odessa, Tex.

ARIZONA REPUBLIC
PHOENIX, ARIZONA
JULY 27, 1940

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Mr. Tolson _____
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 Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
 Mr. Clegg _____
 Mr. Ladd _____
 Mr. Penworth _____
 Mr. Coffey _____
 Mr. Egan _____
 Mr. Glavin _____
 Mr. Harbo _____
 Mr. Hendon _____
 Mr. McIntire _____
 Mr. Nichols _____
 Mr. Pennington _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
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 Tour Room _____
 Mr. Tracy _____

Miss Gandy _____
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Man Who Harbored Karpis Accepted for Army Camp

By the Associated Press.

CLEVELAND, July 27.—Arthur W. Hebebrand, Cleveland real estate operator who served a two-year sentence for harboring the criminal Alvin Karpis, said yesterday he would "proudly" shoulder arms in the Army business man's camp at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., August 2-30. "I want to go to the Army camp because I think it's essential this Nation should prepare," Hebebrand said. "I'm doing this because I believe in it."

Alvin Glessey, captain in the 322d Field Artillery Reserve, remarking, "I don't know any one of higher moral character," said Hebebrand's application for the citizens' camp was accepted "within 10 minutes."

Regular Army officers here said a criminal record prevented an enlistment in the Army itself and some were "doubtful" whether Hebebrand would be eligible for the citizens' camp.

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

APPEAL IN BREMER CASE.

**Government Fights Habeas Corpus
 Release of C. G. McDonald.**

The government's appeal from the decision of Judge Richard J. Hopkins of the United States District court, freeing Cassius G. McDonald, convicted for changing the Bremer kidnap money, will be filed tomorrow in the circuit court of appeals at Denver.

McDonald was freed in June after a lengthy fight led by his wife. McDonald, an alleged gambling overlord, changed the \$200,000 currency received as ransom after Edward G. Bremer, St. Paul banker and brewer, had been kidnaped in 1934, into Cuban gold, the government charged. He was given a 15-year sentence.

Judge Hopkins, in granting McDonald a writ of habeas corpus, questioned the legality of his trial in Minnesota while an indictment also was pending in Florida, and criticized the conduct of the trial by McDonald's counsel.

McDonald is believed to be living in Detroit.

CLIPPING FROM:
 THE KANSAS CITY STAR
 KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI
 DATE: AUG 27 1940
 FORWARDED BY THE KANSAS CITY
 FREE PRESS

Mr. Tolson.....
 Mr. Clegg.....
 Mr. E. A. Tamm.....
 Mr. Harbo.....
 Mr. Nathan.....
 Mr. Ladd.....
 Mr. Egan.....
 Mr. Gurnea.....
 Mr. Hendon.....
 Mr. Jones.....
 Mr. Quinn.....
 Mr. Tracy.....
 Miss Gandy.....

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Bremer Kidnaping Figure Is Paroled

Edna "Rabbits" Murray, the "kissing bandit" moll of Volney Davis and a figure in the Bremer kidnaping case, yesterday was paroled from the Missouri state prison where she was serving a 27-year sentence for robbery and prison breaking. Federal authorities who said she aided them in "breaking up a gang" recommended the parole. Although indicted in the Bremer kidnaping case along with Barker-Karpis mobsters, she was freed when charges were dismissed by the government.

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MINNEAPOLIS MORNING TRIBUNE

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Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. E. A. Tamm	✓
Mr. Clegg	✓
Mr. Glavin	✓
Mr. Ladd	✓
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. Tracy	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Carson	✓
Mr. Coffey	✓
Mr. Herdon	✓
Mr. Holloman	✓
Mr. Quinn Tamm	✓
Mr. Nease	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

Money Passer Loses His Plea in Bremer Plot

Cassius (Cash) McDonald, alleged "passer" of ransom bills obtained by kidnapers of Edward G. Bremer of St. Paul, Monday lost an appeal to the United States supreme court from a lower court decision denying him freedom on a writ of habeas corpus.

The high court refused to review a circuit court ruling which had refused to free McDonald, convicted of conspiracy in the kidnaping.

Bremer was abducted Jan. 17, 1934, and held for \$200,000 ransom. McDonald was alleged to have taken some of the ransom money to Havana, Cuba, for conversion into funds which could not be traced to the kidnaping.

In his brief to the high court, he acknowledged he exchanged money at Havana, but contended there was "no proof" that it was Bremer ransom money.

Although \$12,700 of these bills were found later in the Cuban treasury traced to the bank at which McDonald made his transaction, he maintained there was no proof he exchanged that particular money or knew it was ransom money.

McDonald is under sentence to serve 15 years at the federal penitentiary in Leavenworth, Kan.

Bureau

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Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Coffey	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Mumford	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

Carroll

Bremer Kidnaper Seeking Release

Oliver A. Berg, one of five members of the Barker-Karpis gang serving life terms for the \$200,000 kidnaping of Edward Bremer, St. Paul banker, in 1934, today was seeking his freedom, according to Associated Press.

A writ of habeas corpus was filed by his attorneys in federal court in Chicago. He charged he was held illegally in Winnetka, Ill., jail, unlawfully removed from Joliet prison to stand trial in St. Paul and that the presiding judge (Mahew M. Joyce) was prejudiced by the FBI report of his other activities.

Oliver A. Berg

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MINNEAPOLIS STAR JOURNAL

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Mr. Tolson ✓
 Mr. E. A. Tamm ✓
 Mr. Clegg ✓
 Mr. Coffey ✓
 Mr. Glavin ✓
 Mr. Ladd ✓
 Mr. Nichols ✓
 Mr. Rosen ✓
 Mr. Tracy ✓
 Mr. Acers ✓
 Mr. Carson ✓
 Mr. Harbo ✓
 Mr. Hendon ✓
 Mr. Mumford ✓
 Mr. Stark ✓
 Mr. Quinn Tamm ✓
 Mr. Nease ✓
 Miss Gandy ✓

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Carroll

Barker Gangster Dies
 SAN FRANCISCO, June 30 (AP) — Phoenix Donald, 48, member of the Barker-Karpis gang, convicted of kidnaping Edward G. Bremer in St. Paul, Minn., in 1936, died in Alcatraz Prison of a heart attack yesterday, Warden James A. Johnston announced.

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JUN 30 1944
 WASHINGTON STAR
 Page _____

Bremer Kidnaper Dies In Alcatraz

Phoenix Donald, 48 years old, alias William Weaver, one of the kidnapers of Edward G. Bremer, who was serving a life sentence in Alcatraz prison for the crime, died there Thursday of a heart attack, Warden James A. Johnston announced, the Associated Press reported.

Donald was sentenced to a life term here on January 16, 1935, on conviction of conspiracy in the \$200,000 kidnaping.

Bremer was kidnaped at Lexington and Goodrich Jan. 17, 1934, as he was driving downtown after leaving his daughter at school.

He was held captive in a house at Bensenville, Ill., and released Feb. 7, at Rochester, Minn.

Donald joined the kidnap gang while on parole from the Oklahoma state prison, where he was serving life for murder. He was arrested on a chicken farm near Allendale, Fla.

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Coffey	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
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Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Mumford	
Mr. Quinn	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

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ST. PAUL PIONEER PRESS
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Mr. Tolson _____
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Karpis Benefactor Dies

HOT SPRING, Ark., Aug. 24 (AP). — Joseph Wakelin, about 72, former Hot Springs chief of police, who in 1938 was convicted of harboring Gangster Alvin Karpis and sentenced to two years in the Leavenworth (Kans.) Federal Prison, died in a hospital here Monday night. He had been in ill health for several months.

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53 OCT 14 1947

WASHINGTON STAR
 Page _____

Cassius McDonald Loses Freedom Plea

Cassius McDonald, money changer for the Karpis-Barker kidnap gang, lost his appeal for freedom today.

Judge Dennis F. Donovan, in a motion filed with the clerk of federal district court here, denied McDonald a writ of habeas corpus whereby he sought his release from the Sandstone, Minn., federal institution.

McDonald, serving a 15-year term for his conspiracy in the kidnaping of Edward G. Bremer, claimed that with time off for good behavior his sentence expired Feb. 26, 1946.

In his decision, Judge Donovan pointed out that McDonald was at liberty on parole from Aug. 25, 1946 until last Aug. 13, a total of 352 days, pending an appeal in Kansas City. As a result he must serve for the time he was at liberty.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
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Mr. Harbo
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*St. Paul Dispatch
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 Mr. Pennington _____
 Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
 Mr. Nease _____
 Miss Gandy _____

Last of Barker Boys Is Slain

DENVER, March 21 (AP)—The last of Oklahoma's notorious "Barker boys" died with his boots on.

Authorities here today identified Lloyd (Red) Barker, 51, who was slain by a blast from a 20-gauge shotgun early last Friday, as the last son of "Ma" Barker. Ma, with her sons, rated high on the public enemy list during the prohibition era.

Barker's wife, Jean, 37, was arraigned in District court at Brighton, Colo., today. She is charged with firing the blast that killed Barker as he unlocked a door to their suburban home. She pleaded innocent and innocent by reason of insanity.

Ma Barker had four sons, two of whom were members of the Barker-Karpis gang.

FBI records show the four Barker boys were Herman, who died early in the 1920's, Arthur, Fred and Lloyd. Ma and Fred were killed by FBI agents in Florida in January, 1935. Arthur, known as "Doc," was killed by guards as he tried to escape from Alcatraz in 1935.

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*File
Barker-Karpis case
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EX-125 1-576-A

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83 APR 21 1949

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51 APR 26 1949

WASHINGTON TIMES-HERALD 3-22-49
 Page 4

Last of Barker Boys Is Slain

DENVER, March 21 (AP)—The last of Oklahoma's notorious "Barker boys" died with his boots on.

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Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. Clegg ✓
Mr. Glavin ✓
Mr. Ladd ✓
Mr. Nichols ✓
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Tracy ✓
Mr. Egan ✓
Mr. Gurnea ✓
Mr. Harbo ✓
Mr. Mohr ✓
Mr. Pennington ✓
Mr. Quinn Tamm ✓
Mr. Nease ✓
Miss Gandy ✓

G. I. R. -7

INDEXED - 68

NOT RECORDED
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EX-141

61 APR 13 1949 42

Times Herald
Page 3
Date

MAR 28 1949

5 STAR Friday, April 7, 1950

'Innocent Man' to Make 11th Plea for Freedom

An 11th plea for freedom will be made to the state pardon board Monday by a Stillwater prison life-terminer described to the FBI as an "innocent man."

The lifer, Leonard Hankins of Dawson Springs, Ky., is one of seven Stillwater prisoners on Monday's pardon board calendar seeking release from murder terms.

Hankins, now 54, was convicted of shooting one of the two Minneapolis policemen machine-gunned to death in the 1932 holdup of the Third Northwestern National bank here.

A written confession filed with the federal bureau of investigation by Jess Doyle when arrested for a Nebraska bank robbery in 1936 describes Hankins as innocent in the Northwestern bank affray.

The FBI today repeated its refusal to release the file, since such records are maintained for "solely investigative" purposes.

Hankins, throughout the 17 years already served, has steadfastly protested his innocence, as has his sister, Mrs. Della Lowery of Dawson Springs, Ky.

The Minnesota pardon board, in fact, once recommended his release to Kentucky where he is wanted on a robbery charge, but Kentucky refused to take him back on grounds he had once been adjudged insane.

The other six murder-terminers seeking leniency when the pardon board meets in the governor's office are Mark Doolittle, Dewey Bryant, Robert N. Camp, Matthew Henry Lang, Dewey C. Sharpe and William Day Stauffer.

Doolittle, convicted in 1948 of strangling his wife in their Minneapolis home, has served slightly more than two years of a life term. His charges of official "prejudice" have been denied by

District Judge Arthur W. Selover of Hennepin county.

Sixty-six other prisoners seek release or commutations of sentences, the largest number being for grand larceny (18), with 10 cases of using automobile without permission, 8 forgery, 6 burglary (plus one attempted burglary), 5 robbery (plus one attempted), 3 escape, 3 abandonment of minor children, 2 carnal knowledge, 2 indecent assault, and one each assault, taking indecent liberties, checking without sufficient funds, abortion, criminal negligence, misappropriation of public funds, manslaughter and abandonment of wife.

Mr. Tolson	_____
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Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
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MINNEAPOLIS STAR

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- Mr. Rosen _____
- Mr. Tracy _____
- Mr. Harbo _____
- Mr. Belmont _____
- Mr. Mohr _____
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- Mr. Nease _____
- Miss Gandy _____

6 STAR Friday, April 7, 1939

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Bureau
MINNEAPOLIS STAR

4-7-50

75 JUL 20 1939

PARDON SEEN FOR HANKINS

Confession Raises Hope of Sister

A Kentucky woman who has crusaded since 1932 for her brother's release from Stillwater state prison will make one more appearance before the Minnesota pardon board Monday and this time, she believes, the odds are good.

The woman is Mrs. Della Lowery of Paducah and Dawson Springs, Ky. The brother is Leonard Hankins, sentenced to life imprisonment for complicity in the holdup of Third North Eastern National bank of Minneapolis 18 years ago when two policemen were slain.

Mrs. Lowery will base Monday's plea on a written confession by another convict, Jess Doyle, which exonerates Hankins.

Doyle's confession was made in 1936, but other circumstances always stymied Mrs. Lowery's efforts to free her brother.

Frequently the trouble was lack of money for lawyers. Once the pardon board recommended Hankins be released to Kentucky where he is wanted on a \$13 robbery charge, but Hankins had been transferred to the St. Peter, Minn., state hospital and Kentucky refused to accept him until sane.

Hankins was returned to Stillwater from St. Peter a year ago.

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Egan	_____
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MINN. POLICE MORNING EDITION

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FILED JUL 10 1950

Confession 'Clears' Lifer In Slayings

Hearing Slated Monday On Hankins' Appeal

By JACK MACKAY
(Associated Press Correspondent)

① A Stillwater lifer, Leonard Hankins of Dawson Springs, Ky., is labeled an "innocent



man" by a self-confessed gangster who bared the intimate details of a sensational bank holdup in 1932 when two Minneapolis policemen were machinegunned to death, it was learned Thursday night.

The "inside story" giving the names of the seven mobsters and their movements before and after the holdup of the Third Northwestern National bank is revealed in a written confession given to the Federal Bureau of Investigation in 1936 by Jess Doyle, arrested for a Nebraska bank robbery.

A hearing on Hankins' petition for his freedom will be held Monday before the State Pardon board in Gov. Youngdahl's office. Since his conviction in Minneapolis in 1933, he has steadfastly maintained his innocence.

Doyle, according to his confession which the FBI has refused to turn over to state agencies, admitted that he was wearing a chauffeur's cap and named as his accomplices Fred Barker, Arthur (Doc) Barker, Alvin Karpis, Larry DeVol, William (Bill) Weaver, and Verne Miller.

Weaver and Karpis are serving life terms in Alcatraz prison for the \$200,000 kidnaping of Edward G. Bremer, St. Paul banker. Doyle was tried for the Bremer abduction, but the government dismissed its case against him after completion of testimony.



and took him to Nebraska. Weaver to serve a term. The others named by Doyle are dead.

DeVol was arrested shortly after the holdup and pleaded guilty as the machine-gunner who killed Patrolmen Ira L. Evans and Leo Gorski. He was given a life term in Stillwater prison. Later he was transferred to the St. Peter State Hospital for the Criminally Insane. He escaped from there and was killed in a gunfight in the South.

A year ago the state pardon board was told that the files of the FBI showed Hankins was innocent in the Minneapolis bank holdup.

At one time, several years previously, the board had voted to free Hankins and send him to Kentucky where he is wanted.

(Please Turn to Page 3, Col. 1)

ed on a robbery charge. The board rescinded its decision when Kentucky refused to take him on grounds that he had once been adjudged insane and sent to the St. Peter state hospital.

More than 10 years ago excerpts from Doyle's confession were released to the State Crime bureau, but Hankins still was not freed.

Hankins was convicted as a participant in the bank holdup following his arrest in a raid on a Minneapolis apartment house, and on testimony of witnesses to the shootings. He has made 10 previous appeals for freedom.

"Fred Barker, Doc Barker, Alvin Karpis and I were living at either the Twin Oaks or Three Oaks apartments in St. Paul at the time of the Minneapolis holdup," Doyle's confession reads. We had a meeting place in a garage in Minneapolis shortly before the robbery.

"I drove the other six men to the bank in a Lincoln sedan. I was wearing a chauffeur's cap at this time. All of the boys entered the bank and I drove the car a couple of hundred feet down the street. Shortly afterward, I observed Larry DeVol came out of the bank to act as a lookout.

"A few minutes later others emerged from the bank, and simultaneously a squad car pulled up in front of Larry. He fired at the police officers in this car with a machine gun and killed two of them.

"When I saw the boys come from the bank I drove the Lincoln car to Art Barker where they were and they got in. Verne Miller got into the driver's seat, replacing my position, and drove away.



Mr. Tolson	_____
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Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
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Summary thus written for

Bureau
ST. PAUL PIONEER PRESS
4-7-50

Quote Karpis in Hankins Release Plea

Alvin Karpis, gangster now in Alcatraz prison, was quoted at a state pardon board hearing today as having once said there was an "inside man" in the 1932 holdup of the Third Northwestern National bank in Minneapolis.

The statement was made by Willis E. Donley, attorney, during a plea for release of Leonard Hankins from Minnesota state prison.

Hankins now 54, has served 17 years of a life term for alleged complicity in the holdup, in which two policemen were killed. He denies having participated in the robbery, however.

Donley said department of justice files would show that Karpis, a member of the famed Barker-Karpis gang, had said he would be "glad to tell who the inside man at the bank was when that man dies."

John J. Kelly, Minneapolis, who originally defended Hankins, reviewed the case today. He said a number of witnesses who originally identified Hankins have admitted since they are not sure the Dawson Springs, Ky., man actually took part in the holdup.

Hankins' sister, Mrs. Della Lowery of Dawson Springs, was in the governor's office again today to renew her long-standing plea for her brother's freedom.

If released by the Minnesota pardon board, Hankins would be returned to Kentucky in answer to a \$13 theft charge. Kentucky refused to take him when he was recommended for lease by an earlier Minnesota pardon board because Hankins at that time was a mental patient at St. Peter state hospital.

The case is one of 73 before the pardon board today.

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82 JUL 5 1930

Alvin Karpis (7)
Minneapolis 58 JUL 2 1930

Board Withholds Hankins Judgment

The state pardon board today withheld judgment in the fantastic saga of Leonard Hankins, 54, who has spent 17 years in Stillwater prison for a 1932 robbery and killing in Minneapolis.

The action came after the board spent nearly an hour this morning listening to three attorneys who have devoted years to investigating the case and who declared they are "more convinced than ever" that the prisoner is innocent.

Hankins was convicted of participating in the \$90,000 robbery of the Third Northwestern National bank in which two policemen were machine-gunned to death. A third killing of a motorist took place in Como park as the robbery gang fled.

From the beginning Hankins has insisted he is the victim of mistaken identity, as he was not a member of the Barker-Karpis gang which committed the robbery and the killings.

Appearing before the pardon board today were Hankins' sister, Mrs. Della Lowery of Dawson Springs, Ky.; John J. Kelly, Minneapolis attorney who defended Hankins in 1933; Owen Galvin, Minneapolis attorney who has worked on the case for years in behalf of several veterans' organizations, and Willis Donley of Menominee, Wis., attorney who has been executive secretary in charge of pardon board hearings to a Wisconsin governor. Donley had represented another defendant in the same action and won an acquittal for him.

Highlights of today's appearance were:

Donley said Jess Doyle, one of the gang who subsequently was involved in the Edward Bremer kidnaping, has told the FBI that Hankins, whom he doesn't know, did not take part in the robbery.

ST. PAUL DISPATCH

4-10-50

Leonard Hankins
JUL 5 1950

Donley declared that Alvin Karpis who with Arthur "Doc" Barker led the gang, told him at Alcatraz prison that Hankins was not involved.

Donley said Karpis claimed the robbery was enacted with "inside" help which could not be identified until a certain man dies.

Lawrence "Larry" Devol, another member of the gang who was killed when he escaped from the St. Peter hospital year ago, also absolved Hankins, according to Kelly.

Kelly said that for some unexplained reason he was picked to defend Hankins even though the late Elwood Fitchette was the public defender in Minneapolis at the time. Kelly declared he never before or since had tried a criminal case.

The pardon board on which Harold Stassen had served as governor once was ready to release Hankins only to find him committed to St. Peter as a mental patient. He since has been returned to Stillwater.

Minneapolis Police Sgt. John Albrecht, who retired only last week, has offered to return the reward money he has shared in because he believes Hankins is innocent, Galvin said.

If Hankins is released he will be returned to Kentucky where he faces a 10-year prison term and there will be eligible for parole on good behavior after five years.

At the time the Minneapolis bank robbery was staged Hankins was in a St. Paul barber shop shaving himself, according to Kelly.

Hankins, who also was accused of participating in a Menominee bank robbery, actually was serving on an Arkansas coroner's jury at the time the Wisconsin robbery and accompanying killing took place, according to Donley.

The board decided to discuss the case at another time. Members are Gov. Youngdahl, Attorney General J. A. A. Burnquist and Supreme Court Chief Justice Charles Loring.



PLEA FOR HANKINS' FREEDOM—Four persons today appeared before the state pardon board asking freedom from Stillwater prison of Leonard Hankins, 43, convicted of a Minneapolis bank robbery and killing. The four, left to right, are Willis E. Donley, Menominee, Wis., who has spent more than three years investigating the case, Mrs. Della Lowery of Dawson Springs, Ky., Hankins' sister; John J. Kelly, Minneapolis attorney who defended Hankins in 1933; and Owen Galvin, Minneapolis attorney who has previously presented the case before the pardon board.—Staff Photo.

Included in Summary News

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Ma Barker—Spawn Of Violence and Murder

By HERB MICHELSON

CHAPTER XIV

Kate Barker wanted the nice things of life—lovely home, fine clothes, money.

She ended up with a police slug in her heart and \$10,200 in her wallet. She got the nice things . . .

Kate Barker was an overbearing mother who somehow lost her bearing on the path of motherly love. In attempting to guide, she misguided. In trying to spread affection, she nurtured hate. The rational sense of motherly duty was warped by her desire to get the mostest fastest for herself and the boys.

THE BOYS GOT THIS:

Son Herman was found dead in 1927 after a gun battle with a Kansas traffic officer. Authorities figured Herman killed himself rather than risk arrest.

Son Fred was riddled 11 times in a police fight and died alongside his mother in 1935.

Son Arthur (called Doc) was killed in 1939 during an attempted breakout of Alcatraz.

Son Lloyd was slain by his wife in 1949 when she claimed he had threatened her and the children.

This was the legacy of Ma Barker, a lardy woman who saw crime as a means to an end but who never counted on things ending as they did.

J. EDGAR HOOVER, FBI director, described her thus: "Her eyes were queerly direct, penetrating, hot with some strangely smoldering flame, yet withal as hypnotically cold as the muzzle of a gun. Perhaps it spelled fierceness, for Kate Barker was a fierce woman, in crime and in her affections. That fierceness took her and the boys to extreme depths for which she blamed everyone except the true transgressor—herself."

Arizona Clark was her maiden name. The Scotch-Irish girl led the typical life of a Missouri farm girl—little red schoolhouse and all.

In her early 20s little Miss Clark latched on to the nickname Kate and young farm laborer George Barker. Kate was known as a non-gossiping, religious, generally hard-working spouse.

She gave George four sons and more grief than Barker ever realized could exist. He was strictly the flaccid type. . . Kate dominated all.

Her word was law, without loopholes, to Herman, Lloyd, Doc and Fred. It was a self-written law, a Ma Barker law, and the young blindly devoured it.

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Women You Can't Forget

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(KARPIS)

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TORREMOLINOS, SPAIN (UPI) - ALVIN "CREEPY" KARPIS, TRIGGERMAN FOR THE NOTORIOUS MA FAKER GANG THAT TERRORIZED THE MIDWEST IN THE 1930S, WAS FOUND DEAD YESTERDAY AT HIS HOME ON SPAIN'S COSTA DEL SOL.

AUTHORITIES ORDERED AN AUTOPSY BECAUSE OF INDICATIONS HE MAY HAVE COMMITTED SUICIDE BY TAKING AN OVERDOSE OF PILLS APPROX 1911.

KARPIS, WHO CARRIED A CANADIAN PASSPORT IN THE NAME OF ALBIN FRANCIS KARPOWICK, HAD AN APARTMENT ON THE COSTA DEL SOL AND HAD LIVED IN SPAIN SINCE 1973. THE CANADIAN CONSULATE GAVE HIS AGE AS 70.

See 114

KARPIS, PERSONALLY ARRESTED BY FBI DIRECTOR J. EDGAR HOOVER IN 1936, SPENT MORE THAN 25 YEARS IN ALCATRAZ AND WAS PAROLED FROM THE FEDERAL PRISON AT MCNEILL ISLAND, WASH., IN 1969 AFTER SERVING 32 YEARS FOR KIDNAPPING.

HE WAS DESIGNATED "PUBLIC ENEMY NO. 1" AFTER THE DEATHS OF SUCH DEPRESSION-ERA BADMEN AS JOHN DILLINGER, GEORGE "BABY FACE" NELSON, CHARLES "PRETTY BOY" FLOYD, KATE "MA" BARKER AND HER SON FRED BARKER, AND THE CAPTURE OF ARTHUR "DOC" BARKER.

KARPIS MOVED WITH HIS PARENTS FROM HIS HOME TO TOPEKA, KAN., WHEN HE WAS A CHILD. HIS FIRST ARREST, FOR STEALING TIRES, CAME WHEN HE WAS 16.

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44 FEB 11 1980*

IN THE KANSAS STATE PENITENTIARY IN LANSING HE MET FRED BARKER. IN 1931 HE JOINED THE GANG HEADED BY "MA" BARKER. THEY SWEEP ACROSS THE MIDWEST IN BLACK TOURING CARS, SUBMACHINE GUNS CHATTERING, ROBBING BANKS AND POST OFFICES.

68 MAR 18 1980

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

FBI/DOJ

KARPIS, THE GANG'S "TRIGGER MAN," ALSO WAS SUSPECTED OF TAKING PART IN A KANSAS CITY UNION STATION MASSACRE IN WHICH SUBMACHINE GUNNERS KILLED FOUR POLICEMEN IN AN ATTEMPT TO FREE A COLLEAGUE.

IN MINNESOTA THE GANG WAS INVOLVED IN AT LEAST FIVE SLAYINGS, LOOTED BANKS AND PAYROLLS OF MORE THAN \$500,000 AND STAGED TWO OF THE ERA'S MOST CELEBRATED KIDNAPPINGS.

WHEN THE GANG MOVED SOUTH, FBI AGENTS SURROUNDED ITS HIDEOUT AT OKLAWAHA, FLA., ON JAN. 17, 1935 AND IN A SIX-HOUR GUNBATTLE, MA AND FRED PARKER WERE KILLED AND ARTHUR "DOC" BARKER CAPTURED. KARPIS ESCAPED.

LATER, AUTHORITIES WERE TIPPED THAT KARPIS WAS LIVING IN NEW ORLEANS.

ON MAY 1, 1936, FBI DIRECTOR J. EDGAR HOOVER AND A DOZEN AGENTS STAKED OUT THE BUILDING. SHORTLY BEFORE NOON KARPIS WALKED OUT AND HOOVER ARRESTED HIM.

KARPIS WAS CONVICTED OF KIDNAPPING ST. PAUL BREWER WILLIAM HAMM FOR \$100,000 RANSOM AND SENTENCED TO LIFE IN PRISON.

UPI 02-29 08:36 AED

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NEIGHBORS KNEW the Barker brood as window-breaking, pilfering rowdies. But when a Barker boy was accused of a misdeed, good old Ma would come to the rescue—her boys were good boys, her boys wouldn't rob, her boys weren't vandals. . . You're lying, the whole bunch of you are lying about my boys.

Ma was lying to herself.

After attempting to clear her boys of the charges, Ma would herself blast them—not for being bad, says Hoover, but for getting caught at being bad.

Being nabbed was the greatest sin in Barkerism.

George Barker was helpless. "When I'd try to straighten them (the boys) up," he said, "she'd fly into me."

By 1910 each of the sons had been accused of breaking some state law. Ma had done well.

She'd go into court and weep and wall on the boys' behalf. If this performance flopped, she'd repay the plaintiff for any loss.

When things got too hot in Missouri, Kate took her brood to Tulsa. The boys followed willingly. George Barker weakly consented.

THE NEW BARKER home became the clubhouse of many Oklahoma toughs. They'd come for Ma's advice, and she'd not leave them wanting.

Word passed from crook to crook that there was this here place in Tulsa where this here lady would give you protection and a little moxie, too. And Ma met them all, grew fatter, shrewder, prosperous.

George Barker had had all he could take and pulled stakes. There was no wetting of handkerchiefs by Ma and the boys.

In all her years of sin, Ma was never arrested and her main thought was keeping the boys from behind bars.

She ran a tight outfit that included brutal Alvin Karpis. Only two items were absent in the Barker scheme of things—liquor and

women. She felt a man was a fool to drink and claimed that a gang member's girl friend would always turn stoolie.

AFTER HER FRATERNITY eliminated a sheriff in West Plains, Mo., the group fled to St. Paul, Minn., to avoid the heat.

Nearing 60, Ma dyed her graying hair dark red and hung fashionable clothes on her sloppy frame. The queen was on her throne and her subjects were on a bank-robbing kick.

Ma was an expert at casing a joint. Often, a bank would be robbed as far as 500 miles from the Barker hideout. And the robbery would occur after a chunky oldish-looking woman had been in town. She found it easy to enter banks, to ask questions.

Ma left nothing to chance.

Most of her resources in the St. Paul period went in attempts to free Doc from the Oklahoma Penitentiary. And some of her loot went to a new-found boy-friend, a Missouri billposter named Arthur W. Dunlop. Her moral looseness was showing.

But her paramour would not luxuriate long. In April of 1932, the son of Ma's St. Paul landlady spotted Karpis' and Fred's pictures in a detective magazine. Police were notified, but the Barker crowd managed to slip away.

The morning following their escape, the body of A. W. Dunlop was found on the shore of a Wisconsin lake. The gang apparently thought lover boy had put the tip on them.

IN JANUARY OF 1934, the Barker string started to run out. The gang engineered the kidnaping of St. Paul brewery scion Edward G. Bremer. He was released on \$200,000 ransom, and the Barker outfit sat back to enjoy life.

But Bremer recalled that his assailants used their own gas cans for refueling during the kidnap rides. Four cans were located on Minnesota back roads. Fingerprints were taken—they belonged to Doc Barker, released from his Oklahoma term, and Karpis.

The FBI moved in. After a year's effort they nabbed Doc and two other gang members. Letters were found. A map was found. Circled on the map was the Ocala, Fla., region.

They found their objective to be a luxuriously furnished, expensively built establishment on the shores of Lake Weir, near Oklawaha, Fla.

IN THE DARKNESS of a January night in 1935, the FBI surrounded the place. It was raining as a special agent shouted, "Ma Barker! We are officers of the United States Department of Justice. We want you (and Fred) to come out one at a time. You will not be injured."

Ma answered: "All right, go ahead." Moments later her machinegun replied, too.

For six hours Ma and Fred battled it out with the G-Men. Then the firing stopped. The Feds walked in. Fred's rifle was still clutched in a lifeless hand. Ma's machinegun lay across her body.

Tomorrow: Sarah Bernhardt.
(Distributed by Chicago Sun-Times, syndicated)



Tolson ☒
 Boardman ☒
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 Belmont ☒
 Harbo ☐
 Mohr ☐
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 Rosen ☒
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 Sizoo ☐
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 Tele. Room ☐
 Holloman ☐
 Gandy ☐



KIDNAPER SEEKS FREEDOM—St. Paul.—Slim, gray-haired Volney Davis, 52 (right), who received a life sentence in the 1935 kidnaping of Edward Bremer, St. Paul brewer, prepares to get into a car with United States Marshal Enard Erickson to return to prison after appearing in Federal Court in an attempt to gain his freedom. Davis claimed his constitutional rights were violated and that he traveled with the Barker-Karpis gang, but did not take part in the kidnaping. —AP Wirephoto.

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 141 JUL 15 1954

Wash. Post and Times Herald ☐
 Wash. News ☐
 Wash. Star ☒
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Associated Press

Seeks Freedom

Now gray-haired, 52-year-old Volney Davis is pictured after appearing in a St. Paul (Minn.) court to seek freedom from a life sentence for the 1935 kidnaping of Edward Bremer, St. Paul brewer. Davis claims his constitutional rights were violated.

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 141 JUL 15 1954

Wash. Post and Times Herald 14
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 Wash. Star _____
 N. Y. Herald Tribune _____
 N. Y. Mirror _____

52 JUL 15 1954 ³⁸
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Karpis May Return To Montreal

By AL PALMER

Alvin Karpis, triggerman of the infamous Barker Gang of the 1930s and onetime United States Public Enemy No. 1, is seeking a deportation parole that would allow him to return to his native city—Montreal.

Karpis, now Inmate No. 325-AZ, United States Penitentiary, Alcatraz, Calif., was brought to Topeka, Kan., as a child by his Lithuanian parents who migrated there from Canada.

City Hall records here list him as being born Albin Francis Karpowicz on Aug. 10, 1908, son of John Karpowicz, laborer, and Anna Kasukiewicz.

U.S. Finds Karpis Deportable

The United States found him deportable on the grounds that he was not in possession of a valid expired immigration visa on his entry into that country. In addition, he has been convicted of a felony or other crimes or misdemeanors involving moral turpitude.

Ottawa records show that a Certificate of Canadian Citizenship (No. 61351) was issued to Albin Francis Karpowicz on Dec. 8, 1949.

The U.S. Government has received a letter of consent from Canadian officials that will permit Karpis' deportation to this country on his release for that purpose.

Frank Roberts, executive director of the Catholic Rehabilitation Service here and dean of Canadian rehabilitation officers, said last night that he has been in contact with Karpis who asked that Roberts sponsor his application for parole.

He declined to elaborate.

Records show that Karpis became an expert baker and operator of business machines during his imprisonment and probably would seek employment in these two fields should

Life Imprisonment Term Given In 1936

He was sentenced to life imprisonment July 27, 1936, for "conspiring to kidnap and transport a person in interstate commerce," at St. Paul, Minn.

Karpis was in his early 20s when he first met Kate "Ma" Barker, the mother of his prison pal, Arthur "Doc" Barker.

She was a dumpy, work-worn Missouri housewife who had six sons; one was killed in a fight, another jailed for murder, another for mail robbery and yet another, Fred, shared a marble slab in a morgue with her.

She was about 60 when she took young Karpis under her wing to form the nucleus of the band of desperadoes that robbed, killed and kidnapped through the U.S. Midwest.

Included among crimes laid to the gang were the National Bank holdup in Minneapolis, Dec. 19, 1932, in which three persons were killed; a 1933 payroll robbery at St. Paul, Minn., which netted the band \$30,000 and left one policeman dead and another wounded; and the Federal Reserve Bank robbery at Chicago in the same year, in which another policeman was slain.

It was the kidnapping of Edward G. Bremer, president of the Commercial State Bank of St. Paul, that led to the down-

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Miss Gandy	_____

ALVIN KARPIS
Info Concerning

The Gazette
Montreal, Canada
1-29-62

SUBMITTED BY ALBANY
FIELD DIVISION

17-576-A
NOT RECORDED
46 FEB 14 1962

50 FEB 16 1962

fall of the Barker-Karpis combination.

Although blindfolded, Bremer, an observant man, was able to lead police to the place where he had been held. Fingerprints found there put police on the right track.

The gang, meanwhile, holed up

in a large house at Oklawaha, Fla., on the shore of Lake Weir. Here, unaware that the F.B.I. had serial numbers of the ransom bills, the gang spent the \$200,000 freely.

On Jan. 16, 1935, a large detachment of G-Men surrounded the Oklawaha house, trapping

"Ma" and Fred Barker inside. "Ma" used a machine gun and Fred did the best he could, but both died in the ensuing four-hour battle.

Karpis, who was not in the area at the time of the capture, remained on the run as Public Enemy No. 1. G-men finally

caught up with him in New Orleans on May 1, 1936.

Karpis reportedly looks much older than his 33 years. During his more than quarter-century of imprisonment, he taught himself to paint and has turned out creditable landscapes in oils.

0-19 (Rev. 9-7-56)

Ma Barker Of Violence

By HERB CHA

Kate Barker was a lovely home, fine. She ended up with \$10,200 in things...

Kate Barker who somehow motherly love misguided. I nurtured her duty was mostest fr

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'Creepy' Eligible for Parole
Officer to Forget
About Karpis Case

Former Public Enemy No. 1 Alvin (Creepy) Karpis, eligible for parole from Alcatraz, will not be tried in Howell County for the murder in 1931 of Sheriff C. R. Kelly.

That's the word today from Howell County Prosecutor Harold Henry, who said, "It's a closed matter, so far as we are concerned."

Karpis, whose contemporaries in crime included John Dillinger, (Pretty Boy) Floyd, Frank (Shotgun) Goetz and others, was a for-

mer member of the infamous Karpis-Barker gang which operated in the midwest in the 1930s.

Karpis was captured in 1936 by FBI Chief J. Edgar Hoover and sentenced to life in Alcatraz for his part in the kidnaping of Banker Edward G. Bremmer, St. Paul, Minn. Bremmer paid a \$200,000 ransom after 21 days of captivity.

Karpis has reportedly served 25 years of his life sentence and is eligible for parole. When Prosecutor Henry learned of the possible parole, he recalled that murder charges had been filed at West Plains, on the Sheriff Kelly murder in 1931, in 1951 and commented, "I am opposed to parole."

However, a check of the Howell County records indicated the murder charges were dropped Aug. 21, 1952, and Henry said, "I will forget about it."

The complaint which resulted in the murder charges being filed was by the widow of the sheriff, who was slain when he entered a commercial garage to investigate the occupants of a car which matched the description of one involved in two robberies.

Springfield Leader-Press

Springfield, Mo.

1/30/62

Kansas City Division

Title: "Officer to Forget About Karpis Case"

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- Mr. Conrad_____
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- Mr. Malone_____
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- Mr. Nease_____
- Mr. Ingram_____
- Mr. Gandy_____

A man identified as Karpis emerged with his back toward the sheriff, then wheeled with gun blazing. The sheriff was hit by four bullets and his assailants escaped.

In Montreal, Canada, where Karpis was born, Frank Roberts, executive director of the Montreal Catholic Rehabilitation Service, said Karpis has asked him to sponsor his parole application. He declined to elaborate.

The U. S. government was reported to have received a letter of consent from Canadian officials that would permit the deportation of Karpis in the event that he is paroled.

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 Gandy ☒

Karpis Offered Aid if Paroled

MONTREAL, Jan. 31 (AP).

—Frank Roberts, executive director of the Montreal Catholic Rehabilitation Service, says he is prepared to help Alvin Karpis if the convicted Canadian kidnaper is returned to Canada from the United States.

Mr. Roberts said last night he would be responsible for Karpis' "basic necessities, including a job and a place to stay," if a United States parole board grants Karpis' application for parole to return to Montreal, his birthplace. He is serving a life sentence in Alcatraz.

The welfare executive said that his offer was made as a private citizen and that he was not trying to influence the parole board's decision, but he said, "we should be prepared to help Karpis if he's just brought to Canada and pushed over the border."

Karpis was sentenced to life in 1936 for conspiracy in the kidnaping of William Hamm, a wealthy St. Paul, Minn., brewer.

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 The Washington Daily News _____
 The Evening Star AS _____
 New York Herald Tribune _____
 New York Journal-American _____
 New York Mirror _____
 New York Daily News _____
 New York Post _____
 The New York Times _____
 The Worker _____
 The New Leader _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
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UPI-213

(KARPIS)

WASHINGTON--THE FEDERAL PAROLE BOARD SAID TODAY THAT ALVIN KARPIS, A FORMER U.S. "PUBLIC ENEMY NO. 1," WILL BE CONSIDERED FOR PAROLE NEXT JUNE.

A JUSTICE DEPARTMENT SPOKESMAN SAID KARPIS, WHO HAS SERVED 25 YEARS IN ALCATRAZ AND IS NOW IN THE FEDERAL PRISON AT MCNEILL ISLAND, WASH., HAD FILED A NEW APPLICATION FOR A DEPORTATION PAROLE.

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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

Sheriff's Widow Objects To Killer's Release



SHERIFF BUD KELLY was murdered Dec. 19, 1931 by a bigtime mobster, Alvin Karpis, of the 30's as Kelly entered the Davidson garage on East Main St. to question him about a burglary here at McCallon's clothing. Bill Tiner, mechanic at Davidson's, said, "Hello Sheriff," as he entered and it tipped the gangsters as to who he was.

Alvin "Creepy" Karpis wants out of Alcatraz, but Mrs. Lulu Kelly Oliver of West Plains says she will always protest the release of the man who murdered her sheriff husband.

Karpis is the bigtime mobster of the 30's who with the Ma Baker gang paused long enough in this area to outfit themselves with stolen clothing, terrorize its citizens, through the murder of its sheriff and force formation of a vigilante committee.

And it really wasn't in the gangsters' plans to cause such terror in the way they did. Subsequent events later proved they'd located here actually to rob the First National Bank.

When they made their hurried departure after killing sheriff Kelly a floor plan drawing of the bank was found in their Thayer hideout.

It was on Dec. 19, 1931 that the mobsters killed Howell County Sheriff C. R.

(Continued to Page Five)



MRS. LULU KELLY OLIVER, widow of the murdered sheriff, as she appeared when the governor appointed her to serve out her husband's unexpired term. Mrs. Oliver resides on East Main St. today and is opposed to the release from Alcatraz of the man who murdered her husband here in 1931.

Karpis Used Many Aliases...

Name: ALVIN KARPIS		Classification: 1 D 1	
Alias: Alvin Karpis - R.E. Hamilton			
Doe: Dunn - P. P.			
No. 1609	Color: White	Sex: Male	

1-Right Thumb	2-Left Index Finger	3-Right Middle Finger	4-Left Ring Finger
14	7	7	7
11	7	7	7

MRS. LULU KELLY OLIVER STILL has the flyer that was sent out after Karpis killed her sheriff husband here in 1931. The flyer showed his fingerprints and his several aliases. His

nickname was "Creepy," supposedly from his days when he was a Chicago sneak thief. Bill Tiner who identified Karpis as the slayer, has not been heard from for over 20 years.

SHERIFF'S WIDOW

(Continued from Page One)

"Bud" Kelly, and every so often his executioner, Alvin Karpis, seeks parole from Alcatraz. His latest such application came last week. Today Sheriff Kelly's widow, Mrs. Lulu Oliver of East Main St., said she could never consent to the man's release.

"For the safety of the general public, this man should never be let out," Mrs. Oliver said today, as she recalled the events of that rainy Saturday morning 30 years ago.

They were going to Van Buren, their childhood home, she and the sheriff, where he was going to question some prisoners in regard to a burglary that occurred a night or two before at the Clarence McCallon Women's and Men's Clothing store. Mrs. Kelly was going to visit relatives and they were to stay the weekend.

She had a few clothes to pack and Sheriff Kelly told her he would go down to the post office, get his mail and serve a few papers. Then he'd be back and they would take off, he said.

That was the last time she saw her husband alive.

The town had been shocked at the bold burglary at the McCallon Store when the shop had been stripped of almost all its merchandise. Sheriff and Mrs. Kelly had been to a big Rebekah meeting the night before his murder, but he had left early so he could talk to McCallon some more and try to get a lead on the thieves.

In the meantime as the sheriff went to the Post Office, an alert garage helper, Bill Tiner who worked in the Carac Davidson Garage noticed that their early Saturday customers had the same tread on tires of their 1931 black DeSoto as were in the tracks he had examined back of McCallon the morning following the burglary.

He cautiously got word to McCallon for him to come see if he could identify the tires too.

Mr. McCallon recalled today that he sent word to Davidson he would saunter over a little bit later so the strangers (there were three of them) wouldn't think they were under suspicion.

About the same time Davidson's next door neighbor and good friend, Dutch James, decided he would try to find the sheriff. He met Kelly on the steps of the Post Office.

So as McCallon arrived at the garage he saw Sheriff Kelly just a few paces ahead going into the back of the garage where the suspicious car had been backed in all ready to come out in a hurry, it appeared later.

Davidson was sitting at his desk on the east side of the garage near the front door. McCallon stopped to chat with him while the sheriff was talking to the suspects.

Suddenly, McCallon said he heard a shot and a bullet came whizzing past him. Davidson said he dropped to the floor behind his desk. McCallon started running in a zigzag fashion out the front door and up East Main St. toward the square. He recalled today that he remembers thinking it would be safer to zigzag than it would be to run in a straight line.

McCallon said he looked back and saw Dutch James run to a car west of the Davidson alley for a gun, then McCallon saw one of the suspects run out the front door of the building and down the alley on the west side of the building. Right after that the DeSoto with a door hanging open roared out of the garage and down East Main St. with Dutch James shooting at it.

Doctor R. E. Hogan was summoned but the sheriff was dead. Everyone was so numbed, no one could think to call Mrs. Kelly.

It was sometime between nine and 10 o'clock when Mrs. Jim Bridges finally called her and asked if she knew where Mr. Kelly was. Then Mrs. Bridges said, "Something terrible has happened and we can't find Bud Kelly."

So the sheriff's wife started out to find him. She lived on N. College St. and she walked to town. There was a large crowd congregated in front of the garage and she stopped there.

As she started in her husband's deputy, Jim Bridges, stopped her and called to Dr. Hogan to see if she should come in. Mrs. Oliver said today she can still hear Dr. Hogan say, "Oh, no," and some nurses took her home.

Tiner said later that when Sheriff Kelly walked in he went right up to the car and said "Boys, I'd like to question you a little." They just sat there and he said, "You'll have to get out." The driver opened the door and came out with his back to the Sheriff. When he swung around he had a gun in his hand and started firing. The Sheriff never had a chance, he said. A man later identified as Fred Barker also shot. The third man named Donnell was a hitchhiker.

Sheriff Kelly was a well-liked fellow. He was a Democrat and had been elected in a Republican landslide, an event in Howell County that attests to his great popularity.

The townspeople were stunned. Their leader was gone so far as law enforcement was concerned, and no one knew how to deal with such ruthless killers.

Someone did have the presence of mind, however, to put out a line call on rural phones asking anyone who saw a car answering the description of the bandits, to call back in and let it be known in what direction they were going.

Another person recalled there had been some strangers in town frequently of late. One of the towns' marshals, Els Seiberling, had noted their license number as they parked outside a confectionery.

Dick Green saw them sitting in one of the booths quite often. There was a rather distinguished looking old man, a dumpy mean looking woman who was apparently his wife, and a young man later identified as the woman's son. Subsequent events showed the three were Ma Barker, her Pentecost preacher husband, Arthur Dunlop and Ma's son, Fred. Green said he doesn't even remember seeing Karpis with them.

They made friends with some local people and for awhile afterwards people were suspicious of all of them.

On the day Sheriff Kelly was killed, the telephone operator's rural line call soon paid off. The late Mrs. Tracy Morrison saw the car speed by. It was the same car that had stopped at her house a few days before when three men got out, asked for a drink and then inquired as to where the roads in that area went. Mrs. Morrison said they were so mean looking she was frightened by them.

She immediately notified the telephone operator, but it was a long time before anyone came down that way, she said.

Many persons today quite frankly recalled that they were scared--no one wanted to meet up with such gun wielders. Finally, however, they got organized somewhat and started out. They trailed them down to Salem, Ark. There some of the party were treated to a possum dinner and egg nogs before they took up the killer's trail again.

Later in Thayer when Rufus McClelland called them off and said he had rented a house on the eastern side of Thayer to some mighty suspicious acting people. He said they had told him not to come

around and had rigged up a gate with an electric alarm.

A railroad detective at Thayer named Jackson also notified West Plains that a car of the same description as that of the killers' was frequently at a house in Thayer. It proved to be the same place McClelland had mentioned.

So the late Oscar Davis, a former sheriff here, and later to be collector, organized a posse to go to Thayer. There were about a hundred armed men in the group Dick Green recalled today.

It was almost midnight when they arrived at the gangsters' hideout. And hideout it was--persons recalled here today. There were two gates to go through and a lane between them. The last gate was wired with an electric bell that rang in one of the bedrooms of the house.

The stove was still hot and in the ashes could still be seen prints in dresses that McCallon identified as having been stolen from his store.

And on the bed underneath a spread were many other dresses from McCallons. McCallon said the bed was made up so smoothly you couldn't tell at first that anything was hidden beneath the spread.

Further evidence of their hurried getaway was the large number of pictures, snapshots, they left behind.

From these Tiner identified Alvin Karpis, alias, R. E. Hamilton and George Dunn, as the killer of the sheriff. He was 22 years old then.

The dumpy, mean-looking, old woman, her husband and son seen at the confectionery here were soon identified by the pictures as Ma Barker and her sons, and preacher husband, Arthur Dunlop.

There were five Bibles found in the house Mrs. Oliver recalled today. And there was a road that went out a back entrance from the place.

Later Dunlop was found murdered not far from St. Paul, Minn. and the gang was almost caught again. Their escape that time touched off a probe of a suspected police scandal in St. Paul where it was charged the police were allied with mobsters.

Enraged citizens here formed a vigilante committee to be headed by A. F. Day, then credit bureau manager. The bureau was selected for the headquarters, because "everything concerned was confidential" according to a Oull story at the time.

Later Mrs. Kelly was appointed sheriff by the governor, the first woman in the state to serve as sheriff. She served out her husband's unexpired term and the vigilante committee's headquarters were moved to the sheriff's office.

Needless to say, Mrs. Kelly's greatest endeavor was to try to aid in the arrest of her husband's slaver.

And to this day she is expending effort to see that Karpis is not paroled so that he may prey again on society.

To the report that he would be deported to Canada if paroled, Mrs. Kelly Oliver said -- "There's only an imaginary line separating this country and Canada"--But she knows it would be impossible to bring him back here for trial of the sheriff's murder. There are too many witnesses who are no longer here.

Sidelights Of Murder...

An interesting sidelight that occurred after the murder of Sheriff Bud Kelly here in 1931 was the arrival of the gangster's girlfriend from Chicago about three days later.

Authorities got a tip that a letter arrived at the post office here for Karpis. Upon investigation they found out it was from a woman who said she would arrive in West Plains by bus on a certain day.

Authorities met the bus and she was on it. She said she was the girl friend of Alvin Karpis. But she refused to believe he would kill anyone. She told authorities here that Karpis was just a "sneak" thief in Chicago and wouldn't have killed anyone.

She had come down to spend Christmas with her sweetheart. And at the gangsters hideaway at Thayer they had already put up Christmas decorations when the gang had to leave so suddenly.

Another interesting story concerning the murder of Sheriff Kelly is told by Walter Doke who was a night marshal in West Plains.

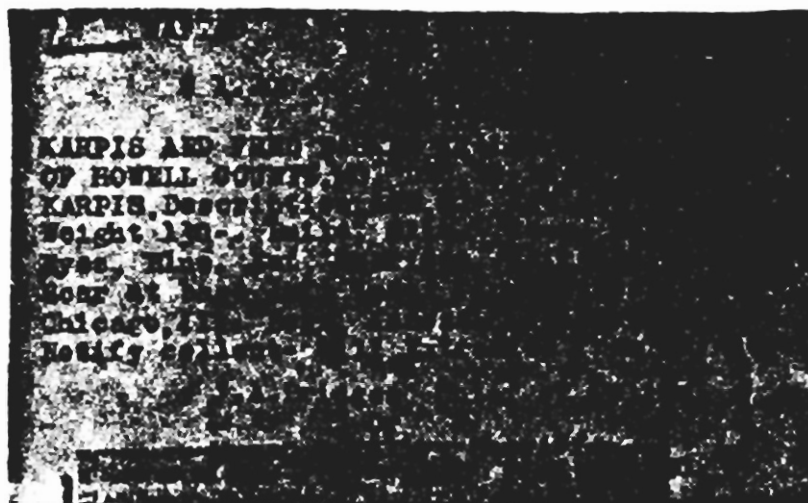
About six months after the murder Doke and Bunk Crider, chief of police, spotted a suspicious looking car in West Plains with a St. Louis license about 10 p.m.

It was at 2 a.m. that Doke again saw the car on Washington Ave. parked in front of what was known as the Baltimore Hotel. He started to the car to look it over but stopped short as he saw a machine gun sticking out the back window of the car. Inside he saw Karpis and Fred Barker he said.

The gangsters had left their laundry at the late Curry Claxton's and after killing the sheriff didn't have time to go get it. Curry Claxton always claimed that the laundry disappeared about the same time Doke reported seeing the gangsters here.

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Malone	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

*Supp
Gage*



WEST PLAINS DAILY QUILL
WEST PLAINS, MISSOURI
FEBRUARY 5, 1962

FRANK L. MARTIN
Editor and Publisher

KANSAS CITY DIVISION

THIS FLYER WAS SENT out on Alvin
"Creepy" Karpis after he killed Sheriff Kelly
here Dec. 19, 1931. There was a \$1200 reward
offered for his capture. He was only 22 years
old at the time. The flyer reported he was from
Kansas but actually he was born in Canada and
it is to there he will be deported if his parole
is granted now. His petition for parole in 1951
was denied.

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Alvin Karpis' Parole Plea To Be Heard

Former Public Enemy No. 1 Is a Librarian

By United Press International
ST. PAUL, Minn.

Thirty-one years ago, a stocky, dark-eyed Lithuanian youth launched a savage war against society and became the most feared gunman in America.

Today, Alvin Karpavicz, 53, better known as Alvin (Creepy) Karpis—is a librarian at Alcatraz prison. He feels 25 years behind bars has earned him a chance for freedom.

A Federal parole board this summer will decide if the man, who led a gang of freebooters on a murderous pillage of the Mid-West deserves that chance.

"Creepy" Karpis first knew fame when he won the marble shooting championship of Topeka, Kan. He was the son of respectable immigrant parents who moved to Kansas from Montreal, when he was a boy.

Life in a small, hot plains town became boring for the quick tempered boy, there wasn't enough thrill in marbles. At 16, he was arrested for stealing tires and was given a harsh term at the Hutchinson, Kan., reformatory.

Escaped in 1929

Three years later, in 1929, Karpis escaped from Hutchinson. He was soon recaptured and served a year in the state prison at Lansing. Here Karpis met Fred Barker, eldest son of the murderous Kate "Ma" Barker, who taught her boys to shoot, rob and "never be taken alive."

Karpis joined "Ma" Barker's "crime school" at Tulsa, Okla., in 1931 and graduated summa cum laude. The nucleus of the Barker-Karpis mob scoured the oil-rich Southwest that summer, pillaging small banks and post offices and becoming more reckless and violent.

At West Plains, Mo., in December, 1931, Sheriff C. R. Kelley stopped a carful of the gang for routine questioning. He was promptly shot to death.

The gang, with its black touring cars and stuttering machine guns, roved unchecked through five states in the Mid West and Southwest until Karpis decided to move operations to St. Paul late in 1932.

Strikes in various hide-outs near St. Paul and near-by Wisconsin, the gang, in little more than a year, committed at least five murders, looted banks and payrolls of more than \$500,000, and staged two of the most celebrated kidnappings of the era.

The Box Score:

—\$20,000 robbery of the Third Northwestern National Bank, Minneapolis. Three men slain, including two policemen.

—\$30,000 robbery, South St. Paul payroll. One policeman killed, another wounded.

—Attempted robbery, Federal Reserve Bank messenger, Chicago, no loot. One guard slain.

—\$32,000 holdup, First National Bank, Brainerd, Minn.

—\$50,000 robbery, National Bank and Trust Co., Sioux Falls, S. D.

—\$46,000 robbery, Union State Bank, Emery, Wis.

—\$80,000 robbery, St. Paul Railway Express Agency.

—\$52,000 robbery, First National Bank, Mason City, Iowa.

—Kidnaping William Hamm Jr., head of a St. Paul brewery, \$100,000 ransom paid.

—Kidnaping Edward G. Bremer, son of a wealthy St. Paul banker, \$200,000 ransom paid.

Efforts to trap the Barker-Karpis mob were stymied by the gang's hit-and-run tactics and ruthless intimidation of witnesses.

West St. Paul police pounced on a hideout in the St. Paul suburb a few hours after the gang had fled. It was rumored the tipoff came from "Ma" Barker's second husband, Arthur W. Dunlop.

Dunlop's unclothed, bullet-riddled body was found in a woods near Webster, Wis., a short time later.

Rivals Removed

The year 1934 was a disastrous one for Karpis' rivals in crime. Shot down by relentless Federal agents were former "public enemies" John Dillinger, George (Baby Face) Nelson, and Charles (Pretty Boy) Floyd.

With these gone, the task of bringing Karpis and his triggermen to bay became the personal quest of the young chief of the fast-growing FBI—J. Edgar Hoover.

Mr. Hoover named Karpis "public enemy No. 1." Karpis became a target for Federal, state and local police from New Jersey to California. Orders were, "shoot first, ask questions later."

The scope of Karpis' expanded forces was indicated by a St. Paul Federal grand jury indictment which named 22 persons as conspirators in the Hamm kidnaping.

When St. Paul became too hot, Karpis vacated the Midwest for a Florida retreat. A cavalcade of gunslingers, including several young women selected by "Ma" Barker for her sons, swept southward. It left a string of looted banks and businesses.

Agents Dispatched

Word of the gang's whereabouts filtered back to Mr. Hoover, who dispatched a score of heavily armed agents to the grassy Oklawaha, Fla., camp.

The Federal men's ambush was scheduled for dawn, Jan. 17, 1935. When the dense fog lifted, an agent raised his voice.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
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Quinn
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Holmes
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JEP
Red Smith
File

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
Date

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over a barricade and demanded surrender.

"Ma" Barker answered with an invective scream and a volley of shots from her rifle.

In the six-hour gun battle, "Ma" and Fred Barker were killed. Another son, Arthur (Doc) Barker, was captured with others and jailed.

But Alvin Karpis wasn't there. He had cunningly avoided the trap and fled north with colleague Harry Campbell and two girls.

Bold Arrangement

Karpis arrived in Atlantic City, N. J., Jan. 19, obtained hotel rooms for the party and then boldly made arrangements with a police physician to attend his pregnant, 21-year-old girl friend.

The next day, Karpis committed the only recorded attempt at chivalry in his brutal life. It almost killed him.

Acting on a tip from Florida authorities, Atlantic City police converged on the hotel. Two detectives stationed themselves outside the Karpis suite and ordered the nation's No. 1 outlaw to surrender.

Karpis and Campbell came out shooting, driving the officers back out of range. The pair commandeered a car and raced off with police in close pursuit.

Karpis made three incredible swings around the block, each time trying vainly to "rescue" the girls who had been collared by police in the hotel room.

Abandoning the stab at chivalry, the pair sped down city streets with Campbell standing in the back seat firing a machine gun—wearing only his underwear.

Escape Route Sealed

Every stop light in the city was set to flashing red. The four bridges leading to escape were quickly sealed off. Confident authorities predicted the fugitive's momentary capture.

But by nightfall it was conceded Karpis and Campbell had wriggled out of the net and were probably headed back to the Mid-West.

Little was heard of the Karpis mob until a double murder during a holdup in Saginaw, Mich., in July, 1935, announced their return to action.

The manhunt was pressed from Michigan to Nebraska. But the fugitives outwitted or outshot every pursuer.

With local policemen pounding at their heels, Karpis and Campbell separated. Campbell headed West while Karpis sought refuge in the South.

Nearly a year later a tip was received that Karpis was living quietly in a Canal St. apartment in New Orleans.

On May 1, 1936, Mr. Hoover and a dozen agents staked out the building and waited.

Shortly before noon, Karpis, bearing small red scars from a crude effort to alter his facial appearance, emerged with a woman. He was seized without a shot being fired.

Returned in manacles to St. Paul, "Creepy" Karpis was tried for the Hamm kidnaping and sentenced to life in prison. Strangely, no one could hang a murder rap on him.

Campbell was captured on the West Coast not long after and was also given a life term.

No Reason for Leniency

Alvin (Creepy) Karpis, onetime co-leader of the notorious Barker-Karpis gang of kidnapers and killers, wants out. He believes that 25 years of good conduct behind the bars of Alcatraz Prison have earned him his freedom. We are not impressed with this argument. Those who remember some of the murderous rampages of his ruthless, machine-gunning mob have always felt that "Creepy" was lucky when he was sentenced to life for the \$100,000 ransom kidnaping of William Hamm, jr., Minneapolis brewer. Most of his associates were less fortunate. They died in gun battles with FBI agents.

Karpis and his gang were involved in numerous bank robberies in which employes, policemen or spectators were gunned down with rifles, machine guns or pistols. Three policemen and a bank employe were slain in two bank raids in the Minneapolis-St. Paul area, a sheriff was shot to death in Missouri, a bank guard was killed in Chicago and other persons were wounded in similar forays in the Midwest during the gang's heyday in the early 1930s. The gang collected \$300,000 ransom in two kidnappings—that of Mr. Hamm and another in which Edward G. Bremer, of the St. Paul banking family, was the victim.

The kidnappings brought the Federal Bureau of Investigation into the hunt for the gang, with dramatic results. "Ma" Barker and her son Fred were killed in a gun battle with the FBI in Florida. Arthur (Doc) Barker was sent to Alcatraz and other members were captured and given varying sentences. However, Karpis managed to elude the FBI, meanwhile sending taunting postcards to Director J. Edgar Hoover. But Mr. Hoover personally led the group of FBI agents who finally tracked him down and arrested him, without gunplay, in New Orleans on May 1, 1936.

State authorities decided not to press numerous murder and robbery charges after Karpis was sent to Alcatraz for life. There is nothing, however, in this man's record which would justify any leniency. His good behavior in prison hardly atones for the atrocious crimes which he and his colleagues committed when they were terrorizing the whole Midwest some thirty years ago.

Tolson ✓
Belmont ✓
Mohr ✓
Spalding ✓
Conrad ✓
DeLoach ✓
Evans ✓
Malone ✓
Rosen ✓
Sullivan ✓
Tavel ✓
Trotter ✓
Tele Room ✓
Holmes ✓
Gandy ✓

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The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer

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Deaths Elsewhere

Victim of '34
Kidnaping

FORT LAUDERDALE, Fla., May 5 (AP)—Edward Bremer, 62, St. Paul, Minn., bank president who was kidnaped by a gang and returned after a \$200,000 payment in 1934, died yesterday after a heart attack. He was the son of Adolph Bremer, founder of the Schmidt brewery.



Mr. Bremer

Mr. Bremer and his wife, Emily, were winter residents in nearby Pompano Beach. He suffered a heart attack after a swim, his wife said.

He was the 37-year-old president of the Commercial State Bank in St. Paul when the Barker-Karpis gang kidnaped him as he drove to his office the morning of Jan. 17, 1934, after dropping off his daughter at school.

He was held captive in a house at Bensenville, Ill., and was released by the kidnapers in Rochester, Minn., Feb. 7, 1934, after payment of the \$200,000 in ransom.

Mr. Bremer's memory of objects he had seen beneath the edges of his blindfold, as well as noises and voices, led the FBI to the gang's Illinois hideout. Members of the gang, led by Alvin Karpis and Doc Barker, eventually died by gunfire or went to prison.

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Chapman

*Alvin Karpis, et al - Victim
Edward E. Bremer - Victim
1/17/34.
Kidnaping*

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The Washington Post and Times Herald *B-2*
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star _____
New York Herald Tribune _____
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New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
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The Baltimore Sun _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____
Date *5/6/65*

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64 MAY 10 1965

EDWARD BREMER, KIDNAPPED IN 1934

Banker Who Helped Smash
Barker-Karpis Gang Dies

POMPANO BEACH, Fla., May 5 (UPI)—Edward G. Bremer, a banker whose kidnapping and ransoming in 1934 led eventually to the elimination of the notorious Barker-Karpis gang, died here yesterday at the age of 67.

Mr. Bremer, president of the Commercial State Bank in St. Paul since 1933, suffered a heart attack as he climbed out of a swimming pool at his winter residence.

He is survived by his widow, Emily; a daughter, Mrs. Robert W. Johnson; three sisters, Mrs. Franklyn Matson, Mrs. Victory Reim and Mrs. George Benz, and a brother, Adolf Jr.

Three Weeks of Nightmare

On Jan. 17, 1934, Mr. Bremer, a son of Adolph Bremer, founder of the Jacob L. Schmidt Brewing Company in St. Paul, took his 8-year-old daughter, Betty, to school in St. Paul. As he drove away from the school, he stopped his car at an arterial highway. The left door was opened and Mr. Bremer saw a gun pointed at him.

"A gruff voice said, 'Don't move or I'll kill you,'" Mr. Bremer said later in recounting the episode.

The intruder began to strike him. A car blocked his path. Another man climbed in on the right side and also began hitting him.

"I must have been struck 15 or 20 times," Mr. Bremer said. "My eyes became filled with blood and I was dazed. They pushed my head down under the dashboard."

They drove away, changed cars, then drove for hours, finally putting him into a pitch dark room. He was to spend 22½ days in captivity. The gangsters kept his eyes bandaged or his head covered, except when he was facing a corner, so he could not see them.

Soon after the kidnapping, Walter Magee, a St. Paul contractor and a friend of Mr. Bremer's father, received a telephone call telling him to look for a note in the rear of his office. The note demanded \$200,000 in ransom and instructed the Bremer family to insert a notice in a Minneapolis newspaper saying, "We are ready. Alibi," as an indication they would pay. This was done.

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The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star _____
New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Journal-American _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times 39 C _____
The Baltimore Sun _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____
Date _____

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Mr. Magee was reported to have turned over the ransom money, two cardboard packages of small bills, to a gang intermediary.

Mr. Bremer was then taken to Rochester, Minn.

"We'll put you off on a dark street," his captors told him. "Get out of the car, face the direction we are in, but which is not the direction you are to walk. Count 15 slowly before you remove the bandages. Turn about face and go into Rochester."

"Be sure not to let anyone recognize you. Go to the bus depot. Take the 9:40 bus to St. Paul."

Mr. Bremer did as he was ordered until he got to the bus depot. Finding that there was no bus for St. Paul, he took a train.

His return set off a manhunt by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and local police that did not end until the last member of the gang had been slain or jailed.

Mr. Bremer remembered that during his captivity he could hear chimes -- not the customary bells -- ringing the Angelus twice a day. The agents figured that the hideout was within a radius of 300 miles from St. Paul, got in touch with all Catholic churches in the area. Only one of them had chimes.

Locating the church led in turn to the discovery of the hideout, the kidnapper's car and a can with fingerprints pointing to the Barker-Karpis gang of ex-convicts.

Two of the leaders, Kate (Ma) Barker and her son, Fred, were trailed to Oklawaha, Fla., and killed in a six-hour machine-gun battle in 1935.

Another leader, Alvin Karpis, shot his way to freedom in a machine-gun battle with police in Atlantic City, but captured in New Orleans in 1936 by F.B.I. men led by J. Edgar Hoover. Karpis was sentenced to life imprisonment, as had been other members of the gang captured earlier, except for two who give evidence for the government. The abductors and their accessories totaled 15.

Deaths Elsewhere

Victim of '34
Kidnaping

FORT LAUDERDALE, Fla., May 5 (AP)—Edward Bremer, 62, St. Paul, Minn., bank president who was kidnaped by a gang and returned after a \$200,000 payment in 1934, died yesterday after a heart attack. He was the son of Adolph Bremer, founder of the Schmidt brewery.



Mr. Bremer and his wife, Emily, were winter residents in nearby Pompano Beach. He suffered a heart attack after a swim, his wife said.

He was the 37-year-old president of the Commercial State Bank in St. Paul when the Barker-Karpis gang kidnaped him as he drove to his office the morning of Jan. 17, 1934, after dropping off his daughter at school.

He was held captive in a house at Bensenville, Ill., and was released by the kidnapers in Rochester, Minn., Feb. 7, 1934, after payment of the \$200,000 in ransom.

Mr. Bremer's memory of objects he had seen beneath the edges of his blindfold, as well as noises and voices, led the FBI to the gang's Illinois hideout. Members of the gang, led by Alvin Karpis and Doc Barker, eventually died by gunfire or went to prison.

Maj. S. Howe, 78, who helped develop a system of producing a germ flour that could not turn rancid, entered the milling industry as an apprentice in 1906 and subsequently became superintendent of Hecker-Jones Jewel Milling Co. of Buffalo, N.Y., now Standard Milling Co., left the firm in 1932 to become a consultant; in Buffalo.

Israel Bar-Yehouda, 69, Israel's transport and communications minister, was a founder of the left wing Socialist Ahduth Haavoda Party and a former Interior Minister; in Jerusalem.

Willard E. Wade, 59, retired Associated Press newsman, joined AP at St. Louis in 1934 and was assigned to the world service desk in the New York office at the time of his retirement in 1963; in New York.

Hugh H. Nixon, 73, an uncle of former Vice President Richard M. Nixon, was an insurance and real estate salesman; in Santa Ana, Calif.

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DeLoach ✓
Casper ✓
Callahan ✓
Conrad ✓
Felt ✓
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The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
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New York Journal-American
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Baltimore Sun
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
Date

17-576-A
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48 MAY 25 1965

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Arrested Here in 1936, Karpis Plans 15th Parole Try

Former Public Enemy
Number One

A former Public Enemy No.
1 who was taken into custody

in New Orleans 30 years ago, will attempt for the 15th time to gain parole next month from McNeil Island Federal Penitentiary at Tacoma, Wash. The convict is Alvin Karpis,

now 57. He is serving time at the penitentiary for the 1933 extortion-kidnapping of William Hamm, Jr., a brewing company heir in St. Paul, Minn.

In 1936, Karpis, after a career

of crime, some of it in the company of Kate "Ma" Barker, was living at an apartment at 3343 Canal with red-headed girl. He and the girl identified themselves as Mr. and Mrs. Edward O'Hara.

LED BY HOOVER
The arrest of Karpis was deemed so important that F.B.I. director J. Edgar Hoover personally led the raid on the apartment, where Karpis surrendered without a struggle, as did another gangster, Fred Hunter.

At the time of the arrest, Karpis was wanted in connection with a string of crimes involving the murders of at least 10 persons and thefts in excess of \$1 million.

Taking no chances, Hoover bound Karpis hand and foot. Another agent took off his necktie and even used that to tie Karpis.

BY SPECIAL PLANE
Then, the gangster was taken by special plane to St. Paul to face trial in the Hamm kidnapping.

Karpis, convicted, was sent to Alcatraz where he stayed until 1962, when he was transferred to McNeil. He now serves as a clerk-typist at the Washington prison.

He also conducts tours of the prison for visitors and is trying to learn to drive a car — with an automatic transmission.

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Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Wick _____
Mr. Casper _____
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SECTION 1, PAGE 5
TIMES-PICAYUNE, N.O., LA

Date: 7/6/66

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title: ALVIN KARPIS

Character: KIDNAPING

or

Classification: 7-

Submitting Office: N.O.

☐ Being Investigated

7-576- A
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184 JUL 22 1966

70 JUL 26 1966
31

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

CAPTURE HERE RECALLED

New Liberty Try Near for Karpis

Alvin Karpis, the legendary Public Enemy No. 1, whose long criminal career ended in 1936 when FBI agents captured him in a New Orleans apartment, will make another attempt next month to win his freedom from a federal penitentiary.

Karpis, now 57, is serving a life sentence at the McNeil Island Federal Penitentiary near Tacoma, Wash., for the \$100,000 extortion-kidnaping in 1933 of William Hamm Jr. of St. Paul, Minn., a brewing company heir.

FBI agents branded him as their "most wanted" suspect after he teamed up with Kate "Ma" Barker to lead one of the underworld's most notorious gangs.

The FBI had accused the gang of the murders of at least 10 persons, the wounding of four others and the theft of more than \$1 million during a crime spree throughout the Midwest between 1931 and 1936.

J. EDGAR HOOVER, the veteran FBI director, personally came to New Orleans in May, 1936, and led agents in the raid on an apartment at 3343 Canal, where Karpis and a red-headed girl were living quietly as Mr. and Mrs. Edward O'Hara.

Karpis, although armed, surrendered without a fight as did Fred Hunter, who was facing an indictment along with the gang leader for an

Ohio mail train robbery the year before.

Hoover bound the notorious Karpis hand and foot. One agent first used his tie to bind the fugitive, and the whisked him away in a specially chartered plane which had been waiting at the old Shushan Airport for two days. Karpis was flown directly to St. Paul kidnaping.

THE FUGITIVE gang leader was also under indictment at the time for the 1934 kidnaping of another St. Paul resident, banker Edward G. Bremer, who was released after payment of a \$200,000 ransom.

Police in a half dozen states were trying to gain jurisdiction of Karpis immediately after his arrest. Ohio wanted him for the mail train robbery, Missouri sought him for the murder of a sheriff and other states asked to try him on a variety of charges ranging from murder to bank robbery.

After his conviction, Karpis spent 25 years in Alcatraz before being transferred to McNeil in April, 1962.

Today Karpis is a clerk-typist helping keep records of the work-release program at McNeil.

WHEN THE FEDERAL Parole Board makes its annual visit to McNeil in August, Karpis' case will come up, as it has each year since his initial rejection for parole in 1951. Warden R. W. May says he is being sponsored for parole by a resident of Montreal, Canada, where Karpis was born Alvin Karpavicz 57 years ago.

Karpis now lives at Summit House, a former guards' residence which houses about 30 prisoners. Many of the men participate in the work-release program, working on the mainland by day and returning by night, but Karpis has not left the island since he arrived.

Like other residents of Summit House, he occasionally has the duty of showing around prison visitors.

WE DECORATE our own rooms," he told one such group. "It's a chance for a bit of individualism. You need that, you know."

"We always knock before walking into a room. A man has to have some privacy."

Looking forward to his possible release, prison authorities are letting Karpis relearn how to drive a car. A short while ago he got his first lesson at something new.

It was an automatic transmission. They hadn't been invented when the iron doors first closed on Alvin Karpis.



Mr. Tolson _____
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Mr. Gale _____
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Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

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PAGE #1,
STATES-ITEM N.O. LA.

NOT RECORDED
184 JUL 22 1966

Date: 7/5/66

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title: ALVIN KARPIS

Character: KIDNAPING

or

Classification: 7-

Submitting Office: N.O.

☐ Being Investigated

70 JUL 27 1966

TO BE DEPORTED TO CANADA

1930s Hood Karpis Is Paroled

Alvin Karpis, a notorious outlaw of the Depression days three decades ago and the first criminal ever arrested personally by FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, will be paroled after 32 years in prison.

Karpis once vowed to kill Mr. Hoover because the FBI Chief constantly referred to him publicly as a "Rat." Mr. Hoover, who labeled Karpis "Public Enemy No. 1," led a force of FBI agents that closed in on him in New Orleans' French Quarter in 1936. Mr. Hoover personally made the arrest.

The U. S. Board of Parole announced yesterday it would parole Karpis, 60, on Jan. 14 from his life sentence for conspiracy in the kidnaping in 1933 of William Hamm Jr., member of a wealthy brewery family in St. Paul, Minn.

The board said it would deport Karpis to his native Canada and would not allow him to re-enter the United States without its written permission.

INFAMOUS GANG

Karpis, known in the underworld as "Old Creepy," and the infamous Kate "Ma" Barker led the Barker-Karpis gang that featured four sons she had

taught from infancy to be criminals. The gang was listed as having committed 10 killings in bank holdups and payroll robberies across the Midwest during the early 1930's at a time when slow patrol cars and lack of two-way radios made difficult the pursuit of usually faster getaway cars.

The gang also was accused of kidnaping Mr. Hamm and releasing him for \$100,000 in ransom, and kidnaping Edward G. Bremer, son of a wealthy St. Paul banker. A \$200,000 ransom was paid for Mr. Bremer.

Mr. Hoover took a personal interest in the hunt for Karpis and issued orders that he was to be notified if the fugitive was traced.

With law officers across the nation on the lookout for the gang leader, Karpis narrowly escaped capture in a six-hour shootout in 1935 at a hideout in Florida in which "Ma" Barker and one son, Fred, were killed and another son, Arthur, was captured.

GOT WORD

Mr. Hoover was in New York when he got word on April 30, 1936, that Karpis had been trailed to an apartment house on Canal Street at the edge of the French Quarter in New Orleans.

The FBI Chief assembled a force of agents and flew to New Orleans. As they closed in on the apartment, Karpis came out and got into his car. Mr. Hoover

moved up quickly on the driver's side and an assistant on the right side.

Mr. Hoover reached in and grabbed Karpis before the fugitive could reach for a rifle on the back seat. The FBI Chief ordered agents to "put the handcuffs on him," but no one had thought to bring any, so one agent used his necktie to bind Karpis' hands.

On the flight back to St. Paul, Karpis was quoted as saying: "Get it over with. I know what you're going to do. You guys are

Mr. Hoover was reported to have replied, "Don't be a fool. We don't do things like that. You're going to St. Paul and stand trial. Nobody's going to hurt you while you're with us."

The Parole Board said Karpis had been eligible for parole since 1951, but had been rejected. It said the decision to release him now "was based on the inmate's time served in prison, his advanced age, health, excellent record in custody."

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The National Observer _____
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Examiner (Washington) _____

Date _____

54 JAN 14 1969

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DATED 11-27-61
FROM Dept of Justice

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NOT RECORDED
JAN 10 1969



—UPI Photo

This scene from the bad old days shows J. Edgar Hoover leading the way for prisoner Karpis after the top G-man personally arrested the gangster in New Orleans, May 1, 1936.

FROM
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INFORMATION
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
to
Official indicated below by check mark

Attorney General
Deputy Attorney General
First Assistant Deputy Attorney General
Executive Office For U. S. Attorneys
Solicitor General
Executive Assistant to the Attorney General
Assistant Attorney General, Antitrust
Assistant Attorney General, Tax
Assistant Attorney General, Civil
Assistant Attorney General, Lands
Assistant Attorney General, Criminal
Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel
Assistant Attorney General, Internal Security
Assistant Attorney General, Civil Rights
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Budget and Accounts Office
Records Administration Office
Personnel Office
Administrative Services Office
Supplies and Printing Section
Transcription Section
Executive Office For U. S. Marshals
Director, FBI
Assistant to the Director - Room 5736
Assistant Director - Room 5640
Director of Prisons
Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization
Pardon Attorney
Parole Board
Board of Immigration Appeals
Librarian
Law Enforcement Administration Administration

MEMORANDUM

Alvin Karpis
William Hamm, Jr.
Alvin Karpavicz

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Department of Justice

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. DeLoach ✓
Mr. Mohr ✓
Mr. Casper ✓
Mr. Callahan ✓
Mr. Conrad ✓
Mr. Felt ✓
Mr. Gale ✓
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Sullivan ✓
Mr. Tavel ✓
Mr. Trotter ✓
Tele. Room ✓
Miss Holmes ✓
Miss Gandy ✓

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1968

Alvin Karpis will be paroled and deported in January after serving 32 years in federal prison for a kidnapping conspiracy, the United States Board of Parole announced today.

The Board granted the parole on the condition that the 60-year-old Karpis be returned to his native Canada immediately on release from prison.

Karpis was sentenced to a life term for conspiracy in the 1933 kidnapping of William Hamm Jr., a wealthy St. Paul, Minnesota businessman who was released unharmed after payment of \$100,000 ransom.

He became eligible to be considered for parole in July 1951 after serving 15 years of his sentence but has been rejected annually by the Board until now.

The Board's decision to parole Karpis was based on the inmate's time served in prison, his advanced age, health, excellent record in custody, and the estimate he is not now a threat to public safety.

The Canadian government has indicated it will permit Karpis to re-enter that country and a private social welfare agency there has guaranteed him a job and a home.

The parole will be effective January 14, when he will be transported from the Federal Penitentiary at McNeil Island, Washington to the Canadian border by the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Karpis will not be permitted to re-enter the United States without the Board's written permission.

Karpis was born Alvin Karpavicz in Montreal on August 10, 1908, and was brought to this country by his parents, who moved from Canada to Topeka, Kansas in 1915.

-over-

57 JAN 15 1969

File 64

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41 JAN 20 1969

The kidnapping of Hamm occurred in 1933, and Karpis was taken into custody on a New Orleans street in 1936 by FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover and other FBI agents after a nationwide search.

After being convicted in St. Paul, he entered the federal penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas on July 29, 1936 and was transferred a short time later to the penitentiary at Alcatraz in San Francisco Bay. He remained there until being sent to McNeil Island in April 1962.

Though Karpis suffers from arthritis, he is able to work as a clerk and typist at the prison camp outside of the main prison facility on the island.

FRONT OFFICE
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LABORATORY DIVISION

Karpis Is Paroled After 32 Years

SEATTLE, Jan. 14 (UPI)—A onetime "Public Enemy No. 1," Alvin Karpis, a friend of Bonnie and Clyde, came out of Federal prison today with airline tickets to his native Montreal.

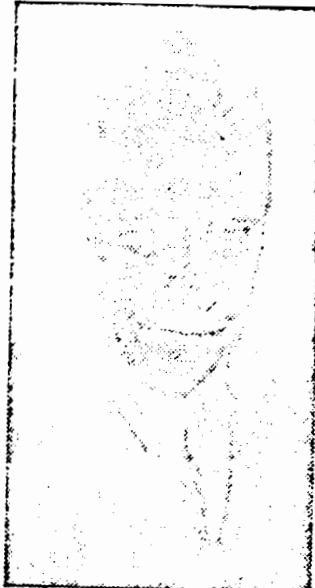
Karpis, 60 years old, was paroled from McNeil Island Penitentiary in Puget Sound after serving 32 years of a life sentence for a kidnapping in 1933. He was released on condition that he be deported to Canada and may return to the United States only with the written consent of the Attorney General.

Asked to comment on reports that he was the first person personally arrested by the director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, J. Edgar Hoover, the mild-mannered parolee said:

"I believe it would be bad taste for me to comment or to say anything in the absence of Mr. Hoover. I don't agree with everything he has said. Mr. Hoover has performed a creditable job for his country."

Karpis, who was with the notorious Barker gang in the early 1930's, was wearing a three-button maroon sports coat and black slacks. The 147-pound parolee with crew-cut gray hair looked like anything but a former gunman.

Karpis said he had known Bonnie Parker and Clyde Barrow, a murderous pair of robbers who died in a fight



Associated Press
Alvin Karpis leaving McNeil Island Federal Penitentiary.

with the police in the thirties, and looked forward to seeing the recent motion picture story of their adventures.

"I'm not saying I would agree with it," he said. "I don't approve of glorifying the killing of persons. In fact, I can't even kill a deer."

While in prison, Karpis said he skipped watching the television program "The FBI" on several occasions. "A lot of people I knew were in it [the programs] and I didn't want to see them slaughtered," he explained.

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People's World _____
Examiner (Washington) _____

Date JAN 15 1968

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Creepy Karpis Ends Term

Tacoma, Wash., Jan. 13 (AP) — Alvin (Creepy) Karpis, once America's Public Enemy No. 1, is returning to Canada tomorrow after spending 33 years behind bars.

Karpis, co-leader of the famed Karpis-Ma Barker gang that terrorized the United States in the mid-1930's, will get his first look at the jet-age world at 10.30 A.M. (PST), when he walks through the gates at McNeil Island Federal Penitentiary.

From Vancouver

He will be transported from the Washington State Prison to Vancouver, B.C., where he will board a flight to Eastern Canada. He is a native of Montreal.

Before being transferred to the McNeil Island Prison in 1962, Karpis, now 60, spent 25 years at the island prison of Alcatraz in San Francisco Harbor.

He was arrested in 1936 as he

sat in a car in New Orleans. Heading the FBI band that seized him was J. Edgar Hoover. Karpis was flown to St. Paul, where he stood trial and was convicted of the kidnaping of William Hamm, the brewer. He received a life sentence.

Countless Robberies

The Barker gang was also involved in countless robberies and another major kidnaping—Edward G. Bremer, of St. Paul, a banker, was snatched by the gang in 1934 and released for \$200,000 ransom. Mr. Hamm had brought \$100,000 for his release.

"A man would be crazy to rob a bank today," said Karpis, who became an animal-and-bird lover during his latter prison days, in a pre-release interview.

He will leave the island prison wearing a prison-made business suit for the 20-minute boat ride from McNeil to the mainland, then to Canada.

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The National Observer _____
People's World _____
Examiner (Washington) _____

JAN 14 1969

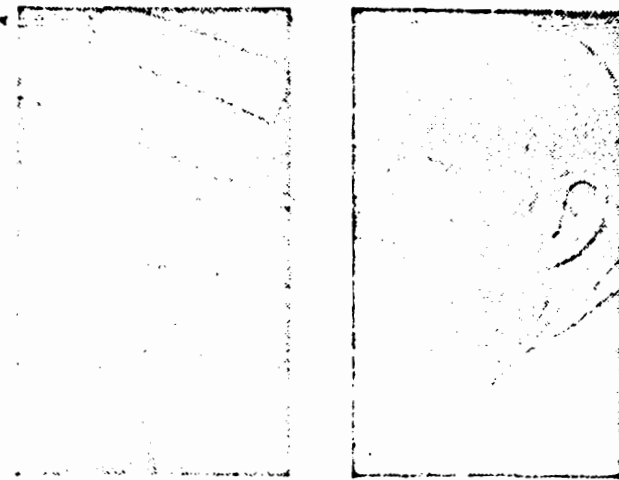
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Associated Press and United Press International

Alvin Karpis, once labeled Public Enemy No. 1 by the FBI, as he looked in 1936 when on trial in St. Paul, Minn., on kidnaping charges. After serving 32 years of a life sentence in a Federal prison in Washington State, Karpis, 60, a model prisoner, was paroled yesterday on condition that he leave the United States. He will be deported to his native Canada.

Karpis, '30s Gangster, Freed After 32 Years

STEILACOOM, Wash., Jan. 14 (UPI)—Thirty-two years ago he was known as one of the meanest men alive. The G-men tagged him as "Public Enemy No. 1" and FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover referred to him as a "rat."

Today, Alvin (Old Creepy) Karpis, left McNeil Island Penitentiary at the age of 60, suffering from arthritis and described by prison authorities as mild-mannered and friendly.

Karpis, who ran with the notorious Barker gang back

in the early 1930s, was granted a parole from Federal prison, where he has spent more than half his life, on condition he leave the country.

The U. S. Board of Parole said the Canadian Government has agreed to permit Karpis to return to his native Montreal where he was guaranteed a job and a home.

In the Thirties, Karpis had vowed to kill Hoover, but the FBI chief personally arrested Karpis—the first time Hoover, himself arrested anyone.

The Washington Post A-3
 Times Herald _____
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 Examiner (Washington) _____

Date JAN 15 1968

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61 JAN 22 1969

Hood Karpis Paroled, Now Old & Arthritic

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Today Alvin (Old Creepy) Karpis, left McNeil Island Penitentiary at the age of 60, suffering from arthritis and described by prison authorities as mild-mannered and friendly.

Half of Life in Jail

Karpis, who ran with the notorious Barker Gang back in the early 1930s, was granted a parole from federal prison, where he has spent more than half his life, on condition that he leave the country.

The U.S. Board of Parole said Canada had agreed to permit Karpis to return to his native Montreal, where he was guaranteed a job and a home.

Said He'd Kill Hoover

In the 30s, Karpis had vowed to kill Hoover, but the FBI chief personally arrested Karpis. It was the first time that Hoover, himself had arrested anyone.

Hoover was in New York on April 30, 1936, when he got word that Karpis was holed up in a Canal Street apartment in New Orleans. Hoover flew there with a force of agents and closed in on Karpis' hideout in the French Quarter.

Convicted in Kidnaping

When Karpis came out and got into his car, Hoover moved in quickly on the driver's side and grabbed the gunman before he could reach a rifle in the back seat.

Karpis was taken to St. Paul, Minn., where he was convicted of conspiracy in the 1933 kidnaping of William Hamm Jr., of the Hamm's brewery family. Karpis was sentenced to life imprisonment.

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Associated Press and United Press International
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Karpis, who ran with the notorious Barker gang back in the early 1930s, was granted a parole from Federal prison, where he has spent more than half his life, on condition he leave the country.

The U. S. Board of Parole said the Canadian Government has agreed to permit Karpis to return to his native Montreal where he was guaranteed a job and a home.

In the Thirties, Karpis had vowed to kill Hoover, but the FBI chief personally arrested Karpis—the first time Hoover, himself arrested anyone.

The Washington Post A-3
Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star (Washington) _____
The Sunday Star (Washington) _____
Daily News (New York) _____
Sunday News (New York) _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Sun (Baltimore) _____
The Daily World _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____
Examiner (Washington) _____

Date JAN 15 1968

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KARPIS 1/15 NX
 BY ROBERT C. MCCONAGHIE
 MONTREAL (UPI)--ALVIN KARPIS SAYS HE'S LOOKING FORWARD TO
 SEEING THE MOVIE "BONNIE AND CLYDE."
 HE SHOULD FIND IT INTERESTING SINCE HE KNEW BOTH BONNIE PARKER
 AND CLYDE BARROW DURING THE DAYS WHEN KARPIS WAS KNOWN BY THE FBI
 AS "OLD CREEPY" AND SOUGHT AS ITS PUBLIC ENEMY NO. 1.
 KARPIS, 60, WAS TO BEGIN A NEW LIFE TODAY IN HIS NATIVE MONTREAL,
 WHICH HE WAS NOT SEEN IN 56 YEARS. HE SERVED 33 YEARS OF A LIFE
 SENTENCE

KARPIS, 60, WAS TO BEGIN A NEW LIFE TODAY IN HIS NATIVE MONTREAL,
 WHICH HE HAS NOT SEEN IN 56 YEARS. HE SERVED 33 YEARS OF A LIFE
 SENTENCE FOR THE 1933 KIDNAPPING OF BREWER WILLIAM HAMM JR. IN ST.
 PAUL, MINN.

KARPIS WAS PAROLED TUESDAY FROM MCNEIL ISLAND PENITENTIARY IN
 PUGET SOUND AND DEPORTED TO VANCOUVER, B.C. FROM THERE HE WAS TO
 FLY TO MONTREAL TODAY TO BEGIN WORK AS A COST ACCOUNTANT WITH
 AN UNNAMED MONTREAL FIRM, A JOB WHICH HIS LAWYER, JOHN CARTY, FOUND
 FOR HIM.

HE MAY ENTER THE UNITED STATES AGAIN ONLY WITH WRITTEN PERMISSION
 FROM THE U.S. ATTORNEY GENERAL.

KARPIS WAS DRESSED IN A SMART-LOOKING, PRISON-MADE MAROON SPORTS
 JACKET WHEN HE DISEMBARKED FROM THE UNITED AIR LINES PLANE THAT
 BROUGHT HIM TO VANCOUVER.

"I HAVE A NEW LIFE GOING FOR ME NOW," HE TOLD NEWSMEN.

"I WILL SAY THIS. IF THE JOB IN MONTREAL DOESN'T PAN OUT AND
 I FIND I HAPPEN TO LIKE WASHING DISHES, I GUARANTEE YOU I'LL BE
 WASHING DISHES IN THE BEST PLACE IN TOWN WITHIN SIX MONTHS."

"THERE'S NOTHING LAZY ABOUT ME AND THE MERE FACT THAT I SPENT
 SOME TIME IN PRISON IS NO REASON THAT I SHOULD COME OUT HERE AND
 EXPECT PEOPLE TO FEEL SORRY FOR ME," HE ADDED.

KARPIS SAID THAT UP UNTIL HE WAS 14 YEARS OLD HE SOLD NEWSPAPERS.
 IT WAS ONLY WHEN HE RAN AWAY FROM HOME AT 14 TO BECOME A "HOBO" THAT
 HE TURNED TO A LIFE OF CRIME.

7-576-A-

TOP CLIPPING

DATED

FROM

1-15-69
 Wash. Post & Hill - H. L.
 WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

"I WAS A BUM," HE SAID. "I FINALLY GOT TIRED OF BEING HUNGRY AND BUMMING AROUND A COUNTRY OF 12 MILLION UNEMPLOYED PEOPLE AND I TURNED TO STEALING."

"I PICKED UP A GUN BECAUSE I HAD NO BLOODY SENSE. I HAVE NO ONE TO BLAME BUT MYSELF."

DURING THIS PART OF HIS LIFE, KARPIS SAID HE MET BONNIE AND CLYDE, WHO DIED IN A SHOOTOUT WITH POLICE IN THE 1930S.

FOLLOWING THE HAMM KIDNAPING, KARPIS FLED THE UNITED STATES TO CUBA BUT RETURNED FOUR MONTHS LATER THROUGH KEY WEST, FLA. HE WAS FREE FOR MORE THAN A YEAR BEFORE HE WAS ARRESTED BY FBI MEN IN NEW ORLEANS.

FBI DIRECTOR J. EDGAR HOOVER WAS CREDITED WITH THE ARREST, SAID TO BE THE FIRST HE EVER MADE, BUT KARPIS REFUSED TO SAY WHETHER THIS WAS TRUE.

"I BELIEVE IT WOULD BE BAD TASTE FOR ME TO COMMENT OR TO SAY ANYTHING IN THE ABSENCE OF MR. HOOVER," HE SAID. "I DON'T AGREE WITH EVERYTHING HE HAS SAID...MR. HOOVER HAS PERFORMED A CREDITABLE JOB FOR HIS COUNTRY."

KARPIS TOLD REPORTERS HE DOUBTS HE WILL WRITE A BOOK ABOUT HIS LIFE. "TEN MINUTES AFTER THIS HAS BEEN BROKEN UP IT WILL SEEM AS IF I HAVE NEVER BEEN IN PRISON," HE SAID.

BR/WC716AES

A Public Enemy of the '30s Leaves Prison and Country 3

He was a crony of Bonnie and Clyde. The FBI called him Public Enemy No. 1, and J. Edgar Hoover referred to him as "rat." But that was 32 years ago. Last week Alvin Karpis, now 60 and arthritic, left McNeil Island Penitentiary near Seattle.

Karpis, who ran with a notorious gang in the 1930s, had been serving a life sentence for kidnaping. He was paroled on the condition he leave the country. The U.S. Board of Parole said Canada, his native land, had agreed to permit him to return to Montreal where he has been guaranteed a job as a clerk.

During the 1930s Karpis was linked with 10 murders and 3 kidnapings. He was arrested personally by FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover.

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Times Herald
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New York Post
The New York Times
The Sun (Baltimore)
The Daily World
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer 3
People's World
Examiner (Washington)

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File 64

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TOP CLIPPING
DATED 1-15-69
FROM Wash. D.
MARKED FILE AND INITIAL

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

By ROLAND LUND

Alvin Karpis, public enemy No. 1 of the 1930s, has become No. 1 friend to a 70-year-old Kansas State Prison inmate.

In a petition to Gov. Robert Docking, of Kansas, Karpis swears that the June 1932 robbery of a bank in Ft. Scott, Kan., was committed by the Karpis (Ma) Barker gang, and not by Frank Sawyer, who is doing 20 to 100 years on the conviction in Kansas State Prison, Lansing.

Karpis was released from McNeil Island Federal Penitentiary last January after 33 consecutive years behind bars, including 25 at Alcatraz. He now lives in Montreal, Canada.

James Carty, of Woodland, Karpis' attorney, said Monday that Karpis' sworn statement to Gov. Docking had been mailed.

In his petition, Karpis claims that he "and his associates" robbed the Ft. Scott bank and fled to Kansas City, Mo.

There, he said, the Karpis-Barker gang learned that Sawyer and two men named Jim Clark and Ed Davis had been arrested for the robbery.

Robert Ochs, Docking's pardon attorney, confirmed that Sawyer has been in Kansas State Prison since 1922. Ochs said Sawyer, convicted of the Ft. Scott robbery 39 years earlier, had been returned to Kansas to finish the sentence cut short by his May 1933 escape from the prison.

Ochs said Sawyer had been captured in Oklahoma a week after his Kansas escape. Sawyer then was returned to Oklahoma State prison, where he had been doing time on a 1920 Oklahoma murder conviction. Ochs said records show Sawyer's escape from Oklahoma State Prison in February 1930.

A detainer had been placed on Sawyer and he was returned to Lansing in 1932 to serve the remainder of his term on the Ft. Scott robbery conviction, Ochs said.

Wasn't Kidnaper

Karpis swears that Harvey Bailey, a Karpis gang member, was arrested in July 1932 with \$200 World War I bond from the

convicted with "three innocent men."

Sawyer, Davis, Clark and Bailey all escaped from the Kansas prison, but Bailey later was captured and sent to Alcatraz for the Urschel kidnaping, which Karpis claims Bailey didn't commit.

Karpis, in his affidavit, says he is willing "to discuss the Ft. Scott bank robbery with Kansas authorities" and to describe the robbery "in detail."

Karpis claims he knows of details of the crime "of which only a participant would be aware, many of such details not having appeared in the published accounts of said crime."

"None of us who had participated in the robbery of the Ft. Scott bank knew Frank Sawyer, Jim Clark or Ed Davis," Karpis' affidavit stated.

Take Heat Off

"We felt it was unfortunate they had been arrested for a crime of which they were innocent; however, it took the heat off us, who committed the robbery" until Bailey's arrest in July 1932.

Karpis said he, Bailey and Clark, who also wound up in Alcatraz, often discussed what to do about the Ft. Scott case.

But Karpis, whose own parole was pending in recent years, claims he decided to wait until his own release from prison.

Carty said he thought Karpis would not be in danger of arrest because of his sworn statement to the Kansas governor.

Karpis, in his petition, said he does not know the whereabouts of Davis, but said Clark was paroled from the Federal Prison System and may be back in a state prison.

Sawyer, who was born in Oklahoma on May 1, 1899, has a criminal record dating back to his boyhood, Ochs reported.

Sawyer's conviction lists him as a bank robber and habitual criminal, Ochs said.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

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Tacoma News Tribune
Tacoma, Washington

Date: 6/24/69

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title: ALVIN KARPIS

Character: KIDNAPPING

or

Classification: 7-1

Submitting Office: Seattle

☒ Being Investigated

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 The Sunday Star (Washington)
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 The New York Times
 The Sun (Baltimore)
 The Daily World
 The New Leader
 The Wall Street Journal
 The National Observer
 People's World
 Examiner (Washington)

Date SEP 23 1969

Associated Press
 WASHINGTON—Frank Sawyer, who served 37 years in a Kansas prison for a \$10,000 bank robbery he didn't commit, shows his release papers to former public Enemy No. 1 Alvin Karpis, who freed Sawyer by admitting the crime.

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"I MADE HOOVER'S REPUTATION"

By Alvin Karpis
with Bill Trent
Weekend Magazine

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And the FBI director's fame is based on lies, according to Alvin "Old Creepy" Karpis, the last of the great gangsters of the 30s

*Among the terrible men of US crime, Alvin Karpis, a Canadian, may have been the most terrible. The very mention of his name struck terror into the heart of Depression-day America. US Public Enemy No. 1, wanted for murder in 14 states, Karpis finally went to prison on a kidnapping charge. He spent 33 years behind bars. In January, 1969, he was paroled and deported to Canada, where he went to work on his life story with Bill Trent. His book is being published in the US by Coward-McCann as *The Alvin Karpis Story*, and simultaneously in Canada by McClelland and Stewart under the title, *Public Enemy Number One, The Alvin Karpis Story*. In excerpts from the book last weekend, Karpis told about his life with the famous Ma Barker. Today, in a concluding episode, he straightens out some misconceptions about his arrest — and calls FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover a liar.*

THE LAST MONTHS of 1935 and the early ones of 1936 were hectic. I had to keep moving. It was important to present the FBI with a moving target.

They carried the search into almost every state in the union. In New York City, for example, 40 agents surrounded an apartment house on a tip that I was inside. They dragged a young guy out and threw him in jail. His crime: He owned a car with Oklahoma plates. They thought it was my car.

In Cleveland and Toledo, they ransacked all my old haunts. In Chicago, they watched my parents' place. In Little Rock, Arkansas, 60 agents got together for what FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover said was a regional conference. I learned they were following up a lead that I was holed up there. I was close. I was in nearby Hot Springs.

Freddie Hunter, the guy I took up with after the feds shot up my old friends, Freddie Barker and Ma Barker, in Florida, was getting pretty edgy about things. He was really nervous when we rented this place at an intersection in Hot Springs. There was a stop sign at the corner and every time there was a squeal of brakes on the street, Freddie would spring up, grab his gun and run to the window.

We didn't settle in any one house for too long. We kept shifting locations. Fortunately, I had a good friend named Grace Goldstein, who was always finding a new address for Freddie and me. Grace was a peroxide blonde who ran a hooker joint that took up two floors of the Hatterie Hotel, next door to the luxurious Arlington Hotel, in Hot Springs. She entertained all the top crooks and many politicians.

Grace was well-connected and when she found a place for us, it was usually a good one. Like this place on Malvern Road, which runs between Hot Springs and Malvern, Arkansas. The house, built on a hill overlooking Lake Catherine, was lovely. It belonged to a wealthy real estate operator named Woodcock and came equipped with two safety features: bright outside lights and two barking dogs.

There was a double threat for us in Arkansas. Not only had the FBI moved in but so had the postal investigators. The latter had been hot after me because of a payroll train caper, and they were handling the search with better results than the feds.

The postal guys were a busy bunch and somehow or other they got onto Freddie's girl Connie. They hired a fellow to take her out on the town with instructions to fill her full of booze and let her talk. Connie, though, was too smart. She poured the liquor under the table and it was the undercover man who drank too much. He told her who he was, and then suggested that the two of them turn Freddie in, collect a reward, and run off together. She brushed him off and reported back to us.

Grace was the next person to report some funny business.

"The FBI paid a guy I know \$1,000 to take me out," she said. "He's an undertaker."

"A mortician?" I asked. I was surprised and had to laugh.

"They think I know where you are and that I'll tell this guy," she said.

Freddie and I didn't sit still long. We took off for Texas with Connie. Before we left, I arranged with Grace to meet her in two weeks' time on a side road that ran into the Hot Springs-Arkadelphia highway. Then, while we were away, the FBI raided our

house in Hot Springs. I read about it in the papers, but Grace confirmed the story when we met.

She was pale and exhausted when I saw her on that side road. Early one morning, she said, six or seven agents had burst into her room in the Hatterie Hotel. Some of the men were from the FBI, the rest from the postal service, and they started grilling her. They wanted to know where I was and threatened her with jail, beatings and all kinds of trouble. She kept her mouth shut.

Then later, she made a mistake. She went up to the house on Malvern Road one night to pick up something I'd left there. She turned on a light. She shouldn't have touched a switch. I'd warned her not to. The FBI, as I suspected, had found the place and were watching it. They saw the lights and figured I was there. They let Grace leave and then they hit the house.

They really did a job, according to Grace. They rained bullets in the windows. They blew out the door. They lobbed in some flares. One flare landed on a bed and set a fire. It kept on burning and some agents went in to put out the fire. That was when they discovered the house was empty.

J. Edgar Hoover got into hot water over the wreckage of the house. A US senator named Joe Robinson happened to be a close friend of Woodcock, the guy who owned the house, and the senator blasted Hoover on the floor of the Senate for the FBI's failure to be certain someone was in the house before they launched their assault. The rumor was that Hoover himself had led the attack, but this was never confirmed.

It was a bad time for Hoover all around for a couple of weeks. He also took a public pounding for hiring a press agent named Courtney Riley Cooper who was paid a fabulous salary to shine up Hoover's image. Some senators wanted to know something about Hoover's other expenses, too — for instance, the amount he had spent on stool pigeons to try to track me down.

I enjoyed reading about Hoover's difficulties. But I also had my own. The heat was really on and I couldn't escape it. I couldn't relax even on a holiday trip with Grace through Florida and Mississippi. I kept hearing radio bulletins that jerked me back to reality. On one occasion, for instance, I heard that the district attorney in St. Paul had gathered enough evidence to indict me for the kidnapping of William Hamm, the brewer, back in June, 1933.

I still kept an eye open for possible scores. In Mississippi, I saw a big construction project going up called the Pickwick Dam that must have had a good-sized payroll. I took a look at another possibility, a train score in Iuka, Mississippi. But Freddie Hunter was living in New Orleans now with Connie and he wanted to plan a little business with me. So, I took Grace back to Hot Springs and headed out for Louisiana.

On the way I drove through Memphis and Jackson and found my picture on the front pages of all the papers. Every city had picked that day to run stories and pictures of big criminals still at large. It was an old FBI tactic. They made a practice of flooding certain regions with crime stories in the hope that the guys they were after would hole up somewhere. Then, if the feds were lucky, the hide-out would be a place they had already staked out.

In New Orleans, I drove to Freddie's apartment on Jefferson Parkway. It was a strange feeling. I mean, I knew there was something in the air but I couldn't explain what it was.

Freddie came out with a couple of incidents that increased my anxiety. He said that a couple of days earlier his landlady had suddenly called at the apartment. She kept some of her furniture in one of Freddie's spare rooms, and she said she wanted to show it to a buyer. Freddie agreed, and the landlady brought in a sharp-looking character in his late 30s or early 40s.

"Now that I think of the guy," Freddie said, "he didn't seem like the type who'd be interested in a bunch of second-hand furniture."

Only the day before, Freddie went on, he'd noticed four guys carrying suitcases to an apartment on the floor above. The janitor said they were Harvester salesman who were keeping the apartment for some girls. The story made sense but I didn't like it. The furniture man and the Harvester guys could easily have been feds.

Freddie and I went out for a drive. I wanted to take my car to a garage for servicing. But first I had some guns in the trunk that I wanted to switch to Freddie's car. I made the switch out at Lake Pontchartrain. I kept my .45 with me, however, and we drove back to the United Motors Garage in New Orleans. I left my car there and Freddie and I took a slow drive around town in his car.

"I'm not sure," Freddie said after a few minutes, "but I think somebody's tailing us. The car's got two guys in it. It's a maroon coupe."

I had seen a coupe at Lake Pontchartrain, and it seemed to me now that it had been maroon.

"Circle around and see what happens," I said.

Freddie kept making right turns until he had been all around the block. If the coupe had been following us, it had stopped. We drove back to Freddie's apartment.

It was the middle of the afternoon and Connie asked if we'd go out and pick up some strawberries for supper. We drove to the grocery store and Freddie went in. I waited in the car. A DeSoto pulled up beside me. A stocky guy in a Panama hat was behind the wheel. He stared at me. When I told Freddie about the guy, he said he'd seen him a couple of days earlier. I said we were overreacting.

We took the berries back to Connie and sat around for a while. The temperature was in the high 80s and I couldn't keep still. I went out to the drugstore and bought a pack of Chesterfields and a copy of Reader's Digest. There was a guy on a bench down the street in a suit and felt hat. Strange clothes for such a hot day. I walked back to the apartment.

I told the garage I'd be back for my car at 5 PM, and at 4.50, I asked Freddie to drive down with me. It was too hot to wear a jacket, so I left it hung over a chair. Now, of course, I couldn't carry my .45.

There'd be no place to conceal it. I took it out of my belt and slipped it under the cushion of the sofa. I put on my straw hat, and Freddie and I walked out to the sidewalk.

The man in the felt hat was still on the bench. Now there were two guys on the sidewalk, beefy, tough-looking men in their 50s. We walked past them to the car. I slid in behind the wheel and Freddie got in beside me. I rolled down my window for air. I put the key in the ignition and turned it. I put my foot on the starter and, at that exact moment, a car cut sharply in front of ours and stopped. Five men climbed out.

I thought they were from a car pool. Until I heard the voice at my window:

"All right, Karpis. Keep your hands on the steering wheel."

I turned my head and it touched the barrel of a gun, an automatic rifle. Suddenly the thought flashed through my head that the guy holding the gun fitted Freddie's description of the man who'd come to look at the furniture.

Now two men were leaning over the hood of the car that had cut in front of us. Each was aiming a machine gun at my head. Three other men crouched in the street, pistols drawn. Nobody had identified himself but the operation had FBI written all over it.

Out of the corner of my eye, I saw Freddie slip quietly out the door. Nobody paid attention. He made it to the sidewalk and disappeared from my sight. In the meantime, the guy with the rifle was getting more excited about me by the second.

"OK, Karpis," he said, "get out of the car and be damn careful where you put your hands."

I slid out of the car and stood on the street. There were voices calling from above me. I looked up and saw three or four guys leaning out of the windows of the apartment above Freddie's.

"Stop that man on the sidewalk," one of them was hollering. One of the agents on the street sprinted after Freddie and brought him back.

It was bedlam. More and more agents materialized. The only guy I didn't notice was the man in the felt hat who had been sitting on the bench. I guess he wasn't an agent. He wasn't missed. There were enough people around. Everybody was calling out orders. The instructions contradicted each other.

"Keep those hands in the air," an agent said.

"Hands down by your side," another called.

"Stand where you are. Don't move."

"Sit on the running board. Hurry up. Move."

I turned and faced a man with a Thompson machine gun. He wore a Palm Beach suit and a Panama hat, and he looked cool and collected. He seemed to be in charge. The gun was steady in his hand, which was more than I could say for the guy standing behind me with the rifle. He kept jabbing me in the back. I had the impression his hands were trembling.

"Karpis, do you have a gun with you?" the man with the machine gun asked calmly.

"No."

"All right, Karpis," he went on, "I'm putting the safety on this gun. There's no need for anyone to get hurt here."

He snapped the safety and I asked him about the guy behind me with the rifle. "Please tell him to put his safety on," I said. "He's liable to kill me." The guy with the rifle heard what I said and he was madder than hell.

"Wait till we get you downtown, Karpis," he said. "I'll show you who's running things."

There was a huge crowd around now. A couple of dozen FBI agents and at least 100 spectators. The commotion was terrific. But I could see that some of the men with the guns had turned their attention to something else. They were looking over toward the corner of the building and they were waving their arms.

I heard one guy shouting, "We've got him. We've got him. It's all clear, chief."

A couple of others shouted the same thing. I turned my head in the direction they were looking. Two men came out from behind the apartment. They'd apparently been waiting in the shelter of the building out of sight while the guys with the guns

They began to walk across the lawn and sidewalk toward the crowd. One was slight and blonde. The other was heavy-set with a dark complexion. They wore suits with blue shirts. They walked closer and I recognized the dark heavy man. I'd seen pictures of him. Anyone would have known him. He was J. Edgar Hoover.

Hoover's arrival didn't mean everything fell in order. The chaos continued. There were so many agents, guns and spectators that no one was able to control the mess. Freddie and I stood in the middle of a mob scene.

"Handcuff him," someone called out. "Put the cuffs on Karpis."

Nobody in the crowd of agents had brought handcuffs. The cool guy with the machine gun took off his tie and handed it to another agent, who wrapped

it around my wrists. Somebody else came forward with a set of leg shackles and started to fasten them around my ankles. He locked the shackle on my left leg, but he couldn't make the right one fit. He fumbled until someone told him to forget it.

"We can't stand around here all day," someone else said. "Look at the crowd. There must be 500 people in the street."

In the confusion, Hoover didn't say anything I could hear. He was just one of the agents milling around, trying to decide what to do with us. Then finally a car pulled over to the curb and a swarm of agents jostled me into the front seat. The fed at the wheel was a guy named Clarence Hurt from Oklahoma City. Another agent moved in from the passenger side, and I sat in the middle, my hands bound by a tie and my left leg trailing an iron shackle. I still had my straw hat on.

I looked over my shoulder to the back seat. Hoover was sitting at one window. His right-hand man, Clyde Tolson, sat at the other. Connie was between them, looking plenty scared. I hadn't noticed her in all the earlier commotion. As for Freddie, I had lost track of him.

Hurt wasted no time. He pulled the car away from the crowd and started down Jefferson Parkway.

But that's not the end of the story. There is an epilogue.

The official version of what happened that day in New Orleans is in Don Whitehead's *The FBI Story*, compiled from facts in FBI files, and with a foreword by Hoover himself. The story was that as Hoover and his men approached, I reached for a rifle on the back seat. Hoover opened the door of the car and grabbed me. At the same time, another agent named Connelly reached in from the passenger side and grabbed me.

Over the years in prison, many people asked me about my arrest. Attorneys general, senators, congressmen — they all wanted to know: Did Hoover really arrest me personally?

I always answered, "Why don't you ask Mr. Hoover?" But now, I think the time has come to set the record straight:

The FBI story of my arrest is totally false. Just as false as the one Hoover put out in 1935 to the effect that I had sent him a note threatening to kill him.

How could Connelly have dived in through the passenger side of the car when Freddie was sitting beside me?

And the rifle in the back seat. What rifle? What back seat? It was a 1936 Plymouth coupe that had no back seat. We had two rifles but they were locked away in the luggage compartment.

But most important of all, Hoover didn't lead the attack on me. He hid until I was covered by many guns. He waited until he was told the coast was clear. Then he came out to reap the glory.

The story of Hoover the Hero is false.

Over my many years in prison — I was eligible for parole after 15 years but they kept me in for 33 — it grated on me that Americans had been gulled into cheering Hoover as one of the country's great men on the basis of his version of my arrest.

That May day in 1936 I made Hoover's reputation as a fearless lawman. It's a reputation he doesn't deserve.

I have nothing but contempt for J. Edgar Hoover.

For the rest, there are no apologies, no regrets, no sorrows, and no animosity. What happened, happened.



Hoover: a fearless lawman?

made the arrest, but Karpis says the director's deputies did the job themselves.

(Hoover, at left, escorting Karpis shortly after his capture in New Orleans. Hoover said he personally



Grace Goldstein wouldn't talk