

Urban Archives Holdings on Prominent People, Places, and
Companies Associated with Prohibition
in the Delaware Valley

Max "Boo Boo" Hoff: The alleged "King of the Bootleggers," Hoff was involved in the diversion of industrial alcohol and club ownership in Philadelphia and Atlantic City. Hoff was also a notable boxing manager and promoter.

A. Photographs:

- 1) Bio Box 128, 2 folders
- 2) Bulletin biographical negative # 1606

B. Clippings: All have been transferred to microfilm. They are divided as follows:

- 1) Career and his wife
- 2) As a fight Promoter-- See also #3
- 3) Gene Tunney altercation and lawsuit
- 4) Grand Jury Investigation 1928-- Testifies August 21-22
- 5) " " " " -- Firearms purchase case introduced
- 6) " " " " -- Other testimony involving Hoff
- 7) " " " " -- Accused of using Franklin Mortgage & Investment Company to coordinate bootlegging interests
- 8) " " " " -- His arrest predicted
- 9) " " " " -- Conclusion & outcome
- 10) Financial affairs and property
- 11) His associates
- 12) His cafes
- 13) Hoff & repeal question in 1932 Presidential election
- 14) Hoff & McLure trial
- 15) Arrested in 1936 for passing counterfeit bills
- 16) Refused permit for carrying a weapon
- 17) Barred as "Undesirable" by Los Angeles-- Linked to Weiss kidnapping
- 18) Wanted Joe Louis to fight in Philadelphia
- 19) Arrested in Shooting Case
- 20) 1938 Gambling Arrest
- 21) Death in 1941

Sam Lazar: Best known as one of "Boo Boo" Hoff's regular partners, Lazar held stock in, and was the one-time manager of, the Glenwood Industrial Distilling Company, a front for liquor diversion also owned by Hoff and Charley Schwartz. Lazar was a partner in the Quaker Industrial Alcohol Company, perhaps the Hoff group's single largest diversion plant. He was also part owner of the Piccadilly Club.

A. Photographs:

A. Photographs:

- 1) Bio Box 191, 1 folder

B. Clippings: 1 envelope, contains over 50 articles, dating from 1919 until Lazar's death in 1961

Charley Schwartz: Schwartz was Hoff's other most frequent partner. Before Prohibition, Schwartz and Hoff were the operators of a series of small gambling houses. He was also connected with the Cleveland Rum Ring Case. His only prison sentence of consequence was a one year term on a gambling charge in 1935.

A. Clippings

- 1) Charley Swartz: Toomey Gambling Case [1920]
- 2) Charles Schwartz: Bootlegger

Albert, Charles, and Irving Haim[owitz]: One-time Hoff partners, later rivals. Part of the "Cleveland Rum Ring" controversy of 1926-1927.

A. Clippings:

- 1) Albert Haimowitz: 1 envelope
- 2) Albert Haim: New Orleans Rum Ring, envelope is marked "This Man is Not Albert Haimowitz, former Philadelphia Cop. [Note: Includes two articles and a series of law enforcement and press telegrams attempting to determine if the "Albert Haim" of "Chicago" arrested in the case was actually Albert Haimowitz of Philadelphia, who went under the shortened name "Haim." It was eventually decided that the Haim in this case was a pseudonym for a Chicago racketeer named Haas. ENVELOPE HAS BEEN TRANSFERRED TO ACID FREE.]
- 3) Irving Haim: 1 envelope
- 4) Charles Haimowitz: 1 envelope [Center around Irving, Charles and the 1928 Grand Jury.]
- 5) See Also Acid Free Clippings on Union Bank and Trust Company and the August 1928 Grand Jury Probe

Herman "Bus" Fuerstein: Alias Herman Bussey, Fuerstein was prominently identified with Jersey shore liquor traffic and an occasional partner of "Boo Boo" Hoff. He played a part in both the "Cleveland Rum Ring" and the 1928 Grand Jury probe.

A. Clippings: 1 envelope, contains six articles

Benjamin and Frank Fogel: Central figures in the "Cleveland Rum Ring" and occasional partners of Hoff in the 1920s. After Prohibition ended, they remained prominent figures in the bootlegging of untaxed liquor.

A. Clippings:

1. Benjamin Fogel-- 8 envelopes, divided as follows:
 - a) Indictment [Rum Ring & Tax Evasion]
 - b) Arrest [Rum Ring]

- c) 1st Conviction [Rum Ring]
 - d) Income Tax Fraud
 - e) Alcohol Ring Arrest(s): 2nd (and 3rd) Conviction(s) [Note: 1935 and 1938]
 - f) Aides Arrested in Alcohol Seizure [Note: August 1934]
 - g) Fatal Auto Accident [Note: Fogel accused of being the hit-and-run driver in a December 18, 1934 mishap on an icy road]
 - h) Income Tax [1937]
2. Frank Fogel-- 1 envelope

Benjamin and David Gerson[stein]: The other focal figures in the "Cleveland Rum Ring." Although Charley Schwartz was an alleged partner in the Cleveland case, the Gersons were later competitors with Schwartz's gambling house at 1306 Arch Street, attempting to attract his patrons to their place on 1600 Arch.

A. Clippings:

- 1) David Gerson: 1 envelope, marked "Gambling Arrest" [Note: Clippings range from the '30s until his death in February 1961]
- 2) Benjamin Gersonstein: 1 envelope [Note: These Clippings are primarily centered around Benjamin, David, and the 1926 Rum Ring Case.]

Dr. Jacob and Edward Silverstein: Jacob (sometimes referred to as "James") was an Upper Darby dentist. Edward, also known as "Walter Gillen," was his younger brother, believed to be the manager of the Consolidated Ethyl Solvents Company, a front for diverted alcohol. Both were indicted as part of the Cleveland Rum Ring but were acquitted.

A. Clippings:

- 1) "James" Silverstein: 1 envelope
- 2) Edward Silverstein: 1 envelope
- 3) Walter Gillen: Empty [Cross-Referenced to Edward Silverstein]

Benjamin M. Golder: Golder was a Republican U.S. Congressman from the 4th District (32nd ward) in Philadelphia and the attorney for Hoff, Schwartz, Lazar, the Fogels, and the Gersons, among others. Golder was the attorney for the Quaker Industrial Alcohol Company and the Franklin Mortgage and Investment Company, both associated with the Hoff group. He unsuccessfully tried to prevent the Cleveland Rum Ring trial from taking place in Federal Court in that city, claiming that Ku Klux Klan activity and rampant Anti-Semitism in the area would make it hard for his clients to receive a fair trial. Nevertheless, most of them were acquitted. He also secured favorable results for his clients in the 1928 and 1935 Probe and the McClure Trial. He remained a prominent political figure in this city throughout the 1930s and early 1940s. During the Depression, he angered many fellow Republicans by chiding the national party for trying to block New Deal legislation. His eleven point proposal to re-structure the Republican Party gained local

media attention, but made no wider impact. In 1942, Golder set up a relief fund for European Jewish refugees. He died on December 30, 1946, at the age of 54.

A. Photographs: Bio Box #14 ("G"). 3 Folders. Two folders are of Golder, one of Golder and his wife, Peggy.

B. Clippings: All are on ~~Microfilm~~. Micro-fiche

1. Biography
2. As State Representative
3. As Candidate for Council (1923)
4. Campaign and Election to Congress
5. As Congressman, 1924-1930
6. As lawyer
7. & Al Capone
8. & 1928 Grand Jury Probe
9. Fees
10. Pennsylvania Rapid Transit
11. & Cunningham
12. Marriage
13. As Congressman: Economy and Relief Measures
14. As Congressman: Prohibition Views
15. As Congressman: Naval Affairs
16. As Congressman: City Contracts
17. As Congressman: Political Activities
18. As Congressman: Congressional Activities
19. As Congressman: Primary Campaign for Re-election, 1932/ Defeat
20. As Congressman: Sellers Graft Charge
21. Mrs. Golder
22. As Congressman: Suits
23. As Congressman: Independent Campaign for Re-Election, 1932
24. As Congressman: Bolt of Republican Party 1932-- Denied
25. As Congressman: Attacks on Republican Organization
26. As Congressman: Appeals for New Trial in Weglein Slander Case
27. As Congressman: And City's New Leadership Fight
28. As Congressman: & Court Building Site Dispute
29. As Congressman: Reconstruction Finance Corporation
30. Attack on Edward Merchant-- Board of Education Dispute (1932)
 - A) Part One: September 9-15
 - B) Part Two: September 16-30
 - C) Part Three: October 1
31. & Delaware River High Speed Line
32. Attacks Democratic Patronage (1934)
33. & Motion Picture Indecency Boycott-- Conspiracy to Create Monopoly Alleged
34. Philadelphia Independent Voters (1934)
35. Delaware River Bridge High Speed Line-- Labor Dispute
36. His 11 point program offered for G.O.P. party re-organization
37. & Philadelphia Lawyers Racket Probe-- 1935
38. Politics-- 1935
39. Miscellaneous [Jewish Relief Fund, aid for Veterans, Job Creation Proposals]
40. Death & Estate

Sam "The Mustache" Silber and Herb Smiler: The two partners were prominent speakeasy/cabaret owners during Prohibition, and

close friends of Hoff, Schwartz, and Lazar. Among their friends and patrons, Silber was long noted for his waxed mustache and Smiler for his shuffling walk caused by chronically aching feet. They co-owned several cafes, most notably the Memphis Club on Warnock Street. The establishment was raided several times, but was never closed. After Prohibition, they opened the Embassy Club at 1418 Spruce Street, which became a very popular entertainment spot for many years. Silber and Smiler drew the attention of the 1928 Grand Jury because they co-owned a Downingtown mansion with Schwartz and Lazar.

A. Clippings:

1) Sam Silber: 1 envelope [Note: Clippings are primarily from the 1960s, but includes two lengthy 1961 *Bulletin* articles by Frank Brookhouser about the local entertainment culture during Prohibition and the 1930s]

2) Herb Smiler: 1 envelope [Clippings range from 1928 to 1961]

Max Smiler (or Smiller)- It is not clear if this man was a relative of Herb Smiler. In 1929, he engaged in an unsuccessful bootlegging venture with partners Jacob Rubin, Jacob J. Gordon, and possibly, a man named Samuel Davis.

A. Clippings:

1) Max Smiler: 1 envelope, 2 articles

The Hendrie Brothers: Considered among the foremost "beer runners" in the Philadelphia area, Al and Ferguson Hendrie gathered a large supply from a series of small breweries in the countryside and then trucked it to the city. Their base of operation was upper Bucks County, Montgomery County near Norristown, and the area that is now Philadelphia's Far Northeast. Alford "Al" Hendrie, was born in 1898. Ferguson was eight years younger. Both Hendries lived on Beechwood Street, near Church Lane. They first came to public attention in 1927, after a large cargo of beer was seized on Roosevelt Blvd., near Comley Street. The Hendries fired pistols at the arresting officers, missing their mark. They were acquitted in the case. The two men, wanted for questioning by the Special (August) Grand Jury in Philadelphia, were arrested together in an Easton Hotel, shortly after jumping bail in connection with a seizure of several of their beer trucks in Abington Township. They were accused of severely beating several witnesses in the Abington case, and of organizing an attempt to re-claim the cargo from police custody. Al made headlines when he testified before the Grand Jury that he paid police over \$900 a week in graft money to protect his shipments. Philadelphia Police Captain Charles Cohen and Lieutenant Michael Slavin were believed to be two of the prime bribe-takers from the Hendries. Slavin was accused of releasing the Hendries from custody and destroying evidence, despite having full knowledge of their activities. The Hendries were both convicted and sentenced to a year in prison in Montgomery County, where, it was alleged, they still continued to organize beer shipments. Nevertheless, their influence undoubtedly declined as a result of

their prison time. After their release, they resumed beer running activities, working as suppliers for Mickey Duffy's group, against whom they once had aspirations of competing for dominance of the local beer trade. Prior to that, they also had engaged in several ad hoc beer/liquor shipments with the Hoff group and, possibly, with James Bailey.

A. Photographs:

1. Alford "Al" Hendrie: 1 folder, labelled "beer runner." [Kept in the warehouse]
2. Ferguson Hendrie: 1 folder, labelled "beer runner." [Kept in the warehouse]

B. Clippings:

1. Alford "Al" Hendrie: 6 envelopes, categorized as follows,
 - 1) Arrest 1928 and Miscellaneous
 - 2) Grand Jury Probe
 - 3) Arrest/Conviction 1929
 - 4) Jail Term
 - 5) Mrs. Hendrie & Child Support Case
 - 6) Robbery Charge
2. Ferguson Hendrie: 1 envelope, labelled "beer runner." Contains 22 articles, ranging between 1927 and 1932.

The Lanzetti Brothers- Leo, Pius, Ignatius, Lucian, Willie, and Teo Lanzetti (sometimes spelled "Lanzetta") were infamous bootleggers, numbers backers, drug traffickers, and gunmen in South Philadelphia during the 1920s and 1930s. Leo was murdered in 1925, Pius in 1936, and Willie in 1939. They organized a network of residential suppliers in South Philadelphia who made liquor from "alky cooking" stills in their homes. They were rivals of the Hoff syndicate. Pius was, for a time, a suspect in the Mickey Duffy murder. Their most trusted criminal associates were Louis "Fats" DelRossi and Michael Falcone.

A. Photographs: [Note: each folder contains a VERY fragile original police rap sheet on the highlighted Lanzetti brother]

- 1) Ignatius Lanzetti: Bio Box 191, 1 folder
- 2) Lucian Lanzetti: Bio Box 191, 1 folder
- 3) Pius Lanzetti: Bio Box 191, 1 folder
- 4) Teo Lanzetti: Bio Box 191, 1 folder
- 5) Willie Lanzetti: Bio Box 191, 1 folder
- 6) BNB 2082: Negatives of the murder scene of Pius Lanzetti (New Year's Eve 1936)

B. Clippings: There are nearly 200 separate articles pertaining to the Lanzettis. MANY ARE FRAGILE AND IN NEED OF MOUNTING. They are divided as follows:

- 1) Angelina Lanzetti: 1 Envelope [Mother of Lanzetti boys]
- 2) Lanzetti Brothers-- 1933-1934
- 3) Lanzetti Brothers-- 1935-1940 [Includes Pius' Murder]
- 4) Ignatius Lanzetti-- 1925-1933
- 5) Ignatius Lanzetti-- 1934-1939
- 6) Leo Lanzetti: 1 envelope
- 7) Lucian Lanzetti: 1 envelope

- 8) Teo Lanzetti: 1 envelope
- 9) Willie Lanzetti: 1 envelope

Louis "Fats" DelRossi: A longtime partner of the Lanzettis, DelRossi was a liquor bootlegger, gambler, and gunman. He was wanted in connection with several murders, but was never convicted on a murder charge. He first came to public attention as an alleged accessory to the murder of Hughie McLoon, a charge that was soon dropped. In 1936, DelRossi and Ignatius Lanzetti were arrested and sentenced to five years in prison in New Jersey under a new state law forbidding known gangsters from travelling through the state. Lanzetti and DelRossi challenged the conviction in court. They served two years in prison, before the State Supreme Court declared the "Gangster Law" unconstitutional. As Lanzetti and DelRossi were not tried on any specific charge, they were ordered to be freed. They immediately attempted to sue the state police for wrongful imprisonment, without success.

A. Clippings: One Microfilmed card, marked "gangster."

Mickey Duffy: Like Hoff with liquor bootlegging, Duffy was the single most recognizable bootlegging figure in the illegal beer trade. Born William Michael Cusick, his collection of Irish pseudonyms (which included "John Murphy" and "George McEwen" before he became well known as "Michael J. 'Mickey' Duffy") masked the fact that his parents were Polish immigrants. He was involved in beer bootlegging in Philadelphia, and later, in New Jersey. Duffy was also a club owner, most notably of the Pekin and the Cadix, at 24th and Chestnut, in front of which an attempt was made on his life on February 25, 1927. Duffy was murdered at the Ambassador Hotel in Atlantic City on August 31, 1931.

A. Photographs:

- 1) Bio Box 82, 3 folders

B. Clippings: All have been transferred to microfilm. They are divided as follows:

- 1) Gangster Murdered [1931]
- 2) Sketch and Career
- 3) As a Gangster/ Club Cadix Shooting/ Early Arrests
- 4) Cadix Investigation
- 5) Cadix Incident

John Cusick: A brother of Mickey Duffy, Cusick generally avoided the types of activities in which his brother engaged. He was, however, a longtime stockholder in the infamous Camden County Beverage Company, a "high powered beer" manufacturing plant controlled by Duffy and his partners Max Hassell, Harry Green, Charles Bodine, and Edgar "Blondy" Wallace.

A. Clippings: 1 envelope, 5 articles; includes his 10/30/48 obituary. Envelope in marked "Brother of Mickey Duffy"

Arthur Werblun: The attorney for Mickey Duffy and his associates, as well as several other bootlegging entrepreneurs, Werblun was disbarred for unethical conduct in a 1934 Bar Association Probe. Werblun was accused of fostering illegal deals to avoid prosecution and having knowledge of jury tampering by his clients and their allies. He was subsequently reinstated.

A. Clippings: 6 envelopes, divided as follows,

- 1) As lawyer-- Miscellaneous activities & Reinstatement
- 2) Mickey Duffy
- 3) Bar Association-- Charges
- 4) Bar Association-- Hearings and Disbarment
- 5) Biography and Sketches
- 6) Death & Estate

Joseph Beatty: Best known as one of the alleged conspirators in Mickey Duffy's murder at the Ambassador Hotel, Duffy's former bodyguard and the chauffeur of Duffy's prized Duesenberg had a long underworld career; he was arrested seventeen times between 1916 (age 18) and July 1930. He was an associate of slain bootlegging and robbery gang leader John "The Two-Gun Man" Dougherty in the early 1920s. He was wanted, but never tried, in the murder of John J. Ward, a tenderloin character shot at Marshall and Willow Streets (near 6th and Callowhill) on March 3, 1924. The following July, he accidentally shot and killed his three year old son while threatening his wife in a drunken rage. After serving a prison term for killing his son, Beatty moved into Duffy's gang, replacing the slain John Bricker. Beatty was acquitted in the Duffy murder case.

A. Clippings: 1 envelope, marked "gangster." Contains 43 articles, ranging from 1924 to 1942.

John Bricker: Duffy's bodyguard, killed in the Club Cadix shooting on February 25, 1927.

A. Clippings: 1 envelope, marked "murdered." Contains 7 articles, all related to the Cadix shooting.

Samuel Joseph Mullen and Edward Callahan: Duffy associates, killed on February 27, 1927 (two days after Duffy was shot) at 11th and Spring Streets, within sight of the police station at 11th and Winter Streets. The murderers were part of an ongoing bootlegging gang war.

A. Clippings:

1. Edward Callahan: One envelope, marked "murdered."
2. Samuel Joseph Mullen: One envelope, marked "murdered."

Samuel E. Grossman: Not to be confused with Samuel B. Grossman, a suspect in the murder of Hugh McLoon, Samuel E. Grossman was an associate of Mickey Duffy who was suspected of plotting Duffy's murder with Joseph Beatty and Albert Skale. He was

held, but released, in the murder of Prohibition agent John Finiello. In retribution for their alleged treason against Duffy the next year, Grossman and Skale were murdered on December 28, 1931 at the "Jewish Social Club," an underworld hangout on the second floor of a four story building at Watts Street and Girard Avenue. Police at first claimed that the two men shot one another in an argument over money, but later conceded that they were pursuing two gunmen, believed to be Eddie Regan, another Duffy "associate" rumored to be plotting a takeover of his power, and Hyman "Little Krissy" Kriss, a longtime underworld figure known to be a hired gunman (later a gambling figure in Atlantic City and Philadelphia). The case was never solved.

A. Clippings: One envelope. Contains 39 articles ranging from the 1930 Finiello case to a mention in the August 1951 murder of Hyman Kriss. Also contains a pink slip of paper telling the reader that this is not the Samuel Grossman from the McLoon case.

Albert Skale: A Duffy associate wanted in his boss' murder, along with Samuel E. Grossman and Joseph Beatty. Killed with Grossman at the Jewish Social Club on Watts and Girard on December 28, 1931. The two were out on \$5000 bail in the Duffy case. Skale's "estate" at the time of his murder was worth a mere \$25, having posted the full sum demanded for bail in the Duffy case.

A. Clippings: One envelope, 13 articles, ranging from Duffy murder to the slaying of Eddie Regan in 1932.

Paul "Frankie" Carbo: A New York gangster associated with Arthur "Dutch Schultz" Flegenheimer, it is believed that Grossman, Skale, and Beatty hired Carbo to shoot Duffy. Carbo (who had over a dozen aliases) was arrested as Duffy's killer, but acquitted due to a lack of hard evidence. As "Frankie" Carbo, he became well known in the 1950s as a figure in Las Vegas casinos and the central figure in the boxing bout fixing scandal investigated by Congress.

A. Photographs: "Frank Carbo" Bio Box 40, 1 folder.

B. Clippings: six envelopes, dived as follows:

- 1) Biography and Sketches
- 2) 1957 and Prior [Includes Duffy case]
- 3) 1958
- 4) 1959
- 5) 1960-1970
- 6) Death [November 11, 1976]

Vivian Lee: Born Orphelia Malfetto, she was a nineteen year old cabaret dancer and the girlfriend of Paul Carbo. She was held as Carbo's accomplice in arriving to kill Duffy and in escaping the scene. Apparently, as the two were making their getaway, Lee realized that she had left her poodle in Atlantic City and made Carbo turn the car around to return for the dog. The lost time led

to their apprehension in New York en route to Canada. She was also acquitted in the Duffy murder, however, due to lack of evidence.

A. Clippings:

1) ~~Vivian Lee: 1 envelope, marked "dancer in murder case."~~ Four Clippings, all related to Duffy case.

2) Orphelia Malfetto: 1 envelope, Empty. Cross references to Vivian Lee.

Harry Green: A longtime Duffy associate based in Camden, Green (alias Thomas Eggers and Ben Gray) was a partner in the Camden County Beverage Company, among many other New Jersey and Philadelphia ventures. he was involved in gambling, robbery, hijacking, and dope peddling as well as beer bootlegging. In 1925, Green murdered William Lochiel, a gangster involved in opium dealing and beer bootlegging, a crime for which he escaped prosecution for five years. He was finally convicted for the killing in 1930, but was somehow only sentenced to a year in prison. After the Duffy killing, Green was at first considered a suspect, but later he and his bodyguard, James Richardson were arrested by police while carrying a concealed weapon, apparently en route to avenge Duffy. In prison on the resulting weapons conviction, Green was "put on the spot" in several unsuccessful assassination attempts. These attempts on his life drove Green insane, and he ended up being committed to the New Jersey State Hospital for the Criminal Insane after he tried several times to commit suicide before someone else succeeded in killing him.

A. Clippings: One Envelope, marked "gangster." Contains 28 articles ranging from the 1925 Lochiel slaying to his April 1932 commitment to the criminals' sanitarium. Includes an arrest log published in the *Evening Bulletin* on August 31, 1931.

James "Jimmy Toland" Richardson: Harry Green's bodyguard and a partner of Green and Duffy, Richardson was a former bantamweight and lightweight boxer under the name Jimmy (or "Young Jack") Toland. He was a saloon owner and gambler, in addition to his beer bootlegging interests. Richardson was shot in the ongoing bootleggers' gang war at the Criterion Club at 4th and Gaskill Streets on February 12, 1925, but survived the attack. He was sentenced along with Green to three years in prison on a 1931 weapons charge. Many years later, Richardson served on the campaign staff of politician Richard Dilworth, causing a controversy which led to Richardson's firing. Richardson was subsequently elected to office in his own right, serving as a Democratic Councilman from the 15th Ward in Philadelphia.

A. Photographs: One folder, labelled "James Richardson-- Ex-Boxer and Gangster." Folder kept in warehouse.

B. Clippings: One envelope, marked "Ex-Boxer and Gangster." Contains 29 articles, ranging from 1921 to 1950. Articles cover his athletic, criminal, and political endeavors.

Agent John Finiello: On September 19, 1930, while conducting a raid on Rising Sun Brewery located in Elizabeth, New Jersey, (which was allegedly headed by Duffy, Max Hassell and partners), Federal Prohibition agent John G. Finiello, was shot to death by gangsters. The slaying set in motion a greatly heightened Prohibition Administration emphasis on putting Duffy's group out of business and possibly led to the inter-group bickering that led to the murders of Duffy, Skale, Grossman, Regan, and Hassell and the attempts on Harry Green's life. Gangsters Al Silverberg and Jack Newman, Finiello's suspected killers, were eventually caught in Minneapolis and convicted in a separate gang slaying. They were sentenced to life in prison, but were released after twenty years. They were never tried in the Finiello case.

A. Photographs: One folder, labelled "Dry Agent Slain." Contains two pictures, one of Finiello, and one of the murder scene.

B. Clippings: One envelope, marked "Dry Agent Slain." Contains 46 articles on the Finiello murder case.

Nicholas Delmore: A wealthy North Jersey road house owner, numbers banker, ward politician, and beer racketeer partnered with Duffy in the Rising Sun plant, Delmore was accused of ordering John Finiello to be shot by Silverberg and Newman while the rest of the eleven Duffy gunmen held the other five raiding Federal agents at bay. "There's Finiello! Give it to him!", Delmore is alleged to have shouted. Delmore avoided prosecution for three years but was finally tried, and acquitted, in October of 1933. When it was revealed that five men, including Jack Costa, the Chief of Police in Toms River, had tampered with the jury by means of bribery, he was re-tried, and acquitted for a second time.

A. Clippings: One envelope, marked "Beer Baron--Murder Case--Numbers Probe." Contains 41 articles, ranging from September 1930 to September 1937.

Max Hassell: Born Mandel Gassell on April 24, 1900, in a Jewish village in Dunsck, Russia, he immigrated with his parents in 1911 to Reading, PA. Like several future Philadelphia racketeers and sports figures of the time, Hassell began as a street corner newsboy, learning to fight for territory. He came to have exclusive domain over the busy corner of 6th and Dem Street in Reading's business sector. During Prohibition, he was somehow able to get involved in the ownership of a string of small breweries in Reading and Lancaster, and trucked to the beer to Philadelphia and other destinations. Becoming increasingly successful, he became known as "The Millionaire Beer Baron" and "The Best Dressed Man in Reading," and was able to set up bootlegging operations in Philadelphia, North and South Jersey, and New York. At first, Hassell and Mickey Duffy were rivals, but they eventually consolidated their efforts. In 1925, Hassell bought into Camden County Breweries, Inc. and in 1927, sold a portion of his stock to Duffy, who purchased it under his real surname, Cusick. Together, they controlled a significant portion of the beer market on the

east coast. Duffy and Hassell began to demand extortion money from other racketeers attempting to truck booze or beer through their self-appointed territory. Unlike Duffy, Hassell was known to dislike handling guns, and he did not carry a pistol himself. Throughout his criminal career, Hassell was pursued by tax collectors (he owed \$1,185,267 for a five year period plus \$56,658 in interest) and had several naturalization petitions turned down. On April 12, 1933, while staying with occasional New York/South Jersey partner Irving "Waxey Gordon" Wexler and Wexler's close associate, "Big Maxey" Greenberg, at the Carteret Hotel in Elizabeth, NJ, near the Rising Sun Brewery, Hassell and Greenberg were murdered by gunmen. Wexler escaped. The perpetrators were alleged at times to either be associates of Wexler's New York rival "Dutch Schultz" or the Silverberg faction of the Duffy splinter groups. On Hassell's corpse, investigators found a safe-deposit box key. In the box was \$213,500 in cash and a promissory note for \$50,000, all of which the Federal Government laid claim to in payment for his unpaid taxes.

A. Clippings: All are on microfilm. They are divided as follows.

- 1) Index
- 2) Biography
- 3) 1st Bribery Case
- 4) 2nd Bribery Case
- 5) Tax Suit
- 6) Tax Settlement
- 7) Padlocked [Brewery]
- 8) 1928 Grand Jury Probe
- 9) Finiello Murder
- 10) Free Loan Society
- 11) Lawsuits
- 12) Beer Running from Lancaster [the "Lancaster Pipeline"]
- 13) Citizenship
- 14) Murdered--Funeral
- 15) Murder Investigation
- 16) & Extortion Trial Onston B. Means
- 17) & Counterfeit Stock Certificate Plot
- 18) Government Taxes Taken from Deposits
- 19) Other Gangster Murders Investigated
- 20) Estate
- 21) His Brewery Permit an Issue in 1934 Campaign

Charles Bodine: Called "The Brains and Boodle Man" of Mickey Duffy's operations, Bodine was a regular partner of the slain beer bootlegger. Among his most prominent interests were his large stock holdings in the Camden County Breweries, Incorporated, the "near beer" manufacturing Chester Brewery, and his ownership of the Golden Slipper Cafe, located on the Black Horse Pike in West Collingswood Heights, New Jersey. An attempt was to be made on Bodine's life outside of the Golden Slipper on October 3, 1931. The would-be assailants were James Bailey, George "Skinny" Barrow, and Eddie Regan, who were arrested by police while sitting in Bailey's car with machine guns, waiting for Bodine to leave after closing the cafe. Regan was a nominal Duffy "associate" known to be involved in plots to seize power from him. Bailey and Barrow were

bootlegging partners who were long-time Duffy rivals in the beer trade. Bailey served as the lookout in the cafe, but had returned to his car shortly before closing time to prepare for the attack. After Prohibition, Bodine was involved in an income tax dispute with the Federal Government, paying a fine but not going to jail, and a legal embroglio with former partner Edgar "Blondy" Wallace over profits from the Camden County Brewing Company.

A. Clippings: One envelope, marked "gangster." Contains 36 articles ranging from October 1931 to his October 6, 1961 obituary from the *Bulletin*.

Edgar "Blondy" Wallace: Wallace's age and college background made him one of the more unusual Delaware Valley bootleggers. Born in 1880, he was an All-American Tackle at the University of Pennsylvania in 1899 and 1900, and was on the football coaching staff at Penn in 1914. In 1922, he was arrested in Lexington, Kentucky, on the charge of stealing confiscated whiskey from the court house. Two years later, he was arrested for transporting liquor from the D.L. Moore Distillery in Vandall, Kentucky, (in which he held interest) to his home area in Atlantic City. Throughout the 1920s, he was involved in small-scale liquor bootlegging ventures in Atlantic City and owned a hotel/cafe in Egg Harbor. By 1925, he expanded his interests to beer bootlegging as a partner of Charles Bodine, Mickey Duffy, and Max Hassell. He owned shares in the Camden County Breweries, Inc., the Camden County Beverage Company, the Oneida Manufacturing Company (a beer brewery) and two "laundering" firms in which Bodine and other Duffy partners put their money into legal real estate ventures, the 12 Hudson Realty Company and the Babocor Realty Company. In 1933, Wallace was sentenced to a year in prison for tax evasion. Shortly after his release, he unsuccessfully sued Bodine for control of stocks over which Bodine had taken control when Wallace was imprisoned. Wallace claimed that he had received a grand total of \$50 a week for the time he was in prison, an amount far short of the value of his holdings. In October, 1937, seven months after his death, his ashes were scattered over Franklin Field.

A. Clippings: One Envelope, marked "Old Football Player." Contains 25 articles, ranging from March 1922, to October 1937.

Albert "Al" Silverberg: An "associate" of Mickey Duffy, Silverberg was alleged to have been the head of a group attempting to seize control of Duffy's beer bootlegging territories. They were also at odds with the Regan-Bailey group. Silverberg's bootlegging group was said to be comprised of the following men: Samuel E. Grossman, Albert Skale, Joseph Beatty, Jack Newman, "Chinkie" Rothman, and Harry Silverberg, Al's younger brother. Their base of operations was in North Philadelphia. The group was thought to be cooperating in liquor-beer ventures the Hoff group and Samuel "Cappy" Hoffman in South Jersey. For a short time in 1932, the Silverberg group, minus the slain Grossman and Skale, was said to have succeeded in challenging the remnants of the Duffy group for control of the beer racket in the Philadelphia area and were making

inroads in the liquor trade in Delaware County, partnered in a venture with Charley Schwartz. Shortly thereafter, Silverberg and Newman were arrested in Minneapolis for the gangland killing of New York racketeer "Abie" Loeb in that city, and were believed to be the gunmen who shot and killed John Finiello in 1930, when Silverberg was a hired "enforcer" for Duffy and Delmore in the area around the Rising Sun Brewery. Silverberg also held interests in the Oneida Manufacturing Company around that time. In November 1932, Silverberg and Newman were sentenced to life in prison for the Minneapolis murder, one of the but their attorney, Congressman Benjamin Golder was able to circumvent prosecution in the Finiello case, which would have carried a death penalty sentence if they were convicted. The following year a Grand Jury Probe of the activities of John J. McClure, a State Senator and the leader of the Republican Organization in Delaware County turned up a network of political protection for bootleggers, and a police graft roll in Delaware County that rivaled the one in Philadelphia in 1928. McClure was said to be collecting \$65,000 from bootleggers for arranging for their protection in Delaware County. Among the list of 94 politicians, policemen, bootleggers, and private businessmen indicted in the probe (which also listed 40 more "co-conspirators" who were not indicted) were Schwartz and the imprisoned Silverberg and Newman. Golder was eventually able to get charges dropped against all three men. In 1948, Silverberg, 40, and Newman, 49, were released from prison in Minneapolis. Their release was based upon a successful argument that the Loeb murder was not pre-meditated. Despite the threats of Edward Cohn, the prosecutor for Union County, New Jersey, to seek death penalty prosecution on the eighteen year old Finiello case if they were released, the two were set free and Cohn could not secure their prosecution. After release, Silverberg and Newman became participants in small scale numbers running and bookmaking ventures in the Philadelphia area. In 1966, Silverberg was arrested as a common gambler in a sweep that also produced the showcased arrest of Angelo Bruno, the South Philadelphia racket "king," and Bruno aid Philip "Chicken Man" Testa. The April 13, 1966 *Bulletin* report focused nearly exclusively on Bruno, apparently oblivious to Silverberg's brief reign as a leading figure in the Philadelphia underworld.

A. Clippings: One envelope, marked gangster. Contains 26 articles, ranging from 1931 to 1966.

Jack Newman: Sometimes mistakenly called "Jake" or "Jeff" Newman and whose surname was at first misprinted as "Kewman" in the newspapers, Newman was Al Silverberg's partner. Upon his release from prison in 1948, he became a bookmaker of some note in Philadelphia, running his operations from the Ritz-Carlton Hotel by 1953.

A. Clippings: 3 envelopes, divided as follows,

- 1) Jack "Kewman"-- Gangster [Finiello case]
- 2) "Jeff" Newman-- Gangster [McClure probe]
- 3) Jake Newman-- Bookmaker [Contains a short typescript for a newspaper article on a raid at the Ritz-Carlton led by Frank Rizzo]

Harry Silverberg: Al Silverberg's younger brother, Harry was only peripherally involved in most of his brother's activities. Harry had financial interests in several of Al's ventures, but never took an active role. He was arrested on several occasions in the 1930s in the hopes that he would provide information about his fugitive brother, which he never did.

A. Clippings: 1 envelope, marked "gangster." Contains 12 articles.

Hyman "Little Krissie" Kriss: Alias Herman Cresse, Herman Kriss, and Joseph Herman, Kriss was born in Philadelphia in 1905. Despite his diminutive height (5'3"), and roly-poly build, Kriss was a fearsome figure. Idly passing most of his time at a poolroom on 6th and Girard and the speakeasy haunts of the underworld, Kriss was occasionally hired to "take care of business" for bootlegging gangs, primarily by Mickey Duffy's gang. He specialized in warehouse larceny, hijacking of cargo, drug distribution, and especially, in assassination. Most notably, Kriss, along with Eddie Regan, was thought to be responsible for killing Samuel E. Grossman and Albert Skale in 1931. Arrested dozens of times between 1926 and 1943, Kriss was only convicted once, on a disorderly conduct charge, for which he served ten days in prison. After Prohibition, Kriss became a partner of Harry "Nig Rosen" Stromberg in several gambling houses in Chester, Delaware County. On August 22, 1951, Kriss was murdered by gunmen on Missouri Avenue in Atlantic City. The Kriss murder was never solved. Years later, "Little Krissy" was recalled as "a rough customer" and "a very capable fellow."

A. Clippings: One envelope, marked "gangster." Contains 6 articles, ranging from 1940 to 1951.

1) For more information, see Sam Silber (June 11, 1961, *Bulletin* article by Frank Brookhouser), Eddie Regan, Samuel E. Grossman, and Albert Skale.

Herman "Whitey" Cohen: A Kensington native born in 1904, Cohen was a club owner, gambler, and an ally of Samuel E. Grossman and Albert Skale. Cohen was at first wanted as a principal, and then an accessory, in the murder of Mickey Duffy. Police found items belonging to Paul Carbo, Vivian Lee, Grossman, and Skale, inside of Cohen's car, pointing circumstantially to the conclusion that Cohen had driven the party to the Ambassador Hotel, where Grossman and Skale were to meet with their associate, Duffy. The charges were dropped, however. Cohen owned the Jewish Social Club, at Watts and Girard, the underworld hangout at which Grossman and Skale were killed. After Prohibition, Cohen became "office manager" of a numbers ring centered at 69th Street. The game was allegedly organized by "Nig Rosen" and Tommy Leonard. In 1933, Cohen was slightly injured when a low-powered bomb detonated in his car. The act was alleged to have perpetrated by a rival gambling group. Two years later, Cohen was freed on gambling charges in a trial before Edwin O. Lewis, the man who heard the 1928 Special (August) Grand Jury.

1. Clippings: 1 envelope, marked "gangster." Contains 18 articles, ranging from September 3, 1931 to November 11, 1935.

Enoch "Nucky" Johnson: The Republican "boss" of Atlantic City during Prohibition, Johnson allowed the resort to become a virtual safe haven for bootleggers from around the country. Johnson himself was known to have extensive gambling house interests, in addition to legal holdings in race tracks. He protected bootlegging and prostitution entrepreneurs from prosecution. His friends included "Boo Boo" Hoff, Mickey Duffy, New York's "Lucky" Luciano, and famous Chicago gangster Al Capone. During the so-called "bootleggers' conference" in Atlantic City's President Hotel, Johnson was photographed while walking on the boardwalk with Capone, the two engaged in an amiable conversation. The photograph ran in several newspapers. Prior to heading the Republican organization in Atlantic City, Johnson succeeded his father, Smith Johnson, as sheriff of Atlantic county. In 1927 and 1930, he was the focus of gambling, bootlegging and vice graft probes. His courtship and marriage of show girl Florence Osbeck was widely covered in the newspapers of the time. In 1939, Johnson was indicted and convicted on income tax evasion charges. The case was carried to the U.S. Supreme Court, but was upheld. He served four years in prison before being released on August 15, 1945. After his release, he became an occasional speaker at Republican rallies, but otherwise retired from politics. In his later years, he became an outspoken proponent of legalized gambling in Atlantic City. "If we had dog racing in the Municipal Auditorium in the winter, it would bring the people here by the thousands," he once said. Johnson died in December, 1968, at the age of 85.

A. Photographs: Bio Box 136, six folders.

B. Clippings: 15 envelopes, divided as follows,

1. Biographical Sketches
2. As Sheriff
3. Political Activities [1920s]
4. Kidnap Story
5. Atlantic City Vice & Gambling Probes-- 1927, 1930, 1937
6. Atlantic City Vice & Gambling Probes-- 1939
7. Income Tax Indictment-- 1939
8. Marriage
9. Income Tax Trial: 2 parts
 - a) Part One-- June to July 18, 1941
 - b) Part Two-- July 19 to July 31, 1941
10. In Jail-- Sentence and Parole
11. Following Pleas
12. Mrs. Johnson [see also envelope "Mrs. Enoch L. Johnson"]
13. Income Tax Lien
14. Miscellaneous Activities [entertains friends, etc.]
15. Death

Al "Scarface" Capone: The famous Chicago bootlegger was arrested at the Stanley Theater, 19th and Market Streets, in Philadelphia on May 16, 1929, and spent ten months in prison in

this city. On his way back to Chicago from a "bootleggers' peace conference" with rival gangster George Moran at the President Hotel in Atlantic City, Capone and bodyguard Frank "Frankie Rio" Cline went to the Stanley to watch a movie, while waiting to change trains. They were spotted by City Hall detectives James "Shooney" Malone and John Creeden. Malone, Creeden and Detective Richard Doyle arrested Capone and Cline inside of the theater. Within sixteen hours, Capone and Cline were arraigned, indicted, had a jury selected, tried, convicted, and sentenced to a year in prison on a weapons charge. It has frequently been reported in subsequent years that Capone pre-arranged the arrest with Malone in order to escape the "heat" of the bootlegging war in Chicago and reports abounded both at the time and in later years that Capone enjoyed an easy time in prison here, complete with good food and regular visitation rights. In actuality, Capone tried to get the conviction overturned, but was unsuccessful. "Boo Boo" Hoff was rumored to have visited Capone in Holmesburg and Eastern State Penitentiaries. While the two almost certainly knew one another socially, and may have joined together in a few inter-state liquor and beer ventures, later speculation that Capone and Hoff were part of a developing "Mafia" are unfounded. The President Hotel "Bootleggers' Convention," later recalled as a meeting in which all of the famous "bosses" from around the country (including Capone, Hoff, "Dutch Schultz", "Lucky" Luciano, Meyer Lansky, Benjamin Segal, and Moe Dalitz) were "delegates" in a peace conference, may have been confined solely to criminals from Chicago. The newspapers of the time did not suggest any wider involvement than Capone's group from Cicero and the Moran group; at the time of his arrest, Capone was said to have "made peace" with Moran at a conference at the President Hotel, while no other bootleggers were mentioned. Of course, with Atlantic City being such a popular destination for bootleggers, there may well have been other well known gangsters in the area at time, and they may have visited Capone socially at the President.

A. Photographs: Bio Box 40, 1 folder. (Contains only one picture; a photograph of Detectives Malone and Creeden with Capone and Cline's pistols).

1. See also: President Hotel (Atlantic City), Suburbs Box 44, and Stanley Theater, Philadelphia Photo Box 664 (2 folders).

B. Clippings related ONLY to Atlantic City Conference/ Philadelphia arrest:

1. Envelope marked "Chicago Gangster-- Arrested in Philadelphia." 6 articles. THESE CLIPPINGS ARE EXTREMELY FRAGILE AND MUST BE MOUNTED.

2. Envelope marked "Miscellaneous"

3. ALL other Capone clippings have been transferred to microfilm

James "Shooney" Malone: Dubbed "the man who can keep silent in seven languages," Malone's tight-lipped disposition helped him rise from a police patrolman to the Director of Public Safety in Philadelphia in the course of his lengthy career in law enforcement in this city. The nickname "Shooney" was acquired during his youth. Malone's father, John, owned shoe repair store at 23rd and Spring

Garden Streets. Malone's classmates at the Cathedral Parochial School took to calling him "Shooey," and the sobriquet stuck. In 1911, he was appointed as a patrolman. Seven years later, he was made a City Hall Detective. In 1929, he became famous as the man who spotted Al Capone and Frank Cline and arrested them at the Stanley Theater. Although it has been reported that Malone and Capone had pre-arranged the arrest, and that the detective had been seen the previous year as the guest of the gangster in Florida, the story is likely without merit. Before arresting Capone, Malone enjoyed no remarkable level of fame outside of this city that would have caused him to be specifically sought out by the gangster to arrange for his "safekeeping" in Philadelphia. Malone was not even in a position of great authority on the detective squad at the time, although he had received a special commendation the previous year. It was not until the following June that he was promoted to the rank of squad lieutenant. His core of detectives was known as the "Little Mob." They were almost daily visitors to "Patsy" Criscuolo's Venetian Cafe, located near City Hall; not as raiders of the notoriously "wet" establishment, but as customers, their backs turned to Criscuolo's infamous "office." In February 1931, Malone became Captain of the detective unit. Five years later, he became Superintendent of Police. Finally, in 1939, he became the Director of Public Safety, succeeding Andrew J. Emmanuel. He served as Director for ten years before retiring in 1949. Malone died on January 12, 1955 at age 67.

A. Photographs:

1. BNB 2581 (*Bulletin* 7/1938) and BNB 2582 (*Bulletin* 5/15/1942)
2. See Also Al Capone (Bio Box 40)

B. Clippings: [Note: MANY ENVELOPES CONTAIN ARTICLES THAT ARE IN POOR CONDITION. THE ENTIRE COLLECTION NEEDS PRESERVATION ATTENTION.] 32 envelopes, categorized as follows,

1. Sketches: *Record* clippings
 - a) *Record*: Clippings/Sketches
 - b) *Record*: 1935 & Prior
 - c) *Record*: 1936-1938
 - d) *Record*: 1939 (January to July)
 - e) *Record*: 1939 (August to December)
 - f) *Record*: 1940
 - g) *Record*: 1941-1942
 - h) *Record*: [New] Sketches
2. Personal & Miscellaneous
3. As Detective: Miscellaneous
4. As Detective: Capture of Hotel Bartram Robbers
5. As Detective: Capture of Al Capone
6. As Detective: Capture of Ambler Bank Robbers
7. As Detective: Mais-Lagenza Mob Capture
8. As Superintendent of Police
9. As Registration Commissioner
10. Grand Jury Gambling Probe 1937-1938
11. Mentioned for State Highway Patrol Superintendent
12. Proposed as Director of Public Safety
13. As Director of Public Safety
 - a) August to December 1935
 - b) 1940-1947

- c) 1948
- d) July 1939
- 14. As Director of Public Safety: Gambling
- 15. As Director of Public Safety: Safety Campaigns
- 16. Prowl Squad
- 17. Civilian Defense: Philadelphia
- 18. Resignation and Retirement
- 19. As Private Detective
- 20. Death and Estate

John McCann: An early Philadelphia liquor bootlegger, who soon moved on to the beer trade in this city and maintained loose ties with Mickey Duffy for many years. He was a stockholder in the Camden Brewery Company, a Duffy venture in North Jersey. McCann and Charles Bodine were said to have been seen on the Atlantic City beach with Duffy several hours before his murder on August 31, 1931. Most of his ventures were private, however. McCann was involved in a daring liquor heist in 1921, posing as a raiding Federal agent. After Prohibition ended, he opened a series of tap rooms with Dan Dineen, a former Tenderloin speakeasy owner, including the Shamrock bar at 1308 Arch Street, O'Reilly Musical Bar at 1306 Arch (next door to the Shamrock), the Paradise Grill at 114 North 13th Street and the Mid-City Service Club at 114 North Juniper Street. They were also rumored to be the real owners of several other clubs, associated with gambling enterprises. In 1936, McCann was involved in jury tampering and was indicted along with former Philadelphia ward Magistrate Francis Xavier O'Connor in a jury tampering and criminal protection case in 1936. The case dragged for almost a year and O'Connor and McCann were finally exonerated.

A. Clippings: One envelope, marked "Former Bootlegger." Contains 14 articles, ranging from 1921 to 1949.

Charles Munn: A milk truck driver accidentally shot and killed by Samuel E. Grossman in 1930. Grossman apparently shot at another man during a street quarrel, and the bullet struck Munn in the head. An arrest warrant in the case was still out-standing at the time Grossman was murdered in 1931.

A. Clippings: One Envelope, marked "murdered by gangster." Contains 4 articles.

Jerry "The Greek" Daniels: Daniels was thought to be the "Vice King" of the Jersey Shore in the mid to late 1920s. He specialized in purchasing liquor imported from Canada, and distributing the booze in New Jersey and out of state. He may have had some cooperative dealings with the Hoff group, through Herman Fuerstein, in the mid-1920s, but they did not appear to be working together by 1927. Daniels also conducted drug peddling operations, high stakes craps and poker games, and was thought to have stake in several prostitution rings as well. His operations were protected by Atlantic City police and by "Nucky" Johnson. Daniels regular shore

partners included Harry and Edward Robbins, George Kane, and Vincent O'Hare. On March 4, 1928, in the company of Marion "Betty Bacon" Boyle at the Corn Exchange, a popular Atlantic City speakeasy at North Carolina and Arctic Avenues, Daniels was murdered. The alleged perpetrators were rivals Samuel "Cappy" Hoffman and Michael "Doc Cooch (or Doc Cutch)" Curcio, two Philadelphia gangsters thought to be "moving in" on the Shore rackets. The killing was at first thought to be in connection with a "numbers banking war" over a disputed clearinghouse lottery, but was later acknowledged to be related to liquor and/or drug trade as well as gambling. The case took over two years to come to trial, and Hoffman and Curcio were acquitted of the murder when "Betty Bacon" could not identify them as the murderers. Hoffman and Curcio had by then acquired Daniels' former level of control in the liquor, drug, and gambling rackets. Bacon later turned out to be an underworld "decoy girl," hired to maneuver gangsters targeted for assassination into position for the gunmen. Several years later, now being called Marion Boyle, she was with Eddie Regan right before his assassination.

A. Clippings: One envelope, labeled "murdered." Contains 22 articles.

Samuel "Cappy" Hoffman: Born in South Philadelphia in 1905 to immigrant Jewish parents, Hoffman's police record began in 1923, when, under the alias "Harry Field," he was charged with disorderly conduct and resisting arrest and was fined \$13.50. He soon became a small-time liquor bootlegger in this city. His gang carved a niche in the "alky cooking" market, and he became involved in numbers banking ventures and drug peddling. Among his longtime associates were Joseph "Zendel" Friedman, William "Willie" Weisberg, and Moe Freedman. Hoffman combined his gang with the Michael "Doc Cooch" Curcio group. Their influence spread quickly and the two moved their operations to South Jersey sometime in early 1927, in competition with the Jerry "The Greek" Daniels group. After being acquitted of Daniels' murder, Hoffman acquired Daniels' former "Vice King" mantle. Hoffman quickly established ties with established liquor and beer bootleggers, including the Hoff syndicate, and the Duffy group (later aiding the Al Silverberg faction of the divided syndicate). He also had a large share of the horse race bookmaking, numbers banking, drug, and prostitution markets. By 1930, his liquor, drug, and gambling enterprises were said to extend not only over the Jersey Shore, and parts of Philadelphia, but also into New York, Florida, Illinois, and California. In the early 1930s, he served four years in prison for possession of a large quantity of narcotics and guns. After his release, he moved his base of operations back to Philadelphia, in partnership with the "Nig Rosen" gambling group. In 1940, Hoffman was accused of murdering Michael "Mickey Blair" Tenerelli, a professional boxer who was also involved in the operation of gambling and prostitution rackets in Atlantic City in opposition to Hoffman. As with the Daniels murder, Hoffman was acquitted. His criminal activities were listed in detail in the divorce claim filed by his estranged wife, Jean, in 1941, when she unsuccessfully petitioned the court for \$350 a week in alimony. During the 1940s

and 50s, Hoffman moved into labor racketeering and loan sharking in partnership with Samuel "Shorty" Feldman, another old-time Philadelphia bootlegging figure. Summoned to testify before the U.S. Senate during the Kefauver Crime Investigating Committee Hearings in 1950, Hoffman was identified as a key figure in Delaware Valley numbers rackets. He refused to talk, pleading protection against self-incrimination. He was briefly jailed for contempt of court, but the U.S. Supreme Court upset the charge. In 1956, he started a private trash hauling firm with his old partner Willie Weisberg. The firm was declared legal after a police investigation found it to be free of labor racketeering. Nevertheless, Hoffman remained on list of 25 public enemies in Philadelphia. He last came to public attention as a silent "witness" in a 1965 Federal Grand Jury probe of loansharking and other rackets. Hoffman died May 20, 1970, in Philadelphia.

A. Clippings: 7 envelopes, categorized as follows,

1. Biography & Personal & Death (Includes an original Philadelphia Police rap sheet from a September 25, 1951, arrest and his *Bulletin* obituary)
2. Indictments and Sentences
3. Miscellaneous [Various Criminal investigations from the 1930s-50s]
4. Murder Charges
5. Racket Investigations
6. Teamster Union Activities
7. Trash Hauling Activities

Michael "Doc Cooch" Curcio: Also called "Doc Cutch" and Michael Cutch, Curcio was Hoffman's partner in the Jersey Shore bootlegging, drug, gambling, and prostitution rackets. He once headed a small bootlegging, hijacking, and drug running gang in South Philadelphia before combining his group with Hoffman's. Together, they overtook the Daniels group in Atlantic City for control of the various rackets in the area. The two soon acquired the complicity of "Nucky" Johnson and the police. Curcio was acquitted of murdering Daniels. Unlike Hoffman, he faded from importance after Prohibition.

A. Clippings: One Envelope, marked "Gangster." Contains 26 articles, ranging from 1928 to 1934.

Phil Glassman: A competitor of "Boo Boo" Hoff in boxing management and promotion, Glassman was Hoff's partner in the Glenwood Industrial Alcohol Company, at Tioga and Cedar Streets, serving for a time as the plant's secretary. He was born in 1893, the son of Polish Jewish immigrants. Like Hoff, Glassman grew up in South Philadelphia. As an adolescent, he was a street corner newsboy. Eventually, he became successful enough to run his own newsstand at 15th and Market Streets. Glassman was also able to invest in a local poolroom. His close friend and fellow newsboy, Lew Tendler, asked Glassman to get him a boxing match. Tendler won the fight and went on to become one of the great lightweight boxers of his era. Tendler was Glassman's best known charge, but also went on to manage Benny Bass, Johnnie Hutchinson, Tommy Cross, Joe

Tiplitz, Harry "Kid" Brown, and Danny Kramer. Glassman and Tendler both invested in the Glenwood Distillery, and were stock holders for many years. Glassman later took to promoting boxing and pro wrestling in the Philadelphia area, and was an active promoter of both until the mid 1950s. During the early 1930s, he owned a half-interest in the Philadelphia Arena at 46th and Market Streets. He later went into the restaurant business, owning the popular Sportsmen's Tavern at 1508 Sansom Street for over twenty years. The establishment was one of many well-known hangouts for the sporting crowd. The establishment was raided a handful of times over the years for sports bookmaking and liquor law violations, although nothing ever came of the raids. After closing the tavern in 1958, he aided his brother, Oscar, in the development of the Glassman Ticket Agency in Center City. He retired shortly thereafter, spending his time at the Jersey Shore and in Center City with his family. Glassman died on March 2, 1989, at the age of 96.

A. Photographs

1. 2 Folders, marked "Boxing Promoter." Both are kept in the warehouse.

B. Clippings: 7 envelopes. [NOTE: ONLY ENVELOPE #2 CONTAINS INFORMATION ABOUT BOOTLEGGING INTERESTS]

1. Boxing
2. Business Interests
3. Comments On & By
4. Personal & Miscellaneous
5. Suits
6. Suspensions
7. Wrestling

Lew Tendler: Like his manager, Glassman, Tendler also had ties to the liquor trade during Prohibition. The famous left handed lightweight contender, who is a member of the Pennsylvania Boxing Hall of Fame and the Jewish Sports Hall of Fame in Israel, was a partner of the Hoff group in the operation of the Glenwood Industrial Distilling Company. Tendler served as the vice-President of the diversion plant. Before embarking on his boxing career, Tendler was a newsboy. After retiring from the ring, Tendler, along with partner Harry Carlis, opened two restaurants, one in Philadelphia (at 227 South Broad Street) and another in Atlantic City. The Lew Tendler Restaurant in Philadelphia became a popular haunt for the sporting, entertainment, and political circles. "Boo Boo" Hoff stopped in often, sometimes conducting negotiations for boxing contracts, including that of Robert Abel, a promising bantamweight from Philadelphia, who later went on to be a successful Hollywood screenplay writer. Entertainers ranging from Phil Silvers to Liberace passed through Tendler's door, trading an autographed picture for a free meal and drinks. Philadelphia policemen (including Frank Rizzo when he was the Chief of Police) and local politicians were all frequent patrons. The Tendler Restaurant also housed numbers gambling and bookmaking, and it attracted a colorfully nicknamed array of local racket characters: "Sassy Doc," "Harry the Ghost," "Frisco Legs" Ehrlich, and

"Wrinkles," were but a few of them. Tendler was known as an entertaining public speaker, and was in great demand on the banquet circuit for many years. In later years, he earned acclaim for his involvement in many Jewish philanthropic endeavors. The Philadelphia restaurant closed in July, 1970, several months before Tendler's death at the age of 72.

A. Photographs

1. Bio Box #105. 3 Folders

B. Clippings (#1-#15 ARE ON MICROFILM. ONLY #2 HAS RELEVANCE TO INVOLVEMENT IN GLENWOOD DISTILLERY).

1. Own Story of Career
2. Biography, Personal, and Miscellaneous
3. & MRS. (Celia), & Family
4. & MRS.
5. Bouts 1918-1919
6. Bouts 1920-1922
7. Bouts 1923-1924
8. Bouts 1925
9. Bouts, Benny Leonard
10. Bouts, Sailor Freedman
11. Bouts, Bobby Barrett
12. Bouts, Michael Walker
13. Bouts, Nate Goldman
14. As Manager & Promoter
15. Death
16. "Tendler's Tavern" (One envelope, includes a 1956 article from *Esquire Magazine*).

John Monaghan: Monaghan was the District Attorney in Philadelphia who conducted the Special (August) Grand Jury Probe of 1928. Apart from the bootlegging and graft probe, he had a long and active legal career. His first public fame came in February 1916, when Luigi DiBernardini attempted to kill the prosecutor as he dined in the Penn Square Cafe. DiBernardini had recently been acquitted in a trial that Monaghan prosecuted. In 1923, as a judge, Monaghan heard the Eastern Penitentiary Dope Ring Case. This trial involved allegations that several prisoners were running a \$30,000 a year drug (and, to a much lesser extent, liquor) trafficking ring within the prison and that female inmates were conducting a prostitution ring, all with the complicity of corrupt guards, who received a \$10 graft on each transaction plus a fee for helping smuggle the illegal goods into the prison. The case led to a renewal of prison reform efforts. Monaghan served as District Attorney from the mid 20s to the early 30s. He died at age 84 on December 25, 1954.

A. Clippings (All but the first two are on microfilm)

1. *Bulletin* Biography (Same as #3-4 on microfilm)
2. Death & Estate
3. Biography-- Part One
4. Biography-- Part Two
5. Biography-- Sketches
6. Biography-- Honors & Personal

7. Early Activities
8. Birthday Celebrations
9. Attempted Assassination of
10. Appointed Common Pleas Court Judge (June 1916)
11. As Judge-- Judicial Activities
12. As Judge-- War on Dope Ring (August 1922-1923)
13. Dope Ring Probe-- Continued
14. On Prison Reform
15. As Judge-- To Check Crime Wave
16. As Judge-- Bandits & Robbers given long sentences
17. As Judge-- 1925 Liquor Probe-- May, 1925 ("Inconclusive" Investigation of high rate of acquittals in cases involving liquor trade)
18. As Judge-- Comments & Opinions By (1919-1925, Primarily Related to Car Theft Cases)
19. As Judge-- Comments On (1922)
20. As Judge-- Quits Bench
21. Elected D.A.
22. Miscellaneous Activities as D.A.
23. As D.A.-- Aims for "Election to be Honest"
24. As D.A.-- To Speed Trials
25. Straw Bail Probe (January 1928, Related to old motor laws)
26. Special (August) Grand Jury Probe 1928-- (Part I)
27. Special (August) Grand Jury Probe 1928-- (Part II) [Identifies Hoff's office in Banker's Trust Building as hub of liquor traffic, Subpoenas Hoff, Prosecution aided by Samuel O. Wynne, Subpoenas Lazar and Schwartz, Al Hendrie Testifies]
28. Special (August) Grand Jury Probe 1928-- (Part III) Police Graft Probe
29. Special (August) Grand Jury Probe 1928-- (Part IV) Police Graft Probe, Continued
30. As D.A.-- Liquor Problem
31. As D.A.-- Fire Hose Controversy
32. As D.A.-- Comments by 1931 [Election Crime]
32. As D.A.-- Declares "Crooks Hold on City" to be Broken [Defends efforts to close night clubs. Lazar & Schwartz were his prime targets]
33. As D.A.-- Comments and Criticism on, 1930-1931
34. As D.A.-- Political Comment
35. As D.A.-- Statements Issued to voters
36. As D.A.-- Miscellaneous Political Activities, 1930-1931
37. As D.A.-- Re-election Possibilities (1931)
38. Former D.A.-- Opened Law Firm
39. Former D.A.-- Judge Ferguson Possible Successor
40. Shares in Quinn Estate
41. Miscellaneous (1940s)
42. Death & Estate

Edward P. Carney: A Republican magistrate, Carney was a colorful and volatile figure in Philadelphia politics for many years. Known as the "Dancing Magistrate," Carney was often photographed demonstrating his footwork, even turning City Hall courtrooms into his temporary "dance floor." His office employed Hughie McLoon as an investigator of alleged Liquor Law Violations. The murdered hunchback also had close ties to "Boo Boo" Hoff, and both Hoff and Carney expressed their grief after McLoon was killed.