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are, however, certain types of Mafia activity which will be presented as indicative of the Mafia tradition of cooperation, mutual benefit, intimidation, secrecy, and murder. The examples of Mafia history which follow will help establish the concept of a Mafia which exists in this country.

2. Tampa, Florida

The history of several families who came from Sicily and met in Florida in the 1920's is a good illustration of a Mafia operation in the gambling racket. The Trafficante family became associated with the Antinoris in Tampa in the 1920's in illegal narcotic and bootlegging activities. The Trafficantes have been involved in bolita (a numbers game) in Tampa and nearby areas since the early 1930's, spreading to St. Petersburg shortly thereafter and into Orlando about 1941. The family also operated several liquor stores and bars during the period of World War II. (92-2781-18, pp. 18-22, 25)

Santo Trafficante, Sr., was the Mafia leader in Tampa from the 1930's until his death in 1954. A son, Santo Trafficante, Jr., who attended the November, 1957, meeting of top hoodlums in Apalachin, New York, became head of the Tampa Mafia following his father's death. (92-2781-18, pp. 19-22, 27)

Gambling in the Tampa area has been carried on by rival Spanish, Cuban, and Italian groups. Agreements among these groups are sometimes

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considered to be violated when one group feels its territory is being invaded. As a result of such threats to local supremacy, there have been numerous unsolved murders and attempted murders. (92-2781-18, p. 25)

Ignazio Antinori, head of the Antinori family, was murdered in 1940, and a son, Joe Antinori, was killed in 1953 allegedly for claiming that the Trafficantes and another Mafia family, the Diecidues, were responsible for Ignazio's death. Santo Trafficante, Jr., had reportedly been fired upon several times by a man he recognized as Joe Antinori but when questioned by police he was completely uncooperative. (92-2781-18, pp. 19, 20, 22)

In 1954, Santo Trafficante, Jr., and a brother Henry were convicted for bribery of a police official who joined the bolita operation to aid in the prosecution of the Trafficantes and others. This conviction was reversed by the Florida State Supreme Court in early 1957. They were later acquitted by the bribery charges in another court. (92-2781-18, pp. 20-23)

An informant of another Government agency reported that a Trafficante associate once approached the owner of a gambling casino near Augusta, Georgia stating that "the boss wants in." Within 24 hours, the club was taken over by the Trafficante organization. (92-2781-18, 39)

The Trafficantes have been involved in narcotics traffic in the past. Informants have also reported that Santo Trafficante, Jr., is head of the Mafia

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7 group which is now operating legalized gambling casinos in luxurious hotels

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10 in Havana, Cuba. Trafficante moved to Havana in 1954. (63-4426-32; 92-2781-18;
11 100-42303-274)

12 3. New York City

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14 There are several Sicilian criminal operations going on in New York
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16 City at the present time in various fields of criminal endeavor. These operations
17
18 are carried on without a formal table of organization. However, there is a graded
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20 scale of authority from which proceed decisions and commands. Some of the
21
22 persons controlling these groups are old-time Mafiosi, although these leaders
23
24 have taken into their groups persons of other than Sicilian or Italian descent.
25
26 By the same token, there are Sicilians in non-Italian groups. But many of the
27
28 methods employed by these groups are peculiar to the Mafia. (100-42303-280;
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30 92-2834-7, pp. 30-34)

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32 Five Sicilian groups are reportedly headed by Joseph Profaci, who
33
34 came to this country from Sicily in 1921. He has been in the olive oil importing
35
36 business for many years and has a reputation for being one of the top men of
37
38 the Mafia in this country. His associates include such Mafiosi as Santo
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40 Trafficante, Jr., Frank Costello, Vito Genovese, Mike Miranda, and others.
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42 (92-1795-29, Part 2, pp. 271-278; 92-2834-7, pp. 30-34; 62-9-62, pp. 5-7, 144)

43 Profaci is suspected of being responsible for the murder of at
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45 least a half dozen men. In 1957, he allegedly operated the Italian lottery in
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47 the United States which is said to have done a weekly business of \$5 million.
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The Italian lottery in this country has been based on numbers drawn in the legal lottery conducted in Italy. (92-2834-2; 62-9-62, p. 119; 64-31396-45, pp. 15-17)

Another important Mafia leader in the New York area is Vito Genovese Genovese, along with "Lucky" Luciano, is reputed to have helped organize the various criminal groups in the New York area into a well-knit system. Each group had its own criminal specialty and territory and was required to pay tribute to Genovese and Luciano. Genovese also organized the bookmakers in New York City engaged in the Italian lottery, the numbers game, and other rackets. (92-2718-3, pp. 36, 36a, 36b; 92-2709-6)

Genovese has been actively associated with such notorious New York hoodlums as Frank Costello and the late Albert Anastasia. Another brother, Carmine Genovese, has been a bookmaker and a numbers runner in New Jersey. An informant stated in 1950 that Genovese controlled the Italian lottery through his brother, Michael; the numbers game through Anthony Strollo; and the slot machines in New Jersey through Willie Moretti, a hoodlum who was killed by gangsters in 1951. (90) (62-75147-34-110, pp. 11, 13; 92-2709-6, 11, 12, 14; 64-31396-45)

An unusually irregular event in Vito Genovese's personal affairs occurred following the death of his first wife. He married her sister, allegedly after he had had her husband murdered. (64-31396-45, pp. 3-4, 41)

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Genovese has his own gang on the Lower West Side with Anthony

Strollo, alias Tony Bender, as his chief henchman. Strollo took over the gang in 1935 when Genovese fled to Italy rather than face questioning regarding gang murder. As previously pointed out, Genovese, who was employed as an interpreter by the American Military Government in Italy during World War II, was later returned to the United States to stand trial for murder, but was acquitted when the witnesses conveniently died. (91) (32-28427-97; 64-31396-45; 62-9-62)

While Genovese was in Italy, his wife carried to him sealed letters containing money from his brother Michael in the United States. These letters were said to have contained cash averaging \$50,000 to \$100,000 per trip.

(92-2709-6, p. 22)

Frank Costello, an infamous Mafioso, after engaging in admitted bootlegging activities in the 1920's became known as the "slot machine king" of New York in the 1930's. He was later forced out of business in that field by the passage of restrictive legislation. In the mid-1930's, he shifted his coin-machine business to Louisiana and also invested heavily in a luxurious gambling casino outside New Orleans.

(92)

Costello is still considered a leading figure in the gambling racket, but in the last several years the unfavorable publicity he received from the Devauver Committee hearings, his conviction on Federal income tax charges,

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9 and his poor health have tended to reduce his standing among Mafiosi and other
10 criminals. However, he appears not to have suffered financially, as he has
11 extensive and profitable legitimate business interests. (62-75147-34-240, p. 1)
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15 Much has been said about Costello's political influence and the fact
16 that gamblers operated with impunity in New York City during the 1940's because
17 of it. Costello reportedly exercised considerable power over Tammany Hall
18 during that period, being instrumental in bringing about the nomination of
19 Thomas Aurelio, who was elected to a judgeship on the New York State Supreme
20 Court. Once, when asked about his influence with politicians, Costello said it
21 stemmed from the fact that he had lived all his life in Manhattan. He added that
22 he was "just a friend" of politicians, he knew many of them well, and they had
23 "confidence" in him.
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4. Detroit

The Mafia controls the gambling syndicate in Detroit, according to
informants, although there are persons other than Italians involved in gambling
operations in that city. However, leaders of the syndicate are Mafiosi who
exact tribute from all gambling operations, which include horse bets, "barbute,"
floating crap games, and numbers. It is said to be impossible to open up even
a small card game in Detroit without authority from the syndicate.

(100-42303-280)

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In the late 1930's, the racing wire news service in Detroit was controlled by the Jewish criminal element, although Joe Massei, a Mafioso, also had an interest in it. The service was terminated after a grand jury investigation, following which a wire service was installed in Windsor, Canada, across the Detroit River, as an outlet for the Continental Press Service.

By 1946, this racing wire news service was thriving, disseminating information to Detroit and nearby Michigan areas. In that year, the operator, who was neither Italian nor Sicilian, was summoned to a meeting of top Italian hoodlums in Detroit, including Joe Massei. He was informed that an associate of Massei had formerly operated a Windsor racing wire service in the early 1930's and, hence, the operator's service rightfully belonged to Massei. The operator agreed to a demand for a 75 per cent share of the net profits by the Detroit syndicate. (100-42303-280)

Once, the operator of the wire service was warned by several Detroit gamblers to stay out of Detroit and to conduct business in Canada only. The operator notified his Italian associates, who in turn warned the gamblers to leave him alone. After refusing to do so, two of the gamblers disappeared and their bodies never were found. (100-42303-280)

It was recently reported that there are three separate numbers rackets run by the Mafia group in Detroit. Even though they compete with

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one another, part of the profits from each goes into "one pie where it is cut up." This division is made for security purposes despite the increased operating expenses. (62-75147-15-71, p. 59)

The principal figure of the Detroit Mafia is reported to be Joseph Zerilli, who does not appear publicly with Sicilians actively engaged in rackets. He has many legitimate business interests. Zerilli's son, Anthony, is married to a daughter of Joseph Profaci, east coast Mafia leader. (100-42303-280)

In 1953, an operator in one numbers group stated that his outfit was handling between \$5,000 and \$7,000 a day and that the daily intake of all the group in one numbers operation totalled about \$40,000. The same operator stated that two other syndicate operators each received \$5,000 a week from the syndicate. (62-75147-15-52, p. 26)

5. Racing News Service

The Continental Press Service was identified by the Kefauver Committee in 1951 as a monopoly controlling the transmission of gambling news throughout the country. The Committee also found it was substantially influenced by members of the Capone syndicate in Chicago. As a result, the Committee concluded that the Capone gang had the power to dominate bookmaking operations of any size throughout the country. (94)

The Continental Press Service grew out of an earlier profitable service started by M. L. Amenberg shortly after World War I. One of his principal

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associates was James A. Ragen, Sr., who took over in 1939 because of a
(95)
pending investigation of Annenberg's Federal Income tax returns.

After World War II, gangsters began "muscling in." Mickey Cohen
and Joe Sica beat up Ragen's son-in-law, Russell Brophy, who was in charge
of the west coast distribution agency for Continental. Cohen was a notorious
west coast hoodlum, while Sica was reputed to be a Mafioso. The beating was
(96)
done to the late Jack Dragna, then Mafia leader in California.

In Chicago, Ragen tried to prevent the R & H Publishing Company,
a distributor of the racing wire news service controlled by the local Capone
syndicate, from stealing news from a distributor of Continental. Ragen
threatened to tell the FBI about the Capone syndicate operation and to report
R & H to the Federal Communications Commission in order to force it out of
business. He even tried to buy out R & H but a prohibitive price was asked
for it. Apparently, the Capone syndicate wanted to take over the racing wire
(97)
service itself and gain control of every bookmaker in the country.

Then a new racing information distribution service called Trans-
American Publishing & News Service, Inc., made its appearance. Among its
first customers was R & H, which withdrew from Continental. Trans-American
net about \$200,000 in its first year but a number of hoodlums in various parts

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of the country contributed to its financial support. One of these was Benjamin "Bugsy" Siegel, who, at that time, had a monopoly on bookmaking and wire service in Las Vegas. He told bookmakers in Las Vegas and those on the west coast to drop Continental's service and subscribe to Trans-American. (98) (62-81093-17)

In Kansas City, Trans-American was directed by a group of four of Charlie Binaggio's henchmen, two of whom were Mafiosi. They operated independently for several days and then "moved into" the Continental office, spreading into surrounding states by making use of Continental's wire outlets. (99)

Hoodlums in other sections of the country also backed Trans-American. (100-42303-85)

Ragen was finally shot in Chicago in gangland style, later dying of his wounds. Ragen had previously told the district attorney of Cook County, Illinois, that if he was killed, the killers would be Jake Guzik, Tony Accardo, and Murray "The Camel" Humphreys, top hoodlums of the Capone syndicate in Chicago. Accardo has been reported as a Mafia leader. (100-42303-83)

Within a short time after Ragen's death, Continental's management was taken over by a Ragen assistant, Thomas Kelly. Trans-American soon went out of business and disappeared. The effect of the warfare between the two services spread far. A Continental distributor in New Orleans was forced to take as partners two brothers of Carlos Marcello, reported Mafia leader in Louisiana. (100)

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The methods used in "muzzling in" on the Continental Press Service

are typical of Mafia mutual cooperation, intimidation, violence, and murder.

6. Havana, Cuba

Since the upsurge of gambling in the casinos of sumptuous hotels

in Havana, more and more interest is being focused on the American criminal

element active in their operation. One source has stated that gambling activities

at all Havana hotels and night clubs came under control of the Mafia following

an agreement between President Fulbright Batista and the Mafiosi. (100-42303-274)

A prominent name in Cuban gambling operations is that of Santo

Trafficante, Jr., who left Florida in 1954 as an aftermath of the publicity

arising from the trial of himself and his brother on charges of bribing a police

official in connection with their gambling operations in that state. One source

called Trafficante the head of the Mafia in Cuba. (100-42303-274)

In 1955, Santo Trafficante, Jr., was conducting at a Havana hotel

numbers operation which obviously was possible only by approval from the

Cuban Government. Later, Trafficante bought part of a controlling interest

in the Sans Souci night club and gambling casino. In addition, Trafficante also

possesses an interest in several other gambling casinos, including those at

Hotel Plaza and the Hotel Capri. (62-70-343; 92-2781-18, 29; 100-42303-274)

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The late Albert Anastasia was an admitted close personal friend of Trafficante. According to the New York City Police Department and the Cuban National Police, Trafficante was with Anastasia the night before he was murdered in order to do "a little business" for a wealthy Cuban who, in combination with a group from Las Vegas, had offered President Batista a million dollars a year for the concession at the gambling casino at the new Hotel Havana - Hilton. Trafficante was reportedly trying to interest Anastasia in investing in that casino. Another theory regarding Anastasia's murder is that he was trying to take over the Cuban gambling operation from his "old boss,"

Meyer Lansky, a former New York City hoodlum. (92-2781-2, 21, 29; 92-2781-53; 100-42303-274; NY World Telegram & Sun, 1/9/58,

7. Miscellaneous p. 1)

There are also reports of Mafia gambling operations in various sections of the United States. In addition to gambling operations conducted by Mafiosi in New York City, Detroit, and Tampa, the gambling establishments in Reno and Las Vegas, Nevada, are reported to be owned by Mafiosi. As can be seen, Mafia operations in gambling have been richly rewarding, with the result that enormous wealth has been accumulated by Mafiosi, enabling them to invest heavily in legitimate business ventures. (62-9-62, p. 44; 62-75147-36-21, pp. 1-3; 63-4296-26-62; 100-42303-108; 100-42303-280)

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Narcotics

1. General

The traffic in illegal narcotics is the vilest and most malign form of criminal activity, for it presents a very grave personal and social danger to the health and welfare of many people in this country. But above all, it is a rich criminal business--a small amount of heroin costing several hundred dollars abroad can conceivably bring \$50,000 to \$100,000 or even more in the illegal drug market when adulterated to expand its quantity. The attraction of such profits finds many willing traffickers in illicit drugs. Mafiosi, naturally, have engaged extensively in this type of crime.

(101)

One source has stated that his father was a Mafioso and was approached, shortly after he came to this country from Sicily about 1895, by Mafiosi who offered to install him in the business of importing olive oil from Sicily. The Mafiosi proceeded to use the importing business as a front for the smuggling of dope which was hidden in barrels of olive oil. The father was allowed to retain the profits from the olive oil. (100-42303-282, 92, pp. 1, 2)

Government efforts to control illicit narcotics traffic started many years ago in this country. The Harrison Act of 1914 was enacted by Congress to deal with the problem of narcotics addiction. This Act used the taxing power of

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11 the Federal Government to legalize medicinal and other legitimate narcotics and
12 to outlaw illicit traffic in opium and similar drugs. Supplementary legislation on
13 the subject has been passed since that time. In addition, the Federal Government
14 has campaigned to restrict world opium production, since the supply exceeds the
15 need for medicinal and legitimate uses. (102)
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22 However, the illegal traffic of drugs still continues. To outline the
23 many cases of narcotics activity involving the Mafia is not the object of this
24 section of the monograph. Instead, a study of one drug operation will be
25 presented in some detail to highlight Mafia practices in this country.
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31 3. Kansas City Narcotics Operation

32 In Kansas City, during the Prohibition era, the Mafia derived its main
33 income from the manufacture and sale of illicit liquor and related rackets.
34 Following the repeal of Prohibition, the Mafia decided to make up its resultant
35 loss in income by entering the narcotics field.
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42 A syndicate formed by Mafiosi placed the peddling of contraband drugs
43 on a businesslike basis, with a legal advisor, a supervisor, a general manager,
44 a bookkeeper, a traveling representative, and an extensive sales force. This
45 group also developed contacts with the major sources of illicit narcotics in the
46 United States. The syndicate not only supplied the Kansas City area but also
47 extended its activities into numerous nearby states.
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Investigation by the Federal Bureau of Narcotics showed that one of

the prime sources of drugs of the Kansas City syndicate was the Antinori family of Tampa, Florida, long identified with gambling, smuggling, and liquor. It was further learned that one source of supply was a henchman of Manuel Alfonso, an international narcotics smuggler of Havana, Cuba.

Although the sales force of the syndicate had been uncovered in part previously, the breaking of this case by the Federal Bureau of Narcotics started with a number of illegal drug purchases in Kansas City during 1941 and 1942. The purchases led to the arrest of Carl Carramusa and several others, along with the seizure of a quantity of narcotics. In all, 27 persons were implicated. Carramusa turned state's witness.

Four of the 27 persons involved were identified as Mafiosi, while the others were suspected of being Mafiosi. Eight were born in Sicily; six were of Sicilian extraction; and the majority of the rest were of Italian, perhaps Sicilian, extraction.

Joseph De Luca was the supervisor and financier of the Kansas City syndicate; Joseph Fattito, the legal advisor; and Nicolo Impostato, deported several years ago, the general manager. All three were Mafiosi. In St. Louis, Thomas Duffa, a cousin of Joseph De Luca, was a Mafioso and was general

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manager of the drug syndicate in that city, which was closely connected with the Kansas City syndicate.

At the trial, Carramusa testified that in 1939 Impostato ordered him to proceed to Tampa and to buy a panel truck for the Antinori family, consisting of the father, Ignazio, and two sons, Paul and Joseph, who were engaged in smuggling narcotics from Cuba. Using an alias, Carramusa purchased the truck and gave it to Ignazio Antinori.

Subsequently, Mario Perla, the principal smuggling rival of the Antinoris, was assassinated by unknown persons riding in a truck described to be like the one Carramusa had purchased. Frank Decidue, a brother-in-law of Paul Antinori, was identified by witnesses as the driver of the panel truck, although they later refused to identify him as such. James De Simone, a suspected Mafioso in Kansas City and known as a "trigger man," was identified as visiting in Tampa at the time of Perla's murder.

After the trial of the narcotics syndicate, Carramusa moved from Kansas City to Chicago, where he lived under an assumed name. However, in true Mafia style, the convicted drug peddlers obtained vengeance several years later, in 1945, when Carramusa was killed by gunfire while coming out of his house one morning. His assassins were never identified.
(Info. from Federal Bureau of Narcotics, 100-42303)

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It is also interesting to note an earlier Mafia murder in connection with the operation of the Kansas City narcotics syndicate. Ignazio Antinori, who occasionally traveled to Havana to obtain narcotics for the Kansas City operation, was accused by Mafiosi in Kansas City of furnishing a poor grade of drugs in return for a payment of \$25,000. He was ordered to return the money within two weeks. After failing to comply with that order, he was killed by shotgun fire in a roadhouse near Tampa in 1940. (103)

3. International Aspects of Drug Traffic

Much has appeared in the press in recent years concerning the control of narcotics by Charles "Lucky" Luciano in Italy. The Federal Bureau of Narcotics feels that there exists a realm of cooperation and coordination between Mafiosi in the United States and the Mafia in Sicily in the illicit traffic of drugs. (104)

Luciano has been close to Nicolai Gentile in Italy. Gentile was under indictment for a narcotics charge when he jumped bail and fled from the United States to Italy in the early 1940's. Joseph Pici, who was deported from this country on a white slave conviction, has also been a Luciano intimate. He reportedly smuggled himself into the United States prior to World War II, carrying heroin which he delivered to the Kansas City Mafia group. Other

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11 deportees from this country are also associates or acquaintances of Luciano
12 (105)
13 in Italy.
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15 In 1951, a New York gangster named Frank Collace was sent to Italy
16 to pick up some heroin. Collace contacted an uncle in Italy who had fled this
17 country previously. Both Collace and his uncle were considered Mafiosi. After
18 receiving a call from Pici, Luciano's associate, the Collaces went to Milan.
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20 The younger Collace was later arrested at the Rome airport where, in his
21 (106)
22 suitcase, police found three kilograms of heroin.
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29 4. Recent Narcotics Arrests
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31 On January 23, 1953, the Federal Bureau of Narcotics made a series
32 of arrests in the metropolitan areas of New York City and Philadelphia, and in
33 Fairfax, Virginia. A total of 20 men and women were arrested and more than
34 100 pounds of heroin and opium, valued at \$1, 500, 000, was confiscated.
35 (107) (108)
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40 In the roundup, one peddler was arrested as he delivered ten pounds
41 of heroin and 120 ounces of opium to undercover Federal narcotics agents at a
42 motel in New Jersey. The peddler had obtained the narcotics at the home of
43 Peter Casella, of Camden, New Jersey, who was labelled the ringleader of the
44 (109)
45 drug operation in the Philadelphia-Camden area.
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51 The arrests culminated an extensive investigation in which two
52 undercover agents had infiltrated into the Mafia traffic in narcotics. The agents
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10 were not accepted as Mafiosi but as traffickers to whom the Mafia could sell

11 link." (100-42303-298)

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15 Rackets

16
17 1. Laundry

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19 Mafiosi are consummate racketeers, showing great ability in extorting
20 money from those engaged in either legitimate or illegitimate enterprises by
21 means of threats of bodily harm or destruction of property. An example of their
22 parasitic actions at the expense of honest, hard-working individuals is the case
23 of a laundry "shakedown" which has persisted for 25 years.

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29 In Brooklyn, the Brunswick Laundry Service Corporation was formed
30 about 1927 by four men of Italian ancestry. Two of the original four founders
31 have stated that in the early 1930's, one of their trucks was stolen. Shortly
32 afterward, the manager was approached by Joseph Bonanno regarding the
33 stolen truck. Bonanno, a Sicilian by birth, attended the 1957 Apalachin, New
34 York, meeting of hoodlums and has been identified as a current Mafia leader
35 in the United States. (100-42303-282)

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47 Bonanno told the manager he could secure the recovery of the truck.
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49 After doing so, he informed the manager that for \$25 a week, he would
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51 guarantee that no more trucks would be stolen. The other stockholders

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agreed to the payment and Bonanno's brother-in-law began picking up the "protection" fee every Friday. (92-3314-9, 18)

Several years later, Bonanno approached the manager again, seeking a one-fifth interest in the business. Bonanno stated that in return for his share of the business, he would guarantee that the laundry would encounter no difficulty from unions, racketeers, or any other source. Bonanno was granted a share, paying for it by not collecting his weekly \$25 for a time. Once he had paid for his share, he again made a demand for a weekly stipend, this time for \$45.

Bonanno's brother-in-law has continued to make the collections as late as 1958. (92-3314-9, 18)

The two individuals who related this arrangement dare not complain officially to authorities, fearing Mafia revenge. Several newer partners have been kept in the dark on the matter. The other partners contend that Bonanno is a legitimate solicitor of business and insist that he has brought in new accounts, although they are unable to specify any accounts for which he has been responsible. (92-3314-9, 18)

2. Prostitution

The most notorious person in the prostitution racket was Charles "Lucky" Luciano, a developer of the "modern" or "Americanized" Mafia, which cooperates with other criminal groups. Luciano was convicted on charges of forced prostitution and was later deported to Italy in 1946. (39-2141-157x)

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In the early 1930's, Luciano came to the conclusion that a handsome income could be gained from "shaking down" prostitutes and their bookers in New York City. At that time, a booker provided prostitutes for a group of houses of prostitution, with the booker, the madams of the various houses, and the prostitutes sharing in the proceeds. Luciano and his assistants forced the madams to pay \$5 a week and upwards to be "bonded," this sum ostensibly going into a fund for legal fees and bonds in the event of police raids. In this operation, Luciano employed--in the new Mafia tradition--non-Sicilians and non-Italians. (111)

There have been other Mafia extortion incidents in the field of prostitution. It was reported that in Buffalo, Joe Di Carlo, brother of Mafioso Sam Di Carlo, had, at one time, been active in extorting money from prostitutes and pimps. Di Carlo and his men would visit night spots and restaurants where pimps were waiting to be paid off by their girls. Di Carlo would then "put the shake" on both the pimps and prostitutes as the latter were making payoffs. (62-75147-6-18, pp. 6-7)

3. Loan Sharking

Another source of income for Mafiosi has been the loan-sharking racket, a profitable venture known to operate on the waterfronts, particularly

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11 in New York City and Philadelphia. This racket is based on an excessive amount
12 of interest on loans. For example, if a longshoreman wants to borrow \$100, he
13 contacts a loan representative and agrees to repay the loan in ten weekly
14 instalments amounting to \$12 each. The interest on the loan of \$100 would then
15 be \$20 for ten weeks, an exorbitant rate acceptable to longshoremen who, due
16 to intermittent employment or possible criminal records, find it difficult--if not
17 impossible--to borrow money from regular loan companies or banks. One group
18 of three Mafiosi in New York City allegedly grossed \$80,000 a week from this
19 racket. (62-75147-37-81)
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31 4. Bootlegging
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33 Even today, bootlegging persists in the Mafia tradition. In Philadelphia
34 for instance, there is said to be as much, if not more, money in bootlegging than
35 there was during Prohibition. The racket in this particular city is controlled by a
36 group of individuals of Italian background who are partners in a furniture store
37 and are under the domination of the Mafia. These bootleggers have turned to the
38 operation of smaller stills because they are easier to supply and to conceal than
39 large stills. (62-75147-37-81)
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49 5. Garbage and Trash Cartage
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51 The Mafia method of intimidation, extortion, and violence has also
52 manifested itself in the garbage and trash collection business in the New York City
53 area. A racketeer named Vincent Squillante secured a monopoly by gaining control
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11 the Greater New York Cartmen's Association, which handles private
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13 carting for three of New York City's five boroughs, and of two carting groups
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15 Long Island. Squillante is alleged to be a Mafioso and a godson of the late
16 (112, 113, 114)
17 Albert Anastasia. (62-103771-249)
18

19
20 Through the domination of criminal elements in a local of the
21
22 International Brotherhood of Teamsters, individual cartmen were intimidated
23
24 into joining Squillante's association. Demands of the union and the cartmen's
25
26 association were enforced by Mafia violence, such as, setting fire to trucks
27
28 forcing them off the road. Prospective customers were compelled to
29
30 select their garbage and trash removals from a list prepared by the association
31
32 under penalty of having their businesses picketed. The Hotel Association of
33
34 New York found that added costs for garbage and trash disposal ran from 25
35
36 to 100 per cent. Squillante also formed the Carters Land Fill Corporation and
37
38 (115) 116
39 charged private carters exorbitant fees for dumping privileges. (62-103771-249)
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42 The Mafia's traditional silence was invoked by Squillante in his
43
44 appearance before the McClellan Committee* in November, 1957. On that
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46 (116)
47 occasion, he pleaded the 5th Amendment 111 times. (62-103771-249)
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50 United States Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor
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52 or Management Field.
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11 **6. Labor Unions**

12 The Mafia has also exerted its noxious influence in the labor movement.
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15 Needless to say, not all criminal footholds in labor unions or corruption of labor
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17 leaders can be blamed on the Mafia. However, the evil hand of the Mafia has
18
19 been sufficiently evident in labor racketeering to cast a shadow over trade-
20
21 unions.
22

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24 Carlo Gambino, a Mafioso who attended the Apalachin meeting, was
25
26 associated in 1956 with a so-called labor counselling service in New York City.
27
28 This service has several prominent clients, including the famous construction
29
30 firm of Levitt and Son, which has built Levittown, New York, and Levittown,
31
32 Pennsylvania, from which it has received a yearly fee of \$36,000. William J.
33
34 Levitt has contended that the agreement is satisfactory and has denied that the
35
36 payment constituted a "shakedown." (92-2811-2, p. 45)
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40 In 1957, James Osticco, a participant at the Apalachin meeting, was
41
42 reported to be head of a company union of Medico Industries, of Pittston,
43
44 Pennsylvania. This organization is not a legitimate labor union but was created
45
46 primarily to avoid labor difficulties with employees. Osticco allegedly acts on
47
48 behalf of the management. (92-2762-1, 2; 62-9-62, p. 78)
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52 On the west coast, Mafiosi Tony Mirabile and Frank Bompensiero
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54 at one time organized the Tavern Owners Protection Association in the San Diego
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area to defeat the organizing efforts of a labor union. They arranged to continue govern operations in the event of a strike by assuring a supply of nonunion labor, as well as liquor, bar, and laundry supplies. Membership in this association entailed an initiation fee of \$200, plus monthly dues of \$40. (62-9-62, p. 91)

Frank Majuri, a Mafioso, formerly was a steward of a local of the Hod Carriers Union in New Jersey. In addition to his union duties, he spent much of his time operating card games on construction jobs. He was jailed for violating his probation on a prior gambling conviction when probation authorities learned he had attended the Apalachin meeting. (92-2941-1; 62-9-62, p. 68)

Another example of Mafia influence in labor unions has been the past close relationship between James Hoffa, now president of the Teamsters Union, and top Sicilian hoodlums or Mafiosi. Hoffa is reported to have been very friendly with such individuals on a business and social basis and has done favors for them. On one occasion, an Italian contractor in Detroit, being picketed, is said to have complained to Mafioso Peter Licavoli, who interceded with Hoffa. The picketing promptly ceased. (100-42303-235)

Legitimate Businesses

The vast wealth which so many Mafiosi have patently accumulated is not easily verified by investigation. Their incomes are an admixture of revenue

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realized from both legal and illegal ventures, thus making it extremely difficult
(117)
to determine from what sources they actually acquired their earnings.

Large portions of the incomes of Mafiosi are derived from investments
in legitimate enterprises of a substantial and profitable nature. For many years,
Mafiosi in this country have been increasing their wealth by investing their money
in numerous legitimate businesses.

By participating in legal enterprises, Mafiosi benefit in three ways:
(1) their criminal operations are conveniently covered; (2) their respectability
and prestige in the community are measurably increased; and (3) their financial
future is made secure.

In many cases, Mafiosi list other members of their family, their
relatives, or their friends as owners of their businesses. They do so in order
to circumvent income tax and licensing problems.

A few of the legitimate enterprises found throughout the country and
owned or shared by Mafiosi are set out in the following pages.

1. Liquor and Beverages

Joseph Barbara, Sr., at whose home the infamous Apalachin, New
York, meeting of hoodlums took place, until recently was a distributor for the
Canada Dry Bottling Company, with the Mafia as a silent partner and financial

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11 benefactor. When Barbara was compelled to dispose of his bottling business
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13 as a consequence of his prominent part in the Apalachin meeting, he is said
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15 to have received over \$300,000 for it. Investigation has disclosed that
16
17 Barbara's company was indebted to five Mafiosi, all of whom, at one time or
18
19 another, resided in the Pittston, Pennsylvania, area. The amounts owed to
20
21 these Mafiosi totalled \$66,000, ranging in individual amounts from \$5,000 to
22
23 \$25,000. (100-24303-282; 62-75147-1-191, pp. 5-6)
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25

26
27 In Kansas City, two Mafiosi who had been involved in bootlegging
28
29 activities during Prohibition were found in 1950 to have held for a number of
30
31 years the exclusive franchises for several well-known brands of whiskey.
32
33 Although their liquor licenses were revoked by the State following disclosures
34
35 to the Kefauver Committee, licenses were reissued in the names of the sons
36
37 (118)
38 these two men.
39

40 Frank Costello has reportedly been associated with a liquor-
41
42 (119)
43 importing company handling two Scotch whiskeys.
44

45 2. Race Tracks

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47 Jack Tocco, son of William "Black Bill" Tocco, is alleged to be
48
49 an officer of the West Virginia Racing Association. The elder Tocco has
50
51 been identified as a Mafioso in Detroit. In addition, there have been reports
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11 that large blocks of stock owned by Detroit Mafiosi in race tracks at nearby
12 Hazel Park and at Wheeling, West Virginia, are listed in the names of their
13 children, who have no criminal records. Among these are Jack Tocco and
14
15 Anthony Zerilli, son of Joseph Zerilli, Mafia head in Detroit.
16
17

(62-75147-15-92; 100-42303-280)

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20 3. Banking and Financing
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22 In the field of banking and financing, Joseph De Luca, of Kansas City,
23
24 has been reported as a major stockholder of the Colony Finance and Loan
25
26 Company. Anthony Milano, of Cleveland, who owns the Brotherhood Savings
27
28 and Loan Company, has been termed the unofficial mayor of the Italian
29
30 community in Cleveland. He is the brother of Frank Milano, a Mafioso now
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32 (120)
33 residing in Los Angeles. (62-4269-11-30)
34

35 4. Slot Machines
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38 Carlos Marcello, a Mafioso in New Orleans, has supplied juke boxes,
39
40 pinball machines, and slot machines to bars, restaurants, and night clubs
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42 through one of his businesses. He has reportedly made loans of money at low
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44 (121)
45 interest rates to those proprietors who agree to use his equipment.
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47 5. Garment Industry
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49 One industry which has been heavily invaded by racketeers with
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51 Mafia backgrounds is the garment industry. Both in New York City, which
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is the center of the garment industry, and in the Pittston, Pennsylvania, area, Mafiosi are extremely active. The familiar name of Joseph Profaci is linked to four dress firms in New York City as the owner. (62-9-62, p. 144)

In the Pittston region, four hoodlums--Russell Bufalino, Angelo Sciandra, Dominic Alaimo, and James Osticco--all of whom attended the Apalachin meeting, are owners or have interests in nearly 50 garment manufacturing concerns. Bufalino, Pittston Mafia leader, owns one garment factory and has been on the payroll of another Mafioso, Angelo Sciandra, who owns two such companies in that area. Sciandra's father, John, was head of the Mafia in that locality until his death in the mid-1940's, when Bufalino assumed command. (62-9-62, p. 145; 92-3396-3, p. 18; 92-2762-2, pp. 13-15; 92-2838-2, 6, 9)

6. Miscellaneous

Joseph Zerilli and Peter Licavoli, both important Mafia leaders in Detroit, have, in the past, been reported as owning or holding interests in numerous legitimate businesses. These have included an automobile agency, a beer distributorship, a farm, a bus line, commercial fishing boats on the east and west coasts, a new packaging process for apples, a plant nursery, and a franchise for a "wonder" grass.

Other businesses engaged in by Mafiosi include the importation of olive oil, the manufacture of cheese and tomato paste, bars, restaurants, and night clubs. (122) (62-75147-15-23, p. 55; 62-75147-15-60, pp. 13-14; 100-42303-287; 92-2834-7, p. 35; 62-9-62)

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10 VI. ORGANIZATION AND LEADERSHIP OF MAFIA
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12
13 A. Form
14

15 What can be called the Mafia in the United States is not a
16 compact, open, formal, centrally organized group or a legal entity
17 in the same sense that a fraternal society, a corporation, or a labor
18 union is. Instead, it is a collection of gangs loosely bound together in
19 a confederacy, each Mafia-led gang being autonomous in its own
20 territory and having distinct spheres of jurisdiction and activity.
21
22 (100-42303-280, 282)

23 The Mafia in this country does not possess or abide by a
24 written constitution, by-laws, or articles of incorporation and does
25 not function in a legal, formal manner. But the unwritten Mafia code
26 and practices of cooperation, secrecy, silence, intimidation, violence,
27 revenge, murder, and other components of criminality are just as
28 real, just as binding, and just as formidable as the rules and regulations
29 of formal organizations. (Ibid.)
30
31

32 It is not known whether the Mafia holds elections of officers
33 or has membership rolls, but it is known that the Mafia has leaders
34 and adherents. Its inner circle of powerful leaders functions in a
35 manner similar to the conducting of a legitimate business by a board
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of directors. Policies are formulated and decisions are made by this small, select group in the same way as they are made by officers of legal organizations.

(Ibid.)

Maffiosi are almost exclusively Italians of Sicilian origin, but there are a few non-Italians who are Maffiosi. Not all Italian criminals can qualify as Maffiosi. Some sources maintain that adherents are born into the Mafia, while others say that individuals can be accepted into the Mafia provided they conform to Mafia discipline and fulfill all the demands the Mafia makes of them. (Ibid.)

As has been pointed out previously, over the years the Unione Siciliano has been erroneously considered as synonymous with the Mafia. The Unione Siciliano, a Sicilian, fraternal, mutual benefit society which has existed in the Italian-American communities of a number of large American cities, has been employed--to some extent, at least--as a source of personnel and as a front for the Mafia. (123) (62-75117-11-20, pp. 1-2; 62-81093-11; 62-81093-9-148, pp. 34-35; 62-75147-9-80, p. 69; 62-91033-615)

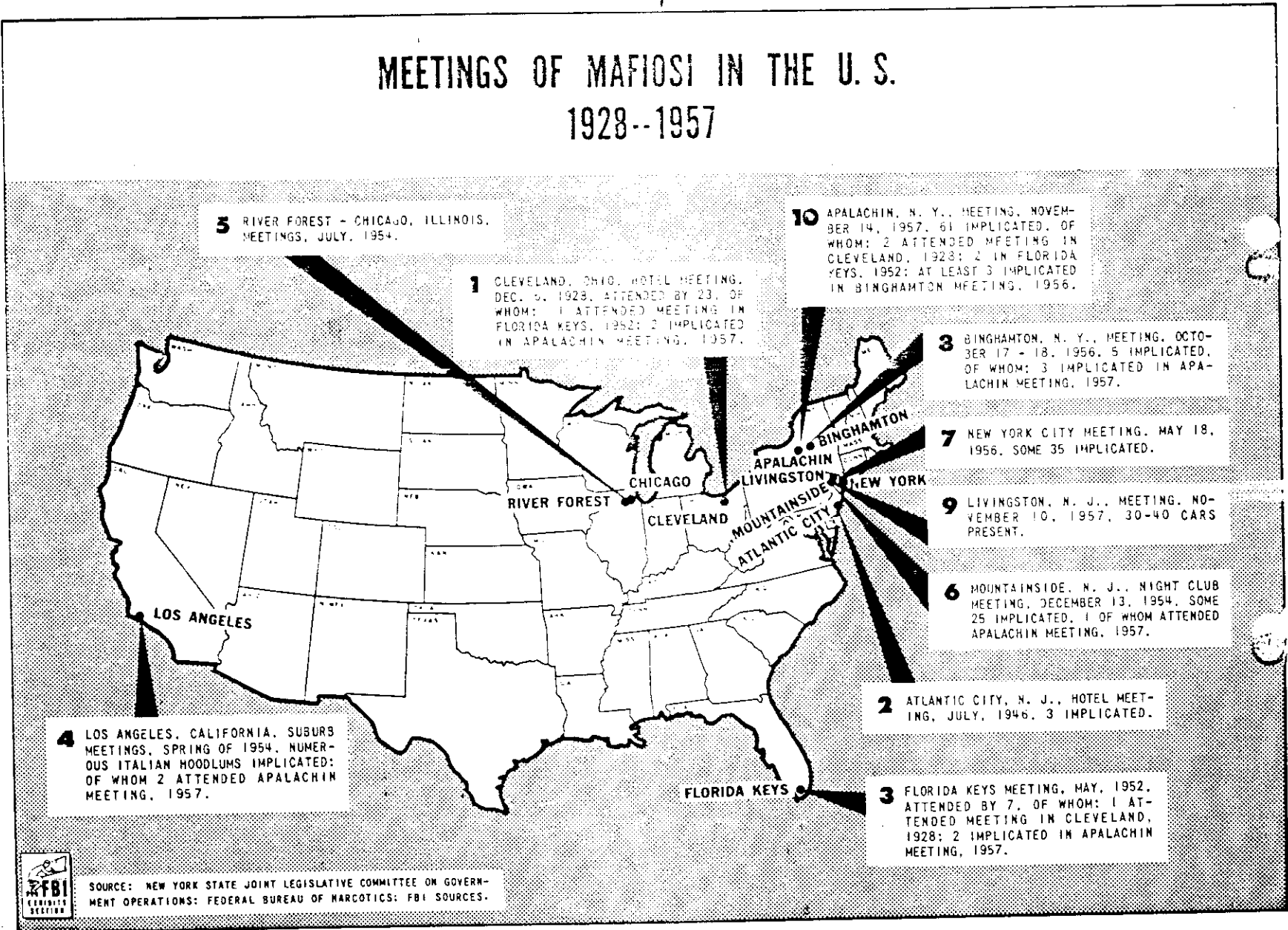
Important Meetings

1. General

To keep the Mafia crime machine working smoothly, from time to time key Mafia leaders have met to discuss matters of mutual interest and concern. While detailed, full accounts of these meetings are not available, the

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MEETINGS OF MAFIOSI IN THE U. S. 1928--1957



SOURCE: NEW YORK STATE JOINT LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS; FEDERAL BUREAU OF NARCOTICS; FBI SOURCES.

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7 fact that there have been gatherings of Sicilian-Italian criminals is significant,
8 for they show the efforts of Mafiosi in this country to meet with one another
9
10 in order to formulate, direct, and coordinate their criminal activities.
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(100-42303-274)

13
14 2. Cleveland Meeting, 1928

15 The first known instance of a large meeting of Mafiosi took place
16
17 in December, 1928, when 23 important Sicilian-Italian hoodlums met at a
18
19 Cleveland hotel. This gathering was the forerunner of other meetings of
20
21

22 Mafiosi. (124)
23 (63-4296-11-26)
24

25 Cleveland police arrested those present on charges of being
26
27 "suspicious persons." Thirteen guns were found in the possession of the
28
29 group. Most of those apprehended were fined \$50 and given 30-day suspended
30
31 sentences. (63-4296-11-26)
32

33 The Cleveland meeting was said to have been called for the
34
35 following reasons: (1) to settle the control of rackets in Brooklyn, (2) to end
36
37 rivalry in the illegal alcohol business in various eastern and midwestern
38
39 territories so as to prevent further bloodshed, and (3) to elect a successor
40
41 to Tony Lombardo, a Capone hoodlum and president of the Italian-American
42
43 National Union in Chicago, who had been killed. (92-2834-7, p. 12) op cit.,
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46 (100-42303-282, pp. 2, 3, 5; 92-2834-7, pp. 11-12)
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49 At least four of the Mafiosi present at the Cleveland meeting
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51 attended subsequent meetings of groups of Sicilian-Italian hoodlums in Florida
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53 and New York. Two of them, Joseph Profaci and his brother-in-law,
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Joseph Magliocco, were present at the 1957 Apalachin meeting. They represent the continuity of Italian-Sicilian hoodlums meeting, conferring, and cooperating throughout a period of at least 30 years. (92-2834-7, p. 11; 62-4296-11-26; 63-4426-32)

The activities of Profaci have been referred to before. Magliocco is active in a Sicilian criminal group in Brooklyn which is directly responsible to Profaci. Magliocco's name and address were found in papers and address books seized from "Lucky" Luciano by police in Rome, Italy, in 1949. Magliocco's associates have included other Mafiosi, such as the late Santo Trafficante, Sr., and Emanuel Cammarata. Cammarata was also present at the 1928 Cleveland meeting. (92-2833-11, 14; 63-4426-32)

Another who attended the Cleveland meeting was a Sicilian-born hoodlum and narcotics trafficker named Vincent Mangano, who, at that time, was a Mafia leader and a powerful figure on the Brooklyn waterfront. (63-4426-32; 62-97968-6, p. 5)

It is noteworthy that Vincent Mangano, and his brother Philip, as well as Frank Costello and Joe Adonis, were among those hoodlums who made transatlantic telephone calls to "Lucky" Luciano in Italy in the late 1940's. (62-32578-1166)

There are several interesting parallels between the 1928 Cleveland meeting and the 1957 Apalachin, New York, meeting. First, there were a number of Sicilian-born hoodlums present. Second, all those present, if not Sicilians,

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were Italians. Third, those attending carried large sums of money on their persons. Fourth, those Mafiosi present came from all sections of the country. Fifth, there was a general unwillingness, in the Mafia tradition, to discuss the meeting later. (92-2834-7, pp. 11-12)

3. Other Significant Meetings, 1929-1957

During the period 1929-1957, there were a number of meetings of groups of Sicilian-Italian hoodlums, although evidence relating to these meetings or the purposes thereof, is scarce and fragmentary.

The meetings to be described were more than just local gatherings to conduct the day-to-day activities of Mafiosi. The geographical distribution of the areas represented by the participants shows that these meetings were national or regional in scope, since they involved Sicilian-Italian hoodlums from different states and areas. In an attempt to provide an excuse for the assembly of so many notorious criminals, they referred to their meetings as "social" visits or gatherings. However, the distances some Mafiosi had travelled to attend such meetings is rebuttal enough for their protestations of innocence as to the criminal nature of these meetings.

In July, 1946, an alleged Mafioso named Charles Fischetti, one of the three Fischetti brothers of the old Capone gang, registered at an

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Atlantic City hotel. Fischetti had gambling interests in and near Chicago. While in Atlantic City, he was visited by several prominent New Jersey racketeers, including Willie Moretti and Marco Reginelli, both now deceased. Reginelli was reported to be then head of the Mafia in southern New Jersey. (62-81093-51, pp. 8, 17; 1950 Narcotics List, p. 46) Vincent Mangano, Joseph Profaci, Vito Genovese, and several other Maffiosi were scheduled to meet at a yacht basin about 50 miles south of Miami, Florida, in April, 1952. The meeting was supposed to solve the problem of the loss of a smuggling operation which had come under suspicion of, or had been blocked by, the United States Coast Guard. (63-4426-32, p. 26; 62-97937-3, p. 11)

A meeting of Maffiosi reportedly took place in a remote area of the Florida Keys in May, 1952, which was attended by seven individuals, including Vito Genovese, Vincent Rao, and Emanuel Cammarata. All seven have been identified as Mafia suspects by the Federal Bureau of Narcotics. Both Genovese and Rao, of course, attended the 1957 Apalachin meeting, while Cammarata was among the Maffiosi at the 1928 Cleveland meeting. (63-4426-32)

Early in 1954, it was learned that a west coast Mafioso named Girolamo Adamo had been renting a room in a motel 30 miles east of Los Angeles since 1951. Here, Adamo reportedly spent eight to ten days each month conferring with other Italian hoodlums from various parts of California and elsewhere.

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The exact number who visited Adamo is not known, although 24 have been identified as visitors. Among the persons contacting Adamo were members of the DiCicco family of Mafiosi from Tampa, Florida; Mafiosi Frank Bompensiero and Joseph Dippolito, of California; and Frank Desimone and Simone Scozzari, also of California. Desimone and Scozzari attended the 1957 Apalachin meeting. The matters discussed by Adamo and his visitors are said to have included gang killings, illegal narcotics traffic, and other criminal operations. (San Bernardino County Sheriff's Office Report, 5/15/58)

There are reports of several Mafia meetings in the Chicago area in 1954. One such meeting was said to have been held on July 4, 1954, at Tony Accardo's home in River Forest, a Chicago suburb. Accardo has been reported as a Mafia leader. Another meeting allegedly occurred at a Chicago hotel on July 29, 1954, at which Johnny Torrio, former head of the Capone gang in the early 1920's, was present as an arbitrator. (63-4426-32, p. 5)

In August, 1954, Steven Magaddino, brother of Anthony Magaddino, who attended the 1957 Apalachin meeting, allegedly held a meeting of numerous Italian hoodlums influential in labor unions in Buffalo, New York. Steven Magaddino, who has been identified as a Mafia leader, is said to have been displeased with the operation of an unidentified union and, as a result, replaced several union officials. (62-75147-6-66, p. 3)

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A closed meeting was reported to have been held at La Martinique,

a night club in Mountainside, New Jersey, on December 13, 1954, with approximately 25 New York and New Jersey top racketeers present. The meeting was held on a Monday night when the club is normally closed. Among those present were the late Albert Anastasia and his brother Anthony Anastasia; Gerardo Cateno, who attended the 1957 Apalachin meeting; Ruggiero Bolardo, a New Jersey hoodlum who has made a fortune in bootlegging, gambling, slot-machine operations, and the legal liquor business. Informants have been unable to ascertain the reason for this meeting or the topics of discussion.

(62-75147-31-191, p. 31; 92-2942-1, p. 17)

A meeting of some 35 top racketeers in eastern gambling circles

reportedly took place at the St. Moritz Hotel in New York City on May 18, 1956.

The principal topic of discussion was said to be the Federal income tax conviction of Frank Costello. According to reports, it was decided that his usefulness as head of the gambling syndicate was at an end. A New York hoodlum named Vincent Alo was supposed to have been selected to supplant Costello.

(62-75147-34-240, p. 1)

In October, 1956, a little more than a year before the Apalachin

meeting, a New York State trooper stopped an automobile, bearing New Jersey license plates, for speeding near the home of Joseph Barbara, Sr., at Apalachin, New York, the site of the 1957 meeting of hoodlums. The driver was identified as Carmine Galante, considered an important figure in the

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7 narcotics traffic between this country and Italy, France, Cuba, and Canada.
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9 At the time of his arrest, Galante was using the operator's permit of a
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11 fugitive wanted by the Federal Bureau of Narcotics. The other two
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13 occupants of the car were identified as Frank Garafola and John Bonventre,
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15 the latter a Mafioso who attended the 1957 Apalachin meeting. Garafola
16
17 was an associate of the late Willie Moretti, a Mafioso and New Jersey
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19 racketeer. (63-4426-32, pp. 3-4)
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23 Joseph Barbara, Sr., had made reservations at a Binghamton,
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25 New York, motel for himself and for Bonventre, Garafola, Joseph Bonanno,
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27 and one Louis Volpe, believed to be identical with Carmine Galante.
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29 Bonanno also attended the 1957 Apalachin meeting. (63-4426-32, p. 3)
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32 Several interesting items regarding this meeting have since come
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34 to light. First, New York State police have reported that two detectives
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36 of the West New York, New Jersey, Police Department came to Binghamton
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38 to intercede for Galante. Allegedly, one detective offered \$1,000 on behalf
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40 of the West New York police commissioner to secure Galante's release
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42 from a jail sentence on the speeding charge. Galante had been in the vending-
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44 machine business in West New York, New Jersey, at one time. As a result
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46 of the appearance of these detectives in Binghamton, charges were made
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against West New York police officials which are still pending. Another item of interest is that three members of the New York State Legislature admitted (127) inquiring into Galante's arrest. (62-98200-4; 63-4296-1-13, 30; 62-9-31-38, p. 10)

On November 10, 1957, four days before the Apalachin meeting, approximately 20-40 large cars, including many Cadillacs, entered the property of Ruggiero Bolardo at Livingston, New Jersey. Bolardo resides in a castlelike house set back from the road and nearly hidden from view by a high stone wall. He is a hoodlum with a long criminal record who was present at the 1954 meeting at the La Martinique in Mountaluisa, New Jersey. The cars arrived between 10 A. M. and 1 P. M., each car containing three or four men. The cars carried license plates from New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania. (92-2942-1, 6)

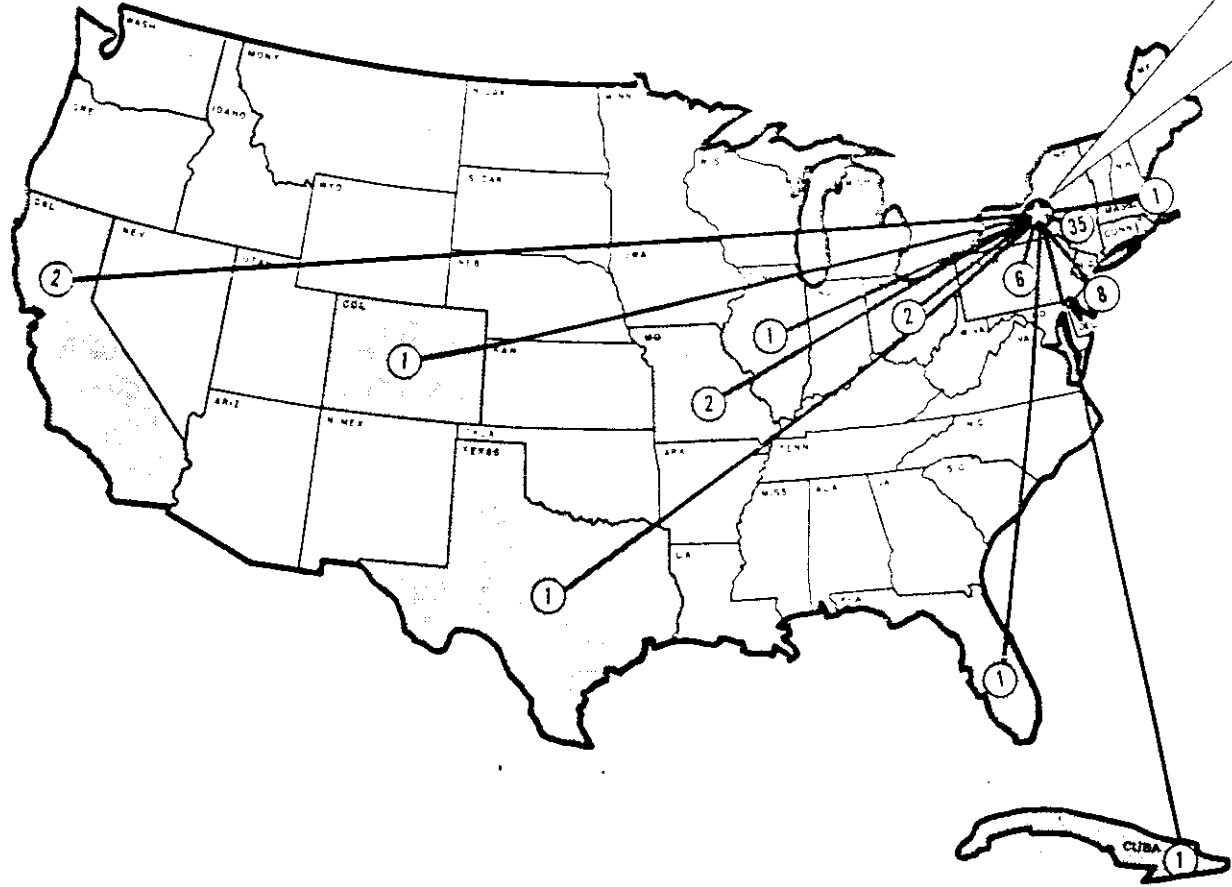
4. Apalachin, New York, Meeting, 1957

a. General

On November 14, 1957, New York State police rounded up 61 individuals, all Sicilians or Italians, who were found at the \$100,000 estate of Joseph Barbara, Sr., at Apalachin, New York. The state police had become curious concerning the presence of a number of expensive automobiles, many with out-of-state license tags, in the vicinity. Although the individuals picked up were taken to state police headquarters, they were not fingerprinted,

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State or Country of Mafiosi Implicated in Meeting in Apalachin, N. Y., November 14, 1957



61 Sicilians and Italians implicated in Apalachin meeting from 11 states and Cuba:	
New York	35
New Jersey	8
Pennsylvania	6
Ohio	2
Missouri	2
California	2
Colorado	1
Texas	1
Florida	1
Illinois	1
Massachusetts	1
Cuba	1
35 of the 61 foreign born	
30 born in Sicily	
5 born in Italy	
26 Born in U.S. of Sicilian or Italian parents	

Source: New York State Joint Legislative Committee on Government Operations; Federal Bureau of Narcotics; FBI sources.



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photographed, or charged with any crime. They were questioned as to why they had been at Barbara's home and were asked to identify themselves. Large sums of money were found on some of those questioned, but no weapons were located. (63-4426-105, encl. behind file)

The national and even international scope of criminal representation at this meeting is revealed by the fact that eleven states-- from Massachusetts to California and from Illinois to Texas--and Cuba were given as the home addresses of those attending.

Two Mafiosi, Joseph Profaci and Joseph Magliocco, both of New York City, had attended the 1928 Cleveland meeting. Two Mafiosi, Vito Genovese and Vincent Rao, also of New York City, had been present at the May 1, 1952, meeting in the Florida Keys. Three Mafiosi, Joseph Barbara, Sr., Joseph Bonanno, and John Bonventre, were reportedly present in Binghamton, New York, in October, 1956. (63-4426-32)

The exact number of individuals present at Apalachin has not been determined because some fled into the woods when the state police descended on them. Furthermore, it was apparent that some hoodlums who were en route to the meeting did not appear when they observed state police cars at the Barbara estate. (92-2924-12, pp. 14-15)

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But the large number of hoodlums known to be present, plus the long distances many of them had traveled to get there, was unmistakable evidence that the meeting was no ordinary business or social gathering. Moreover, the assemblage could not be explained by the ridiculous excuses offered by some that they had merely come to see Barbara, who had been ill. Many of Barbara's visitors had formidable criminal records, with arrests or convictions for such a variety of crimes as bootlegging, illegal narcotics traffic, extortion, and murder. (62-4426-105, encl. behind file)

b. Reasons for Meeting

The true reasons for the meeting of so many individuals with lengthy criminal records may never be disclosed because of the traditional Mafia silence which has enveloped those attending.

The reasons given by some of those present were ludicrous. One Sicilian-born individual living in the vicinity of Barbara's home said he saw Barbara regularly once a week but had no idea why such a large group was there on November 14. He claimed he was only making coffee at Barbara's house on that day. It is interesting to note, however, that there were telephone calls during the period June to November, 1957, from his home to the residences in northern Pennsylvania of three other hoodlums who attended the meeting. There is also the fact that this individual worked regularly at a nearby shoe factory Monday through Friday but took a day off on the date of the meeting. (92-2964-5, 9, 14)

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9 Another Sicilian-born neighbor of Barbara maintained that he was
10 present to help "make coffee." Other explanations given by individuals at the
11 meeting include trying to sell Barbara an automobile and attempting to rent
12 a truck from Barbara's soft drink bottling and distributing plant.
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(92-2967-6, 13; 92-2968-1, 5; 92-2937-1, p. 11)

16 A number of theories have been formulated by law enforcement
17 agencies, legislative investigating bodies, the press, and informants as to the
18 real reasons for the meeting.
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23 The first theory is that the meeting was called by Vito Genovese
24 for the purpose of exacting tribute from those present for the Mafia's general
25 fund, which is used to bribe and corrupt public officials and police.
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(62-9-47-42)

29 The second theory is that Barbara was acting in the capacity of
30 banker for the Italian criminal element and the meeting was convened to settle
31 cash transactions by individuals who owed each other money for various
32 operations. Barbara is said to have a fireproof vault in his home for the
33 storage of cash. (92-2976-IX, pp. 30, 31; 63-4296-1-38)
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42 A third theory is that the individuals present discussed and finalized
43 problems relating to the manufacture, distribution, and sale of illegal alcohol.
44 There has been conjecture that arrangements were made to obtain sugar for the
45 manufacture of illegal alcohol. (92-2976-5; 62-100008-361)
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A fourth theory is that the important persons at the meeting--the so-called "money men"--conferred about contemplated legal or illegal ventures that promised financial success. (62-9-1-79)

A fifth theory offered is that some of the assembled individuals were concerned about their activities in labor unions as a result of the hearings of the McClellan Committee. These hearings had thrown the spotlight on racketeer control and exploitation of trade-unions for criminal purposes. The meeting was supposedly called to find ways and means of countering this adverse publicity. (62-100008-424; 62-100008-434)

A sixth theory is that plans were laid to gain control of the ladies garment industry. Several of those attending are owners of, or hold an interest in, women's garment firms either in New York City or in the northern Pennsylvania area. In addition, several engage in the trucking end of the garment industry. (62-9-62, p. 145; 63-4296-37-73)

A seventh theory is that the meeting was to discuss illicit narcotics traffic. Some of those present were then under active investigation by the Federal Bureau of Narcotics and several had served prison sentences for violations of Federal narcotics statutes. (62-9-5-32; 62-100008-451; 63-4426-32)

An eighth theory is that the gambling interests of a number of those present were to be examined. The presence of Santo Trafficante, Jr., at Apalachin is of particular interest because he is a key figure in legalized gambling casino operations in Havana, Cuba, and was reported to have come to seek or to arrange for financial backing of his gambling enterprises in Cuba. (62-9-62, p. 44; 62-100008-451; 92-2781-18, p. 31)

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11 The ninth theory is that the meeting was called to settle the problem
12 of racket control brought about by the assassination of Albert Anastasia a few
13 weeks before. (92-2709-6, p. 39; 92-2976-IX, p. 28)
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17 Whatever reasons may have provided the motivation for the Apalachin
18 meeting, the true significance of the meeting lies in the fact that the appearance
19 of so many top Mafiosi from all parts of the country and Cuba certainly
20 represented more than a series of "social" calls on Joseph Barbara, Sr.
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27 c. Persons Present
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29 The list of those individuals present at Apalachin includes many
30 Mafiosi whose names have cropped up frequently in the press and in Federal
31 and state legislative hearings on underworld activities over a period of years--
32 names such as Vito Genovese, Joseph Profaci, Joseph Magliocco, Vincent Rao,
33 Santo Trafficante, Jr., Russell Bufalino, Angelo Sciandra, Joseph Ida,
34 Joseph and Salvatore Falcone, Mike Miranda, Gabriel Mannarino, John Ormento,
35 John Scalish, Simone Scozzari, Frank Zito, and others.
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43 (63-4426-105, encl. behind file)
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45 Thirty-five present were natives of Italy, and of these, 30 were born
46 in Sicily and two in the nearby Italian province of Calabria. Twenty-six
47 were born in the United States of Sicilian or Italian parentage.
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Investigations into the arrest records of those present show over 150 known arrests and over 70 known convictions for homicide, narcotics violations, gambling violations, illegal liquor violations, and miscellaneous charges.

(63-4426-105, encl., behind file, p. 23)

A study of those attending reflects that many have been associating with one another for years in criminal or legitimate enterprises. In addition, 25 are related by blood or by marriage. (Ibid., p. 20)

One of those at Apalachin, Elmer Scozzari, of Los Angeles, had \$10,000 cash and a check for nearly \$8,500 in his possession at the time he was picked up by the state police. (Ibid., Appendix D)

At least six present at Apalachin have been affiliated with labor unions in one capacity or another or have been active in the labor field as "consultants." (Ibid., p. 26; 92-2860)

John Charles Montano, of Buffalo, New York, one of those attending, received an award in 1953 as "Man of the Year," an annual presentation by the Erie Club sponsored by the Buffalo Police Department. He is president of a taxicab company, runs a liquor business, and is director of the Buffalo baseball park. He was also a member of the city council of Buffalo in the late 1920's. (63-4426-105, Appendix D)

Frank Desimone, a Los Angeles attorney who was among those attending, has represented several underworld characters in the past, notably Jack Dragna, late Mafia leader in California. (92-2973-7, 8)

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d. Meeting Planned

From preparations made by Joseph Barbara, Sr., it is obvious that the Apalachin meeting was not the spontaneous or casual affair that those present pretended it to be. A meat order for over \$400 had been personally placed by Barbara, Sr., with instructions that it would be picked up on November 13, the day before the meeting. Reservations made at hotels and motels in the vicinity were charged to the account of Barbara's soft drink firm. Several were lodged at the home of a local Italian who was present at the meeting. (92-2976-15, p. 50; 63-4426-105, pp. 15, 18)

Travel arrangements also indicated definite planning. For instance, a note found in the possession of the late Salvatore Tornabe, a beer salesman for a firm owned by Joseph Magliocco, reflected that he was to go to the Airport Motel in Newark, New Jersey, owned by Anthony Riela, who was present at Apalachin. There, Tornabe was to meet and to apparently transport James Coletti and Frank Zito to Apalachin. (92-2978-2; 63-4426-105, Appendix D)

Joseph Ida, of Highland Park, New Jersey, went to the meeting with Dominic Oliveto, a Camden, New Jersey, Mafioso. Frank Desimone, Simone Scozzari, and Joseph Civello stayed at a Scranton, Pennsylvania, hotel on November 13, at the expense of Russell Bufalino. They arrived at Barbara's residence the next day with Bufalino in the car of William Medico,

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of Pittston, Pennsylvania, who is known to have associated with several of Barbara's guests. Several arrived by air and were met by one of Barbara's intimates. (63-4426-105, Appendix D; 92-2937-1, pp. 11, 12)

Paul Castellano, who came by automobile with Carlo Gambino, Mike Miranda, and Tom Rava, carried a note with instructions as to the route to take from New York City to Binghamton, New York. All four of these individuals are Mafiosi in New York City. (92-2811-15)

Santo Trafficante, Jr., traveled from Havana to Binghamton by air, using the cover name of "Mr. Klein" to conceal his identity and his movements.

(92-2781-6, 57, pp. 50-51)

It is inconceivable that chance alone could have accounted for the assembling of such a large, imposing array of underworld figures at an estate owned by a hoodlum and situated on a lonely hillside in a rural area far from a big city.

e. Results of Uncovering Meeting

The Apalachin meeting was given widespread coverage and publicity in newspapers and magazines and elicited considerable editorial comment. This public disclosure prompted political and police action. The Governor of New York ordered the State Commissioner of Investigation to make inquiries. An investigation and hearings were conducted by a New York State legislative committee. The New York State Liquor Authority likewise held hearings on the state liquor and beer licenses issued to individuals at the meeting.

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8 In New York City, police reviewed and cancelled the pistol permits
9
10 of several participants. A Federal grand jury was summoned in New York
11
12 City to probe into the meeting. In New Jersey, the probation of one hoodlum
13
14 at the meeting was revoked, and he was ordered to prison to complete his term.
15
16
17 Elsewhere, law enforcement agencies became interested in the identities
18
19 and activities of those attending from their sections of the country.

(63-4426-105, encl. behind file)

20
21 Joseph Barbara, Sr., was compelled to sell his soft drink and
22
23 distributing franchise, and his beer distributing license was cancelled.
24
25
26 James La Duca, an official in the Hotel and Restaurant Workers Union in
27
28 Buffalo, was among the trade-union leaders who were forced to resign following
29
30 the notoriety arising from the meeting. Joseph Falcone of Utica, New York,
31
32 lost his real estate and notary public licenses. (63-4426-105, Appendix D;
33
34 92-3054-1; 63-4296-1-47, 51)(Knickerbocker News, Albany, NY, 3/21/58, 4/1/58)
35
36 Several participants, including Joseph Bonanno, Frank Desimone,
37
38 and Armand Rava, went into hiding after the meeting or shortly thereafter.
39
40 Desimone is reported to have returned to Los Angeles in the Spring of 1958
41
42 after recuperating from a serious eye operation at the home of Frank Diecidue,
43
44 a Mafioso in Tampa. (92-2973-4, 5; 92-2939-12, 17)

45
46
47 C. Other Means of Communication

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49 1. Social Affairs

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51 Not only do Sicilian-Italian hoodlums of the Mafia tradition gather
52
53 at meetings planned specifically for criminal purposes, but they are also
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known to congregate at social functions, such as, engagement parties, weddings, and funerals. These occasions afford them a convenient excuse and ample opportunity to discuss criminal or legitimate operations of mutual interest.

(100-42303-235, p. 1; 100-42303-287, p. 3)

The list of those present at some social events frequently reads like

"Who's Who" of the Mafia. In June, 1955, for example, the daughter of Joseph Profaci, a Mafioso of New York City, was married in Brooklyn to Anthony Tocco, son of William "Black Bill" Tocco, a Mafioso of Detroit. Among the Mafiosi present were the late Albert Anastasia, Joseph Barbara, Sr., Russell Bufalino, Mike Miranda, Santo Trafficante, Jr., Joseph Magliocco, Vito Genovese, and others, many of whom attended the 1957 Apalachin meeting.

(63-4426-105, encl., behind file, pp. 21-22; 62-9-62, p. 57)

The wedding of Josephine Magaddino, daughter of Steven Magaddino,

a Buffalo Mafioso, to Charles J. Montana, also of Buffalo, attracted such well-known figures as Frank Costello and Joe Adonis. Steven Magaddino's brother, Anthony, attended the Apalachin meeting. The bridegroom is the nephew of

John Charles Montana, a Mafioso who was likewise present at Apalachin.

(92-2924-2; 63-4426-105, encl. behind file)

In 1952, Joe Massel, of Miami, and Joe "Scarface" Bommarito, of

Detroit, both Mafiosi, were arrested by police at a Detroit hotel in connection with an alleged gambling operation. Massel claimed that he was in the city to

attend the funeral of his sister. They were released after questioning.

(62-75147-15-67, p. 29)

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An interesting side light on social gatherings of Mafiosi is the christening party in May, 1957, for a daughter of the deceased Albert Anastasia. This affair was held in the ballroom of a large Newark, New Jersey, hotel, which had been reserved by Armand Rava, who attended the Apalachin meeting. Rava and his wife acted as godparents at the christening. Rava later paid the hotel bill which totalled close to \$6,000.

(92-2939-12, pp. 22, 23)

2. Telephone

Another means of communication employed by Mafiosi to conduct their criminal business is the telephone. Telephone records show that numerous calls have been made in the past between Mafiosi who attended the Apalachin meeting. Telephone numbers found in the possession of individuals rounded up at Apalachin were ascertained to be the telephone numbers of numerous Italian hoodlums residing in various parts of the country. (92-2973-5, 6; 92-2781-26; 37; 92-2964-9)

As a result of the publicity and investigations which followed the Apalachin meeting, there has been a reluctance on the part of Mafiosi to converse over the telephone, although even prior to that meeting Mafiosi were exercising caution in their telephone calls. Santo Trafficante, Jr., for instance, is known to have made calls from Havana to a public telephone

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caution is also practiced by having telephone calls made by the

subordinates of important Mafiosi. As an example, shortly after the Apalachin meeting, the underling of Joseph Lio, a New Jersey Mafioso present at that meeting, was in contact via telephone with Frank Cucchiera, of Boston, who also attended. (92-2937-1, pp. 18, 24; 92-2937-6, p. 2)

3. Personal Contacts

Essential operations of the Mafiosi naturally require close and frequent liaison between leaders, lieutenants, and the other individuals involved. Personal contacts necessary to transact day-to-day business are made in various places, the most common meeting places being restaurants, bars, and hotels. The restaurants and bars used for this purpose are generally owned by Italian underworld figures or their friends.

One Mafioso, Anthony Magaddino, of Niagara Falls, New York, who attended the Apalachin meeting, conferred with his associates in a restaurant from 11 P.M. to 3 A.M. He would sit in a booth drinking coffee while his associates came in, sat a short time with him, and then left. (92-2970-2, p. 10)

Magaddino and his brother, Steven, also met associates on street corners and on isolated streets for conversations. One place utilized was the market place in Niagara Falls on days when the market was closed. These conversations normally lasted from 30 to 60 minutes. (92-2970-2, p. 13)

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Two Italian hoodlums of Cleveland who were present at the Apalachin gathering meet in a barbershop, sometimes on Sundays. (92-167; 92-168)

D. Leaders

1. Selection and Exercise of Leadership

Mafiosi attain leadership only after they have been tried and tested over a period of years. Methods used to select Mafia leaders include vote, agreement, or display of strength. Among Mafiosi, their leaders are recognized as men of dominating personalities who can be expected to get things done, to solve problems of conflicting interests, and to settle arguments. They are men to whom ordinary Mafiosi turn for direction and orders. Their judgment is accepted, because it is backed by a singleness of criminal purpose, a toughness, a ruthlessness, and a resourcefulness to match. (100-42303-280, 287)

Mafia leaders have appropriate means at their disposal to maintain discipline and control over their fellow Mafiosi or other individuals engaged in Mafia criminal operations. Mafia leaders demand and obtain, on penalty of death, the absolute and unequivocal loyalty and obedience of their followers.

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Mafia heads exert their power and influence from behind the scenes through their lieutenants and subordinates. Their deliberate removal from actual association with the lower criminal element and their avoidance of participation in ordinary criminal activity, plus their great power, wealth, and legal resources, give them an amazing immunity from arrest and prosecution. (128)

(63-4296-11-30; 100-42303-280, 287)

According to reports, a Mafia exists in every American city with a sizable Sicilian-Italian population. In many cases, Mafia leaders are in charge of the so-called syndicates which prevail in the big cities throughout the country. In dealings between the Mafia in different areas, Mafia leaders decide policy, establish jurisdiction, and make agreements. In each area, however, the Mafia handles its own affairs and does not interfere with Mafia activities in other localities. (100-42303-244, 280, 282)

2. Some Mafia Leaders

a. Fast Leaders

Among those individuals now deceased who are alleged to have been leaders of the Mafia in the past are Albert Anastasia and Philip Mangano, of New York City; Santo Trafficante, Sr., Ignazio Antinori, and Salvatore Italiano, of Tampa, Florida; and Jack Dragna, of Los Angeles, California. Dragna and Trafficante, Sr., are the only Mafia leaders listed who have not died by assassin's bullets or disappeared mysteriously.

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8 b. Current Leaders
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10 The most frequently mentioned Mafia leaders in the United States at
11 the present time are Vito Genovese and Joseph Profaci, both of New York City.
12 They reportedly not only control Mafia activities in that city but also are
13 influential in other sections of the country. (62-9-62, pp. 5, 7; 92-2834-4,
14 pp. 30-34; 100-42303-282; 92-2709-14)
15

16 One source puts Joseph Bonanno, of New York City and Tucson,
17 Arizona, on a level with Profaci. Bonanno has been a fugitive since the
18 Apalachin meeting. (100-42303-282)
19

20 Russell Bufalino, of Pittston, Pennsylvania, is active in gambling
21 and has interests in the ladies garment industry. His affiliations with other
22 Mafiosi in the Pennsylvania-New York area are extensive. He has been
23 ordered deported for fraudulently claiming American birth. (92-2839-8, 23)
24 (Philadelphia Inquirer, 4/3/58, p. 25)
25

26 Carlos Marcello, of New Orleans, has been involved in gambling
27 operations, has associations with narcotics subjects, has numerous
28 investments, and is a political power in Jefferson Parish, Louisiana. Recently,
29 he has tried to divorce himself from his criminal activities to avoid
30 deportation. (62-97929; 73-10189-6)
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32 Joseph DiGiovanni, of Kansas City, has been alleged to be the
33 Mafia head in Missouri; Steven Magaddino is a Mafia leader reportedly in
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control of gambling in Buffalo; and Joseph Zerilli is recognized as the leader of the Mafia in Detroit. (62-56890-1; 92-2924) (Report of Federal Bureau of Narcotics, 6/2/50) Santo Trafficante, Jr., now an important figure in Havana, Cuba, gambling casino operations, comes from a Mafia family in Florida. (92-2781-18; 63-4426-32) Others linked to Mafia leadership include Frank Costello, of New York City; Anthony Milano, of Cleveland, and his brother, Frank Milano, of Los Angeles; Joseph Ida, of Highland Park, New Jersey; Salvatore Falcone, formerly of Utica, New York, and now of Tampa, Florida; Peter Licavoli and Angelo Meli, of Detroit; and Gaspare Matranga, who used to live in southern California but was deported to Mexico several years ago.

The attempt on the life of Mafioso Frank Costello in 1957 has been laid to a long-simmering feud between the so-called Italian-born "old guard" Mafiosi and the younger, American-born group of Mafiosi. It is reported that the younger Mafiosi, who were born in this country, envy the wealth, power, and influence possessed by their elder Italian-born leaders and seem to feel that since their elders have enjoyed long and fruitful tenures, they should now stand aside and make way for the younger generation. (62-9-31-144, p. 177)

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8 Costello is now 67 years old, and Vito Genovese and Joseph Profaci
9
10 are both in their 60's. All were born in Sicily or Italy. The younger,
11
12 American-born Mafiosi include Frank Desimone, Dominic Oliveto and
13
14 Santo Trafficante, Jr., all in their late 40's.
15

16
17 Some perceive in the killing of Albert Anastasia a manifestation
18
19 of the opposition to his attempt to move up the Mafia ladder. There is
20
21 speculation that he wanted too much control of or too big a cut in the gambling
22
23 operations in Havana. Rumor also has it that Vito Genovese is the real
24
25 force behind the Mafia in the United States and he looked upon Anastasia
26
27 as a rival who had to be eliminated. (62-98011-31) (NY Herald Tribune, 10/28/57)
28

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30 E. International Ties

31
32 1. General

33
34 According to numerous sources, the Mafia in the United States
35
36 has ties which extend across the ocean. Extravagant assertions have been
37
38 made that the deported Charles "Lucky" Luciano, in Italy, exercises control
39
40 of the Mafia throughout the world. It is, perhaps, more appropriate and
41
42 accurate to say that the Mafia is not controlled on an international scale by
43
44 any one individual but that there are close connections and associations between
45
46 Mafiosi in Sicily and Italy and Mafiosi in the United States in which Luciano
47
48 plays an important role.
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9 **2. Contacts with Luciano in Italy**

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11 In 1950, the New York Police Department reported that Luciano
12
13 was receiving transatlantic telephone calls several times each week from
14
15 such important American Mafia leaders as Frank Costello, Vincent Mangano,
16
17 Joe Adonis, and others. The calls were usually made in the early morning
18
19 hours, lasting approximately 20 minutes. They reportedly dealt with the
20
21 administration and activities of the Mafiosi and their criminal "combinations"
22
23 in this country. (62-75147-34-110, p. 9)
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27 Joe Blondo was alleged in 1956 to be an American emissary of
28
29 Luciano who journeyed to Italy to keep Luciano advised of his interests and
30
31 to pay him his share of the profits, not only from gambling and other illegal
32
33 (129)
34 activities but also from legitimate businesses as well. (62-75147-1-209, pp. 34-35)
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36

36 Another indication of the link between Luciano and Mafiosi in
37
38 this country is a trip which Joseph Bonanno, who was present at the Apalachin
39
40 meeting, made to Palermo, Sicily, in September, 1957. In Palermo, Bonanno
41
42 was seen in the company of one Santo Forge, an intimate of Luciano. Bonanno
43
44 later visited Rome, where he used an alias and was observed with unidentified
45
46 individuals. (63-4426-105, enc. behind file, p. 30; 63-4426-32; 100-42303-282)
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50 Frank Cucchiara of Boston, just prior to attending the Apalachin
51
52 meeting, met with Phil Buccola, Massachusetts Mafia leader, who had
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8 returned in October, 1957, from a protracted stay in Sicily and Italy.

9
10 While abroad, Buccola had visited and corresponded with Luciano,
11
12 ostensibly bringing back instructions and orders which were to be transmitted
13
14 to Mafiosi at Apalachin. (63-4426-32, p. 16)
15
16

17 From Luciano's long and extensive friendships and acquaintances
18
19 with many Mafiosi in the United States and the liaison he has maintained
20
21 with them over the years, it is apparent that Luciano has kept well posted
22
23 on criminal affairs in this country.
24
25

26 3. Deported Mafiosi

27
28 Luciano, of course, has been the most notorious and most highly
29
30 publicized Mafioso deported from the United States. However, there are
31
32 scores of other vicious and important Sicilian and Italian Mafia hoodlums
33
34 who have been deported. Those who have been deported are well acquainted
35
36 with other Mafiosi in this country and know whom to contact in their illegal
37
38 activities.
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41
42 A list of contacts in this country maintained several years ago
43
44 by Mafioso Nicolai Gentile, a Luciano associate, contained the names of
45
46 many American Mafiosi, some of whom appeared on the Apalachin roster.
47
48 (130)
49 Gentile had jumped bail on a narcotics charge and fled to Italy in the early 1940's.
50
51 (63-4426-32, p. 18; 62-75147-34-128, p. 12)

52 One of Luciano's lieutenants in the narcotics racket is said to be
53
54 Joseph Pici, who previously lived in the United States and was deported on
55
56 a white slave traffic violation.
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58 (131)

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11 **4. Family Ties Abroad**

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13 Family bonds unite Mafiosi in this country and those abroad.

14
15 One illustration is Vincent Remi, of Sicily, who is reportedly head of the
16
17 Mafia on that island. Remi's son, Phillip, is married to a relative of
18
19 Joseph Bonanno, prominent American Mafia leader. (100-42303-282)

20
21
22 **5. Havana Gambling Operations**

23
24 Reports of legalized gambling casino operations in Havana, Cuba,

25
26
27 reveal that American hoodlums, mostly of Sicilian-Italian extraction, are
28
29 in charge of, have interest in, or are employed in these casinos. Some
30
31 sources state that Mafia control of gambling operations in that city was
32
33 secured by an agreement with Cuban President Fulgencio Batista that
34
35 there would be no "rough stuff" or dishonest operations on the part of
36
37 American hoodlums in Havana. (100-42303-274)

38
39
40 "Easy money" in Cuban gambling began to lure Mafiosi from the
41
42 United States in the early 1950's. American criminals are currently
43
44 trying to buy into gambling enterprises in Cuba in lieu of their former
45
46 heavy investments in Nevada hotels and gambling establishments.

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49 One Mafioso particularly active in Cuba is Santo Trafficante, Jr.,
50
51 formerly of Tampa, Florida, who has been mentioned previously. Other
52
53 Mafiosi involved in Cuban gambling include Charles "The Blade" Tourine
54
55 and Richard and Nicolas Di Costanzi, all of New Jersey. (100-42303-274)

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8 VII. MAFIA AND LAW ENFORCEMENT
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11 As we have seen, the Mafia in the United States is a vicious,
12
13 malevolent, deep-rooted type of criminality imported by the Mafiosi from
14
15 Sicily and Italy. Because of the nebulous character of its organization and
16
17 control, its insidious combination of legal and illegal operations, its national
18
19 and international ramifications, the resourcefulness and ruthlessness of its
20
21 leaders, and the dedication of its adherents to a traditional criminal code,
22
23 the Mafia presents a singular and serious challenge to law enforcement.
24
25

26
27 The loss of income, health, and even life, as a consequence of
28
29 Mafia activities, principally in gambling, narcotics, and racketeering, is
30
31 staggering and sickening.
32

33
34 Gambling, as the result of the Mafia's exploitation of a human
35
36 weakness, costs many families much needed income. The illicit revenue the
37
38 Mafia derives from its gambling enterprises is fantastic. Corruption of
39
40 public officials and representatives of law enforcement agencies is a frequent
41
42 concomitant of gambling operations.
43

44
45 The value of illicit drugs confiscated from a large narcotics ring
46
47 may total in the millions. Drug addicts all too frequently are forced to commit
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49 such crimes as robbery, burglary, assault, and even murder to obtain the
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money to purchase the narcotics necessary to satisfy their insatiable
appetites. In a great many cases, individuals have ruined their lives be-
cause of their prolonged addiction to drugs.

Labor and industrial racketeering on the part of the Mafia has
brought violence to and exacted a heavy financial toll from labor unions
and business establishments. Moreover, control of some unions and
the influence exerted in others by Mafiosi have unfortunately helped to
bring certain segments of the labor movement into public disrepute.

It is imperative that law enforcement recognize the reality of the
Mafia for the monstrous force of evil that it is and the diabolical criminal
system under which it functions, especially its utter disdain for the law
and its persistent--and all too often successful--attempts to corrupt
public officials and law enforcement personnel.

Since the Mafia is not an organization whose existence can be
established by evidence usually available in proving the existence of or-
inary organizations, law enforcement agencies have been compelled to
proceed against individual Mafiosi who violate the law. The Federal Bureau
of Narcotics has investigated Mafiosi involved in illicit narcotics trade.
The Internal Revenue Service has instituted income tax evasion proceedings

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11 against Mafiosi to account for their wealth. The Alcohol and Tobacco Tax
12 Division of the Treasury Department has taken action against Mafiosi engaged
13 in illegal alcohol manufacture and distribution. The Immigration and
14 Naturalization Service has obtained deportation orders against Mafiosi who
15 entered the country illegally or secured citizenship fraudulently. State and
16 local law enforcement agencies have proceeded against Mafiosi on charges
17 ranging from speeding to murder.

18
19 "On the other hand, FBI Agents may encounter Mafiosi committing
20 violations of Federal statutes lying within the FBI's investigative jurisdiction,
21 such as, antiracketeering, obstruction of justice, extortion, conspiracy to
22 violate substantive statutes within the primary investigative jurisdiction of
23 the FBI, perjury, parole or probation, passport or visa matters, interstate
24 transportation of lottery tickets, and the like."

25
26 In addition to the prosecutive purpose of investigations, the
27 compilation of criminal intelligence is also necessary. By means of the
28 latter, relationships of Mafiosi to various other elements of the underworld
29 can be determined. Since Mafia operations are an integral part of organized
30 crime in the United States, a thorough and penetrating knowledge of all
31 activities--legal and illegal--engaged in by Mafiosi is required in order to gain
32 an accurate and complete picture of the Mafia's nefarious and far-reaching
33 operations.

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