

SUBJECT

Elliot Ness

FEDERAL BUREAU
OF INVESTIGATION

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION/PRIVACY ACTS
REQUEST

SUBJECT ELLIOT NESS

PAGES REVIEWED: 136

PAGES RELEASED: 129

NOTES: _____

February 13, 1928.

Mr. M. F. Blackmon,
P. O. Box 1405,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

Elmer Hess

b7c

Please institute immediate investigation in order to determine the reputation, ability and qualifications for appointment with the Prohibition Unit of the above named applicants.

This investigation should be conducted in accordance with instructions contained in S. A. C. Letter #787.

There are transmitted herewith personal history sheets of these applicants. The questionnaires previously forwarded to you should be filled in by the agent conducting the investigation. It is believed that they are fully self-explanatory.

All investigations of this nature are to be completed and reports rendered the Bureau within ten days of receipt thereof.

Very truly yours,

Director.

77-314-1
FEB 14 1928
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FEB 13 1928

ELIOT NESS,

CHICAGO FILE NO.

62-518

77-314-2

Name of applicant 10811 Prairie Ave.,
Chicago, Illinois.

Questions	Answers	Questions	Answers
1. How did you gain your knowledge of him? a) Through personal contact? (b) Through your friends? (c) Through his enemies? If the answer is (a) do you know him (1) only slightly? (2) well? (3) very well?	A-(a) Thru personal contact. (3) Very well. B-(a) Thru personal contact. (3) Very well. C-(a) Thru personal contact. (3) Very well.	10. Has he, to your knowledge, ever been in Court as a defendant? If so, give full details.	A- No B- No C- No 77-314
2. How many years have you known him?	A- All of his life B- " " " " C- " " " "	11. Has he ever been in trouble of any kind? If so, give details.	A- None B- None C- No
3. When were you last in touch with him?	A- Recently B- " C- "	12. Is he subject to influence, either by friends, superiors, politically influential persons, or otherwise?	A- No B- No C- No
4. Is he (a) trustworthy (x- untrustworthy) (b) discreet? (y- indiscreet) (c) Loyal? (z- disloyal)	A- (a) (b) (c) Yes B- (a) (b) (c) " C- (a) (b) (c) "	13. Does he pay his debts?	A- Yes B- Yes C- "
5. Is he dishonest or deceitful?	A- Neither B- Neither C- Neither	14. Does he gamble in any way? (a) To a minor extent? (b) Quite often? (c) Habitually?	A- Never B- Never C- Never
6. What qualities do you like in him best?	A- Good family B- Keeps good company C- Always a gentleman	15. Does he drink? If so, to what extent.	A- No B- No C- No
7. What qualities do you most dislike in him?	A- None B- None C- None	16. What are his associates?	A- Good B- Clean fellow C- Very best
8. Would you yourself employ this applicant in a position where he would probably be offered bribes which he might accept with small chance of being apprehended?	A- Yes B- Yes C- Yes	17. Would you recommend him for a position in the Prohibition Unit?	A- Yes B- Yes C- Yes
9. Has he any criminal record? If so, give full details.	No police or sheriff records, Chicago, Ill. A- No B- No C- No	18. Is he related to you in any way?	A- No B- No C- No
		19. Is he popular?	A- Yes B- Yes C- Yes
		20. Does he permit his personal feelings to color his judgment?	A- No B- No C- No
		21. Is he normally courageous or timid? If the latter, to what extent.	A- Normally courageous. B- Courageous C- Courageous

Questions	Answers	Question	Answers
22. Is he, or are those dependent upon him, extravagant?	A- No B- No C- No	23. Any further information believed to be of interest?	A-Reliable in every respect B-Clean young man C-Morally a fine fellow.

Name and address of person interviewed:

(A)

[REDACTED]

b7c

(B)

[REDACTED]

(C)

[REDACTED]

Remarks by Investigator:

C L O S E D

[REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]

Special Agent

b7c

Approved:

AT Miller
 Special Agent in Charge.

77-111
77-112
77-113
77-114
77-115
77-116
77-117
77-118
77-119
77-120

March 2, 1928.

RECORDED

Mr. L. J. O'Rourke,
Director of Personnel Research,
U. S. Civil Service Commission,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. O'Rourke:

There are transmitted herewith copies of reports covering the investigations completed in the Chicago District, of each of the following applicants for positions in the Prohibition Unit:

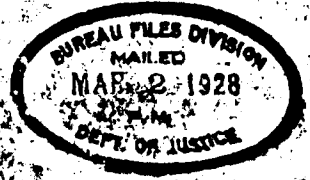
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] list Ness
[REDACTED]

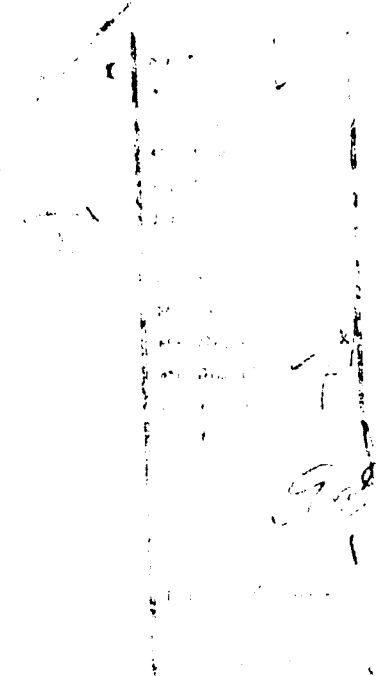
[REDACTED]

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Very truly yours,

Director.





Nemesis of Capone To Get Safety Post

CLEVELAND, Dec. 7 (U. S.). Elliot Ness, youthful Federal agent who shared credit for driving the Capone gang out of Chicago, was reported tonight to be the probable choice of Mayor H. H. Burton for Cleveland Safety Director. Ness — mild-mannered, 32 years old, and unmarried — is expected to be appointed next week by Mayor Burton.

77-314-1A

WASH. HERALD
DEC 10 1937

251

copy

JERIFLM

January 1, 1956.

Time-11:39 P.M.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TAMM

Re: [redacted] Victim
Extortion.

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Special Agent in Charge MacFarland telephoned from Cleveland on [redacted] advised that in connection with the [redacted] Extortion Case, another note has been received and the police have refused to turn the note over to the Bureau; that the police want the other two notes which are now in the Laboratory returned to them. Mr. MacFarland stated that the police have ascertained that the paper that was used in writing the notes came from [redacted] Oil Station; that [redacted] was employed in one of those stations; that the police think there is a possibility of [redacted] in the case.

b7c

Mr. MacFarland stated that he has an appointment with Mr. Elliott Ness, Safety Director, this afternoon and inquired as to just what procedure I desired him to follow in this matter. I told Mr. MacFarland that I had not met Mr. Ness personally, but that he used to be in the government service in Chicago; that he was not very cordially disposed to the Bureau at that time. I further stated that Mayor Burton had seen me in connection with the appointment of a Safety Director before he appointed one; that Mayor Burton at that time advised that he wanted to cooperate and build up the police department.

I advised Mr. MacFarland that the Bureau had encountered this same trouble with the New York police in connection with the [redacted] case. I also advised Mr. MacFarland of my conference with the Commissioner and the Mayor of New York in connection with the case.

I told Mr. MacFarland to tell Mr. Ness that it will be all right if they do not want to turn this letter over to the Bureau, but that the Bureau could not assume responsibility in these matters if that is the attitude the police are going to take; that the Bureau realizes and recognizes that the Police have a jurisdiction, but also the Bureau has a very definite jurisdiction in the case, namely, the mails have been used. I further stated that he could take the matter up with Mr. Ness or Mayor Burton and that he could say that he came as my direction. I told Mr. MacFarland to handle this matter in a firm manner.

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As to publicity, I stated that he could advise Mr. Ness that if the police refuse to cooperate, when we are asked what we are doing in the case we will have to say that we are doing nothing;

that the person we are doing nothing

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nothing is because we can not get the cooperation of the Cleveland Police.

Mr. MacFarland stated that the [redacted] family is very well pleased with what the Bureau is doing and that they indicated at the outset that they did not want any friction between the Bureau and the Police. I advised Mr. MacFarland to contact [redacted] and explain to him exactly what the situation is and also the manner in which the first note was handled.

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I requested Mr. MacFarland to advise me of the results of his conference with [redacted] and Mr. Ness.

b7c

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director

CHOKER CRIME BY ITS PURSE, NESS URGES

Gambling Taboo Because It
Gives Gangs Revenue,
He Tells College Class.

"CORRUPTION FUND" HIT

Thugs Rally if Police Are
"on Take," He Asserts.

Strict suppression of vice and gambling is a pressing necessity in Cleveland to help achieve control over crime, racketeering and other lawlessness, Safety Director Elliot Ness said in a speech last night at Cleveland College.

Ness said he had ordered the beginning of a suppression campaign by police because gambling and vice joints were manned by criminals and racketeers, attracted criminals and racketeers from out of town, put a large sum of money into the hands of criminals to be used for the corruption of public officials and policemen and demoralized policemen because since gambling ran with official protection they did not know whom they could arrest and whom they could not.

"Experience has shown that cities which have the lid most tightly on have the least crime," he said. "My opinion also is that when you deal with gamblers and vice joint operators you are dealing with all kinds of crime, since men who live by lawless means at some time or other perpetrate all kinds of lawlessness or permit its perpetration."

The safety director spoke before a class at the college on problems of his department. His address was the first of a series by Cleveland public men on municipal problems.

Disclaims Moral Grounds.

Ness disclaimed the usual moral grounds on which safety directors and mayors have based sporadic crusades against gambling, vice and crime.

"It is debatable, for instance, whether gambling is morally wrong, but from the policing standpoint you have an entirely different picture," he said. "I am inclined to be liberal in my views of amusements and I do not want to intrude my opinions on others, but as a safety director I must recognize every thing which contributes to a lawless situation. By that I mean major crime.

"Gambling brings into financial power citizens recognized as law violators. They collect large sums of money, which must be distributed among many persons, some of them public officials, perhaps.

"We find the law-breakers growing in power. Gradually, with use of their money, they get inroads into the systems of public protection, perhaps a safety department, perhaps the courts. Other law-breakers gather under their protection, and you have a situation in which the policeman on the beat, and perhaps his captain, doesn't know what laws to enforce, what persons to arrest and what persons to avoid.

"Since his advancement depends on his making no mistakes, he be-

comes cautious and gradually we find ourselves a city growing more desirable to law-breakers. That stuff travels.

"A policeman must be able to do police work without having to find out the family background, the connections, of every individual he comes across in his work. His job is complicated enough without that."

Ness said gambling and vice suppression was a particular necessity in Cleveland because of the smallness of the police force. Every member of the department was needed more than in other cities where forces are greater, he said.

As an instance of corruption at work in a municipality, Ness told of listening in on a telephone to instructions from the headquarters of Ralph Capone, brother of Al Capone, in a small town outside Chicago. He found that Capone was working with two candidates for office, although one was backed by reform forces and one was an out-and-out Capone candidate.

Ness also said Cleveland was "not in bad shape as far as one kind of crime is concerned, robberies and holdups and things like that."

Speaking of racketeering, "the kind of crime that doesn't get on police records and in crime statistics because victims are afraid to report," he said he found that a "certain amount of that is going on here."

Many of the police problems were organizational and could be changed

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77-314-1

January 29, 1936

CLEVELAND TESTS G-MAN METHODS

Ness, New Police Head,
Centers Fight on Gang-
ster Income.

By the Associated Press.

CLEVELAND, January 29.—A clean police department is the first goal of Safety Director Elliot Ness, 33-year-old former "G-man," who is seeking to determine whether Federal law enforcement principles can be successful in a metropolitan police force.

The collegiate-appearing director who led a Federal squad of "untouchables" in throttling the Chicago Capone gang's illicit income, said today fundamentals of his formula are:

Efficient personnel in the department.

Curtailment of sources of illegitimate revenue.

Anticipation of realignments in the frustrated underworld.

"It's only reasonable," he continued. "If we make it unprofitable for racketeers, gamblers and others to operate here, they will seek other fields. Choke off their income and you've struck a vulnerable spot."

The Government's "untouchables"—so called because they reportedly rejected bribe offers—were assigned to close channels through which Al Capone received huge sums while other governmental agencies pressed the gang chief on income tax evasion charges. They campaigned against Capone-controlled stills and breweries.

"To anticipate lawlessness is the most difficult problem," Ness said. "The idea is to be set to make arrests when a new racket appears."

He said the so-called "protection racket," based on intimidation, is a major menace, since victims are reluctant to co-operate with police.

*File
J. H.*

314-A

1448 Standard Building
Cleveland, Ohio

May 28, 1936

Mr. John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Re: VISIT TO ELIOT NESS, Director,
Public Safety, Cleveland, Ohio; and
TELEPHONIC COMMUNICATION with
MAYOR HAROLD BURTON, Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I had Special Agent in Charge J. P. MacFarland introduce me to Mr. Eliot Ness, Director of Public Safety, Cleveland, Ohio, and we chatted with him for about twenty minutes at his office on matters of mutual interest.

I informed Director Ness that you had instructed me to drop by and give him your regards, and he seemed very pleased. He asked me to convey his best regards to you and to assure you that he was a great admirer of you and the Bureau and was attempting to build the police department up to the point of efficiency advocated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. He asked me also to tell you that he and his department were ready and anxious to cooperate with you and the Bureau in every way possible.

Director Ness expressed a keen interest in our Police Training School project and asked if it would be possible for him to have a member of the Cleveland Police Department attend the next session of the school. I suggested to him in this connection that he communicate directly with you and make formal application, explaining that you receive thousands of such requests, but that I felt his application would receive your personal attention and consideration.

Mr. Ness was also extremely interested in our study of the crime rates of the various large cities throughout the United States and the apparent connection between such crime rates and the per capita police protection in these cities. At his request I pointed out where he could get these data, either from our "Uniform Crime Report Bulletin" or the April issue of our "F B I Law Enforcement Bulletin". He stated that he felt that this information would be very helpful in securing additional policemen.

Cleveland Ohio P. Tolson

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SERIAL 0011-30-64
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JUN 10 1936

62-19816-33	
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
JUN 1 1936	
TOLSON	JOSEPH
CLERK	MOHR

Director Ness impressed me as entirely sincere, judging from my few minutes' conversation with him, but I am also of the opinion that at the present time his office is rather poorly organized from an administrative standpoint. I base this conclusion upon the innumerable interruptions on comparatively trivial matters that occurred during the time of our visit with him.

I also took occasion to call Mayor Harold Burton and informed him that you had instructed me to get in touch with him and to give him your best personal regards. He seemed very appreciative of this courtesy and asked me to convey his best regards to you and to assure you that he and the entire City Administration were extremely proud of you and the Bureau, particularly in view of the Bureau's recent accomplishments.

He also asked me to tell you that his son, who is attending a school in the state of Maine, had recently entered an essay contest and that his son's essay had been built around you and the splendid work of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I promised the Mayor that I would give you his message and extended to him a cordial invitation on your behalf to pay the Bureau a visit whenever he might happen to be in Washington.

I also informed him that you would be glad to learn that his son had chosen the Federal Bureau of Investigation for the subject of his essay and that he had described the Bureau in such flattering terms as stated by the Mayor. I told him also that you would be delighted to have his son pay the Bureau a visit whenever he happened to be in Washington.

Sincerely,

W. H. D. Lester
Inspector.

WHDL:h

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

HHC:DD

Transmit the following message to:

JUNE 25, 1936.

ELIOT NESS
DIRECTOR
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
CLEVELAND OHIO

RE LETTER JUNE 17 INVITING YOUR DEPARTMENT TO SEND REPRESENTATIVE POLICE
SCHOOL KINDLY WIRE COLLECT IF INVITATION ACCEPTED AND GIVE NAME AND
TITLE OF REPRESENTATIVE AS ROLL IS BEING PREPARED

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

*01. 21. 10
Cleveland Ohio Dept. of Public Safety*

ORIGINAL FILED IN 66-83-1-423

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62-19816-40
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUN 26 1936 P.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE

SENT VIA _____

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Per *AA*

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ELIOT NESS DIRECTOR

DEPT OF PUBLIC SAFETY CLEVELAND OHIO

RE LETTER JUNE SEVENTEENTH INVITING YOUR DEPARTMENT TO SEND
REPRESENTATIVE POLICE SCHOOL KINDLY WIRE COLLECT IF INVITATION
ACCEPTED AND GIVE NAME AND TITLE OF REPRESENTATIVE AS ROLL
IS BEING PREPARED

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER DIRECTOR FEDERAL BUR OF INVESTIGATION

BI R 23 W

May 26, 1936.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

The attached memorandum prepared by Mr. McIntire summarizes the information available in the Bureau files to date concerning corruption existing in the Cleveland, Ohio, Police Department. Much of the information contained in this memorandum has been obtained from confidential sources and the use of the information at the present time might jeopardize the value of these informants. This memorandum is prepared, consequently, merely to consolidate in one memorandum all available information concerning this Department.

Respectfully,

E. A. TAMM.

Send Copy to Connelley for his information.

Also press on activities of Patton & Hebebrand & tip-off in raid.

JEH

Stack of Corruption

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JUN 22 1936

V. E. CAN

W. A. TAMM

ONE

Federal Bureau of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

May 12, 1936

KRM:TD

Mr. Nathan	.....
Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. Ladd	.....
Mr. Nichols	.....
Mr. Rosen	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Mr. Egan	.....
Mr. Foxworth	.....
Mr. Harbo	.....
Mr. Joseph	.....
Mr. Keith	.....
Mr. Lester	.....
Mr. Quinn	.....
Mr. Nease	.....
Mr. Tamm	.....
Mr. Egan	.....
Mr. Gandy	.....

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Re: Police Corruption in
CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Reference is made to a news item appearing in the Washington News dated May 9, 1936, in which Bernard J. Wolf, Lieutenant of Police, Cleveland Police Department, who was formerly in charge of the Homicide Squad of that Department, made the allegation that the Director's charges to the effect that "crooked politicians with police connections" permitted the Karpis-Barker gangsters to escape in the City of Cleveland during 1934 was "false" and in which he went on to assert that the "refusal of G-Men to work with the police at that time nearly resulted in a gun battle between police and G-Men".

[redacted] were arrested at the Cleveland Hotel in Cleveland, Ohio at about 5:00 P.M. on September 5, 1934. The arrests were effected by a police woman, who was called to the scene because of the boisterous conduct of these women. She being unable to subdue them, it was necessary for her to call upon a traffic officer, who assisted in arranging for these women being taken to the police station. No information was developed by the Cleveland Police Department as to the identity of these women and they were "booked" only on a drunken charge. On the afternoon of September 6, 1934, [redacted] of the Cleveland, Ohio Police Department, called to the attention of former Special Agent [redacted] the fact that these women had been arrested and that in the custody of one of these women was a young child who gave her name as [redacted]

62-19716-11749

It is now desired to point out certain salient facts disclosing the utter laxity on the part of the Cleveland Police Department in pursuing an investigation properly, which undoubtedly motivated the Detroit Office at that time in refraining from calling upon the Cleveland Police Department to assist them in certain raids which were later conducted. [redacted] mentioned above, who has been very co-operative with this Bureau, informed former Special Agent [redacted] that on September 5, 1934 an individual appeared at the Detective Bureau of the Cleveland Police Department, advising that he wanted to see a picture of "Baby Face" Nelson, since he was of the opinion that he knew where he was living. He was shown a picture of Nelson, but stated that Nelson was not the individual he had in mind. He then emphatically and

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positively stated to officers in the Detective Bureau that he was certain some law enforcement agency had a wanted notice out for the individual to whom he referred. This stranger then requested that additional wanted notices be displayed to him, but he was advised by officers at the said detective bureau that a complete file of all of the wanted notices issued by law enforcement agencies was not maintained. He further stated that he was positive the man to whom he referred was wanted and that this individual was living at 4419 West 172nd Street in Cleveland. It is to be noted that the Cleveland Police Department did not demonstrate enough interest in this matter to even make a notation of the name or address of this stranger who was giving this information.

[redacted] further advised former Special Agent [redacted] that about 5:00 P.M. on September 5, 1934 the Cleveland Police Department received notice from the Cleveland Hotel to the effect that the three above mentioned women had been arrested at that point. He stated that these women were brought to the Police Department and were not "booked" until about 8:00 P.M. on September 5, 1934, at which time [redacted] using the name of [redacted], gave her address as being 4419 West 171st Street; that these women were then turned over to the Detective Bureau for questioning, whereupon the similarity between the address given by [redacted] and that furnished by the stranger during the morning of September 5, 1934 was noted. The only gesture of investigation made by the Cleveland Police Department was to deliver to a "cruiser" the address "4419 West 172nd Street." It was also learned that this "cruiser" drove past the above mentioned address and reported back to the Detective Bureau that there were no houses in the 4400 block on West 172nd Street. No further investigation was made by the said detectives to determine whether the address given by the stranger could possibly have been wrong and he could possibly have meant 171st Street, instead, but they satisfied themselves with making no further inquiry. b7c

Upon obtaining the information above noted from [redacted] it gradually dawned upon the detective headquarters at Cleveland that there was a possibility that the unknown individual whose name they had not even bothered to secure might perhaps have been referring to 4419 West 171st Street, instead of West 172nd Street. This information having been obtained from [redacted] as early as 8:00 P.M. on September 5, 1934, no further investigation was made at 4419 West 171st Street until 4:00 A.M. on September 6, 1934, when a squad car, under the direction of [redacted] raided the said house and found no one there. b7c

It is particularly desirable to point out the extreme importance that would have been attached to this investigation had it been conducted at the proper time. The officers under [REDACTED] found in this house a notebook containing a "run and get" or "getaway chart". This was later turned over to Agents and it was run out and found to be the getaway chart which had been used by members of the Karpis-Barker gang at the time they robbed the money truck in South St. Paul, Minnesota on August 30, 1933. b7c

There was also found in this house a set of fingerprints which had been taken from a wanted notice. These fingerprints were later identified as being those of Fred Barker and had been placed on a wanted circular issued by the Sheriff's Office at West Plains, Missouri, requesting the apprehension of Fred Barker as being implicated in the murder of Sheriff C. R. Kelly at West Plains, Missouri on December 19, 1931.

It will readily be seen that had the appropriate investigation gone forward, based upon the splendid information which was furnished by the unknown informant, the apprehension of the Karpis-Barker gang members would have been expedited to a degree which it is impossible to calculate and a tremendous saving in money would have been effected.

During the time that former Special Agent [REDACTED] was conducting his investigation at the Cleveland Police Department, this same unknown informant appeared on September 7, 1934 and requested to know whether the information furnished by him had proved to be of any value. At this time Agent [REDACTED] ascertained that this informant was one [REDACTED] At this time [REDACTED] positively identified the photographs of Fred Barker and [REDACTED] as residing at 4419 West 171st Street. He also identified the photographs of Alvin Karpis and [REDACTED] as visitors at that point. b7c b7D

This will advise you that I am personally acquainted with [REDACTED] having become acquainted with him during the course of [REDACTED] I can, therefore, assure you that the police department at Cleveland, Ohio would have no reason to believe that he was furnishing erroneous information, or that he was in any way mentally affected. [REDACTED] is a straightforward individual and is not of the "snooping" kind, and information furnished by such an individual as he should certainly receive appropriate consideration and attention. b7D

It is suggested, therefore, that in view of the inertness and decided lack of interest and desire to perform ordinary police functions, Special Agents were compelled to proceed with their own investigations rather than wait for assistance from the Cleveland, Ohio Police Department.

As has been noted above, [REDACTED] b7c
[REDACTED] were taken into custody at the Cleveland Hotel at about 5:00 P.M. on September 5, 1934. No publicity was given to this matter in the Cleveland newspapers on that date, in view of the fact that the arrest of several drunken women was scarcely a news item.

Investigation has disclosed that several members of the Karpis-Barker gang congregated at the residence of Alvin Karpis late on the night of September 5, 1934. In this connection, Dolores Delaney advised that about 11:00 P.M. on the night of September 5, 1934, Harry Campbell, Fred Barker and "Doc" Barker came to the house occupied by Delaney and Karpis. At this time Fred Barker told Alvin Karpis that [REDACTED] b7c
[REDACTED] had been arrested at the Cleveland Hotel for causing some disturbance; that Karpis then ordered Dolores Delaney to go into the living room and act as a lookout; that Harry Campbell and "Doc" Barker laid down to get some sleep, while Fred Barker and Alvin Karpis talked privately; that about an hour or so later, Karpis and Fred Barker went out of the house, returning within about forty-five minutes, stating that there were "cops" and squad cars all around Fred Barker's house. Dolores Delaney stated that she continued to maintain her watch until about 4:30 A.M., September 6, 1934, when she observed two police squad cars drive slowly past the house, from which it appeared that the officers were observing the said house; that Delaney immediately called Alvin, advising him of what she had seen; that they then packed and the said parties departed from Cleveland, Dolores Delaney later meeting Alvin Karpis in Toledo, Ohio.

It is pointed out that Fred Barker arrived at the Karpis residence at about 11:00 P.M. on the night of September 5, 1934 and already had knowledge of the arrests of [REDACTED] b7c
This was undoubtedly the result of a "tip-off."

In connection with the "tip-off", [REDACTED] of the [REDACTED] b7c
[REDACTED] Cleveland, Ohio Police Department, who has been very friendly with Agents and is considered especially reliable, advised former Special Agent [REDACTED] that on the late evening of September 5, 1934, or the early morning of September 6, 1934, after the said women had been arrested, a telephone call was made from police headquarters by an unknown person whom he strongly suspected as being an officer of the police department, to the Harvard Club to get in touch with the subjects in this case and that the person who answered at the Harvard Club, unknown to

5-12-36

[redacted] tipped-off the subjects that the women had been arrested. He further advised that the unknown officer had telephoned to another officer of the police department, who was not at headquarters at that time, and asked him what he could do for the women, but on the following day, before the officer had done anything, he called the officer and told him to lay off as he did not know the connections of the women at the time of the first call. At another time [redacted] advised that he had learned that the police officer who made the telephone call is now deceased and advised that in his opinion the call was an anonymous one, inasmuch as the officer was of the opinion that the women were associated with some gambler employed at the Harvard Club. b7c

[redacted] further advised that he had received information indicating that [redacted] also called the Harvard Club with reference to the arrest of the women, but that he, [redacted] could not learn definitely the circumstances under which [redacted] called or just what he said during the conversation.

With further reference to the tip-off, [redacted] of the [redacted], advised that during a conversation he had with [redacted] Police Department, [redacted] had remarked that he heard the pay-off for the tip-off was a diamond bracelet. [redacted] was later interviewed by Agents and stated that he was unable to recall the identity of the individual who received the diamond bracelet as a reward for the tip-off. b7c

With further reference to the tip-off, you will recall that [redacted] b7c
[redacted] b7D

[redacted] he had just talked to a man who came in from Cleveland and that the unknown individual told him that the gang, not stating which particular members, had left Cleveland that afternoon for Chicago, Illinois, and further relating that some of the women had been arrested at Cleveland; that as soon as police learned their identities, someone from the police department went to one of the addresses which had been given by these women and warned them to get out of town; that the gang abandoned the house about five or ten minutes prior to the arrival of squad cars.

Referring to the close association between members of the Karpis-Barker gang and Arthur and Clarence Hebebrand and James "Shimmy" Patton,

operators of the Harvard Club at Cleveland, Ohio, investigations by the Bureau have never shown exactly and in detail the manner in which this acquaintance was developed. Investigation has disclosed, however, as you know, that Charles J. Fitzgerald was a member of the Karpis-Barker gang. We have learned that during the early summer of 1934, Fitzgerald visited with Cassius McDonald at Detroit, Michigan. Fitzgerald has admitted that he has known McDonald since 1924, when he first entered illicit traffic in liquor. It is safe, therefore, to assume that members of the Karpis-Barker gang became acquainted with Cassius McDonald through Fitzgerald. Investigation has shown that McDonald was intimately associated with Hebebrand and Patton. The investigation in Cuba and Miami, Florida, disclosed that McDonald corresponded with Hebebrand and Patton, therefore, in all probability, members of the Karpis-Barker gang became acquainted with Hebebrand and Patton and the Harvard Club through Cassius McDonald.

You have been advised that John Brock, of Tulsa, Oklahoma, was apprehended by Post Office Inspectors in connection with the Garrettsville mail robbery which occurred on November 7, 1935. Brock has furnished a great deal of information to Post Office Inspectors, much of which Agents have been able to obtain from such Inspectors. John Brock has advised that James "Shimmy" Patton and Arthur Hebebrand formerly financed various jobs for Karpis and that at such times as Karpis visited Cleveland he contacted these two individuals. He further stated that Karpis arranges his Toledo contacts through an ex-prize fighter who is employed at the Harvard Club, the name of this individual being "Smoky" Sharkey Gordon.

Indicative of the close friendship existing between Fred Barker and Hebebrand and Patton is the fact that on November 28, 1934, while Fred Barker was living at Lake Weir, Florida, he wired a dozen roses from Ocala, Florida to "Art" Hebebrandt and James Paxon, c/o of the Harvard Club, 539 Harvard Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio. In wiring these flowers, Barker used the name of "T. C. Blackburn". It is interesting to note that when Arthur Hebebrand was later interviewed, he stated he recalled receiving flowers from Ocala, Florida from a party named "Blackburn" but that he had no idea as to the identity of the sender.

Referring further to the close association between members of the Karpis-Barker gang and Hebebrand and Patton, [REDACTED] has advised that Alvin Karpis on one occasion informed him that he, Karpis, had been offered a proposition by certain gamblers in Cleveland whereby he, Karpis, could purchase an interest in an International Slot Machine enterprise for \$5,000; that this syndicate had been negotiating with several large gambling syndicates in Europe for the purpose of establishing slot machines; that

b7c

Karpis further stated that these men wanted him, Karpis, to travel to Europe and assist in the negotiations. Karpis at that time informed [redacted] that he, Karpis, was enthusiastic about this proposition and that he wanted to buy an interest at that time, but that the syndicate would not accept ransom money, which at that time was all he could offer them. b7c

With further reference to this matter, Karpis advised [redacted] that as soon as he, Karpis, was successful in changing portions of the ransom money, he would return to Cleveland and contact these people. [redacted] went on to relate that Karpis had particular reference to Arthur Hebebrand and James "Shimmy" Patton and stated that Karpis had implicit faith in both of these individuals, inasmuch as they were the ones who tipped him off in regard to the contemplated raid on his place after [redacted] were arrested in Cleveland. [redacted] further stated that it was his understanding that the premises occupied by Karpis and others in Cleveland were obtained through these individuals; that Arthur Hebebrand is reported to have an interest in a large real estate concern in Cleveland which bears his name. b7c

Referring to the International Slot Machine racket, investigation has disclosed that W. J. Mitchell, mentioned hereinbefore, Clarence Hebebrand, a brother of Arthur Hebebrand, and William F. Fergus, did, in fact, go abroad together in July of 1935 and it is known definitely that these individuals visited Rumania and Poland and in fact did establish certain slot machines in Rumania which were later withdrawn by virtue of the Rumanian government's disapproval.

On January 10, 1936, the Prosecutor's Office of Cuyahoga County, Ohio, raided the Harvard Club. The Bureau has made no independent investigation concerning this raid, but clippings from the January 11, 1936 issue of the Cleveland Press discloses that John Sulzman, Sheriff of Cuyahoga County, took no part in the raid; that the County Prosecutor enlisted the cooperation and aid of twenty-five private detectives and armed with search warrants endeavored to serve such warrants at the Harvard Club. They were met with forcible resistance, however, by Jimmy Patton, who threatened to "mow down" the raiding party with machine guns and held the raiding party at bay for six hours, during which time all the gambling equipment at the Harvard Club was moved away by trucks. It was finally necessary for the Safety Director of Cleveland to proceed to the Harvard Club, located just outside the city limits, with a party of policemen to gain entrance to the Club. This action was necessary because the Sheriff, when called by the Prosecutor's raiding party for aid, refused to send assistance, even though his office was notified that the Prosecutor's raiding party had been threatened with machine guns. It is evident, therefore, that the pro-

prietors of the Harvard Club were closely connected with politicians and those in power in Cleveland.

It is desired to point out particularly the "hard boiled" attitude assumed by James "Shimmy" Patton, who threatened to "mow down" the raiding party. The newspapers setting forth this information are probably correct in the attitude which was assumed by Patton as will be shown herein below.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

X-Union Supplement

b7c

[REDACTED]

b7c

[REDACTED]

b7c

Frank J. Noonan is the head of the Noonan Detective Agency in Cleveland, Ohio. You will recall that when the residence of Alvin Karpis at 4419 West 171st Street was raided, there were found therein several pay envelopes of the Noonan Detective Agency, for which reason a rather

extensive investigation was made concerning Frank J. Noonan. He has, however, at all times denied knowledge of the Karpis-Barker gang. He is well acquainted with Arthur Hebebrand and James Patton and has provided guards for the Harvard Club, to prevent holdups and thefts. He has stated that the following individuals are actively interested in the Harvard Club - Billy Fergus; A. W. Hebebrand; William J. Mitchell and James "Shimmy" Patton. Noonan advised former Special Agent [redacted] that he learned when [redacted] were arrested by the Cleveland Police, a police woman was locked up with them in an effort to ascertain the identity of the women and their connections in the city. He further stated that one [redacted] called at the Cleveland Police Department, reporting certain suspicious people, later identified as Fred Barker and Alvin Karpis, and came back several days later, inquiring why nothing had been done about it. Noonan made the statement that the Police Department is divided between the administration and the antiadministration forces, that is, between the forces supporting the Mayor, Harry Davis, and those opposed to him, and that in the future, if it becomes necessary for the Bureau to request any assistance from the Police Department in matters concerning this case, it would be advisable for the Bureau to first ascertain whether the officers assisting are on one side or the other. b7c

Mr. Noonan intimated that the City, as well as the County, is filled with graft and corruption; that the administration knows that gambling, prostitution and the like are going on unmolested and that the supporters of the administration will not make any moves until the higher-ups in the administration's politics have been consulted. Mr. Noonan is quoted as follows: "You have undoubtedly heard that Toledo invites this element, hell, if you have the right connections in this town, Toledo does not run one, two, three with Cleveland." By his own admissions, Mr. Noonan advised that if anyone goes to the police department or the city hall making inquiries about something in which he is interested, he knows about it within ten minutes after the individual has left the building.

The Cleveland Office has come into possession of an anonymous letter which was directed to Mr. J. M. McGrath, who is the operator of a large detective agency in Cleveland. This letter is dated May 10, 1930 and was undoubtedly written by some party connected with the Cleveland Police Department, because the closing sentence of the letter is stated as follows: "Some day when you are down in the department I will let you know who wrote this, but under the conditions that are now existing in the Police Department I will just have to remain your friend", signed "XYZ". This letter alleges that Frank Noonan is now soliciting race track work through the aid of Gideon Rabshaw, the "biggest crook and dummy that was ever in the Police Department". The letter also alleges

"Rabshaw is telling the race track people that if they do not employ Noonan, Sheriff Hanratty will not let them race. The reason of this is, that Rabshaw and Noonan and Joe Ball are going 50-50 on the profits. When Rabshaw was in the Police Department and even now, as you know, he did not have a friend". "This Rabshaw has been double crossing Hanratty ever since he has been in office and if they use the power of the Sheriff's Office to get them work, I will furnish you the names of pay-off guys who settled with Rabshaw on the slot machines and booze joints in the county. Nate Weinberger and Tony Fitzpatrick are some of the pay-off guys".

It is also interesting to note that Dolores Delaney has advised that Alvin Karpis carried on his person a credentials card bearing his photograph, which card was issued by the Noonan Detective Agency. She stated that his reason for carrying this was to show it to police officers in the event he were ever stopped for questioning. Noonan has denied any knowledge of the manner in which Karpis obtained this card.

On February 24, 1936, Mr. W. G. Harper, Operative in Charge of the United States Secret Service, Treasury Department, Cleveland, Ohio, was interviewed by Special Agent [REDACTED] Mr. Harper stated that Hebebrand, who has never been known to have waded on a gambling debt, is said to be a gentleman gambler; that James "Shimmy" Patton is entirely different, being a hard boiled and not afraid of anyone type; that when the Harvard Club was closed by the local authorities information is to the effect that the raid was so planned as to give Elliot Ness, recently appointed Safety Director of Cleveland, a political buildup. b7c

As above noted, the allegation is made by Bernard J. Wolf, Lieutenant of the Cleveland Police Department, that the refusal of Special Agents to work with the police nearly resulted in a gun battle between police and G-Men. In this connection, Officer Wolf has reference to a raid conducted by Special Agents upon the home located at 7009 Franklin Boulevard, Cleveland, Ohio, which was the former residence of Harry Campbell. You are informed that it was through no effort on the part of the Cleveland Police Department that Special Agents learned the location of Campbell. This information was obtained on September 10, 1934, when [REDACTED] called former Special Agent [REDACTED] advising him that she had seen photographs of members of the Karpis-Barker gang in the Cleveland newspapers on September 6, 1934 and that she recognized the photograph of [REDACTED] as being that of [REDACTED] who lived at 7009 Franklin b7c

Boulevard. As a result of this information, Special Agents conducted a surveillance of that address until 6:30 A.M. on the morning of September 11, 1934, no one having yet put in an appearance and at that time it was decided that a raid should be conducted. This raid was made by former Special Agent in Charge William Larson, former Special Agent [REDACTED], former Special Agent [REDACTED] and Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] b7c

In order to obtain the truth of the allegation made by Lieutenant Wolf, I telephonically communicated with Special Agent [REDACTED] who is Resident Agent at Richmond, Virginia. He advised that he was present at the time of that raid and that he was fearful that neighbors would notify the police that persons were entering the said building, whereupon it was decided to leave former Special Agent [REDACTED] outside on the front walk, to advise any police officers who might arrive on the spot that a raid was being conducted by Special Agents, so as to prevent any unfortunate incident such as shooting. Agent [REDACTED] has advised me that after the raid was under way, certain persons residing in that community who had observed the Agents go into the said house with shotguns and other items of firearm equipment, had notified the Cleveland Police Department. [REDACTED] stated that a squad of police rushed out to that vicinity and in their search for the Campbell home, they went to a wrong address about two blocks from where the Agents were raiding; that they then found their mistake and came down to 7009 Franklin Boulevard, where former Agent [REDACTED] advised them that a raid was being conducted by Special Agents. b7c

There was, therefore, as you will observe, absolutely no ground for the allegation that this incident almost resulted in a shooting fracas between Agents and the Cleveland Police Department. The proper precautions were taken and the investigating police were amply notified so that no such unfortunate incident could arise under any circumstances. It would, therefore, appear that there is no foundation for the statement which is made by Lieutenant Wolf. b7c

Special Agent [REDACTED] further advised me that it was his understanding that a few days prior to this time, former Special Agent in Charge William Larson had made an agreement with some commanding officer of the Cleveland Police Department to the effect that Agents and officers would work in cooperation with one another; that, however, in conducting this raid, Mr. Larson had refrained from notifying the Cleveland Police, for which reason they were highly displeased and adopted somewhat of a hostile attitude from that time. It is submitted, however, that former Special Agent in Charge Larson undoubtedly had good reason for refraining from calling in the assistance of the Cleveland Police in this matter.

5-12-36.

This will inform you that during the time members of the Karpis-Barker gang resided in Cleveland, Ohio, the following persons occupied the following residences:

4419 West 171st Street - [REDACTED] Fred Barker,
3973 West 140th Street - Alvin Karpis and Dolores Delaney
7009 Franklin Boulevard - Harry Campbell and [REDACTED]

When Alvin Karpis and Dolores Delaney first arrived in Cleveland, however, they occupied a residence at 13109 Flamingo Street. This property was owned by the William J. Mitchell Real Estate organization, William J. Mitchell being the head of said organization. It is pointed out to you that William J. Mitchell is a very close associate of Arthur W. Hebebrand and James "Shimmy" Patton and is alleged to have an interest in the Harvard Club, of Cleveland, Ohio, which is owned and operated by Hebebrand and Patton. Karpis and Dolores Delaney then moved to 3973 West 140th Street, where the property was rented from the A. W. Hebebrand Organization, Inc., of 971 Dennison Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio. This property was rented by Karpis on July 6, 1934. The property located at 4419 West 171st Street, which was occupied by Fred Barker and [REDACTED], was rented in the name of John E. Matterson. This property was likewise rented from the William J. Mitchell Real Estate organization. It is shown, however, that the residence occupied by Harry Campbell at 7009 Franklin Boulevard was not rented from either the Hebebrand or Mitchell interests.

At about 11:00 A. M. on May 11, 1936, I telephonically communicated with Special Agent [REDACTED] of the Cleveland Office, to ascertain further details with regard to Lieutenant Wolf. He stated that the Cleveland Office knows very little concerning Wolf, but informed that Wolf has a reputation for making good arrests. He is likewise reported to be an excellent politician and also gets along well with the "hoodlums". It is reported that Wolf adopts the policy that one cannot make cases by going to Sunday School and, therefore, he uses this explanation for his rather continued association with "hoodlum" characters. [REDACTED] stated that Lieutenant Wolf has made some good cases. [REDACTED] further stated that it is not his impression that Lieutenant Wolf was with the officers who made inquiry at 7009 Franklin Boulevard where Agents were making a raid on the residence previously occupied by Harry Campbell.

With reference to the situation existing in Cleveland, Ohio, numerous newspaper clippings have been forwarded to the Bureau by the Cleveland office and interesting excerpts therefrom will be quoted herein.

Reference has already been made to the raid on the Harvard Club by Prosecuting Attorney Cullitan. It is to be noted that the Harvard Club which was raided was not actually located within the confines of Cleveland but was really located in Newburg Heights, which is a municipal corporation adjacent to Cleveland.

The Cleveland newspapers have given a great deal of publicity to the raid and to the fact that Sheriff John M. Sulzmann refused to come to the aid of County Prosecutor Frank T. Cullitan, when Cullitan found it impossible to gain entrance into the Harvard Club. A news item appearing in the Cleveland Plain Dealer, dated January 11, 1936 is quoted as follows:

"For nearly six hours last night operators of the Harvard Club held County Prosecutor Frank T. Cullitan, his staff and twenty special constables at bay after they appeared at the expansive gambling resort in Newburg Heights to raid it simultaneously with a surprise attack on the Thomas Club in Maple Heights, which yielded without resistance.

From sunset until nearly 11 last night the prosecutor and his force of men were repulsed by threats from the operators of the Harvard Club to 'mow down' the constables with machine guns if they tried to batter in the doors.

The Harvard Club was stormed only after Safety Director Eliot Ness, acting, he said, 'as a private citizen,' took several police squads to the prosecutor's aid.

Cullitan pleaded in vain for help from the city police department and from Sulzmann, the county's chief law enforcement officer."

Entrance having been finally gained after a six hour siege, the prosecutor and his deputies found that all of the gambling equipment had been removed by the aid of trucks. The paper goes on to state that after

entrance had been gained "Hebebrand and his aids walked into the money-counting room of the club on the pretext of getting their hats and coats, and escaped by climbing through a small window near the roof of the resort, and dropping ten feet to the ground outside."

The paper continues -

"A few minutes later Sheriff Sulzmann, ill in bed at his home, sent word to Cullitan, the prosecutor said, that he would not send aid or protection unless it was requested by Mayor Jerry Sticha of Newburg Heights, 'in accordance with my home rule policy.' Cullitan had previously tried time after time to reach Sticha at his home, but was told he was not there."

The paper gives the following details concerning the raid:

"Patton (James "Shimmy" Patton who is well known to this Bureau), cursing profusely, rushed toward Cullitan. Cullitan tried to accomplish his task peacefully.

'Anyone that goes in there,' Patton cried, 'gets their head knocked off. You've got your home at stake and we got our property at stake.'

'I've tried every decent way I could---' Cullitan began.

'No, you haven't,' Patton broke in.

'This is my job to close this place,' Cullitan said.

'Why don't you quit your job?' Patton shot back."

The Cleveland News, dated January 11, 1936 stated as follows:

"Mr. Cullitan also had 'nothing to say' when asked if he would take any action against village officials who allowed gambling joints to operate so openly in violation of law."

The Cleveland Plain Dealer, dated January 14, 1936 quotes Eliot Ness, Safety Director, as follows:

"I did not know Sheriff Sulzmann excepting through the newspapers,' Ness said. 'I haven't met him yet, but I consider I know him thoroughly since his refusal to send deputies to the aid of County Prosecutor Cullitan.'

'When John Flynn, my assistant director, went to County Jail he found six deputies just sitting--perhaps waiting for the millennium. He got no satisfaction from Jailer Murphy. Neither did I. We both pointed out Mr. Cullitan's plight, and we both got the answer: 'The sheriff stands by his home rule policy--he must have a request from the

mayor of Newburg Heights'.

'It Can't Happen Here', the title of one of our best sellers, would be true locally if applied to the sheriff rescuing the prosecuting attorney. Hence the recent raids became news here, although they would not have been news in many cities.

'I want to say seriously to you and to all of the better element, that we must have the public with us. That means good citizens must not neglect their full duty.'

The above quotation was taken from a speech given by Eliot Ness at the Cleveland Athletic Club before the Odovene Club, composed of Ohio Wesleyan University alumni.

That the raid conducted by Frank T. Cullitan is alleged to have its political aspects is shown in a news item appearing in the Cleveland Plain Dealer dated January 29, 1936, which is quoted as follows:

"County Prosecutor Frank T. Cullitan's recent raid on the Harvard and Thomas Clubs was described last night as a plot 'cooked up' by an assistant county prosecutor to embarrass Sheriff John M. Sulzmann's campaign for Congress in the Twentieth District and to benefit Congressman Martin L. Sweeney."

The news item goes on to state:

"The ward leaders voted to indorse Sulzmann for Congress and to call a meeting next week of the 277 precinct committeemen in the district to submit Sulzmann's candidacy to them."

For your information Sulzmann was defeated in the primaries.

News items appearing in the Cleveland newspapers are very laudatory of the appointment and conduct of Eliot Ness as Public Safety Director of Cleveland. He was particularly praised for his action in assisting County Prosecutor Cullitan, "as a private citizen" during the raid on the Harvard Club. News items have also stated that numerous raids are being conducted by police squads in an effort to clean up gambling conditions in Cleveland.

The Cleveland News dated January 11, 1936, refers to Ness as follows:

5-12-36.

"It was Mr. Ness who, when Sheriff Sulzmann, from his sickbed, refused to send aid to Cullitan, took the bull by the horns and led 33 Cleveland police officers and men to the Harvard club to protect Cullitan from possible violence."

Referring to Cullitan the same paper states:

"The prosecutor, his job of closing the two notorious gaming resorts done, offered no criticism either of Sheriff Sulzmann's refusal to help, or of the lethargy of Newburg Heights and Maple Heights officials in failing to close the clubs."

It is indicated that as a result of the raid on the Harvard Club, those for whom city police are searching are James "Shimmy" Patton, Arthur Hebebrand and Dan T. Gallagher, owners of the Harvard Club in Newburg Heights, and Sam "Gameboy" Miller and Alex Miller of the Thomas Club in Maple Heights.

Referring to Eliot Ness' move to clean up conditions in Cleveland, the Cleveland News dated January 9, 1936 is quoted as follows:

"On orders from Safety Director Ness a meeting of policy operators was called by Deputy Inspector Frank W. Story at the E. 35th st. - Longwood ct. police station Tuesday night.

'Fold up of your own accord or we will fold you up,' Inspector Story told them.

Along lower Scovill ave., once the most open vice district in the city, officers are visiting houses and ordering all transient girls to move out of the city. Only those who can prove their legitimate homes are in the houses are being permitted to remain.

Bookmakers still exist, doing a curb or telephone business, but the gambling resorts have disappeared. Gamblers who prospered in Cleveland last year are reported to have either left town or to be making plans to head for other cities where the law enforcement is more casual.

The order has gone out for the cleanup.

The police department knows Director Ness means business."

In praise of the work of Safety Director Ness the Cleveland News of January 11, 1936 carries an editorial containing the following:

"While we're cheering, let's fill the air with three long hurrahs and nine sharp rahs for Eliot Ness."

Criticism has been launched against Sheriff Sulzmann for his refusal to aid Prosecutor Cullitan in raiding the Harvard Club. The Cleveland Plain Dealer for January 12, 1936 carries an editorial entitled "Three Men", the closing portion of which is as follows:

"The community appraises Sulzmann as an officer who, chosen by the electorate to enforce the law, proves himself in the emergency to be faithless to his duty and his oath. It is no new appraisal for the sheriff of Cuyahoga."

It appears that Hebebrand and Patton during September 1935 were arrested on the charge of being gambling operators. In line with the criticism directed against Sheriff Sulzmann the Cleveland Plain Dealer for September 10, 1935 is quoted as follows:

"Arthur Hebebrand, Dan Gallagher and James (Shimmy) Patton of the Harvard Club were placed in which was formerly the women's psychopathic ward. Sam (Game Boy) Miller and his brothers, Dave and Alky, of the Thomas Club, were confined in the jail hospital ward.

Sheriff John M. Sulzmann explained that there was a very simple reason for selection of these quarters in his 'humanized' jail.

'I adhere religiously to the advocacy of segregation, keeping the hardened criminals segregated from the first offenders,' he said."

It appears that three of the six defendants had challenged the right of the county grand jury during December 1935 to force them to answer questions "which might tend to incriminate" them and they carried their contempt of court convictions to the State Supreme Court before winning their fight. It appears, however, that on September 9, 1935 several defendants pleaded guilty to the charge of unlawfully keeping

a room for gambling purposes and that on that date Judge Corlett imposed \$500 fines and thirty day jail sentences against Sam Miller, Arthur Hebebrand and Dan Gallagher; that against Patton and Dave and Alky Miller he meted out \$100 fines and ten day jail sentences.

News items appearing in the Cleveland Plain Dealer carry certain criticism of the manner in which officers are trained for the Cleveland Police Department. A considerable amount of space has been given to the need for police training which would be comparable to that given by the Bureau to new Special Agents. Indicative of the fact that the Cleveland Police Department has been beset with certain evils is the fact that the Cleveland Plain Dealer of January 11, 1936 gave space to a news item entitled "NESS PREPARES TO CURE POLICE EVILS". The news item goes on to elaborate upon Ness' program, which is to be accomplished by the following:

- 1--Immediate establishment of a police training school.
- 2--Much more rigid requirements than are now in effect for admittance to civil service examinations given to candidates for appointment as patrolmen.
- 3--Searching character investigations and the fingerprinting of men in line for appointment to the force.
- 4--Different requirements for admission to and promotion in various branches of the police service.
- 5--Testing of a candidate's temperamental, as well as mental and physical, fitness to become a policeman.
- 6--Weeding out of cadet patrolmen who have not demonstrated proficiency in police work during a two-year probationary period.
- 7--Adoption of measures to improve the morale of the present police force."

Reference has already been made to the statement made by Lt. Bernard J. Wolf of the Cleveland Police Department with respect to the failure of Agents to cooperate with Cleveland police officers. A news item appearing in the Cleveland News of May 8, 1936 is quoted as follows:

"City Sues to Reduce Wolf's Police Rank

Bernard Wolf's right to his ranking as a lieutenant in the Cleveland police department today was to be contested in common pleas court at the hearing of a

taxpayer's suit brought by Law Director Alfred Clum.

The city contends Wolf's promotion by former Safety Director Lavelle Nov. 9, 1935, was illegal because he did not take a civil service examination and there was no eligibility list. His reduction to the rank of sergeant is asked, with a salary cut from \$2,746 to \$2,613 a year."

Harold H. Burton was recently elected Mayor of Cleveland, Ohio. The Cleveland News dated October 26, 1935 gives a resume of the activities of Mr. Burton and cites the fact that he is credited with an impressive record for public service.

The Cleveland News dated October 29, 1935 is quoted as follows:

"Mr. Burton promised there will be no politics in the police department when he is Cleveland's chief executive."

Burton is quoted as follows:

"Your choice is between the renewal of an administration which came into office on the promise of law enforcement and under which a grand jury found that law enforcement was interfered with by politics.

It is absolutely necessary that there be no politics, political pressure or political groups having control over any individual in the police department. Every man in the police department will know before election that so far as I am concerned, politics has no place in the police department."

After Burton had been elected Mayor of Cleveland by the greatest majority ever accorded a candidate for that position, on May 5, 1936 the Cleveland Plain Dealer gave space to the following:

"BARE BURTON ATTEMPTS TO USE JOB WHIP."

The said paper than states:

"An attempt by Mayor Harold H. Burton to whip Republican councilmen into support of his stand on the appropriation ordinance by withdrawing their patronage was revealed yesterday at a hearing before the Civil Service Commission.

Councilman Thomas F. McCafferty testified that he and

Councilman Thomas J. Gunning, who voted with the Democrats in support of the Art amendment to the appropriation ordinance, had lost their patronage two days after they had voted.

'When I went to the mayor,' he said: 'You've got to expect that if you don't go along with the administration,' McCafferty said.

The mayor admitted last night that supporters of both men had been dropped, but said that the dropping was a 'mistaken policy' and that most employes had been restored to the pay rolls, except for several found unfit for jobs."

The Cleveland newspapers have given considerable publicity to the recent investigation involving Captain Louis J. Cadek, "the cop who made \$109,000". The Cleveland Plain Dealer dated April 14, 1936 is quoted as follows:

"The records tell brusquely of 28 transfers in 30 years; of one suspension and an acquittal; of another suspension, dismissal and reinstatement, but nothing of how a cop could make \$109,000."

The same paper shows that over a period of thirty years service the total salary received by Officer Cadek was \$67,966 but that investigation disclosed that he had \$109,000 on deposit. Cadek has been relieved of duty and has been indicted. According to the Cleveland Plain Dealer of April 14, 1936:

"Nine witnesses--all admitted former bootleggers, according to the county prosecutor's office--were called before the county grand jury yesterday in an investigation of the \$109,000 in savings accumulated by Police Captain Louis J. Cadek on a total salary of \$67,966 received from the city since his appointment as a patrolman nearly 30 years ago.

One witness said he had testified before the grand jury that he had paid Cadek \$2,000 in several payments. Other witnesses said they had told the grand jurors they had paid various amounts to collectors who were understood to be gathering the money for the police."

Respectfully,

K. R. McIntire.