

Best Copy
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File
Div Six

CHICAGO HOODLUM TELLS OF KILLINGS

Confession Solves Murders of
Two Gangland Leaders—
Grand Jury Will Act

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
CHICAGO, Oct. 1.—A confession by a hoodlum, a thing rare in Chicago's gangland code, led today to the solution of the recent assassinations of two leaders of the Jack Guzik gambling syndicate. A second thug agreed that the statement was true.

A grand jury investigation of political and police relationships with gambling interests was ordered. Thomas J. Courtney, State's Attorney, said that the inquiry would begin on Wednesday.

He made the announcement after he had obtained a confession early today from James Egan, which was agreed to by Anthony De Loro. Both are employees of a South Side gambling house. Their statements explained the hitherto unsolved slayings of Danny (Public Enemy) Stanton and Martin (Bonny Boy) Miller.

Mr. Courtney said he would ask the grand jury to investigate all phases of the Stanton and Quirk murders as well as the operations of the Guzik syndicate. The protection, if any, given the gambling houses would be a matter of concern to the grand jury, he said.

Telling of Quirk's murder by gunshot on Sept. 18, Egan and De Loro named John Farhart, another employee of the gambling house, also in custody, as the driver of the automobile in which the assassins drove to the murder scene.

Egan and De Loro also said that Stanton was shot to death in a South Side tavern by Quirk and they included themselves in the murder party.

A fight to win Farhart from Quirk for Courtney's office is going on, it was said.

fore Judge Harold G. Ward, acting chief justice of the Criminal Court. Attorney James Burke, who sought the habeas corpus writ for Farhart, was understood to be planning to surrender Johnny Williams, alleged keeper of the gambling house to the State Attorney's office, but probably would not do so until Monday.

15-27-A
NOT RECORDED
20 OCT 4 1943

INDEXED

86

This is a clipping from
page 28 of the
New York Times for
Oct 3, 1943
Clipped at the Seat of
Government.

6 OCT 7 1943

U. S. Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation

P. O. Box 1405
Chicago, Illinois

December 31, 1930

RECEIVED



JAN 5 1931 AM

Director
Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Re: JACK GUZIK
Income Tax

Dear Sir:

I am transmitting herewith items appearing in Chicago papers under date of the 30th and 31st instant, relative the above named Subject who was, on the 30th instant, sentenced by District Judge Woodward to serve a term of five years in the United States Penitentiary at Leavenworth.

Very truly yours,

J. E. P. DUNN
Special Agent in Charge

JEPD:EB
5-7



JAN 7 1931
RECORDED & INDEXED

JAN 7 - 1931

5-97-2

YAC 2/1/31
D. R. Nathan
D. R. Nathan

Chicago Tribune
Wednesday, December 31, 1930

JACK GUZIK GETS 5 YEARS IN CELL AND \$17,500 FINE

Judge Sentences Gangster for U. S. Tax Evasion.

(Picture on back page.)

Jack Guzik, No. 2 power in the Al Capone gang, was sentenced to five years and a day in Leavenworth penitentiary and fined \$17,500 by Federal Judge Woodward yesterday on charges of evading income taxes. The sentence was the heaviest so far imposed in United States Attorney Johnson's war on tax dodging hoodlums and politicians and one of the most severe ever imposed for tax evasion.

Guzik was found guilty by a jury six weeks ago of willful attempts to evade \$230,000 in taxes on a total income of more than \$1,000,000 for 1927, 1928, and 1929.

Johnson Praises Sentence

The government prosecutors, Cassius Fowle, Dwight H. Green, and Jacob Crookman, expressed satisfaction over the sentence, and District Attorney Johnson established a precedent by issuing a statement.

"The sentence of Guzik," Mr. Johnson said, "should certainly help the fight against Chicago gangs for two reasons: It breaks the morale of gang leadership. It destroys the faith of the gangsters in those who boast they can protect or fix the names of those who mean to have enjoyed immunity for years."

"If the fight is waged as relentlessly in the future the gangsters and their ilk will leave Chicago. Judge Woodward has struck a blow that will have a far-reaching effect."

The district attorney's advocacy of quick justice and stiff sentences as a

means of deterring crime was paralleled by a passage in Judge Woodward's written opinion: "The court must also take into consideration the example which punishment in one case will have on others and thus insure voluntary obedience to the revenue laws."

After his motion for a new trial was denied, Defense Attorney William F. Vaughn contended that the sentence for Guzik should not be "out of line" with others imposed in similar cases. He cited the sentences of Ralph Capone, three years; County Assessor Gene Oliver, eighteen months; and Frank Nitto, alias Nitto, another Capone gangster, eighteen months.

Vaughn declared that the heaviest sentence ever imposed in a tax case was five years, and that the defendant, a woman, was convicted of aiding and abetting movie stars to cheat the government on their income taxes.

"The good faith of counsel in presenting the defense has not been impeached," said Judge Woodward.

Counsel conducted the defense very ably and in a dignified manner. These offenses touch the good order, safety, and existence of the government, and punishment therefore, while not necessarily severe, should be certain and substantial."

Sentenced in Three Counts

Guzik was sentenced to two years in prison on each of two felony counts and one year and a day on a third. He was fined \$7,500 on each of the first two counts and \$2,500 on the third, the sentences to run consecutively and the fines to be cumulative.

The defendant plans to appeal his case and a writ of habeas corpus was granted. The government hopes to dispose of the case in the Circuit Court of Appeals by April.

The prosecutors said that if the Appeals court rules with them and the Supreme court declines to review the case, Guzik should be on his way to Leavenworth by next fall.

Guzik will receive eight days a month for good behavior, which means that he will not have to serve more than three years and eight months, even if he is not paroled.

Best Copy
Available

RECEIVED

POST OFFICE BOX 1405,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

October 21st, 1930.

OCT 24 1930 (M)

Mr. George E. Q. Johnson,
United States Attorney,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

RE: Jack Guzik
Samuel Guzik
Income Tax

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter dated October 15, 1930, in which you request this office to investigate the property scheduled for the purpose of determining present market value of the various pieces listed in covering the \$50,000.00 bond for Subject Jack Guzik and the \$25,000.00 bond for Subject Samuel Guzik.

Immediately upon receipt of the above letter I endeavored to confer with you concerning this matter but was advised that you were absent from the city, and a conference was thereupon had with your assistants, C. Poust and A. W. Bosworth, at which time I informed Messrs. Poust and Bosworth that it would be greatly appreciated if they would refer the above matter to the department having primary jurisdiction of the instant investigation, namely, the Special Intelligence Unit, Internal Revenue Bureau, United States Treasury Department. Both of these gentlemen complied with this request but stated that inasmuch as this matter was being handled in your absence, that a letter be forwarded by this office to you confirming the suggestion offered to your office.

Very truly yours,

RECORDED & INDEXED

T. E. FAY, Acting
Special Agent in Charge

OCT 27 1930

5-97-1 MS
95-12031
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
OCT 28 1930
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
J. T. [Signature]

YH:GH

cc-Bureau
75-0

U. S. Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation

Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Re: JACK GUZIK

Dear Sir:

Kindly furnish the known criminal record of the following:

<u>Name (inc. aliases)</u>	<u>City, Police Arrest, or Other Number.</u>	<u>Approximate Date Fingerprints for- warded Bureau of Investigation.</u>	<u>Fingerprint Classifica- tion.</u>
JACK GUZIK	Chicago P D No. C-74423		

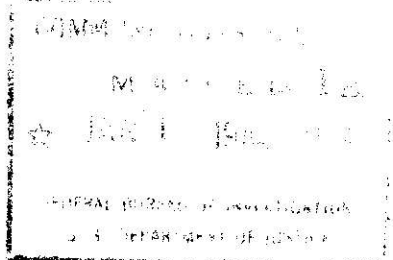
RECORDED

SE
70

62-74423-1

Very truly yours,

J. J. [Signature]
Special Agent in Charge.



RSK:LB
62-3284

813
JAN 24 1944

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

4/15

1944

___ The Director	___ Records Section
___ Mr. Tolson	___ Personnel Files
___ Mr. Ladd	___ Send File
___ Mr. Coffey	___ Bring file up-
___ Mr. Rosen	___ to-date
___ Mr. Clegg	___ Search, serial-
___ Mr. Glavin	___ ize, and route
___ Mr. Nichols	___ * * *
___ Mr. Tracy	
___ Mr. Hendon	
___ Mr. Pennington	___ Mechanical Section
___ Mr. Quinn Tamm	___ * * *
___ Mr. Nease	___ Call me re this
___ Mr. Long	___ Note and return
___ Miss Gandy	___ See me

SECTION CHIEFS

___ Mr. Alden	___ Mr. Mumford
___ Mr. Burton	___ Mr. Strickland
___ Mr. Callan	___ Mr. Timm
___ Mr. Carson	___ Mr. Welch
___ Mr. Cunningham	___ Mr. _____
___ Mr. Fitch	

No contact made by Miami

___ Miss Stalcup	___ Stamp and mail <i>by</i>
___ Miss Conlon	___ War and Navy File
___ Miss James	___ State Dept. File
___ Miss Welch	___ Type
	___ Register & forward
	___ Prepare tickler for
	___ Call these files

___ See me

___ Place on record

NO ACTION IS TO BE TAKEN

WHATSOEVER BY Bureau.

NO INTERVIEW WITH WIFE -

TAKE NO OTHER ACTION ON
CASE WHATSOEVER WITHOUT
CONSULTING WITH ME.

EDWARD A. TAMM - 5734

7

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

CSB:MP

TO : Mr. Rosen

FROM : C. S. Bellino

SUBJECT: JACK GUZIK
INFORMATION CONCERNING

DATE: 4-15-44

Call: 10:15 AM

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

Pursuant to Mr. Tamm's instructions, I telephonically contacted ASAC J. L. Madala at the Miami Office to advise him to make no contact with Mrs. Guzik if such a request had been received from the Chicago Office. Mr. Madala said he had not been requested to interview Mrs. Guzik, who is now on her way back to Chicago, but they had been requested to check the toll calls received by the daughter, which they had done, with negative results. Mr. Madala stated they would not do anything further concerning this matter.

10:25 AM

In accordance with Mr. Tamm's instructions, I also telephonically communicated with ASAC R. N. Hosteny at Chicago and advised him that Mrs. Guzik should not be interviewed, that no action whatsoever should be taken by the Bureau in this case. He was further advised that Mr. Madala at Miami had been contacted in this regard and Mr. Madala advised Mrs. Guzik was on her way back to Chicago. Mr. Hosteny stated they had learned this from the Chicago papers. He indicated that they would do nothing at all about this case as instructed.

RECORDED

EX-11

62-74	
F	B
14	APR 19 1944
Hosteny	

FEDERAL BUREAU OF
U S DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 13 1944

TELEMETER

Ear.

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

bd
WASH FROM CHICAGO 9 13 7-25P

DIRECTOR ROUTINE

SEAL. JACK GUZIK, INFORMATION CONCERNING. CHICAGO NEWSPAPERS ON EVENING OF THIRTEENTH INSTANT ARE CARRYING ARTICLE ALLEGING THAT JACK GUZIK, GAMBLING BOSS AND FORMER CAPONE BUSINESS MANAGER, WAS KIDNAPED ON MORNING OF THIRTEENTH INSTANT IN THE VICINITY OF OGDEN AND HARLEM AVENUES SHORTLY AFTER HAVING BEEN DISCHARGED IN COURT AFTER A ROUTINE PICKUP FOR QUESTIONING BY COOK COUNTY HIGHWAY POLICE. CONTACT WITH RIVERSIDE POLICE DEPARTMENT, WHICH AGENCY RECEIVED A TELEPHONE CALL FROM AN INDIVIDUAL GIVING HIS NAME AS E. JOHNSON, REPORTING THE ALLEGED KIDNAPPING, CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT AND COOK COUNTY HIGHWAY POLICE HAS FAILED TO OBTAIN CONFIRMATION OF THIS RUMORED KIDNAPPING. ACCORDING TO RIVERSIDE POLICE DEPARTMENT, JOHNSON, WHO GAVE NO ADDRESS NOR INFORMATION AS TO HIS IDENTITY, STATED THAT AN INDIVIDUAL WHOM HE IDENTIFIED AS GUZIK WAS DRIVING HIS CAR ON HARLEM AVENUE WHEN HE WAS CURBED BY ANOTHER CAR CONTAINING THREE MEN WHO FORCED GUZIK OUT OF HIS AUTOMOBILE AND INTO THEIR CAR, AT WHICH TIME THEY DROVE THEIR CAR EAST ON OGDEN AVENUE TOWARD CHICAGO. BUREAU WILL BE ADVISED BY TELETYPE WHEN ABOVE RUMOR PROVEN TRUE OR DISPROVED.

DRAYTON

ACK PLS.

RECORDED
1-12

62-74665-5
14 APR 19 1944
Belmont

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

AR:MP

TO : Mr. E. A. Tamm

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: JACK GUZIK
INFORMATION CONCERNING

DATE: 4-14-44

Call: 3:25 PM

Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. E. A. Tamm	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. Ladd	.....
Mr. Nichols	.....
Mr. Rosen	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Mr. Mohr	.....
Mr. Carson	.....
Mr. Hendon	.....
Mr. Mumford	.....
Mr. Jones	.....
Mr. Quinn Tamm	.....
Mr. Nease	.....
Miss Gandy	.....

SAC S. J. Drayton telephoned from Chicago concerning his teletype of last night advising of the alleged kidnaping of Jack Guzik, a notorious Chicago gambling boss. Mr. Drayton stated it had been learned a reporter of one of the Chicago newspapers had talked with Mike Levin, who said he thought this was a kidnaping for ransom. Mr. Drayton wondered whether they should talk to this individual to see what he had in mind.

Mr. Drayton was advised that he should conduct no investigation concerning this matter; that we did not want to be led into it by a newspaper man; that in view of the character of the individual allegedly kidnaped, it was thought best to stay in the background and not make any inquiries. Mr. Drayton stated the matter would probably be turned over to the Police Department and the Sheriff's Office, which would request the Bureau to look into it, and it would be harder to do the investigating later than now. It was pointed out to Mr. Drayton that if anybody came in voluntarily and gave information concerning this matter it would be all right to accept it but that it was not deemed advisable to become mixed up in this matter.

Mr. Drayton said that Mrs. Guzik is down in Florida and he thought possibly he should have the Miami Office get in touch with her to find out if she has received any calls from anyone demanding ransom. Mr. Drayton was advised there would be no objection to this if he thought it could be done without anyone knowing of the contact.

EX-11

RECORDED

62-	4
F	B
14	APR 19 1944
Bullard	
Gentry	

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

APR 15 1944

TELETYPE

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

WASH FROM CHICAGO 1 15 10-52AM

DIRECTOR URGENT

SEAL. UNSUBS, JACK GUZIK, VICTIM, KIDNAPING. RE CHICAGO TELETYPE THIRTEENTH INSTANT ADVISING BUREAU OF ALLEGED KIDNAPING OF ABOVE VICTIM. ON EVENING OF FOURTEENTH INSTANT VICTIM'S ATTORNEY, J. C. LEATON, CONTACTED THIS OFFICE AND ADVISED HE HAD RECEIVED A CALL FROM VICTIM FROM AN UNKNOWN SEELEY EXCHANGE TELEPHONE NUMBER WHEREIN VICTIM STATED TO LEATON HE WAS SAFE, UNHARMED, AND HAD NOT BEEN KIDNAPED BUT MERELY WAS REMAINING IN HIDING AS HE DID NOT WANT TO BE QUESTIONED. VICTIM REQUESTED LEATON TO CONTACT HIS, VICTIM'S. HOME AND LEAVE THAT MESSAGE. LEATON ADVISED THAT AFTER CALLING THIS OFFICE HE WAS GOING TO CALL, AND DID CALL, CHIEF OF DETECTIVES WALTER STORMS, CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT, AND ALL CHICAGO NEWSPAPERS AND RELATED TO THEM THE MESSAGE GUZIK GAVE HIM. BUREAU WILL BE ADVISED OF ANY FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS COMING TO OUR ATTENTION BUT NO INVESTIGATION IS BEING CONDUCTED.

DRAYTON

END

ACK PL

61 MAY 4

1944

RECORDED

APR 19 1944

cc: Rosen

November 3, 1952

MEMORANDUM

RE: JOHN GUZIK, with aliases
Jack Guzik, Jacob Guzik,
Harry Stone Guzik, Jack
Guzik, Jack Guzik, Jack
Guzik, Sam Guzik, "Short
Pants", "The Little Man",
"The Little Mayor of Cicero",
"The Little Guy"

Guzik

John Guzik was allegedly born May 20, 1886, in Moscow, Russia. He was allegedly brought to the United States by his parents when he was a baby. His citizenship status is not known. He reportedly resides at 7240 South Louella, Chicago, Illinois.

Guzik allegedly is a nationally known hoodlum and racketeer. It is said he began his career as an operator of vice resorts and wildcat bootleg shops in the Chicago, Illinois, area. He reportedly expanded his activities and is said to have been the treasurer for the Capone gang.

Guzik's arrest and fingerprint record is attached.

Attachment

Original to the Department of Justice
cc: INS

Lester G. Davis:njf

RECORDED

NOV 12 1952

67 DEC 5 1952

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (62-4429)

DATE: October 15, 1952

SUBJECT: JOHN GUZIK, was Jack Guzik,
 Jacob Guzik, Harry Stone Guzik,
 Jack Guzik, Jack Cusick, Jack
 Cusick, Sam Kusick, "Short Pants",
 "The Little Man", "The Little
 Mayor of Cicero", "The Little Guy"
 DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION

3-1
 4-1
 6-1

I.R.-8

Re SAC Letter No. 100 dated October 7, 1952, Subsection G.

JOHN GUZIK is identical with FBI Identification No. 561475.

Information regarding his personal history was received from Selective Service Board No. 12, Chicago, Illinois, as set forth in the memorandum to the SAC dated December 31, 1943, in Chicago file 62-3284. Information concerning his conviction for income tax evasion was received from FBI Identification Record. Information regarding his previous history and relative position in the underworld was set forth in the Chicago American newspaper issue of April 14, 1944.

JOHN GUZIK is not presently a subject of a pending Bureau investigation.

RBV:ISB

RECORDED - 22

INDEXED - 22

62-74665-17
 11-26

EX - 111

63 DEC 10 1952

b6
 b7C

Date

MEMORANDUM

Re: JOHN GUZIK ^{Summary} was Jack Guzik,
Jacob Guzik, Harry Stone Guzik,
Jack Guzik, Jack Gusick, Jack
Gusick, Sam Kusick, "Short Pants",
"The Little Man", "The Little
Mayor of Cicero", "The Little Guy"

John Guzik was born in Moscow, Russia, May 20th or 30th 1886. His address has been reported as 7240 South Louella, Chicago. His current citizenship status is unknown.

John Guzik is reported as one of the most formidable figures in the Chicago underworld for the past two decades. He originally began his career as an operator of vice resorts and wildcat bootleg shops. He later graduated to business manager of some of the Capone underworld enterprises and is alleged to have accumulated a personal fortune of more than a million dollars through his operations as one of the brains of the underworld.

On April 8, 1930, he was sentenced to five years and a day and fined \$17,500.00 and \$451.30 for violation of income tax.

COPIES DESTROYED
188 NOV 9 1964

62-74665-7
ENCLOSURE

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: March 16

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (94-519 - Sub 8)

SUBJECT: JOHN GUZIK, was.
Jack Guzik, Jacob Guzik,
Harry Stone Guzik, Jack Guzik,
Jack Gusick, Jack Gusik,
Sam Kusick, "Short Pants",
"The Little Man", "The Little
Mayor of Cicero", "The Little Guy"
GIIF (TOP HOODLUM COVERAGE)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Boardman	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tamm	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Winterrowd	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holloman	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

Re SAC Letter No. 53-58 dated August 25, 1953.

G. I. R. -3

A summary of the information in Chicago files concerning GUZIK was submitted to the Bureau by letter dated June 2, 1950, captioned "Survey Concerning Prominent Underworld Figures Being Made by U. S. Attorneys. Crime Survey." Two copies of his photograph were furnished at that time. There follows a resume of pertinent information gathered in Chicago files since that time.

In an article dated December 19, 1950, the "Chicago Daily News" reported that Attorney EUGENE BERNSTEIN, who handled tax matters for the CAPONE mob, told the Kefauver Committee members in Chicago that JACK GUZIK and TONY ACCARDO, the reputed number one gangsters in the nation, netted \$278,666 from the Erie and Buffalo Policy Wheel in 1949.

The "Chicago Tribune" of February 28, 1951, reported the testimony of Captain JAMES HAMILTON, head of the Los Angeles Policy Intelligence Department, before the Kefauver Committee hearing at Los Angeles on February 27, 1951, to the effect that Chicago hoodlums owned most of the Horseshoe Club of Gardena, California, a gambling parlor. He stated that JACK GUZIK had conferred in Los Angeles during the summer of 1950 with officials of that club.

According to the "Chicago Daily Tribune" of March 23, 1951, GUZIK, who had been found in Florida and served with a Senate Committee subpoena, refused to answer pertinent questions put him on March 27, 1951, by the Kefauver Committee in Washington.

FWM:mcv

RECORDED-20

INDEXED - 20

EX - 107

58 MAR 29 1954

62-74665-8
21 MAR 19 1954

b6
b7c

DIRECTOR, FBI

Re: JOHN GUZIK, was.

On March 31, 1951, the "Chicago Sun-Times" reported that the Senate voted to cite GUZIK for contempt of the Senate for his refusal during the preceding week to answer a single question put to him by the Kefauver Committee.

The "Chicago Herald American" on March 24, 1951, reported that CHARLES ARTHUR GUZIK, JACK GUZIK's son, was arrested at Phoenix, Arizona, on May 23, 1951, and faced forty charges involving sex misconduct and perversion with teen agers. Hundreds of obscene photographs and thousands of feet of indecent movie film was seized in his home. Treasury agents hoped to find among the letters and files a clue to the disposition of a reputed fortune of \$110,000,000 believed to have been secreted by JACK GUZIK, one of the heirs of AL CAPONE.

On June 9, 1951, the "Chicago Tribune" listed GUZIK as one of the hoodlums whose income tax returns were to be investigated by a Special Fraud Squad of the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

According to an article on June 16, 1951, in the "Chicago Sun-Times", the police raided the Owl Club in Calumet City, Illinois, the ownership of which as shown by past income tax records is in the name of TONY ACCARDO and JACK GUZEK.

On September 11, 1951, the "Chicago Herald American" reported that GUZIK pleaded not guilty to a contempt of Congress charge in Washington, and his trial was set for December 3, 1951.

On January 11, 1952, the "Chicago Sun-Times" reported that GUZIK was acquitted of the contempt of Congress charge.

In 1952, [redacted] a PCI, advised that Attorney [redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

[redacted] of the Calumet City, Illinois Police Department, advised that [redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

The late Assistant United States Attorney EDWARD J. RYAN advised in 1952 that the [redacted]

b3
b6
b7C

DIRECTOR, FBI

Re: JOHN GUZIK, was.

[REDACTED]

b3

By letter dated December 30, 1952, VIRGIL W. PETERSON, Operating Director, Chicago Crime Commission, forwarded to this office a copy of a letter he sent to the United States Attorney in which he advised that he had received information from sources he considers reliable that on Tuesday, December 16, 1952, HARRY RUSSELL, long associated in gambling with ACCARDO and BUTSY O'BRIEN, a notorious gambler in the Miami area, flew to Chicago from Miami for a conference with JACK GUZIK, SAM GIANCANA, and GUS ALEX, which was held on December 17, 1952, in St. Hubert's Grill. At that time the CAPONE outfit, according to PETERSON's letter, [REDACTED]

b3
b7D

[REDACTED]

Concerning this matter, United States Attorney OTTO KERNER, JR., stated that since [REDACTED] were not at that time being presented to the December Grand Jury and that

b3

[REDACTED]

In February, 1953, [REDACTED]

b7D

[REDACTED] who requested that his identity be protected, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

An anonymous letter dated November 27, 1950, to the Kefauver Crime Committee, advised that committee that on the first, second, or third of each month, between the hours of 12:00 and 2:00 in the afternoon, GUZIK receives payoff money from the colored congressman, WILLIAM DAWSON, whose office is at 180 West Randolph Street, Chicago. This has not in any way been verified.

DIRECTOR, FBI

Re: JOHN GUZIK, was.

According to a letter received from Miami on January 28, 1953, Chief A. J. LONGO of the Palm Beach, Florida Police Department had advised that he had received a request from the Chicago Crime Commission to verify a rumor that JACK GUZIK had purchased a home in Lake Worth, Florida. Subsequently, Miami determined that the home was being built in February, 1954, for FRANK GARMETT at 5141 Donatello Street, Coral Gables, Florida. GARMETT is identified as a son-in-law of JACK GUZIK.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: March 30, 1954

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (94-519 - Sub 8)

SUBJECT: JOHN GUZIK, was.
GIIF (TOP HOODLUM COVERAGE)73 Re SAC Letter No. 53-58 dated August 25, 1953, and
Chicago letter dated March 16, 1954.

Since submission of referenced Chicago letter, no additional information concerning GUZIK has come to the attention of the Chicago Office.

FWM:mcv

G. I. R.-1

162--74665-9
RECORDED - 44EX-112
7.70

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Rosen

DATE: 8-17-54

FROM :

Mr. [redacted]

SUBJECT: JAKE GUZIK
INFORMATION CONCERNING

b6
b7C

Tolson	
Ladd	
Nichols	
Belmont	
Clegg	
Glavin	
Harbo	
Rosen	
Tracy	
Gandy	
Mohr	
Winterrowd	
Tele. Room	
Holloman	
Sizoo	

In connection with Mr. Mohr's inquiry concerning current information regarding Jake Guzik, the following may be of interest:

In an article by Jack Anderson and Fred Blumenthal, describing as leg men of Drew Pearson, which appeared in the 8-8-54 "Washington Post - Times Herald" in the "Parade" magazine section, Guzik was mentioned as having been in prison at the same time as Murray Wolf, described as an underworld figure engaged in lobbying activities.

There is attached for your information a Photostat of this article.

A memorandum was also prepared concerning the statements made in the article in "Parade" relating to Murray Wolf. A copy of this memorandum is also attached.

As a further item of possible interest, the current General Investigative Intelligence Report of the Chicago Office dated 6-15-54 reflects the following information concerning Guzik:

During the investigation of Chicago file 58-194 entitled, "Louis Campagna, was., et al; Bribery, Parole Matter, Falsely Claiming Citizenship, Perjury," Bufile 58-2000, the following information was obtained from the Miami Office:

From a listing of Chicago telephone number Midway 3-2844, a non-published number, it was learned the subscriber to this number was Mrs. Rose Gusik, 7240 South Luella Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, the wife of Jake Guzik. This number was called from the Saxony Hotel, Miami Beach, Florida, during October of 1953, during the time it was suspected that Guzik was in attendance at a meeting with other prominent Chicago hoodlums.

The Miami Office also advised that a new home is being constructed at 5141 Donatello Street, Coral Gables, Florida, for Frank Garnett, who is the son-in-law of Jake Guzik, and that Guzik will probably move to Florida to live in this home.

Attachments (2) - 117

RECORDED-127
INDEXED-127

AUG 25 1954

cc: Mr. Mohr

JGL:mrs

SENT DIRECTOR

8/17/54

Memo to Mr. Rosen

It was also learned that Frank Garnett has a son, William Jack Garnett who is a student in a law school at the University of Miami. The records of the university reflect his parents are: Father, Frank Garnett, and Mother, Jeanette Alyce Guzik.

The New York Office advised on 1-23-54 that one [redacted] New York City, is a subscriber to a special non-published telephone number [redacted]. This number was called a number of times by suspects in the Campagna case in October, 1953.

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[redacted] when interviewed by Agents of the New York Office at his place of employment, the [redacted] New York, stated he was the [redacted] whom he identified from a photograph. He stated that he periodically received phone calls [redacted] related he was born [redacted] on [redacted] and that he was [redacted] that he attended elementary and high school in Miami, Florida, and subsequently moved to Champaign, Illinois, where he attended the University of Illinois [redacted]. He served as an officer in the United States Navy [redacted] stating his Navy Serial Number was [redacted]. After being discharged from the United States Navy, he went to New York where he was employed as a Display Manager by the [redacted] [redacted] stated that he has not lived [redacted] and refused to give any information concerning other members of the Guzik family.

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RECOMMENDATION:

This is for your information.

GUZIK'S CRIMINAL RECORD IS ATTACHED,

J.P.M.
8/17

August 10, 1954

Mr. Rosen

b6
b7C

Mr. []

**MURRAY HAROLD OLF
INFORMATION CONCERNING**

SYNOPSIS:

This is to advise you of an article by Jack Anderson and Fred Blumenthal, legmen of Drew Pearson, captioned "The Underworld's Washington Lobbyist" appearing in the magazine section Parade, of the "Washington Post and Times Herald," 8-8-54, portraying Murray Olf as a big-time racketeer and underworld figure who allegedly hobnobbed with and entertained important Congressmen for eight years while reportedly lobbying for slot machines, race wire services, and other underworld enterprises. One midwestern Congressman, not named, allegedly got a confidential Kefauver crime report for Olf and later cash "loans" were reportedly traced from Olf to the Congressman's secretary. Costello allegedly furnished \$60,000 to Olf for lobbying activities. Article gives no details concerning these allegations.

Article mentions Olf questioned by Special Senate Subcommittee Investigating Crime in District of Columbia and admitted visits from Congressmen but did not admit lobbying activities.

Former FBI Agent James Sharp (EOD as Special Agent 6-25-34; voluntarily resigned 12-7-35; special consultant to former U. S. Attorney, Morris Fay []

b3

[] mentioned as leading police raid of local bookmaking establishment 3-25-49, when part of haul was Olf's "little black book" containing phone numbers of mobsters, Congressmen, and Army general, and a Federal judge.

Article contains descriptive data concerning Olf described as contained in FBI file number 364802. This is Olf's correct identification number. No indication Identification Division has furnished descriptive data on Olf to any agency. Fingerprint card submitted by Metropolitan Police Department, 6-18-51, does contain descriptive data which together with personal interview of Olf by Anderson and Blumenthal could have been source descriptive data quoted in article.

Bureau files reviewed and showed Olf connected with hoodlums such as Frank Costello, Frank Erickson, and Sam Beard, former local gambling kingpin.

cc: Mr. Nichols

JGL:ssb;njb

ENCLOSURE

Attachment

65-1111-10

The allegations of Olf's hoodlum connections and lobbying activities previously covered in Pearson's columns appearing 1-2-50, 2-15-52, and his telecast of 9-14-52. Instant article relates that testimony of Olf before Special Senate Subcommittee regarding visits of Congressman not made public. Published report of Committee 6-30-52 reflects Olf testified before Committee in Executive Session. Details of testimony not included in report. Neither Committee nor Department referred any allegations in this regard to Bureau. No information in Bufiles concerning the allegation of cash "loans" from Olf to a Congressman's secretary.

Olf subject of Bureau investigation at Department's request in mail fraud case in 1932. Received five-year sentence 12-8-32. Interviewed by Bureau Agents 10-3-47, in connection with investigation of Louis Campagna, et al, bribery case. Olf's identification record shows arrests for grand larceny in 1930, 1931, 1936, for gambling and conspiracy in 1949, and for investigation in 1951.

RECOMMENDATION:

This is for your information.

DETAILS:

An article by Jack Anderson and Fred Blumenthal, legmen of Drew Pearson, captioned "The Underworld's Washington Lobbyist" appeared in the magazine section of the "Washington Post and Times Herald" of 8-8-54, portraying Murray Olf as a big-time racketeer and key underworld figure who allegedly hobnobbed with and entertained important Congressmen for eight years while lobbying for slot machines, race wire services and other underworld enterprises. One midwestern Congressman, not named, reportedly got a confidential Kefauver crime report for Olf and later the article states cash "loans" were traced from Olf to the Congressman's secretary. It was also mentioned that Olf received \$60,000 from underworld czar, Frank Costello, to influence legislation. No further details were furnished concerning these allegations. No information in Bureau files concerning the alleged "loans."

Olf, according to the article, was questioned by a Special Senate Subcommittee Investigating Crime in the District of Columbia and admitted that various Congressmen had visited his apartment socially but he did not admit attempting to influence them in connection with race wire legislation. Article relates this testimony not made public. Report of Committee 6-30-52 reflects Olf testified before Committee in Executive Session. Details of testimony not included in report. Neither Committee nor Department referred any allegations concerning Olf to the Bureau.

The article mentions that on 3-25-49, former FBI Agent, James Sharp led a police raid on the headquarters of the Statewide Sports and News Distributors at Colmer Manor, Maryland, in the suburbs of Washington. Included in the haul was Olf's "little black book" containing the phone numbers of top mobsters, a few Congressmen, an Army general, and one Federal judge.

The following statement appears in the article: "FBI file number 364802 also notes that he (Olf) has a scar under his right eye, a bump on his left ear and false teeth." The Identification Division advises that this is Olf's correct identification number. The Metropolitan Police Department submitted a fingerprint card for Olf on 6-18-51, which is the only such card containing descriptive data indicating that he had a bump on the edge of his left ear and a small scar under his right eye. There was no notation on this fingerprint card and there is none in the files of the Identification Division indicating that Olf has false teeth. A copy of Olf's arrest record containing his FBI Number was sent to the Metropolitan Police Department on 6-21-51. This did not contain descriptive data. Olf has not been arrested since 1951 and no copy of his record has been sent to any police agency since his arrest by the Metropolitan Police Department. There is no indication that descriptive data on Olf has been sent to any outside agency. It is noted, however, that the writers of the instant article interviewed Olf and they probably secured descriptive data concerning him from the records of the Metropolitan Police Department and from observation during the interview.

The Bureau files have been reviewed concerning the material appearing in this article and they reflect considerable references indicating Olf's association and connection with known hoodlums and gamblers such as Frank Costello, Frank Erickson, and Meyer Lansky. Olf is reputed to be the right-hand man of Sam Beard, notorious Washington gambler. He has also been connected with a juke box and pinball machine company.

The allegations concerning Olf's association with hoodlums and his lobbying activities have previously been covered in Pearson's columns appearing 1-2-50, 2-15-52, and his telecast of 9-14-52, in which he identified Congressman Louis Charles Rabaut (D), 14th District, Michigan; James Hobson Morrison (D), 6th District, Louisiana; James Joseph Murphy (D), 16th District, New York; Phil J. Welch (D), 3rd District, Missouri; and Chester Gorski, former Congressman from Buffalo, New York, as friends of Olf. (98-8-350-489; 94-8-350 A; 62-76543-A)

Olf was the subject of a Bureau investigation at the Department's request in a mail fraud case in 1932. In this case Olf was sentenced 12-8-32, to a term of 5 years. (36-1633) He was interviewed by Bureau Agents on 10-3-47, in connection with the investigation of the case entitled "Louis Campagna, Et Al, Bribery,

Parole Matter." At this time Olf admitted knowing the subjects of that case and stated that had he been asked to assist them financially or otherwise, he would have done so, but that no such request had been received by him. (91-5535-950)

The former Special Agent referred to in this article is James R. Sharp who entered on duty 6-25-34, and voluntarily resigned 12-7-35. In June, 1938, he was appointed by former U. S. Attorney Morris Fay as a [REDACTED] b3

Olf's identification record, a copy of which is attached, reflects that he was arrested by the police department in New York City 5-4-30, on a charge of grand larceny and forgery and that on 4-27-33, he received a suspended sentence. He was next arrested by the police department of New York City on 4-1-31, on a charge of grand larceny for which sentence was suspended 4-27-33. On 12-8-32, he was convicted in Federal Court in New York City on a charge of mail fraud and sentenced to five years. Olf was arrested by the sheriff's office, Binghamton, New York, 12-30-36, on a charge of grand larceny for which he received a sentence of two years which was suspended. He registered as a criminal with the Miami Beach Florida Police Department on 2-23-37. He was arrested by the Montgomery County, Maryland, Police Department 3-25-49, on a charge of gambling on which no disposition is shown. He was arrested by U. S. Marshal, Washington, D. C., on 4-8-49, for violation of Section 1504-1508, Title 22, District of Columbia Code, and Section 371 (Conspiracy), Title 18, U. S. Code. No disposition is shown for this arrest. He was again arrested by the Washington, D. C., Police Department on 6-18-51, on a charge of investigation. No disposition shown. On 12-23-40, he registered as an enemy alien.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

5373 SAS 1-4 17-4

J. Edgar Hoover
Director.

561 475

The following FBI record, NUMBER

, is furnished FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY.

CONTRIBUTOR OF FINGERPRINTS	NAME AND NUMBER	ARRESTED OR RECEIVED	CHARGE	DISPOSITION
United States Marshal Chicago, Illinois	Jack Guzik #---	September 30, 1930	violation Section 1266 Title 26 (INTERNAL REVENUE LAWS)	five years United States Penitentiary Leavenworth, Kansas, \$17500 fine and costs
United States Penitentiary Leavenworth Kansas	Jack Guzik #41276	April 8, 1932	Violation Income Tax Act	five years and one day \$17500 fine and \$451.3 denied parole December 8, 1933 released (registered voluntarily)
Police Department Miami Beach, Florida	Jack Guzik #835	December 19, 1935	criminal registration	
Police Department Chicago, Illinois	Jack Guzik #C-74423	June 10, 1936	General Principles Communication Act	June 12, 1936 dismissed
United States Marshal Chicago, Illinois	Jack Guzik #1777	May 8 1940		
United States Marshal Washington District of Columbia	Jacob Guzik #Cr 1217-51	September 11, 1951	Section 192 T 2 U S C.	
Police Department Chicago, Illinois	Jake Guzik #D-92841	August 15, 1952	General Principles	

ENCLOSURE

62-74665-18

Notations indicated by * ARE NOT BASED ON FINGERPRINTS IN FBI files. The notations are based on data furnished this Bureau concerning individuals of the same or similar names or aliases and ARE LISTED ONLY AS INVESTIGATIVE LEADS.

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J. Edgar Hoover
Director.

, is furnished FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY.

Notations indicated by * ARE NOT BASED ON FINGERPRINTS IN FBI files. The notations are based on data furnished this Bureau concerning individuals of the same or similar names or aliases and ARE LISTED ONLY AS INVESTIGATIVE LEADS.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

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J. Edgar Hoover
Director.

The following FBI record, NUMBER

, is furnished FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY.

CONTRIBUTOR OF FINGERPRINTS	NAME AND NUMBER	ARRESTED OR RECEIVED	CHARGE	DISPOSITION
BFD, Chicago, Ill.	Jack Guzik #--	inquiry 12-2-33		
	<u>CHICAGO PUBLIC ENEMIES</u>			
	JACK GUZIK			
	Inf. Rec. BFD, Chicago, Ill., 12-2-33.			
	Div. File #62-29950.			

Notations indicated by * ARE NOT BASED ON FINGERPRINTS IN FBI files. The notations are based on data furnished this Bureau concerning individuals of the same or similar names or aliases and ARE LISTED ONLY AS INVESTIGATIVE LEADS.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

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J. Edgar Hoover
Director.

The following FBI record, NUMBER

, is furnished FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY.

CONTRIBUTOR OF FINGERPRINTS	NAME AND NUMBER	ARRESTED OR RECEIVED	CHARGE	DISPOSITION
	Description: Race: White Sex: Male Height: 5 feet 1½ inches Weight: 150 pounds Hair: dark chestnut and grey Complexion: sallow Build: medium Date of birth: March 20, 1886 Place of birth: Russia Residence: Chicago, Illinois Scars and marks: operation scar of seven Eyes: Hazel			lower left side.

Notations indicated by * ARE NOT BASED ON FINGERPRINTS IN FBI files. The notations are based on data furnished this Bureau concerning individuals of the same or similar names or aliases and ARE LISTED ONLY AS INVESTIGATIVE LEADS.



The Underworld's Washington Lobbyist



MURRAY OLF For eight years he served the "crime syndicate" on Capitol Hill. One may ask: how did he get away with it?

by JACK ANDERSON and FRED BLUMENTHAL

PARADE'S WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENTS

BACK IN 1945, a stranger got off the train from New York, breezed into the Bank of Commerce and Savings here, peeled off \$10,000 in large bills and opened an account. He signed his name as Murray Olf.

He was a dapper little man with blue eyes, apple cheeks and wavy brown hair. FBI file No. 364802 also notes that he has a scar under his right eye, a lump on his left ear and false teeth.

For the little man with the odd, last name is a big-time racketeer, a four-time loser, a key figure in the organized underworld. Sent to Washington by the so-called "crime syndicate," he has been operating in the shadows of Capitol Hill, hobnobbing with important congressmen, lobbying for slot machines, racing wires and other underworld enterprises.

Incredibly, for eight years Olf kept on intimate terms with Washington lawmakers. They flocked to his parties, drank his liquor, lounged in his \$30-a-day suite, borrowed his phone for long-distance calls.

One Midwest congressman even played errand-boy for Olf and contrived to get a confidential Kefauver crime report for him. Later, cash "loans" were traced from Olf to the congressman's secretary.

It was whispered that Olf received \$60,000 from underworld czar Frankie Costello to influence legislation. And word got around that Olf was good for a fat campaign contribution to any congressman who would do his bidding.

The only contribution ever traced back to him was an advertisement which appeared in the printed program at a political rally, held October 5, 1952, in Maryland's Fifth Congressional District. Olf composed the ad himself. It read: "Compliments of Murray H. Olf, General Merchandise."

Consequently, it never will be known how many votes he "influenced"—but for eight years he was credited with blocking

crime reforms and keeping antigambling bills bottled in congressional committees.

Somehow, Olf escaped the Kefauver crime hearings. It was PARADE's reporters who first put the finger on him for Government agents. The resulting investigation has forced him to lie low.

So today you won't find Olf at any of his familiar haunts on Capitol Hill. His lawyers claim he's sick—"an exaggerated diabetic condition." Truth is, he's in trouble with the Internal Revenue Bureau.

He has been reporting a paltry income of less than \$5,000 a year. Yet he has stashed away money in five different banks; wears \$200 suits; \$30 shirts and \$7.50 neckties; tips lavishly and tosses greenbacks around like leaves.

What's more, in 1949 the Chicago mob telephoned orders to Leonard Matusky, a Baltimore gambler, to put Olf on the payroll of the World Wide News and Music Company. Yet Olf carelessly neglected to mention this weekly paycheck in his income-tax returns.

His Phone Kept Busy

THE BEST evidence of Olf's lobbying activities can be found in the record of outgoing phone calls kept at the Congressional Hotel where Olf used to stay. It shows he called Capitol Hill up to a dozen times a day. In odd moments he loaned his phone freely to the lawmakers, including one congressman who charged most of his long-distance calls to Olf.

Meanwhile he kept up his gangland contacts. Once, for example, racketeer Joe Adonis hid overnight in Olf's apartment while the Kefauver committee was searching for him with a subpoena.

The first time PARADE's reporters called on Olf, he bantered about his activities. He was in the "jukebox business," he said.

"But business is bad," he added sadly.

"All the bars have television sets now."

All he ever did on Capitol Hill, he said, was visit the congressmen's barber shop.

"I can get my haircuts cheaper there," he said. "They think I'm a congressman."

But Olf dropped his flippant attitude when he was caught by a surprise Senate subpoena after successfully ducking the Kefauver committee. He was ordered to report with all his records before a special Senate subcommittee investigating crime in the District of Columbia.

He showed up with a paper package tucked under his arm. This contained all his records, he said. But he refused to let the committee open the package on the grounds that it might incriminate him.

Ultimately, the committee cross-examined him behind closed doors about his lobbying activities on Capitol Hill. The names of so many prominent congressmen were dragged into the hearing that the transcript was never made public. But PARADE now is able to publish excerpts from the testimony.

"Did you entertain any congressmen at the Congressional Hotel?" asked Counsel Arnold Bauman, now a crusading U.S. attorney in New York City.

"I don't exactly know what you mean by 'entertain,'" replied Olf.

Bauman: "Let me make very clear what I mean. You used to throw little shrimp luncheons for congressmen on Friday afternoons, did you not?"

Olf: "At the hotel I had a kitchen. On some Fridays, I would cook shrimp. And, as it so happened, while 'maybe' in the lobby talking, I would say that I was cooking shrimp, and whoever dropped in would be welcome."

These stray guests, Olf admitted, included mostly congressmen.

Bauman: "Have you ever told these men that you have been convicted of various crimes from grand larceny to mail fraud on four different occasions?"

Olf: "Mr. Bauman, there was never any occasion for me to mention those things."

Bauman then went down a list of congressmen whom Olf had entertained.

Olf: "Personally, I don't see why you should bring up men who are members of Congress, gentlemen whom I was honored to be with."

Bauman: "Did you on any occasion, when any of these congressmen were in your room, make the statement that a bill which would outlaw the wire services would unjustly discriminate against them?"

Olf didn't recall.

Bauman: "Would it surprise you to know that one of the congressmen, about whom I just asked you, remembers your making such a statement?"

Olf shrugged.

Bauman: "At any time that you were entertaining these congressmen, were you aware of the fact that there was a strong pressure in Congress to outlaw the wire services?"

Olf, blandly: "No, it never dawned on me."

Thereafter, on questions about his occupation and income, Olf retreated behind the Fifth Amendment.

Born in Russia on March 14, 1896, Murray Harold Olf came to America as an immigrant kid, was brought up on the sidewalks of New York. During the roaring '20s he graduated from juvenile delinquency to bootlegging.

As early as 1928, he was on intimate terms with Frankie Costello. Real-estate records show that Costello's wife, Loretta, transferred a parcel of land to Olf that year. In 1929 he transferred it back.

Enter "Greasy Thumb"

IN THE '30s Olf ran up a police record for grand larceny, mail fraud and forgery. After a couple of suspended sentences, he drew a five-year term at the Lewisburg, Pa., penitentiary. His cellmate was Jake "Greasy Thumb" Guzik, reputed boss of the Chicago underworld.

Olf spent the war years commuting between New York City and Miami. In 1945 he was sent to Washington by the crime syndicate.

On March 25, 1949, ex-FBI agent James Sharpe led a police raid on the headquarters of the Statewide Sports and News Distributors at Colmer Manor, Md., in the suburbs of Washington. Included in the haul was Olf's "little black book," containing the phone numbers of the nation's top mobsters, a few congressmen, an Army general and one federal judge.

But most of the numbers were traced to Olf's girl friends in various cities—even though he is married to a white-haired, grandmotherly lady who lives by herself in a five-room apartment in Flushing, N. Y.

What will become of the apple-cheeked racketeer?

He still faces that income-tax rap. Privately, he claims most of the unreported income the T-men have pinned on him was passed on to other mobsters. But if he talks, he fears he'll get "bumped off."

So Murray Olf, who once drank toasts and ate shrimp with congressmen, may well go back to prison fare.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE September 30, 1954

FROM : SAC CHICAGO (94-519- Sub. 8)

SUBJECT: JOHN GUZIK, was.
GIIF (TOP HOODLUM COVERAGE)

General Investigative Intelligence File

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Boardman	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Winterrowd	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Holloman	
Miss Gandy	b6

Re SAC letter #53-58 dated August 25, 1953 and Chicago letter dated March 30, 1954.

The Chicago Tribune of July 22, 1954 reported that GUZIK on November 30, 1953 purchased three hundred shares in the Arlington Park Jockey Club, Incorporated; there are 244,375 outstanding shares in this corporation. BENJAMIN F. LINDHEIMER, Managing Director of the Arlington Park Jockey Club, Incorporated, issued a statement that the track police department has been instructed that no one whose conduct or reputation can be considered detrimental to racing is welcomed at Arlington Park. The Arlington Park track management refused to issue to GUZIK the customary stockholder's courtesy pass, according to the Chicago Tribune of July 24, 1954. According to this same newspaper article, GUZIK stated that he was no longer "in business." "I was in bootlegging and gambling and I don't want any more of it. And I don't need it. But I like to see that handbooks get going again because then a poor working guy didn't have to lose a day's pay to go to the track and he didn't have to pay admission price and all those other expenses besides having to make a minimum \$2 bet," GUZIK reportedly stated.

GUZIK denied that he was a gangster but admitted he was a gambler, saying that if a gambler is a gangster, there are ten million of them here in the states and more than that in England. GUZIK threatened, according to these two newspaper articles, a law suit against Arlington Park if the track barred him, saying that he would sue in Federal Court charging violation of the civil rights.

According to the July 22, 1954 Chicago Sun-Times, a spokesman for the Arlington and Washington Park Race Tracks said that GUZIK had purchased three hundred shares in

FWM/njb

EX-122

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OCT 19 1954

DIRECTOR, FBI

Re: JOHN GUZIK, was.
GIIF (TOP HOODLUM COVERAGE)

Arlington Park and one hundred shares in Washington Park on the open market.

[redacted], alleged slot machine king, and GUZIK on about the first of July called at the Arlington Park Office and demanded to see BEN LINDHEIMER or his assistant, KLINE WEATHERFORD, but since both were out, the two left without stating the nature of their business. This same Chicago Sun-Times article reported that because of the volume of shares outstanding at both Arlington Park and Washington Park Race Tracks, GUZIK's stock cannot give him any effective influence in track operations.

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The Chicago Sun-Times of September 10, 1954 reported that GUZIK had been arrested by the homicide detectives of the Chicago Police Department on September 9, 1954 for questioning in the murder of CHARLES GIOE. GUZIK advised police that he refused to talk on police matters unless his lawyer was present. GUZIK was placed in a cell until a writ was served for his release. He was scheduled to be released on September 11, and gave his address as 7240 Luella Avenue.

[redacted] advised on September 7, 1954 that Attorney MICHAEL BRODKIN had accompanied GUZIK when he was barred from the Arlington Park Race Track. According to the CI, GUZIK knew when he went to the track that he would not be admitted. Because GUZIK has known BEN LINDHEIMER for many years, he did not like LINDHEIMER's refusing his admission and he had intended to make an issue of it. GUZIK

[redacted]

b7D

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

237
FROM : DIRECTOR, FBI
SAC, CHICAGO (94-519-Sub 8)
SUBJECT: JOHN GUZIK, was.
GILF (TOP HOODLUM COVERAGE)

DATE: March 31, 1955

Re SAC letter #53-58 dated August 25, 1953
and Chicago letter dated September 30, 1954.

On October 26, 1954, [] advised that
JOHN GUZIK owned St. Hubert's restaurant on Federal
Street south of Jackson Boulevard, which is managed
for him by St. Louis KELLY.

b7D

The "Chicago American" of February 10, 1955
reported that GUZIK sued in Federal Court WBKB, a tele-
vision station in Chicago, to obtain an injunction
against that station to prevent its presenting a pro-
gram which would depict the life history of GUZIK.
WBKB was planning a series of six programs, in which
the life history of six Chicago gangsters would be
featured. This program was to be in cooperation with
the Chicago Crime Commission.

The "Chicago Sun-Times" of February 24, 1955
reported that GUZIK had dropped a suit for an injunction
when his attorney advised the Federal Court that it
had been agreed that the program would not be produced
as originally planned.

The "Chicago Daily News" of December 10,
1954 reported that GUZIK had brought suit against the
Arlington Park Jockey Club charging that the race
track officials had refused to let him examine their
books even though he is a stockholder. He alleged
in his suit that the officers of the race track are
"illegally disbursing the assets" of the track. The
suit was filed by attorney RICHARD E. GORMAN, a former
Assistant United States Attorney. As damages, the
suit seeks that the cost of the law suit be paid by
the defendants and that the defendants also pay ten
per cent of the value of GUZIK's stock.

FWM:imr
(3)

RECORDED - 81

62-74665-12

EX-11

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60 APR 8 1955

Assistant Attorney General
Warren Olney III

January 5, 1955

Director, FBI

TONY ACCARDO, JAKE GUZIK,
MURRAY OLF, CONGRESSMAN WILLIAM DAWSON,
STATE DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEE

b6
b7C

62-74665-✓
Reference is made to your memorandum of December 28, 1954, (NO:CAM:jas, 123-0) in which you requested us to check the telephone records of the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company for evidence of telephone toll traffic between Tony Accardo and Jake Guzik of Chicago and Murray Olf and Congressman William L. Dawson of Washington, D. C., and to ascertain the purpose of a telephone call from [redacted] extension 3331, at the State Department to Accardo on June 30, 1954.

In connection with this matter we have previously furnished to you information concerning the alleged activities of Congressman Dawson in connection with gambling operations in Chicago. Reference is made to our memoranda of April 26, 1954, May 10, 1954, and June 9, 1954.

With reference to your mention of Jake Guzik and Murray Olf, the newspaper supplement "Parade" of August 8, 1954, which appeared in the "Washington Post and Times Herald" of that date contained a statement to the effect that in the nineteen thirties Olf received a 5-year sentence at the Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, Penitentiary, where his cellmate was Jake Guzik.

For your further information, the "Chicago Tribune" of April 22, 1954, reported that Anthony Joseph Accardo had applied for a passport for himself and his wife, Clarice, for South America reportedly to make a fishing trip. The "Chicago American" of May 7, 1954, reported that the State Department had denied Accardo's application for a passport.

With regard to the inquiries requested in your memorandum of December 28, 1954, it is not felt that in the absence of an indication of a possible violation within our jurisdiction that they should be undertaken. Since we would involve investigation of confidential records of the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company and an open interview with an employee of the State Department in a matter wherein we have no jurisdiction.

Tolson
Boardman
Belmont
Harbo
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
 Sizoo
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

JGL:mrs
(8)

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16 JAN 10 1955

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

44 6 12 10 PM '55
RECEIVED

Office Memorandum " UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Rosen *R*

DATE: 1-4-55

FROM : Mr. *W*

SUBJECT: TONY ACCARDO, JAKE GUZIK,
MURRAY OLF, CONGRESSMAN
WILLIAM DAWSON,
STATE DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEE;
MISCELLANEOUS
CRIMINAL SECTION, INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

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

This is to advise that Assistant Attorney General Warren Olney III requested a check of local telephone records (no period specified) of Congressman William Levi Dawson (D. Ill.) and Murray Olf, Washington gambling figure, for evidence of traffic between them and 2 notorious Chicago hoodlums, Tony Accardo and Jake Guzik. He also asked for a check to determine the purpose of a call, 6-30-54, from at the State Department to Accardo.

Olney's memorandum dated 12-28-54, received in the Investigative Division 12-30-54, for review and answer, indicated this request was made because information had been received by the Department reflecting that a telephone used by Accardo and Guzik was utilized to communicate with Dawson and Olf at Washington, D. C., and his desire to obtain information about Accardo, Guzik and Olf in view of their underworld activities.

Bufiles reflect voluminous references to Accardo and Guzik who are nationally notorious members of the Chicago Capone gang setup. (62-32578-1149 and 63-619)

Bufiles show Murray Olf has been prominent in local gambling activities and is reported to be a lieutenant of Sam Beard, leading Washington gambling figure. Allegations also made that Olf has been a lobbyist for Frank Costello, notorious hoodlum figure. (63-1287).

Congressman Dawson, according to our files, is alleged to have accepted payoffs from gambling interests in Chicago for many years. Current information concerning these allegations furnished to the Department in April, May and June, 1954. (62-99505 and 58-3267)

Accardo and Guzik were associated in gambling activities in Chicago for many years. No indication in files that Accardo connected with Olf or Dawson. (72-671) Guzik and Olf reportedly shared same prison cell in Federal Penitentiary, Lewisburg, Pennsylvania. (63-1287-1)

Attachment *1-6-55*
RECEIVED
JGL:mrs
(6)

INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

RECEIVED
JAN 11 1955
62-74665-
NOT RECORDED
JAN 11 1955

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 63-619-7

Memo to Mr. Rosen

Accardo, according to news sources, attempted unsuccessfully to obtain a passport for himself and his wife, Clarice, for South America, in the Spring of 1954. This passport requested for the stated purpose of making a fishing trip. (63-619)

No record of telephone calls referred to in Olney's memorandum was located in Bufiles.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

(1) That we bring to Olney's attention the information previously submitted concerning Congressman Dawson's activities.

ju
1-6

(2) That we advise Olney of the report that Guzik and Olf shared a prison cell inasmuch as this information appeared in "Parade," a newspaper supplement dated 8-8-54.

ju

(3) That we advise Olney according to news sources Accardo tried unsuccessfully in Spring of 1954 to procure a passport to South America for himself and his wife Clarice.

ju

(4) That we do not conduct the inquiries requested by Olney because to do so would involve investigation at the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company and an open interview of [] of the State Department in a matter wherein we have not been furnished any information indicating a violation within our jurisdiction or given any indication as to what possible violation of a statute within our jurisdiction the Department is seeking to develop.

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If you approve, an appropriate memorandum to the Department is attached.

R *ju* *ju* *V.* *ju* *ju*
-2-

Official Memorandum

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Sizoo
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman

TO :
FROM :
SUBJECT:

Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Warren Olney III, Assistant Attorney General,
Criminal Division
Tony Accardo, Jake Guzik,
Murray Olf, Congressman William Dawson,
[redacted] State Department Employee.

DATE: December 2, 1954
WO:CAM:jas
123-0

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Information received by this Division reflects that a telephone used by Tony Accardo and Jake Guzik of Chicago has been utilized to communicate with Murray Olf, Washington, D. C., at phone number North 7-3220 and with Congressman William L. Dawson, Washington, D.C., at phone numbers Dupont 7-7593 and Executive 3-0706. Our information also shows that on June 29, 1954, a call was made to the Passport Division of the Department of State, Republic 7-5600, from River Forest 9-9180, Accardo's home phone. On the following day [redacted] from extension 3331 at State, called Accardo collect.

In view of Accardo's, Guzik's, and Olf's activities in the organized underworld, I am interested in obtaining all available information concerning them. I would appreciate it, therefore, if your Bureau would obtain for me the following information:

- (a) from the available records of the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company, the toll activities of the telephone listed under North 7-3220;
- (b) from the same Company's records the activities of the telephones listed under Executive 3-0706 and Dupont 7-7593, with respect only to calls made to Tony Accardo and Jake Guzik; and
- (c) the purpose of [redacted] call to Accardo on June 30, 1954.

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62-74665-

NOT RECORDED
117 JAN 11 1955

RECEIVED
JAN 11 1955

100-57

5-5-57

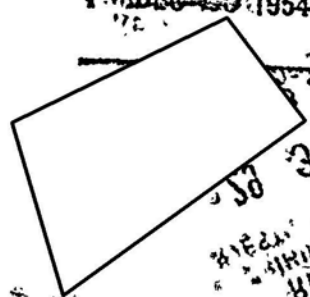
30 2 58 AM '55

JAN 11 1955

DEPT OF JUSTICE
FBI

JAN 15 1955

RECEIVED



EX-100-1954

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 62-619-6

b6
b7C

memo file to
Rosen 1-4-55
memo to Olney
1-4-55
JVL/mcm

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: September 30, 1955

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (94-519 sub 8)

SUBJECT: JOHN GUZIK, was.
GIIF (TOP HOODLUM COVERAGE)Re SAC letter 53-58 dated August 25, 1953,
and Chicago letter dated March 31, 1955.From Lieutenant [redacted] of the
[redacted] Chicago Police Department, the
following information was obtained:b6
b7C
b7D

It has been determined that GUZIK does not drive a car but that he is usually picked up at his home, 7240 Louella Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, around 9:30 a.m. every day by GUS ALEX or some other acquaintance and driven to the loop. He is a daily visitor to Fritzels Restaurant, 201 North State Street, and is usually accompanied by ALEX who is his friend and bodyguard. He spends an hour or two at Fritzels and also frequents St. Huberts Old English Grill, 316 South Federal Street, where he sits at a large round table just inside the entrance. There he frequently meets with [redacted] who is well known in gambling and wire services. GUZIK also frequently visits Celano's Tailors, 53 West Van Buren Street. This tailor concern caters to the hoodlum element where they appear for fittings and to use the place for the discussion of any new or established enterprises. GUZIK is reported to have considerable money invested in Fritzels Cafe.

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From a reliable source, Lt. [redacted] learned that around September, 1953, one T. B. PERIMAN, an attorney, and the owner of a building at 201 North State, died suddenly in Greece. At this time [redacted]

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FWM:lrl

(8)

Encl. (1)

- 1 - Houston
- 1 - Los Angeles
- 1 - Miami
- 1 - New Orleans
- 1 - Salt Lake City

RECORDED - 87
INDEXED - 87

NO OCT 3 1955

58 OCT 19 1955

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EXP. PROC.

DIRECTOR, FBI

RE: JOHN GUZIK, was.

sold the restaurant to [redacted] who was formerly associated with the Chez Paree. [redacted], at that time was short of cash and Lt. [redacted] understands GUZIK financed him and is reported to be his partner.

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According to [redacted] it is also reported GUZIK has considerable interests in Miami Beach, Florida, and is associated with a NICK DELMOREE who resides at Golden Beach, near Miami Beach, Florida.

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At the present time it is reported that GUZIK is building a large home in Miami Beach and is contemplating moving there with his son-in-law, FRANK GARNETT.

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GUZIK is closely allied with [redacted] who handles union problems for the syndicate. III

It is reported GUZIK has a financial interest in the Paddock Club in Cicero, Illinois, and an interest in the Taylor Company which manufactures gambling games and devices.

Both GUZIK and [redacted] are closely associated with FRANK ALLIOTA, President of the Barber's Association, and FRANK RANGO, President of the Barber's Union. III

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[redacted] reported that JAKE GUZIK is a close friend of HARRY RUSSELL, who for a time resided at San Maringo Island, Miami Beach, but who returned to Chicago several months ago and is now operating the Hickory Post in Chicago at Chicago and Rush Streets, which so far is a legitimate restaurant and lounge. GUZIK and RUSSELL were closely associated with [redacted]

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[redacted] Miami Beach Hotel Association. III
[redacted] was formerly the manager of the Wofford Hotel and the Robert Richter Hotel and is presently manager of Sorento Hotel.

According to [redacted] it is reported that GUZIK is associated with one MORRIS KLEINMAN of Cleveland, Ohio. KLEINMAN is reported to be the boss of all gambling in Cleveland, and known to have a financial interest in the Desert Inn at Las Vegas, Nevada.

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DIRECTOR, FBI

RE: JOHN GUZIK, was.

[redacted] continued that JOHN GUZIK is reported to have an active interest in Las Vegas, Nevada, where ~~MARSHALL CIAFANO~~ is on the scene. GUZIK's money is reportedly invested in the Flamingo Hotel. [redacted] stated also that GUZIK is reported to have a financial interest in the gambling wire information service and gambling and in oil in the Houston, Texas area. It is claimed ~~SIDNEY KORSHAK~~, a Chicago attorney, watches his interests there. *III*

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~~JAKE FREEDMAN~~, a millionaire, is head of all gambling operations in Houston and is a large wire operator. He is reported to be half owner of the Sands Hotel at Las Vegas, Nevada, and partner with [redacted] and ~~SIDNEY KORSHAK~~ in some of their operations. *III*

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[redacted] stated GUZIK is a close friend of [redacted] of the New York area and he is a personal friend of ~~SEYMOUR WEISS~~, the owner and operator of the Roosevelt Hotel in New Orleans, Louisiana.

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Over the years GUZIK has been associated with ~~JOHN DRAGNA~~ in Los Angeles, California operations. DRAGNA is the alleged western representative for the MAFIA and the alleged syndicate and is considered one of their chief executioners.

[redacted] stated that from a usually reliable source he learned that on June 1, 1954, GUZIK was residing with a [redacted] Street, Chicago. However, [redacted] stated he was never able definitely to determine that GUZIK actually stayed at this address. He stated on September 19, 1952, he had occasion to arrest GUZIK during the investigation of the ROE and GROSS murders for questioning. At the time of his arrest GUZIK was carrying in excess of \$10,000.00 in cash. He explained he carried such large sums so that in the event he is kidnapped he can pay off. He stated he had been kidnapped by thugs a number of times but never reported this officially.

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In referenced Chicago letter it was reported that GUZIK was filing suit against the Arlington Park Jockey Club charging that the race track officials had

DIRECTOR, FBI

RE: JOHN GUZIK, was.

refused to let them examine his books even though he is a stock holder.

The "Chicago Sun-Times" of September 17, 1955, reported that an attorney for the Arlington Park Jockey Club charged in Superior Court that the mobsters are plotting to move in on the track and he stated he proposes to go into the history, the character and associations of GUZIK, to show he has a sinister purpose seeking to look at the books and to show that his gang associates are trying to take over Arlington Park.

There is enclosed herewith a photograph furnished by Lt. [redacted] of JAKE GUZIK which was taken August 15, 1952.

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ENCLOSURE (1) TO BUREAU

PHOTO OF JOHN GUZIK

RE: JOHN GUZIK, was.
GIIF (TOP HOODLUM COVERAGE)

CG 94-519 sub 6



62-74665-13

Jake Huzik (8/15/52)

~~#6~~ 66 yrs.

5' 1 1/2"

150#

62-74665-13

94-519 (Sub 8) 22.

John Ruzick
62-74665-13

ny

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ED-36

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Boardman	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mason	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Parsons	
Mr. Rosen	<i>2/2</i>
Mr. Tamm	
Mr. Nease	
Mr. Winterrowd	
Tele. Room	
Holloman	

2/2

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AIRTEL

Transmit the following Teletype message to:

FBI, CHICAGO (94-519)(Sub 8)

77

DIRECTOR, FBI

GREASY THUMB

JOHN GUZIK was.

GIIF - TOP HOODLUM COVERAGE

CG papers on 2/22/56 report GUZIK's death from
a heart attack on the evening of 2/21/56.

HOSTETTER

3 Bureau
1 - Chicago

FWM:mal
(4)

Mr. Rosen

RECORDED -96

62-74665-14

11 FEB 25 1956

EX-108

6447
52 MAR 2 1956

Approved: *[Signature]*
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
 FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (94-519 sub 8)
 SUBJECT: JOHN GUZIK, was.
 G.I.F.
 (TOP HOODELUM COVERAGE)

DATE: April 2, 1956

INDEXED-42

make all necessary
Ref { 4-1
 1-2

Re SAC letter 53-58 dated August 25, 1953 and Chicago letter dated September 30, 1955.

The "Chicago Daily News" on September 29, 1955 reported that GUZIK was scheduled to give a deposition in his law suit through which he sought to examine the books of the Arlington Park Jockey Club.

The fact that GUZIK brought this suit was mentioned in relet.

The newspaper article stated that GUZIK failed to show for the deposition for the alleged reason that he was ill.

The "Chicago Daily News", of October 4, 1955, reported that GUZIK filed a second law suit against the Arlington Park Jockey Club charging that the race track had fraudulently used money to support a fraudulent football team. This suit, filed in the Superior Court, Cook County, by Attorney RICHARD G. GARMAN, a former Assistant United States Attorney, charged that BENJAMINE R. LINDHEIMER, the Executive Director of Arlington and Washington Park Race Tracks, sank \$455,000.00 in the Los Angeles Dons.

The "Chicago American" of October 5, 1955 reported that GUZIK's attorneys, in trying to thwart the Arlington Park Jockey Clubs, charges that GUZIK and his henchmen were persons of poor repute and were plotting to seize control of the race track, tried to withdraw the original mandamus suit against the track. The race track objected to a withdrawal of this suit and the judge upheld the race track's position.

- ② - Bureau
- 1 - Chicago

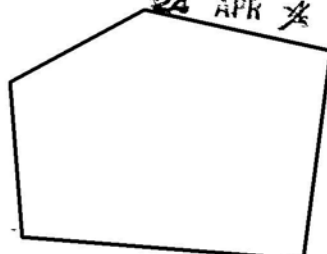
ENM:JMH
 (3)

INDEXED-42
 RECORDED-42

62-74665-15

24 APR 1956

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68 APR 1956

DIRECTOR, FBI

RE: JOHN GUZIK, was.

[redacted] a reporter for the "Chicago Tribune", whose name should not be revealed under any circumstances, advised in October, 1955, that he had recently learned that JAKE GUZIK, JOE DONAS of New Jersey, and FRANK COSTELLO of New York, had purchased a franchise of the Yellow Cab Company of New York.

b7D

The "Chicago Tribune" on November 5, 1955 reported that the judge in the Superior Court of Cook County on that date dismissed the suit by GUZIK against BENJAMIN R. LIND-HEIMER which contended that \$455,000.00 had been diverted illegally from the race track funds in 1947 and 1948 to the now defunct Los Angeles Dons professional football team. The dismissal was on the grounds that GUZIK had not acquired his stock in the race track until December, 1953 and, therefore, had no right to sue regarding the alleged fraud as a stockholder because the alleged offense occurred five years earlier.

On January 14, 1956, Lieutenant [redacted] advised that his men had arrested JOHN GUZIK, MURRAY HUMPHREYS, LESTER KRUSE and a MEYER SACHS at the Hucksters Club, a "key club" at 100 East Chicago Avenue on the evening of January 13, 1956. He stated that en route to the police station, in a patrol wagon, GUZIK, HUMPHREYS and KRUSE tore up records, hiding some of the scraps in the wagon and throwing other scraps in the street as they left the patrol wagon. These scraps were retrieved and pieced together by Lieutenant [redacted] and his officers and a record of gambling at the Owl Club in Calumet City, now owned by LESTER KRUSE, along with plans for a phoney Veterans Club to be used as a front for another gambling establishment were uncovered.

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These records showed that the alleged syndicate was in possession of a charter certificate of incorporation and articles of incorporation for a veteran's association. The charter was issued by the State of Illinois on January 6, 1956 for the May-Bel Veterans Association for the stated purpose of "helping veterans to adjust to a civilian way of life". The incorporators were listed as [redacted]

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DIRECTOR, FBI

RE: JOHN GUZIK, was.

By letter dated February 14, 1956 the St. Louis Office advised that information had been received by them that JOHN GUZIK had agreed with one [redacted] to pay \$25,000.00 for a certain cigarette stamp tax machine, then located at East St. Louis, Illinois. No information was obtained to verify this information.

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On February 17, 1956, the "Chicago Tribune" reported that GUZIK had filed suit in the United States Federal District Court in Chicago against Police Commissioner, ~~TIMOTHY O'CONNOR~~, Lieutenant ~~JOSEPH MORRIS~~ (NA) and other police officers, charging them with false arrest based on the arrest made by Lieutenant MORRIS on the evening of January 13, 1956. In that case the Criminal Court refused to allow the Police Department to file charges of disorderly conduct for the reason that the court held that the arrest was in fact for the sole purpose of harassing.

On February 22, 1956, the "Chicago Sun Times" reported that ~~JOHN GUZIK~~ died of a heart attack on the evening of February 21, 1956 in his apartment of 5492 South Everett where he lived under the name of JACK ARNOLD.

The "Chicago American" on February 6, 1956, reported that apparently GUZIK left no estate. The building, which was his legal residence at 7240 Luella, was registered in the name of his widow, ~~ROSE GUZIK~~, had no bank accounts and according to his lawyer, ~~EUGENE BERNSTEIN~~, he did not use safety deposit vaults or own any property.

BERNSTEIN stated, according to this newspaper article, that GUZIK's estate may be filed for probate just in case his widow wishes to prosecute. GUZIK filed suit recently against the Arlington Park Race Track, Police Commissioner O'CONNOR and Lieutenant MORRIS for false arrest.

The "Chicago Daily News" of March 21, 1956 reported that the late GUZIK's \$50,000.00 damage suit against six Chicago Policemen will be pressed even though GUZIK is dead. It is reported that ~~JOHN P. BARNES~~ reinstated the suit which charges the police with harassing GUZIK by continual arrests.

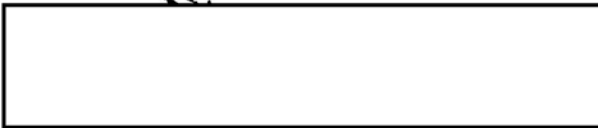
In as much as GUZIK is now deceased, he is being deleted from the list of Chicago's top hoodlums and this file is being closed.

May 24, 1967

REC 49

62-74665-16

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Dear

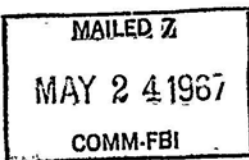
Your letter of May 18th has been received.

Although I would like to be of assistance, the FBI has no material for distribution regarding Jacob Guzik. I am, however, enclosing some publications concerning organized crime which I hope will be of interest.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director



Enclosures (2)
The War On Organized Crime
The Inside Story of Organized Crime

NOTE: Bufiles contain no record identifiable with correspondent. Bufiles show that John Guzik, also known as Jacob Guzik, "Jake," was a paymaster of the Capone gang. He was one of Chicago's top hoodlums and died of a heart attack on 2-21-56. He was connected with the Arlington Park race track in Chicago and the Treasury Department was interested in him because of gambling and possible income tax evasion. (62-74665; 172-671)

REC'D - READING ROOM

WVA 57 EET 11h (3)

320

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

59 JUN 2 1967

- Tolson _____
- DeLoach _____
- Mohr _____
- Wick _____
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- Felt _____
- Gale _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

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May 18, 1967

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Gentlemen:

I have been doing some research for a book on the Al Capone ear and find very little ever written about Jacob Guzik, whose life I am very interested in. I would appreciate any information that you might have on this man.

I am interested in everything from where and when he was born, to his religion, how he became one of the "gang", whether or not he was ever convicted and of what, to whether he is still alive, and if not, where he died, how and what year. Also, I would like to know his wife's name and ancestry, when they were married, how many children and grandchildren they had, their names and whether they are still living or known, and did he have any sisters or brothers (the same with his wife), their names and were they in the same racket. Also, anything that might be known about any other relatives of either his wife or himself.

I would appreciate any information that you might have and any reference material or books, articles, etc. that have already been written that you might know about.

Thank you for your prompt attention.

Very truly yours,



REC-42

62-74665-16

MAY 25 1967

CORRESPONDENCE

ack 5-24-67
E. T. Miller
mmf

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b7c

C

Mrs Jacob M. (Jack) ~~Guzik~~
Ill.

See

B. approx
1892

Jury Hears Guzik Suit

A United States district court jury today began hearing testimony in the \$50,000 damage suit brought by Mrs. Rose Guzik, 67, of 7240 Luella av., widow of Jacob M. (Jack) Guzik, former Capone mob gambling boss.

Defendants are Police Commissioner Timothy J. O'Connor, his civilian aid, former Capt. William Balswick; Capt. Joseph Morris, and Detectives William Duffy, Hugh Phillips, William Wilson and Robert Kukowski.

The case is being heard by a jury of six men and six women before Judge Julius H. Miner.

The petition charges detectives falsely arrested Guzik in January, 1956, and abused him. Guzik died Feb 2, 1956, after a heart seizure in a restaurant.

CHICAGO AMERICAN

Diamond Final Edition

Date 6-10-59

Page 10 Col. 8

ARS 

FILE

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EX-137

REC-55

62-74665-A
NOT RECORDED
JUN 19 1959

60 JUN 22 1959

Guzik Widow Sues for \$25,000

Charging that police harassment caused the death of Jake "Greasy Thumb" Guzik, his widow has asked for \$25,000 damages.

Mrs. Rose Guzik, 67, of 7240 Luella, asked the sum as a supplement to a suit for false arrest that was filed before Guzik's death on Feb. 21.

Guzik was a hoodlum chieftain who rose from a brothel errand boy. He was a chum of nationally notorious characters.

THE COMPLAINT filed Tuesday in Federal Court charged that police "knew or should have known by exercising normal prudence" that he had a heart ailment.

He was arrested and forced to walk up several flights of stairs Jan. 13 in the Scotland Yard station, it added.

Commissioner O'Connor and six others are named defendants.

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Boardman _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Mason _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Parsons _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Mr. Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Miss Gandy _____

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b7c

CHICAGO DAILY NEWS
Red Star Edition
Date SEP 12 1956
Page 25 Col. 1

INDEXED - 76

EX-110

NOT RECORDED
191 SEP 19 1956

60 SEP 25 1956

INDEXED - 63

New York Confidential

By LEE MORTIMER

Death came, as it does to all men, to Jack or Jake "Greasy Thumb" Guzik. He passed, recently, practically unnoticed, though he was the paymaster of the Capone mob, and for half a century he and his older brother, Harry, (from whom he inherited the soubriquet "Greasy Thumb" and the paymastership of the Mafia) had been among the top 10 of the elite of the international underworld.

One who probably missed the news of Jake's death, and who probably would have cared little if he read it, is Charlie Chaplin, though Harry and Jake Guzik had a powerful influence on "Pauvre Charlie's" life, and come to think of it they were birds of the same feather, but different odors.

NOW YOU WELL MAY wonder how Charlie gets in this column with the Capone paymasters, but if it had not been for the Guzik brothers, Chaplin may not have had "Mann Act" trouble with Joan Barry, the Hollywood starlet who claimed he had taken her across state lines for immoral purposes and fathered her child. He was freed of transportation charges, but convicted on the paternity count.

Indeed had it not been for the Guzik there may not have been a Mann Act. They were the direct cause of that curiosity among laws, introduced by a Chicago Congressman named Mann, who is long forgotten except for this one piece of legislation. The purpose of the bill was to wipe out a hotel operated by the Guzik called McCarthy & DuVal's, where women were brought from all over the world and from U. S. farms and coal mine towns, and sold and shipped to houses throughout the nation on quotations along the lines of stock exchanges and wheat pits.

Not only were the Guzik the inspiration of the Mann Act, but elder brother Harry was chosen to be the first man arrested under the new law which had been hand-tailored for him. Among the Federal agents who worked on the case were Bill Dannenberg of the old Bureau of Information, which preceded the FBI, Pete Dratzberg, who later became a famous private eye, and Larry Ricci, who in time became secretary to President Hoover.

The historic anecdote which led to the Mann Act also resulted in the fantastic phrase, "white slave."

AS JACK LAIT AND I REPORTED in the book, "Chicago Confidential," a gal named Mona Marshall, one of the Guzik inmates who roomed upstairs, got doped up one night, and morose and melodramatic, wrote a note on which she stated "I am a white slave."

She signed her name, attached the note to her room key and tossed it out the window. Mona was no white slave by compulsion. She spent half her days and nights on the street level of the hotel with open doors and in warm weather solicited on the sidewalks. She had a night off every week and went out.

A milkman picked up the note, and when he read it, galloped to the 22nd St. police station. Some policemen, who were not surprised about what was going on at Guzik's or any other place in that neighborhood for that matter, were, to their own embarrassment, forced to accompany the milkman back to the hotel because the assistant state's attorney assigned that day at that police court was an earnest young man named Clifford Roe who took the thing seriously.

Thus Mona, to her intense surprise, and Harry, to his intense indignation, were hauled into custody.

THOUGH MONA, NOW OFF HER BINGE, didn't remember writing the note, Roe insisted she had sounded a great truth.

"This empire of vice does enslave weaklings like her," he declared in his best oratorical manner. "This unfortunate girl did not know how true were her words, but her subconscious soul did as it dictated them!"



Joan Barry

Tolson _____
Nichols _____
Boardman _____
Belmont _____
Mason _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Nease _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

b6

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EX-125
INDEXED - 63

Wash. Post and Times Herald _____
Wash. News _____
Wash. Star _____
N. Y. Herald Tribune _____
N. Y. Mirror _____
N. Y. Daily News _____
Daily Worker _____
The Worker _____
New Leader _____

Date MAY 12 1956

64 MAR 21 1956

~~At cause~~ Roe was a county Republican haranguing against city Democratic rule. His flaming oratory was published. Reformers, civic organizations, clergymen and women's clubs took up the cry and cudgel and soon Roe quit his poorly-paid county job and made a career of lecturing against sin.

Despite all this, Mona returned to her serfdom and Harry Guzik to his dirty traffic and bore her no grudge.

ALL THIS WAS IN the reign of Big Jim Colosimo, long before Al Capone was ever heard of. Though the Guzik brothers were not members of the dread Unione Siciliano, they were in on its ground floor. A few years ago Jake Guzik bragged, "I have more cash than Rockefeller." He had more influence too. Any cop who raised his hand against him was broken.

When Chicago's two honest policemen, Captains Tom Connelly and Bill Drury, arrested him for implication in the killing of James M. Ragen, boss of the wire service, Guzik said "I'll be out of jail in 30 minutes and you'll be off the force in two hours."

Not only were they off the force, but they were indicted for violation of Guzik's "civil rights." Citizens everywhere appealed to Governor Adlai Stevenson to right this great wrong, but got no action because the Chicago political machine that permitted this to happen belongs to Democratic boss Jake Arvey.

A few hours before Drury was to spill all this to the Kefauver Committee, someone leaked the news to the underworld and Bill Drury was assassinated.

Such was the power and so-called glory of Jake Guzik, one of the most important men on earth, whose death in bed caused hardly a ripple.

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Guzik Suit Naming 7 Police Reinstated

The late Jake Guzik's \$50,000 damage suit against seven police officers was reinstated by Federal Judge Barnes today.

Guzik filed the suit Feb. 17, charging false arrest and naming Commissioner O'Connor, Lt. Joseph Morris and five others.

The gangster died Feb. 22. Judge Barnes dismissed the action a week ago when nobody appeared for a hearing.

Charles Liebman, a lawyer for the American Civil Liberties Union, won reinstatement, explaining that attorneys for Guzik's estate will try to show Guzik's arrest Jan. 13 "contributed" to his death of a heart attack.

The lawyer said Guzik was compelled to "run up a stairway" and was locked in an "unhabitable" room at Canalport station.

CHICAGO AMERICAN

DIAMOND FINAL Edition

Date March 20, 1956

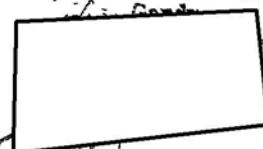
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Guzik's Last Bow

BY ELGAR BROWN

Things you never knew about Jack Guzik, who used to be Al Capone's bookkeeper, were said today at the pouchy old gangster's funeral.

It was a service the likes of which the syndicate never before had dreamed up for one of its departed brethren: For instance, a duly appointed "public relations man" welcomed the press.

Nobody tried to hide, and Attorney Eugene Bernstein, who once helped four Capone extortionists out of Leavenworth prison, eagerly pointed out the mourning "biggies" to nonplussed reporters.

The new slant on Guzik was developed jointly by the press agent and a rabbi as the strange service progressed before 75 mourners in Tancel's chapel, 2921 S. Harlem av. Berwyn.

It revolved around the gang chief's unsuspected "goodness."

Bernstein insisted that for 10 years, since his parents' death, Guzik was especially devout on each yurtzeit, or anniversary, of the elder Guzik's departure

Rabbi Noah Ganze of the Chicago Loop Synagogue, Clark and Madison sts., gave a 20-minute sermon.

"BIG BOYS" THERE

Listening silently to a eulogy of Guzik as a philanthropist were most of the current big-time hoodlums. They sat with their legs crossed and hats on their heads—out of respect to religious custom.

Tony Accardo, who probably rules the syndicate alone now, came late and sank into a rear seat, flanked by swarthy, muscular companions.

Murray (The Camel) Humphreys, his gray hair now turning white, was easily recognized behind ink-black glasses. His left eye is gone and the other isn't much good, press agent Bernstein whispered to reporters.

CAPONE'S BROTHER

Matt Capone, youngest brother of Al, most notorious hoodlum the underworld ever produced, represented the de-

parted gang ruler.

The accommodating Bernstein explained:

"Mae Capone—that's Al's widow—flew in from Miami Beach. She couldn't make it here, but she'll meet us out at the grave in Oak Wood Cemetery."

One of the 13 elaborate floral pieces around the ornate bronze casket, it developed, was sent by Mae. Estimates of the casket itself ran as high as \$5,000.

For his farewell appearance Guzik (whom nobody referred to this day as Greasy-Thumb or Old Baggy Eyes) had been attired in black skull-cap, dark gray stole and brown suit.

Mrs. Rose Guzik, the widow, occupied a front seat between a married daughter and her husband. Nearby was an adopted son, a former Army Air Force lieutenant.

Behind this group were Jake's brothers, Joseph and Sam. With them were the dead gangster's five married

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sisters who live in Chicago. Two other sisters did not make the trip from their California homes.

Slouching on the backs of their necks near the family mourners were Matt Capone, Eddie Vogel, the syndicate's slot machine manager, and Albert Frabotta, a minor figure readily identified by a scar on his forehead.

Joining Bernstein as pallbearers were another attorney, Michael Broadkin (his partner, George Bieber, sat nearby); two brothers-in-law of Guzik, Leo Fried and Charles Simon, and four friends, Jack Platt, Hyman Gordon and Rubin Cohen.

Jim Coleman, a former detective who knew Guzik when the latter was a waiter at 22d and State sts. 50 years ago, was pressed into service as a pallbearer.

Mrs. Guzik wept softly as Rabbi Ganze, aided by Cantor Nathan Taube, performed the orthodox service.

Rabbi Ganze quoted from the 23d Psalm. He mentioned Guzik as a fine husband and a father who was good to his children. He declared:

"Jacob Guzik never lost faith in his God. Hundreds benefited by his kindness and generosity. His charities were performed quietly. He made frequent and vast donations to my congregation."

'NEWS BULLETIN'

Bernstein hustled to the press section with a news bulletin:

"You know what the boys are saying? They're pretty mad at Lt. Joseph Morris (head of the police Scotland Yard detail).

"They're saying that Joe and his squad are largely to blame for Jake's untimely death (he was 69 when he died of a heart attack in an apartment rented under an assumed name).

"Yes sir, the boys point out that the police just about harassed Jake into his grave, what with all those phony arrests without cause. After that last Morris arrest, Jake couldn't take it; he just went home and died."

The rabbi stopped talking and there was a noisy, abrupt dash for the long line of costly cars marshaled for the funeral procession.

(Chicago American photo by Bill Allison.)

MRS. ROSE GUZIK LEAVES FUNERAL CHAPEL
Escort holds umbrella over gang chief's widow.

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 Mr. Belmont _____
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Guzik Is Buried As 'a Loyal Man'

The Mob Attends, Including Accardo with 10 Bodyguards

About 100 friends, relatives and hoodlums met for a farewell Friday to Jake Guzik, Capone chieftain who died quietly of a heart attack.

Mr. Big himself, in the person of Tony Accardo syndicate boss, led the mourners who gathered in the chapel at 2921 S. Harlem, Berwyn.

The funeral crowd heard a rabbi and a cantor describe the pudgy gangland elder statesman as "a loyal man."

"He was loyal to his parents on the yurtzeit (anniversary of their death) and he was loyal to his wife Rose," said Cantor Nathan Taube

THE SERVICES had to be held outside Chicago so that Accardo and other hoodlums could attend. They're subject to arrest on sight in the city.

Accardo, well-tanned and wearing a cashmere overcoat and sun glasses, sat in an alcove where he could hear the services, but not be seen by other mourners

No less than 10 bodyguards

surrounded Accardo.

Two stood at a rear door, two others at a side door, one sat on each side of him, while four others milled about

After the services, Accardo stood up to go out but was stopped by one of his men

"The G [federal agents] are outside; wait a few minutes," he advised Accardo. "No sense in taking chances."

Accardo was the last of the mourners to leave. He did not accompany the 35 car entourage to Oak Woods cemetery, 67th st and Cottage Grove, but traveled by himself.

CONTRARY to earlier reports, the coffin was a bronze one befitting the stature attained by Guzik, brothel boss boy who rose to become financial adviser to the Capone mob.

Mrs. Mae Capone, widow of the late Al Capone, was among the mourners at the

services Thursday evening and at the cemetery Friday.

The pallbearers were attorneys Eugene Bernstein and Michael Brodtkin, Leo Fried and Charles Simons, Guzik's brothers-in-law, and four friends, James Coleman, Jack Platt, Hyman Gordon and Reuben Cohen

BERNSTEIN said that Guzik about 10 years ago became religious

Guzik's family, contrary to the usual practice at a hoodlum wake and funeral, made no attempt to bar reporters from the services

At the services, representing the family, were the widow, Rose, their daughter Jeanette, her husband, Frank Garnett, Guzik's brothers, Joseph and Sam, and five of his six sisters, as well as an adopted son, Stephen, 35, a former Air Force lieutenant.

Another son is serving a morals sentence in Arizona.

Other hoodlums who made an appearance included "Golf Bag" Sam Hunt, and Murray "The Camel" Humphries, as well as a number of minor ones

Mrs. Mildred Zelosky

Services for Mrs. Mildred Zelosky, 66, widow of Chicago realtor William Zelosky, will be held at 11 a.m. Saturday in the chapel at 5501 N. Ashland.

Mrs. Zelosky died Monday in Miami Beach, Fla. She lived at 4300 Marine dr. Her husband was the developer of subdivisions on the West and Northwest side and also of suburban Westchester. He died here in 1946.

Mrs. Zelosky was active in Hull House and various Polish charities.

She is survived by a sister, Mrs. Dorothy Bedell, of Maywood, a niece and a nephew. Burial will be in Memorial Park cemetery.

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Guzik, Always Loaded, Left No Visible Estate

Millions of dollars poured through his hands in the last 35 years but Jack Guzik, as far as anyone will ever know, left no estate.

Guzik, according to his attorney, Eugene Bernstein, owned no property. The building at 7240 Luella av. which was Guzik's legal residence is registered in the name of his widow, Rose.

Guzik had no bank accounts nor did any of the money he handled end in safe deposit vaults, Bernstein explained.

"Jack didn't believe in banks or vaults."

Bernstein said that in recent years Guzik habitually carried large sums of money on his person "to hand out to his hard-luck pals."

Nevertheless, Bernstein said, Guzik's estate may be filed for probate in case the widow wishes to prosecute suits her

husband filed recently against Benjamin F. Lindheimer, head of the Arlington Park race track, for an accounting of the track's funds, and against Police Commissioner O'Connor and Lt. Joseph Morris, head of the Scotland Yard detail, charging false arrest.

The suit against Lindheimer has gone through many deposition hearings and Guzik recently won a ruling that he need not testify concerning his associations in years past.

The false arrest suit stemmed from Guzik's arrest recently in a north side "key club."

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'Greasy Thumb' Guzik, Once Capone Aide, Dies

By Eugene V. Moran
Chicago Daily News Service

CHICAGO, Feb. 22—Jacob Guzik, the Chicago crime set's latest loss, spent his waning years as a lawsuit-happy, wheezing, overweight relic of his fast-buck past.

"Greasy Thumb," one-time Capone lieutenant and syndicate gambling boss, died here Tuesday night in his apartment at the age of 69.



Mr. Guzik

Guzik and Tony Accardo, another Capone henchman, broke away at even odds when Al split up his local crime empire.

But while Accardo's infamy and holdings spread through the rackets from coast to coast, Guzik plodded along on the local scene, content with its relatively limited pickings.

He was still trailing—a self-professed "retired gambler," petulant and sickly—when a heart attack killed him Tuesday in his fabulous home in suburban River Forest.

But while Accardo remains almost aloof—his last contact with the law was in a lofty U. S. Tax Court in Washington, where the Government accused him Feb. 7 of not reporting gambling income—Guzik bobbed up in police records with a punk-like regularity.

Arrested Jan. 14

He hoisted his bulky frame into a paddy wagon as recently as Jan. 14, when he, Murray (The Camel) Humphries and a buddy were picked up for questioning in the Dec. 8 gang assassination of Alex Louis Greenberg, another Capone mob holdover.

He showed up in a crowded, noisy South State St. Court on Jan. 17 and stood in a funk while lawyers successfully won his freedom.

Guzik in recent months has shown the same fascination

with lawsuits that children show with new toys.

"Libel" became one of his favorite words, and he went into Federal Court a year ago to seek to enjoin a television station from portraying his hoodlum days.

The suit was dismissed when the station said they had no such intention of making such a bigshot out of him.

The jungles of racetrack finance were waded into by Guzik in a suit to force an accounting of Arlington Park race track funds. Guzik was a minor shareholder in the track.

This one was in court last Feb. 6. Superior Judge Donald S. McKinlay ruled that Guzik didn't have to answer leading questions about his past in gangland.

First Job in Brothel

As far as anyone knows, Guzik was born in Chicago and earned his first money as an attendant in a third-rate brothel.

After an apprenticeship of houseboy duties, he was promoted to panderer, and from this calling ventured into the beer-making business with a small establishment.

His only serious rap came when the Government convicted him of not paying some \$332,000 in income taxes on illicit intake from 1924 to 1928.

Guzik served 3 years and 5 months of a 5-year-and-a-day sentence on the charge. His stay—in Leavenworth—was his only extended period in jail.

Guzik stuck to gambling upon emerging from Leavenworth. During testimony before the Kefauver Senate Crime Committee here in 1950, Guzik was shown to have raked in \$167,679 in policy during 1949.

While en route to the lockup in the last arrest, Jan. 14, Guzik and his pals tried to destroy gambling papers reflecting a \$55,333 profit.

Guzik's neighbors, interviewed after his death, said his wife, with whom he lived, was a good woman.

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Guzik's Boast To Spur Hunt For His Riches

By Art Petacque

Jacob M. (Jack) Guzik sat at a downtown soda fountain not long ago, sipped coffee and told a listener:

"I've got more money than Rockefeller. I'm a man of leisure, and anything I want I can buy."

Where Guzik's fortune from gambling may be hidden caused concern to tax collectors and possible heirs Wednesday.

With the roly-poly Capone mobster dead, his estate is subject to state and federal inheritance taxes—if it can be found.

Promised Bequests

And Guzik had promised to take care of many an oldtime friend in his will.

In his talk at the soda fountain, the 70-year-old racket mastermind boasted of having much money invested in legitimate business.

A search for records presumably will be necessary to trace such holdings for taxing and heirship purposes.

Funeral services will be held Friday, with the hour not yet decided, in the Piser Mortuary Chapel, 6935 Stony Island.

Burial will be in Oak Hill Cemetery.

Death In A Hideaway

Guzik's often-expressed wish that he die a natural death—and not of gang bullets in a Chicago gutter—came true for him.

His personal physician, Dr. Israel Ritter, 5543 S. Black-

stone, signed a certificate saying Guzik's tricky heart killed him. He suffered a coronary occlusion.

Death came to him in a hideaway apartment, rented under the name of Jack Arnold, at 5492 S. Everett, at 6:17 p.m. Tuesday. He reportedly was stricken earlier at a downtown restaurant.

Guzik was a pander, bootlegger and gambling boss most of his adult life—but his biggest success was in political fixing.

His colleagues sometimes called him "The Senator," as a tribute to the access he had to high places.

Paroles For Pals

He was credited with obtaining quick paroles for Paul (The Waiter) Ricca, Louis (Little New York) Campagna, Charles (Cherry Nose) Gioe and Philip D'Andrea.

A national scandal gave off fumes when the four notorious hoodlums went free after serving the bare minimums of 10-year sentences for a \$3,000,000 movie industry extortion plot.

Guzik never admitted any connection with the parole of the four.

Talking at the soda fountain, Guzik insisted he had been out of the rackets since passage of federal antigambling laws five years ago.

"I spend my time walking

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around the Loop," he said. "I like to go through City Hall and speak to some of the old timers."

'Am I Wrong To Kibitz'

"What is criminal about that? Am I wrong to like to kibitz with people?"

Guzik said he was suffering from asthma and his breath came in wheezing gasps at times. But when asked about his health, he said, "I feel like a lion."

Although Guzik insisted he was in retirement, Lt. Joseph Morris of the Chicago Police

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Scotland Yard detail did not agree.

He declared Guzik remained as a top adviser to Anthony J. (Tony) Accardo, No. 1 boss of the Capone mob, Murray (The Camel) Humphreys and others.

Guzik conceded openly that he made his money as a bookmaker, and he added:

"Some of the biggest shots in Chicago society today were bookies once. We had open doors on the handbooks back then."

"Fine businessmen patronized us and a workingman could be a half-dollar better and get a good free lunch. If a working stiff went broke, we gave him carfare and maybe a couple of dollars for groceries."

Public Enemy No. 10

Guzik was No. 10 on the original list of public enemies issued for Chicago back in prohibition times.

There were 28 men listed, and nine of them since have been murdered. Nine others, including Al Capone and Guzik, have died natural deaths.

Others have dropped out of sight or gone to prison. One of the few still known to be active is Ralph Capone, brother of Al, in the hotel and tavern business at Mercer, Wis.

In practically every one of the nine murders—and many more in addition—Guzik was questioned by police. But in all his career he was convicted of only one felony, income tax cheating.

Among many associates who survive him but who failed to make the first public enemy list are:

Accardo, Humphreys, Ricca, Sam (Golf Bag) Hunt, Edward J. (Redie) Vogel, Rocco Fischetti and Claude Maddox.

One of Guzik's biggest trou-

bles came after James M. Ragen Sr., king of the bookie wire service racket, was murdered in 1946.

Ragen left a 98-page statement saying Guzik was one of the gangsters who were out to kill him. Guzik denied it and offered a \$50,000 reward for the real killers.

As an indication of his wealth he served 2½ years in federal prison for failure to pay taxes on \$30,000 a month in gambling revenue. The government accused him of owing \$889,283 in 1942, but he settled for \$100,000.

On Capone's Coattails

Guzik rode to wealth and infamy on the coattails of Al Capone, starting in the early 1920s.

A mangler of grammar and a master of malapropisms, Guzik often was treated like a clown by his gangster associates.

But his decisions on business matters and political maneuvers seldom were questioned by them over the years.

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Guzik

Jacob M. (Jack) Guzik, reputed overlord and mastermind of the Capone crime syndicate, is dead.

A Fire Department inhalator squad was called at 6:17 p.m. Tuesday to an apartment at 5492 S. Everett, where the 70-year-old mobster lay unconscious on a couch.

Capt. Elmer Johnson, in charge of the inhalator squad (No. 3), said a woman who identified herself as a nurse led him to Guzik, saying:

"This is Jack Arnold."

The firemen attempted for 45 minutes to revive Guzik.

Then Guzik's personal physician, Dr. Isiael I. Ritter of 5543 S. Blackstone, arrived. He pronounced Guzik dead.

Capt. Johnson said a second woman, who seemed to be a servant, was pacing around the first-floor apartment.

"We had all the information we needed for a report," Capt. Johnson said, "so we didn't ask any more questions."

p m to the Piser Funeral Home at 6935 S. Stony Island.

Summoned By Man

Attendants there said they were summoned by a man who gave his name as Garnett

Frank Garnett, reputed for-

mer bigtime juke box operator in Chicago, is married to Guzik's daughter, Jeanette, but is believed now to be in Florida.

Although the firemen were told that Guzik collapsed in the apartment on Everett, the report persisted that the mob overlord was actually stricken in St. Hubert's Old English Grill, Inc., at 316 S. Federal.

Home Dark, Silent

Reporters who went to the home the fallen gang czar had maintained for years at 7240 S. Luella found it dark and silent, although neighbors said a man servant lived there.

Guzik was one of the few Capone henchmen who did not die by bullets.

Neither police nor the coro-

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Jacob M. (Jack) Guzik's usual reaction to camera-men.

ner's office had any information on the death, and Sam Eiser, head of the funeral home, refused to give details.

Guzik was a perennial front-

runner on the Chicago public enemy lists since his earliest association with the Capone mob in the 1920s.

He was arrested scores of times, but usually was quickly released without prosecution. Scarcely a gang murder went its unsolved course without the fruitless questioning of the mob's "little fellow."

One major conviction on his many-page police record was for income tax evasion.

He served about 2½ years in the federal penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kan., in the early 1930s for neglecting to report his \$30,000-a-month income from Cicero gambling joints to the Internal Revenue Department. In 1942, he reportedly was permitted to settle \$889,283 in tax claims for \$100,000.

Defied Committee

Guzik successfully defied efforts by the U.S. Senate's Crime Investigating Subcommittee under Sen. Kefauver (D-Tenn.) to pry into his syndicate connec-



Guzik was pictured off guard last November.

tions. He subsequently was freed of a contempt charge.

Through the last five years, Guzik was a familiar figure in his Loop and Near North Side haunts, frequently in the company of such fellow gang veterans as Murray (The Camel) Humphreys and Lester (Killer Kane) Kruse.

Humphreys and Kruse shared a police lockup last Jan. 10 with Guzik after they were arrested together for the last time. Detectives sought, with the usual results, to question them about the murder of Alexander (Louie) Greenberg, owner of the Canadian Ace Brewing Co.

Court Appearance

Guzik made his last court appearance Jan. 16, when he alone of the three in the Jan. 11 arrest showed up to answer disorderly conduct charges.

He nodded piously when his attorney, Michael Brodtkin, threatened to sue police for hounding "respectable citizens."

Last week Guzik actually did sue, charging Police Comr. Timothy J. O'Connor, among others, with false arrest. He asked \$50,000 damages and a restraining order to prohibit police from arresting him, as he charged, without cause.

Guzik had taken advantage of "the other [for him] side of the law" in recent years by ap-

pearing as the plaintiff in suits. He sued the Arlington Park Jockey Club, Inc., in a pique over being refused admittance to Arlington Park Race Track.

He also brought action to enjoin a television station from carrying out what he charged was its plan to broadcast his life story.

Police said they learned Guzik, always the butt of the mob's crude jokes, had been needed into starting this suit.

The television station maintained it never considered that Guzik's life story merited telling.

Guzik was a short, squat but-terball of a man who just a few weeks ago boasted that the Loop was his strolling grounds for 65 years.

Exchanged Greetings

Indeed, he walked through it as though he owned it, exchanging greetings with scores of policemen. In recent years, his walks frequently took him the length of the City Hall-County Building corridor, between La Salle and Clark, where he nodded to many an alderman and shook hands with many a city official.

Despite his insistence that he had "retired," detectives of the Chicago Scotland Yard detail said he was active in the mob's gambling leadership to the very end.

Guzik was a somewhat meek and browbeaten waiter in a restaurant on Cermak near Wabash when the great turning point in

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his life developed from a meeting with a high-tipping customer in 1924.

Met Al Capone

The customer then went by the name of Al Brown and operated a brothel at 2222 S. Wabash.

He was, in fact, Al (Scarface) Capone, who was to organize and lead the most infamous gang in Chicago's criminal annals.

Capone took a liking to the pudgy little waiter. One night he listened in sympathy to Guzik's woeful account of being beaten by a speakeasy proprietor, Joe Howard.

In Capone tradition, it is told that the big gang boss promptly marched into Howard's bar and shot the proprietor dead.

New Employment

In any event, Howard died with five bullet slugs in him and Guzik found new employment with Capone, first at the Four Deuces dive on Wabash, later in a brewery at 2340 S. Wabash and then, within a year, as overseer of mob interests in western suburbs.

After the end of the Prohibition Era and the passing of Capone, Guzik maintained high rank in the inner councils of the mob. He had the reputation for being "a business brain," a veritable genius, in gangster eyes, at calculating race odds for handbooks.

In 1944, Guzik went briefly

out of circulation as underworld circles buzzed that he had been kidnaped.

He showed up unharmed with an explanation that he had been the victim of a robbery. But police investigators said they were convinced he had been kidnaped by rival

gangsters and released upon payment of \$100,000 ransom.

Guzik's wife, Rose, was reported to be vacationing in their home at Palm Beach, Fla., when he died. Efforts to reach here were unavailing.

Guzik is survived by a son, Charles, serving a prison sen-

tence in Arizona on a morals conviction, and a brother, Joe, who has been arrested frequently for gambling investigation in the Loop.

A brother, Harry, who bore the nickname of "Greasy Thumb," died in Florida several years ago.

Gangster's Fights

Up to Estate

BY GEORGE BLISS

Jack Guzik, the gambling and vice boss, is dead, but lawsuits he started may go on indefinitely.

The financial head of the old Capone outfit, who managed the gang's multifarious enterprises with the precision of a chess master, will be buried tomorrow from the chapel at 2921 Harlem av., Berwyn. Services will be private.

Guzik, 69, died with his boots off Tuesday night at 5492 Everett av. He had rented an apartment there under the name of Jack Arnold and lived in it between sojourns in hotels in and near the Loop.

Heart Attack Fatal

The roly-poly, graying hoodlum, who was a sinister partner in many gangland executions altho he was never known to have carried a gun, suffered a heart attack.

As part of his estate, which contains the wealth acquired from illegal enterprises, Guzik left two lawsuits. One asks \$50,000 damages of Police Commissioner O'Connor and other police officers for false arrest.

The other is against Benjamin F. Lindheimer, executive director of the Arlington Park race track. Guzik owned stock in the track, but had been barred from attending races there.

The gangster's death does not necessarily terminate the suit against the policemen, said Charles Liebman, Guzik's attorney in that case. The executor or administrator of Guzik's estate will decide whether to press the case, Liebman said. It was not said who this will be, but Guzik left a widow, Rose, a daughter, Mrs. Jeannette Garnet, and a son, Charles. The latter is serving a long term in an Arizona prison on a sex charge.

Expect Kin to Inherit

The status is the same in the suit against Lindheimer, in which Guzik demanded that Lindheimer be compelled to make an accounting of track finances, said Atty. Richard Gorman, his lawyer in that proceeding.

Guzik's kin presumably will inherit any stock he held in the race track, but they have never raised the issue of being barred from the track. Indeed, it is not known if they ever placed so much as a \$2 bet. Guzik lived free from the

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fear that haunted many a gang figure—a fear of deportation. So far as is known, he was born on Chicago's west side. He reached the 1st ward and its Loop early in life and never strayed far from its precincts.

Liebman said Guzik often related that his name was John, and he was born on the west side. He told Liebman he attended a west side high school with some classmates who achieved distinction "on the right side of the law." There is no record that Guzik ever envied their respectability.

Financially, Guzik had no call to envy any of his contemporaries. Morally, he apparently did not care, altho he was careful to insist always that he was mixed up only in gambling, and not in the gang's seamier side that involved vice and murder.

Guzik, the "Little Fellow" to his hoodlum pals, shod his undersize feet in special, hand-made shoes. He clad his rounded and well padded 5 foot frame in \$300 tailored suits. He seldom carried less than \$10,000 in currency as he

walked the Loop streets. Once, when he was arrested by Lt. Joseph Morris of Scotland Yard [undercover] police, Guzik carried a \$21,000 roll of bills. He said he had no fear of kidnaping.

He'd Just Give Up Roll

"I'd just give the roll to the guys who snatched me and they'd be more than satisfied," he explained. He returned safely from three kidnapings.

Guzik was fond of strolling in the Loop and holding court in two well known restaurants. He became interested in 1st ward affairs early in life, when, he said, his father was a precinct captain for Michael [Hinky Dink] Kenna, the ward's political boss, and for the flamboyant alderman, Bathhouse John Coughlin. These were Guzik's early heroes, and the transition from these political characters to Al Capone was not too great.

Admitted Capone Tie

Guzik admitted freely he had been business manager of Al Capone's enterprises. Guzik had a mastery of figures and details of gambling that may never be equalled in the hoodlum world. He also admitted he was involved in the policy rackets in the Negro districts. He maintained the "take" from policy was greatly exaggerated.

He was, as he often boasted, as easy to find "as cheese in Wisconsin." He was often seen walking in the Loop, lounging in the lobbies of hotels, and sauntering thru the corridors of the City Hall-County building.

Once, during the city coun-

cil's crime investigation, Guzik was lolling in the city hall corridor when ex-Mayor Kennelly walked in and began shaking the hands of all and sundry, as was sometimes his habit. Guzik extended his hand. Kennelly, not knowing Guzik, shook hands and went on.

Thrills to Photo Possibility

"What a picture that would have made for the newspapers," said Guzik. "I guess the mayor would have been shocked if he had known who he was shaking hands with."

At the funeral chapel where he was laid out last night, there was no evidence of his excessive wealth. There were no politicians present, altho in his lifetime he had known plenty. A brown metal casket, in which his body rested, was described by the undertakers as "not expensive." There were only two floral wreaths.

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Jake Guzik Reaches End Of the Line

*Crime Syndicate Leader
Dies of Heart Attack Here*

BY EUGENE V. MORAN

Jacob Guzik, the Chicago crime syndicate leader who died Tuesday, spent his waning years as a lawsuit-happy, wheezing, overweight relic of his fast-buck past.

Guzik and Tony Accardo broke away at even odds when the late Al Capone split up his local crime empire.

But while Accardo's infamy and holdings spread through the rackets from coast to coast, Guzik plodded along on the local scene, content with its relatively limited pickings.

HE WAS STILL trailing—a self-professed “retired gambler,” petulant and sickly—when a heart attack killed him Tuesday in an apartment he maintained under the name of Jack Arnold at 5492 Everett.

At first it was reported he had died in his old home in a red brick apartment building at 7240 Luella.

Services were to be held Friday at the chapel at 6935 Stony Island with burial in Oak Woods cemetery.

GUZIK, 70, was still believed by many investigators to be acting in an advisory capacity to Accardo, who rules syndicate operations from his fabulous home at 915 Franklin, River Forest.



JACOB GUZIK
End of a hoodlum career

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But while Accardo remains almost aloof—his last contact with the law was in a lofty U.S. Tax Court in Washington, where the government accused him Feb. 7 of not reporting gambling income—Guzik bobbed up in police records with a punk-like regularity.

He hoisted his bulky frame into a paddy wagon as recently as Jan. 14.

He, Murray "The Camel" Humphreys and a buddy were picked up for questioning in the Dec 8 gang assassination of Alex Louis Greenberg, another Capone mob holdover.

GUZIK'S last police court appearance was Jan 17.

He showed up in crowded, noisy South State St. Court and stood in a funk while lawyers won his freedom.

"I wasn't listenin'," Guzik said when asked what he thought of the hearing "He always shows up at these things" explained his attorney, Michael Brodtkin, when asked why Guzik was the only defendant in court.

A few weeks after the hearing, Guzik filed a \$50,000 false arrest suit against the detectives who brought him in.

POLICE CAN'T prove it, but they are certain he was kidnaped in Berwyn some years ago and released only after payment of a reported \$25,000 to \$100,000 ransom.

Guzik, as usual, would tell nothing. He hinted he was robbed of \$1,700.

He always carried a huge bankroll, but had no bodyguard.

"I don't want no shooting. I might get killed," he once explained.

The last time he was arrested he had \$9,800 in his pockets. On other occasions he had as high

as \$18,000 in various-sized bills

GUZIK IN RECENT months had shown the same fascination with lawsuits that children show with new toys.

"Libel" became one of his favorite words, and he went into federal court a year ago to seek to enjoin television station WBKB from portraying his hoodlum days in a series of telecasts.

The suit was dismissed when the station said they had no such intention — that Guzik was just anticipating and promoting himself into the ranks of top hoodlums with which the shows would deal.

THE JUNGLES of racetrack finance were waded into by Guzik in a suit to force an accounting of Arlington Park Race Track funds.

Guzik was a minor shareholder in the track.

This one was in court Feb 6 Superior Judge Donald S. McKinlay ruled that Guzik didn't have to answer leading questions about his past in gangland.

AS FAR AS anyone knows, Guzik was born in Chicago and earned his first money as an attendant in one of the lower-price brothels in the old Levee district.

After an apprenticeship of houseboy duties, he was promoted to pandering and from this calling ventured into the beer making business with a small establishment on S. Wabash.

He was one of at least five brothers. One of these, Harry, who ran a bawdy house with Capone, had been dubbed

"Greasy Thumb" in tribute to his agility at counting payoff loot. Jacob assumed this label when Harry passed into oblivion.

HIS ONLY serious rap came when the government convicted him of not paying some \$832,000 in income taxes on illicit intake from 1924 to 1928.

Guzik served three years and five months of a five-year-and-a-day sentence on the charge. This incarceration — in Leavenworth — was his only extended period in jail.

Guzik stuck to gambling upon emerging from Leavenworth, and was a prime mover in the non-Negro move-in on the South Side's profitable policy racket.

DURING testimony before the Kefauver Senate crime committee here in 1950, Guzik was shown to have raked in \$167,679 in policy during 1949.

While en route to the lock-up in the last arrest Jan. 14, Guzik and his pals tore up papers reflecting a \$55,333 profit in gaming in the Owl Club in Calumet City.

Police pasted the torn paper together to get the figure.

GUZIK'S NEIGHBORS, interviewed after his death, professed to know little of him but praised his wife, Rose, who is reported to have been in Arizona Tuesday.

Also surviving is a son, Charles Arthur Guzik, who is serving a 60 to 100-year sentence in Arizona state prison for moral charges involving pornography and several young boys.

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Saga of Guzik, 'Al's Boy'

Jack Guzik, one of the last of the Capone "boys," is dead.

Firemen were unable to revive the former business manager of Al Capone's vice, dice, beer and fear syndicate after he suffered a heart attack last night in his lavish hideaway apartment at 5492 Everett av.

Guzik, 69, who had thumbed his nose at the law up to his unspectacular end, lived in the apartment under the name of Jack Arnold. His real home was at 7240 Luella av, where police were unable to find the widow, Rose.

UNDER TREATMENT

Dr. Israel Rutter said Guzik had been taking nitroglycerine pills "by the peck" in an effort to "beat" his heart ailment.

Guzik will be buried in Oak Wood Cemetery Friday after services in the chapel at 6935 Stony Island av.

Guzik, a pudgy little man with baggy eyes, became a citizen at the age of 11 in 1898 when his father was naturalized.

Jack apparently did not prosper greatly during the first half of his life, because in 1924—at 37—he was still working for a living, as a waiter in a Cermak rd. cafe

between Wabash av. and State st.

That turned out to be "the right place at the right time" for Jack, because he there and then met Scarface Al, operator of the notorious Four Deuces at 2222 S. Wabash av.

Capone liked little Jack, and when Jack complained that a bartender in a spot nearby had beaten him up, Capone killed the bartender. Or so the story goes.

That was the only occasion in the record involving Capone personally and directly in a murder. That was also the signal to the underworld that Guzik was important—because Capone liked him.

Once inside the organization, Guzik quickly proved his value. Within a year he had become overlord of Capone's vice chain in Cicero, Stickney, Argo, Burnham, and other suburban spots.

'EXECUTIVE OFFICER'

Gradually he worked into the position of "operating executive officer" for the syndicate, managing the gambling, handling the business, acting as payoff man. Through handling the big money, he acquired the nicknames of "Greasy Thumb" and "Everybody's Sweetheart."

In 1928, through the ship of

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JACK GUZIK
Dies in his bed.

some ungreased cog, Guzik went to jail for 30 days for bootlegging. But otherwise things functioned pretty quietly and smoothly, so quietly that in 1930 he was relegated to No. 10 spot on the Chicago Crime Commission's list of public enemies.

Guzik and his boss, Capone, were convicted of income tax evasion almost simultaneously

in 1930. Jack served three years and eight months, and was fined \$17,500.

By 1941 Guzik had progressed to No. 1 on the public enemy list as the syndicate's head man. He also had become sensitive about his reputation—and his constitutional rights.

Hauled before Sen. Kefauver's special crime investigating committee in 1951, Guzik hid morosely behind the 5th Amendment, refusing to answer questions lest he "criminate" himself.

HEALTH FAILS

Guzik's health began to fail five years ago, when his only son was sentenced to a long term in an Arizona prison on sex perversion charges.

He was arrested last month in a North Side key club and questioned about the Dec. 8 murder of Alex Greenberg, brewery and hotel owner who was the financial adviser to the Capone mob.

This prompted Jack to file a \$50,000 false arrest suit against police last week. He also was suing a race track official for barring him from the track. Jack charged he held stock in the track and should be admitted.

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Suffers Fatal Heart Attack in Bed at 69

Jack Guzik, 69, former syndicate gambling boss and one time chief lieutenant to Al Capone, died last night in an apartment he kept under the name of Jack Arnold at 5492 Everett av.

The veteran gang chief, who masterminded the gang's rise to riches and political power, was pronounced dead by Dr. I. I. Ritter, who listed the cause of death as a coronary occlusion. A fire department inhalator squad, which had been summoned, reported no service was rendered.

Guzik's body was taken to the funeral chapel at 6935 Stony Island av.

Liked to "Hold Court"

It was first reported that Guzik had died at 7240 Luella av. He owned the apartment building there, but had not lived in it for many years. It was reported to have been used off and on by his wife, Rose, who yesterday was reported to be in Arizona. Guzik had made his home mostly in hotels and near the Loop, where he could be near the pulse of the city's night life and gambling.

In recent years, he took his greatest pleasures in holding court for gamblers, politicians, and hangers-on in well known restaurants in and near the Loop.

Small of stature, baggy eyed, and flabby, Guzik did not fit



JACK GUZIK

any popular conception of a gang boss. He resembled, instead, a mild mannered retired grocer or clerk.

Yet he had been a big wheel in the underworld virtually from the time the late Al Capone started his rise to the top of Chicago's gangdom in the 1920s.

Capone, the "Big Boy," needed a business manager who could use his head to utilize the gang's muscle. Jack Guzik fitted into that role like the well tailored clothes that

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drawed his boss' corpulent figure.

Guzik was never known to carry a gun, yet he ruled the suburban vice and gambling empire of the Capone gang for many years. He was known as the "Little Mayor of Cicero," where he operated extensive gambling interests for the gang.

When Capone left town, it was the mild mannered Guzik, his deadliness hidden behind a peaceable and disarming exterior, who ruled the roost for Capone and kept the money rolling in to the gang coffers.

He was on the original list of public enemies compiled by the Chicago crime commission in 1930. Guzik was allotted 10th place in a list of 28, a rating that underrated his importance to Capone.

Sentenced for Tax Fraud

When Capone was tried for income tax fraud in 1930, so was Guzik. Capone got 11 years in prison and was fined \$50,000. Guzik was sentenced to five years and a day, and fined \$17,500. He served three

years and eight months in federal prisons.

In 1952 the internal revenue bureau in Washington disclosed that Guzik was permitted on March 18, 1942, to settle for \$100,000 a government claim for nonpayment of \$385,538 in income taxes for the years 1924 thru 1928 and for 1936, which, with interest and penalties, at that time totaled \$892,283.

The gang's political influence, until it ran afoul of income tax laws, was never more felt than when Guzik's brother, Harry, now dead, was convicted of white slavery and pandering in Cook county, only to be pardoned by Gov. Len Small in the 1920s.

Jack Guzik, as the financial brains of the gang, was its collector whenever funds were needed to defend gang members in court. Police said he collected more than \$100,000 just for one trial of two gang members.

Rose from Bawdy Houses

At a city court trial on vagrancy charges just after his income tax conviction, Guzik was pictured by a city prosecutor as a gangster who "started down in the old line [prostitution center] on 22d st." From there, he moved into gambling in the suburbs, and finally to gambling in the Loop and a high place in the gang hierarchy.

In April, 1944, Guzik disappeared under circumstances that caused reports he had been kidnaped. He showed up in his usual haunts in two days, however, and passed out word he had been on a "business trip."

Defied Kefauver Probers

He was never more in the public eye than in 1951, when he defied the Kefauver senate crime investigating committee

by refusing to testify on the ground his answer might "criminate him." He meant incriminate. He was indicted by a federal grand jury for contempt of the committee, but later went free.

Only a few weeks ago, he was seized for questioning in the Dec. 8 murder of Louis Greenberg, wealthy hotel and brewery owner who reputedly occupied a high place in the financial dealings of the Capone gang.

Sued to Ban Arrests

As a result of that arrest, Guzik filed suit in federal District court here Feb. 17 against Police Commissioner O'Connor and other police officers in an attempt to avoid further arrests.

Guzik also was engaged in a legal battle with Benjamin F. Lindheimer, executive director of the Arlington Park race track, in an attempt to force Lindheimer to open up books of the track. Guzik filed the suit as a stockholder, who had been barred from the race track.

In addition to his wife, Guzik

is survived by a son, Charles A., 50, who is serving a 60-to-100 year prison sentence imposed in 1951 in Arizona for sex offenses involving teen-age boys, and a brother, Joseph, a Loop bookie, who has been arrested numerous times.

Another brother, Sam, one time collector for the Capone mob, has not been in the news since 1931 when he was sentenced to a year in a federal prison for income tax evasion. It was not learned if he is still alive.

Harry Glos, chief investigator for the coroner's office, said early today there would be no investigation by that office because a physician had signed Guzik's death certificate.

Arrests With 'Insults'

Greasy Thumb Says Police Annoyed Him \$50,000 Worth

CHICAGO, Feb. 18 (UP) — Jake (Greasy Thumb) Guzik, old time Chicago gangster, is suing the police department for \$50,000 today on grounds of false arrest.

The suit named as defendants Police Commissioner Timothy J. O'Connor, Capt. William Balswick, Lieut. Joe Morris and four other officers.

Guzik's suit asked for a restraining order to prohibit police from depriving him of his rights under the civil rights statute, and for a declaratory judgment that he is a law abiding citizen.

Guzik, one-time bookkeeper for the late Scarface Al Capone, complained that he has been arrested five times since August, 1952.

He said the arrests were without cause, and were made to "harass and embarrass" him and to "distract public notice from the police department's failure to locate and convict perpetrators of serious crimes."

He said he was "insulted with abusive language."

Guzik's last arrest was last Jan. 13. He was freed by Judge Joseph Pope, who reprimanded police.

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N. Y. Herald Tribune _____
N. Y. Mirror _____
N. Y. Daily News _____
Daily Worker _____
The Worker _____
New Leader _____

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No action taken in view of subsequent news articles revealing death of Guzik

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Guzik Can Remain Mum, Judge Rules

Gangster Jake Guzik does not have to answer questions about his past questionable activities during the hearing of his suit against Arlington Park race track, Superior Judge Donald S. McKinlay ruled Monday.

However, Judge McKinlay said, the court will have the right to draw an inference of wrongdoing from Guzik's refusal to answer the questions.

* * *

GUZIK is suing the track and its principal stockholder, B F Lindheimer, for an accounting. He charges misuse of funds.

Jack Martineau, attorney for Lindheimer, will ask at the next hearing March 5 that the case be dismissed because of Guzik's refusal to answer questions about his past.

Martineau contends the questions are pertinent to the case. Joseph Green, Guzik's lawyer, maintains Guzik's past has nothing to do with his grievance against the track.

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Rules Guzik Needn't Tell Of His Past

Superior Court Judge Donald S. McKinlay ruled Friday that Jacob (Jaek) Guzik, reputed crime-syndicate figure, didn't have to discuss his past activities.

Guzik last October refused to answer certain questions concerning his knowledge of racketeering, gambling and prostitution in the Chicago area. They were asked at a pretrial deposition hearing that resulted from a suit by Guzik against Benjamin F Lindheimer, executive director of Arlington Park Race Track.

Guzik, a stockholder in the track, seeks to recover about \$500,000 he charges Lindheimer diverted illegally to finance a now-defunct West Coast football team.

A Guzik attorney had objected that if his client answered it might lead to his indictment.

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Miss Gandy

Guzik Suffers 2 Setbacks in Arlington Track Fight

Jack Guzik, syndicate hoodlum, heard himself described as "unfit for the society of honest men" in Superior court yesterday as he lost two rounds in his legal battle with Benjamin F. Lindheimer, executive director of the Arlington Park race track.

The name calling came from J. B. Martineau, attorney for Lindheimer, the Arlington Park Jockey club, and the Washington Park Jockey club in the litigation.

Martineau also described Guzik as a hoodlum, a racketeer, "public enemy No. 2," and "the only friend Al Capone could ever trust." Guzik sat quietly while he was thus being described.

One Suit Dismissed

Judge Donald L. McKinlay dismissed one suit by Guzik asking that Lindheimer and associates be ordered to pay \$227,500 each to the two jockey clubs. Guzik contended those amounts were diverted illegally from funds of the two jockey clubs in 1947 and 1948 to the

now defunct Los Angeles Dons professional football team.

The dismissal was on the ground that Guzik did not acquire his stock in the two clubs until December, 1953, five years after the alleged fraud took place, and that he thus has no right to sue regarding the alleged fraud as a stockholder. Judge McKinlay ruled the alleged offense was not a continuing wrong.

Gets 10 Days to Act

Joseph Green, attorney for Guzik, who owns 100 shares in the Washington Park club and 300 shares in the Arlington Park club, was given 10 days to file an amended complaint.

Judge McKinlay also overruled a motion by Green to strike a counter-complaint to another Guzik suit, still pending, which seeks to compel operators of the Arlington Park track to let Guzik examine the track books.

The counter-claim asked that Guzik and associates eventually be ordered to dispose of his stock and that he be restrained from buying further stock.

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Guzik's 'Muscling In' At Arlington Charged

Jake "Greasy Thumb" Guzik and other members of the Syndicate are trying to take over control of the Arlington Park race track, it was charged Wednesday in a Superior Court hearing.

Guzik and his unnamed associates are trying to get a list of the track's stockholders, and terrorize them into selling their

told Judge Donald S. McKinlay.

Martineau represents Ben Lindheimer, executive director of Arlington Park, and its sister track, Washington Park. Guzik holds 300 shares of stock in the two tracks.

* * *

GUZIK HAS two suits pending against the track—one filed several months ago seeking an accounting, and the second filed Tuesday seeking recovery for the stockholders of \$455,000 allegedly diverted by Lindheimer from the tracks.

Attorney Joseph Green, representing Guzik, attempted to have the accounting suit dismissed. Martineau opposed this, stating Guzik was attempting to avoid questioning about his background.

In a counter-claim which Judge McKinlay permitted Martineau to file, Guzik is referred to as a "vice-monger, dive-keeper, brothel-keeper and brothel baron."

Martineau's counter-claim asks that Guzik be restrained from acquiring further stock in the tracks, and not be allowed to exercise any stockholder privileges except to collect dividends.



GUESS WHO?

It's Jake Guzik

stock, attorney John Martineau

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Judge McKinlay denied the motion, and after setting Nov. 4 for further arguments, directed that Guzik appear at once for questioning by Lindheimer's attorneys.

GUZIK, who was not in court, showed up a short time later at the law offices of Kirkland, Fleming, Green, Martin and Ellis, 33 N. La Salle, where he was questioned at length by Martineau.

He identified himself as Jack Guzik, 69, of 7240 Luella, and said he couldn't remember his true first name.

"Everybody calls me Jack," he said.

He said he is retired, but refused "on grounds I might tend to incriminate myself" to say what he retired from.

MARTINEAU read off an alphabetical list of names, including many hoodlums, asking Guzik if he were associated with any.

Guzik said this was an attempt to "louse me up," and when Martineau said he was attempting to prove Guzik was a hoodlum and racketeer with no right to bring the suit, Guzik bristled.

"What do you mean, I got no right?" he shouted.

"I got as much right as any man. The Supreme Court says so. I got investigators, and be-

fore I'm through there'll be more law suits."

MENTION of Al Capone in the list drew a snort from Guzik. When the name of Charley "Cherry Nose" Gio (pronounced Joy) was reached Guzik interrupted.

"You got Jesse James's name in there, too? Oh, you're on the G's. You ain't reached the J's yet."

Questioned about his income tax returns, on which he reportedly said his income is derived from gambling and other sources, he shook his head and asked, "Ain't they supposed to be sacred?"

LINDHEIMER'S counter claim refers to Guzik as a person of "the most evil-reputation, moral character and deeds."

Since 1917 he has been convicted of larceny and for violation of federal statutes, the suit continues. He is a known associate of numerous individuals of "equally evil reputations," the suit adds.

"TOGETHER with Guzik they

are, and have been for many years, known as the Syndicate," it continues. "Since 1923 the syndicate has adopted a practice of coercion, threats, intimidation, extortion, violence and other illegal means, generally known as muscling in, over legal and illegal businesses and enterprises."

The businesses include brothels, breweries, bootlegging enterprises, illicit stills, slot machines, policy wheels, handbooks and race news organizations, the suit states.

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Track Hit By Second Guzik Suit

Improper Use Of Funds Charged

Gangster Jake Guzik Tuesday filed another suit against Arlington Park race track, charging that track money was fraudulently used to support a professional football team.

KLINE Weatherford assistant executive director of Arlington Park, promptly issued a statement saying Guzik's suit was an attempt to harass the track "and even to muscle in and acquire more stock"

Weatherford also said a counter-suit was being prepared and would be filed Wednesday.

This suit, he added, will charge that Guzik, with a crime career dating back to the turn of the century, should be barred—in the interest of racing—from exercising the voting rights of a stockholder

In a suit in Superior Court filed by attorney Richard E Gorman, Guzik charged that Benjamin F Lindheimer, executive director of Arlington and Washington Park tracks, sank \$455,000 in the Los Angeles Dons

The team was in the All American football league, which lasted four years and went out of business

GUZIK charged that Lindheimer had a personal interest in the Dons and that he illegally borrowed money from the two race tracks and used it to operate the team

When the Dons were dissolved in 1949, the race tracks

received a total return of \$274.29, Guzik charged.

David Lloyd Berkson, a real estate man, was also a plaintiff in the suit. Both men said they are stockholders in both tracks. They asked for an accounting of funds.

Guzik has another suit pending in Superior Court asking for an accounting of Arlington Park funds.

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RED STREAK Edition

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Asks \$455,000

Guzik Sues Lindheimer

Gang chief Jake (Greasy-Thumb) Guzik today sued Benjamin F. Lindheimer for alleged illegal diversion of \$455,000 in jockey club funds.

He accused Lindheimer of dipping freely into funds of Arlington Park and Washington Park Jockey Clubs in a futile effort to "bail out" the Los Angeles Dons of the old, now-defunct All American Football League.

ACTION 'APPROVED'

Lindheimer's only comment, when apprised of the suit's filing, was in defense of his transactions. He said:

"Any action (relative to the football club) was taken with the full knowledge and approval of the two race tracks' board of directors."

In an amended answer to an earlier Guzik mandamus action demanding access to the jockey clubs' books, Lindheimer's lawyers said they will charge tomorrow:

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That Guzik has an evil reputation and a criminal record and is a member of the crime syndicate, which is "conspiring" to "muscle in" to control Arlington Park; and

That Guzik's over-the-counter purchase of club stock damaged the club's reputation, and that the gangster is unfit to hold stock or exercise a stockholder's privileges.

ASKS INJUNCTION

Lindheimer will ask that Guzik and associates be enjoined from further stock purchases and be ordered to sell all stock now held.

The 71-year-old crime syndicate figure joined David Lloyd Berkson, real estate operator, as co-plaintiff in filing the Superior Court action as jockey club stockholders.

This action, filed by Attorneys Richard E. Gorman and Joseph E. Green, supplements a mandamus action now pending before Judge McKinlay in which Guzik seeks to force Lindheimer to let him examine the Arlington books.

It brings to a head a flaming

feud that began when Lindheimer and other officials of Arlington Park had the aging, frascible Guzik physically barred from the race track.

CHARGES FRAUD

Guzik identifies himself as owning 300 shares of common stock in Arlington Park and 100 shares of common stock in Washington Park. Berkson claims to own 100 shares of common stock in Arlington Park.

Lindheimer, a nationally famous sportsman and executive director and principal stockholder of the two jockey clubs, is accused of "fraudulently and corruptly depriving" the defendants of the amounts named "by means and devices hereinafter pleaded."

The burden of the complaint lies in a recital of alleged Lindheimer operations in 1947 and 1948. It is charged:

That in 1947 Lindheimer was principal stockholder of Southern California Sports, Inc., owners of the Los Angeles Dons football team.

That he owned 3,000 of the 9,550 shares and held \$30,000 of the \$85,000 outstanding debentures.

That Southern California Sports, Inc., owed him \$270,000 on unpaid loans and also owed \$100,000 to players and coaches.

The Arlington and Washington Park clubs were "caused" by Lindheimer to form a corporation known as Los Angeles Dons, Inc.

That the clubs owned all the new corporation stock and that Lindheimer promptly "caused" each club to loan \$100,000 to the Dons, then losing money.

The plaintiffs demand that

Lindheimer be ordered to make a "true and full accounting," to pay each jockey club \$227,500 plus interest and court costs, and that Guzik and Berkson be paid "such sum as adjudged to be due them."

FIRST OF SERIES

This was only the first of a series of such loans, the suit alleges, and the following series of manipulations is charged:

That on Dec. 31, 1947, both clubs wrote the two loans off their notes receivable accounts as being losses;

That on March 5, 1948, thought the first loans had been written off, Washington again loaned the Dons \$100,000, and on June 10, 1948, and Sept. 5, 1948, Arlington made the football club two more \$50,000 loans.

The next "manipulation," the bill complains, was on Oct. 18, 1948, when Lindheimer formed a "family partnership" and bought the football team franchise from Los Angeles Dons, Inc.

DEBTS NOT ASSUMED

By terms of this agreement, it is contended, the partnership did not assume the corporation's debts to Washington and Arlington Park clubs.

And on Oct. 20, 1948, the bill states, Arlington and Washington Parks floated two more \$25,000 loans to the sinking Dons, "though the corporation now was owned by Lindheimer himself."

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Mr. Holloman	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

Crime? Chicago's Clean, Says Booster — Guzik

Syndicate Man Sees No Sense In 'This Committee Stuff'

Jake "Greasy Thumb" Guzik revealed himself Thursday as one of Chicago's most ardent boosters.

"The city's cleaner now than it's ever been—cleaner than in my whole life," said Guzik, the man described by Senate crime committee investigators as No. 2 man in the Capone syndicate.

He was referring to the vice and crime situation — not the litter.

Guzik, 68, was interviewed as he waited to testify before the City Council crime committee hearings at the City Hall.

"There's not much sense to this committee stuff," he commented.

"They find a poker game when they should be looking for a murderer. There are millions of poker games all over the country. Concentrate on cleaning up murders, not on gambling.

"There's no sense to this committee."

GUZIK entered the City Council chambers alone, and presented himself to Irwin N. Cohen, the committee's chief counsel.

In answer to a question by Cohen, Guzik said he had no attorney.

"You can be my lawyer," he told Cohen.

"Thanks for the compliment," Cohen answered.

Guzik said he didn't know what he would tell the committee.

"Depends on what they ask me," he added.

GUZIK was closely shaven, and well dressed in a blue summer suit, red tie and white shirt.



JAKE GUZIK

"I'm not hiding—I just move around a lot."

He wouldn't give his home address.

"I'm not hiding — I just move around a lot," he explained.

Few in the gallery seemed to recognize the fat, pudgy figure known as the business manager of "The Syndicate" and for years one of the national gambling chiefs.

GUZIK ALSO found time to comment at length on his pending suit in Superior Court, in which he seeks an accounting of the Arlington Park Jockey Club books.

Guzik owns 500 shares of stock in Arlington and Washington Park race tracks. He was barred last year from the tracks and the suit followed.

Benjamin F. Lindheimer, executive director of the tracks,

has countered that Guzik has "sinister purpose" in seeking the audit.

"That's a terrible situation out there at the track," Guzik said. "Ben is hiding from me. His people asked me to hold off serving him with a summons until after the Swaps-Nashua race.

"I did, because they said the publicity would hurt the race. But when my people tried to find him later, they couldn't find him. Imagine that!"

Lindheimer was finally

served Sept. 9, Guzik said, "as he was leaving a La Salle St. building by the freight elevator.

GUZIK also said he is now "doing everything legal—that's my way now. Legal."

He said he has even hired a large private detective agency to check on operations at the track, and from his pocket pulled what he said was their most recent report.

Then he waddled over to a chair and waited his turn to testify.

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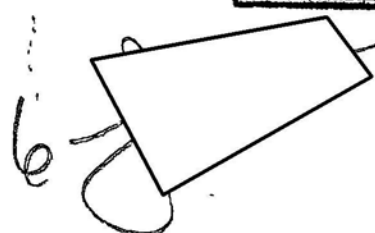
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GUZIK REFUSES TO TELL PROBE OF POLICY LINK

**Spurns Counsel; Balks
at Revealing Age**

BY EDWARD WILLIAMSON
(Pictures on back page)

Jake Guzik, one of the apparently indestructible vice presidents of the old Capone syndicate, yesterday refused to tell the city council emergency crime committee about his operations in the policy racket after the mob muscled into the south side policy wheels in 1946.

Guzik, a pudgy little man with a mottled complexion and scraggly gray hair, walked to the witness stand in the city

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council chambers wearing dark glasses. He spurned the assistance of an attorney. He bowed his face in his hands as photographers snapped pictures, and had to be asked twice to rise and be sworn.

Refuses to Give Address

He refused to give his address, and when told by Irwin N. Cohen, the committee's chief counsel, that he was entitled to counsel, he replied, "I don't need counsel."

Q—What is your present occupation or profession? A—I am going to refuse to answer each and every question on the ground that the questions are not relevant, or, if they are, that they might tend to incriminate me.

Q—In 1949 did you derive income from the Erie-Buffalo policy wheel? A—I refuse to answer.

Quizzed on Blueitt

Q—Do you know Capt. Kinzie Blueitt of the Wabash av station? A—I refuse to answer.

Q—It is understood your refusal is based on constitutional grounds—you wish counsel? A—I will take advantage of all my rights.

Q—During 1953 did you make any long distance telephone calls from CENtral 6-5817? A—I don't know what it is, but I refuse to answer.

[This was a telephone listed in the name of a fictitious subscriber at 140 N Dearborn st, used by Guzik, Tony Accardo, and other hoodlums, from which telephone company records show that a direct call was placed to the unlisted telephone in Washington of Rep William Dawson, south side Democratic leader.]

Q—How old are you? A—I refuse to answer.

Guzik, who parlayed a string of bawdy houses into a full partnership in the syndicate, was then excused. He replaced his dark glasses, which he had

removed while testifying, and walked to a seat.

Tell Link to Policy Wheel

Ald Hoellen [47th], a committee member, asked Cohen why Guzik had been called.

"Official records indicate that Guzik had an interest in the Erie-Buffalo wheel in 1949 and 1950," Cohen said. "I proposed to question him about the operations of that wheel."

Q [By Hoellen]—Is there any evidence of a tieup between politicians and Mr. Guzik? A—No, I have no direct evidence.

Capt. Blueitt, who on Wednesday had refused to give the committee any information on his personal finances, was recalled and asked about three telephone calls reporting gambling in operation in his district, made to him by Downey Rice, former chief investigator for the committee.

He said he had no recollection of the calls, and was unable to say why only one of them appears on the station's complaint book.

Tape Recordings Played

Tape recordings of Rice's telephone calls, in a rich southern accent, together with Capt. Blueitt's replies, had previously been played for the committee.

Asked if he knew James McCarter, he said McCarter came to his office last January and said he knew where gambling was going on, and that he assigned detectives to accompany McCarter.

[McCarter, a former committee investigator, subsequently was arrested, accused of trying to extort \$125 from Mrs. Luella Loyaloy, 4330 Lake Park av, and her brother-in-law, Walter Wilson, on the threat of arresting them on narcotics charges. He was dismissed in court when Mrs. Loyaloy said she was "too nervous" to remember anything.]

Capt. John Golden of the

Woodlawn av station was recalled to the stand, and it was stipulated that if asked, he would refuse to answer questions about his personal finances, even tho directed by the committee to do so.

Refusal Follows Pattern

Similar refusals had been made Wednesday by three other police captains.

Then followed a series of witnesses, described to the committee by Cohen as persons who had left calls for Bill Gold, north side syndicate gambling payoff man, thru a radio call service to which Gold subscribes. All refused to answer questions.

They included James Allegetti, 21 E. Cedar st. Allegetti was represented by George R. Bieber, of the firm of Bieber and Brodtkin, which frequently has appeared as counsel for hoodlum defendants.

Others on List

Others included William Andrews, 1933 Hudson av.; Barney Gaylor, 456 Roslyn pl; Leo Perlow, 6318 N. Fairfield av.; Howard Blencoe, 3434 N. Bell av.; Shirley Mazel, 1156 S. Keeler av.; Joseph Di Varco, 2511 Ainslie st.; Andrew Louchios, 3053 N. Kilbourn av.; Jack Patrick, 1039 Hollywood av.; Melvin J. Dubin, 7626 Greenview av.; and Leonard Patrick, 2820 Jarvis av.

The committee will wind up its hearings today after hearing from several witnesses, including Gold, Virgil E. Peterson, managing director of the Chicago Crime commission, and possibly Tony Accardo, a syndicate hoodlum.

Cohen also will ask the committee to authorize him to go into Circuit court to seek contempt citations against the four police captains who refused to answer questions about their personal finances.

Jack Guzik Petitions FCC to Bar Radio, TV Program

Jack Guzik, 7240 Lueella av., long known as a top level hoodlum, asked the federal communications commission in Washington yesterday to prohibit a radio-television broadcast which he said would depict him libelously and falsely as a gangster and criminal.



Guzik

The complaint, which sought to halt broadcast of a series of biographical sketches of Guzik and five other unnamed men, named the American Broadcasting-Paramount Theaters, Inc., which operates television station WBKB, as defendant.

Reports Five Others Involved

It stated that WBKB has "entered upon a conspiracy" —with Virgil Peterson, managing director of the Chicago Crime commission—and asserted its purpose "is criminally, maliciously, and falsely to defame and harass" Guzik and the other five who were described as Illinois citizens.

Attys. Frank W. Oliver of Chicago and William H. Collins of Washington filed the complaint, which charged that presentation of the TV sketches would violate the Illinois criminal libel laws.

Guzik, who is known as "Greasy Thumb," and reputedly once was a boss in the old

Capone syndicate, said the series would "delve into intimate personal, family, and business affairs" of the six subjects, and would include "hearsay, rumor, gossip, falsehood, and false and malicious distortion concerning the personal lives and careers of the several victims."

Requests Action by FCC

He asked the FCC to examine the material and forbid its broadcast which he said is scheduled to start Feb. 16. The petition described Guzik as "retired." It suggested that the investigation might be made the basis for a license revocation proceeding against WBKB.

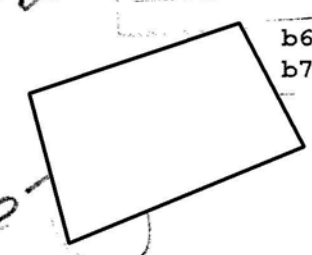
Peterson said here after the complaint had been filed that no decision had been reached regarding the proposed telecast. It had not been disclosed who would be treated in these telecasts if they should be done.

"Unless Guzik is assuming that he would be a natural subject for treatment in a series about Chicago gangsters," said Peterson, "how can he know in advance that his record will come up?"

A spokesman for WBKB stated that the time which originally had been earmarked for the gangster series, 9 to 9:30 p. m. Wednesdays, starting Feb. 16, had been turned over instead to Junior Achievement groups for a sponsored series.

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 Mr. [redacted] _____

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(GUZIK)

JAKE (GREASY THUMB) GUZIK, DESCRIBED BY A CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE AS "BAGMAN" FOR THE OLD CAPONE GANG, ASKED THE FCC TO CANCEL THE LICENSE OF A CHICAGO RADIO-TV STATION ON GROUNDS IT PLANS TO AIR A BIOGRAPHY HE SAID WILL SUBJECT HIM TO "PUBLIC ABUSE."

SPECIFICALLY, GUZIK FILED A COMPLAINT WITH THE FCC ASKING THAT AMERICAN BROADCASTING-PARAMOUNT THEATERS, INC., SHOW CAUSE WHY THE LICENSE OF ITS CHICAGO RADIO AND TV STATION, WBKB, SHOULD NOT BE REVOKED.

GUZIK WAS DESCRIBED BY THE OLD SENATE (KEFAUVER) CRIME COMMITTEE AS PAYMASTER OR "BAGMAN" FOR THE CAPONE GANG.

HIS SUIT, FILED UNDER THE NAME JACK GUZIK, CHARGED THAT AMERICAN BROADCASTING HAD ENTERED INTO A CONSPIRACY WITH VIRGIL PETERSEN, DIRECTOR OF THE CHICAGO CRIME COMMISSION, TO BROADCAST AND TELEVISION WHAT HE CALLED A LIBELOUS BIOGRAPHY. HE SAID IT WOULD SUBJECT HIM TO "PUBLIC ABUSE."

THE SUIT SAID WBKB PLANNED TO TELEVISION AND BROADCAST A SERIES FEB. 16 THAT WOULD "MALICIOUSLY AND FALSELY DEFAME" GUZIK AND FIVE OTHER ILLINOIS RESIDENTS. THE COMPLAINT DID NOT NAME THE OTHER FIVE.

GUZIK SAID THE SERIES WOULD PICTURE "THE VICTIMS" AS "GANGSTERS AND CRIMINALS" IN VIOLATION OF THE ILLINOIS STATE CODE ON CRIMINAL LIBEL. GUZIK SAID HE IS NOT A CRIMINAL OR A PUBLIC FIGURE AND "THERE IS NO VALID REASON TO SUBJECT HIM TO ANY COMMENT."

THE PUDGY, GRAY-HAIRED GUZIK REFUSED IN 1951 TO ANSWER QUESTIONS BY THE SENATE CRIME COMMITTEE ON GROUNDS OF POSSIBLE SELF-INCRIMINATION. HE WAS ACQUITTED OF CONTEMPT OF CONGRESS CHARGES BY FEDERAL DISTRICT COURT JUDGE EDWARD A. TAMM, WHO RULED THAT GUZIK MIGHT HAVE EXPOSED HIMSELF TO PROSECUTION HAD HE ANSWERED THE COMMITTEE'S QUESTIONS.

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WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE

'Greasy Thumb' Guzik's Fear At Senate Probe Told at Trial

By the Associated Press

Jacob (Greasy Thumb) Guzik, Assistant United States Attorney Charles B. Murray, tried unsuccessfully to limit cross-examination of George B. Robinson, Senate committee aide, to the ground Murray had covered in questions related solely to the contempt indictment.

The defense undertook to show from testimony of the Government's witness that Guzik had reasonable grounds for the fear of self-incrimination which he made the basis of his refusal to answer questions before the Senate Crime Investigating Committee. His silence is the basis for the contempt case.

He also drew from the Government witness testimony that the crime investigators have information linking Guzik with gambling and race news operations.

The Government prosecutor

Collins argued it was "absolutely necessary" to put before Judge Edward A. Tamm and the jury the entire transcript of Guzik's appearance "to show the entire atmosphere that surrounded the witness and the apprehension that he had."

Overruling Murray, Judge Tamm said the defense had the right to bring out the background under which Guzik was questioned.

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Ladd ☒
Nichols ☒
Belmont ☒
Clegg ☐
Glavin ☐
Harbo ☒
Rosen ☒
Tracy ☐
Laughlin ☐
Mohr ☐
Tele. Room ☐
Nease ☐
Gandy ☐

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GREASY THUMB GUZIK

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 Mr. Clegg _____
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 Mr. Glavin _____
 Mr. Ladd _____
 Mr. Nichols _____
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 Mr. Acers _____
 Mr. Carson _____
 Mr. Harbo _____
 Mr. Hendon _____
 Mr. Mumford _____
 Mr. Starke _____
 Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
 Mr. Nease _____
 Miss Gandy _____

Three Mobsters 'Snatch' Chicago Racket Chief

By United Press

CHICAGO, April 14 — Jack Guzik, business manager of Al Capone's nefarious enterprises during the prohibition era and heir to over-all control of the Chicago underworld, was taken for a daylight "ride" yesterday, but the results have not yet been determined.

As police sought today to locate the short, portly banker for the million-dollar-a-year rackets, two theories were advanced concerning his kidnaping shortly after he was acquitted of a disorderly conduct charge at suburban Willow Springs.

1. He was "eliminated" from the underworld scene where local leaders have been striving during the last year to expand their spheres of influence.

2. Guzik, known to carry more than \$5000 in cash at all times, was abducted to be robbed and held for ransom. No ransom demands have been reported to the police yet.

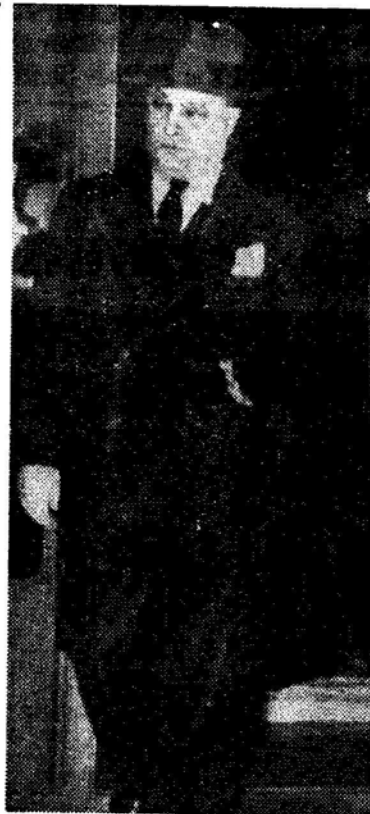
Shortly after 11 a. m., Justice of the Peace Henry Pendl dismissed Guzik's case for lack of jurisdiction. The 58-year-old racket chieftain left the Willow Springs police station with his son-in-law, Frank Garnett. Riding in Garnett's car, they headed back to the city.

A short time later, police received a call from Garnett, telling them three armed men had curbed Garnett's auto and forced Guzik to accompany them. As they fled, the kidnapers fired several shots at Garnett.

Even before the police had established Guzik as the victim of the kidnaping, rumors buzzed thru the underworld that "Jack has been snatched."

The underworld has been divided for almost a year during which time Danny Stanton, Martin "Sonny Boy" Quirk and others have been slain.

Guzik achieved prominence as the No. 2 man in the Capone organization. Capone had established him as the banker of the mob early in its existence and he always had the confidence of his boss. When Capone was convicted on income tax evasion



Jack Guzik leaving the Willow Springs court shortly before his kidnaping.

charges and imprisoned, it generally was understood that Guzik succeeded to control, but he did not manifest sufficient serength to keep local leaders from fighting among themselves.

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Guzik's Ransom Over \$100,000

CHICAGO, April 14 (INS). — Ransom of \$100,000 to \$250,000 is expected to be demanded for the release of Jack Guzik, general manager of the Capone syndicate rackets, the Chicago Herald-American said today.

The newspaper said word came from the paunchy 58-year-old mob-leader's wife and daughter, now in Miami, Fla., through syndicate associates in Chicago.

The story added a major portion of the anticipated ransom demand would be paid on the stipulation that Guzik, apparently "snatched" in a kidnap plot yesterday, be returned alive.

Convinced the supposed abduction by three masked gunmen in suburban Berwyn would follow a traditional pattern, members of the Guzik family and business associates were reported to be raising a ransom fund already.

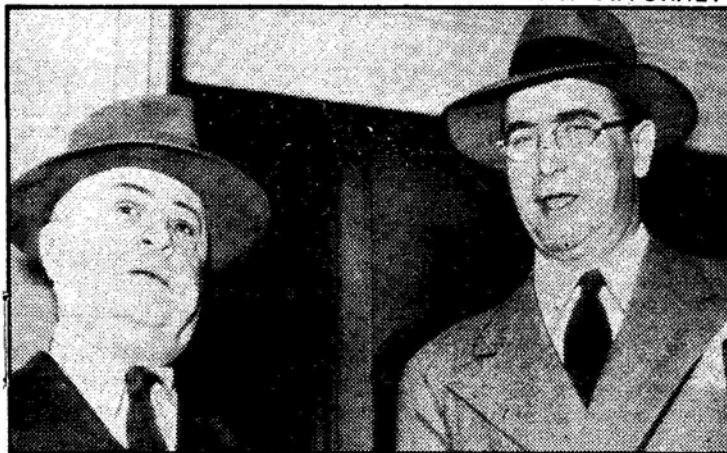
Guzik disappeared into thin air Thursday morning after appearing in a Willow Springs, Ill., court to answer disorderly conduct charges. Willow Springs is a Chicago suburb. Three hours later he failed to appear for a conference scheduled with an attorney.

Chicago underworld sources laid the abduction to the remnants of the old mob of Roger (The Terrible) Touhy, now serving 99 and 199-year terms in Joliet State Prison for the kidnaping of John (Jake the Barber) Factor, and the prison escape of himself and other gang members in 1942.

Guzik is reportedly several times a millionaire. A clue to his wealth was given in 1932, when he was sentenced to five years in Federal prison for evading income taxes totaling \$230,000.

No trace of Guzik had been found long after the reported abduction.

KIDNAPED EX-CAPONE RIGHT HAND WITH ATTORNEY



Jack Guzik (left), with attorney as he left court shortly before he disappeared in suburb of Chicago. Ransom demand up to \$250,000 is expected.

(AP Wirephoto)

Mr. Tolson ☒
Mr. E. A. Tamm ☒
Mr. Clegg ☒
Mr. Coffey ☒
Mr. Glavin ☒
Mr. Ladd ☒
Mr. Nichols ☒
Mr. Rosen ☒
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Mr. Carson ☒
Mr. Harbo ☒
Mr. Hendon ☒
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Mr. Starke ☒
Mr. Quinn Tamm ☒
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87 APR 18 1944

APR 15 1944

New York Daily Mirror

Assistant Attorney General
Charles B. Murray

January 12, 1953

RECORDED

Director, FBI
72-611-1
TONY ACCARDO;
JACK GUZIK
OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE

Our Chicago Office has received from Mr. V. W. Peterson, Operating Director of the Chicago Crime Commission, a copy of a letter from Mr. Peterson to United States Attorney Otto Kerner, Chicago, Illinois, dated December 18, 1952. Mr. Peterson's letter stated that an informant has advised his office that on [redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

[redacted]

The informant told Peterson that the [redacted]

b3
b6
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b7D

[redacted]

have a list of Grand Jurors presently considering the income tax case. He stated that their plans are to work on the Grand Jurors for the purpose of making certain that a no bill is returned in this case. He claimed that they are willing to pay as high as \$5,000.00 per juror to kill a possible indictment.

Mr. Kerner never communicated with our Chicago Office in regard to this matter and in the absence of any additional information or a request from United States Attorney Kerner for investigation no action is contemplated by this Bureau.

cc: 2 - Chicago

Note: You should advise Mr. Kerner of the receipt by your office of the copy of Mr. Peterson's letter to him and request that he furnish promptly to your office any complaint which he may receive which he feels should be investigated by the Bureau as a violation within its jurisdiction.

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Laughlin
Mohr
Tele. Rm.
Holloman
Gandy

MAILED 3
JAN 15 1953
COMM-FBI

HBW:hcc

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: January 2, 1953

FROM : SAC, Chicago

SUBJECT: TONY ACCARDO; JACK GUZIK, etal
BRIEFING

Attached herewith is a copy of a letter sent by Mr. V. W. Peterson, Operating Director of the Chicago Crime Commission to U. S. Attorney Otto Kerner. Mr. Peterson also furnished this office with a copy of the letter.

Mr. Kerner has not communicated with this office in regard to the above.

The foregoing is being furnished for the information of the Bureau. You will be kept apprised of any further developments.

JFM:MG
Enc. (1)

1/11/53
RECORDED
INDEXED
72-671-115
6/

C O P Y

December 18, 1952

PERSONAL AND ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Mr. Otto Kerner
United States Attorney
U. S. Court House
Clark and Adams Streets
Chicago, Illinois

Re: TONY ACCARDO
JACK GUZIK, etal

Dear Mr. Kerner:

An informant who has given this office reliable information in the past advised that on [REDACTED] b3 b7D

* [REDACTED]
Grand Jury investigation [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Their plans are to work on the grand jurors for the purpose of making certain that a no bill is returned in this case. It is claimed that they are willing to pay as high as \$5,000 a juror to kill a possible indictment. The conferences between Jack Guzik, Sam (Mooney) Giancana and Gus Alex [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

While this office has no way of verifying the above information it was thought well to call it to your attention in order that you may refer it to the [REDACTED] b3 and also possibly the FBI for appropriate inquiry.

Very truly yours,

V. W. Peterson
Operating Director

VWP:gdr

72-671-1

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 1/21/53

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (72-39)

SUBJECT: TONY ACCARDO
JACK GUZIK
OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE

ReBulet of 1/12/53 to Assistant Attorney General CHARLES B. MURRAY.

Mr. OTTO KERNER, Jr., United States Attorney, Chicago, was advised on January 20, 1953, that our office received a copy of Mr. V. W. PETERSON's letter to him dated December 18, 1952, pertaining to [REDACTED]

b7D

Mr. KERNER informed the interviewing agent that there may have been [REDACTED]

b3

b7D

[REDACTED] be presented to a December Grand Jury, and therefore it would have been impossible for these individuals to have a list of Grand Jurors considering [REDACTED] Mr. KERNER stated that he does not know whether this case will be presented to a January or February Grand Jury.

Mr. KERNER stated that when he received the letter from Mr. PETERSON, he gave the information to the [REDACTED] [REDACTED] for their information, but did not request an investigation by the FBI because the case had not been presented to a Grand Jury.

b3

Mr. KERNER stated that on the day that this matter is to be presented to the Grand Jury, he contemplates going before the Grand Jury and warn the Jurors that if they receive any calls, or persons attempt to contact them, to immediately report it to him and he will then ask the FBI to make an investigation.

In view of the information received from Mr. KERNER, the Chicago office is placing this case in a pending inactive status for ninety days after which it will be closed unless a complaint is received from Mr. KERNER.

HAC:prm

SE 41

72-611-2

69 FEB 9-1953

Tolson _____
 Ladd _____
 Nichols _____
 Belmont _____
 Clegg _____
 Glavin _____
 Harbo _____
 Rosen _____
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 Mohr _____
 Tele. Rm. _____
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b7c

G.I.R-3

(ACCARDO)

LAS VEGAS, NEV.--TONY ACCARDO, REPUTED HEAD OF THE CHICAGO CRIME SYNDICATE, WHO WAS CHASED OUT OF LOS ANGELES BY POLICE LAST NIGHT, WAS ORDERED OUT OF LAS VEGAS TODAY.

ACCARDO, 46, WHO WAS ASSOCIATED WITH THE LATE GANG CZAR AL CAPONE, ARRIVED AT MCCARRAN AIRPORT HERE WITH TWO COMPANIONS, MICHAEL MANCUSO AND DR. E. J. CHESROW, BOTH OF CHICAGO.

LAS VEGAS POLICE, ALERTED BY LOS ANGELES AUTHORITIES, WERE WAITING AT THE AIRPORT. OFFICERS QUESTIONED THE THREE, SEARCHED THEM AND THEN TOLD THEM TO STAY OUT OF THE CITY.

ACCARDO AND HIS COMPANIONS SAID THEY WOULD STAY AT THE SWANK DESERT INN, WHICH IS LOCATED IN CLARK COUNTY, JUST OUTSIDE CITY LIMITS.

ACCARDO WOULD NOT SAY WHAT HE WAS DOING IN LAS VEGAS. WHEN QUESTIONED BY LOS ANGELES POLICE LAST NIGHT, HE SAID HE AND HIS FRIENDS WERE EN ROUTE HERE FOR A "VACATION."

1/16--JE415P

INDEXED - 93

72-144
 NOTED
 98 FEB 8 1959

67 FEB 6 1959

WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Ladd

FROM : Mr. Rosen *Rosen*

SUBJECT: JACK GUZIK, Was.;
MURRAY HUMPHREYS, Was.;
LESTER KRUIZE;
TONY ACCARDO
OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE

DATE: March 9, 1953

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Gearty _____
Mohr _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
 Sizoo _____
Miss Gandy _____

SYNOPSIS:

Federal Grand Jury, Chicago, Illinois, is presently

[redacted] has been gathering information regarding attempts by these men to influence the Grand Jury and advised U. S. Attorney, Chicago, at 3:30 P.M., March 3, 1953, that information had been received through the Chicago Crime Commission that Guzik, Humphreys, and Kruze and others unnamed were then meeting in Chicago to discuss a contact with members of the Grand Jury. U. S. Attorney requested that because [redacted] did not have personnel available to surveil this meeting, the FBI cover same to determine if any contact made with any member of Grand Jury at meeting or after it.

Upon telephonic instructions from Bureau at 5:05 P.M., March 3, 1953, Chicago Office declined to handle this request because consent of Federal Judge had not been obtained and it would be more logical for [redacted] to continue the investigation. Chicago advised by memorandum dated March 4, 1953, [redacted] with negative results, and that U. S. Attorney will discuss any further requests for investigation with the Department.

RECOMMENDATION:

A memorandum to the Criminal Division furnishing the developments in this matter is attached setting forth the Bureau's position that investigation should continue to be [redacted]. As a matter of policy, it is not felt that this Bureau should be called upon to assume responsibility for an investigation which has already been partly handled by another agency. This is especially true in this case since [redacted].

Attachment sent

HBW:jh

SE-11
RECORDED-7

MAR 12 1953

62 MAR 24 1953

Memorandum to Mr. Ladd

b3

[] agents have already conducted extensive investigation in connection with [] and should have data regarding the background and connections of the subjects and their associates which is of vital importance to the investigation of the Obstruction of Justice allegations.

BACKGROUND:

Information was received from the Chicago Office by letter dated January 2, 1953, to the effect that the Chicago Crime Commission had advised that Tony Accardo, Jack Guzik, and their associates in gambling activities were discussing the possibility of contacting members of the Grand Jury meeting in Chicago, Illinois, in December 1952, for the purpose of influencing these jurors in regard to the []

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b7D

[] The informant of the Chicago Crime Commission stated that Guzik had a list of the jurors and that they would be willing to pay as high as \$5,000 per juror to see that a no bill would be returned in these cases. This information was furnished to the [] by Bureau memorandum dated January 12, 1953.

Mr. Otto Kerner, United States Attorney, Northern District of Illinois, advised that he had also received this information but made no request for an investigation because he was not concerned by it since he knew that [] were not to be presented to that particular Grand Jury.

The Chicago Office advised by memorandum dated March 4, 1953, received in the Investigative Division on March 6, 1953,

Memorandum to Mr. Ladd

that since the above information was received, agents of the [redacted] have been in contact with the Chicago Crime Commission in an effort to develop additional facts in regard to these allegations. The agents of the [redacted] obtained allegations to the effect that the same individuals were attempting to influence the January term of the Federal Grand Jury in the belief that this jury would consider the gambling situation. These agents have since then been attempting to determine the number of grand jurors who might be involved and the identities of the persons who might be attempting to fix these jurors.

At 3:30 P.M. on March 3, 1953, an agent of the [redacted] b3 [redacted] advised United States Attorney Kerner that they had just received information to the effect that Guzik, Murray Humphreys, and Lester Kruze, along with other unnamed associates, were meeting at a given address in Chicago to consider possible contacts with the members of the January term of the Grand Jury.

United States Attorney Kerner called the Chicago Division at 4:00 P.M., Chicago time, and stated that he desired to have a surveillance conducted by the FBI to determine if any contacts were made with members of the Grand Jury at this meeting or by any of the persons at the meeting with members of the Grand Jury after the meeting adjourned. [redacted] b3 [redacted] did not have personnel available to handle this assignment.

The Chicago Office was instructed by the Bureau at 5:05 P.M., March 3, 1953, that it should decline to handle this request of the United States Attorney because the consent of the Federal Judge had not been obtained and because it would be more logical for the [redacted] agents to continue with the investigation. b3

DEVELOPMENTS:

According to the last-mentioned memorandum from the Chicago Office, the meeting place mentioned above was covered by [redacted] b3 [redacted] and they failed to observe anything which would indicate that a meeting was being held at this place or that any contacts were made with members of the Federal Grand Jury.

Memorandum to Mr. Ladd

Mr. Kerner advised the senior Federal Judge of the situation on the morning of March 4, 1953, and the latter made no comment in regard to the necessity for an investigation, but Mr. Kerner is of the opinion that the Judge will agree to any request that he might make in the future.

Mr. Kerner stated that he fully understands the reason why the FBI was not able to undertake the investigation requested by him and that in the event further allegations are received of attempts to influence the Grand Jury in this matter, he will, if they are of sufficient gravity, discuss the allegations with the Attorney General before making any further requests for investigation.

b6
b7c

Assistant Attorney General
Warren Olney III

March 10, 1953

Director, FBI

JACK GUZIK;
MURRAY HUMPHREYS;
LESTER KRUIZE;
TONY ACCARDO

OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE

RECORDED-12

72-671-4

Reference is made to the memorandum from this Bureau dated January 12, 1953, under the caption "Tony Accardo; Jack Guzik; Obstruction of Justice," in which information is set forth concerning a possible attempt on the part of Accardo, Guzik and their associates to influence members of the Federal Grand Jury at Chicago, Illinois, so that a no bill would be returned on the [redacted]

b3

Mr. Otto Kerner, United States Attorney, Northern District of Illinois, has since advised that he had also received the information set forth in referenced letter, but made no request for an investigation because he was not concerned by it since he knew that the [redacted] were not to be presented to that particular Grand Jury.

b3

Since the above information was received, agents of the [redacted] have been in contact with the Chicago Crime Commission in an effort to develop additional facts in regard to these allegations. They have obtained allegations to the effect that the same individuals were attempting to influence the January term of the Federal Grand Jury in the belief that this jury would consider the [redacted]

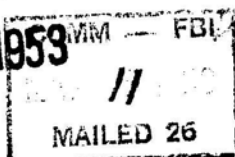
These agents have since then been attempting to determine the number of Grand Jurors who might be involved and the identities of the persons who might be attempting to fix these Jurors.

On March 3, 1953, an agent of [redacted] advised United States Attorney Kerner that they had just received information to the effect that Guzik, Murray Humphreys, and Lester Kruize, along with other unnamed associates, were meeting at a given address in Chicago to consider possible contacts with the members of the January term of the Grand Jury.

b3

cc: 2 - Chicago

67 APR 8 1953



RECEIVED RECORDING ROOM
MAR 10 7 45 PM '53

DIRECTOR

Assistant Attorney General
Warren Olney III

United States Attorney Kerner called the Chicago Division of this Bureau while the meeting was supposedly in session, and stated that he desired to have a surveillance conducted by the FBI to determine if any contacts were made with members of the Grand Jury at this meeting or by any of the persons at the meeting with members of the Grand Jury after the meeting adjourned. He explained that the [redacted] [redacted] did not have personnel available to handle this assignment.

b3

The Chicago Division of this Bureau declined to handle this request of the United States Attorney because the consent of the Federal Judge had not been obtained and because it would be more logical for the [redacted] agents to continue with the investigation.

b3

According to the United States Attorney at Chicago, the meeting place mentioned above was covered by agents of the [redacted] and they failed to observe anything which would indicate that a meeting was being held at this place or that any contacts were made with members of the Federal Grand Jury.

b3

As a matter of policy it is not felt that this Bureau should be called upon in the event additional allegations of this nature are received in this matter to assume responsibility for a continuation of an investigation which has already been partly handled by another agency. In this particular case the [redacted] [redacted] agents have already conducted extensive investigation in connection with [redacted] and should have data regarding the background and connections of the subjects and their associates which is of vital importance to the investigation of any Obstruction of Justice allegations received.

b3

This is being furnished for your information.

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Laughlin _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Rm. _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

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

TO : Director, FBI
FROM : SAC, Detroit (72-

DATE: March 1, 1953

AIR MAIL - SPECIAL DELIVERY

SUBJECT: JACK GUZIK, was Jacob Guzik, "Short Pants",
Jack Guzikoff, "Greasy Thumb";
MURRAY HUMPHREYS, was John Humphreys,
Joseph Byrnes, John Byrnes, M. L. Brunswick,
M. L. Hurley, Dave Ostrand, Alfred Rice,
J. Harris, "The Camel"; LESTER KRUIZE;
OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE

Reference is made to the telephone call of ASAC ROY K. MOORE to Inspector [redacted] of the Bureau at 4:05 p.m., 3/3/53.

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Mr. OTTO KERNER, United States Attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, has advised that during December, 1952, the Chicago press carried news articles that information concerning the gambling situation in the Chicago area was to be presented to the December term of the Federal Grand Jury sitting in Chicago, Illinois. During that time, he received a letter from VIRGIL PETERSON, Operating Director of the Chicago Crime Commission, stating that one of their informants had advised them that the so-called Chicago Syndicate had contacted a member or members of the December Grand Jury to handle the grand jury so that no indictments would be returned, at a cost of \$5,000.00.

Mr. KERNER stated that this information did not concern him too much as he knew that information concerning the gambling situation in Chicago was not to be presented to that particular grand jury. He therefore did not send the information to the FBI but merely forwarded it to the Intelligence Unit of the Internal Revenue Department who were then making the investigation. He stated that he subsequently received information from the Department of Justice that the same information had been forwarded to the Department by the FBI.

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Since that time, Agent [redacted] has been in contact with Mr. PETERSON and [redacted] later told Mr. KERNER that the Chicago Crime Commission informant had reported that ANTHONY "TONY" ACCARDO, SAM "MOONEY" GIANCANA and Dr. CHESROE were going to make a trip to the west coast. This information was given to the police and considerable publicity was given to the fact that they were met at the plane in Los Angeles where the local authorities suggested that they leave town.

RECORDED-12 - SE 42

RBY:WAC

INDEXED-12

72-6712

B Co.

Letter to Director, FBI

Re: JACK GUZIK, was;
MURRAY HUMPHREYS, was;
LESTER KRUIZE

This same source subsequently advised that the same individuals were attempting to influence the January term of the Federal Grand Jury in the belief that this jury would consider the gambling situation. This caused more concern and a request was then made that the [redacted]

b3
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[redacted] Approximately two and a half weeks ago Mr. KERNER personally talked with Mr. PETERSON and asked him if he had any further information concerning the proposed influencing of the January Grand Jury, but no other information was known. It was agreed that further efforts to develop information would be made.

At 3:30 p.m., 3/3/53, [redacted]

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b6
b7C
b7D

[redacted]
with the grand jury. According to the information received from the informant, it was not possible to determine whether [redacted]

Mr. KERNER felt that some investigative action was needed and he therefore contacted the Chicago office of the FBI with the view of determining whether this would be possible. He explained that the Internal Revenue Unit did not have personnel available to handle the assignment and he therefore thought that the FBI would be in the best position to assist. The grand jury was then held past its normal dismissal time until 5:00 p.m. when it was dismissed.

In view of the Bureau's explanation of policy, he requested that the [redacted] attempt coverage of the [redacted]

b3

Letter to Director, FBI Re: JACK CUZIK, was;
MURRAY HUMPHREYS, was;
LESTER KRUIZE

[REDACTED] b3

Mr. KERNER attempted to locate [REDACTED] b3
[REDACTED] on the afternoon of 3/3/53, but was unsuccessful. He
did, however, discuss the matter with [REDACTED] on the morning
of [REDACTED] at which time [REDACTED] made no
comment but did show him the questionnaires concerning the back-
ground of the persons making up the grand jury. Mr. KERNER stated
that he feels positive that Judge BARNES will agree to any request
that he might make with regard to the investigation of attempts
to influence the grand jury.

As of possible interest in this matter, Mr. KERNER also stated b3
that information concerning the identities of persons subpoenaed b6
to give testimony before the grand jury had been leaking out b7C
to the press and that this had caused him considerable worry.
He cited as example the fact that a subpoena had been served
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Shortly after this occurred, the
Chicago "Tribune" carried a story setting forth this information.
He subsequently determined that this information had actually
been given to a reporter of the Chicago "Tribune" by GEORGE
GALLAHAN, a Chicago attorney who is representing several of the
more prominent hoodlums in their various federal cases.

Mr. KERNER has stated that he fully understands the reasons why b3
the FBI was not able to undertake the investigation requested
by him, and he has also remarked that he is fully aware of the
policy of the Bureau in regard to such requests. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] He stated that in view of the

[REDACTED] grand jury, it would merely be
[REDACTED]

Letter to Director, FBI Re: JACK GUZIK, was;
MURRAY HUMPHREYS, was;
LESTER KRUIZE

[redacted] He has stated that
in the event this occurs, he will then consider the question
upon its merits and will at that time consider the question of
making a further request for assistance directly to the Attorney
General if sufficient gravity in the situation appears. His
relationship with this office remains friendly and he has a
thorough understanding of the reasons why his previous request
could not be honored.

b3

*I don't understand
why we should be called
in to do surveillance work
etc after [redacted] has handled
all these phases & dealt
with Chicago Crime Commission.
Just what is our position?*

b3

*Memo me [redacted] 3/9
& to [redacted] 3/10
HBW*

b6
b7C

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Ladd *OK*

DATE: March 3, 1953

FROM : A. Rosen *FR*SUBJECT: TONY ACCARDO; MURRAY HUMPHRIES;
JAKE GUSICK;
[redacted]Call: 5:05 p.m. *1-1*
W-5-1
1-1
1-1

Tolson	
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Glavin	
Harbo	
Rosen	
Tracy	
Laughlin	
Mohr	
Winterrowd	
Tele. Rm.	
Holloman	
Gandy	

b3

ASAC Moore, Chicago, [redacted]

to the Federal Grand Jury. [redacted]

United States Attorney Otto Kerner called the Chicago Division at four o'clock, Chicago time, and stated that his sources reported that [redacted]

b7D

[redacted] Grand Jury. Kerner suggested that maybe the FBI would want to surveil these persons and find out whether they [redacted]

ACTION TAKEN:

ASAC Moore was instructed to advise United States Attorney Kerner that the Bureau did not contemplate taking any action because (1) the Bureau's policy prohibits making any obstruction of justice investigations without the consent of the Federal judge, (2) in this case no crime has been committed and no intimidation has in fact occurred, and (3) the matter has been entirely handled by the [redacted]

b3

FLP:mfb *mfb*REC-41 **SECRET**

72-671-5

MAR 24 1953

I think 1 & 3 are sound. I think we would be vulnerable on No 2 if we contend we can't look into any matter when the information indicates plans are to be laid to commit a crime, until after the crime has been consummated.

72-671

6/1/53

195
APR*K.*

2 Ex-Capone Gangsters Duck, But Get Chased Out of Chicago

CHICAGO, March 6 (P).—Police played a comic game of cat and mouse today with two former Capone henchmen, Tony Accardo and Jake Guzik, before seizing them and ordering them to stay out of town.

The suave Accardo, reputed head of the modern-day Chicago "syndicate," was escorted to the city limits and told not to come back. He lives in suburban River Forest.

Guzik, pudgy former paymaster of the Capone mob, went to headquarters but was released and told to get started for the city exits and not come back.

They were seized after they appeared in the Federal building to inform a United States grand jury they refuse to testify about their income tax returns.

The cat-and-mouse game came about because city police could not take them on Federal property and had to wait until they left the building.

Side Entrance Used

Guzik, scurrying alone with a handkerchief over his face, sneaked through a side entrance into the Federal building and promptly ran into trouble.

A man stopped him, gave him a large hello and identified himself as one who had spent some time with Guzik in Leavenworth Prison.

"Get away!" Guzik cried in his squeaky voice. "You bother me."

Accardo was more bold, striding through the front entrance to appear first before the grand jury. He left the same way, accompanied by his attorney, George Callaghan.

The two subsequently entered a taxicab, whose driver alternately was ordered by the police to stay put and by his passengers to get moving. A small

traffic snarl ensued until the taxi got a block away, where Accardo was seized.

Guzik proved more elusive after he left the jury room. He left the Federal building on foot and ducked into a building across the street, trailed by police and a crowd of newsmen and photographers.

Actions Alarm Guard

Guzik swung in and out of the revolving doors several times, still with a handkerchief pressed to his face. The spectacle alarmed a Brink's express guard who accompanied another Brink's man carrying money bags.

The guard nervously fingered his pistol, then scrambled frantically to get back to the side of the man with the money after they were separated by the swirling crowd.

Plainclothes men nabbed Guzik and pushed him in a squad car.

Accardo and Guzik have been seized numerous times before as part of an "harrassment" policy by police, but always have managed to be freed.

- Tolson ☒
- Ladd ☒
- Nichols ☒
- Belmont ☒
- Clegg ☒
- Glavin ☒
- Harbo ☒
- Rosen ☒
- Tracy ☒
- Gearty ☒
- Mohr ☒
- Winterrowd ☒
- Tele. Room ☒
- Holloman ☒
- Sizoo ☒
- Miss Gandy ☒

Handwritten signature

File 72-691 6/10/53

- Times-Herald ☒
- Wash. Post ☒
- Wash. News ☒
- Wash. Star ☒
- N.Y. Herald Tribune ☒
- N.Y. Mirror ☒

NOT RECORDED
147 MAR 1 1953

Date: MAR 7 1953

APR 29 1953

POLICE 'INVITATION' GOES UNAPPRECIATED

Accardo, Guzik in Chase

Loop Traffic
Tied in Rundown

Tony Accardo and Jake (Greasy Thumb) Guzik were "invited" into police custody as they left a grand jury appearance at the U. S. Courthouse.

Accardo, No. 1 syndicate boss, rejected the invitation after a traffic-stopping "incident" with a police detail. As a result, a squad escorted his cab to the Chicago-River Forest boundary. Accardo lives at 915 Franklin av. in the suburb.

Guzik, a handkerchief over his face, accepted the invitation after a comedy chase among household appliances in a first-floor display at the Commonwealth Edison bldg. across the street from the Courthouse.

QUIZZED BY POLICE

He was taken to Scotland Yard headquarters, where he was interviewed by Lt. Joseph Morris. Lt. Morris explained to reporters: "I told my men to invite them in, not arrest them."

The two syndicate chiefs had made brief appearances before the jury investigating the policy game incomes of the five Manno brothers, Sam Pardy and Peter C. Tremont.

Accardo was accompanied by his attorney, George Callaghan. As they left the fourth-floor jury room, Sgt. Martin O'Connell and Detective Frank Quinn rode down the elevator with them.

WARNS OFFICERS

Callaghan warned the officers: "He's still under federal subpoena. If you fellows want a \$100,000 false arrest suit filed against each of you—go ahead."

The party left by the Adams st. exit. On the walk, Sgt. O'Connell took Accardo by the arm and asked his name and address. Accardo replied correctly.

Then Callaghan seized Accardo's other arm and pulled him



(Herald-American photo by Cliff Oliver.)

TONY ACCARDO (RIGHT) WITH SGT. MARTIN O'CONNELL
Syndicate chief spurns invitation from the police.

into the street. The two leaped into a cab and the driver started to pull away.

O'Connell ran alongside and ordered the driver to pull over. The driver parked, leaving the back end blocking traffic.

A squad car appeared and the cab started up, going west in Adams. The squad followed.

Meanwhile, Guzik had slipped out the Dearborn st. exit.

Hurrying north, he crossed the Adams st. intersection before discovering Detectives Joseph Poniccki and Barney Kelly were chasing him. He ducked into the Commonwealth Edison Bldg., where they caught him.



(Herald-American photo by Jack Migon.)

JACK GUZIK
Peek-a-boo!

NOT RECORDED
147 APR 1 1953

CHICAGO HERALD-AMERICAN

Diamond Edition

Date MAR 6 - 1953

Page 3

APR 29 1953

COPY TO BUREAU
72-671

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAR 6 - 1953	
FBI - CHICAGO	

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: April 27, 1953

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (72-39)

SUBJECT: JACK GUZIK;
MURRAY HUMPHREYS;
LESTER KRUIZE;
TONY ACCARDO;
OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE

Reference is made to the letter of SAC, CHICAGO to the DIRECTOR, FBI dated January 21, 1953 and letter of the DIRECTOR, FBI to the ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL, WARREN OLNEY, III, dated March 10, 1953.

Inasmuch as the Chicago Office has not received further complaints from Mr. OTTO KERNER, JR., UNITED STATES ATTORNEY, CHICAGO, this case is being closed.

HAC:nlc

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VICTOR RIESEL: INSIDE LABOR

Mob Played It Cool Down in Hot Springs

Iron bars may not a prison make. But they are inconvenient. Especially to a fellow like Al Capone's successor, Tony Accardo, chief of the crime syndicate's Chicago region.

He is due to do six years in the Federal pen for income-tax evasion. So a month ago he called a crime convention—the sixth underworld parley since the cook-out in tiny Apalachin, N. Y.

Because the date for briefing the gathering on who would now be boss was set for chilly mid-February, the bon vivants picked Hot Springs, Ark., for their sessions. Mostly they lived on an island in Lake Hamilton, three miles southwest of the famed watering place. The mob's previous parley was held in early November in equally sunny Las Vegas.

The news here is not merely that the organized crime syndicate of Chicago met to decide new jurisdictions now that Tony A. was going to prison. The news is in those jurisdictions.

Some of them include some unions.

A check through Federal records on the "delegates" to the Hot Springs conclave reveals links with officials in a mid-West barbers' union, a cooks' union, a restaurant outfit and a Teamsters local. The visiting hoods at one time or another had organized restaurant associations, dairy businesses, meat supply companies, and oil fuel firms.

It goes back far enough on

this gory trail, you run into such men as the late Cherry-nose Gioe, veteran of the Browne and Bioff shakedown of Hollywood industry and labor in the Thirties.

DOWN IN HOT SPRINGS, slipping quietly from island cottages to small restaurants to the swank Jockey Club and other race track trappings were, for example, Joseph DiVarco, and so help me they call him "Little Caesar."

"Little Caesar's" room-mate was a Dominick De Bello, one of the three "Doms" who run a high dividend section of the Chicago underworld's business operations.

Mr. Caesar is a veteran of the McClellan Committee wars. It was on July 11, '58 that he was questioned by Robert Kennedy.

That was wholesale day at the hearings. Three hoods were sworn in at once—Little Caesar, Ross Prio, chauffeur and body-guard of Mr. Accardo himself, and a Jack Cerone. That afternoon, Kennedy asked the boys about their having met in years gone by at a restaurant called Algour's. That high-class bistro went up in a mysterious million-dollar fire. Said Kennedy:

"Can you give us any expla-



TONY ACCARDO
Taking six-year "rest."

nation about the two arsonists who came into that restaurant and set in afire, held the people at gun point and then set it afire?"

Mr. Prio took the Fifth.

LITTLE CAESAR, according to the testimony, was part of a restaurant association which Kennedy says took orders from Tony Accardo. Later, the committee counsel asked Mr. Caesar:

"Isn't it a fact that you could have an interest in that meat supply company and that that company supplies a good number of the restaurants and night clubs in the Chicago area?"

Kennedy referred to a C. & B. Meat Co.

"And isn't it correct that your associate in that company is Carlo Coleanni, who is a business agent for the barbers' union in Chicago?"

Later Kennedy listed some other local union officials who went to the gay July Fourth lawn parties thrown by the social arbiter of the underworld, Mr. Accardo.

The point, therefore, is that some labor is always on the agenda of the crime conventions. Does no one care?

Tolson ✓
Parsons ✓
Mohr ✓
Belmont ✓
Callahan ✓
Conrad ✓
DeLoach ✓
Evans ✓
Malone ✓
Rosen ✓
Tavel ✓
Trotter ✓
W.C. Sullivan ✓
Tele Room b6
Ingram b7C

file
6-80

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

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Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Boardman	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Parsons	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tamm	_____
Mr. Winterrowd	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holloman	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

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6-4-51

SEIZE GUZIK, 3 FOR GREENBERG DEATH QUIZZING

(Pictures on back page)

Jake Guzik and Murray Humphreys, syndicate hoodlums, and Lester Kruse and Meyer Sachs, gamblers, were arrested by detectives of the Scotland Yard detail last night for questioning in the murder Dec. 8 of Louis Greenberg, one-time reputed financial adviser of the old Capone mob.

The four were seized by Detectives William Duffy, Boert Kukowinski, Hugh Phillips, and William Wilson in the Hucksters lounge, a key club at 100 E. Chicago av., after they entered and apparently forgot to turn the key locking the door behind them.

Lt. Joseph Morris of the Scotland Yard detail questioned them about the Greenberg murder, then ordered Sachs released and the others to be booked on charges of disorderly conduct. Lt. Joseph McMahon, head of the homicide detail, also questioned the men.

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Part 1

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NO.

161 JAN 25 1956

21 JAN 23 1956



Jake Kuzik (8/5/52)

~~56~~ 66 yrs.

5' 1 1/2"

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John Guzek
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