FREEDOM OF INFORMATION 
AND 
PRIVACY ACTS

SUBJECT: BARKER/KARPIES GANG
BREMER KIDNAPPING
FILE NUMBER: 7-576
SECTION : 118

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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**Subject:** Barker/Karpos Beng (Buren Crossing)

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

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

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

Enclosure 826712.
There is transmitted attached hereto a report relative to the investigation conducted concerning the charges of brutality, third degree murder methods, application of "truth serum", and other irregular acts, on the part of Special Agents of the Bureau, made by Gladys Rita Sawyer in a statement forwarded with a communication to the President, under date of May 8, 1935. This report is in considerable detail and I am setting forth the following therefrom, which appears under "Summary and Comments", in order that you may be advised briefly as to the details thereof.

Gladys Rita Sawyer, Paula Horse and Prunella Burdette, known associates of members of the Barker-Karpis gang of kidnappers, were taken into custody by the Cleveland, Ohio police on September 5, 1934. On September 7, 1934 they were released to Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. On the night of September 7, 1934 they were taken to the headquarters of the Lakewood, Ohio police department, questioned there until September 8th, and on September 8th taken to the Riverside Hotel, Lakewood, Ohio, remaining there that night. On September 9th they were taken to the Lakewood, Ohio police headquarters, where a charge of disorderly conduct was registered against them, and they were later in the same day released therefrom and, upon signing a waiver of removal, they were taken by the Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to Chicago, and there detained in the office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, 1900 Bankers' Building, Chicago, Illinois, until September 23, 1934, when they were released. During the period of their detention in Chicago they were kept in an apartment at 421 Sheridan Road from September 18th through September 21st.

The individual charges made by Gladys Rita Sawyer, together with comments thereon, are as follows:
1. It is alleged that a little girl was taken from her and that she had not heard from said girl at the time of her statement of charges (May 4, 1935).

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

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

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

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

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

It should be borne in mind, in considering the detention of these women and their apparent lack of protests or requests to see attorneys, that according to the evidence obtainable they were extremely fearful lest they would come to bodily harm at the hands of their associates of the Barker-Karpis gang, because through the engagement by them in a drunken brawl at Cleveland, police had arrested them, and the location of the members of the Barker-Karpis gang, with whom they had been living, had been thereby revealed. These members immediately left Cleveland upon the receipt of information that their female associates had been arrested, leaving behind them certain valuables, including guns and ammunition.
1. It is alleged that at Lakewood, Ohio, on the morning of September 9, 1931, they were beaten, cursed and brutally treated by the Lakewood, Ohio police and Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

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

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

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

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

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

This is categorically denied by each and every person interviewed.

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

This is correct. The evidence reflects that thereafter at all times there were proper sleeping facilities, sheets and other materials having been secured.
8. It is alleged that physical brutality was inflicted upon the Sawyer woman.

This is positively denied by all persons interviewed.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

This is not only denied, but practically every agent interviewed stated that a considerable number of obscene stories were narrated by Gladys Sawyer and Eunice Burdette.
14. It is alleged that the Agents indulged in a poker game one night until 2 A.M., at which time they were told by a patron to disperse.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

It should be noted that the Sawyer woman gave three separate statements to the Special Agents in control of this operation. It is quite probable that her attitude and her motive in making these charges may be influenced in some manner by the fact that in all three of these statements she admitted that her alleged husband was the "finger man" in the Breuer kidnapping. Her alleged husband, Harry Sawyer, who has been indicted for complicity in the kidnapping, is to be tried in the St. Paul jurisdiction in September of this year.
The following correspondence, forwarded to me with your memorandum of May 22, 1935, is returned herewith:

Memorandum dated May 17, 1935, addressed to Mr. Stanley by Mr. Holtzoff.
Memorandum dated May 25, 1935, addressed to Mr. Holtzoff by Mr. Stanley.
Undated note addressed to Mr. Stanley by the Attorney General.
Communication dated May 11, 1935, from Honorable Louis McHenry Howe, Secretary to the President, referring this matter to the Attorney General.
Letter dated May 8, 1935, addressed to the President by Eugene D. O'Sullivan, Attorney at Law, Omaha, Nebraska, forwarding photostatic copies of undated letter to Mr. O'Sullivan by Gladys Rita Bayer and undated statement by her.

Respectfully,

J. Edgar Hoover
Director.

Enclosure 826723.
MEMORANDUM FOR MR. HOOVER

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

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

[Signature]

William Stanley
The Assistant to the Attorney General.

7-576-6666X

[Date] AUG 9 1935
To His Excellency, Franklin D. Roosevelt
President of the United States
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

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

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

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

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

The trial of some of the accused parties is now in progress in St. Paul, Minnesota and on May 5th, 1935 Sandlovich was arrested at Fort Columbia by Department of Justice agents and removed to New Orleans, Louisiana. I understand that he is now being conveyed to St. Paul, Minnesota.

I gather from a reading of the attached copy of Mrs. Sandlovich’s statement that she was arrested July 8th, 1934 at Cleveland, Ohio and was kept in custody by Federal Agents in Ohio and Chicago for a period of 21 days. The reading of this unusual statement discloses that certain members of the Investigation or Intelligence Unit of the Department of Justice are resorting to many unusual and illegal practices in order to gain information and presents such a course of
His Excellency, Franklin D. Roosevelt
2, 2
May 8-35

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

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

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

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

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

I believe that it is high time that an investigation be made of the things which are happening on the 31th Floor of the Bankers Building in Chicago, Illinois and other central points throughout the country with a view to determining who is responsible for the outrage disclosed by this statement, by ascertaining whether or not the Department of Justice is a misnomer or a reality.

By information leads me to believe that they are persisting in the following illegal practices:

1. The denial of the right of those arrested to consult or have an attorney.

2. The imprisonment of individuals for investigation for long periods of time without bringing them before a magistrate to have a specific charge placed against them.

3. The denial of the right of bail.
His Excellency, Franklin D. Roosevelt

P. S

May 8-‘35

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Yours very truly,

Eugene T. Flicker
Mr. E. D. C. Sullivan
636 Electric Bldg
Omaha, Nebr.

Dear Sir:

Knowing you

and I do a man that

believe in a fair and

square deal, I am put

writing to you a statement

of fact and some of the

groove I went thru at

the hands of the Dept of

Justice in Cleveland &

Chicago.

I will ask all favor

to the citizens of this

country that you would

have this matter taken

up with Senator Norris

of whom I have always
had a great admiration.
Also with the Attorney
General & whoever else
you think it should be.
Respectfully,
Gladys Pete Sawyer
Statement.

On July 4, 1874, I was operated on in the St. Vincent's Hospital, New York. The operation consisted of adhesions! The removal of the left tube rather a part of it. The left ovary also a cyst about two and one half inches in diameter was also removed. In the removal the ovary, the right ovary, and tube, and I think the other part of the left one had been removed.

At the time of the operation, Drs. A. H. Still and George Ewe, presided. The administration of the oradon was performed by Dr. Maguire. They told me if I didn't have the medicine, I would die. Dr. Ewe told me to send two dollars for a medicine that could effect any convalescence, at the great expense. I was at the age of 18 years, and I felt very weak. I was sent to the hospital. On the 19th of July, July against Dr. Ewe's order.
where Paula Harmon was put in one room. Prisca Burditt is myself in a room across the hall. A large chair was placed in the room, with two doors of the room left in charge of which, my name was Soliah. There was no man in charge at any time in Cleveland, and I had wanted to go to the toilet, which was down the hall, we had to shout over the chair and one of the agents went with us. I asked one of the agents if I thought I was old enough to go to the toilet alone. To which he replied: "If you're still going, then you are." The next morning Sunday, 19th at about 9 o'clock Harmon came to the cell with several more agents that we came into the room, and the room, where agents of us were ready to leave. There is a statement of Mr. Smith holding all of them under constitutional rights as white male citizens that we wanted to see the Attorney Edward Stanton, 606 Johnson Street, again he said, "No." If we then asked him we wanted the name and badge number of every agent.
He laughed and said that they had but two men and suddenly the door opened and they entered. They asked him what his name was and he replied, "Mr. White." He then asked him what his business was and he replied, "I am a businessman." They then asked him what he was doing there and he replied, "I am here to help you." They then asked him what he was doing there and he replied, "I am here to help you." They then asked him what he was doing there and he replied, "I am here to help you." They then asked him what he was doing there and he replied, "I am here to help you."
The agents, policeman with rifle of machine guned, dead, thrown, said all three hand, cuff to gather to the sides of the door. The stretch from Taide Homma, hung some thing turtle of my shoe and were taken to the lake, of Fall and put in the stem of the scope, cells that were orange with live. They finally took yet, technician at the door, we need to now. Your friend, Caille, hanging, we hope, new at the lake, we were taken with double, and hand in hand to the lake and walked to the stand. We were put on a plane with Caille, Laron, and Collins and taken to Chicago.

This we arrive in Chicago, we were met by the guard, of care and security consisting enough to make a parade. We were taken to the back entrance. The freight line to the 79. From 1900 the home in Chicago of the Dept. of Justice. He well paralleled the part.
The sight of him, the very sound of his voice, filled me with terror. He left his chair and walked towards me. His eyes were fixed on mine, and I could hardly breathe. He asked me to come with him, and I followed him without speaking.

He led me to a small room, and I was left alone. I didn't dare to look up. I was a prisoner. He sat down at a small table and began to fumble with my things. He opened a box and took out a single object.

He showed me a small device. It was a map, unfolded on a desk. He pointed to different places and said something in a language I didn't recognize. I couldn't understand him, but I knew he was demanding something.

He picked up a piece of paper and showed it to me. It was a letter, written in a language I didn't recognize. He pointed to different parts of the letter and then he said something in the same language.

I was confused, but I could see that he was demanding something. He pointed to a wealthy man's name on the letter and said something in the same language. I searched my brain for any clues, but I couldn't understand him. I was facing my new owner, and I didn't know how to react.

He pointed to different objects in the room and said something in the language I didn't recognize. I didn't know what to do. I didn't dare to speak, and I was afraid to look at him. I was a prisoner, and I didn't know what to do next.
and I think of I was shown a number of letters &c which survived my husband. Harry Seidman & I asked if I knew that Harry Seidman told me I was no good and never would. He said that I had long nothing but stolen money &c all my life. I left him & he never married any children of mine. Also told him I had him married to another lawyer until Jan 16 1923 & this lawyers file is in the hospital for treatment. He has had him to the hospital for treatment. He has had him to the hospital for treatment. He has had him to the hospital for treatment.

One year and 10 days after you left me & when I was at home all day & I put up the kitchen. I asked him what he would do. He said he knew that Harry Seidman did. He took up the shining day & I am around & when he called I was not. I'm just thinking that you'll get a check from him.
Then we’ll see what you do. I laughed at him and said I can’t tell you any different and tell you the truth. About 9 o’clock he stepped out for a few minutes and another agent came in. Also during the day he had told me that if you mil the same room where there had been an explosion, I said to him, 'If you jumped you meant he was pulling you. He replied, you better keep your own mouth shut. I have you all on my side. Don’t you speak one more word of all this. If I find you speak one word of all this, I will have you shoot one of the best men in the city.
pretty nervous and all in. You need some rest, I will give you a
packet of the mydriatic. I did the same as I was used to taking. He said,
yes. Being a Doctor and in the employ of the Federal Government
I satisfied him. He stepped out for a few minutes and when he came back he
had a hypodermic in his
hand. He gave me the shot
through the just under the edge
inguinal fold and told me to sit
up. In a few minutes Colby
had introduced himself to me and
was not his name. In a few minutes my sight
started to go. I asked for
white of eggs. He got some
water and brought the half
tin which he put it. I
spilled it. Then dragged the
thighs up and went at the
knees. The Surgeon was putting
something on his finger. He
looked at the white of eyes. I
could hear vagueness. His
worrying. They kept walking me
up and down, and I was yelling down, and I was yelling down and he kept you back out or I'll punch you in your face. And about the name of John Middall, Cowley's a fellow of mine. I did not know besides a woman from the office were in the hall. Then I was nearly exhausted and ready to collapse. The medicine had the effect to make me stand and thought I was taking that sort of drug or that I had about the head and feeling not the least bit of it in the mean
put up Brenner." I continued to say I didn't know. They said...
I was naturally so tired I knew I couldn't walk and had to lie down. But I was forced to accompany them. They took me around the best part of the farm night when we got back they finally let me go to bed. I slept which was very little. My head was full of questions and I drank a lot of coffee until I came around. I was afraid of it. It seemed to be drugged and I didn't seem to be able to get anything out of my head. I didn't know what I was doing. Most of the time I could hear someone talking but I didn't know what they were saying. I only knew they were talking about Dr. Smith and another, but they weren't arguing. They were just going about their day as usual.
apartment at 4121 Oak and they had already taken
Margaret Burdett. As we were left
the for our sink. Rich Dorothy
and police John Meeley. Sullivan
any charge day at first. Then it
changed to Meeley and O'Conner
People. At night the first was a girl
Murphy and I chased with the
They had a manson that later
changed with Meeley's place.
We tried. They seemed to do every
thing on their own. We see to all
we did. They could make us
They were always brandishing
their . Misleading cards. They
would not take practice at
the called. If we moved around
how much we would if
We would sit in the chairs and
We would sit in the chair and
we would sit in the chair and
and said, "wait a
minute, what do you think
you are going. John Meeley
had the habit of painting his
doors as if we needed to go to
the toilet and the mahon was busy
for sleeping one of the agitators.
and made us leave the door open. He had to sleep in the one room, what time they liked to sleep, all the while we were in the other room, which usually one of the "gentles took turns taking notes. He was my life thrill.

I heard such dirty stories as I didn't seem to delight in telling. I was brought up different than the others. Half a poker game one night lasting until around 4:00. Murphy, John, Mussey Davis, Smith, and another did not know the man. I will tell you she thought that although Sarah was beautiful, Brown and everyone else came to the apartment, including one old lady that someone. The big black man didn't know what for. They may have known some of these people and he was selling alcohol and whisky. They were not sure if it was different one lived with us. That was a die. He also said we had several apartments which also were...
I was told several times by different agents of Mr. Monahan that when I was released not to mention to anybody what had gone on and the Badman, Black Old Bill, them I would not. Mr. Coutts & S. Brown offered to buy me the whole Quarin Substan T. They sent Tom O'Connor out for these things when he brought them back I refused to take them. They were a different color and I was afraid of anything they might do.

Tygona Bundle told me while she was in the apartment that she had seen quite a hole of the drug called 'flush drum.' I knew she had first given me something and I supposed it was the same thing I had had a couple of days previous, as lovely came the first I saw I don't quite remember the day and told me to go on to see Tygona as she was as good as she could be. I told the arms of the open cellar of clammy, gleyey as a flesh.
She looked and acted exactly as I had felt when I had this
viewed that day. A short time before they sent for me to go in
there, I had seen them walking up and down the hall of
the glass partition. She
also had been just recently rea-
ized on by Mr. Daniel J. Toldeo.
On Friday, Sept. 21st, morning
we were taken back to the hospital
by the New York Celia. She
had just finished and stopped a few
minutes of the time. The day before
her departure, she told me to go back
and talk to my parents. She only
mentioned that she had been trying
for a few weeks before. She said she
wanted to talk to me, and she made
me good, sweet talk for about five minutes
and said she was anxious about me,
completely convinced.

Sunday, Sept. 23rd, about 2 PM, she
seemed to be all moving pretty fast
for some reason. This alarmed the
two nurses and took her to the
hospital. Dr. (Dorothy) took her into a room
for a few minutes, while she was
out. When she returned, told me my
mother was dead. I nearly lost my

23
I didn't realize it at the time, but I was afraid that they had called me out of there and told me to tell my story. By the time I wouldn't have believed anything they told me. But everything I read had actually happened. I would have signed a statement against anybody and for anything else he who said nothing made any difference. You understand. I had just given them my statement yet. If I hadn't been so nearlyiacid from fear of some of the things I talked about, I never would have come up.

Slocy Harmon had an automobile accident a couple of years ago which had left her with several places that she was entirely confined to. At all times, especially if she was nervous or Umberto subject about something she saw. She never a few days after police Hol of the Cleveland Police had told me, “The
not say anything to anyone about what had gone on while in their custody. They should have been just as likely many times on the subject. I do not know if they were doing the proper thing. I was afraid of the public at large knowing what went on, if we were not afraid to tell nature what had been said or if they regarded it as if they had done something unconditional and some thing they did not care to have the public know.

I was released about 5 or 6 on Sunday morning. We went to the hotel. I was still in condition to tell what the attorney and my friend wanted. I wrote the letter that was published. It said I took it on a diamond to put in the pocket. It was very lucky I only took the one and had no other. I do not know why I kept it. I do not know how I know.
condillion that they did next, as they should, where she took me to a lake where I would have been and the away from everyone and continued to give me the treatment. If I hadn't of got there to get that I did I would probably have been insane again, also they wish to now the if I was, I was to give the drug, you know, at first they did. Also if you are not a man, I am not a man they allowed to do anything. There was hardly a day that I didn't feel hot and the doctors and doctors and doctors and all doctors I went to, you can see the letter of it if I well enough to read it here, and the doctors said, I was far and] onfused that they gave me two thousand a certain time. I they can do these things.
When you seek a state of mind and
forget you as much, for
the girl you have drug [with
bom] that you are likely to
say anything. Then again
the only thing I tell you that
with I had these things
one not fully coincide.
So how do we know, at any
time again dry? Perfectly willing
to say anything the first you
said and then to this. But
there be no doubt, you are
not the only thing. Certainly want
to disagree them you found
out how dry. How much do we
not have to say? On our arm,
the Chinese. Below with
above, I stand an
appearance.
In a general way I find
indeed it is just you seemed
v只不是所知的。I stand
in a general civilized country.
at the hands of people employed by the Government to maintain law and order and to prevent crime and apprehend criminals. And I have personally beheld the lowest criminal they ever pursued would treat defenseless women the way we once treated. In fact, I am sure that if any gangster ever treated a woman as the way we were treated he would promptly be executed. Because as rotten as the underworld may be, I believe the police and Secret Service would promptly be the drastic and immediate action of the great Department of Justice. And I am sure a better example of this is to be found in the conditions in the United States. Now can they expect anyone else to?
I am only today, because the name of the law, I cause my telling story I may have passed with them to briefly.

The refusal of the agent in the Department of Justice to let you have counted.

The excess of time, nineteen days, all that were free, without counsel or charge, was brought before us, which we repeatedly asked them to do.

The use of this drug known (as the President) for the sole purpose to frighten you to keep and watch this thing. Then they did this thing, it was light, they were not blind. This thing you are not going to be satisfied to do one thing.

This thing, two days of people with probability four days sleep.

The condition that I was
new physically, from the opinion, all the incision had only then healed about two weeks or a little more.

The language these agents used, such as calling one a 'son of a bitch, fodder. That etc.

I would like to know if the President, the Attorney General, Wood, and Edgar Hoover know of these things? Also do some of our most illustrious Senators etc. if they do not know what is going on around the lattice. We are arrived at 1960 Bankert Hotel where they were something as investigation. The money to do one any good as sure I can recompense one for the horror as torture. And which
THE WHITE HOUSE
Washington
May 11, 1935

Respectfully referred to the Attorney General.

LOUIS McH. Howe
Secretary to the President.
Office of the Attorney General

Stanley:

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

H.S.C.
MEMORANDUM FOR MR. HOLTZOFF

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

WILLIAM STANLEY,
The Assistant to the Attorney General.
May 17 1935

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. STANLEY

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

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

I have discussed this matter with Mr. Hoover, who told me that in November, 1934, which was subsequently to the alleged occurrences described in Mrs. Sawyer's statement, an instance
came to his notice of two special agents in the Chicago office striking a prisoner. He dismissed the two agents and issued a bulletin emphatically calling the attention to the rule that no special agent must ever lay his hands on any prisoner who is in custody, except in self defense or for the purpose of preventing the prisoner from escaping. He states that he feels certain that in view of the severe discipline administered by him to the two offenders in the Chicago office, instances of brutality have not and will not be repeated. Mr. Hoover also told me that he recently dismissed two agents at Nashville, Tennessee, for similar reasons. In other words, he is using every effort to stamp out any sporadic attempts on the part of recently appointed agents at brutal treatment of prisoners and to prevent their recurrence. He also states that at a conference recently held with special agents in charge of regional offices, he announced that he would dismiss any special agent in charge in whose office any instance of brutality occurred, if such instance was with the agent’s knowledge; and that he would demote any such agent if the
offense was committed without the knowledge of the agent in charge.

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

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

Specifically Mr. Sawyer's charges are as follows:

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

If this allegation is correct, the detention of Mrs. Sawyer was illegal. The statute
which authorizes special agents of the Bureau to make arrests (Act of June 18, 1934; 48 Stat. 1008) also provides that "the person arrested shall be immediately taken before a committing officer". Neither is there any warrant in law for detaining a witness, except that a witness may be required to give a recognizance for his appearance, and in case of inability to give a recognizance may be committed by virtue of a warrant issued by a court (U. S. Code, Title 28, Section 659). There is no other Federal Statute providing for or permitting the detention of witnesses.

I have always understood that at times in cases of exigency, the Federal Bureau of Investigation did not literally comply with the requirements of the Act of June 18, 1934. An instance that comes to mind is that of the widow of "Baby Face" Nelson. However, Mr. Hoover told me that he has recently issued instructions that this statute must be complied with and a person taken into custody promptly arraigned before a committing magistrate, unless a written waiver is duly signed by the prisoner.
(2) That she was transported from
Cleveland to Chicago by airplane without her
consent and against her protests.

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

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

(4) That she was struck and hit by
the agents on several occasions and that Faule
Henson, another woman prisoner, who was ar-
rested with her, was badly hit by one of the
agents with very unpleasant results. She
claims that these attacks took place both
in Cleveland and in the Chicago office of
the Bureau. She accuses Special Agent Larson
of hitting her, pressing his fingers into the
top of her shoulder and twisting her wrists,
saying that this took place about 9 o'clock
Monday morning, September 10th, in the Chicago
office.
(5) That while at the Chicago office, a doctor whose name was not given her, administered a hypodermic and caused her to become drugged. She thinks that the doctor administered to her a so-called "truth serum".

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

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

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

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

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

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

I make the following recommendations:

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

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

3. That persons should not be held for questioning if no charge is filed against them.
If it is necessary to assure the presence of material witnesses, they should be held under recognizance, as provided by statute.

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

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

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

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

Respectfully,

Alexander Holtzoff.
July 10, 1934

CHARGES MADE BY CLAIRE R. BAXTER AGAINST AGENTS OF THE
CHICAGO AND DETROIT OFFICES OF THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF
INVESTIGATION, AS SET OUT IN AN UNDATED STATEMENT FOR-
WARDED TO THE PRESIDENT UNDER DATE OF MAY 8, 1933 BY
EDWARD E. O'SULLIVAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

Mrs. Baxter's statement is summarized as follows:

She refers to an operation on July 9, 1934, indicating that
she had not fully recovered from the effects thereof at the period
of the incidents which she narrates. She states that at the hospital she
met a woman known as Paula Harmon who invited her to visit her, stating
that she had married again, that her name was Hatterson and that she
resided in Cleveland, Ohio. Mrs. Baxter stated she went to the home of
Paula Harmon, taking with her a little girl whom she had "been raising"
for about a year and a half. On the afternoon of September 2, 1934,
according to her statement, she was arrested at the Cleveland Hotel for
disorderly conduct. With her at the time were Paula Hatterson or Harmon
and another woman whom she states she had only met a couple of times,
named Phoebe Nelson. She later learned from the police that the
latter woman's name was Durante. The little girl in question was with
her at the time of the arrest and she states she has not seen her since.
They were taken to the City Jail, questioned every hour, fingerprinted
and photographed, and this procedure, according to her statement,
continued until Friday evening (September 5, 1934) fell on Wednesday.

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

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the Federal Bureau of Investigation. He resigned on May 23, 1935 to accept a position with the General Motors Company of Detroit.) Mrs. Sawyer states the questioning continued without sleep, that she was in hard, straight chairs, that the toilet facilities were inadequate, and that the room was small. On Saturday, September 9th, a man by the name of S. P. Cuskey (former Inspector Samuel P. Cuskey of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, who was killed at Bordentown, New Jersey on November 27, 1934, in a battle with Lester E. Gillis, alias "Baby Face" Nelson, and John Paul Chase), arrived at the jail. That afternoon Larson told the women they were to be taken to Chicago and, according to Mrs. Sawyer, they requested permission to see an attorney when they had been in the City Jail at Cleveland, this request being refused. That night they were taken to a small hotel and confined in one room, one room being across the hall from the other. Two Agents were placed on guard in the corridor between the two rooms, one of the Agents being Collins (J. H. Collins is a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation). Mrs. Sawyer states there was no motion in attendance and when they desired to go to the toilet one of the Agents accompanied them. On the morning of Sunday, September 9th, Larson came to the hotel with several other Agents, entered the room alone, and said that the women were to leave for Chicago by plane. They protested and demanded permission to see attorney Edward Stanton of Cleveland. They demanded permission to see the badge numbers of the Agents and, according to Mrs. Sawyer, were told the badges had no numbers, after which she snatched a badge from the hand of Mr. Larson and found thereon #176, to the best of her recollection. The woman made quite a disturbance and Larson left the room, returning later with a number of policemen and Agents. Mrs. Sawyer states the women were then knocked down, struck, cursed and man-handled. Paula Harmon was hit so hard that her bowels moved and her dress was completely torn from her. They were dragged down the stairs to an automobile, handcuffed and taken back to the Lakewood, Ohio Jail, and then placed in the basement in some cells which were in an unsanitary condition, after which they were rushed to the Cleveland airport, put in a plane with Messrs. Cuskey, Larson and Collins, and taken to Chicago.

Upon arrival at Chicago, according to Mrs. Sawyer, they were met by a large force of Agents and taken to the headquarters of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, located on the 19th floor of the Bankers' Building, where they were separated, placed in individual rooms, and a man by the name of Murphy was placed in charge of Mrs.
Sawyer, for a few hours (J. V. Murphy is a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation), Agent Murphy was relieved by an Agent by the name of Holts (G. C. Holts is a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation), and a matron named Mrs. Monahan came in once or twice. Mrs. Sawyer states she got up all night and the next morning an Agent entered the room and removed a revolver from a desk drawer, Agent Holts remarking relative to the unreasonableness of placing revolvers where prisoners could make use of them. On Monday, September 15th, one Sayer (R. C. Sayer is a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation) entered the room. The then stated she and the women were subjected to inhuman third degree methods. Vile names were applied to her and both she and her husband were vilified, and she was threatened with the "truth serum." Some medicine, which she states was this "truth serum," was afterwards given her. She mentioned that during this period she saw former Inspector Cosley and John Nadala (John L. Kadala is a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation). She said she was told she had admitted her husband, Harry Sawyer (correct name: Sandorich), had hidden Edward G. Eraser, who was kidnapped at St. Paul, Minnesota on January 17, 1934 and released at Rochester, Minnesota on February 7, 1934. She states that, if she made any such statement, it was while under the influence of a drug. She then recognized one Coulter (R. C. Coulter is a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation). The questioning was continued and she agreed to make a statement. She stated that she and Paula Harmon were taken out into the country to look for the Eraser hideout, but it was not found. She further mentioned the name of Ralph Brown (R. C. Brown is a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation), and a matron by the name of Dorothy.

Mrs. Sawyer further stated that she and Paula Harmon were then taken to an apartment at 422 North Sheridan Road, Chicago, Illinois, the Burdett women having previously been taken there, and they were held there for about a week. At this apartment was a woman named Dorothy and Agents Hussey, O'Conor, Sullivan, Miller, Murphy and Schum (A. L. Hussey, O. E. Sullivan, J. E. Miller, F. E. Murphy and J. V. Murphy are Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. T. J. O'Conor and A. C. Schum were formerly connected there-with, but have left the service). Mrs. Sawyer accuses the Agents of doing everything in their power to make the women nervous. She claims they threatened guns, played cards, indulged in imitation target practice, threatened to handcuff them, yelled at them when they went to the toilet, and told obscene stories in their presence.
She says that a poker game one night amongst the agents lasted until 2 A.M. She claimed she told the agents if she or her husband had anything to do with the kidnapping of Edward B. Bower she would have had more than $2200 on her person, which she states she had when arrested at Cleveland and which she states she turned over to her attorney, Edward Stanum at the City Jail in Cleveland. She claims she was instructed not to mention what happened while in custody after she was released. She states some medicines was sent for, to be taken by her, but when it was brought she refused to take it since the pills were of a different color than those previously taken. She states that the Burdette woman had also been given the "truth serum". On Friday, September 21st, the women were returned to the Bankers' Building, placed in new barred cells, and on Sunday, September 23rd, they were placed together in one cell, at which time Paula Harmon told Mrs. Sawyer that her husband, Harry Sawyer, was dead. She indicates that she signed a statement thereafter, not caring what happened upon receipt of this news. She states that Paula Harmon had been injured in an automobile accident several years previously which had fractured her skull, and that she did not believe the Harmon woman was entirely rational at all times, particularly if nervous. After she, Mrs. Sawyer, had signed a statement she asked former Inspector Cosley if her husband was dead and he told her not to his knowledge. Mrs. Sawyer stated that Cosley offered to send agents with them to protect them upon their release, but she declined. They were released at about 5 or 5:30 P.M., Sunday evening, September 23rd.

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

Mrs. Sawyer summarizes her statement by saying they were given "truth serum"; that they were held 19 days and reported to
Government officers two more days; that they were held without counsel and without charges being filed against them, in spite of their frequent requests for an attorney, and that vile language and improper treatment were accorded them.

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

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

The early history of Harry Sawyer, as he is generally known, is lacking, but records at Lincoln, Nebraska reveal that on December 12, 1911, with one Thomas Cary, he was arrested and charged with breaking into and entering the office of the Standard Oil Company at Lincoln, Nebraska and attempting to rob the safe through use of explosives. He entered a plea of guilty and the court ordered him released on parole to a probation officer for a period of three years. On March 27, 1913 he stole an automobile at Lincoln, Nebraska and disappeared. He was subsequently arrested at St. Paul, Minnesota and on September 11, 1913 he was fined $500 for attempted grand larceny. Records at Lincoln, Nebraska disclosed that on February 11, 1920 charges were filed against Sawyer for the theft of this automobile, that he was later released on bond and, upon his failure to appear, his bond was forfeited on April 16, 1920. On December 1, 1919 the Farmers and Merchants Bank at Benson, Nebraska
was robbed of $150,000, and Sawyer was positively identified as one of the participants. He was arrested on January 3, 1930 and an information filed against him at Omaha, Nebraska.

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

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

While in St. Paul Sawyer operated a saloon at 211-213 Babush Avenue. These buildings were said to be owned by the Schmidt Brewing Company, which concern is owned by the Breuer family. The Seybers have no children of their own, but have had living with them for a year or so a little girl known as Francine, whom they obtained from a friend named Seyberg, with the intention of adopting her.

Upon the release of Edward G. Breuer by his kidnappers, early in February of 1934, Harry Sawyer remained in St. Paul until shortly after John Dillingham and Rooster Van Meter shot their way out of an apartment located on Lexington Avenue there. Sawyer and his wife then proceeded to Fremont, Nebraska, trading a Plymouth coup for a Plymouth coach, which latter car was registered in the name of Frank James. From Nebraska the Seybers went to Las Vegas, Nevada, and about the middle of May the Sawyer woman returned to St. Paul by train to see a physician. She remained in St. Paul only a few days and returned to Las Vegas, joining Sawyer there. Two weeks later they received a letter from Alvin Karpis, notorious killer and kidnapper, requesting them to proceed to Cleveland, Ohio. They sold the Plymouth coach and
proceeded to Cleveland, Ohio, arriving there about June 14, 1934, and remaining at the Cleveland Hotel until June 19th. On that day they were contacted by Alvin Karpis and his girl friend, Dolores Bolanay, who is presently serving a five year sentence in the Federal Detention Farm at Milan, Michigan, for bartering and kidnapping charges. Harry and Gladys Sawyer subsequently lived with members of the Barker-Karpis gang.

On July 2, 1934 Fred Barker, recently killed (in January of this year) by Federal Agents in Florida, drove Gladys Sawyer from Cleveland, Ohio to Chicago, Illinois, where they contacted Fred's mother, Mrs. Kate Barker, also killed by Federal Agents.

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

Considerable other information is in possession of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, showing Sawyer's status as underworld "fence" in the Twin Cities. Beatrix Green, the mistress of Edward Green, killed by Special Agents of the Bureau of Investigation in St. Paul in the early part of 1934, advised a Special Agent of the Bureau that Gladys Sawyer was a notorious "drum," who has been frequently treated for over-indulgence in intoxicants by a number of physicians. The Green woman also stated that the Barker-Karpis gang had frequently talked about leaving the Twin Cities, but because of Sawyer's connections they decided St. Paul was the safest place for them to stay. Harry Sawyer, it was alleged by the
Green woman, had aided John Hamilton in making his escape after the shooting in St. Paul on March 31, 1931. She also mentioned a Christmas day dinner in 1933 at which Arthur Barker, William Weaver, Myrtle Eaton, Paula Harmon, Velma Davis and Blar Murray, all indicated in the Brewer kidnapping case, had dinner with the Sayers.

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

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

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

In May, 1931 Paula stated she met Fred Barker. Information is to the effect that she had previously lived with one Theodore Riley at Beaumont, Texas, Riley being a burglar and bootlegger, and Paula
and Theodore Riley operated a bootlegging establishment there. She is also reported to have been married to a troop by the name of Doyle Benton, in July, 1922, after Paula had collected insurance money as a result of an automobile accident near Lake Charles, Louisiana, in which accident she suffered severe injuries which left her face disfigured. Just prior to the Kansas City massacre, Paula stated she visited Vivian Hathis, the mistress of Verna Hilar, principal participant in this massacre at Kansas City, Missouri.

The criminal record of Fred Barker, with whom Paula Barnes lived from 1931 until the time of her arrest at Cleveland, Ohio on September 9, 1934, is as follows:

As Fred Barker, #2204, arrested Police Department, Tulsa, Oklahoma, October 5, 1922; charge vagrancy; sentence, 30 days city jail.

As Fred Barker, #41079, received State Reformatory, Granite, Oklahoma, June 29, 1923; crime, conjoint robbery; sentence, 5 years.

As J. Darross, #229, arrested Police Department, Guthrie, Oklahoma, December 19, 1925; charge, investigation - bank robbery; released.

As Fred Barker, #1575, arrested Police Department, Little Rock, Arkansas, May 29, 1926; charge, fugitive from justice; released on bond at Fort Smith, Arkansas; bond forfeited.

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

As Ted Murphy, #—, arrested Police Department, Winfield, Kansas, November 8, 1926; charge, burglary and larceny; sentence, 3 to 10 years, State Penitentiary, Lansing, Kansas.

As Fred Barker, #3836, received State Penitentiary, Lansing, Kansas, March 12, 1927; crime, burglary - second degree; sentence, 3 to 10 years.

As Fred Barker, #3204, arrested Police Department, Tulsa, Oklahoma, June 10, 1931; charge, investigation - burglary, car theft and fugitive; delivered Sheriff's Office, Claremore, Oklahoma, July 13, 1931; charge, burglary; escaped from County Jail, Claremore, Oklahoma, August 16, 1931.
A report in the Bureau's files, dated March 16, 1939, is to the effect that Paula Harmon was tried at Houston, Texas before a jury and was judged of insane mind, being ordered committed to the State Hospital for the Insane.

Eunice Burdette, according to her own statement in the possession of the Bureau, was first married at the age of 15, divorcing this husband after a few months. After divorcing him she states she lived with Harry Campbell, one of the principals in the Bremer kidnapping. At the time of her statement to Agents of the Bureau she said she had been living with Campbell for approximately three and one-half years. The criminal record of Harry Campbell is as follows:

As Harry Campbell, #2658, arrested Police Department, Tulsa, Oklahoma, December 25, 1920, charge investigation; fined $10 and costs.

As Harry Campbell, #11096, received State Penitentiary, McAlester, Oklahoma, January 30, 1921, charge bank robbery (safekeeping); discharged on Court order for trial June 11, 1921.

As Harry Campbell, #9220, arrested Sheriff's Office, Tulsa, Oklahoma, April 29, 1922, charge burglary; no disposition.

At the time Eunice Burdette met Campbell at Tulsa, Oklahoma, he was associated with many well known Oklahoma bank robbers. Eunice Burdette also stated that in September, 1933 she met Millie Harrison, presently a fugitive in the Bremer kidnapping. She also met Arthur and Fred Barker. She advised that Arthur and Fred Barker were life-long friends of Harry Campbell. She states she and Paula Harmon went to Reno, Nevada during October of 1933 and joined Alvin Karps and Dolores Delaney there. Karps at that time being a fugitive in connection with the kidnapping of Edward Bremer. The entire group left Reno about the first of December, 1933 and proceeded to St. Paul, Minnesota, going to the farm of Harry Bayer, near St. Paul.
place she says she met Harry and Gladys Sawyer for the first time. She also associated at St. Paul with Pelley Davis, Eliza Murray, William Weaver and Myrtle Eaton, all connected with the kidnapping of Bremer. She also associated with Fred Gesa, alias "Shotgun" Higlar, well known Chicago gangster who was assassinated in March, 1934, and who was connected with the kidnapping of Bremer. During this period, Myrna Burdette lived with Harry Campbell as his wife. Myrna Burdette was arrested at Cleveland, Ohio on September 9, 1934, with Paula Barres and Gladys Sawyer, and charged with disorderly conduct by the police. After her release from the custody of this Bureau, on September 25, 1934, she returned to Oklahoma and a few weeks later she again met Harry Campbell at Ponca City, Oklahoma, proceeding with him to the state of Florida. She and Campbell then lived with Fred Barres and his mother, Kate Barres, leaving the place where Fred and Kate Barres were killed by Bureau Agents just prior to the shooting affair. At the time of this battle Myrna Burdette was with Harry Campbell. Alvin Karpis and Dolores Delaney at Miami, Florida. Myrna Burdette and Dolores Delaney were arrested at Atlantic City, New Jersey on January 20, 1935, when Alvin Karpis and Harry Campbell succeeded in making their escape there. They both entered pleas of guilty to five indictments charging misprision of felony, conspiracy to commit misprision of felony, and harboring and concealing Alvin Karpis, also conspiracy to harbor and conceal Alvin Karpis. In addition to the above, Myrna Burdette admitted being arrested at Tulsa, Oklahoma about three years ago, on a charge of harboring Harry Campbell, during the time that Campbell was being sought in connection with the murder of J. Earl Smith, an attorney of Tulsa, Oklahoma. Myrna Burdette, as previously indicated, is now serving a five year term in the Federal Detention Farm at Milan, Michigan.

It should here be noted that former Inspector Samuel P. Cusky, who was in active charge of all Bureau operations in connection with the desired apprehension of all persons connected with the kidnapping of Edward O. Bremer of St. Paul, Minnesota, and the location of the place or hideout at which Bremer was held, was killed, as previously indicated, in a battle with Lester Gillis, alias "Baby Face" Nelson, and John Paul Chase, at Barrington, Illinois, on November 27, 1934.
It should also be noted that William A. Larsen, the war agent in charge of the Detroit, Michigan Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, which office at that time covered the Cleveland territory, resigned from the Bureau service on May 23, 1933 to accept employment with the General Motors Company at Detroit, Michigan.

The file of the Chicago office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation contains the following waiver:

Lakewood, Ohio,
September 9, 1934.

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

(Signed) Paula Harmon
Vynos Burdette
Gladys Sawyer

Witnesses:

(Signed) R. E. Peters

There also appear the following:

September 23, 1934.

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

(Signed) Gladys Rita Sawyer
September 23, 1934

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

(Signed) Wyona Burdette

September 23, 1934

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

(Signed) Paula Harmon

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

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

There is also a receipt executed by Wyona Burdette for a purse containing $1,200, and "all other property belonging to me which this organization had in its possession since my arrival in Chicago, September 9th, 1934."
There appear in the files of the Chicago Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation three statements taken from Edison Sawyer while in the custody of Special Agents of the Bureau, dated September 12, 13 and 15, 1934. These statements are progressively more detailed. Each and every one of the three reflects that Harry Sawyer admitted to her that he was the "finger man" in the kidnapping of Edward G. Bremer. That portion of the statement of September 15th, relative to this phase of the kidnapping case, is quoted below:

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

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

"The ransom money which I understand was $200,000, was paid to one or more members of the persons who were in on the kidnapping. I do not know which member or members of the above named gang collected the ransom money from the representative of the Bremer family.
The $500,000 ransom was to be divided eight ways, the eighth individual supposed to share was a man named to me only as 'Monty.' I do not know what part 'Monty' took in the abduction of Edward George Brewer, but he was an associate of some member of the gang. 'Monty' was to receive a percentage of the amount of which is unknown to me.

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

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

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

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

There also appears in this statement the following:

If returned to Cleveland, Ohio about August 1st, 1934 and went directly to 10215 Parkhurst Drive, where Fred Barker and Paula Harmon were living together
in an apartment. Harry Sawyer was already there, having remained in Cleveland while I was in the hospital. Harry and I stayed there a few days with Paula Harmon and Fred Barker, at the end of which time the four of us moved to a house at 4419 East 17th Street, where we were living on the date of my arrest at Cleveland, Ohio on September 5th, 1934."

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

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

Mr. William Larson, former Special Agent in Charge of the Detroit, Michigan Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, stated that following the kidnapping of Edward S. Briner at St. Paul in January, 1934, several angles developed in the Detroit district, requiring considerable investigation with a view to locating and apprehending the perpetrators of this offense; that as Special Agent in Charge he supervised the work performed by the Agents in that district; that on the morning of September 7, 1934, he received a telephonic communication from Special Agent V. E. Peters at Cleveland, Ohio, informing him that three women, giving their names as Ethel Patterson, Gladys Sawyer and Myrna Sales, had been arrested on the evening of September 5, 1934, by the Cleveland police in the bar room of the Cleveland Hotel, where they were causing a disturbance during a dancing party. The policemen, who was called to the hotel, found the three women too tough to handle and it was necessary for her to call policeman to assist in making the arrest. No particular significance was attached to these arrests until the end of the following day, September 6th, when Captain Frank Story of the Cleveland police called Special Agent Peters at the Federal Building, advising him that the three women in custody might be connected with some gang, whereupon Peters proceeded to the police department.
Subsequent to this visit it was determined that the correct names of the three women were Gladys Baver, Paula Barson and Evonne Burdan, known associates of the Barker-Karpis gang. Larson says he immediately proceeded to Cleveland, requesting the Cleveland police to release the three women to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It was felt that they could undoubtedly be charged with harboring the fugitives in the Breuer kidnapping case. It was also felt necessary to remove the women from the Cleveland city jail to a place where they could be properly interrogated, and in order to keep them from coming to the attention of newspaper reporters.

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

On the following day, September 8th, Larson states the late Inspector Cooley arrived at Cleveland from Chicago and, after conferring with him, it was deemed desirable to determine if the three women would voluntarily consent to go to Chicago. At that time Paula Barson had admitted it was Fred Barker with whom she was living in Cleveland, and Gladys Baver was living at the same address with her husband, Harry Baver, also a fugitive, and it was felt, in view of the apparent desire of these women to afford the Government information, that they might be of material help in identifying the many photographs on file at the Chicago office, and also in attempting to identify the hideout, which up to that time had not been discovered. Larson states he asked the women whether they would care to go to Chicago, and they all readily agreed to do so. Cooley made arrangements for airplane service, and plans were made to leave on Saturday.
evening, September 9th. Warrants were prepared and signed by Wymona Durette and Gladys Sawyer. Paula Harmon, upon being presented with a waiver, declined to sign same. Larson recalls distinctly that Gladys Sawyer attempted to persuade Paula to sign the waiver. At this particular time Gladys Sawyer and Wymona Durette stated they were determined going to Chicago in order to leave Cleveland and, as they expressed it, "to get away from the gang." It was then found that flying conditions would not permit the plane to take off that night and the trip was cancelled until Sunday. It was decided to further discuss the matter with Paula Harmon in an effort to obtain her consent. Larson stated that after Paula Harmon would not agree to go, their plans were to leave her in Cleveland and proceed to Chicago with the others. Larson states that at no time during the interviews at Lakewood did any of them ask for an attorney. Upon the trip being delayed, and the women being somewhat adverse to remaining in calls at the Lakewood police department, arrangements were made, according to Larson, by a Special Agent of the Bureau, to place the three women in two comfortable rooms at the Riverside Hotel, Lakewood, Ohio, and Special Agents Collins and Hopton were left at the hotel to guard the women. Prior to their departure from the Lakewood police department on route to the Riverside Hotel, Paula Harmon consented to go to Chicago with the other two women on Sunday morning.

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

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

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

Larson reiterates that when he arrived at the Lakewood, Ohio police station, after the woman had been arrested at the Riverside Hotel and taken there, he informed Paula Harmon, as well as the others, that the trip to Chicago had been cancelled; that they would remain in Cleveland; and that he would furnish Paula Harmon with an attorney if
she would make one. The Barson woman then said, according to Larson, that she was not further interested in an attorney. Larson states following the arrest of the three women it was learned that they had been residing at 4439 171st Street and 3973 West 14th Street, in Cleveland; that those places were raided by the Cleveland police and were in the hands of the Cleveland police for several days. Larson states that the keys to those houses were turned over by the Cleveland police to Special Agents of this Bureau, on September 11th or 12th, and an inventory of all clothing and other items was immediately taken, copies of the inventory being furnished the Cleveland police. With regard to the statement made by the Sawyer woman that certain items of property were missing when she returned to Cleveland, nothing with the exception of papers in the form of exhibits was taken from either house by Special Agents of the Bureau. It was later determined that Wynona Burdette had been living with Harry Campbell and Joe Barker at 709 Franklin Boulevard, Cleveland. The keys to this apartment were obtained, after it had been kept under surveillance for a time, and there were found therein a Thompson sub-machine gun with 743 rounds of ammunition, two .45 Colt automatics and one .38 Colt automatic, also a 100 round machine gun drum loaded with ammunition. This equipment was dispatched to the Technical Laboratory of the Bureau at Washington.

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

Special Agent W. E. Bostic of the Federal Bureau of Investigation refers to the arrest of the three women as previously indicated, states he met Special Agent in Charge Larson at the Lakewood, Ohio police department some night in the early part of September, the date of which he afterwards determined to be September 7th, and that he learned that the three women were in custody there and being questioned.
by Larson. Hepton said he did not see the women until the following
day when he saw all three of them in the detectives conference room
on the main floor of the Balanced police station, at which time
they were sitting in comfortable chairs, smoking cigarettes, and
appeared to be in good spirits. This room was light and well ventilated
and directly adjacent thereto was a clean private toilet, to which the
women were conducted. He said one of the agents brought their breakfasts
to them and furnished them with their preferred brand of cigarettes.
He said he learned that night that plans were being made to take them
to Chicago by plane, and that removal orders had been executed by
each. Information was received, however, that the planes were grounded
and it was decided, presumably by Larson, that the women would be taken
to a hotel where they could rest comfortably. They were taken to a
clean and respectable hotel at about 11 P.M. on September 8th and
Hepton and Special Agent Collins were instructed to remain at the hotel
the balance of the night to guard the women. They occupied two large,
well ventilated rooms on the second floor, directly across the hall from
each other, furnished with double beds, dressing tables and chairs, and
he, Hepton, and Agent Collins sat in chairs in the hall between the
two rooms, situated so that the windows were in view. The doors
were kept open, but the rooms were so situated that each woman had
privacy if she so desired. He said the women were permitted to go to
the toilet, which was about 35 feet down the hall, unaccompanied
whenever they so desired.

He said on the following morning, September 9th, food and
cigarettes were brought to the women, and at approximately 9:45 A.M.
Special Agent in Charge Larson, with Agents Peters, Donaldson and
Sorey, arrived. Larson advised the women that plans had been made
for them to go to Chicago by plane that morning. Immediately the women
stated that, although they had stated the night before that they would
go to Chicago, they had in the meantime changed their minds. Larson
endeavored to persuade them in a gentlemanly manner to go to Chicago.
Gladys Sawyer demanded to see the badges of the Agents, and Agent
Peters' badge was exhibited to her. One of the women then began to
scream and call to pedestrians on the street, apparently convulsing
the idea that such tactics would embarrass the Agents. They became
boisterous and Larson called the police department. A few minutes
later detectives appeared at the hotel and Paula Larson was carried
to the police patrol, Fyna Barbee and Gladys Sawyer walking to
the car. At first Gladys Sawyer was very pygmy, but after seeing
Paula Larson carried to the waiting car she decided to walk. The
women were taken to the Lakewood police department, where they were
permitted to rest, and about one hour later they were driven to the
Cleveland airport by Agents and detectives of the Lakewood police
department. They boarded a plane at the airport, with the late
Inspector Conley, Larson and Agent Collins.

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

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

Special Agent A. Dickstein reports that he was assigned to
work under Special Agent in Charge Larson at the Detroit Office in
May of 1934; that on or about September 7, 1934, Agent Peters, then
resident agent at Cleveland, advised of the arrest of the three
women in question; that during the early part of the evening of
September 7th he proceeded to the Cleveland police department, in
company with Mr. Larson and Agents McDonald and Peters; that
Inspector Cody of the Cleveland police released the women to the
Bureau Agents; that the women were then taken to Lakewood, Ohio,
in accordance with arrangements made with the police at that point,
that a room adjoining the office of the Chief of Police was
designated for use in questioning the women. Dickstein states he
was instructed by Larson to sit with the women while Larson was interviewing them, one at a time; that these interviews took up the greater portion of the first night, and during that time Dickstein made many trips to the restaurant and furnished coffee and cigarettes for the women; that all through the night he, Dickstein, observed that the women were being treated courteously by Larson and also by the other Agents. On the following day, September 8, 1934, the late Inspector Covley arrived at the Lakewood police department, and during the greater part of that day Covley interviewed the three women. Covley was humorous with them, and they responded to his jests, and Dickstein observed nothing but courtesy extended to the three women during the entire day. During this period Paula Harmon made many trips to the lavatory, and on the evening of September 8th he, Dickstein, observed Gladys Dayer signing a waiver for her removal to Chicago by plane, but he did not observe Paula Harmon or Myrna Burdette signing any waiver. Dickstein stated that that evening lodging was obtained for the three women by Agent Peters, at a hotel not far from the airport; that during all the period he was with the women he saw nothing but courtesy accorded them. He states he was not present at the hotel where the women stayed and cannot state what transpired there.

Special Agent J. K. Collins of the Federal Bureau of Investigation states that sometime in the early part of September, 1934 he called at the local police station at Lakewood, Ohio and found several other Agents there. He was advised that three women were in custody, but did not know their identities until that night; that during the remainder of that day he, Agent Peters and Agent Lacey searched for fingerprints at one of the boats maintained by these women and other members of the Brewer kidnapin. gang, located on 14th Street; that an inventory was made of all the furniture, household equipment, clothing and other articles in the house; that nothing was taken therefrom except paper evidence. On the night of the same day (Saturday, September 8th) he saw the prisoners for the first time in a room at the Lakewood police station, and was advised as to their identities. At about 11 o'clock that night it was decided
to take the women to a hotel, as this would afford them better sleeping
facilities, and that they were so taken; that they arrived at the hotel
at about midnight, and Agent Hoyt and himself were assigned to guard
the street overnight; that two rooms were secured on the second floor
of the hotel at one end of a corridor, directly opposite each other;
that he placed a large chair in the corridor at the entrance of these
rooms, in order to keep proper watch; that during the course of the
night, Paula Harmon appeared very nervous and several times shouted at
the top of her voice. She seemed to be in considerable fear, but
finally went to sleep. Collins states that when any of the prisoners
wished to go to the toilet they were permitted to do so unsupervised, and
that no one was with them while in that room, the Agents only keeping
a lock-out for them from the entrance to the bedrooms, the toilet
being situated about 40 feet from the doorways of the rooms.

Collins said the following morning Agent Hoyt and he
purchased cigarettes and breakfast for the women; that about 9:30
or 10 o'clock on Sunday morning, Agent in Charge Larson, accompanied
by several agents, arrived; that the women then started "raising
the roof off the hotel", screaming and shouting, and emphatically refusing
to leave the hotel. He said that Agent in Charge Larson sent into
the room to talk with them; that he heard one of them say they
wanted the name and badge number of every Agent present before they
would consent to leave; that Larson brought in Special Agent Peterson;
badge and asked them; that at that they began to scream at the
tops of their voices to the effect that they were being kidnapped
and called "Help" and "Police". Paula Harmon, in particular, leaned
out of the window and shouted her name to the people passing on
the street. When attempts to quiet them proved unavailing, Larson
called the police department and several detectives came in and
grabbed Paula Harmon and Vonona Burdette; that Paula was carried out
by two Lakewood detectives by her arms and legs, she meanwhile screaming,
hitting and kicking. Collins said he personally helped carry Gladys
Sawyer from this room and down the stairs to the police car parked in
the rear of the hotel; that only sufficient force was used to carry
them from the room to the car, and at no time were they struck or
beaten to his knowledge. The women were then handcuffed and driven
to the police station. Collins states it was his understanding that
these women had signed waivers of removal. He stated he participated
in a raid on another hideout of the Barker-Karpis gang in Cleveland
on the following day, at which time there were found a .38 automatic
and a Ford coupe.
Collins specifically denied that the woman in any way requested any medical attention; that they were beaten or struck; that the agents told obscene stories, displayed guns on their persons, or indulged in any "dry shooting"; that any epithets or threats were applied to them, or that any property was taken from them. At no time did he hear them request the services of an attorney.

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

Peters states he interviewed the women and that they denied any knowledge of any members of the Barker-Karpis gang, as well as any knowledge of the Brumar kidnapping, except what they had read in the newspapers. He said he was informed that these women had turned over all of their valuables to the desk sergeant upon their arrest. He notes that although the women were reported to have turned over all of their jewelry, at a later date one of them was alleged to have made the complaint that a platinum bracelet had been stolen and that she was going to enter suit against the city of Cleveland for the theft of same. She accused the policewoman she had arrested her. He said it was later learned that a prostitute was released shortly after this woman was placed in jail, and it was the belief of the police officials that either the bracelet was turned over to this prostitute as payment to her for getting in touch with an attorney, or that it was lost during the fight at the Cleveland Hotel or during the ride in the patrol wagon.
Agent Peters stated that upon arrival at the police station he noted that an attorney by the name of Edward Stanton was present. Stanton asked him the status of the case and was told that Peters had no information at that time. Stanton asked him if he could talk to the women and Peters informed him they were in the custody of the Cleveland police department. Stanton asked if the Bureau was going to take the women into custody and Peters advised him that, as far as he knew at that time, there was no federal charge against them.

Negotiations were then entered into with the Cleveland police officials for the release of these women to federal custody. Peters, having communicated with Agent in Charge Larson, Larson came to Cleveland and the women were released to the custody of the Bureau. Former Inspector Cooley at Chicago was advised of the situation by long distance telephone. Peters states he and Larson then proceeded to Lakewood, Ohio, a suburb of Cleveland, and arrangements were made there with the police to place the women in the Lakewood City Jail. He states that at the time of the transfer of the women from the Cleveland police department it was arranged that, with the exception of a small amount of pocket money, all money, jewelry and property which had been taken from the women at the time of their arrest was to be turned over to attorney Edward Stanton. Peters states that at that time Gladys Sawyer and the other women were advised that Stanton had been attempting to see them and they informed him that they had no desire to see him and, in fact, did not have any attorney by that name. Peters states the women were taken to the Federal Building at Cleveland and, in the belief that the newspaper reporters were following them, they were taken in one door and out of the other, back into the car and to the Lakewood police station. They were taken upstairs and placed in a room having toilet facilities and a wash stand, and Larson interviewed the women in the office of the Chief of Police at Lakewood. By that time it was approximately midnight. Peters states they were at no time kept in confinement that they expressed desires for various and sundry articles, particularly cigarettes, which were purchased for them by the agents. He recalls that the women appeared to be in good humor, particularly Gladys Sawyer, and that he and the entered into a contest to see who could drink the most coffee. The interrogation of the women was conducted solely by Mr. Larson. Peters states he heard no vulgar stories or filthy language used in the presence of these women during the time they were held.
Peters stated that after a conference by long distance telephone with former Inspector Coeley at Chicago, it was decided that it would be more advisable to take the woman to Chicago for further interrogation, and he, Peters, then located the Riverside Hotel at Lakewood, Ohio and arranged to move the woman there so that she might be interrogated there; that a long discussion was then had with the woman relative to their going to Chicago voluntarily; that she finally signed waivers of removal; that they were then taken in Nurse car to the Riverside Hotel and given two rooms very near the bath, at the end of a hall, and were permitted absolute privacy with the exception of an Agent being stationed in a chair at the end of the hall between the two rooms, the doors being kept partially open. During this time Inspector Coeley had arrived from Chicago and it was expected that the woman would be moved by plane to Chicago on the following morning, Sunday.

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

With reference to the child, Francine Saynor, Agent Peters stated he was not advised Francine Saynor had been taken into custody until the day after that on which he was advised the woman had been taken into custody; that he sent to the Juvenile Detention Home of
Cuyahoga County, Ohio and saw the child there, interviewing her very briefly, she giving some details about automobiles in which Gladys and Harry Sawyer had driven. He took the child some candy and toys and about a week thereafter he was instructed by Inspector Cowley to bring the child to Chicago. He did this, having first gone to the home formerly occupied by the woman and secured wearing apparel for the woman. Prior to his departure for Chicago with the child, Judge Eastman of the Juvenile Court, Cuyahoga County, had been in communication with the authorities of Ramsey County, Minnesota, and the child was turned over to Peters with the understanding that she was to be turned over by the Agents of the Bureau to the Ramsey County authorities. He said he turned the child over to the Agents of the Bureau in Chicago and that it was his understanding the child was later taken to St. Paul by Bureau agents and turned over to the juvenile authorities there.

He states after the three women had been released by the Chicago Office he received a telephone communication from Gladys Sawyer, at which time she informed him that they had arrived in Cleveland and she desired him to meet them at Tebor's Restaurant there. The woman told him they had returned to Cleveland to get their jewelry and money from Stanton; that they were much concerned about remaining in Cleveland overnight, stating they were afraid "the boys might show up in Cleveland and bust them off", or that the Cleveland police might again arrest them and put them in jail. Peters informed them of a number of small hotels where he thought they would be reasonably safe. The three women then proceeded to Akron, Ohio, accompanied by Peters. They registered there at the Portage Hotel, while there Gladys Sawyer and Fymona Burdette informed Peters that in their opinion Paula Harren was crazy and if something was not done about it she would get them all into trouble. It was evident to Peters that the two other women desired to rid themselves of Paula. He stated the women then decided to separate; that they had some discussion as to what they should do; that he received a telephone call from Paula at the office the next morning, in which she stated she had not left for Cincinnati, as she had anticipated doing, and that the same morning he also received a telephone call from Gladys Sawyer, in which she said she had returned to Cleveland. He later met the Sawyer woman and she said they were attempting to secure from the landlord who rented the apartment to Fymona Burdette and Harry Campbell the furniture of Fymona Burdette, the landlord apparently refusing to give them that furniture.
The Burdette and Sawyer women apparently left for Chicago at 4 P.M. on the day in question. Peters said he afterwards learned that Paula Haron had staggered into the Young Women’s Christian Association in a semi-stupor and informed the secretary of her incarceration at Chicago, accusing the Bureau Agents of third degree methods.

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

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

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

Lieutenant Charles C. Baum and Detective Dolmar E. Potter, of the Lakewood, Ohio police department, state that on the morning of September 9, 1934 a call was received from the Riverside Hotel, which call was answered, and upon arrival they were told by Mr. Peters of the Department of Justice that they had three women connected with the Barker-Carpin gang in custody; that he desired them brought to the police station; that they sent to the rear of the hotel and on the
second floor and found the three women raising "quite a commotion," that one of the women, later identified as Ethel Patterson, attempted to jump out of a window, but was stopped by one of the officers; that she then threw herself on the floor and refused to get up and walk out of the building, and they then picked her up and carried her out, kicking and screaming and trying to get away; that they brought her downstairs and put her in a car, bringing her to the police station where she was held on a charge of investigation. One of the other women, Mrs. Gladys Bauer, was quite pugnacious and at first refused to walk to the squad car, but later walked down the steps and got into the car. Symona Bolcott was quiet and walked to the car. At no time, according to these officers, were these women mistreated, and the only force used was that necessary to carry Ethel Patterson to the squad car. After they were brought to police headquarters they were turned over to Federal officers. They were allowed to wash and later taken to the Cleveland airport, placed on a plane by Federal officers and removed from Cleveland.

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

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

Special Agent R. E. Donaldson states that on the morning of September 9th he arrived in Cleveland on an investigative matter, and the morning papers carried a headline showing the arrest by the Cleveland police of three women, stating they were connected with the Barker-Karpis gang; that Agent in Charge Larson arrived in Cleveland late that evening, and that Mr. Larson and a number of the
Agents went to police headquarters and the police agreed to release the women to the Bureau; that they were then taken to the Lakewood police department, by way of the Federal Building; that they were placed in a room on the second floor, which had a private toilet adjoined; that they were questioned separately in an adjoining room by Special Agent in Charge Larson the remainder of that night and at intervals during the next day, September 6th. Mr. Donaldson states he was on guard duty for part of that period and during this time the women were supplied with coffee, sandwiches and cigarettes and such other items as they requested; that before being removed to the Riverside hotel the matter of voluntarily going to Chicago by airplane was discussed with these women; that the Sawyer woman and Eymon Burdette readily agreed to go the next morning, but Paula Harmon was not willing to go and said she would think it over that night. Donaldson states he did not see the women again until the morning after they were taken to the hotel; that when he arrived at the hotel on the morning of the 9th the women appeared to be in a highly excited state of mind and beyond all degree of reasoning. He said he did not talk to them or go into the two rooms they occupied; that Larson went in and attempted to quiet and reason with them, but that they became more inarticulate and began screaming and stamiping, and Mrs. Sawyer could be heard swearing above the din; that other guests appeared in the halls and somebody called the police, who arrived and took the women to headquarters; that, however, before taking them into custody it was necessary to physically subdue them as they openly fought the officers, as well as the matron who accompanied them. He said he did not talk to the women after this, but was present when they were transported to the Cleveland airport and saw them depart in an airplane.

Donaldson says he has since interviewed Eymon Burdette at the County Jail in Jacksonville, Florida on several occasions and on one occasion he commented about the Cleveland, Ohio incident; and Donaldson asked her why they caused the disturbance. Eymon laughed and said that after being brought to the hotel, and while talking together in the night, Paula Harmon made them agree to put up a fight with the agents the next morning, and that Paula was really at the bottom of this disturbance.
Former Agent L. D. Seay, who was formerly attached to the Detroit Bureau Office and is now an operative of the Secret Service Division, Treasury Department, at St. Paul, states that Gladys Sawyer, Nynna Burdette and Paula Harmon, from his records and recollection, were arrested by the Cleveland police during September, 1931. At that time he was assigned to the Detroit Bureau Office. He states that during one of the days the women were under arrest he called at police headquarters at Lakewood, Ohio and was then instructed to proceed to a small residential hotel at Lakewood and assist Agent Collins and Keptor; that upon his arrival there he observed three women, two occupying beds in one room and a third occupying a bed in a room directly across the hall. He said these women were those referred to in the foregoing. He remained in the hallway outside these two rooms the remainder of the night, and the following morning, after the women had awakened and dressed, breakfast was brought from a nearby restaurant, which they ate, and they appeared friendly. He states that at no time, to his knowledge, were these women mistreated, nor were any rough tactics used upon them in his presence, and they appeared to be entirely friendly.

Special Agent R. D. Brown, now attached to the Cleveland Office of the Bureau, states that during September and October, 1931 he was attached to the Chicago, Illinois Bureau Office. He states that on Sunday afternoon, September 9th, at about 4 o'clock, the late Inspector Cowley invited him to come to the Chicago Bureau Office; that shortly after his arrival there three Special Agents from the Detroit office, with three women, arrived from Cleveland, Ohio; that he had previously been informed the women were Gladys Sawyer, Paula Harmon and Nynna Burdette, who had been arrested at Cleveland, Ohio; that investigation showed they had been residing with members of the Barker-Tarpis mob, some of whom have since been killed in combat with Special Agents of this Bureau and some captured and sentenced to imprisonment in various penitentiaries.

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

Brown states he remained almost constantly with Paula Harmon
from the date of her arrival until the following Friday night when,
upon instructions from Inspector Coley, the three women and several
agents proceeded by automobile to Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, where an
effort was made by Paula Harmon to point out the house which she
believed was the place where Bremer was held. A day or two later the
women were taken to Round Lake, Illinois, where Paula Harmon pointed
to Agents a cottage where she, with Fred Barker, Ida Murray and
Voysey Defoe resided during the summer of 1933. Brown states that upon
his return to Chicago on that day he was instructed by Coley to take
the three women to an apartment which had been rented by Agents of the
Chicago Bureau Office, located in the 4200 block of Sheridan Road.
Coley believed the women would be safer there from any attempts on the
part of members of the gang to contact them.
Brown states former Inspector Conley was in complete charge of the investigation of the Kreer kidnapping case and advised at that time he did not believe it practicable to place harboring charges against those women, due to the fact that they could probably be removed from the bureau while at liberty than if they were confined, but that every effort should be made to induce them to furnish all details possible concerning the gang's activities, and also steps should be taken to insure their safety upon release. Investigation in Cleveland, Ohio indicated that the male members of the gang, upon hearing of the arrest of the women, left Cleveland and their prospective movements were unknown. Brown states that Paula Harmon admitted to him that at times she realizes she is not entirely mentally responsible. He says while in custody of the Agents of the Bureau, in September, 1934, she was in constant fear of gang vengeance, believing Fred Barker and other members of the mob would possibly kill her and the other women due to the fact that they had become intoxicated in Cleveland and been picked up by police, causing the gang to leave valuable machine guns and other property and to depart from Cleveland. On several occasions during Brown's interviews with her she said she would not want to be turned free on the street as she feared she could be immediately killed.

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

Brown states he seldom saw Gladys Eary or Kyno Burdette while they were held in the Chicago Office; that, however, he went on four or five different occasions to the Sheridan Road apartment to
see Paula Harmon and on the occasions of these visits he often heard
Beloone Burdette relating filthy stories and using the most obscene
language he had ever heard. He states this conversation was participated
in by Gladys Sawyer, but that Paula Harmon failed to use obscene language
in his presence. He states while in his presence, and during the many
interviews with Paula Harmon, no drugs were used, such as twilight
sleep or so called "truth serum"; at no time did he strike any of the
three women and at no time in his presence did any other Agent or
employee of the Bureau strike or use third degree tactics on them.
He said that at no time did he ever hear the women request the
services of an attorney; that, as stated, Paula Harmon did not desire
to be liberated, but was anxious to take advantage of the protection
being afforded her by Agents of the Chicago Office. He said that
at no time during conversation with Paula Harmon or the other two women
did he ever inform them that any members of the gang had been killed
or taken into custody, nor did any other agents make such statements
in his presence; that he does not recall any conversation with Gladys
Sawyer with reference to the sentence her husband would receive should
he be apprehended and convicted of being the "flinger man" in the
Brezner kidnapping case; that the property which the three women brought
to Chicago, which was kept in the Chicago safe until their release,
was returned to them at that time, after being duly accounted for.
Paula Harmon, according to Brown, informed them that she wanted to
get away from the company of gangsters and hoodlums, and requested
Brown's assistance in becoming enrolled in a business school or
college in Chicago. On the day after her release she told Brown she
expected to return to her home in Duncan, Texas, and asked whether
in his opinion it would be safe for her to return to Chicago and carry
out the plans concerning her education. Brown states former Inspector
Cooley advised him to tell her that it would be safe for her to return
so far as the Bureau was concerned, but she should do so of her own free
will and accord. He reiterates that when he last saw Paula Harmon
two or three days after her release she informed him she was in
desperate fear of members of the gang and makes the following statement:
"I believe I will go and if I don't get away from here, because Fred will
be looking for me in Chicago or near here".
Even states in his opinion that three women were afforded
unusually kind and courteous treatment, and the charges made by the
Sawyer woman are not only ridiculous, but grossly untrue. As to
whether the agents played poker while guarding the women, either
in the offices in the Eastern Building or the Sheridan Road apartment,
he says that he saw the women playing cards with some of the agents
while guarding them on one or two occasions, but that he saw no money
and it was his opinion that they were merely assisting in occupying
the minds of these three women while they were in custody and in making
their confinement as pleasant as possible under the circumstances.

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

Special Agent E. C. Suyan states that on the morning of September
10, 1934 he was assigned by former Inspector Cowley to interview Gladys
Sawyer, at that time in custody of the Bureau at Chicago. The first
time he saw her she was seated in one of the conference rooms in the
Chicago Bureau Office. From the outset of the interview she used
vulgar and indecent expressions. Immediately upon entering the room
where she was seated Suyan states he made an examination of the desk
in that room, as per standing instructions, to ascertain if anything
was therein of a confidential nature or any firearms or weapons. He
states that in a drawer of the desk he did, in fact, find a revolver,
which belonged to some agent; whose identity he does not recall; that
he took this gun from the room and turned it over to Inspector Cowley.
Saran states that he made no threats to Gladys Sawyer or to any of the other women, nor did he indulge in any "dry shooting" or handle the gun which he found in the desk drawer in any careless manner. He states during the first night the women were held at the Chicago Office there was only one cot available, which was used by Paula Harmon. That on the following day Inspector Corley made arrangements to secure additional cots and Gladys Sawyer was permitted to use one the following day.

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

Saran stated she did not ask for an attorney, but that she advised that at the time of her arrest on September 4, 1934 she had concealed on her person three $500 and seven $100 bills, one solitaire diamond ring, one double solitaire diamond ring, one pair of diamond ear acne and one unmounted diamond. She said she met an attorney, one Edward Stanton, at the jail while confined therein in Cleveland, Ohio, and requested him to take care of the property for her and to try and reach Harry Sawyer and inform him to have the gang "beat it." Saran states her principal worry at that time was the amount of the fee which the lawyer would charge for his services, and whether she would be able to secure the return of her property. He said she did not request an attorney at Chicago, Illinois, and on the other hand expressed fear that someone would learn she was in Chicago and assisting the Government in the Bresler case.

Saran said he did not relate any obscene stories to Gladys Sawyer at any time and heard no such stories. Neither did he apply any third degree methods or see any abuse accorded Syona Burdette or Paula Harmon, and he had no knowledge of any drugs being administered.
Suren said the only medicine given Gladys Sawyer or taken by her was that previously referred to, which she requested and took voluntarily. He said she was fed regularly while in Chicago.

Suren states that on or about September 12, 1934 Agent Coulter came from St. Paul, Minnesota to Chicago, Illinois, and assisted in interviewing Gladys Sawyer, and at no time did Agent Coulter make any threats to her, use abusive language or tell obscene stories. On the other hand, the Sawyer woman did use obscene language, according to Suren, and it was with some difficulty that embarrassment was prevented the stenographers of the Chicago Bureau Office.

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

Suren further states that while recently in St. Paul, in connection with the Bornee kidnapping trial, he saw Gladys Sawyer in the office of Agent in Charge Anderson; that she immediately became abusive to him, but did state that after her release at Chicago, Illinois she returned to Cleveland and secured her property from the attorney, Steinig, who charged a $250 fee for the services rendered.

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

Miss Josephine Scharboro, a stenographer at the Chicago Office, stated that on one occasion while these three women were being held in the Chicago Office, she was requested by Special Agent Brown to go into the room occupied by Paula Harmon to see that she dressed properly. She entered the room and found that Paula Harmon had completely removed her clothing. She was asked to put on her clothes, and seemed extremely reluctant to do this, but finally did get up and put on her clothes. Miss Scharboro states she observed the three women in the
Chicago Office from time to time, and at no time did she hear any Agents using abusive language or hear any third degree methods being employed by anyone in the office.

Miss Mary Gray, a stenographer at the Chicago Office, states that during the time the three women were in custody of the Chicago Bureau Office, in September of 1924, she had occasion to work later than usual one evening typing a statement by Paula Harmon; that during the course of the evening she proceeded to the section of the office where the women were being held, and at this time she heard a woman whom she knew to be Gladys Sawyer speaking in a very loud tone, using vile and indecent language, which was evidently directed at an Agent who was attempting to interview her. Mrs. Sawyer at this time indulged in considerable cursing and swearing, but at no time, according to Miss Gray, did the agent raise his voice to an unusual tone, nor did she hear him use any abusive language. Miss Gray stated she also observed Paula Harmon behave in a most disgusting manner at a time when she, Miss Gray, accompanied Special Agents Browne and Suren to the apartment on Sheridan Road for the purpose of taking a statement from Paula Harmon.

Special Agent W. Chaffetz states that during September of 1924, at the time these three women were in custody, he was assigned on one occasion to be present in the room during one of the periods when Fynonna Burdette, Gladys Sawyer and Paula Harmon were permitted to visit each other, this period lasting for about one hour. He said he did not at any time see any abusive language or tell obscene stories, nor did he hear any Bureau Agents using abusive language, making threats, or using third degree methods. At the time he was assigned to this duty he noticed that the room occupied by Gladys Sawyer contained a bed.

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

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

Special Agent A. A. Hussey states that during the month of September, 1934 he was assigned to the Chicago Bureau Office; that while the three women were detained at the Chicago Office he was assigned to guard Paula Harmon; that in this office there was a
out with bed clothing; that he guarded Paula Harmon two nights, as did also a matron, one Dorothy Bervy; that he did not see any of the women except Paula Harmon; that the Harmon woman was accorded the most courteous treatment; that she was afforded anything in the line of food, cigarettes and sundry articles that she desired; that at no time did she request an attorney or medical attention. He states that she was abusive and used abusive language; that she did not regard ordinary proprieties in garbing herself. Mussey states that after a few days the three women were taken to an apartment in the 3200 block of Sheridan Road; that this apartment was well equipped; that he was assigned to guard the three women from 9 o'clock in the morning until 9 in the evening; that three meals a day were served to the women; that their wishes as to food were specifically followed; that cigarettes and toilet articles were purchased for them, as well as some ovarian tablets for Gladys Sawyer; that Gladys Sawyer stated they were not the kind she was accustomed to taking, and they were returned to the drug store and the kind requested were obtained and used by her. He said they also obtained for the Sawyer woman a quantity of sodium cystal tablets, of which she took approximately a dozen each day. She informed Mussey that she had been accustomed to the use of that number for several years. Mussey states that during the time spent with these women such obscene language and many obscene stories were told by them; that at no time did Gladys Sawyer request an attorney and at no time did she request any medical attention, except the tablets. He said the Sawyer woman was in the habit of drinking between 15 or 20 cups of black coffee each day, and would intermingle the coffee with the taking of the tablets. He said at no time did he point a pistol at any of these women; that each time they went to the bathroom they were accompanied by a matron; that no abusive epithets were applied to the women; that the only request made of them by him was that they bathe themselves, which request he states was not complied with. He states at no time was there any undue display of firearms, and that it was his procedure, upon arriving for duty at the apartment, to empty his pistol, keeping the cartridges in his pocket and to hide the pistol in the bedroom in a place unknown to the three women, getting it when he went off duty. He states that
during the course of the days spent with these women card games were
played by the women themselves, and on a few days he and former Special
Agent Cooney, as well as Miss Harney, joined in playing these card
games, and on several occasions he played cards with Gladys Sawyer
alone. While playing cards with Gladys Sawyer she mentioned the fact
that they had an opportunity to throw Agent in Charge Larson out of
a hotel window in Cleveland, and would have done so if they had not
thought agents were stationed outside the hotel room. He states that
during the stay of Gladys Sawyer in the apartment her chief worry was
whether the attorney in Cleveland to whom she had given her property
would "gyp" her of same. Aside from that she appeared to be well
satisfied with her quarters and stated herself that she was being
well fed and food which she liked prepared for her.

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

Murray states that while he worked at the apartment Gladys
Sawyer frequently told him she was through drinking, in spite of the
fact that she had been a heavy drinker in the past, because her
arrest in Cleveland was caused by the fact that she and Paula Harmon
had gotten "stiff", and she made the remark that they would never
have been caught if it had not been for this.
Special Agent G. C. Volts states that on or about September 9, 1934, and the days immediately thereafter, he was assigned to the Chicago Office of the Bureau; that with several other agents he went to the airport for the purpose of meeting an airplane bringing three women there; that when the airplane reached Chicago the women were brought in automobiles to the Chicago Office; that he had occasion to observe all three women and talked with each of them from time to time, inquiring as to how they felt at various times. He said that Gladys Sawyer and Myrna Burdette both agreed that they enjoyed their airplane ride and stated it was the best way to travel; that all three women appeared happy and in the best of health; that none of them had any visible marks or bruises; that they did not appear to be fatigued in any way and looked as though they had had plenty of sleep. Volts stated he had occasion to observe these women both day and night while they were at the Chicago Office, and that each was slept soundly and had regular meals, which they ate heartily; that they had comfortable places to sleep and were not molested by anyone, and were given good wholesome food; that at times when he was with these women there was a matron present and they were permitted to visit the washroom and use the toilet at any time. He stated that no cruel treatment, harsh words, threats, unpleasant acts or gestures were used by anyone at any time and the women were permitted to sleep, eat and rest as they desired. He stated that at no time were any guns displayed by agents.

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

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

Special Agent E. C. Coulter states that on September 9, 1934, he proceeded from the St. Paul Office to the Chicago Office, where he interviewed Gladys Sawyer; that when he entered the office on the evening of his arrival the Sawyer woman was seated in a small conference room; that she was talking to Special Agent Susam as he entered the room; that he did neither the matter they were discussing as their
voices were in an ordinary tone and they ceased talking when he entered the room; that when he entered the Sawyer room recognized him, calling him by name and exhibiting a very friendly attitude; that she made a voluminous verbal statement which was later incorporated in a signed statement; that during the ensuing 24 hours he talked to her at length and when she expressed a desire to sleep she was accorded that privilege. He stated a comfortable single bed was located in the room in which she was seated; that there were a number of stenographers around the office, and that she was provided with all the comforts she requested. Essentially as the Sawyer woman second friendly, advising Coulter that she had known him for several years, there were no arguments between them. The only indecent language used was used by her, and Coulter stated it would appear impossible for her to express herself in any other manner. During the time she was interviewed she did not indicate that she desired the services of an attorney or a physician. She did advise him, however, relative to an operation in the Midway Hospital in St. Paul, Minnesota, during July, 1934, stating she had been discharged from the hospital as cured. He stated that at no time did any unpleasantness enter into the interview, and that statements she made to and received from other employees were those ordinary in the nature course of business, and she was mistreated in no manner whatsoever. Coulter states he did not see anyone displaying any firearms or hear any reference thereto.

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

Special Agent J. V. Murphy states that during September, 1934 he was assigned to the Chicago office; that some time in the early part of September the three women in question were brought there to be questioned in connection with the former kidnapping; that during that period he was designated for guard duty with other agents and one matron, day and night. He states that to his knowledge the above
women did not ask for an attorney or request medical attention; that they were never beaten or struck in any way; that there was always a matron present; that some obscene stories were told in his presence by some of the women, particularly Yvonne Burdette, but to his knowledge no agents told any obscene stories or displayed any guns or did any "dry shooting" in the presence of these women; that he heard no agents apply any epithets to the women and to his knowledge no threats were ever applied to any of them.

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

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

Special Agent T. Y. Hooper recalled arriving at the Chicago Office on September 21, 1934, and on the following morning Paula Larson agreed to accompany Bureau Agents into Northern Illinois for the purpose of locating the Brewer hideout. At about 6 A.M. on September 21st she was awakened and evidently indicated she would not go on the proposed
trip. Agent Brown talked to her in a kindly manner and finally
Mrs. Sawyer came into the discussion of her own politics and strongly
urged Paula Harmon to go on this trip as she had planned. Harmon
says the Sawyer woman was not mistreated in any way and she, Paula
Harmon and Agents Brown and McKenzie proceeded in Agent Brown's car;
that he and other agents followed in another automobile; that they
all proceeded to Round Lake and Long Lake, Illinois and then to Lake
Geneva and Twin Lakes, Wisconsin, returning to Chicago at about 8 P.M.
on the same day; that both women were treated well during the day,
being taken to dinner at Twin Lakes, Wisconsin, and he heard no un-
pleasant words spoken to them while in their presence.

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

Special Agent John E. Hadas advised that he was assigned by former Inspector Couley to question Yvonne Burdette when the three women were at the Chicago Office in September of last year. He states he interviewed the Burdette women intermittently for about four days, securing from her a lengthy signed statement concerning travels and association with the Barker-Karpis mob, particularly Harry Campbell, the member of this gang with whom she had been living as man and wife. He states he was the only Agent who interviewed her during her confinement at the Chicago Office and at no time was she subjected to any all night grilling; that she had regular meals and a proper amount of sleep and everything was given her for her comfort, and that to the best of his knowledge every consideration was shown her. He states she was attended by a matron whenever the occasion arose and sanitary conditions were adequate. She was never mistrusted or abused by him in any manner, nor was she accorded such treatment by other Agents in his presence or to his knowledge. She expressed to him on several occasions her appreciation of her kind treatment. He states that in no instance was any drug administered to her, nor does he have any personal knowledge of drugs being administered to Gladys Sawyer and Paula Harmon. He states on the first night the women were held at the Chicago Office there was no cot available. However, on the following day beds were secured. He states that during the time these women were in custody two matrons attended them at all times, one working the night shift and the other the day shift. In numerous instances these matrons were assisted during the day by stenographers at the Chicago Office. He states that the Burdette women did not indicate at any time that she desired an attorney. However, on the day previous to their release arrangements were made by former Inspector Couley to secure an attorney.
for Gladys Sawyer in order that she might obtain her furniture in Cleveland, Ohio through legal process. Nadah states he did not relate any obscene stories to Yvonna Burdette and heard no such stories related to her; that Yvonna Burdette and Gladys Sawyer used vulgar language frequently and an attempt was made to prevent them from using this language in the presence of the Chicago Office stenographers. He states it was his observation that at all times a spirit of friendliness existed between the three women and the Agent attached to the Chicago Office and in no instance did he hear any one of them complain of the treatment received.

Yvonna Burdette was interviewed at the Federal Detention Farm, Milan, Michigan, where she is serving a five-year sentence, as previously indicated. She positively refused to make any statement of any kind concerning her treatment while in the hands of the representatives of this Bureau at Cleveland and Chicago in September, 1936. She stated she wanted to forget her past; that she was looking forward to the future; that she would make no statement or comment of any kind, either condemnatory or commending, to a representative of this Bureau or to any other person. In other words, she stated she desired to forget all matters of this kind and would positively refuse to speak about them now or at any future time to anyone.

Mrs. E. F. Westin, proprietress of the Riverside Hotel, Lakewood, Ohio, stated these women were brought to the hotel on the evening of September 9th, as narrated in this report; that at about 9 o'clock on the morning of Sunday, September 9th, she heard loud cries, evidently emanating from the rooms which these women occupied and evidently from the women themselves, in such as they were female voices. She said these cries were sufficiently loud and prolonged as to make persons passing on the street on their way to church gather and the other occupants of the hotel gathered in the hallways. She stated soon thereafter the police arrived in a patrol wagon and the women were taken downstairs into the patrol wagon; that either one or two of the women were carried down, but she observed no force employed other than that necessary in carrying said women.
Mr. H. H. Purvis, Special Agent in Charge of the Chicago Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, stated that during the time the three women were being questioned at the Chicago Office he was Agent in Charge of that office, although he did not have direct charge of the investigation in connection with which they were being questioned.

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

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

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

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

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

Gladys Rita Sawyer, Paula Harmon and Yvonne Burdette, known associates of members of the Barker-Karpis gang of kidnappers, were taken into custody by the Cleveland, Ohio police on September 3, 1934. On September 5, 1934 they were released to Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. On the night of September 7, 1934 they were taken to the headquarters of the Lakewood, Ohio police department, questioned there until September 8th, and on September 9th taken to the Riverside Hotel, Lakewood, Ohio, remaining there that night. On September 9th they were taken to the Lakewood, Ohio police headquarters and there a charge of disorderly conduct was registered against them, and they were later in the same day released therefrom and, upon signing a waiver of removal, they were taken by the Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to Chicago, and there detained in the office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, 1900 Bankers' Building, Chicago, Illinois, until September 23, 1934, when they were released. During the period of their detention in Chicago they were kept in an apartment at 1221 Sheridan Road from September 14th through September 21st.

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

1. It is alleged that a little girl was taken from her and that she had not heard from said girl at the time of her statement of charges (Fay 8, 1033).

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

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

   Information obtainable indicates that these facilities were adequate and were on a par with those existing in various police headquarters in other parts of the country.
3. It is alleged that both at Lakewood, Ohio, and later at Chicago, Illinois, the women demanded permission to see an attorney and this demand was refused.

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

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

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

The information obtainable indicates that after consenting
to proceed from Lakewood, Ohio to Chicago, Illinois, they withdrew
this consent on the morning of September 9th and created considerable
disturbance; that the Lakewood, Ohio police sent for, took them
into custody and charged them with disorderly conduct; that it was
necessary to employ a certain amount of force in quelling the disturbance
made by these women; that one of the women was carried to the waiting
police car, and another partially carried. Later that morning they
again consented, while at Lakewood, Ohio police head; writers, to
proceed to Chicago, signed a waiver of removal and were taken to
Chicago by air, lane.
5. It is alleged that there was no matron in charge at any time while the women were in Cleveland and Lakewood, Ohio.

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

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

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

This is categorically denied by each and every person interviewed.

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

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

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

This is positively denied by all persons interviewed.

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

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

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

This is categorically denied by each and every person interviewed and there is no evidence whatsoever to indicate that this is true.
11. The allegation is made that the Sawyer woman was not permitted to have sufficient sleep.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation deny that any property belonging to her or to the other two women was appropriated by them, and there is no reason to believe that any such charge is correct. It should be borne in mind that the women were arrested in Cleveland, Ohio by the Cleveland police, and that these police, who raided the houses in which the women and their criminal associates had been living, were in full charge thereof for at least two days before the Special Agents of this Bureau entered the case.
The Mayar woman specifically summarizes her charges to include the administering of a "truth serum", the refusal to permit her to see an attorney, and the unlawful detention of herself and the other two women.

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

The women were detained from September 7th to September 19th. It will be noted that they signed a statement upon their release stating that they had voluntarily remained in the custody of the Bureau. Current instructions issued by the Bureau will preclude any detention of this kind. It is highly probable that they were detained too long a period. However, it should be borne in mind that at that time the hideout in the Brewer kidnapping case had not been located, nor had the principal participants been apprehended, and these women were known to have first-hand information of the identity and probable location of the participants and possibly the location of the hideout. It would have been possible to have brought harboring charges against them, but those in charge of this operation in Chicago decided it was better to permit them to remain incarcerated in order to facilitate the later apprehension of the criminals, whom they undoubtedly contact again.

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

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

It should be borne in mind that these women are all of the lowest criminal type. This does not mean that their treatment should be any other than that accorded a law abiding citizen. It does indicate, however, that too much credence should not be placed in their unsupported statements, particularly when said statements are denied by law enforcement officers.
It should be noted that the Sawyer woman gave three separate statements to the Special Agents in control of this operation. It is quite probable that her attitude and her motive in making these charges may be influenced in some manner by the fact that in all three of these statements she admitted that her alleged husband was the "finger man" in the Bruner kidnapping. Her alleged husband, Harry Sawyer, who has been indicted for complicity in the kidnapping, is to be tried in the St. Paul jurisdiction in September of this year.
MEMORANDUM FOR MR. EDWARDS

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

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

Respectfully,

R. N. Franke.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

10 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☒ Deleted under exemption(s) 53(b)(1) U.S.C. 534 with no segregable material available for release to you.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) ____________________________, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies): ____________________________, as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information:

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

7-576-6060 X
Mr. Harold Nathan, Assistant Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
Pennsylvania Avenue at 9th Street, N.W.,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Nathan,

There are attached originals and copies of the following:

Statement made by Dorothy Ervin Horney, dated July 2, 1955.
Memorandum prepared by Agent Suran concerning Paula Harmon.
Agent Suran’s memorandum concerning Wynona Burdett.
Memorandum by Special Agent Madala.

Letter dated July 1, 1955, received from Special Agent in Charge H. E. Andersen, St. Paul, Minnesota, enclosing statements of former Agent L. D. Scoey and Special Agent R. T. Noonan.

Memorandum by Special Agent Madala concerning Gladys and Harry Sawyer.

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

Undoubtedly you have received the letter of July 2, 1955, with memorandum by Special Agent G. C. Wolts, copies of which were received here. However, to be sure that you receive them I am sending a copy of his letter with one copy of his memorandum to you with this letter, and am retaining one copy of his memorandum only here.

Very truly yours,

M. H. Purvis
Special Agent in Charge
MEMORANDUM FOR MR. HAROLD NATHAN, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

RE: ACCUSATIONS OF GLADYS SAWYER.

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

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

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

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

Respectfully,

[Signature]

M. H. PURVIS,
Special Agent in Charge

146 Dec 11 1970
June 30, 1935
Chicago, Illinois.

MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT DIRECTOR HAROLD NATHAN.

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

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

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

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

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

Very little appears to be known concerning Sawyer's wife
whose full name is Gladys Rita Sawyer. According to her own statement
she married Harry Sawyer at Lincoln, Nebraska eleven years ago (1925).
No definite information is available as to her maiden name, place of
birth and the location of her parents. A search of the marriage records
at Lancaster, County in the county judge's office at Lincoln for the past
twenty years failed to disclose the marriage of Sawyer to Gladys Sawyer
under the name of Sandlovich, Sawyer or Porech. A similar search of the
records since 1913 at the office of the Bureau of Vital Statistics for
the entire State of Nebraska disclosed no marriage record which could be
that of Harry Sawyer.

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

During Sawyer's residence in St. Paul he operated saloons
at 540, 543 and 541 Washington Avenue. The buildings located at these
addresses are said to be owned by the Schmidt Brewing Company which
concern is owned by the Bremer family. The Sawyers were said to have
owned a piece of property at 1878 Jefferson Avenue St. Paul where they re-
sided and to have later purchased a forty acre farm on the outskirts
of St. Paul at Dayton Bluff Station on Hodgson Road. The Sawyers have no
children of their own, but for over a year they have had living with them
a little girl known as Francine, whom they obtained from a friend, named
Sauerman, with the intention of adopting her.

Upon the release of Edward G. Bremer by his kidnappers on
February 8, 1934 Harry Sawyer remained in St. Paul until shortly after
John Dillinger and Homer Van Meter shot their way out of an apartment
located on Lexington Avenue in St. Paul. Harry Sawyer and his wife Gladys
proceeded to Fremont, Nebraska in their Plymouth coupe. This car was
subsequently traded for a Plymouth coach and Sawyer registered the car
in Nebraska in the name of Frank James. From Nebraska the Sawyers went
to Las Vegas, and about the middle of May 1934 Mrs. Sawyer returned to St. Paul by train to see her physician, Doctor Harry Hall. She remained in St. Paul for only a few days and returned to Las Vegas, Nevada by way of Omaha, Nebraska and rejoined her husband. Two weeks later they received a letter from Alvin Karpis, a notorious killer and kidnapper requesting them to proceed to Cleveland, Ohio. The Sawyers sold their Plymouth coach at Las Vegas and proceeded to Cleveland, Ohio, arriving there about June 16, 1934 where they registered at the Cleveland Hotel and remained there until June 19, 1934. On that day they were contacted by Alvin Karpis and his girl friend Dolores Delaney, who is presently serving five years in the Federal Detention Farm at Milan, Michigan for harboring. Harry and Gladys Sawyer subsequently lived with Alvin Karpis and Dolores Delaney in the 4800 block on Flamingo Avenue in Cleveland, Ohio until the day of Gladys Sawyer’s arrest in Cleveland which took place on September 5, 1934.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Bessie Green further stated that the Barker-Karpis gang had frequently talked about leaving the Twin Cities but because of Harry Sawyer's connections they decided that St. Paul was the safest place for them to stay as Sawyer had always tipped them off before a raid was made.
Bessie Green stated that she first became acquainted with Vernon C. Miller a principal in the Kansas City massacre, now deceased, in September or October 1932 when Harry Sawyer in company with Miller came to the place which she operated called the Alamo. She also stated that when John Dillinger first came to St. Paul he was put in touch with Homer Van Meter by Sawyer, at least Van Meter had told her husband Eddie Green in her presence, that this was the case. She stated that Eddie Green had met John Dillinger through Van Meter in Sawyer's place on Wabasha Street in St. Paul and stated that neither she nor Eddie Green were acquainted with John Dillinger prior to his escape from the Crown Point, Indiana jail.

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

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

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