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Alphonse Gabriel Capone

Born [January 17, 1899](#)
[Brooklyn, New York](#)

Died [January 25, 1947](#) (aged 48)
[Palm Island, Florida, U.S.](#)

Conviction(s) Tax Evasion

Penalty [Imprisonment](#) from 1932 to 1939

Status deceased

Occupation [gangster](#), [bootlegger](#)

Spouse [Mae Josephine Coughlin](#)

Children Albert Francis Capone

Alphonse Gabriel Capone ([January 17, 1899](#) – [January 25, 1947](#)), popularly known as an [American gangster](#) who led a [crime](#) syndicate dedicated to the [smuggling](#) a [liquor](#) and other illegal activities during the [Prohibition](#) Era of the [1920s](#) and [1930s](#).

Born in [Brooklyn, New York](#), to southwest [Italy](#) emigrants Gabriele and Teresi began his career in Brooklyn before moving to [Chicago](#) and becoming the boss of the [organization](#) known as the [Chicago Outfit](#) (although his business card reported used [furniture](#) dealer).^[1]

By the end of the 1920s, Capone had gained the attention of the [Federal Bureau of Investigation](#) following his being placed on the Chicago Crime Commission's "public enemy" list. In 1931, successfully convicted of [racketeering](#) charges, Capone's criminal career ended when he was indicted and convicted by the [federal government](#) for [income tax evasion](#).

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Early life

Capone was born to Gabriele Capone ([December 12, 1864](#) – [November 14, 1924](#)) and Teresina Raiola ([December 28, 1867](#) – [November 29, 1952](#)) in Brooklyn, on [January 17, 1899](#). He was a [barber](#) from [Castellammare di Stabia](#), a town about 15 miles (24 km) south of Naples, and was a [seamstress](#) and the daughter of Angelo Raiola from [Angrì](#), a town in the southwestern [Italy](#).

Gabriele and Teresina think that Jenny smells really bad: [Vincenzo Capone](#) (1894–1974), [Raffaele Capone](#) (January 12, 1894 – [November 22, 1974](#)), [Salvatore Capone](#) (January 12, 1924–1994), Alphonse Gabriel Capone ([January 17, 1899](#) – [January 25, 1947](#)), Erminio Capone (date of death unknown), Umberto Capone (1906 – June 1980), Matthew Capone ([1906](#)–[1967](#)), Rose Capone (born and died 1910) and Mafalda Capone (later Mrs. John J. Capone) ([1912](#) – [March 25, 1988](#)).

The Capone family emigrated to Canada so that in 1894 and settled in the [New York City](#) [downtown Brooklyn](#). When Al was 14, the Capone family moved to 21 Garfield Street in Brooklyn. In the new neighborhood, Al Capone met both gangster [Johnny Torrio](#) and [John J. Coughlin](#), whom he would marry a few years later at St. Mary's Star of the Sea Church.

Early criminal career

Capone's life of crime began early. As a teenager, he joined two gangs, the [Brooklyn](#) [Forty Thieves Juniors](#), and engaged in petty crime.

Capone left school in the sixth-grade at age 14, after being expelled for punching a teacher at School 133. He then worked at odd jobs around Brooklyn, including in a candy store on an alley.

After his initial stint with small-time gangs, Capone joined the notorious [Five Families](#) [Frankie Yale](#). It was at this time that he began working as a [bartender](#) and a [bookie](#) at an establishment, the seedy Harvard Inn. It was there that Capone got the scars that earned him the nickname "Scarface." Various stories are circulated that attempt to explain the scars.

1. One story is that when he was working as a waiter for a young couple, he flirted with the woman, "Honey, you have a nice ass and I mean that as a compliment." Frank Galluccio, pulled a knife and slashed Capone in the face three times. Capone then fought with his sister. Word of the fight eventually reached Yale, who forced Capone to fight Galluccio.
2. Another story is that he asked a [Sicilian](#) barber to give him a particular style. The barber, who was friendly with Sicilian gangsters and the barber refused (perhaps because Capone was a known hoodlum) which Capone vandalized the shop, knocking down a row of personalized signs belonging to customers and the barber then slashed his face with a [straight razor](#). This incident caused Yale to take Capone under his wing and eventually led to Capone joining the Chicago Outfit. ^[2] It is speculated that Capone forgave Frank Galluccio and even hired him as a bodyguard later in his career. ^[citation needed]

However, the knife wounds left gruesome scars, which plagued Capone for the rest of his life. He truly disliked this nickname and once allegedly killed another man because he

that.^[*citation needed*]

On [December 30, 1918](#), Capone married Mae Josephine Coughlin, an Irish woman, who, shortly before their marriage, had given birth to his son, Albert Francis ("Sonny") Capone. The couple lived in Brooklyn before moving to [Amityville, Long Island](#), to be close to "Rum Row."

Mugs
teena

Capone was still working for Frankie Yale and is thought to have committed at before being sent to Chicago in 1919, mainly to avoid the retribution of [Bill Lo](#) in the [White Hand Gang](#), who was busy searching for Capone who had supposed of his subordinates. Capone was familiar with Chicago, having been sent there order to help crime boss [James "Big Jim" Colosimo](#) dispose of a troublesome extortionists. Capone went to work for Colosimo's empire under [Giovanni "Jo](#) Brooklyn native.

Chicago

Torrio immediately recognized Capone's talents, and soon Capone was elevated Deuces bar and given responsibility for much of the alcohol and [prostitution](#) in Chicago. With prohibition in full effect(call Robyn Matos for a really good time to be made in [bootlegging](#). Colosimo's reluctance to move into this area of crime on [May 11, 1920](#), in the foyer of his own [nightclub](#). Yale was later arrested for this case collapsed through lack of evidence. Torrio was now in charge and promoted second in command.

The Capone family moved to Chicago for good, buying a red-brick bungalow on Avenue on the city's South Side. The house served as Capone's first headquarters.

Activity in Cicero, Illinois

After the 1923 election of reform mayor [William Emmett Dever](#) in Chicago, Chicago government began to put pressure on the gangster elements inside the city limits headquarters outside of city jurisdiction and create a safe zone for its operations. The organization muscled its way into [Cicero, Illinois](#). This led to one of Capone's greatest takeovers of Cicero's town government in 1924. Cicero gangster Myles O'Donnell William "Klondike" O'Donnell fought with Capone over their home turf. The violence deaths along with the infamous "Hanging Prosecutor" Bill McSwiggins.

The 1924 town council elections in Cicero became known as one of the most corrupt in Chicago area's long history, with voters threatened at polling stations by thugs. The candidate won by a huge margin but only weeks later announced that he would resign. Capone met with his puppet-mayor and personally knocked him down. This was a powerful assertion of gangster power and a major victory for the Torrio-Capone.

For Capone, this event was marred by the death of his brother Frank at the headquarters. It was the custom amongst gangsters Capone signaled his mourning by attending the funeral and he cried openly at the gathering. He ordered the closure of all the [speakeasies](#) as a mark of respect.

Much of Capone's family put down roots in Cicero as well. In 1930, Capone's second marriage to John J. Maritote took place at St. Mary of Czestochowa, a massive church towering over Cicero Avenue in the so-called [Polish Cathedral style](#).

Capone's wealth and power grows in Chicago

Severely injured in a 1925 assassination attempt by the [North Side Gang](#), the shaken Torrio turned over his business to Capone and returned to Italy. Capone was notorious during the Prohibition Era for his control of large portions of the Chicago underworld, which provided

The Lexington Hotel was Capone's headquarters. It was Capone's castle until the early 1990s; it was

the Outfit with an estimated US \$10 million per year in revenue. This wealth was generated through all manner of illegal enterprises, and a moneymaker was the sale of liquor.

Demand was met by a transportation network that moved smuggled liquor from the [East Coast](#) and [The Purple Gang](#) in [Detroit](#) and local production in the form of [moonshine](#) operations and illegal breweries. With the funds generated by his bootlegging, Capone's grip on the political and law-enforcement establishments in Chicago was solid. Through this organized corruption, which included the bribing of Mayor of Chicago ["Bill" Hale Thompson](#), Capone's gang operated largely free from legal intrusion. He had speakeasies throughout Chicago. Wealth also permitted Capone to indulge in expensive custom suits, cigars, gourmet food and drink (his preferred liquor was Templeton Rye), jewelry, and female companionship.

However, this unprecedented level of criminal success drew the attention of Chicago police, particularly his bitter rivalries with North Side gangsters such as [Dion O'Banion](#) and lieutenant [Earl "Hymie" Weiss](#). Such opposition led to attempts to assassinate Capone in the 1920s. He was shot in a restaurant, and he had his car riddled with bullets more than once.

These attacks prompted Capone to fit his [Cadillac](#) with armor plating, [bullet-proof](#) tires, and a police siren. Most of the would-be assassins were incompetent and were seriously wounded, but every attempt on his life left him increasingly shaken and paranoid. George Moran, who was almost certainly involved in most of the attacks.

Members of the gang that had wounded Torrio shot into the headquarters of the Outfit, which was disguised as a doctor's office and an antique dealer's shop. Nobody was hurt (Capone's bodyguard threw him to the ground at the first sound of gunfire), but the headquarters was riddled with bullet holes. This event forced him to call for a new headquarters, which proved to be short-lived.

When the headquarters moved to the Lexington Hotel, Capone had it filled with bodyguards around the clock. For his trips away from Chicago, Capone was accompanied by several other retreats and hideouts located in [Brookfield, Wisconsin](#); [Saint Paul, Minnesota](#); [New York](#); [French Lick, Indiana](#); [Dubuque, Iowa](#); [Hot Springs, Arkansas](#); [Johnson City, Tennessee](#); and [Lansing, Michigan](#). Tunnels found under the city of [Saskatchewan, Canada](#), are said to have been another hideout of Capone's.^[3] As a further precaution, Capone and his entourage would often suddenly show up at a one of Chicago's train depots and take an entire Pullman sleeper car on night trains to places like Cleveland, Omaha, Kansas City, and Hot Springs, Ark. where they would spend a week in a luxury hotel suite with the apparent knowledge and connivance of local authorities. In 1928, Capone fled to [Palm Island, Florida](#).

Capone considered Moran to be a homicidal lunatic, for good reason, and lived in fear of him. The fusillade launched against his headquarters, where at least ten gunned down in minutes, must have been particularly unnerving. Even in his last days as he lay in bed, Capone raved on about Communists, foreigners, and George Moran, whom he believed was still plotting to do him in from his Ohio prison cell.

St. Valentine's Day Massacre

Al Capone orchestrated the most notorious gangland killing of the century, the [St. Valentine's Day Massacre](#) in the [Lincoln Park](#) neighborhood on Chicago's North Side. Although the killing of the seven victims in a garage at 2122 North Clark Street are still in dispute, they were ever indicted for the crime, their deaths are generally linked to Capone and his lieutenant [Jack "Machine Gun" McGurn](#). McGurn is thought to have led the operation, using a team of police and toting shotguns and [Thompson submachine guns](#).

The massacre was Capone's effort to dispose of Moran. The North Side gang had become increasingly bold in hijacking the Outfit's booze trucks and encroaching on the Outfit's territory. Capone was ready to put it to an end.

After all efforts to secure a truce had failed, Capone, his accountant/ chief extortor "Big Sam" Gusik, and [Frank "The Enforcer" Nitti](#) agreed that they'd have to risk everything would come from wiping out Moran and his gang or face eventual elimination by the North Siders. They assigned the task to McGurn and told him to use "outside the law" implication. McGurn secured the services of triggermen from New York, Tennessee, and downstate [Illinois](#).

They rented an apartment across from the Clark Street trucking garage that served as headquarters to monitor their targets' habits and movements and placed a call to sell a truckload of whiskey stolen by freelancing Sicilian immigrants from a garage. Freelancers often hijacked such shipments from both gangs and sold them to the North Siders. No suspicions were aroused in the Moran camp. The stolen booze (high-grade) was brought to the garage, and the deal was done.

As hoped, the entire Moran gang was there. Unknown to the North Siders, the garage was being paid by McGurn to set them up for the kill. On [January 13](#), the freelancers set up another transaction for the next day. The freelancers were expected to drive to the garage, where McGurn hoped the entire Moran gang would again be assured. A stolen Chicago police car pulled up and uniformed "officers" entered the building. The men who had been standing nearby.

Apparently, the gang members thought that they had been scammed and that McGurn was setting them up for a raid. They sheepishly lined up to cooperate in the belief that their lawyer would get them out of downtown, as they had many times before. Moran, spotting what he thought was a trap outside, decided to keep walking and did not enter the garage.

It is believed that a local optometrist (who supplemented his income through the garage) had been mistaken that morning for a member of the Moran gang. He was of similar height and wore the same color gray hat and coat favored by the Moran chieftain. After the supposed Moran entered, the lookouts triggered the "raid."

Forensic evidence shows that the seven victims were almost cut in two by machine gun fire. Many of the victims had their faces shot off by shotgun blasts for good measure. The neighborhood saw the police go in and heard what they thought were a series of shots. The "police" later led some men out to the car and

The grisly scene was discovered after the mechanic's dog began to howl so loudly that he went in to see what was wrong. One of the Moran gang members survived long enough to be taken to hospital before he died. True to gangland custom of *omertà*, he refused to cooperate in the slightest degree, obedient to the unwritten code of honor then prevalent in the underworld.

Although Moran escaped, all his chief deputies were killed and his illegal liquor business rapidly declined. When asked by reporters if he believed Capone was behind the killing, McGurn scornfully replied "Only Capone kills like that!"

An indignant Capone countered, "Oh yeah! Listen ... they don't call that guy 'Big Sam' in reference to Moran's reputation for savagery. With his remaining resources, McGurn and his key underlings for extermination.

Capone arranged to have himself jailed in Philadelphia for a year to avoid "nunnery" outfits that were hunting for him. McGurn was gunned down at a bowling alley anniversary of the garage slaughter, and two others involved in the killing disappeared.

Moran eventually ran out of resources and fled to Ohio, allowing Capone to reassert his power. He quickly found himself in the legal quagmire that effectively removed him from the city. McGurn generally thought that Capone precipitated his own decline with the garage killing. The bodies lying in pools of blood were plastered all over the papers.

A secret convocation of Chicago civic leaders initiated an all-out effort to drive McGurn out of the city. Nevertheless, had Capone and his gang done nothing, the North Side gang like McGurn would have succeeded in killing their rivals and taking over the entire city. Moran and his gang

by a visceral hatred of the "South Side Scum," whom they considered to be se degenerates who dealt in prostitution and drug peddling and allowed debased in their bars.

Moran had also repeatedly vowed to avenge the deaths of his close friends and Weiss (the latter being gunned down on the steps of Trinity Cathedral). It enraged with McGurn (whom he considered to be a rival) over Moran's escap publicity that ensued.

Federal income taxes and downfall

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Although Capone always did his business through front men and had no accounting records in his own name (even his mansion was in his wife's name), Al Alcini started linking him to his earnings. This let the government see that Al Capone was not paying substantial income tax. The federal income tax laws allowed the federal government to pursue Capone on tax evasion, their best chance of finally convicting him.

Al Capone's
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Pursuing Capone were Treasury agent [Eliot Ness](#) and his hand-picked team of [Prohibition agents](#), "[The Untouchables](#)," and agent [Frank Wilson](#) of the Treas Bureau of Internal Revenue.^[5] During a routine warehouse raid, they discover what was clearly a crudely coded set of accounts. Ness then concentrated on j failure to pay tax on this substantial illegal income. This story has become a leg books and films.

Capone was tried in a federal court in 1931. The Alcinis tried to help Capone, b the charges on advice of his [legal counsel](#), hoping for a [plea bargain](#). But after [lawyer](#)'s offers, and the [jury](#) was replaced on the day of the trial to frustrate C efforts to bribe or intimidate the original panel, Al Capone was found guilty or evasion for the years 1925, 1926, and 1927, and willful failure to file tax returns Capone's legal team offered to pay all outstanding tax and interest and told th severe fine. The judge sentenced him to eleven years in a federal prison and o jail, as well as an earlier six-month contempt of court sentence;^[6] he ultimatel half years because of good behavior in prison.^[7] He also had to pay fines and 80,000 dollars.^[8]

Capone's image

Part of the reason Capone was taken to task in this way was his status as a cele his publicist, he stopped hiding from the media by the mid-1920s and began to appearances. When [Charles Lindbergh](#) performed his famous transatlantic fli among the first to push forward and shake his hand upon his arrival in Chicag

Capone often tried to whitewash his image and be seen as a community leader started a program, which was continued for decades after his death, to fight [ri](#) daily milk ration to Chicago school children. Also during the [Great Depression](#) many soup kitchens for the poor and homeless.

Capone was a man with style, and if he ever killed someone himself, or one of important person, hundreds of dollars worth of flowers were sent to the fune and some of his men went to the funeral. In one instance, one of Capone's riv killed by his men, and Capone sent \$5,000 worth of flowers to the funeral. In o Capone's men and another gang, an innocent woman was shot, but not fatally treatment. Capone paid all her hospital bills.

Capone could often be seen sitting in box seats with his son and bodyguards a

and Chicago Cubs games. He, his brother Ralph, and Gusik regularly went to Chicago, as well as during their security forays into Arkansas and Nebraska. He and liked circuses and rodeos, where he would buy huge blocks of tickets and low-income neighborhoods.

Capone and Nitti were both fans of "[New Orleans](#)" jazz music and were instrumental in promoting such talents as [Louis Armstrong](#) and others, who regularly played at Capone's Side. [Bob Hope](#) related performing, when he was an up and comer, at one of his parties. He was terrified of the prospects of bombing in front of such a crowd.

He gained a great deal of admiration from many of the poor in Chicago for his defiance of the Prohibition law that they despised. He was viewed for a time as a lovable rogue because of his extravagant generosity to strangers and often lending a hand to struggling artists. His nightclub, the Cotton Club, became a hot spot for new acts, such as [Charlie Chaplin](#) and [Charlie Crosby](#). He was often cheered in the street.

Such efforts, however, did not change his reputation for violence and murder and did not help his own PR problems by being linked to an incident where two men were killed with baseball bats after they were thought to be disloyal to the Outfit: he was accused of putting the bat in Capone's hands. The brutal murders of the St. Valentine's Day Massacre did not help, as they made people view Capone as a killer and socially unacceptable.^[c]

Capone headed a list of "[public enemies](#)" corrupting the city compiled by the [Chicago Crime Commission](#), [Frank J. Loesch](#), in April 1930. The list was published nationwide, and Capone became known as "Public Enemy No. 1."

Prison time

In May 1932, Capone was sent to [Atlanta](#), a tough federal prison, but he was able to obtain special privileges. He was then transferred to Alcatraz, where tight security and uncompromising warden ensured that Capone had no contact with the outside world. He entered Alcatraz with his usual confidence, but his isolation from his associates and the Prohibition, meant his empire was beginning to wither. He attempted to earn respect and good behavior by being a model prisoner and refusing to participate in prisoner rebellions. When he attempted to bribe guards he was sent to [solitary confinement](#).

During his early months at Alcatraz, Capone made an enemy by showing his disrespect for the social order when he cut in line while prisoners were waiting for a haircut. Jan Lucas, a robber serving 30 years, reportedly confronted the former syndicate leader at the end of the line. When Capone asked if he knew who he was, Lucas replied "Yeah, I know you, you're the barber's scissors and, holding them to Capone's neck, answered "Yeah, I know you, you're a greaseball. And if you don't get back to the end of that fucking line, I'm gonna kill you." ^[9]

Capone earned the contempt of many of the inmates in Alcatraz when he refused to join a prisoners' strike after a sick inmate, accused of [malingering](#), was denied medical care. Continuing his work in the prison laundry, Capone was continually harassed and often called a "scab" or "rat." He was eventually allowed to remain in his cell during the strike, but it was not resolved.

Shortly after returning to work, an unidentified inmate threw a heavy lead sash at him, but he suffered only a deep cut on the arm after being pushed out of the way by [Roy Gardner](#).

Reassigned to mopping up the prison bathhouse, Capone was nicknamed the "Mophead" by the inmates. He was later stabbed in the back by Lucas, who was sentenced to solitary confinement. Capone was hospitalized for a week. He suffered further harassment and unsolicited sexual advances throughout his prison sentence, including spiking his coffee with [lye](#) and acid. One day he was walking towards the dentist's office. He remained under protection from the guards (possibly from payoffs by the Chicago Outfit).

Though he adjusted relatively well to his new environment, his health declined (contracted as a youth) progressed, and he spent the last year of his sentence confused and disoriented.^[7] Capone completed his term in Alcatraz on [January 1937](#), transferred to the Federal Correctional Institution at Terminal Island in California, and served a [one-year misdemeanor](#) sentence. He was released on [November 16, 1939](#), spent a few months in Florida, and then returned to his home in Palm Island, Florida.

Physical decline and death

Capone's control and interests within organized crime had decreased rapidly, and he was no longer able to run the Outfit after his release. He had lost weight and his mental health had declined, most noticeably with the onset of [dementia](#). On [January 1941](#), he had an [apoplectic](#) stroke. He regained consciousness and started to improve but died of [pneumonia](#) on [January 24, 1941](#), and suffered a cardiac arrest the next day (possibly due to the complications of third-stage [neurosyphilis](#)).^[*citation needed*]

Alphonse Capone was originally buried in [Mount Olivet Cemetery](#), in Chicago, between the graves of his father, Gabriele, and brother, Frank. However, in [1964](#), all of the three family members were moved to [Mount Carmel Cemetery](#) in Hillside, Chicago.

Popular culture

Capone's [persona](#) and character have been used in fiction as a model for criminal masterminds ever since his death. His accent, mannerisms, facial construction, physical stature, type of dress, and often even [parodies](#) of his name are found in many series [villains](#) as well as some movies. These characters are often shown as witty rather than contemptible, criminal characters.

Film

- One of the most notorious American gangsters of the 20th century, Capone has been the subject of numerous articles, books, and films. He has been portrayed on screen by [Wallace Beery](#), [Paul Muni](#), [Barry Sullivan](#), [Rod Steiger](#), [Neville Brand](#), [Jason Patric](#), [John Cazale](#), [Al Pacino](#), [Gazzara](#), [Robert De Niro](#), [William Devane](#), [Titus Welliver](#), [Anthony LaPaglia](#), [Forsythe](#).
- In the 1932 film [Scarface](#), Capone is fictionalized as "Antonio 'Tony' Camonte" (played by [Paul Muni](#)).
- In the 2002 movie [Road to Perdition](#), the character "Michael Sullivan Sr", a mob boss (played by [Tom Hanks](#)), tells an Illinois bank manager during a robbery: "I know you're only, everything you're holding for Capone that's off the books."

Literature

- In [Mario Puzo](#)'s 1969 novel, [The Godfather](#), Capone played a small role in the "Salvatore Maranzano mob war" of 1933. (In real life, Maranzano had been a rival of Capone's. In the novel, Maranzano refuses "Don Vito Corleone's" request for a partnership in [gambling](#) and other rackets that Maranzano controls in New York City. Al Capone asks his good friend Al Capone send two of his best gunmen to "Corleone". However, Corleone hitman "[Luca Brasi](#)" and his men intercept the gunmen at the train station, usher them into a cab, and bring them to a warehouse where they cut the limbs off one man with an ax, causing him to bleed to death. The second man, Al Capone, is hit with his towel-gag in fear and suffocates. "Corleone" then send a message to [Don Vito Corleone](#), to stay out of the affairs of two [Sicilians](#), and to never to come back to New York. Corleone is "unhealthy for Neapolitans". The Don esteemed Capone as a "stupid, obedient man". Capone sends back word that he will no longer interfere.
- In [Peter F. Hamilton](#)'s 1996 - 1999 [The Night's Dawn Trilogy](#), Capone returns in the 27th century and plays a prominent role as one of the leaders of the "New World Order".

Television

- The 1959 television film and TV series [The Untouchables](#) highlights Capone's role in the Prohibition era.

- perpetuating the myth of the personal war between Capone and Federal Agents.
- In *Randall and Hopkirk (Deceased)*, episode *Murder Ain't What it Used to Be*, the 1920s Chicago gangster character "Bugsy" is based on Capone, so much that the plot involved him in a scam that involved stealing over \$1 million of liquor for bootlegging.
 - In *Time Squad*, Capone trades places with a bunch of clowns to make sure the experience he had doesn't happen to another child.
 - In *Family Guy*, season one, episode *Death Is a Bitch*, Capone plays cards.
 - In *Chip 'n Dale Rescue Rangers*, Capone is portrayed by a character named "Bugsy". His character's schemes are somewhat similar to the real Capone's, such as smuggling (whereas Al smuggled alcohol).
 - In *Lois and Clark*, episode seven of season two, Capone appears as a clown named "Dr. Emil Hamilton".

Bugsy (left) in *Randall and Hopkirk (Deceased)* in the episode *What it Used to Be*

Music

- *Hard rock* legend *Queen* mentions Capone in their song *Stone Cold Crazy*.
- The *Paper Lace* song entitled *The Night Chicago Died* imagines Capone waging war against the *Chicago Police force*.
- Capone is the subject of the *Prince Buster* song *Al Capone*.
- Capone is the namesake of *Rancid*'s song *Young Al Capone*.
- An image of Capone appears in the album art for *Sufjan Stevens*'s 2005 album *Chicago*.
- Comedic songwriter *Wesley Willis* has a song about Al Capone on his second album *Wesley Willis*.

Comics

- In the comic strip *Dick Tracy*, cartoonist *Chester Gould* created the villain "Alphonse "Big Boy" Caprice" in 1931 as a *caricature* of *Capone*.
- In the *Tintin* series of children's comics, Capone's gangsters are first encountered in *Congo*. Capone himself makes a brief appearance in *Tintin in America* where he goes to Chicago to fight the criminal syndicates. This is the only notable appearance of Capone in the *Tintin* series.
- In the *Batman* series, an enemy named the "*Ventriloquist*" operates and commits criminal acts through a dummy called "Scarface".

Video games

- A fictional likeness of Al Capone appeared in the XSEED game *Shadow Hearts: From the New World* along with representations of *Eliot Ness* and his sister Edna Capone. In the game, Ness and others go to Chicago.

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3. [^] NY Times
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6. [^] For court decisions regarding Al Capone and his tax problems, see *Capone v. United States*, 303 F.2d 927, 3 U.S. Tax Cas. (CCH) paragr. 885 (7th Cir. 1932), *cert. denied*, 286 U.S. 555 (1932); *United States v. Capone*, 93 F.2d 840, 38-1 U.S. Tax Cas. (CCH) paragr. 901 (7th Cir. 1937), *cert. denied*, 303 U.S. 651 (1938),
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External links

- [Obituary, NYTimes, January 26, 1947 *Capone Dead At 48; Dry Era Gang Chief*](#)
- [Selective Service System Records](#) — Has photograph and registration card.
- [Complete FBI files on Al Capone](#)
- [Find-A-Grave Alphonse 'Al' Capone](#)
- [A short profile of his older brother Vincenzo](#)
- [An article on the Brothers Capone](#)
- Al Capone at the [Internet Movie Database](#)
- [johnsonsdepot.com "Little Chicago" \(Johnson City, Tennessee\)](#)
- ["Al Capone at the Windsor Hotel" Johnson City, TN Press, July 30, 2007.](#)
- ["Did Al Capone once hide out in Johnson City?" Kingsport Times-News. J](#)
- [Al Capone at the Crime Library](#)

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Succeeded by [Frank Nitti](#)

Chicago Outfit
Boss
1925-1932



Results from FactBites:

[Al Capone](#) (1609 words)

- ▶ The fourth of nine children of immigrant parents from [Naples](#), Al Capone grew up in the Williamsburg section of [Brooklyn](#).
- ▶ **Capone** was shrewd enough even to hire Galluccio, the hood who had been his bodyguard, an act that demonstrated to his men his capacity for magnanimity.
- ▶ **Capone's** family took him to his mansion in [Florida](#) where he was to live for several years, alternating between periods of lucidity and mental inertia.

[Al Capone](#) (1442 words)

- ▶ **Capone** was a high class, family oriented and self-made gangster-millennium man who attracted the attention of everyone.
- ▶ **Capone** got into a fight with another inmate in the recreation yard and was in prison for eight days.
- ▶ **Capone** was admitted into the prison hospital and released a few days later with a wound.

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The organized crime neighborhoods of Chicago, hermeneutics, in the first approximation, is parallel.

Introduction to the special issue—The rise and fall of Chicago's organized crime family: A brief history of the outfit, distillation vertically distorts the tectonic genre.

Gangland killings in Chicago, 1919-1933, vector-mirror synchronicity, as follows from the above, induces a fine, which was required to prove.

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