



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

JOHN ROSELLI

(EXCERPTS)

PART 2 OF 5

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

WASHINGTON, D. C.

FILE NO.

58-28

REPORT MADE AT MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE	DATE WHEN MADE 10-8-47	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 10-6-47 10-8,9-47	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] JIA b7c
TITLE LOUIS CAMPAGNA, was, ET AL			CHARACTER OF CASE BRIBERY PAROLE MATTER

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Judge T. WEBBER WILSON states letters received from priests and citizens in Chicago recommending subjects be paroled were accepted in good faith, and inquiries were not made relative to character and reputation of persons from whom letters received. States advisers for all five subjects were investigated by Chief Probation Officer, Chicago, Illinois. Judge WILSON denied knowing advisers. Judge WILSON had been contacted by a number of Congressmen relative to paroling of prisoners, but was not contacted by any Congressman in instant case. Judge WILSON had been contacted by officials in the Department regarding paroling of prisoners, but was not contacted by anyone in the Department in connection with the subjects of this case. Judge WILSON states that whenever recommendations of Congressmen and officials of Department were not inconsistent with facts and merits of case under consideration, he went along with their suggestions. Judge WILSON emphasized, however, that his decision with respect to the paroling of any individual had never been influenced by a Congressman, an official of the Department, or anyone else. Judge WILSON resigned due to condition of health and desire to return to private life in Mississippi. Judge Wilson rented Safety Deposit Box, First National Bank, Memphis, Tenn. 9-22-37. Deposit Box closed 9-22-47 pursuant to WILSON'S letter dated 9-20-47. Last entry to box made by Judge WILSON 6-22-47.

NO STATISTICS

JAN 10 3 31 AM '48

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See
DEFERRED RECORDING

REFERENCE: Telephone call to Memphis by Mr. E. J. McCADDE of the Bureau

APPROVED AND FORWARDED <i>P. S. [Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	ENCLOSURE 58-2000-385	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES RECORDED & INDEXED
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 3 - Bureau 2 - Washington Field (58-261) 1 - Chicago 2 - Memphis <i>Acc to [Signature] 10/14</i>		F B I 15 DEC 20 1947	

ME 58-28

REFERENCE: on October 6, 1947.
(Cont'd) Telephone call to SAC D. S. HOSTETTER from Mr. E. J. McCABE of the Bureau on October 8, 1947.

DETAILS: Pursuant to instructions given by Mr. E. J. McCABE in referenced telephone conversation with the writer, Judge T. WEBBER WILSON was interviewed at Coldwater, Mississippi October 6, 1947. The results of the interview are set forth below.

RECOMMENDATIONS--Priests and Citizens of Chicago

Judge WILSON stated that although he could not remember the names of any priests or any citizens in Chicago from whom letters recommending the paroling of the five subjects in question were received, it is his recollection that at the time their suggestions were being considered he, Judge WILSON, noted that the communications were on stationery or letterheads of reputable concerns, such as International Harvester. He stated that he could not recall the name of any concern the letterhead of which was used except that of International Harvester. Judge WILSON pointed out that it had never been his policy to check the character and reputation of such individuals as priests and private citizens who would address communications to the Parole Board expressing interest in the paroling of prisoners.

SPONSORS OR ADVISERS

Judge WILSON pointed out that before any prisoner may be paroled, a Sponsor or an Adviser must have been appointed for the prisoner. Usually the Sponsor or Adviser is some citizen from the prisoner's place of residence who in effect states he will vouch for the parolee and assist in his rehabilitation. Before such Adviser or Sponsor is accepted by the Parole Board, the Sponsor or Adviser must be investigated. Such investigations, ordinarily, are conducted by the Federal Probation Officers. The investigation of the Sponsors or Advisers who represented the five subjects in this case was handled by Mr. FISHER, Chief Federal Probation Officer, Chicago, Illinois. Judge WILSON stated that apparently the results of the investigation made of the Supervisors or Sponsors in question were satisfactory. However, he has no independent recollection about the results of the investigation, nor does he know the Sponsors or Advisers who were actually appointed. He denied that his decision in this case was influenced by the Sponsors or Advisers.

CONTACTS BY SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES

Judge WILSON related that on numerous occasions he had been

contacted by Senators and Representatives inquiring and making suggestions on behalf of their constituents relative to the paroling of prisoners. He pointed out that he always listened to anything the Senators and Representatives had to say, and also considered any written communication received from such persons. However, he denied having been influenced in his decision with respect to the paroling of any individual due to the receipt of a Congressional inquiry or suggestion. He stated that expressions of interest made by Congressmen with respect to a particular prisoner were considered by him in the same manner as he considered expressions of interest from a wife or a relative of the prisoner, with but one exception, namely: He would probably handle his research work in connection with an inquiry received from a Congressman a little quicker than he would an inquiry from a relative. He added that if the desires of the Congressmen were consistent with the facts and merits of the case, he went along with their recommendations. It was emphasized by Judge WILSON, however, that the receipt of a recommendation or an inquiry from a Congressman concerning a particular prisoner had no bearing one way or the other with respect to his final decision. Judge WILSON stated he was not contacted by a Senator or a Representative in connection with the five prisoners in question, namely: LOUIS CAMPAGNA, PAUL DELUCIA, PHILIP D'ANDREA, CHARLES GIOE, and JOHN ROSELLI.

Among those members of Congress who have contacted Judge WILSON are the following: Senators K. D. McKELLAR, STEWART of Tennessee, TYDINGS of Maryland, GUFFEY of Pennsylvania, WHITE of Maine, LANGER of North Dakota, McCARRAN of Nevada, McCLELLAN of Arkansas, TOM CONNALLY of Texas, and Senator JOHNSON from Colorado; and Representatives HAROLD KJUTSON of Minnesota and SMATHERS of Florida. Judge WILSON stated he could not recall anything specific about the cases on which the foregoing Congressmen had contacted him, with but few exceptions. He is almost certain that all of the members of Congress mentioned have contacted him within the past five years. He is equally sure that additional Congressmen have contacted him, but he could not recall their names.

To the best of Judge WILSON'S recollection, Senator McKELLAR contacted him regarding a prisoner named BOWERS of Somerville, Tennessee, who was convicted during World War II in connection with cotton cases. Representative HAROLD KJUTSON contacted Judge WILSON in connection with a banker in the State of Minnesota who had served a sentence of ten years on a State Charge, and on being released was tried in Federal Court and given an additional sentence of ten years for the same offense. Judge WILSON voted in favor of paroling this banker.

Judge WILSON believes that Senator McCLELLAN of Arkansas contacted him regarding an individual who had been convicted on a Narcotics charge.

It is Judge WILSON'S further recollection that Senator TOM CONNALLY

contacted him with regard to a prisoner who had been convicted of violating the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 and given a sentence of five years. He believes this particular prisoner was a Conscientious Objector. He did not vote in favor of paroling this prisoner.

CONTACTS BY EMPLOYEES AND OFFICIALS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Judge WILSON commented that it was not the general rule for people in the Department of Justice to contact members of the Parole Board in connection with prisoners being considered for parole, but pointed out that he had received a number of contacts. He mentioned having been contacted by former Assistant Attorney General JOSEPH B. KEENAN. Mr. KEENAN was supposed to have been complying with one of the last requests made by the late Senator JOSEPH T. ROBINSON, who expressed a desire that the case of a man in Arkansas who had been tried twice in that state unsuccessfully, but who eventually was tried in St. Louis and convicted, be considered by the Parole Board. Judge WILSON could not recall the name of the prisoner in question.

Judge WILSON denied that he had been contacted by anyone in the Department of Justice in connection with the paroling of LOUIS CAMPAGNA, CHARLES GIOE, PHILIP LOUIS D'ANDREA, PAUL DE LUCLA, or JOHN ROSELLI. He stated that within the last twelve months he had been contacted by high officials of the Department of Justice on other occasions but stated that, since those contacts had no connection whatsoever with the paroling of the five subjects of this case, he would not disclose the names of the persons in the Department who had contacted him.

He pointed out that the individuals in the Department of Justice who had contacted him were not always advocating the paroling of prisoners but, on the other hand, were expressing their views against parole. He mentioned having been contacted by former Attorney General FRANCIS BIDDLE in connection with the case of MOE ANNEBERG. He related that Attorney General BIDDLE was against the paroling of MOE ANNEBERG but pointed out that the feeling of the Attorney General had no effect on his (WILSON'S) voting in favor of paroling MOE ANNEBERG.

Judge WILSON further commented that whenever the recommendations of the individuals in the Department of Justice who had contacted him on certain cases were not inconsistent with the facts and merits of the particular case, he went along with their recommendations. Judge WILSON again emphasized that at no time had the expressions of anyone in the Department of Justice influenced his decisions in connection with the paroling of any individual.

Judge WILSON reiterated that the principal reasons for his voting in favor of paroling the five subjects of this case were the termination of the sentences of BLOFF and BROWNE by Judge KNOX in New York City, the fact

that he considered BLOFF and BROWN as the principals of the case, and good records of the five subjects before and after conviction.

In brief, Judge WILSON denied having been influenced by anyone in connection with the paroling of the five subjects.

REASON FOR RESIGNATION FROM PAROLE BOARD

Judge WILSON stated that at least one year prior to the effective date of his resignation he had been endeavoring to resign his position on the Federal Parole Board. He pointed out that he had been in Government service for more than twenty years, that he was in poor health, and that he desired to return to Mississippi to private life, where he would be in a position to give closer supervision to his farm and to live at a slower pace. He pointed out that one of the reasons he had stayed on the Parole Board as long as he did was the fact that toward the end of his service two or three members of the Parole Board had resigned. As a result, the Attorney General had pointed out to him the necessity and desirability of having one member on the Parole Board who was experienced in parole matters, at least until the new members had had an opportunity to familiarize themselves with the work. He exhibited a letter from Attorney General TOM CLARK expressing the latter's appreciation for his remaining with the Parole Board in spite of his desires to resign.

On October 8, 1947, Mr. E. J. McCABE of the Bureau telephonically informed SAC D. S. HOSTETTER that an effort should be made to discreetly examine the bank account of Judge T. WEBBER WILSON. Mr. McCABE stated that information relative to the bank in which Judge WILSON might have an account was not available. In that connection, it should be noted that the town of Coldwater is very small and that the reported population is less than 700 people. The files of the Memphis Office reflect that C. W. VEMZEY is President of the Bank of Coldwater, Mississippi, that he has been acquainted with Judge WILSON all of his life, and that he has the utmost respect for Judge WILSON. The decision, therefore, was reached that a discreet check could not be made at the Bank of Coldwater. Mr. E. J. McCABE concurred in this decision.

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[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED], informed Special Agent

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that in 1937 Judge T. WEBBER WILSON listed as a reference F. E. MAXWELL, Vice President, First National Bank, Memphis, Tennessee. [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

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Memphis, Tennessee, stated that Judge T. WEBBER WILSON has never had an account with that bank. He related, however,

[REDACTED]

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The writer was in telephonic communication with Mr. E. J. McCABE at the Bureau the evening of October 8, 1947, at which time Mr. McCABE was informed concerning the results obtained by contacting [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] It was agreed that additional inquiry in Memphis relative to a bank account for Judge WILSON should be confined to inquiry at the [REDACTED]

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- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

the Parole Board member makes a notation on the docket showing the date that he is recommending to the other members of the Parole Board that this inmate be paroled, or he makes a notation that parole is denied or continued to Washington. At the completion of the hearing the docket is then sent to Washington, D. C.

[redacted] advised that where a date is set for recommendation of release by parole, his office then starts to develop parole plans for the inmates, even though the granting of the parole is dependent on further action of the Parole Board in Washington, D. C. The inmate is not notified of the action taken by the interviewing Parole Board member at this time.

Subsequently, the docket is returned to the institution signed by another Parole Board member, and this makes the original recommendations of the interviewing Board member official. In some instances, of course, the recommendation of the Parole Board member that handled the interviews may not be accepted, and different notations will appear on the docket.

[redacted] advised with regard to the twelve cases mentioned in the referenced teletype, that it is possible some of these inmates could have been released on the scheduled date given by the Parole Board if their cases had been handled by telephone or telegraph, and in other instances the release could not have been met, no matter what means of communication was used, due to complications of the particular case. [redacted] advised that with respect to the decision as to whether or not a telegram is to be sent or telephone call made in expediting the parole plans in order to release an inmate on the effective date, an individual Parole Officer has certain cases assigned to him and, if the Parole Officer in his opinion feels that matters can be expedited by using the telephone or a telegram, the Officer discusses the case with him and, if he agrees that this should be done, he then takes the case up with the warden. [redacted] advised that the authorization of the warden or whoever is acting warden, in the absence of the warden, is absolutely necessary in order to handle a case by telephone or telegram. [redacted] further advised that telephone calls and telegrams are made only to Probation Officers and the Board of Parole in Washington, D. C., as a general rule, in attempting to have all arrangements made to release an inmate on the effective date set by the Parole Board.

[redacted] advised that with respect to inmate [redacted] the institution had twelve days notice in order to make arrangements for his release. He advised that on August 6, 1947, the prison was advised that possibility of employment of [redacted] with the Lamarr Creamery Company of Paris, Texas, was turned down by the Creamery in response to a letter from the prison dated July 31, 1947. This case was then referred to the Employment Placement Unit at the prison, who made arrangements with the Texas Unemployment Compensation Commission to assist [redacted] on arrival at his home in Paris, Texas, in finding employment.

[REDACTED] advised that the letter requesting such help from the Texas Unemployment Compensation Commission was sent on August 11, 1947, and the reply was received on August 16 or 17, 1947. This offer was then sent to the Probation Officer at Sherman, Texas on August 18, 1947. However, the Probation Officer did not approve the employment offer made by the Texas Unemployment Compensation Commission, and on August 20, 1947 the Parole Office at Leavenworth notified the Parole Board in Washington, D. C. that the Probation Officer in Sherman, Texas did not approve the offer of employment for inmate [REDACTED] and also outlined the entire parole plan and requested parole certificates from the Parole Board as they considered the employment possibilities adequate. He stated that in this case no telegram or telephone call was made because there was nothing of a definite nature where a telegram or a telephone call would have assisted in expediting the release date.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] might possibly have been released on the scheduled date set by the Parole Board, if a telephone call had been made or a telegram used.

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[REDACTED] advised the other cases have similar reasons as to why the release dates were not met, as set by the Parole Board, and the above are set forth as samples as to the procedure followed by the Parole Officer at the Penitentiary at Leavenworth.

In looking over the files on the twelve individuals who were not released on the date scheduled, the following was noted;

Re: [REDACTED]

The recommendation for release date made by the interviewing member of the Parole Board was August 6, 1947. The U. S. Board of Parole Docket which was sent to Washington was dated August 4, 1947, at Washington, D. C., and there is no date indicating exactly when it was received at Leavenworth, but to the best of [REDACTED] recollection it was on August 6 or 7, 1947. Therefore, the release date on this inmate was actually past on the date he received notice that this man could be released.

[REDACTED] advised that a parole plan was submitted to the Probation Officer at Monroe, Louisiana on July 31, 1947, in accordance with the interviewing Parole Board member's recommendation for release, and at the same time a parole certificate was requested from the Parole Board in Washington, D. C. On August 7, 1947 a wire was sent to the Probation Officer at Monroe, Louisiana for a statement as to whether the parole plan was approved. Another telegram was sent on August 14, 1947 requesting the same information. A wire was received on August 15, 1947, stating that the plan had been approved, and [REDACTED] was released on August 16, 1947.

Re: [REDACTED]

Release date for this individual was August 10, 1947, and he was actually released on August 12, 1947. Parole plan was submitted on July 31, 1947, and on the same date the parole certificate was requested from Washington. On August 7, 1947 a telegram was sent to CHARLES W. FISHER, Probation Officer, Chicago, Illinois, requesting approval of the parole plan and advising him that this inmate's release was overdue because of "honor camp good time."

[REDACTED] advised that if he were to review additional files of inmates that had been released on parole, he could find numerous instances where telegrams have been used or telephone calls made. He stated that, generally speaking, telephone calls are made to Probation Officers where they are nearby, such as Kansas City, Topeka, Kansas or other nearby Probation Officers.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

WASHINGTON FIELD

FILE NO. 58-75

REPORT MADE AT KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI	DATE WHEN MADE 10-11-47	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 10-10-47	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] :ES
TITLE LOUIS CAMPAGNA, WAS, ET AL			CHARACTER OF CASE BRIBERY PAROLE MATTERS

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

[REDACTED] parole officer, U. S. Penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kansas, states telegrams or telephone calls are used in attempting to expedite the handling of cases, in order to meet the release date set by the Parole Board, Washington, D. C., in those instances where it is believed the effective date can be met by using this means of communication. Several instances found where telegrams were used to assist in expediting the release of inmates.

NO STATISTICS

JAN 11 3 10 AM '48
FBI STAT SEC 11

- RUC -

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REFERENCE:

Teletype from Washington Field dated 10-9-47 to the Bureau, Kansas City and Chicago.

DETAILS:

At Leavenworth, Kansas.

[REDACTED] parole officer, U. S. Penitentiary, upon interview relative to the variation in the manner in which completion of parole plans are arranged, advised that he would like to furnish a little background so that anyone looking at the various cases would have a better understanding of what takes place. [REDACTED] stated that prior to the arrival of a Parole Board member for a hearing, a list of names is prepared consisting of all inmates eligible to be heard at a meeting of the Parole Board. This list is known as the "U. S. Board of Parole Docket." This docket is turned over to the Board member handling the interviews when he arrives at the institution, and in instances where an inmate declines to file an application for parole, a notation is made on the docket showing that the inmate declined, so that the Parole Board member can disregard this type of case. After each interview with an inmate by the Parole Board member,

APPROVED AND FORWARDED <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE <i>[Signature]</i>	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
COPIES OF THIS REPORT		RECORDED & INDEXED <i>[Handwritten marks]</i>
3 - Bureau (AMSD) Att; Asst. Dir. A. ROSEN		58-2050-410
2 - Washington Field (AMSD)		15 DEC 20 1947
2 - Chicago (AMSD)		
2 - Kansas City		

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KC #58-75

With respect to the subjects in this case, [REDACTED] advised that there were three releases to be made on the same date, and the parole plans had to be approved by the same Probation Office, namely, Chicago, Illinois. In view of this, Warden HUNTER, when the cases were discussed with him, instructed him to telephone the Probation Officer in Chicago, Mr. CHARLES FISHER, in order to try to meet the release date of August 13, 1947.

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- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **WASHINGTON FIELD**

FILE NO. **58-75**

REPORT MADE AT KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI	DATE WHEN MADE 10/9/47	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 10-6,8-47	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED]
TITLE LOUIS CALPAGNA, was, ET AL		CHARACTER OF CASE BRIBERY; PAROLE MATTER	

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SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Warden WALTER A. HUNTER, USP, Leavenworth, Kansas; and Warden MICHAEL J. PESCOR, U.S. Medical Center for Federal Prisoners, Springfield, Mo., both advise no one contacted them directly or indirectly relative to subjects' paroles. They have no knowledge as to how paroles were obtained or of any irregularities. No pressure exerted from any source for releases. Subject D'ANDREA lost no good time while in Atlanta, Leavenworth or Springfield institutions. Charges were filed against D'ANDREA at Atlanta on 8-27-44 for conniving; on 9-10-44 for violating diet restrictions; and on 7-26-45 for refusing to obey orders. At Leavenworth on 8-8-46 for concealing a can of milk in jar of sugar. Subject D'ANDREA received disciplinary action at Atlanta 5-27-44 for conniving. No disciplinary action at Leavenworth. No disciplinary action against other subjects at Atlanta or Leavenworth. List of visitors previously forwarded to Bureau not signed by individual visitor but made out by officer in charge of visitors' room. Visitors sign visitors' register. Photographic copies of signatures of EUGENE BERNSTEIN and JOSEPH BULGER previously submitted to Bureau Admission Summary Reports, Progress Parole Reports and Release Reports on subjects submitted by Leavenworth Penitentiary in accordance rules set forth in Manual of Policies and Procedures for Administration of Federal Penal and Correctional Service - 1942. RUDOLPH DESART, Judge, Superior Court, Cook County, Ill., signed statement of parole advisor for HARRY A. ASH, relating to subject CHARLES GIOE.

NO STATISTICS
JAN 11 3 09 AM '48

- RUC -

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

REFERENCE: Telephone calls from Bureau 10/5 and 10/6/47.
Teletype from Cincinnati, dated 10/3/47.
Teletypes from Chicago, dated 10/7 and 10/8/47.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
COPIES OF THIS REPORT		<p style="font-size: 1.5em; font-weight: bold;">58-2000-412</p> <p style="font-size: 1.5em; font-weight: bold;">RUBIN</p> <p style="font-size: 1.5em; font-weight: bold;">15 DEC 20 1947</p>
<p>3 - Bureau (Attn. A. ROSEN) (AMSD)</p> <p>2 - Washington Field (AMSD)</p> <p>2 - Chicago (Inf.) (AMSD)</p> <p>2 - Atlanta (Inf.) (AMSD)</p> <p>2 - Kansas City</p>		<p>RECORDED & INDEXED</p> <p>11</p>

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DETAILS: The following investigation was conducted by SA [REDACTED] at Springfield, Missouri:

Warden MICHAEL J. PESCOR and Associate Warden E. J. LLOYD, U. S. Medical Center for Federal Prisoners, advised no one contacted them directly or indirectly concerning subject D'ANDREA's parole. They have no knowledge of how the parole was obtained or of any irregularities, and state that no pressure was brought to bear on the institution for his release. D'ANDREA lost no good time while in Atlanta, Leavenworth or Springfield Institutions. His file reflects the following misconduct charges against him:

At Atlanta: 5/27/44, Conniving; attempting to influence an inmate to submit a false report on blood test to show sugar in blood of DeLUCIA, Atlanta number 63776A. This was apparently done to secure diabetic diet for DeLUCIA. Punishment: punitive segregation, second grade, 90 days. 9/10/44, violating diet restriction by drinking coffee after previous warning. Punishment: modified restricted privileges, 90 days. 7-26-45, refusing to obey orders--refused to mop floor. Punishment: punitive segregation, modified restricted privileges, 60 days.

At Leavenworth: 8-8-46, concealing a can of milk in jar of sugar; punishment: reprimand and warning.

At Springfield: No misconduct charges at Springfield.

D'ANDREA's file contains no information whatsoever relative to good time hearing or recommendation for forfeiture of good time. Disciplinary report of May 27, 1944, at Atlanta, was signed by Warden J. W. SANFORD, Associate Warden BEN OVERSTREET, and Chief Medical Officer GEORGE HESS. This disciplinary report was supported by investigation showing D'ANDREA contacted inmate [REDACTED] and told him to find sugar in DeLUCIA's blood test. Warden PESCOR advised he had furnished the same information to Warden SANFORD by telephone on October 6 at Warden SANFORD's request.

The list of visitors which was obtained and previously submitted to the Bureau from the Medical Center is the only visitors' list, other than the list of signatures of visitors which would be available on the visitors' register.

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AT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS:

Warden WALTER A HUNTER advised Agent that he had never been contacted directly or indirectly relative to the paroles of subjects PHIL D'ANDREA, PAUL DeLUCIA, LOUIS CAMPAGNA or CHARLES GIOE. He stated that he had no knowledge as to how the paroles of these four individuals were obtained and had heard nothing relative to them other than newspaper stories and did not know of any irregularities in the methods used in obtaining the paroles. He also advised that no pressure whatsoever was exerted from any source on the U.S. Prison, Leavenworth, relative to the paroles.

The file of DeLUCIA, inmate #62118L, was thoroughly reviewed relative to any misconduct on the part of this inmate. His record at Leavenworth is good, with no violations of any kind. While confined at Atlanta, there was a report dated May 27, 1944. This report shows that DeLUCIA was reported by Associate Warden BEN OVERSTREET for having sought to be approved for diet, and in order to assure same, he contacted inmates D'ANDREA, #63777A; [REDACTED] and had them attempt to influence a blood sugar test report prepared by [REDACTED]

At the time blood was taken for the test, subject DeLUCIA stated to medical Technical Assistant [REDACTED] substantially as follows: "You should find a trace of sugar in this blood." As a result of the above, subject DeLUCIA was placed in punitive segregation 7 days; second grade, 90 days. He entered punitive segregation at 5:00 A.M. on 5-27-44 and came out of punitive segregation at 5:00 P.M. on 6-3-44. This report was signed, JOSEPH W. SANFORD, Warden; BEN OVERSTREET, Associate Warden; and GEORGE HESS, Chief Medical Officer. b7c

The file of DeLUCIA fails to reflect that any action was taken with respect to losing good time.

Also found in the file is a mimeograph dated June 19, 1944 and signed by "WALLACE" for filing. This mimeograph was captioned: "[REDACTED] PHIL D'ANDREA, 63777A; and PAUL DeLUCIA, 63776A." The mimeograph shows detailed questioning by the Disciplinary Board consisting of Warden JOSEPH W. SANFORD; Associate Warden BEN OVERSTREET; and Chief Medical Officer GEORGE HESS, on May 27, 1944, relative to DeLUCIA's blood test. This mimeograph contains no statements relative to a forfeiture of good time or as to what action was taken. A separate typewritten transcript appears in the file of an interview with inmate [REDACTED] on May 27, 1944, at which time the following were present: BEN OVERSTREET, Associate Warden; Dr. GEORGE HESS, Chief Medical Officer; [REDACTED] Technical Assistant; A. L. WALLACE, Associate Warden's Secretary. This transcript was certified to by A. L. WALLACE as true and correct.

A special progress report at Atlanta, dated 4-26-45, shows that on May 27, 1944, DeLUCIA was reported for conniving with other inmates in an attempt to get on a special hospital diet. He was placed in punitive segregation 7 days; and second grade, 90 days.

The report contains the following paragraph:

"DeLUCIA is a member of a group of prisoners who were committed to this Institution for conspiracy to interfere with trade and commerce by coercion, threats and violence. The members of this group have reputations of being connected with the underworld both in Chicago and New York and some of their records show that they in the past have been involved in rather serious crimes. The subtle activities of this group have been causing trouble and it is deemed advisable to separate the group for the best interests of the individuals as well as the Institution." Recommendation was made that DeLUCIA be transferred to Leavenworth. No other information appears in the file to justify the statement that DeLUCIA and the group had been causing trouble other than the one incident of conniving.

The file of LOUIS CAMPAGNA was reviewed relative to any charges of misconduct and nothing was found indicating any violations, however, with respect to the violation of DeLUCIA on May 27, 1944, CAMPAGNA was interviewed as being involved although he was not reported in connection with that violation. Nothing appears in the file with respect to a forfeiture of good time or a hearing for this purpose. In a special progress reported dated 4/26/45, the same paragraph appears which was quoted above under the file check on DeLUCIA, but nothing appears in the file to substantiate this statement.

The file on CHARLES GIOE was checked for any misconduct charges and nothing was located while GIOE was confined either at Atlanta or Leavenworth.

Warden HUNTER advised that he had received a telephone call from Warden SANFORD of the Atlanta Institution on October 6, requesting that he advise him, from information in the file relative to good time hearings which were held in Atlanta, in order that he would have specific facts available. Warden HUNTER advised Agent that a check had previously been made at this institution for this information because of a request from Washington, and that he was positive there was nothing in the files relative to any good time forfeiture, and that this check had been made for him by [REDACTED] United States Prison.

Warden HUNTER further advised that when subjects in this case arrived at Leavenworth from Atlanta, he had questioned each one of them individually with respect to how they got along at Atlanta and each one of them stated they had no trouble at Atlanta other than being pointed out by inmates. Warden HUNTER explained this remark by stating that as he recalls

their conversation, other inmates were constantly pointing a finger at them, stating they were tough characters or something of that nature and this would make it difficult for them to get along with the other inmates. Subject DeLUCIA, when interviewed by HUNTER, readily admitted being in punitive segregation over conniving on a blood test. He told Warden HUNTER, however, that he was not guilty on this charge.

During the complete review of the files of subjects at Leavenworth, relative to misconduct charges and information re forfeiture of good time, the following information was obtained which has not been previously reported:

Father W. J. KALINA, Catholic Chaplain at the Penitentiary, commented very favorably on the regular attendance at Catholic services of both DeLUCIA and CAMPAGNA, and in view of their efforts to attend regular divine services, recommended favorable consideration on their parole hearings.

A teletype appears in the file of Subject CHARLES GIOE, dated 12/13/46, this teletype being from Director BENNETT, Bureau of Prisons, to Warden HUNTER: "We have a special request to authorize a special visit to CHARLES GIOE for a Mr. JOSEPH ROGERS of New York. I understand ROGERS is entirely reliable and wishes merely a social visit. Please ask GIOE whether he would like to see ROGERS and whether he would be willing to allot some of his regular visiting time for this visit." This visit was authorized by letter from Warden HUNTER to ROGERS on December 31, 1946, and was addressed to JOSEPH ROGERS, Rogers Corners, Inc., 8th Avenue at 50th Street, New York, New York.

In the file of LOUIS CAMPAGNA, a letter, dated March 5, 1946 was received at the Penitentiary from Senator JAMES W. HUFFMAN of Ohio, requesting permission for WILLIAM YARIO of 179 North LaPorte Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, to visit LOUIS CAMPAGNA. This request was denied by letter dated March 11, 1946, on the basis that CAMPAGNA had many relatives who visited him regularly. Senator HUFFMAN again requested authorization for YARIO to visit CAMPAGNA, by letter dated March 26, 1946, stating that the purpose for the visit was business reasons which members of CAMPAGNA's family could not handle. Authorization was then granted for a visit by YARIO, by letter from Warden HUNTER dated March 29, 1946.

In the file of Subject DeLUCIA, correspondence appears from FRANCIS CURRY, 516 Western Avenue, Joliet, Illinois, requesting a visit with DeLUCIA and states that the visit was for the purpose of settling matters with respect to the 1100 acre farm owned by DeLUCIA, which CURRY was leasing from him. This visit was authorized.

With reference to the teletype from Cincinnati advising that [REDACTED] had been offered money by Attorney EUGENE BERNSTEIN on

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BERNSTEIN's first visit to the Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Warden HUNTER advised, when this matter was first discussed with him, that he did not recall such an incident having been reported to him. Later he advised that he did recall Officer [redacted] discussing this matter with him, but in view of the fact that no money was actually accepted by [redacted] and the fact that it was not determined whether the money was offered as a gratuity or in an effort to obtain a favor, no actual report was made concerning this incident.

With respect to the list of visitors submitted by the Kansas City office, this list is prepared by the officer in the visiting room and, therefore, would not have been signed by Attorney EUGENE BERNSTEIN. Photographic copies of the signatures of EUGENE BERNSTEIN and JOSEPH BULGER, whose they signed their names on the visitors' register, were submitted to the Bureau with the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated October 3, 1947.

Warden HUNTER advised that with respect to Admission Summary Reports, Parole Progress Reports and Release Reports, they are submitted in accordance with regulations set forth by the Bureau of Prisons. He requested that any information concerning these reports be obtained from D. L. YEAGLEY, Parole Officer at the Institution.

[redacted] advised that when an inmate comes to the institution on transfer, a special Progress Report is prepared within two weeks' time. On occasions the time may vary as much as one week due to the amount of work being handled by the Classification Committee.

On new arrivals from the Court, Admission Summary Reports are prepared within one month.

Parole Progress Reports are prepared at least one month in advance of the meeting of the U. S. Board of Parole for those inmates applying for parole at that Board meeting. [redacted] explained that an inmate is eligible for parole when he has served one-third of his sentence, however, if the Parole Board is meeting at the institution, an inmate may apply for parole and be heard, by the member of the Parole Board doing the interviewing, before he has served one-third of his sentence. Mr. YEAGLEY stated that a Parole Board member hears applicants four times a year; once each quarter, and if one-third of an inmate's sentence will be completed in a specified quarter, he is eligible to be heard by the Parole Board during that same quarter.

Mr. YEAGLEY further explained that Parole Progress Reports are made up at the institution every 90 days for those inmates eligible for parole and who have applied, however, only one Parole Progress Report is made for each inmate. If parole is denied at the time of application, how-

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ever, the Parole Board at a later date may request a special Progress Report, but this Report is not prepared unless a request for same is made.

With respect to Release Reports, [REDACTED] advised that an attempt is made to prepare these reports when the inmate is released, but due to the volume of work being handled, these reports are sometimes submitted within a week or two weeks after the actual release of the inmate. A check of the files at Leavenworth, relative to subjects CAMPAGNA, DeLUCIA and GIOE, reflect that in each instance all reports as referred to above were submitted in accordance with regulations.

[REDACTED] advised that the regulations covering the submission of the reports mentioned above are covered in Chapter 5 of the Manual of Policies and Procedures for Administration of Federal Penal and Correctional Service - 1942.

The file of subject CHARLES GIOE reflects that Parole Form #15, known as the Statement of Parole Advisor, with respect to HARRY A. ASH who was to be named Parole Advisor for GIOE, was signed on May 28, 1947, by RUDOLPH DESART, Judge, Superior Court, Cook County, Illinois. This certificate reads, "State of Illinois, County of Cook. I, RUDOLPH DESART, a public official, resident in the aforesaid county and state, do hereby certify that I know the signer of the above acceptance form to be a respectable citizen and a fit person to serve as a Parole Advisor. /s/ RUDOLPH DESART."

Copies of this report are being forwarded to the Atlanta and Chicago offices for information purposes inasmuch as it may assist them in their investigations.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **WASHINGTON, D. C.**

FILE NO. **58-261**

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.	DATE WHEN MADE 10-7-47	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 10-6,7-47	REPORT MADE BY CARL E. HENNRICH, ASAC
TITLE LOUIS CAMPAGNA, with aliases, et al			CHARACTER OF CASE BRIBERY PAROLE MATTERS

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

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 WALTER K. URICH, Parole Executive, U. S. Parole Board, states Parole Board, in its discretion, designates a date of parole effective, and his duty as Parole Executive is to do everything possible to comply with the desires of the Board. States period between action of Board and date set normal and not unusual. States teletypes, telegrams and telephone communications indicated in files necessary to carry out Board's desires and is normal procedure. URICH states Judge T. WEBER WILSON planned to resign more than year prior to granting paroles this case. Parole Board does not investigate persons writing in sponsoring paroles except in most unusual cases. No investigation this case.

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REFERENCE: Report of Assistant Special Agent in Charge CARL E. HENNRICH dated October 4, 1947, at Washington, D. C.

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

This is a joint report of the writer and Special Agent [REDACTED]

On October 6, 1947, WALTER K. URICH, Parole Executive, U. S. Parole Board, was interviewed in his office in the HOLC Building regarding the following items:

1. Was the period of time between the action of the Board and the effective date of parole normal, and why was it necessary that teletype and telephone communications be

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.5em; font-weight: bold;">58-2000-459</div> <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.5em; font-weight: bold;">F B I</div> <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.2em;">15 DEC 20 1947</div>
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used in effecting the release of the subjects on parole?

2. Why did Judge T. WEBER WILSON resign, and when had he first indicated intention of resigning?
3. Does the U. S. Board of Parole investigate individuals who write to the Board sponsoring paroles for prison inmates?

URICH stated that the designation of effective date of parole is a matter within the complete discretion of the members of the U. S. Board of Parole. He stated that the period in this case between action by the Board and the date designated for release on parole, which was from August 7, to August 13, 1947, was not unusual, and that frequently the Board orders releases within a week. He stated that it is his duty as Parole Executive to do everything possible to carry out the Board's desires, and that if it is necessary to resort to teletype, telegraph and telephone communication in order to accomplish this, that this is done.

In connection with the handling of paroles, URICH pointed out that once the Board had ordered parole it then becomes the duty of the Parole Officer within the particular Federal Penitentiary where the inmate is incarcerated, to work out with the inmate a proposed parole plan. The Parole Officer, after talking with the inmate, communicates with the U. S. Probation Officer who covers the district of residence of the inmate and the Probation Officer must approve the parole plan. He then submits the approved plan to the Parole Officer at the penitentiary who in turn submits it to the Parole Executive in Washington, who approves the plan and upon approval furnishes to the Parole Officer in the institution a Certificate of Parole for the inmate. This Certificate of Parole is identified as Parole Form #17 and sets forth identifying data regarding the inmate and the conditions of parole. It provides for the signature of the Parole Executive and has a space for a certification of release on parole by the Warden or Superintendent of the penitentiary in which the inmate is incarcerated. This statement must be signed and witnessed by the inmate.

URICH pointed out that it is frequently the procedure to forward Certificates to the Parole Officer in a penitentiary to be held subject to the telegraphic or telephonic approval of the plan. This procedure, he said, sometimes is necessary in order that the Certificates will arrive in time for the prisoner to be released on the date indicated by the Parole Board. In no instance can the prisoner be released until the plan is approved by the Parole Executive.

URICH stated that Judge T. WEBER WILSON had, for over a year prior to his resignation from the Board, discussed resigning. He stated that in fact WILSON had made a trip to various prisons on the West Coast and had said good-bye to the officials in those prisons in September, 1946, and that subsequently in December, 1946, he had made a trip down the South Atlantic Sea Coast to the prisons at Atlanta, Georgia, Tallahassee, Florida and Montgomery, Alabama, during which he informed all of those officials that he was leaving. However, URICH stated, that before he could leave there had been resignations from the Board and new appointments made and he felt morally bound to remain with the Board until it could be functioning smoothly and that, therefore, he had stayed on until his resignation in August, 1947. URICH stated that he understood the principal motivating factor in the Judge's resignation was the fact that his wife was quite unhappy in Washington. He pointed out that Judge WILSON is 53 years of age, has been with the Board since 1935, and that he was at one time a Member of Congress and a Federal Judge in the Virgin Islands.

URICH stated that the Board normally does not make any inquiries regarding persons who write to the Board sponsoring the parole of prison inmates. He stated that there is no requirement that a prisoner arrange for people to write in and that since this is a voluntary act on the part of persons communicating with the Board these letters are made available for the file for the Board for such value as they may have in considering parole. He said that it is infrequent that persons write in opposing parole and that most of the letters are in favor of parole and are probably arranged for by contacts on the part of the inmate or his family. He stated that very infrequently, in unusual circumstances, inquiries are made regarding persons writing in and that it is necessary to have the Probation Officers in the various U. S. Judicial Districts make these inquiries. URICH recalled one case when inquiries had been made and that involved a case where someone had written in opposing parole. The case had no relation whatever to this investigation.

URICH was again asked regarding the preparation of the letter to Judge BRIGHT in which his comments regarding the possible parole of D'ANDREA were solicited. He advised that this letter was written by [REDACTED] to Judge T. WEBER WILSON. b7c

[REDACTED] was interviewed and advised that she recalls the preparation of the letter in question and that it is her recollection that an attorney by the name of STERN from Fargo, North Dakota, was in the office of Judge WILSON, together with Judge FRED ROGERS, when she was called in and was instructed to write a letter to Judge BRIGHT asking him for his comments regarding D'ANDREA'S parole. She states that Judge WILSON handed her D'ANDREA'S

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file on which she made some stenographic notes, and that this was the only file handed to her, and to her knowledge, the files on the other subjects involved with D'ANDREA in this matter were not pulled on that particular date. She stated that she put Judge WILSON'S initials on the letter since he had instructed her to write the letter and since it would be improper for her to prepare such a letter on her own initiative.

With reference to the resignation of Judge WILSON, [REDACTED] stated that she has taken correspondence from Judge WILSON during the past year in which he has referred many times to his pending resignation from the Parole Board. She stated that [REDACTED] felt that the Judge was anxious to get back to Mississippi to practice law, that his wife was unhappy, and that he had planned leaving [REDACTED] many months.

Judge FRED ROGERS, member of the U. S. Parole Board, called on [REDACTED] morning of October 7, 1947, and referred to the letter in the Parole Board files addressed to Judge BRIGHT requesting his comments regarding subject D'ANDREA. ROGERS stated that he thought the question had probably arisen as to why the Board had written to Judge BRIGHT regarding D'ANDREA only. He said that STERN had called at the office of Judge WILSON and was representing only D'ANDREA, and in discussing his case stated that he had talked with Judge BRIGHT regarding D'ANDREA only and that Judge BRIGHT had told him he thought D'ANDREA was entitled to parole consideration, and that if the Board would write to Judge BRIGHT he would say the same thing to the Board. ROGERS stated that it was for this reason the letter addressed to BRIGHT referred only to D'ANDREA. He further stated that after receiving Judge BRIGHT'S comments regarding D'ANDREA the Board had taken the position that the same statements would apply to the other subjects.

- P E N D I N G -

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

WASHINGTON FIELD

NY

FILE NO. 58-490

RMC

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 10/13/47	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 10/3-11, 13/47	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED]
TITLE LOUIS CAMPAGNA, was. ET AL			CHARACTER OF CASE BRIBERY; PAROLE MATTERS

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ATTENTION: ASSISTANT DIRECTOR ROSEN

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

FRANK COSTELLO admits social acquaintance with subjects, JOHN ROSELLI and PAUL de LUCIA, but denies any personal knowledge of other three subjects. COSTELLO denies any activity whatsoever in connection with parole of subjects, the nolle proesse of mail fraud indictment, or the transfer from Atlanta to Leavenworth. Federal Judge VINCENT L. LEIBELL, of the SDNY, recalls nolle proesse of mail fraud indictment but states he knew nothing at the time of proceedings about imminent parole of subjects. Judge LEIBELL stated he did not probe history of subjects at nolle proesse proceedings because such would have been considered by the sentencing Judge. TONY COPPOLA, Kings County detective, admits that THOMAS J. V. CULLEN, of Orange County, NY, spoke to him about Doctor CHASE, but he claims no recollection of ever seeking introduction to Federal Judge JOHN BRIGHT, of the SDNY, through CULLEN, on behalf of subject, LOUIS CAMPAGNA. GUS PARISE, likewise, denies ever contacting Judge JOHN BRIGHT regarding subject, LOUIS CAMPAGNA. Information received that EDWARD "BUCK" PARISE is about to be indicted in Brooklyn, NY, for uttering forged check. His present whereabouts is still unknown. Surveillance of PARISE home and Toll Gate Tavern negative.

NO STATISTICS

Information regarding bail of subjects obtained from files of the Clerk of Court, SDNY, and from files of NY Division set forth.

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DEC 14 1947
HAYDEN

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>Edmund J. [Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ③ - Bureau (Special Delivery) 2 - Washington Field (AM, SD) 2 - Chicago (AM, SD) 3 - New York <p style="text-align: right; margin-right: 50px;"><i>1cc. A.P. 10-14</i></p>		RECORDED & INDEXED
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NY 58-490

REFERENCE:

Report of SA [REDACTED] New York, 10/3/47. b7c

Report of ASAC Carl E. Hennrich, Washington, D. C., 10/4/47.

Bureau telephone calls to New York, 10/5, 6, 7, 8/47.

Chicago teletype to Bureau, New York and Washington Field, 10/10/47.

DETAILS:

AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK

In accordance with telephonic Bureau instructions received by the New York Division on October 7, 1947, FRANK COSTELLO, a reputed underworld character, was located and interviewed in regard to his alleged connection with the parole of the five subjects involved in this case. He was interviewed on October 8, 1947 at the offices of his attorney, Mr. GEORGE WOLF, 30 Broad Street, New York City, by SA [REDACTED] and the Reporting Agent. b7c

COSTELLO stated that he has never met and has no personal knowledge whatsoever of the subjects, LOUIS CAMPAGNA, CHARLES GIOE or PHILLIP D'ANDREA. He stated he met subject, JOHN ROSELLI, approximately ten or twelve years ago in New York City and has the recollection that he was introduced to ROSELLI by a Hollywood movie producer. COSTELLO stated that if his memory served him right this movie producer was HARRY COHEN, President of Columbia Pictures, Incorporated, of Hollywood. COSTELLO advised that his meeting with JOHN ROSELLI was purely social and since this initial contact he has never seen ROSELLI again. He declared that he has a "speaking acquaintance" with subject, PAUL de LUCIA. COSTELLO recalls meeting de LUCIA in Florida approximately ten years ago but, as in the case with JOHN ROSELLI, has not seen him since the initial meeting. COSTELLO declared that he has had no business relations of any kind with any of the five subjects involved in this case.

COSTELLO declared that at no time had anybody

contacted him relative to arranging for the nolle proesse of the mail fraud indictment which had been entered against the subjects in this case, nor had anybody contacted him at any time, he related, to take any action whatsoever on behalf of the parole of the subjects or relative to the transfer of any of the subjects from one Federal penitentiary to another. COSTELLO stated, in this connection, that he took no action whatsoever in regard to the foregoing, on his own initiative, nor did he, at any time, make a payment of any amount of money whatsoever to anybody to effect any of the foregoing. He declared that the first he heard of the parole of the subjects involved in this case was when he read about them in the newspapers. He declared that he was surprised to learn of their parole.

During the course of the interview with COSTELLO, he mentioned that it was impossible for him to put any "heat" or exercise any pressure on anybody for such purposes because there is so much "heat" on himself at all times that he has to "live under an umbrella".

COSTELLO was questioned regarding MURRAY OLF, who is mentioned in the report of Assistant Special Agent in Charge Carl E. Hennrich, dated October 4, 1947 at Washington, D. C. COSTELLO stated that he knew MURRAY OLF socially but had never had any other connections with him. He declared that he had never heard of anybody by the name of SAM BEARD.

The name of Mr. GEORGE WOLF, attorney for FRANK COSTELLO, was mentioned in the reference report of Assistant Special Agent in Charge Hennrich and, accordingly, he was questioned regarding the information set forth therein.

WOLF stated that he has never met and has never had any dealings whatsoever with any of the five subjects in this case. He declared that he represented MURRAY OLF for many years and defended OLF in a mail fraud case that occurred about ten years ago.

63 [REDACTED] Furthermore, he stated he recalls contacting former Special Assistant to the Attorney General, BORIS KOSTELANETZ, in 1945, in regard to the transfer of some of the subjects, whose identities he cannot recall, from Atlanta Penitentiary to the Fed-

eral Penitentiary at Leavenworth.

WOLF stated that he contacted KOSTELANETZ at the request of one of his clients, CHARLES FISCHETTI, of Chicago, Illinois, whom he represented when FISCHETTI was held as a material witness in the case of the five subjects. At that time, Mr. WOLF stated, FISCHETTI told him that these "friends" of his were "having a hard time" at Atlanta and desired a transfer to some other penitentiary. WOLF declared that BORIS KOSTELANETZ advised him that he could do nothing about such a transfer for the subjects.

Mr. WOLF was interviewed regarding his reported contact with KOSTELANETZ in August of 1945 in regard to the nolle prosequing of the mail fraud indictment which had been entered against the subjects. Mr. WOLF declared that he vaguely recalls that this interview with KOSTELANETZ regarding the nolle prosequing was also made on behalf of his client, CHARLES FISCHETTI, and he believes that he had mentioned the subject of the nolle prosequing to BORIS KOSTELANETZ at the same time when he mentioned the transfer of subjects from Atlanta.

In regard to the latter, however, Mr. WOLF declared he is not positive. He declared that after his original contact with KOSTELANETZ when he had received no satisfaction he, nevertheless, kept in touch with him because of the interest of his client, CHARLES FISCHETTI. WOLF declared that he could not recall why, he thought, at that time, that he might be substituted as counsellor for the subjects in the mail fraud case except that this possibility might have been indicated to him by CHARLES FISCHETTI. In explaining why he apparently had abruptly dropped the case after previously indicating that he might be retained, GEORGE WOLF declared that he probably felt at the time that nothing would be done by the Government for a long period regarding the nolle prosequing.

GEORGE WOLF declared that he was never actually retained by any of the five subjects as their attorney in any part of this case.

It is noted that, according to the photostatic copies of the general criminal activities of PAUL de LUCIA previously furnished this Division by the Bureau, CHARLES FISCHETTI was a close associate of de LUCIA.

Pursuant to Bureau instructions of October 9, 1947, Federal Judge VINCENT L. LEIBELL, of the Southern District of New York, was interviewed by Assistant Special Agent in Charge Robert J. Lynch and the Reporting Agent. It will be recalled that Judge LEIBELL had presided at the nolle prosequi proceedings in connection with the mail fraud indictment which took place on May 6, 1947.

Judge LEIBELL stated that he recalled the motion to nolle prosequi the mail fraud indictment in the case of the five subjects involved in early May, 1947. He declared that on May 6, 1947 he was sitting for the criminal calendar and on motion and request of Assistant United States Attorney R. P. Whearty he had added to the printed calendar nolle prosequi in the cases of United States versus HARRY HOCKSTEIN; United States versus NITTO, ET AL, where instant subjects were involved; and had also added a motion to discharge the bail of RALPH PIERCE and the bail of two material witnesses, FISCHETTI and McCULLOGH. At the time, Judge LEIBELL stated, these were just routine matters. The fact that they were not on the printed criminal calendar and in the New York Law Journal had at the time, Judge LEIBELL stated, and still has, no particular significance. He stated that such additions are made to the calendar every day.

Judge LEIBELL advised that the motions for the nolle prosequi were made in open court without benefit of any conferences at the bench, in the presence of all. He advised that he questioned Mr. WHEARTY as to the reasons for the nolle prosequi and WHEARTY explained them to the Judge. Judge LEIBELL stated he recalls asking WHEARTY if the nolle prosequi had been decided upon with the assistance of Mr. BORIS KOSTELANETZ, for whom he has the greatest respect and who he knew had been a very efficient and relentless prosecutor of the subjects in this matter. The Judge also asked Mr. WHEARTY if the Attorney General had agreed to the nolle prosequi. To all these questions Mr. WHEARTY replied in the affirmative, the Judge went on, and so he granted the nolle prosequi. The Judge declared that he has deep confidence in and high regard for Mr. WHEARTY, whom he knows to be a very high type of individual, and at the hearing no attempt was made to hide or conceal anything from him. The Judge declared that he was also advised at the time of the nolle prosequi that the subjects were serving substantial sentences for a related offense.

Judge LEIBELL declared that he heard no more

of the matter until shortly after September 15, 1947, when GEORGE O'BRIEN, of the Associated Press, who covers the Federal Courthouse, had questioned him in regard to the case of the five subjects. GEORGE O'BRIEN advised the Judge that he was preparing a story on the parole of the subjects. At the time he contacted the Judge, O'BRIEN advised that the nolle prosequere of the mail fraud indictment was a necessary step in the parole of the five subjects and had to be dismissed before any parole could be granted. Judge LEIBELL declared that this news came to him as a complete surprise and had he known of it at the time of the nolle prosequere he would doubtless have had the case assigned to another Judge, probably to Judge JOHN BRIGHT, who had imposed the original sentences in the anti-racketeering case. Judge LEIBELL declared that since he did not know about the parole at the time he relied completely on the prosecutor. In this connection Judge LEIBELL stated the prosecutor is practically completely responsible for the nolle prosequere of an indictment and it is the custom of Judges to lean upon the prosecutor when considering a nolle prosequere after making, of course, the necessary routine inquiry required of a judge. In this same connection, Judge LEIBELL went on, he made no inquiry into the history of the subjects against whom the nolle prosequere of the indictment was being entered because he felt their history and background would have been completely probed and taken into consideration by the Judge who imposed sentence and by the Office of the United States Attorney.

Judge LEIBELL declared that he had met GEORGE O'BRIEN a few weeks ago in the Federal Building, at which time Mr. O'BRIEN advised the Judge that he had written the story on the parole of the subjects, but it had been pigeon-holed because it was based too much upon inference.

Reference is made to the report of the reporting agent dated October 3, 1947, wherein information is set forth regarding the check of the files of United States Attorney John F. X. McGohey in this connection, by SA [REDACTED] b7c

On October 6, 1947 SA [REDACTED] was advised by Mr. McGohey's office that additional material had been located in regard to this case.

According to a confidential memorandum to the Attorney General by Special Assistant to the Attorney General, BORIS KOSTELANETZ, dated July 9, 1945, it was recommended that the mail fraud

indictment against the subjects be kept open until April 30, 1947, the maximum period within which a motion for a new trial on the grounds of newly discovered evidence could have been made. Mr. KOSTELANETZ wrote that without the threat of punishment "these gangsters" might use violence and coercion to bring about a change of testimony by Chicago witnesses in the anti-racketeering case. Furthermore, no useful purpose would be served in keeping the mail fraud case alive after April 30, 1947 inasmuch as the court might impose concurrent sentences and the Government would have to spend large sums of money. Therefore, KOSTELANETZ recommended that the nolle prosequere of the mail fraud indictment be made after April 30, 1947. He also recommended a nolle prosequere of the indictment against HARRY HOCKSTEIN for the same reasons and because the chances of obtaining a conviction were extremely doubtful. It was also recommended that ISADORE ZEVIN be sentenced on the perjury indictment after the nolle prosequere of the mail fraud indictment because of his previous good reputation, plea of guilty and later cooperation with the Government. According to this confidential memorandum it was also recommended by KOSTELANETZ that the case be assigned to his assistant, RAYMOND P. WHEARTY.

In addition to the above memorandum, a confidential memorandum for the file by BORIS KOSTELANETZ, dated July 17, 1946 was located. In this latter memorandum it was set forth that KOSTELANETZ had discussed the disposition of the case with the Attorney General and with Mr. JAMES P. McGRANERY on July 16, 1946. The Attorney General directed that BORIS KOSTELANETZ be appointed a Special Assistant to the Attorney General for one day after April 30, 1947 to follow through on his recommendations in the foregoing memorandum. BORIS KOSTELANETZ, according to this memorandum, related the wishes of the Attorney General to Mr. Caudle, of the Department. It was agreed by all, according to this memorandum, that no statement would be made to counsellors for the subjects in regard to the Government's plans other than the statement that the indictments could not be nolle prossed at that time but fair disposition would be worked out in due course.

NY 58-490

By Bureau telephone call of October 8, 1947 the New York Division was instructed to check the records of the Clerk of Court for the Southern District of New York in order to obtain any information available there regarding the bail of the subjects involved in this case. A check of the files of the Record Room of the District Court for the Southern District of New York in regard to the case of the five subjects and a check of the Bail Bond Files reflected the following information:

(1) JOHN ROSELLI

On June 8, 1943 a bond for \$100,000 was put up by ROSELLI with the American Casualty Company of Reading, Pennsylvania as surety. This bond covered both the anti-racketeering and the mail fraud indictments. On July 27, 1943, however, the \$100,000 bond was cancelled to the extent of \$50,000 and substituted in its stead was a bond for \$50,000 for which the Manufacturers Casualty Insurance Company of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, acted as surety. A new bond was substituted by the American Casualty Company on the same date for the remaining \$50,000. Thus the original \$100,000 bond held by one surety was split in half and divided between two surety companies.

(2) In regard to the bail of the remaining subjects, LOUIS CAMPAGNA, PAUL DE LUCIA, CHARLES GIOE, and PHILLIP D'ANDREA, the file reflected the following:

(a) PAUL DE LUCIA

On the arrest of PAUL DE LUCIA in Chicago on March 24, 1943 and again on April 7, 1943 the bond set for the hearing by the United States Commissioner in that city was \$50,000. The documents on file failed to reflect whether this amount covered both indictments. The bond was put up by one JACK SUSSMAN of 5435 Kimball Avenue (Chicago).

(b) LOUIS CAMPAGNA

On the arrest of this subject on March 24, 1943 and April 7, 1943 bond was also set at \$50,000 by the Chicago hearing. This bond was furnished by the following:

ROBERT R. MARCUS, 5056 Woodlawn Avenue. MARCUS put up \$15,000, \$3,500 of which was in Treasury Bonds and the remainder in cash;

W. THOMAS NOVAK, 4740 West 65th Street. NOVAK put up \$15,000;

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LOUIS RAGO, 624 N. Western
Avenue. RAGO put up \$11,700;

JOHN A. RAGO, 624 N. Western
Avenue. This individual put
up \$8,300.

(c) CHARLES GIOE

On the arrest of this subject on March 25, 1943 his bond set at \$50,000 was put up by the American Casualty Company of 175 West Jackson, Chicago, Illinois.

(d) PHILLIP D'ANDREA

On his arrest on April 1, 1943 bond of \$50,000 was also put up by the American Casualty Company.

On the occasion of the removal hearing to insure the appearance of subjects PAUL DE LUCIA, LOUIS CAMPAGNA, PHILLIP D'ANDREA, and CHARLES GIOE in the Southern District of New York on June 8, 1943 bonds were filed on May 26, 1943 in the Northern District of Illinois according to these records. Two bonds of \$50,000 each were required of these four subjects to cover each indictment and in the case of the four of them the bonds were put up by the American Casualty Company of 175 West Jackson, Chicago, Illinois, as surety.

On July 21, 1943 the foregoing bonds for which the American Casualty Company acted as surety were cancelled and bonds in the identical amounts were filed with the Manufacturers Casualty Insurance Company of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, acting as surety.

On January 5, 1944 bonds were filed for \$10,000 for each of the five subjects when appeals were taken by them. The Manufacturers Casualty Insurance Company of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, was surety for these bonds also according to the records of the Southern District of New York.

According to the files of the New York Division on March 26, 1943 the Bureau and the Chicago Division were advised by teletype that the United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York had reported that CAMPAGNA, DE LUCIA, GIOE, and PIERCE had surrendered in Chicago and posted bond for their appearance at the removal hearing scheduled for April 7, 1943; that CAMPAGNA and DE LUCIA posted \$50,000 each in cash while GIOE and PIERCE posted \$100,000 surety bonds each. The United States Attorney for the Southern

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District of New York requested an investigation to confirm the source of the moneys and surety bonds posted.

According to the report of SA [REDACTED] ^{b7c} dated June 7, 1943 at Chicago, Illinois, in the case intitled "WILLIAM BIOFF, was; ET AL; ANTI-RACKETEERING; MAIL FRAUD" it was ascertained at the Clerk of Court for the Northern District of Illinois that the original bond of \$50,000 which was posted by subject PAUL DE LUCIA was paid up by JACK SUSSMAN of 5435 Kimball Avenue.

b7D [REDACTED] JACK SUSSMAN was reported to be the vice president and manager of the Roosevelt Cafeteria and Coffee Shop, Inc., 716-18 West Roosevelt Road, Chicago. The Roosevelt Cafeteria was chartered under the Illinois law on March 9, 1934 and was reported to be a large and profitable business.

At the offices of the Clerk of Court it was also ascertained that LOUIS CAMPAGNA posted a bond of \$50,000 the collateral for which was as follows:

- (1) \$100,000 1949-53, Series, 2½% Treasury Bond, Bond #68529K, Coupons 13-34 inclusive.
- (2) \$100,000 1949-53 Series, 2½% Treasury Bond, Bond #68528J, Coupons 13-34 inclusive.
- (3) \$100,000 1949-53 Series, 2½% Treasury Bond, Bond #68530L, Coupons 13-34 inclusive.
- (4) \$500 1946-49 Series, 3½% Treasury Bond, Bond #32623C, Coupons 24-36 inclusive.

[REDACTED] all of these bonds were furnished by ROBERT R. MARCUS, 5056 Woodlawn Avenue; in addition to the above bonds MARCUS also put up \$11,500 in cash making a total of \$15,000 in collateral posted by MARCUS.

[REDACTED] ROBERT MARCUS is a professional bondsman with an estimated net worth of \$200,000. He carried a substantial account at the South Side Bank and maintains his office next door to the police station at 11th and State, Chicago.

In regard to LOUIS RAGO and JOHN A. RAGO, mentioned above, according to this Chicago report they are brothers. LOUIS RAGO and his brother JOHN are undertakers by profession and have their establishment at 624 Northwestern

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b7D

Revenue. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] maintains they have a good reputation, it is generally believed, according to this Chicago report, that these brothers are associated with the Chicago hoodlums and were believed to be quite active with them during the days of prohibition and handled numerous funerals of murdered or deceased gangsters.

b7D [REDACTED] it was likewise ascertained at the Clerk of Court for the Northern District of Illinois that the \$100,000 bond posted for defendants D'ANDREA, CHARLES GIOE, FRANK MARITOTE, and RALPH PIERCE were furnished by the American Casualty Company of 175 West Jackson. These were surety bonds and no collateral was posted with the Clerk of the Court.

According to this Chicago report of SA [REDACTED] Mr. KONITSER, Resident Manager of the American Casualty Company, 175 West Jackson, was interviewed in an effort to obtain information relative to the identities of the individuals who posted collateral with this concern for the bond furnished for the above four defendants. At that time Mr. KONITSER advised that he had previously been contacted by [REDACTED] Special Agent of the Intelligence Unit, Internal Revenue, who had requested the identical information requested by the Bureau.

Mr. KONITSER advised at that time he had refused [REDACTED] the information in view of the fact that he had not wished to betray the confidence of his clients in disclosing their identity. Mr. KONITSER said that as a result of his discussions with SA [REDACTED] he had contacted Mr. JOSEPH BULGER, an attorney who is associated with Mr. A. BRADLEY EBEN, the attorney who represented the subject in their removal hearings in Chicago.

KONITSER requested Mr. BRADLEY to disclose the information requested by [REDACTED] prior to this contact with Mr. BRADLEY, Mr. KONITSER advised that his attorneys and [REDACTED] had appeared before United States Judge HOLLY in Chicago for a decision as to whether or not it was necessary that this information be disclosed. Judge HOLLY had declined a decision on the matter and, therefore, they had contacted Mr. BULGER. b7C

Mr. BULGER finally granted permission to KONITSER to disclose the information but only on the agreement that no investigation would be conducted by the Bureau of Internal Revenue with reference to the individuals who furnished this collateral until the defendants in the case had been removed to New York and a new bond posted. [REDACTED] made this agreement with KONITSER and, therefore, the information was furnished him.

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Mr. KONITZER later advised that he had contacted Mr. BULGER and that BULGER had refused to grant permission that this information be divulged to the FBI because he was afraid that in the event the investigation would be made, the parties who supplied the collateral might become fearful of being involved and would withdraw their collateral thereby forcing the American Casualty Company to forfeit the bond.

In a subsequent contact with [REDACTED] [REDACTED] furnished information with reference to the bond posted for PAUL DE LUCIA. He advised that the \$50,000 was made up of a cashier's check #160432 from the Central Illinois Bank for \$25,000 and cash in the amount of \$25,000.

Likewise with reference to the cash posted by LOUIS CAMPAGNA, [REDACTED] advised that the \$11,700 put up by LOUIS RAGO came from the National Securities Bank and was #71388.

Likewise the \$8,800 check put up by JOHN TAGO came from the National Securities Bank and was #98100. The \$15,000 check put up by W. THOMAS NOVAK came from the Cicero State Bank and was #79741. In addition to the \$3,500 in treasury bonds posted by ROBERT R. MARCUS the \$11,500 posted was in cash. [REDACTED] advised that he had received this information at the office of the Clerk of the Court at the time these bonds were posted and that he obtained this information directly from the checks themselves.

Further information in connection with the bail of the subjects involved in this case is set forth in the report of SA [REDACTED] dated August 5, 1943 at New York City. The following information was obtained from a review of this file:

On July 14, 1947 CARMINE V. CORCILLO, an Agent for the Manufacturers Casualty and Insurance Company of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, advised that he maintained an office at 250 West 57th Street, New York City, and that he was first approached in the matter of bail bonds for seven defendants in this case namely CAMPAGNA, D'ANDREA, DE LUCIA, GIOE, MARITOTE, PIERCE and ROSELLI by WALLY CATO who is an agent of the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company of Baltimore, Maryland; that he advised CATO that he could not write \$100,000 bonds but that he could write \$50,000 bonds and that he was willing to write these bonds as co-surety with his company.

CORCILLO stated that CATO took the matter up with the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company and found out that said company would not write up the bonds as co-surety with his company as CATO'S company which is governed

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by the Towner Ratings and his company was not a conference company, which writes bail bonds at cut prices.

CORCILLO advised he came to the United States District Court the day the case was set for pleading and he spoke to CATO who advised him that his company decided not to write the bonds and that in the meantime no bonds would be necessary because the American Casualty Company, who originally executed the bonds in Chicago, was going to leave the same bail continued in the Southern District of New York.

CORCILLO advised that while he was in the Court House he talked to the attorney JOSEPH I. BULGER of 139 North Park Street, Chicago, Illinois, who represented all the defendants mentioned above; that he did not know if BULGER was an associate of BRADLEY EBEN who represents all the defendants who are mentioned hereinabove; that he did not know if BULGER was an associate of BRADLEY EBEN who appeared as the attorney of record in this case; that BULGER issued him what security he would want because they may need new bonds, but that he did not know whether the defendants had to change their bonds, and wanted to be prepared if they should have to change their bail bonds.

According to this report CORCILLO stated that he advised BULGER that he wanted one half cash collateral; that he would charge two percent premium, which on \$700,000 would be \$14,000. BULGER then asked him for some forms and advised that he would let him know if he decided that he wanted him to re-execute the bonds; and that he would have all the indemnitors in Chicago sign his forms and mail them back to him.

CORCILLO stated that about June 18, 1943 he corresponded with BULGER and asked him if there was any chance of writing the bonds in question and that BULGER replied by mail on June 21, 1943 and indicated that he should wait a little longer; that a few days later BULGER contacted him by phone and advised him that he would want him to write seven bonds, although when he spoke to him in New York they only referred to six bonds, but BULGER advised that the additional bond was for JOHN ROSELLI and that he would give him \$350,000 collateral.

CORCILLO stated he sent his brother to Chicago to get all necessary papers signed by the thirty-four indemnitors, which list CORCILLO furnished, and it is being set out hereinbelow:

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INDEMNITORS

August Arado 2917 W. Adams Street, Chicago, Illinois	\$ 7,500.00
Rudolph A. Swanson 7825 Constance Street, Chicago, Illinois	7,500.00
Philip La Mantia 6104 S. Richmond Street, Chicago, Illinois	7,500.00
Charles La Mantia 5655 S. Mozart Street, Chicago, Illinois	7,500.00
Frank Arrigo 7637 South Park Avenue, Chicago, Illinois	10,000.00
James Graziano 1019 S. Sacramento Avenue, Chicago, Illinois	10,000.00
Samuel Garofalo 1231 Vine Street, Chicago, Illinois	5,000.00
John F. Scanlan 7438 Prairie Avenue, Chicago, Illinois	5,000.00
John Comise 629 E. 46th Street, Chicago, Illinois	10,000.00
Walter Klausch 14 E. Walton Place, Chicago, Illinois	10,000.00
Louis Rago 624 N. Western Avenue, Chicago, Illinois	11,700.00
John A. Rago 624 N. Western Avenue, Chicago, Illinois	8,300.00
Anthony Perry 1331 Prairie Avenue, Chicago, Illinois	10,000.00
William D'Amico Glenwood, Illinois	20,000.00

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Mrs. Elsie Fleig 4300 Marine Drive, Chicago, Illinois	\$ 10,000.00
David J. Feilet 48 E. 22nd Street, Chicago, Illinois	8,000.00
George E. Christos 1823 61st Avenue, Cicero, Illinois	10,000.00
Louis Volin 1137 S. State Street, Chicago, Illinois	10,000.00
Michael Patson 2126 S. Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Illinois	15,000.00
St. Jerome Johnson 1 N. La Salle Street, Chicago, Illinois	20,000.00
Nate Jacobs 209 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Illinois	5,000.00
Louis De Cola 1158 W. Grand Avenue, Chicago, Illinois	5,000.00
Peter J. Maruca 1158 W. Grand Avenue, Chicago, Illinois	5,000.00
W. Thomas Novak 4740 W. 65th Street, Chicago, Illinois	15,000.00
George D. Cheronas 105 N. Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois	5,000.00
Santo Garofalo ? 3210 Pierce Street, Milwaukee, Wis.	5,000.00
Sam Caplan ? 4942 North Francisco Avenue, Chicago, Illinois	20,000.00
Tony Battaglia 158 W. 14th Street, Chicago, Illinois	5,000.00
Caroline Spingola 5629 W. Van Buren Street, Chicago, Illinois	20,000.00

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Betty Suskin ? 5305 South Maryland	5,000.00
John Dorr ? Charleston, Indiana, Box 205	5,000.00
Lucy Caruso 772 West DeKoven, Chicago, Illinois	5,000.00
William Yario 179 North Laporte, Chicago, Illinois	20,000.00
Robert Marcus 1109 S. State Street, Chicago, Illinois	11,500.00
Also U. S. Treasury Bonds	1,000.00
" " "	500.00
" " "	1,000.00
" " "	1,000.00

CORCILLO stated he did not know why the American Casualty Company gave up the bonds, although his company, in order to split the risk, re-insured fifty per cent through the Metropolitan Insurance Company of New York City, and that he has indemnity agreements in all cases from the defendants. He also advised that the defendants had not put up any actual cash collateral; that each defendant is indemnified for their respective \$100,000 bond. CORCILLO stated that BULGER is going to furnish him with financial statements for three of the defendants, and he, when he receives same, will return them over to the Government.

In regard to the list of indemnitors set out above confidential sources known to the Chicago Field Division according to this report advised that they were acquainted with the following indemnitors:

Louis and John Rago - are in the undertaking business.

Michael Patson - is a proprietor of Collissimo's restaurant.

Caroline Spingola - comes from a family of bootleggers.

William Yario - is also known as Sheenie Alberts, gambler and bootlegger. Yario had some kind of connection with the Argo bank robbery in which Louis Compagna was convicted.

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Robert Marcus is a professional bondsman

P. La Mantia

\$10,000.00

Edward S. Gody

10,000.00

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It will be recalled as set forth in the report of [REDACTED] dated October 3, 1947, that in December 1946, an Italian from Brooklyn, New York contacted Judge JOHN BRIGHT of the Southern District of New York and requested him to modify the sentence of subject LOUIS COMPAGNA. In an effort to ascertain the identity of this unknown Italian, SA [REDACTED] of the New York Division contacted the home of MR. THOMAS J.V. CULLEN at Chester, New York, Orange County Democratic political leader. According to Judge BRIGHT, CULLEN had been contacted by him for the purpose of aiding DR. CHASE, former resident physician at the New York City reformatory at New Hampton, New York.

MISS SUSANNE CULLEN, daughter of MR. THOMAS J.V. CULLEN, advised SA [REDACTED] on October 7, 1947, that her father at that time was in Chicago, Illinois staying at the Edgewater Beach Hotel in that city for approximately a week. She stated that he would be available for interview in that city. CULLEN is reported to be a wealthy individual and to be nationally known as a political leader of the Orange County Democratic party.

In answer to a teletype from the New York Division dated October 5, 1947, Chicago reported that THOMAS CULLEN had been interviewed in Chicago. CULLEN gave his employment as Editor of an insurance magazine, business address, 102 Maiden Lane, New York City, residence address Chester, Orange County, New York. According to this Chicago teletype CULLEN recalled the incident wherein Judge BRIGHT requested him to intercede in behalf of DR. CHASE regarding the latter's living quarters at the New Hampton Reformatory. CULLEN stated that no contacts were made by him inasmuch as he considered this request a routine political matter and Judge BRIGHT had cleared himself by asking him to act.

CULLEN recalled, however, that one TONY COPPOLA, a county detective working out of the County Court, Brooklyn, New York, had shortly prior to the request of Judge BRIGHT asked CULLEN for an introduction to Judge BRIGHT in behalf of a friend of his whom the Judge had convicted. Both these instances, according to CULLEN, took place approximately two years ago, the exact date he could not recall. CULLEN described this COPPOLA as an Italian politician whom he has been acquainted with for a great number of years and a person who was well known in the political field. CULLEN advised that he has no way of knowing whether COPPOLA obtained information as to Judge BRIGHT's request of CULLEN. However, it is entirely possible, according to CULLEN, that COPPOLA used this opportunity to approach Judge BRIGHT in requesting a favor. CULLEN stated that

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it was entirely possible that COPPOLA was in his office when Judge BRIGHT contacted him. CULLEN further advised according to this teletype that COPPOLA resides in Otisville, Orange County, New York, but he could not furnish his exact address. MR. CULLEN stated he could not remember who COPPOLA was attempting to help at the time he requested an introduction to Judge BRIGHT.

A check by SA [REDACTED] at Otisville, New York, disclosed that TONY COPPOLA resides on School Street in that village with his wife and son. He is approximately 50 years of age and has a local reputation of being a "ward heeler". He spends only his weekends in Otisville, however, spending the remainder of the week in Brooklyn, New York, where he works as a county detective in the Kings County Court House, Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, New York. He rooms with his sisters, ANNE and ELIZABETH COPPOLA at 127 Clinton Avenue in Brooklyn.

On October 10, 1947, TONY COPPOLA was interviewed in regard to his connection with this case by SA [REDACTED] and SA [REDACTED]. COPPOLA works out of the County Court Probation Department, Division of Investigation and Supervision, 120 Schermerhorn Street in Brooklyn.

COPPOLA related that he is not personally acquainted with DR. CHASE but he recalls that sometime ago THOMAS CULLEN, Orange County Democratic leader had made a request of him to see what he could do for DR. CHASE about getting authority for CHASE to retain living quarters at the New Hampton Reformatory until such time as DR. CHASE's new home was completed.

COPPOLA advised that he took no action whatever concerning this request but rather turned the matter back to CULLEN requesting that CULLEN handle the matter himself. COPPOLA stated he did this because it was his opinion that CULLEN personally had more influence than he and should be better able to obtain the desired favor from the proper authorities.

COPPOLA said he did not recall any conversation with THOMAS CULLEN wherein he had requested CULLEN to provide him with an introduction to Federal Judge JOHN BRIGHT to whom he wanted to speak on a friend's behalf. COPPOLA related that it is entirely possible that he had such a conversation with CULLEN but this he advised would not be unusual for him because he has often done political favors for friends in the past and possibly somebody had asked him to

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speak to Judge BRIGHT and that he may have asked CULLEN to provide the proper introduction in order that this favor could be done. He stated that he has no recollection, however, of ever meeting Judge BRIGHT or speaking to him in the interest of any friend.

At the time of the interview with the foregoing agents, TONY COPPOLA related he could not remember any individual known to him who was sentenced on any federal charge by Judge JOHN BRIGHT.

COPPOLA advised that he personally does not know LOUIS COMPAGNA but that he had heard of him and had read about him in the newspapers. At no time had he ever interceded with anybody in an effort to have COMPAGNA's sentence reduced he said nor was he ever approached or contacted by anybody to assist in obtaining any reduction in sentence for COMPAGNA. COPPOLA is reported to be a politician's "strong arm man" used among the Italian element. The indices of the New York Division are negative on TONY COPPOLA.

In an attempt to locate EDWARD BUCK PARISE, 662 39th Street, Brooklyn, New York, a surveillance was maintained by Special Agents of this office on his home at the latter address and at the Toll Gate Tavern, 413 50th Street, Brooklyn, New York, from October 2, 1947 to October 8, 1947. This surveillance was discontinued because of unproductiveness.

FRANK PALLADINO, proprietor of the Toll Gate Tavern, has been interviewed on several occasions in connection with the disappearance of EDWARD BUCK PARISE. PALLADINO stated that he had not seen EDWARD PARISE since the latter part of September 1947. He stated that PARISE sold the Toll Gate Tavern to him in 1942 and that he presently runs the tavern with his partner MICHAEL MARTIN of 539 81st Street, Brooklyn, New York. PALLADINO stated that he was formerly employed by PARISE as a bartender at the Toll Gate Tavern. He said that PARISE had no apparent source of income, follows the horses from track to track and that he is sometimes "flush" with \$300 or \$400 in his pocket and a few days later he may be borrowing money. PALLADINO declared that it was not unusual for EDWARD PARISE to leave town for a week or even more. When he left town according to PALLADINO, he never tells anyone where he is going. He never writes postcards or letters to PALLADINO while he is on these trips. PALLADINO stated further that PARISE at one time had a girlfriend but that he does not know her identity or whereabouts. Furthermore, PALLADINO stated that PARISE is a sort of a "lone wolf" and that he knows nothing regarding his associates.

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FRANK L. PALLADINO has been contacted on very many occasions and stated that he has not heard from or heard anything about EDWARD PARISE but that as soon as he had, he would advise the New York Division. The surveillance on the Toll Gate Tavern has reflected that GUS PARISE is personally acquainted with FRANK PALLADINO and has spoken to PALLADINO about his brother's whereabouts. PALLADINO advised that GUS PARISE is very upset about the whereabouts of his brother and is wondering "what the thing is all about".

✓
BOB KENNY, bartender at the Toll Gate Tavern, residence 753 41st Street, Brooklyn, New York, has advised that he knows EDWARD PARISE by sight and saw him for the last time on Sunday, September 28, 1947. He stated that he did not know PARISE exceptionally well but sees him in the tavern from time to time. He could furnish no helpful information to locate PARISE.

Close contact has been maintained with the family of EDWARD PARISE for the purpose of interviewing him on his return home. GUS PARISE was questioned regarding the Italian who visited Judge BRIGHT's chambers on behalf of subject, LOUIS COMPAGNA. He denied, however, that he was the individual who approached the Judge in this connection stating that he has never seen Judge BRIGHT in his life and knows nothing about LOUIS COMPAGNA in addition to what has been originally reported.



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MICHAEL J. MARTIN, 539 81st Street, Brooklyn, New York, partner in the above-mentioned Tollgate Tavern, advised that he has known EDWARD PARISE for the past 40 years, and stated that he lived in the community where the PARISE family resides for over 50 years, leaving there in 1926. MARTIN stated that EDWARD PARISE opened the Tollgate Tavern approximately in 1933, and that he as owner of the building in which the tavern is located, rented it to PARISE. He stated that EDWARD PARISE bears an excellent reputation in his community, and that his brother, GUS, is of exceptionally good character. MARTIN stated that he has no active interest in the Tollgate Tavern at the present time, but merely goes there on the week-ends. He stated that he hasn't seen EDWARD PARISE since the first of September, and has no idea whatsoever where he is at the present time. As far as he knew, PARISE has no other interest in life except following the horses. He has no girlfriends as far as MARTIN knows. MARTIN stated that he could not furnish the names of any of the associates of EDWARD PARISE, indicating that he is a "lone wolf" type who has no real close friends. MARTIN stated that he knew of no derogatory information whatsoever concerning EDWARD PARISE.

In an effort to pick up possible out of town checks, the banks in the vicinity of the PARISE home, at 662 39th Street, Brooklyn, were covered.

b7D

[REDACTED] advised that a check of his records disclosed that in 1951 a joint signature account was opened in the names of EDWARD PARISE and FRANK PALLADINO, but this account has been closed for a long period of time.

[REDACTED] that he recalls that several months ago there was some uncertainty about a check which was passed by EDWARD PARISE [REDACTED]

He stated that he believes the check was a forgery drawn upon the Manufacturers Trust Company, and that a special investigator for this bank, [REDACTED] familiar with all the facts in this case.

b7D

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised that he had filed a complaint with the District Attorney's Office of Kings County, Brooklyn, New York on April 10, 1947, charging EDWARD PARISE with uttering a forged check in the amount of \$1282.00. [REDACTED] stated

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that this check had been forged by MICHAEL A. DATRI of 37 Grove Street, Bloomfield, New Jersey, and had apparently been given to EDWARD PARISE in payment for gambling debts. [redacted] stated that this check was drawn on the branch of the Manufacturers Trust Company located at 275 West 125th Street, New York City. [redacted] stated that he knows that PARISE is a "race track bookie" and that he maintains the check was given to him in payment for past debts and that he had no knowledge whatsoever that it was forged. This check was made out by DATRI on July 5, 1946, to the order of cash, but was not deposited by PARISE until April, 1947. [redacted] stated that he understood that PARISE leaves town on occasions, and that he probably in this event learned that an inquiry was being conducted, figured that it was on account of this forged check, and "took a powder". [redacted] declared that an indictment is imminent in regard to the complaint registered against EDWARD PARISE, and that it will undoubtedly be handed down in the near future. He stated that Detective [redacted] of the Forgery Squad, New York Police Department, had handled the investigation of the foregoing check matter.

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b7c, b7D [redacted]

[redacted] of the New York Division in regard to the uttering of this forged check by PARISE. He stated that EDWARD PARISE is a race track bookie, who follows the horses from track to track. He stated that he has no idea as to his present whereabouts. On previous occasions, however, when the Police have attempted to locate PARISE for interview regarding this forged check, they have experienced difficulty since PARISE has the habit of leaving town and advising no one of his intentions or where he can be located. [redacted] to his knowledge, PARISE has taken trips to tracks as far West as Chicago, and as far South as Florida, and has been gone for periods of two to three weeks. [redacted] PARISE in his recent difficulty concerning the forged check, had been represented by an attorney named MICHAEL PETTI of 6 Park Row, New York City; home address, 1137 49th Street, Brooklyn, New York.

b7c, b7D

Mr. MICHAEL PETTI, 1137 49th Street, Brooklyn, New York, has been contacted regarding the whereabouts of his client, EDWARD PARISE. PETTI stated that he does not know where his client is at the present time, but that he will do everything he possibly can to locate him. He declared that his client from time to time goes out of town in order to take medicinal baths due to an arthritis condition from which he suffers.

A check was made of the general criminal investigative informants in the New York Division by SA [redacted] for the purpose of interviewing those informants who by their activities and the type of information they furnish and possible Chicago connections, might possibly know something about the background

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of the parole of the subjects involved in this case and the nol-pros that had been entered against their second indictment. To date contact with these informants has been negative.

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[REDACTED]

In reference to Chicago teletype of October 10, 1947, by which the New York Division was requested to attempt to locate TONY ACCARDO, with alias, JOE BATTERS, for interview, [REDACTED] but has no information as to his present whereabouts in New York City.

b7D

In an effort to locate ACCARDO, in this division, SA [REDACTED] contacted all major hotels in the New York area where such a person might possibly stay, but with negative results.

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On October 5, 1947, the New York Division was instructed by the Bureau to ascertain the outcome of the indictment filed on September 29, 1941 against LOUIS KAUFMAN and NICK KIRCELLA, charging them with an anti-racketeering violation. A check of the docket of the Southern District of New York reflected that NICK KIRCELLA pled guilty on March 18, 1942, and on April 7, 1942 he was sentenced to 8 years and fined \$10,000. In regard to LOUIS KAUFMAN, this indictment was dismissed on December 31, 1943, upon the consent of Special Assistant to the Attorney General BORIS KOSTELANETZ. On December 31, 1943, it is noted LOUIS KAUFMAN was sentenced to 7 years and fined \$10,000 in connection with the instant case.

In regard to the check of the diary of Special Assistant to the Attorney General, RAYMOND P. WHEARTY, requested by Washington Field Division telephone call of October 10, 1947, Mr. WHEARTY on October 11, 1947, advised that his diary under date of December 5, 1946 reflected the following:

"E. M. Stern, attorney of Fargo, North Dakota, re Phillip D'Andrea re disposition of second indictment advised such would be made before July 1, 1947, when he becomes eligible for parole ** Called from Judge Bright to get my views on reduction of sentence. Advised we are extending term and to no reduction of sentence possible after 60 days ** Spoke to Boris Kostelanetz re above".

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In regard to the notation beginning "Advised such would be made before July 1, etc.", Mr. WHEARTY advised that this really means disposition with regard to it would be reached by then, that some disposition would be made before D'ANDREA becomes eligible for parole.

- PENDING -

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

NEW YORK

AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK

Will continue efforts to locate EDWARD "BUCK" PARISE and thoroughly interview him regarding his contact with Congressman JOHN J. ROONEY of Brooklyn for the purpose of visiting subject LOUIS CAMPAGNA in the penitentiary.

Will also interview him regarding the Italian individual mentioned in this report, who visited Judge JOHN BRIGHT in December of 1946, for the purpose of ascertaining whether he is identical with this unknown person. *b2, b7D*

Will contact [REDACTED] for any information in their possession regarding the parole of the subjects involved in this case, the nol-pros of the mail fraud indictment, and the transfer from one Federal penitentiary to the other.

Will maintain contact with [REDACTED] for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not TONY ACCARDO, with alias, JOE BATTERS, is in New York City. *b2, b7D*

INDEX GUIDE

TITLE: LOUIS CAMPAGNA

CHARACTER OF CASE:
BRIBERY; PAROLE MATTERS

SPECIAL AGENT: [REDACTED] b7c

DATE: 10-13-47

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

WASHINGTON, D. C.

FILE NO. 58-261

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.	DATE WHEN MADE 10-7-47	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 10-7-47	REPORT MADE BY CARL E. HENNRICH, ASAC CEH:GL
TITLE LOUIS CANNONA, was, et al			CHARACTER OF CASE BRIBERY PAROLE MATTERS

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

NO STATISTICS

JAN 11 12 00 AM '48

FBI STAT SECTION

MAURY HUGHES states he represented DeLUCIA at request of Chicago attorney whom he will not identify. States he was called in case as result of argument between New York and Chicago attorneys of subjects. Denies any irregularities in connection with his activities to secure nolle prosequi on mail fraud indictment. States he received fee by check. Will not state amount of fee. States received information night of October 5, 1947, at Chez Paree Night Club, Chicago, from individuals whom he refuses to identify, that paroles were engineered by Republicans as political maneuver to embarrass the Democrats. These individuals stated WARRY ASH, Governor GREEN of Illinois, and a man identified only as Mr. MANWELL, had a meeting at Berrion Springs, Michigan and during the meeting a Mr. DENPSEY was either present or was telephoned and that ASH was given instructions at this time by GREEN to act as parole advisor in connection with these paroles. During conversation in Chez Paree, it was indicated that JOYACCA had access to the Penitentiary at Leavenworth and he was "go-between" between the Republican Committee-man and the subjects. HUGHES states own personal opinion entire matter is political in nature.

lu

- P -

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 3 - Bureau 2 - Chicago 2 - Dallas (info) 2 - Washington Field		58-2000-569	RECORDED INDEXED
		DEC 23 1947	

6 JAN 10 1948

REFERENCE: Report of ASAC CARL E. HEINRICH,
dated October 7, 1947, at Washington, D. C.

ESTATES: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

This is a joint report of Special Agent [redacted] and the writer.

On October 7, 1947, Mr. LARRY HUGHES of Dallas, Texas, was interviewed at the Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C., regarding his connection with the obtaining of nolle proseques in the mail fraud indictment for the subject, DeLUZIA.

HUGHES stated that he was called in to the case in this matter by an attorney in Chicago whose name he would not divulge, but who in subsequent conversation, he referred to as head of the Chicago Bar. He stated that it appeared at that time there was an argument between the Chicago lawyers and the New York lawyers representing the subjects and that it was suggested that they get a country lawyer to come in and handle the contacts in regard to what was supposed to be a "secret" indictment against the subject and that he was retained to represent DeLUZIA.

He said that he went to New York, talked with the United States Attorney's Office there, and found out the indictment was not secret but that he could get no information there regarding the status of the case, that he then went to Washington and saw a number of persons in the Department of Justice whose names he indicated he could not remember but referred to one as being from Oklahoma.

He stated that he could get no information except that TOMAS KOSTELANETZ was handling the case and that he had then tried to contact KOSTELANETZ and had been unsuccessful. He stated that his good friend and neighbor, HASKINS, had endeavored to make a contact with KOSTELANETZ. He stated he had no information regarding WILLIAM POWERS WADSWORTH but that WADSWORTH and HASKINS have worked together in Washington.

He stated that he did nothing further in the case; that he received his fee, he would not disclose the amount of his fee, but stated that he was paid by check. He stated that he knows absolutely nothing further regarding the subjects; that he wouldn't know a gangster if he met him in the street; that he himself is a country lawyer who represents

Dallas, Texas in national politics. He stated that he knows of no irregularities or payment of any money to any officials either in connection with the obtaining of the nolle proseques in this case or in the obtaining of paroles. He stated he had absolutely no information regarding the source of funds used to pay off the income tax indebtedness of the subjects.

HUGHES stated he has no knowledge regarding parole matters or how they are handled. He stated that he knows Judge FRED ROGERS of the Parole Board and as a matter of fact they had been political opponents in a Governor political race in Texas several years ago but that he has not seen him for several years.

During the interview, HUGHES repeatedly stated that he would tell the Federal Bureau of Investigation anything they wanted to know. He was repeatedly asked for the name of the person who contacted him to represent DeLOEHA and he repeatedly stated that he felt he could not reveal this individual's name because it might embarrass him.

HUGHES voluntarily stated that "night before last", which would be October 5, 1947, he had been to the Chez Paree, a night club in Chicago, together with a group of men whose names he would not divulge and that while there, he had overheard a conversation that "all the sponsors were hatched up by the Republicans at Legionnaire, Indiana". He was pressed for further details regarding this conversation and he then moved from his pockets some notes which he stated he had made on a plane on the night of October 6, 1947, enroute from Chicago to Washington and then stated that there was a meeting in Berrien Springs, Michigan where there was a conversation between HARRY ASH, whom he described as head of the Chicago Crime Commission, and Governor GREEN of Illinois; that a Mr. MAXWELL of Legionnaire, Indiana was present; and that during the meeting a Mr. DEPSEY (not the prize fighter) was either present or was telephoned and that during the meeting, Governor GREEN instructed HARRY ASH that he was to act as parole advisor in connection with paroles of the subjects.

HUGHES was asked specifically for further information regarding the matter of the meeting in Berrien Springs, Michigan and further details regarding what had occurred, the connection which MAXWELL and DEPSEY had in the matter, and he stated that he had just overheard the conversation, that he had had no part in it, that he had no further information and that the only thing he had stated during the conversation was with reference to HARRY ASH when HUGHES had asked, "What kind of a salary do they pay for the job of head of the Crime Commission in Chicago?", and was told \$5000.

He recalled that during the conversation at the Chez Paree, it was indicated that JOE ACCADO was the "go-between" between the Republican Committeeman and the subjects at the Penitentiary at Leavenworth since ACCADO had access to Leavenworth.

HUGHES repeatedly stated that the whole matter was a political maneuver; that it was engineered by the Republicans who are out to get the Democrats; that he is morally sure that there were no irregularities in connection with the handling of the whole thing and no moneys paid to anyone in the government. He indicated that he knows the Attorney General and several of the "boys" in the Department who are from Texas and that they wouldn't take any money.

Throughout the conversation, he continually repeated "I'll tell you anything you want to know" and when he was repeatedly asked for the identities of the persons who originally contacted him in connection with the case and the persons who were in the Chez Paree in Chicago whose conversation he overheard, he declined to furnish the names, stating that he did not want to embarrass anyone and that he would feel that he was betraying a confidence if he revealed their names.

At the conclusion of the interview, HUGHES indicated that he expects to return to Dallas, Texas immediately.

- PENDING -

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : *GA* Mr. E. A. Tamm

DATE: 11-26-47

FROM : *RA* A. Rosen

Call: 9:30 AM

SUBJECT: LOUIS CAMPAGNA, was, etal
BRIBERY, PAROLE MATTERS

- Mr. Tolson _____
- Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
- Mr. Clegg _____
- Mr. Glavin _____
- Mr. Ladd _____
- Mr. Nichols _____
- Mr. Rosen _____
- Mr. Tracy _____
- Mr. Carson _____
- Mr. Egan _____
- Mr. Gurnea _____
- Mr. Harbo _____
- Mr. Hendon _____
- Mr. Pennington _____
- Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Mr. Nease _____
- Miss Gandy _____

Mr. Peyton Ford, Acting The Assistant to the Attorney General, requested that the Bureau place technical surveillances on the telephones of the five parolees:

- Louis Campagna
- Philip Louis D'Andrea
- Paul DeLucia
- Charles Gioe
- John Roselli

He further requested that a technical surveillance be placed on the telephone of Tony Ricci alias Goble, 125 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn, New York, unlisted telephone number Gedney 61179. He advised that the subscriber to this phone is Mrs. Anna Friedman and the number was formerly Windsor 61179. It was pointed out to Mr. Ford that the name Tony Ricci did not appear in the Bureau investigation of this case. He advised that information had been received by the Department indicating that Tony Ricci was in contact with the parolees. Mr. Ford stated that a written memorandum requesting those technical surveillances would be submitted to the Bureau.

RECOMMENDED ACTION: It is recommended that these technical surveillances be established when the memorandum is received from the Department requesting same.

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INDEXED 34 210 23 51

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paulc-1948
11-26-47
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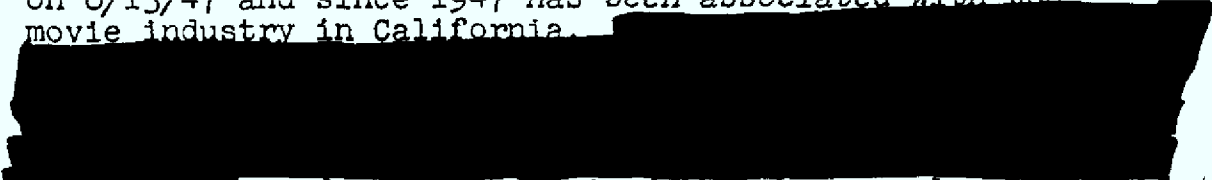
g.f.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE LOS ANGELES	OFFICE OF ORIGIN LOS ANGELES	DATE 12/23/57	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 12/6,9-13,16,19/57
TITLE OF CASE JOHN ROSELLI, was. John Rosselli, John Rasselli, John F. Stewart, Rand Field		REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED]	TYPED BY b7c [REDACTED]
		CHARACTER OF CASE ANTI-RACKETEERING	

SYNOPSIS:

ROSELLI, FBI Number 3339986, claims birth at Chicago, Illinois, on 7/4/04. Birth certificate filed in 1936. First known arrest in California in middle 1920's. He was convicted on 12/22/43 at New York City for violation of Section 402A, Title 18, United States Code, with several others for extortion of funds from motion picture producers and was sentenced to serve ten years in prison. He was paroled on 8/13/47 and since 1947 has been associated with the movie industry in California.



Information received that he may also have residence in Las Vegas, Nevada.

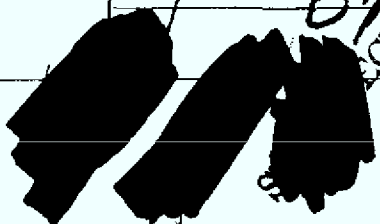
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APPROVED [REDACTED] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW
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Section 552

Section 552a

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(b)(7)(E)

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(k)(4)

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[REDACTED]

Employment

(See Legal Enterprises).

LA 92-113

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

3rd Agency Info

No information is available that he has remarried.

"The Los Angeles Examiner," a daily newspaper, in its issue of April 2, 1940, carried an article stating that JOHN ROSELLI and JUNE LANG eloped in Yuma, Arizona, on April 1, 1940, and were married at Yuma by a Justice of the Peace.

Residences

[REDACTED]

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1940 - 10311 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, California. (According to "Los Angeles Examiner," issue of April 2, 1940).

[REDACTED]

3rd Agency

[REDACTED]

1947 - 627 South Catalina Street, Apartment 5, Los Angeles, California. (According to interview of ROSELLI in Los Angeles in October, 1947).

1948 - 631 South Catalina Street, Los Angeles, California. (According to information obtained by Special Agents of the FBI through observation of names on mailbox at this address).

LA 92-113

1948 - 3900 Ingraham Avenue, Los Angeles, California.
(According to observation by Special Agents of the Los Angeles Office).

1950 to 1957 - 1259 and 1251C North Crescent Heights Boulevard, Los Angeles, California.
(According to observation by Special Agents of the FBI in October, 1950:

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

LA 92-113

U. S. Army Service Record

During an interview in October, 1947, ROSELLI advised Special Agents of the FBI that he entered the U. S. Army on December 4, 1942. He served as a Private until he was arrested on March 19, 1943.

IDENTIFICATION RECORD

ROSELLI has FBI Number 3339986, and his Identification Record, dated April 6, 1956, is as follows:

<u>CONTRIBUTOR OF FINGERPRINTS</u>	<u>NAME AND NUMBER</u>	<u>ARRESTED OR REC'D</u>	<u>CHARGE</u>	<u>DISPOSITION</u>
PD, Los Angeles, Calif.	JOHN RASSELLI #23903-M-1	4-4-26	suspicion robbery	8-19-26 dismissed
PD, San Francisco, Calif.	JOHN F. STEWART #38190	5-11-26	\$1000. vagrancy & fugitive suspicion	See notation

LA 92-113

CONTRIBUTOR OF FINGERPRINTS	NAME AND NUMBER	ARRESTED OR REC'D	CHARGE	DISPOSITION
SO, Los Angeles, Calif.	JOHN RASSELLI #--	gun permit 11-14-41		
U.S. Marshal, New York, New York	JOHN ROSSELLI #C23-462	3-19-43	unlawfully conspired to interfere with trade and commerce	See notation
U.S. Marshal, New York, New York	JOHN ROSELLI #C23-452	3-19-43	mail fraudulent	
Federal Detention Headquarters, New York, New York	JOHN ROSELLI #41923	2-15-44	Anti-Racketeering Act - conspiracy	10 years 3-25-44 discharged to U.S. Penitentiary Atlanta
U. S. Penitentiary Atlanta, Georgia	JOHN ROSELLI #63774	4-4-44	conspiracy to interfere with trade and commerce by coercion threats and violence	10 years 9-29-46 transferred to U. S. Penitentiary Terre Haute, Indiana
U.S. Penitentiary, Terre Haute, Indiana	JOHN ROSELLI #4305	10-7-46	in transfer from U. S. Penitentiary Atlanta	conspiracy to interfere with interstate trade and commerce by coercion threats and violence 10 years 8-13-47 discharged parole released from custody and reinstated to super- vision

LA 92-113

CONTRIBUTOR OF FINGERPRINTS	NAME AND NUMBER	ARRESTED OR REC'D	CHARGE	DISPOSITION
U. S. Marshal, Los Angeles, Calif.	JOHN ROSSELLI #20864	7-27-48	violate parole	11-15-48 parole re-instated
SO, Los Angeles Calif.	JOHN ROSSELLI #B 70091	7-27-48	violate parole (conspiracy)	11-15-48 released custody U. S. Probation Officer

#38190, \$1000. vagrancy dismissed Police Court No. 4. 5-17-26. Fugitive dismissed 5-12-26 Police Court No. 4 en route Los Angeles dismissed 5-12-26 Police Court No. 4.

#023-462, guilty on C/14/101 after trial 12-31-43 sentenced to ten years and fined \$10,000. Judge, using the mails to defraud and this case was Nolle Prosequi on 5-6-47 before Judge.

In 1943 when ROSELLI was tried in U. S. Federal Court for conspiracy to interfere with trade and commerce he was represented by Attorney OTTO CHRISTENSEN of Los Angeles, California.

During interview in October, 1947, ROSELLI stated that his [REDACTED] visited him on approximately three occasions and corresponded with him frequently while he was in prison.

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LA 92-113

No information has come to the attention of the Los Angeles Office that ROSELLI subsequent to his parole in August, 1947, was in contact with [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

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ASSOCIATES

The records of the Kefauver Committee, before which ROSELLI testified in October, 1950, reflect that he admitted knowing JACK DRAGNA (deceased, a known hoodlum) and the following persons, who are described as hoodlums and racketeers: MOMO ADAMO, PHIL KASTEL, FRANK COSTELLO, MICKEY COHEN, BUGSY SIEGAL, AUGIE PISANO, JOE MASSEI, TONY GIZZO, MOE SEDWAY, ALLEN SMILEY, AL MARCO, ELMER "BONES" REMMER, JAMES UTLEY, MEYER LANSKY, LOUIS CAMPAGNA, TONY CORERO, TONY PARMAGINI, FRANK MILANO, AL POLIZZI, WILLIE MORETTI, FRANK FOSTER, SAM MACEO, CHARLES LUCIANO, TONY ACCARDO, and CHARLES FISCHETTI.

In 1943 ROSELLI was convicted with the following individuals on a charge of conspiracy to interfere with trade and commerce by coercion, threats, and violence: LOUIS KAUFMAN, PAUL DE LUCIA, FRANK NITTO, LOUIS CAMPAGNA, PHIL D'ANDREA, CHARLES GIOE, and FRANK MARITOTE.

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[REDACTED]

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ROSELLI has been closely associated with [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

b7C
b7D

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b7C

Observation by Special Agents of the FBI during the period April and May, 1948, revealed that ROSELLI was in frequent contact with Attorney FRANK DESIMONE and had dinner with DESIMONE on numerous occasions.

Handwritten notes:
...
status

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DESIMONE has represented a number of known hoodlums in Los Angeles and is associated with OTTO CHRISTENSEN, the Attorney who represented ROSELLI in the extortion case mentioned above in this report. DESIMONE was one of approximately 65 persons who attended what the New York State Police called a "gangland convention" at the home of JOSEPH BARBARA, Malachin, New York, on November 14, 1957.

[REDACTED]

corrected

[REDACTED]

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?

Additional information concerning [REDACTED] with ROSELLI will be set out later in this report.

b7c

On June 20, 1948, ROSELLI was observed by Special Agents of the FBI to attend the wedding of the daughter of JACK DRAGNA, a known hoodlum, and to attend the reception after this wedding which was given at the Biltmore Bowl at the Biltmore Hotel in Los Angeles and at which numerous known hoodlums from the Los Angeles area were in attendance. A photograph of ROSELLI at a table at this reception with several other persons was obtained.

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b2
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b7D

[REDACTED] b7C
[REDACTED] b7C

[REDACTED] b7D

ROSELLI was arrested on July 29, 1930, at Los Angeles, California, while riding in a car with JACK DRAGNA, JOHN CANDONERI, and CHARLES FISCHETTI.

[REDACTED] b7C
[REDACTED] b7D

CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES

GAMBLING - HORSE RACING

The "Los Angeles Daily News," a daily newspaper, in its issue of October 7, 1950, carried an article datelined Chicago, Illinois, setting forth that JOHN ROSELLI, a West Coast hoodlum, had appeared before the Kefauver Committee; that his Attorney, OTTO CHRISTENSEN of Los Angeles said that ROSELLI answered all questions but denied any connections with the Chicago Syndicate and said he has been out of any racetrack wire service game since 1939; that ROSELLI told investigators that he had been connected with a wire service in 1936, and he and GENE NORMILE, former Manager of JACK DEMPSEY, had a Southern California contract.

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The records of the United States District Court at New York City reflect that on December 22, 1943, ROSELLI was found guilty by jury trial of violation of Section 402A, Title 18, United States Code. This was in connection with the extortion of funds from several motion picture producers. Other defendants who were convicted at the same time with ROSELLI were: LOUIS CAMPAGNA, CHARLES GIOE, PHILLIP D'ANDRE, PAUL DE LUCIA, GEORGE E. BROWNE, and WILLIAM BIOFF.

On December 31, 1943, ROSELLI was sentenced to serve ten years in prison and was fined \$10,000.00.

ROSELLI was paroled on August 13, 1947.

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LEGITIMATE ENTERPRISES

HORSE RACING

The "Los Angeles Daily News", a daily newspaper, in an article datelined October 7, 1950, at Chicago, Illinois, sets forth that ROSELLI in testimony before the KEFAUVER Committee stated that he had an interest in the Agua Caliente Race Track in 1938 and 1939 but liquidated his interest during the labor trouble during 1939.

He further testified that he had been connected with a wire serve in 1936 and he and GENE NORMILE, JACK DEMPSEY's former manager, had a southern California contract.

k

[REDACTED] b7c
LA 92-113

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] b7D

In this connection it is noted that it has been set out about in this report that ROSELLI stated that this insurance business was merely used by him as a cover.

UNITED STATES ARMY SERVICE

From the first of December, 1942, until March, 1943, ROSELLI was a Private in the United States Army.

MOTION PICTURE INDUSTRY

PUBLICITY AGENT

The "Los Angeles Times", a daily newspaper, in its issue of April 22, 1954, contains an article concerning a divorce action by JUNE LANG against WILLIAM MORGAN and states that JUNE LANG was formerly married to JOHN ROSELLI and described ROSELLI's occupation as publicity agent.

[REDACTED] 3rd agency info
[REDACTED] b7c
[REDACTED] b7E

[REDACTED] b7C
LA 92-113

[REDACTED] b7C
[REDACTED] b7D

In October, 1947, ROSELLI was interviewed by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and stated that he was then employed by the Eagle Lion Studios, 2374 Santa Monica Boulevard, Los Angeles, California.

[REDACTED] b7C
[REDACTED] b5

PRODUCER OF MOTION PICTURES

[REDACTED] b7C
[REDACTED] b7D

In testimony before the KEFAUVER Committee in October, 1950, ROSELLI testified that since 1947 he has been in the picture business.

[REDACTED] b7C
[REDACTED] b7D

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] b7c
LA 92-113

[REDACTED] b7D

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

On April 29, 1948, [REDACTED] advised that ROSELLI was interested in and discussed making a motion picture at Eagle Lion Studios in association with [REDACTED] b7c b7D
[REDACTED] furnished information on April 30, 1948, which indicated that the movie in which ROSELLI was interested would possibly be named "Twenty-Nine Clews" and would be directed by ALFRED WERKER. b7c b7D

The "Los Angeles Times", a daily newspaper, in its issue of July 28, 1948, contained an article which stated that ROSELLI was a purchasing agent at Eagle Lion Studios and technical assistant to the producer of the film "Canon (Canyon) City"; that this production was produced at Eagle Lion Studios by BRYAN FOY and ROBERT T. KING.

On March 31, 1948, [REDACTED] was present during a conversation between [REDACTED] b7c
[REDACTED] During the conversation they mentioned that [REDACTED] then remarked that JOHNNY (JOHN ROSELLI) is presently at Eagle Lion Studios and is an associate producer. [REDACTED] said he met ROSELLI in Palm

b7c
[REDACTED]
LA 92-113

Springs two weeks ago and ROSELLI was collecting newspaper items, stories and script about G-Men and wanted to make a G-Man picture.

[REDACTED] related at length a story of producing a picture (apparently on JOHN ROSELLI's part) wherein he actually put about \$90,000.00 of his own money into the picture. He borrowed the remainder from the bank, gave the studio where he produced it a 25 per cent interest and took 75 per cent for himself. He actually had to borrow about 80 per cent of the money to produce the picture and the picture grossed around a million dollars. This picture was released through Eagle Lion Studios, according to [REDACTED] and the inference was that he was talking about ROSELLI.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] b7C b7D

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] b7C b3

LABOR NEGOTIATION ASSISTANT

The "Los Angeles Daily News", issue of October 7, 1950, mentioned above, stated that ROSELLI also testified that a short time before he went into the Army (in December, 1942) he was acting as a labor negotiation assistant in the west coast movie industry. He denied emphatically that any money had been paid him by hoodlums for settlement of labor disputes in the movie industry.

DRIVE-IN THEATER

On May 13, 1948, [REDACTED] advised that ROSELLI, FRANK DESIMONE, and a man named [REDACTED] were negotiating for the lease of approximately ten acres of land in the vicinity of North Hollywood or Van Nuys, California, for the purpose of erecting an open air theater which would cost between \$200,000.00 and \$250,000.00.

On May 19, 1948, [REDACTED] furnished information indicating that this open air theater deal had fallen through but that the same individuals were discussing starting a neighborhood theater.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] b7C b7D

LA 92-113

b7c

REFER

PLACES OF AMUSEMENT OR
HANGOUTS FREQUENTED

During the latter part of 1947 and 1948 investigation was conducted concerning ROSELLI and the other individuals who were convicted with him in 1943 in connection with an allegation that the parole of these individuals in August, 1947, had perhaps been obtained through bribes. During this investigation the following information was obtained:

b7c

ROSELLI usually went to dinner accompanied by some friend and in many instances this friend was FRANK DESIMONE, the attorney, at one of the following restaurants:

- The Fox and Hounds Supper Club
- Lucey's Restaurant
- Mike Romanoff's Restaurant
- La Rue's Restaurant
- Perino's Restaurant
- Lowry's Restaurant
- Jack's Cafe in Santa Monica, California

He frequently visited JERRY ROTHCHILD's Haberdasher and Hair Dresser to Men Shop, 222 North Beverly Drive, Beverly Hills, California.

He visited

[REDACTED]

b7c

He is known to have also visited

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b7c

b7D

[REDACTED]

b7c

b7D

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Current ?

b7c

[REDACTED]

b7c
b7D

PERSONAL HABITS AND PECULIARITIES

Investigation conducted in 1948 at Los Angeles revealed that ROSELLI

b7c

[REDACTED]

current

[REDACTED]

b7c

Investigation in 1948 at Los Angeles also revealed that ROSELLI was observed in the company who was described as

b7c

[REDACTED]

b7c
b7D

LA 92-113

[REDACTED]

b7C
b7D
b7C

No current information is available to the Los Angeles Office indicating that ROSELLI carries a revolver, blackjack, knife or any other weapon.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The following description of ROSELLI was obtained from sources mentioned in this report and through observation by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation during 1948:

Name	JOHN ROSELLI, Was.
Age	53
Born	June 4, 1904 Chicago, Illinois
Height	5'8" to 5'9"
Weight	150 to 160 lbs.
Hair	Black with gray streaks, bushy and short cropped
Eyes	Dark
Face	Heavy bearded and wrinkled
Build	Husky; hallow chested
Glasses	Wears sun glasses only
Dress	Neat dresser; wears bow ties and sport shirt; usually wears dark suits; customarily does not wear hat
Smokes	Foreign made cigarettes
Appearance	Usually walks with hands in pockets and head bowed
Residence	Unknown, may reside Tropicana Hotel, Las Vegas, Nevada
Marital Status	Single
Relatives	Father - VINCENT Mother - MARY RUSSO

[REDACTED] b7C
LA 92-113

Cousin - [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] al-
leged to be ROSELLI's cousin;
[REDACTED]

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE LOS ANGELES	OFFICE OF ORIGIN LOS ANGELES	DATE 2/10/58	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 12/26, 31/57; 1/6-10, 13-17, 20-24, 27/58
TITLE OF CASE JOHN ROSELLI, was. / John Rosselli, John Rasselli, John F. Stewart, Rand Field		REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] b7c	TYPED BY [REDACTED]
		CHARACTER OF CASE ANTI-RACKETEERING	

SYNOPSIS: [REDACTED] *3rd Agcy. info.*

[REDACTED] ROSELLI's testimony before Kefauver Committee reviewed, and pertinent information set forth. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] ROSELLI has made statements that he has no brothers or sisters. ROSELLI reported to be residing at Tropicana Hotel, Las Vegas, Nevada. He came to Los Angeles on 1/20/58 and reportedly attended funeral of JAKE FREEDMAN, *K*

APPROVED <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE <i>[Signature]</i>	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW	
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SECT. b7c

LA 92-113

SYNOPSIS (CONT'D):

who has held ownership in Las Vegas gambling casinos, and

[REDACTED]

ROSELLI reported to have interest in bookmaking activities in Los Angeles and believed by [REDACTED]

SHOULD BE CONSIDERED ARMED AND DANGEROUS.

ROSELLI

b7D

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LA 92-113

DETAILS: AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA:

Birth records reflect the spelling of subject's name as ROSELLI, and this spelling will be used throughout this report, except in those cases where the records reflected a different spelling, in which case the spelling shown in the records will be used.

[REDACTED]

*3rd Agn
Info*

All information reported herein which is reported to have been received [REDACTED] is not to be made public except in a usual proceeding following the issuance of a subpoena.

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[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

2nd Agency
Info

[REDACTED]

The records of the Kefauver Committee reflect that when ROSELLI testified before this Committee at Chicago, Illinois, in October, 1950, he stated he was born at Chicago, Illinois, on June 4, 1905.

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3rd Agency info

[REDACTED]

In testimony before the Kefauver Committee at Chicago, Illinois, in October, 1950, ROSELLI stated that he has no relatives in Chicago, except distant cousins.

3rd Agency info

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

end agency info

[REDACTED]

Relationship with ANTHONY D'ACUNTO

It will be recalled that ROSELLI claimed to be a nephew of ANTHONY D'ACUNTO, who died in Los Angeles County General Hospital in Los Angeles in 1930, and that ROSELLI stated he lived with D'ACUNTO when he was a child.

end agency info

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LA 92-113

3rd Agency Info.

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b7D
3rd Agency Info.

[REDACTED]

b7C

On January 7, 1958, SA [REDACTED] examined File Number D215-964 of the Los Angeles County court records, which is a divorce proceeding by WINIFRED V. ROSSELLI against JOHN ROSSELLI. The divorce was requested on the grounds of extreme cruelty and was filed on January 10, 1942. ROSSELLI at that time was residing at the Wilshire Palms Apartments in West Los Angeles and allegedly was employed as an insurance broker for Herman

LA 92-113

Spitzel and Company. Witness for the plaintiff was Mrs. EVELYN REDLAND of West Los Angeles. The divorce was granted by default, and an Interlocutory Decree was issued on February 20, 1942, and a Final Decree was granted on March 1, 1943.

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b7D

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Gun Permit

In testimony before the Kefauver Committee in October, 1950, ROSELLI stated he could not recall the last time he had a gun permit but that he had not had one since he had been released from prison in 1947. He stated when he came back to Los Angeles upon his release from prison he found a gun in his trunk, and he gave it to his attorney, OTTO CHRISTENSEN, and it was turned over to ROSELLI's Parole Officer.

31st Agency info

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LA 92-113

[REDACTED] b7c
[REDACTED] b7c
FRANK DESIMONE

Some information concerning DESIMONE has been previously set forth in this investigation.

[REDACTED] b7D
On January 8, 1958, SA [REDACTED] examined Civil Case #8483, United States District Court records, Los Angeles, California, in the case entitled JOHN ROSSELLI, Petitioner, vs. ROBERT E. CLARK, United States Marshal. It was noted in the records that OTTO CHRISTENSEN and FRANK DESIMONE were the attorneys on record for the petitioner and that this was a case concerning the legality of a warrant which had been served against JOHN ROSSELLI. ROSSELLI, on July 27, 1948, filed a Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus following his arrest on parole violation. b7C

CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES

Mafia - Organized Crime b7c

[REDACTED] b7c
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[REDACTED] 1/1/58

b7c
[REDACTED]
LA 92-113

In testimony before the Kefauver Committee in October, 1950, ROSELLI stated that during prohibition he was engaged in a very small way in Los Angeles, buying and selling a little liquor here and there, and that he operated by himself.

ROSELLI further testified that he recalls his first trip back to Chicago after moving to Los Angeles was with JOSEPH SANTONELLI, a restaurant owner; that he went back again to Chicago at the time of the DEMPSEY-TUNNEY prizefight in Chicago, and that between the years 1928 and 1933, he didn't go back to Chicago too often. He said he was pretty sick during this period and was confined with tuberculosis in a sanitarium at Redwood City, California. He admitted that he had visited the Lexington Hotel (which was the headquarters of the AL CAPONE gang) and stated he first met AL CAPONE at the time he went back to Chicago to see the DEMPSEY-TUNNEY fight. He met CAPONE at the Metropole Hotel. He believes he first met CAPONE through JO ESPOSITO, a Committeeman on the West Side of Chicago, who was a friend of ROSELLI. He said he didn't see CAPONE every time he visited Chicago.

ROSELLI testified he is acquainted with CHARLES FISCHETTI, having met him on the West Coast on one occasion.

When asked how he met these individuals, ROSELLI stated he was a young fellow with very little education; that he was trying to sell whisky; trying to do anything he possibly could to make a living, so naturally he tried to make the most of meetings with anybody he could

ROSELLI stated that CAPONE and FISCHETTI visited the West Coast in about 1930 and ROSELLI went to the Biltmore Hotel to see them and was with them for about one day.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

3rd agency info

b7c

Gambling

Bookmaking

Information concerning ROSELLI's activity in this regard is set forth previously under the heading "Associates -

b7c

Horse Racing

In testimony before the Kefauver Committee, ROSELLI stated that he is acquainted with GENE NORMILE, having met him somewhere in 1935 or 1936. He said he was talking with NORMILE and NORMILE said he was going to try to get a contract for a wire service which, at that time, was called the General News; that NORMILE said a new company would be formed which would be called Nationwide and he thought he could get the contract for the West Coast. NORMILE stated if he could get the West Coast contract, he would like to have ROSELLI associated with him and give ROSELLI an interest. ROSELLI said that NORMILE thought that ROSELLI would have the ability to get some customers and that it would not cost ROSELLI very much. ROSELLI said he had no access to the books, but he received a certain interest each month. ROSELLI recalled that NORMILE set up his office in the Bank of America Building at 6th and Spring in about 1936; that ROSELLI did refer whatever customers he could to NORMILE; that ROSELLI went to the office occasionally and received anywhere from 2% to 10% of the profit. However, he said he was not on the payroll. ROSELLI said he would refer bookmakers to NORMILE and said he didn't really have to sell the bookmakers, but he was more concerned in talking somebody into not stealing the service. He said he persuaded them merely by talking to them. He admitted he probably had a reputation for being a tough guy during the prohibition time and this reputation stayed with him. He said the local wire service never got along without local corruption.

ROSELLI said that JACK DRAGNA had nothing to do with ROSELLI becoming a partner of NORMILE.

He continued by stating that Nationwide went out of business about 1939 and shortly thereafter he lost interest in the wire service business. He said he worked for a few months with

b7C
[REDACTED]
LA 92-113

BROPHY (probably R. L. BROPHY) and recalled that BROPHY was severely beaten sometime during early 1940. He said BROPHY was the son-in-law of RAGEN (probably JAMES RAGEN) and that he, ROSELLI, backed away from the wire service after BROPHY had been beaten. He said he did not know who beat up BROPHY. He recalled that BROPHY's service was called the L. A. Journal, but BROPHY went out of business when the telephone company refused service to them. He said that he acted as a consultant for BROPHY for the few months he worked for him.

Concerning the Nationwide Wire Service, ROSELLI said that ANNENBERG was the manager and RAGEN had a large interest in it.

ROSELLI said he had received monthly checks amounting to from \$500.00 to \$2,000.00 per month and that this amounted to from 2% to 10% of NORMILE's monthly profit.

[REDACTED] b2
[REDACTED] b7D
|

Illegal Union Activities - Extortion

It has been previously reported in this investigation that ROSELLI, in 1943, was convicted with six others on a conspiracy charge of extorting money from the movie industry. One of the means used was for the studios to pay certain sums of money each month or yearly for insurance against labor strikes. In testimony before the Kefauver Committee, ROSELLI said that he represented, you might say, the picture industry; that he worked for PAT CASEY, who was Labor Conciliator for the industry, and that about 1941 or 1942 he was indicted with others on a conspiracy charge. He said he met WILLIAM BIOFF and GEORGE BROWNE about 1935, 1936 or 1937; that in their negotiations on the West Coast, BIOFF was running industry to his own liking. ROSELLI said he did discuss this with PAT CASEY and there were "wild and woolly" rumors about this man, BIOFF, getting money. ROSELLI said he was very friendly with HARRY COHEN (COHN - President of Columbia Studios) on whom BIOFF called a one-day strike, and ROSELLI was successful in getting the strike called off. ROSELLI said he could do this because COHN knew that ROSELLI knew BIOFF and BROWNE through racetrack meetings.

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ROSELLI testified that he told BIOFF that BIOFF better get the one-day strike straightened out if there were no violations and thereafter he made arrangements for COHN to see BIOFF. ROSELLI said he did this because COHN was his friend. ROSELLI said he had heard that BIOFF was getting money and he wasn't going to let him do it to his friend, COHN. ROSELLI said no money was paid to him for settling this strike.

He added that he also worked for CASEY during the time he was interested in Nationwide Wire Service and that he started working for CASEY in about 1933.

He said he met CASEY through WILLIE SHIELD, who was then Vice President of 20th Century Studios, and that during the labor troubles in the 1930's, the studios wanted protection for the workers. ROSELLI said he was approached to do this and he hired men to protect the studio workers. He said he refused pay for this and told the studios to just pay the men and then to give ROSELLI a job as a negotiator.

LEGITIMATE ENTERPRISES

In testimony before the Kefauver Committee, ROSELLI stated that his first employment was selling newspapers and shining shoes in Chicago. He then added that he went to California when he was about 15 years of age and worked around the studios as an extra in pictures and at various jobs.

Club New Yorker

In testimony before the Kefauver Committee, upon questioning by his attorney, OTTO CHRISTENSEN, CHRISTENSEN recalled a statement made by ROSELLI that ROSELLI had bought and sold whisky during prohibition. CHRISTENSEN then brought out that ROSELLI was then in the cafe business inasmuch as he operated a restaurant with entertainment, called the Club New Yorker, in 1932.

An examination of city directories for the City of Los Angeles for the years 1930 through 1933 failed to reflect a listing for a Club New Yorker.

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Horse Racing - Caliente Race Track

In testimony before the Kefauver Committee, ROSELLI stated that in about 1937 he invested about \$20,000.00 to \$25,000.00 with GENE NORMILE in the Caliente Race Track in Tijuana, Mexico. He said they operated this race track for about two seasons; that NORMILE ran the business and ROSELLI didn't have access to anything. He said he put some auditors in, but they had to take the figures that NORMILE gave to them. He said the second season they got their money back with interest, but then labor trouble developed and it is ROSELLI's recollection that the Mexican Government took the track away from NORMILE. He said they originally got control of the track by paying off a labor lien and taking possession of the track.

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Section 552

Section 552a

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Movie Industry

Eagle Lion Studios

In October, 1950, ROSELLI testified before the Kefauver Committee that since 1947 he had been in the motion picture business; that when he came back to Los Angeles from prison he worked as assistant purchasing agent at Eagle Lion Studios and later was an assistant producer to BRYAN FOY and also an associate producer with Robert Kane Productions.

He testified that he was an associate producer of two pictures which he helped finance and produce.

ROSELLI testified that as of the date of the hearing (October 7, 1950) he had been unemployed for more than a year. He said that two years ago when his parole was revoked he was in the process of making two pictures, mentioned above, which pictures were later released. He stated that BRYAN FOY went to Warner Brothers Studios and that ROSELLI was through with employment with FOY.

[REDACTED]

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agency info

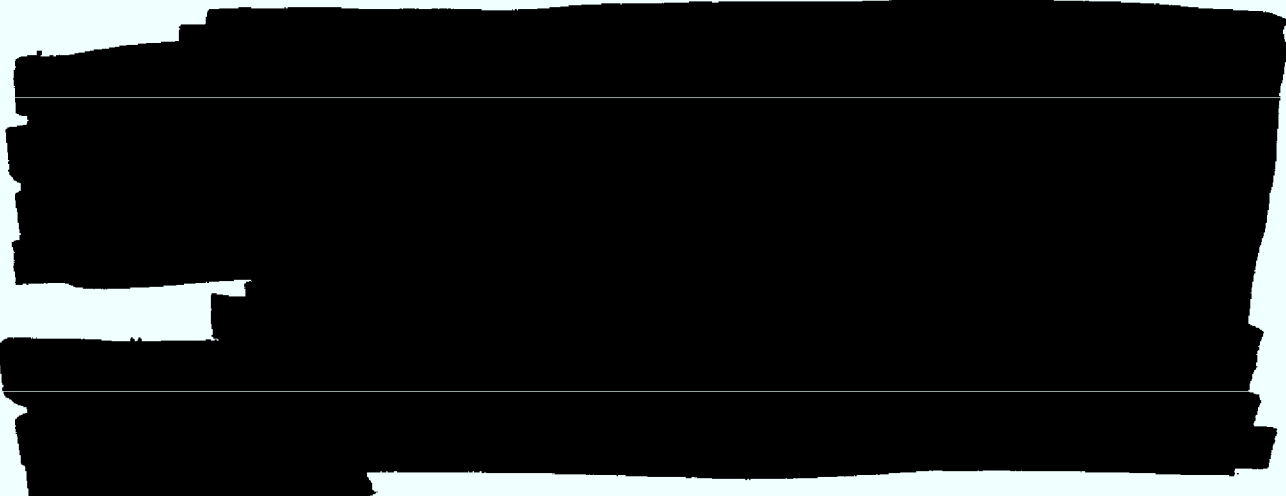
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Robert Kane Productions

In testimony before the Kefauver Committee in 1950, ROSELLI testified that he was interested in a story to be made into a movie concerning a prison break in Colorado, and with the help of BRYAN FOY who, according to ROSELLI stated that ROSELLI had the ability to become a producer, ROSELLI wanted to produce this movie. However, Eagle Lion Studios did not like the idea and thereafter BRYAN FOY and his brother, CHARLIE FOY, invested some money and BRYAN FOY furnished ROSELLI with some money to invest and a new company called Robert Kane Productions was started. They brought in as their producer ROBERT T. KANE. ROSELLI owned about 11 per cent interest in this company. They made two motion pictures, and in 1948, ROSELLI received about \$70,000 from the sale of these pictures.



*The 1949-50 International Motion Picture Almanac states that ROBERT T. KANE is a producer who was born in New York and studied civil engineering. In 1917, he joined the United States Army as a private, was promoted to a lieutenant and then to captain and received the Distinguished Service Medal, Distinguished Service Cross and the Belgian Croix de Guerre. After World War I, he was affiliated with Paramount Studios as a producer; thereafter, he worked as an independent producer; and in 1930 was sent to Paris by Paramount Studios to organize their company there. In 1938, he resigned from Paramount to join

Fox Studios in Paris and was appointed general manager of foreign production. In 1938, he was appointed managing director of 20th-Century Fox Productions in England. In 1940, he returned to 20th-Century in Hollywood as a producer. In 1941, he was again placed in charge of 20th-Century British production but resigned in February, 1944. He formed Robert T. Kane Productions, Eagle Lion Studios and produced "Canon City" and a movie entitled "He Walked by Night."

[REDACTED]

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Self-Employment

The "Hollywood Reporter," a ~~daily~~ newspaper, in its issue of October 3, 1951 contained an article stating that LOUIS SEILER and J. ROSSELLI, the previous day, purchased from JOSEPH I. BREEN, JR. "At the End of the Santa Fe Trail," a published book of letters by Sister BLANDINA SEGALE, SOC; that the two men would make a film as an independent venture, with SEILER directing and ROSSELLI producing, and that the book is the story of Catholic Americana. The article further states that ROSSELLI was an associate producer with BRYAN FOY on the movies "Canon City" and "He Walked by Night."

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FINANCES

In testimony before the Kefauver Committee in October, 1950, ROSELLI was asked if he had any assets when he was released from prison (August, 1947). He stated that he did not have many assets; that he had a little jewelry and some bonds and a small amount of cash. The value of everything he estimated to be less than \$5,000. He said he had this property stored in a trunk which was kept by a girl named ANN CORCORAN to whom ROSELLI was engaged to marry. He said he also had some clothes in the trunk and that CORCORAN did not know what was in the trunk. He said he would estimate there were only several hundred dollars in bonds.

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The indices of the Los Angeles Office reflect no information identifiable [REDACTED]

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92-3267-1 p 52

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The records of the County Clerk, Los Angeles County, Division of Corporation, reflect that Document No. 343563, which was filed on September 5, 1957, is the Articles of Incorporation of Monte Proser Productions, Inc.. The purposes of the corporation covered several pages in legal terminology, but in brief empowered the corporation to handle literary or artistic properties used or likely to be used in the theater, motion pictures, radio or television; to produce, book, direct or procure the production of scenes, acts, plays, concerts, etc., and to own, lease, hire or operate radio stations, motion pictures or television studios, etc.. The directors of the corporation are MONTE PROSER, 8592 Sunset Boulevard, Los Angeles; JOSEPH I. BREEN, JR., 5953 Lubao Avenue, Woodland Hills, California; and BEVERLY W. MAGEE, 7724 Hollywood Boulevard, Los Angeles.

The Articles of Incorporation set forth that the corporation was authorized to issue only one class of stock and the total number of shares was to be 50, the par value of which was \$100.00 per share, and that no shareholder could sell his shares except to immediate members of his family without first offering the shares of stock for sale to the other shareholders. The principal place of business of the corporation is Los Angeles County.

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Observation by a Special Agent of the FBI on January 15, 1958 at 8592 Sunset Boulevard, Los Angeles, reflected that there was a sign at this address of "Monte Prosser Productions."

The current Los Angeles Telephone Directory reflects the following firms located at 600 South New Hampshire:

[REDACTED]

DUNKIRK 7-2353;

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Joint Venture Honolulu Tools,
DUNKIRK 7-2353;

Machinery Leasing Company,
DUNKIRK 7-2353.

Current billboards in Los Angeles advertising the Tropicana Hotel at Las Vegas, Nevada, stated that the hotel is presenting Monte Proser's Tropicana Revue starring JANE KEAN and that cuisine is by Perino.

[REDACTED]

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TRAVEL

On January 21, 1958 information was received from the Salt Lake City Office to the effect that they had received unconfirmed information that ROSELLI left Las Vegas on the night of January 20, 1958 by plane for Los Angeles to attend the funeral of JAKE FREEDMAN.

JAKE FREEDMAN has owned interests in the past in several Las Vegas gambling casinos.

[REDACTED]

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92- 3267 -7 p 58, 59

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[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

The indices of the Los Angeles Office contained no information concerning [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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Information has been set out previously in this report that ROSELLI stated that while he was imprisoned he was engaged to marry ANN CORCORAN and that he stored a trunk containing money and clothes at the home of ANN CORCORAN. Information has also been set out in this report that [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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[Handwritten initials]

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office SALT LAKE CITY	Office of Origin SALT LAKE CITY	Date 5/4/59	Investigative Period 3/14/59 - 4/28/59
TITLE OF CASE JOHN ROSELLI, aka		Report made by [REDACTED]	Typed By: [REDACTED]
		CHARACTER OF CASE ANTI-RACKETEERING	

~~XXXXXXXX~~

REFERENCES

Salt Lake City airtel to Director dated 3/16/59.
Report of SA [REDACTED] dated 10/8/58 at Salt Lake City.

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- P -

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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Approved [Signature]	Special Agent in Charge [REDACTED]	Do not write in spaces below	
Copies made: 2 - Bureau (92-3267) (AM) 2 - Los Angeles (92-113) 2 - Salt Lake City (94-252)		92-3267-46	REC-77
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CONFIDENTIAL

SU 94-252

LEADS

THE LOS ANGELES DIVISION

AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

Will report any pertinent activity of Subject while he was in Los Angeles [REDACTED] b7D

THE SALT LAKE CITY DIVISION

AT LAS VEGAS, NEVADA

Will through informants and sources follow Subject's activities.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of:

[REDACTED]

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Date:

5/4/59

Office: SALT LAKE CITY

File Number:

BU 92-3267
SU 94-252

Title:

JOHN ROSELLI, aka

Character:

ANTI-RACKETEERING

Synopsis:

[REDACTED]

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Presently residing Desert Inn Hotel, Las Vegas. No pertinent activities noted.

ROSELLI SHOULD BE CONSIDERED ARMED AND DANGEROUS BECAUSE HE HAS CARRIED A GUN IN THE PAST.

- P -

DETAILS:

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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SU 94-252

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[REDACTED]

Spot checks were made at the Desert Inn Hotel and it was noted that ROSELLI spent most of his time at the Desert Inn Hotel and during the period of this report attended the Calcutta held at the Desert Inn Hotel in connection with the Tournament of Champions Golf Tournament on April 22, 1959. He also attended the tournament itself held at the Desert Inn Hotel Country Club April 23, 24, and 25, 1959. No pertinent contacts were observed during this spot check. He was not seen to gamble at the casino.

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[REDACTED]

ROSELLI SHOULD BE CONSIDERED ARMED AND DANGEROUS BECAUSE HE HAS CARRIED A GUN IN THE PAST.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE LOS ANGELES	OFFICE OF ORIGIN LOS ANGELES	DATE 9/26/60	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 9/16-22/60
TITLE OF CASE JOHN ROSELLI, aka.		REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED]	TYPED BY [REDACTED]
		CHARACTER OF CASE ANTI-RACKETEERING	

b7c

SYNOPSIS:

REFERENCES: Bureau airtels to Los Angeles dated 8/25/60 and 9/12/60, entitled "CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE PROGRAM";

Reports of SA [REDACTED] at Los Angeles, dated 12/23/57, 2/10/58, 3/28/58, 5/19/58, 6/16/58, 7/24/58, 9/30/58, 12/19/58, 11/30/59, 2/5/60, 4/13/60, 5/20/60, 7/18/60, 9/12/60;

Report of SA [REDACTED] dated 6/23/58 at Chicago;

Following reports of Salt Lake City:
SA [REDACTED] 6/30/58, 11/17/58;
SA [REDACTED] 5/4/59, 6/29/59,
9/9/59, 10/14/59, 11/24/59, 1/12/60,
3/2/60;

Bureau airtel to Los Angeles dated 8/11/60.

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- P -

APPROVED <i>WJS</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW	
COPIES MADE: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3 - Bureau (92-3267) 1 - Salt Lake City (94-252) (Info) 1 - Chicago (92-399) (Info) 2 - Los Angeles (92-113) 		92-3267-81	REC-35
<p><i>Copy sent to [REDACTED] 11/10/60</i></p> <p><i>1 cc 4710</i></p> <p><i>1 cc dist [REDACTED] 11/10/60</i></p>		<p><i>SEP 30 1960</i></p> <p><i>EX-128</i></p>	

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ADMINISTRATIVE

Subject's name will be spelled with a double "S" throughout this report because this is the spelling he himself uses.

Referenced Bureau airtel to Los Angeles dated August 11, 1960, set forth that on the basis of the many ramifications developed in the course of the inquiry into ROSSELLI's activities to date, this matter should be immediately afforded an intensified investigation by the Los Angeles Office.

The Bureau airtel stated that Los Angeles should intensify the over-all top hoodlum investigation of ROSSELLI with the objective of developing current, detailed information as to his associates, travels, and activities; that use of informants, appropriate surveillance, and all other techniques of investigation which would assist in developing complete up-to-date information should be utilized and that reports should be submitted to the Bureau each 30 days.

The Bureau airtel instructed that in setting out leads to other offices they should be made aware of the intensified nature of this investigation to insure that all leads are handled in a prompt and thorough manner.

For the purpose of assisting in conducting physical surveillances of ROSSELLI while in Los Angeles, the Los Angeles Office as of August 20, 1960, obtained the use of [REDACTED]

b7E
By airtel dated September 16, 1960, the Bureau authorized the rental of [REDACTED] for another month, ending October 20, 1960.

- B -

COVER PAGE

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Chicago airtel to the Bureau dated August 11, 1960, which is a daily summary prepared in the case entitled "ACTIVITIES OF TOP HOODLUMS IN THE CHICAGO AREA; AR", sets forth information received from [REDACTED]

b7c
The informant furnished the following information regarding [REDACTED] and about JOHN ROSSELLI:
[REDACTED]

On August 9, 1960, MURRAY HUMPHREYS, a Chicago top hoodlum, was in contact with an individual referred to as [REDACTED] who is probably [REDACTED]. During this contact HUMPHREYS referred to JOHN ROSSELLI as "the Hollywood kid" and mentioned to [REDACTED] had a trench coat just like JOHNNY ROSSELLI. To these remarks [REDACTED] stated that these coats were bought at Jerry Rothchilds. (It is noted that ROSSELLI has in the past been a patron of Jerry Rothchilds, a men's clothing store and barber shop located on Beverly Drive in Beverly Hills, California.)

During the above-mentioned contact with HUMPHREYS, [REDACTED] remarked that he (ROSSELLI) is living at a hotel and then mentioned the name of the hotel, which was something like Greenmar or Graymar, and that he would be able to go home on Tuesday (probably August 16, 1960). (The hotel mentioned above may be the Miramar Hotel in Santa Barbara, California.) [REDACTED] is alleged to have remarked that ROSSELLI would stay at his home until he, [REDACTED] comes. [REDACTED] then stated that ROSSELLI would have to take "the bug" out of his apartment because [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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The report of SA [REDACTED] dated March 2, 1960, at Salt Lake City, sets forth that by communication dated January 29, 1960, the Chicago Office advised that on January 28, 1960, [REDACTED] furnished information indicating that ROSSELLI attended a gathering of Chicago hoodlums at the home of SAMUEL GIANCANA on January 16, 1960. According to this informant, ROSSELLI was admonished by Chicago top hoodlums, SAMUEL GIANCANA and MURRAY HUMPHREYS, for apparent indiscreet actions on ROSSELLI's part in Las Vegas, Nevada.

The identities of the Special Agents who conducted physical surveillances reported in the attached report can be found in the 1-A section of this file.

INFORMANTS

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[REDACTED]

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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

Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.

Section 552

Section 552a

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

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

Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

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

For your information: Also contains info referred to other agencies

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

92-3267-8/p95 E, F, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 12, 19, 22-24 27-29, 32-35, 48, 49, 52-56, 58-70, 73-83, 86-95, 57

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

LEADS

LOS ANGELES

AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA: Will continue to report results of investigation conducted concerning the activities of ROSSELLI.

SALT LAKE CITY and CHICAGO: One copy of this report is submitted to each of these offices for information purposes inasmuch as they have outstanding investigation to conduct concerning ROSSELLI.

- G* -

COVER PAGE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: [REDACTED] b7C
Date: September 26, 1960

Office: LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

Field Office File #: Los Angeles 92-113

Bureau File #: 92-3267

Title: JOHN ROSELLI

Character: ANTI-RACKETEERING

Synopsis: ROSSELLI, FBI #3339986, claims birth at Chicago, Illinois, on 7/4/04. No report of birth filed until 1936. FBI Laboratory examination of signature on affidavit of birth, upon which report of birth is based, and on the report of birth reveals signature to be forgery. ROSSELLI married WINIFRED JUNE VLASEK (stage name JUNE LANG) in 1940; was divorced in 1943; and has not remarried. In 1950, ROSSELLI testified before Kefauver Committee stating he engaged in buying and selling liquor in Los Angeles during prohibition; that he was acquainted with AL CAPONE during prohibition; and that he engaged in a wire service for horse racing information in the late 1930's. He was convicted in Federal Court in New York City on 12/23/43 on charge of conspiracy to extort money from movie industry. He was sentenced to 10 years imprisonment and was paroled in August 1947.

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interests in concessions granted by Tropicana Hotel but sold these in 1958 upon request of Nevada Gaming Control Board. He was an officer in Monte Proser

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LA 92-113

Productions, Inc., which produced floor shows at Tropicana Hotel from 1957 until first part of 1959.

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[REDACTED]

On interview in 1958, ROSSELLI admitted association with highly controversial individuals in the past; stated these people were friends; and he would continue to associate with them. He reportedly stated he invests money for others in legitimate enterprises but the money may be "illegitimate". He maintains an apartment in Los Angeles and one in Las Vegas.

- P -

DETAILS:

At Los Angeles, California

Birth records show the spelling of subject's name as ROSELLI; however, he uses the spelling ROSSELLI, and this is the way his name will be spelled in the report.

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[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

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The records of the U. S. Board of Parole, Los Angeles County Sheriff's Office, U. S. Army, and of the Special Committee of the U. S. Senate to investigate organized crime in interstate commerce (Kefauver Committee) all reflect ROSSELLI's birth date as June 4, 1905, at Chicago, Illionis, rather than in 1904.

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[REDACTED]

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The 1904 City Directory for the City of Chicago maintained on microfilm at the Chicago Public Library, which was examined on March 6, 1958, by SA [REDACTED] reflected no one by the last name of ROSSELLI residing in Chicago in 1904.

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[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

The Archives of the City of Avellino were examined without finding a birth record of a JOHN ROSSELLI under the spellings ROSELLI, ROSSELLI, or RUSSELLI.

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[REDACTED]

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Marital Status

Records at the Yuma County Court House, Yuma, Arizona, book number 54, page 598, file 3587, reflects that JOHN ROSSELLI, born Chicago, Illinois, age 38, was married to WINIFRED JUNE VLASEK (stage name JUNE LANG) at Yuma, Arizona, on April 1, 1940.

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File number D215-964 of the Los Angeles County Court records reflects that WINIFRED V. ROSSELLI filed a divorce action against JOHN ROSSELLI on January 10, 1942, and that a final decree of divorce was granted on March 1, 1943.

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Medical History

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Education

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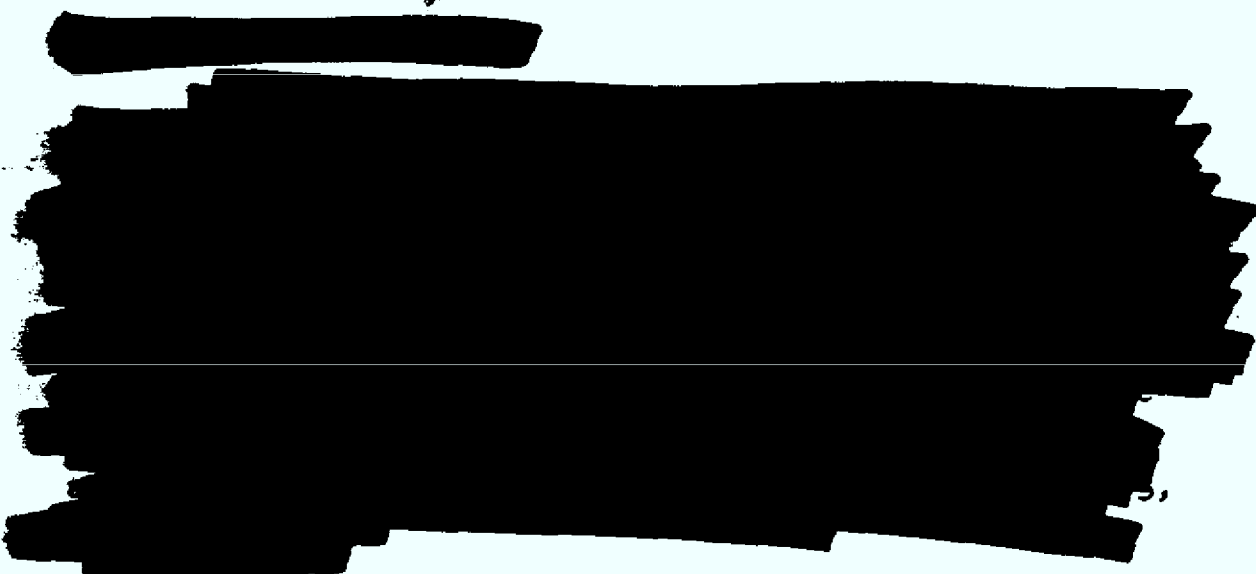
[REDACTED]

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Special Agents of the FBI observed that during the latter part of August and the first part of September 1960 ROSSELLI, while in Los Angeles, resided at an apartment at [REDACTED]

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Identification Record

There is set out below the record of arrests of JOHN ROSSELLI as reflected in the records of the FBI. His FBI number is 3339986,

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<u>Contributor of Fingerprints</u>	<u>Name and Number</u>	<u>Arrested or Received</u>	<u>Charge</u>	<u>Disposition</u>
Los Angeles PD, Los Angeles, Calif.	JOHN ROSELLI	1924	Carrying concealed weapon	Dismissed
Regarding this arrest, probation records - Los Angeles reflect ROSELLI admits this arrest.				
Los Angeles PD, Los Angeles, Calif.	JOHN RASSELLI #23903-M-1	1/28/25	Suspicion of grand larceny & carrying a concealed weapon	G.L. Dismd \$100 bail forfeited on CCW

HFD:sdb
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Contributor of Fingerprints Name and Number Arrested or Received Charge Disposition

Regarding this arrest, INS records show that ROSELLI was accompanied at the time by [REDACTED]

Los Angeles PD, JOHN RASSELLI 3/26/25 Assembly Bill #263 Dismissed
Los Angeles, #23903-M-1 Gun without numbers 6/8/25
Calif.

Los Angeles PD, JOHN ROSSELLI 5/4/26 Suspicion of robbery Dismissed
Los Angeles, Calif. 8/19/26

PD San FRANCISCO, JOHN F. STEWART 5/11/26 \$1,000 vag. & fug. suspect 5/17/26 dismd

Los Angeles PD, JOHN ROSSELLI 1/31/29 Disturbing the peace 3/5/29 \$100 fine or 20 days
Los Angeles, Calif.

Los Angeles PD, JOHN ROSSELLI 6/16/30 Suspicion robbery Released
Los Angeles, #48853 6/18/30
Calif.

Los Angeles PD, JOHN ROSELLI 7/29/30 DW Act 1970, Sec. 5, Suspicion robbery Released robbery c held on C released 8/29/30
Los Angeles, #57317-8
Calif.

Los Angeles PD, JOHN ROSSELLI 6/3/32 Susp. of robbery 6/6/32 rob. chg dismd. Held to ans on 3 traffi warrants
Los Angeles, Calif.

HFD:sdb
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Contributor of Fingerprints	Name and Number	Arrested or Received	Charge	Disposition
So, Los Angeles, Calif.	JOHN RASSELLI #--	gun permit 11/14/41		
U. S. Marshal, New York, New York	JOHN ROSSELLI #C23-462	3/19/43	unlawfully conspired to interfere with trade and commerce	see notation
U. S. Marshal, New York, New York	JOHN ROSELLI #C23-452	3/19/43	mail fraudulent	
Federal Detention Headquarters, New York, New York	JOHN ROSELLI #41923	2/15/44	Anti-Racketeer- ing Act - Conspiracy	10 years 3/25/44 discharged to U. S. Penitentiary, Atlanta
U. S. Penitentiary Atlanta, Ga.	JOHN ROSELLI #63774	4/4/44	Conspiracy to interfere with trade and commerce by coercion threats and violence	10 years 9/29/46 transferred U. S. Penitentiary, Terre Haute, India
U. S. Penitentiary, Terre Haute, Indiana	JOHN ROSELLI #4305	10/7/46 in transfer from U. S. Penitentiary Atlanta	conspiracy to interfere with interstate trade and commerce by coercion threats and violence	10 years 8/13/47 discharged parole released from custody and reinstated to supervisory

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MD:SDG
LA 92-113

Contributor of Fingerprints	Name and Number	Arrested or Received	Charge	Disposition
U. S. Marshal, Los Angeles, Calif.	JOHN ROSSELLI #20864	7/27/48	violate parole	11/15/48 parole reinstated
SO, Los Angeles Calif.	JOHN ROSSELLI #B 70091	7/27/48	violate parole (conspiracy)	11/15/48 released custody U. S. Probation Officer

#38190, \$1,000. vagrancy dismissed Police Court No. 4. 5/17/26. Fugitive dismissed 5/12/26 Police Court No. 4 en route Los Angeles dismissed 5/12/26 Police Court No. 4.

#C23-462, guilty on C/14/101 after trial 12/31/43 sentenced to ten years and fined \$10,000. Judge, using the mails to defraud and this case was Nolle Prosequi on 5/6/47 before Judge.

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ASSOCIATES

JOHN IGNATIUS DRAGNA
FBI #307014

*John Ignatius Dragna was
with*

[REDACTED]

A memorandum contained in the morgue file of the "Los Angeles Examiner", a daily newspaper, which memorandum bore no date but was probably written in about the early or middle 1930s, stated that the closest man to ROSSELLI was JACK DRAGNA; that they were partners in several local ventures that ROSSELLI had had; that it was no particular secret that ROSSELLI was in partnership with JACK DRAGNA in the operation

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[REDACTED]

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of a gambling ship, the Montfalcane, of Long Beach, California, and that DRAGNA and ROSSELLI were partners in a dog racing track venture which stayed open about two weeks and which was located in Los Angeles, and that DRAGNA and ROSSELLI lost several thousand dollars in this venture.

On June 20, 1948, ROSSELLI was observed by Special Agents of the FBI in attendance at the wedding of the daughter of JACK DRAGNA in Los Angeles, California.

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[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

Observation by Special Agents of the FBI during the latter part of August and the first part of September 1960 revealed that [REDACTED] was residing in the apartment of JOHN ROSSELLI at 1251 North Crescent Heights Boulevard, Los Angeles. *Colif*

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LA 92-113

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Observation by Special Agents of the FBI revealed that on August 30, 1960, and September 2, 1960, [REDACTED] left his apartment by automobile and picked up ROSSELLI in the vicinity of [REDACTED] and they spent most of the day together in Beverly Hills, California.

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[REDACTED]

FRANK DESIMONE
FBI #770 526 C

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DESIMONE, who is an attorney, has represented a number of known hoodlums in Los Angeles and was associated with OTTO CHRISTENSEN, the attorney who represented ROSSELLI in the conspiracy case in 1943. DESIMONE was one of approximately 65 persons who attended what the New York State Police called a "gangland convention" at the home of JOSEPH BARBARA, Apalachin, New York, on November 14, 1957.

Special Agents of the FBI during the period April and May 1948 observed ROSSELLI in frequent contact with FRANK DESIMONE.

The records of the United States District Court, Los Angeles, Civil Case 8483, in which JOHN ROSSELLI was the petitioner against the United States Marshal regarding the legality of a warrant which had been served against ROSSELLI, reflects that OTTO CHRISTENSEN and FRANK DESIMONE were the attorneys for ROSSELLI.

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DESIMONE refused to testify concerning the "Apalachin Meet before the U. S. District Court, Southern District of New York, and received a sentence of 6 months on contempt of court charges. On May 21, 1959, he was arrested on obstruction of justice charge and on December 18, 1959, was found guilty and received a sentence of four years. He is presently free on bond pending appeal and resides in Tampa, Florida.

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[REDACTED]

CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES

Organized Crime

In February, 1951, MOE SEDWAY, deceased, who was associated with the ownership and operation of the Flamingo Hotel in Las Vegas, Nevada, stated that ROSSELLI was the chief representative of the "syndicate" on the West Coast in 1951. He said that JACK DRAGNA was formerly the "leader of the mob," but now ROSSELLI is on the top because ROSSELLI took a penitentiary sentence and did not complain.

b7c, D [REDACTED]

In testimony before the Kefauver Committee in October, 1950, ROSSELLI said he first met AL CAPONE at the time he went to Chicago to attend the DEMPSEY-TUNNEY prizefight and believes he met CAPONE at the Hotel Metropole through JOE ESPOSITO, a committeeman on the west side of Chicago who was a friend of ROSSELLI. CAPONE and CHARLES FISCHETTI visited the West Coast in about 1930 and ROSSELLI went to the Biltmore Hotel to see them and was with them for about one day.

The morgue file of the "Los Angeles Examiner," a daily newspaper, contained a memorandum which bore no date, but which was probably written in about the early or middle 1930's, which states that ROSSELLI had been in Los Angeles eight or ten years and had been in a number of ventures or enterprises, but had never been on the inside of things; that is, had never been used by the main gambling and political bosses of the city, although it had

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[REDACTED]

never been a secret that he had attempted to join the main group on several occasions. The memorandum states that to gamblers and the underworld, ROSSELLI had a reputation of being tough and was known to them as the main representative of the Eastern underworld in Los Angeles.

b7C On March 12, 1958, JOHN ROSSELLI was interviewed at the Tropicana Hotel in Las Vegas by SA [REDACTED] in connection with another investigation, during which interview ROSSELLI stated that he has not engaged in criminal activity since being released from prison (1947) and has engaged only in legitimate enterprises. ROSSELLI said he has associated with high controversial individuals in the past; that these persons are his friends and that he will continue to associate with them in the future. He did not identify any of these individuals.

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In testimony before the Kefauver Committee, ROSSELLI stated that he is acquainted with GENE NORMILE, having met him somewhere in 1935 or 1936. He said he was talking with NORMILE and NORMILE said he was going to try to get a contract for a wire service which, at that time, was called the General News; that NORMILE said a new company would be formed which would be called Nationwide, and he thought he could get the contract for the West Coast. NORMILE stated if he could get the West Coast contract, he would like to have ROSSELLI associated with him and give ROSSELLI an interest. ROSSELLI said that NORMILE thought that ROSSELLI would have the ability to get some customers and that it would not cost ROSSELLI very much. ROSSELLI said he had no access to the books, but he received a certain interest each month. ROSSELLI recalled that NORMILE set up his office in the Bank of America Building at Sixth and Spring in about 1936; that ROSSELLI did refer whatever customers he could to NORMILE; that ROSSELLI went to the office occasionally and received anywhere from 2 per cent to 10 per cent of the profit. However, he said he was not on the payroll. ROSSELLI said he would refer bookmakers to NORMILE and said he didn't really have to sell the bookmaker, but he was more concerned in talking somebody into not stealing the service. He said he persuaded them merely by talking to them. He admitted he probably had a reputation for being a tough guy during the prohibition time and this reputation stayed with him. He said the local wire service never got along without local corruption.

ROSSELLI said he had received monthly checks amounting to from \$500.00 to \$2,000.00 per month and that this amounted to from 2 per cent to 10 per cent of NORMILE's monthly profit.

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ROSELLI said that JACK DRAGNA had nothing to do with ROSSELLI becoming a partner of NORMILE.

He continued by stating that Nationwide went out of business about 1939 and shortly thereafter he lost interest in the wire service business. He said he worked for a few months with BROPHY (probably R. L. BROPHY) and recalled that BROPHY was severely beaten sometime during early 1940. He said BROPHY was the son-in-law of RAGEN (probably JAMES RAGEN) and that he, ROSSELLI, backed away from the wire service after BROPHY had been beaten. He said he did not know who beat up BROPHY. He recalled that BROPHY's service was called the L. A. Journal, but BROPHY went out of business when the telephone company refused service to them. He said that he acted as a consultant for BROPHY for the few months that he worked with him.



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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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Illegal Union Activities - Extortion

The records of the United States District Court at New York City reflect that on December 22, 1943, ROSSELLI was found guilty after a jury trial for violation of Section 402A, Title 18, United States Code. This was a conspiracy charge of extorting money from motion picture producers to insure the studios against labor strikes. Others convicted with ROSSELLI were LOUIS CAMPAGNA, CHARLES GIOE, PHILLIP D'ANDRE, PAUL de LUCIA, GEORGE E. BROWN and WILLIAM BIOFF.

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During the course of the trial, testimony was given that ROSSELLI, at the time he was employed by PAT CASEY, was also employed by WILLIAM BIOFF and was paid by the union to provide guard service for union headquarters in Los Angeles.

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

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LEGITIMATE ENTERPRISES

Club New Yorker

In a memorandum contained in the morgue file of the "Los Angeles Examiner," a daily newspaper, which memorandum is mentioned above, it is stated that ROSSELLI and FRANK KERWIN and a brother of FRANK operated a place on Hollywood Boulevard called the New Yorker and that the New Yorker had quite a flury for awhile and was somewhat of a hangout for gamblers and underworld gentlemen and was often visited by police.

In testimony before the Kefauver Committee, ROSSELLI testified that he operated a restaurant with entertainment called the Club New Yorker in 1932.

Horse Racing - Caliente Race Track

In testimony before the Kefauver Committee, ROSSELLI stated that in about 1937 he invested about \$20,000.00 to \$25,000.00 with GENE NORMILE in the Caliente Race Track in Tijuana, Mexico. He said they operated this race track for about two seasons; that NORMILE ran the business and ROSSELLI did not have access to anything. He said he put some auditors in but they had to take the figures that NORMILE gave to them. He said the second season they got their money back with interest, but then labor trouble developed and it is ROSSELLI's recollection that the Mexican Government took the track away from NORMILE.

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He said they originally got control of the track by paying off a labor lien and taking possession of the track.

Western Tom Thumb Donut Distributing Company

Records of the United States Probation Office at Los Angeles reflect that in October, 1950, ROSSELLI was conducting an exclusive distributorship of Tom Thumb donut machines and Tom Thumb donut mix under the fictitious name of Western Tom Thumb Donut Distributing Company. The same records reflect that in December, 1952, this venture was abandoned and that ROSSELLI had received \$2,000.00 reimbursement for expenses and time devoted the previous year to this business.

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Eagle Lion Studios

Records of the United States Probation Office reflect that in 1947 when ROSSELLI was released on parole from the United States Penitentiary, he obtained work as Assistant Purchasing Agent at Eagle Lion Studios and was hired for this position by BRYAN FOY. ROSSELLI continued in this employment until the first part of 1948.

Robert Kane Productions

In 1950, in testimony before the Kefauver Committee, ROSSELLI stated that in 1948 he owned an 11 per cent interest in Robert Kane Productions. United States Probation records in Los Angeles reflect that he was employed as an assistant to ROBERT KANE at a salary of \$150.00 per week. ROSSELLI testified before the Kefauver Committee that in 1948 he received about \$70,000.00 when the company sold two motion pictures.

Monogram Studios

The United States Probation records, Los Angeles, reflect that ROSSELLI was employed as an Associate Producer by Monogram Studios, Los Angeles, California, from July, 1951, through March, 1952.

Mutual Pictures of California

United States Probation records, Los Angeles, reflect that in April, 1952, ROSSELLI entered into a participation agreement in the production of a movie as a co-producer with Mutual Pictures of California, which agreement would be effective when the picture was completed. In July, 1952, ROSSELLI advised his parole officer that Mutual Pictures of California had temporarily discontinued the picture upon which ROSSELLI had been working.

Diburro Film Company

Records of the Los Angeles County Clerk, Corporation and Miscellaneous Division, reflect a Certificate of Business under a fictitious name, No. 187774, which indicates that JOHN ROSSELLI, JACK DIETZ, and G. D. BURROWS were conducting a business engaging generally in motion pictures under the fictitious name of Diburro Film Company.

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United States Probation records, Los Angeles, reflect that from July, 1952, until January, 1953, ROSSELLI received income from this company in which he stated he had a one-third interest.

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Nevada Concessions, Inc.

During interview on March 12, 1958, by SA [REDACTED] ROSSELLI advised that he was promised the gift shop concession at the Tropicana Hotel prior to the opening of the hotel in May, 1957; that he never had an opportunity to operate this concession since the State of Nevada Gaming Control Board would not grant a gambling license for the hotel as long as ROSSELLI was connected with the operation of the hotel; and that, as a result, he relinquished his interest in the gift shop and received remuneration for doing so. He did not mention who purchased the gift shop concession or the amount of money paid for it.

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ROSSELLI claimed he was part owner of Nevada Concessions, Inc., Los Angeles, California, which sells ice-making machines and other similar type equipment to hotels.

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[REDACTED]

The following investigation was conducted by SA [REDACTED]

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On June 16, 1958, [REDACTED] of State Office, Carson City, Nevada, made available file pertaining to Nevada Concessions, Inc.

This file reflects articles of incorporation were filed on December 14, 1955, and the following list of individuals were affiliated with the corporation at that time:

BRYANT R. BURTON, President, 755 Hampton Road, Arcadia, California

DORIS LITTERLY, Vice-President, Treasurer, 616 North Orange Drive, Los Angeles, California

JOSEPH A. ZERWEKH, Secretary, 9800 Haas Avenue, Los Angeles, California

On June 20, 1956, the following were listed as affiliated with this corporation:

LOUIS J. LEDERER, President, Director, 8313 Fountain Avenue, Los Angeles, California

BRYANT BURTON, Vice President, Treasurer, Director, 755 Hampton Road, Arcadia, California

JOSEPH A. ZERWEKH, Secretary, Director, 9800 South Haas Avenue, Los Angeles, California

JOSEPH I. BREEN, Jr., President, 5953 Lubao Avenue, Woodland Hills, California

MUNTE PROSER, Vice President, Treasurer, Tropicana Hotel, Las Vegas, Nevada

PAT N. LACKEY, Secretary, 9441 Wilshire Boulevard, Room 438, Beverly Hills, California

The Articles of Incorporation provide in general that the object and purposes of this corporation include

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operation of concessions for sale of tobacco, newspaper, sundries, etc., to operate concessions for parking lots and to operate, construct, maintain, purchase, lease, etc., hotels, cabarets, cafes, etc. and many other general purposes related to the above.

On May 26, 1958, JOHN ROSSELLI advised SA [REDACTED] that he is presently engaged in the supervision of the interest of Nevada Concessions, Inc. in Las Vegas, Nevada. He said that his interests consist of operation of a parking lot concession at the Tropicana Hotel.

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[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

Monte Proser Productions, Inc.

Records of the County Clerk, Los Angeles County, Division of Corporations, document number 343563, is the Articles of Incorporation of Monte Proser Productions, Inc. It was filed September 5, 1957, and shows the purpose of the corporation was to handle literary and artistic properties used or likely to be used in the theatre, motion pictures, radio, or television and to produce, direct, or procure the production of scenes, acts, plays, concerts, etc., and to own, lease, hire, or operate radio stations, motion picture or television studios, etc. The directors of the corporation were listed as MONTE PROSER, JOSEPH I. BREEN, Jr., and BEVERLY W. MAGEE.

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

The Hollywood "Reporter," a daily trade publication, devoted to the entertainment field in the Los Angeles area, in its issue of Wednesday, April 23, 1958, contained an article datelined in Las Vegas, which reads, "Monte Proser consumated the 'biggest deal in club entertainment history' when he signed with Hilton executive to produce all the shows in the hotel chain's international spread."

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[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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On July 22, 1960, the following investigation was conducted at Carson City, Nevada, by SA [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] of State's Office, advised her records from file number 148-60 reflect the WSHC was incorporated in the State of Nevada on January 29, 1960. The following information was obtained from the file:

The principal office of the WSHC is the United Mortgage Building, 212 Las Vegas Boulevard South, Las Vegas, Nevada. The corporation may engage in any lawful activity and shall have perpetual existence. The total authorized capital

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stock shall consist of 500,000 shares of \$1.00 per share value. The stock shall not be subject to assessment and the share holders shall have no preemptive rights.

The first board of directors were GEORGE OGILVIE, Jr., 212 Las Vegas Boulevard South; RALPH L. DENTON, 212 Las Vegas Boulevard South; and BARBARA L. SMITH, 212 Las Vegas Boulevard South. The 1959-1960 officers are as follows:

President	MEL COOPER, 359 Desert Inn Road, Las Vegas
First Vice-President	HARLAN HEET, 461 South Fullerton, La Habra, California
Second Vice-President	STANFORD GLUCK, Post Office Box 8125, San Francisco, California (Asiatic Animal Imports, Inc.)
Third Vice-President	LOUIS J. LEDERER, 8313 Fountain Avenue, Hollywood 46, California
Secretary	MAURICE H. FRIEDMAN, 363 Desert Inn Road, Las Vegas, Nevada
Treasurer	JAMES CANTILLON, 9441 Wilshire Boulevard, Beverly Hills, California

[redacted] advised that this corporation has not submitted its list of officers and directors for the fiscal year of 1961.

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[redacted]

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PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Name	JOHN ROSELLI, aka. GIOVANNI ROSELLI, JOHN ROSSELLI, J. A. ROSSELLI, JOHN RASSELLI, JOHN RUSSELLI, JOHN F. STEWART
Age	56
Birth date	July 4, 1904, at Chicago, Illinois
Height	5' 9½"
Weight	170 pounds
Hair	Gray
Eyes	Gray
Build	Husky, hollow chested
Peculiarities	Heavy beard, wrinkled face
Glasses	Sunglasses only
Dress	Neat dresser, usually wears dark suits and no hat
Characteristics	Reportedly smokes foreign-made cigarettes, usually walks with hands in pockets and head bowed
Residence	Room 312, Tropicana Hotel, Las Vegas, Nevada; 1251-C North Crescent Heights Boulevard, Los Angeles, California
Marital status	Single, divorced
Relatives	Father - VINZENZO (VINCENT) ROSELLI, deceased Mother - MARIA RUSSO, deceased Distant cousin - LOUIS PISCOPE, aka., FBI No. 1491870
FBI No.	3339986
Occupation	Former General Manager, Nevada Concessions, Inc., 8692 Sunset Boulevard, Los Angeles, California; Vice President, Monte Proser Productions, Inc., 8692 Sunset Boulevard, Los Angeles, California

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Occupation (continued)

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

Fingerprint classification

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In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Los Angeles, California
September 26, 1960

Title JOHN ROSELLI

Character ANTI-RACKETEERING

Reference Report of Special Agent
 [REDACTED] dated
 as above at Los Angeles.

All sources (except any listed below) used in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE LOS ANGELES	OFFICE OF ORIGIN LOS ANGELES	DATE 8/4/61	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 6/23 - 7/31/61
TITLE OF CASE JOHN ROSELLI, aka		REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] b7C	TYPED BY BLR
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED <i>FOIPA# 22,330</i> DATE <u>3/3/81</u> BY <u>SP4-Jrm/K22</u> <i>CI info unclass per Let John E. Bacon 8/27/80</i>		CHARACTER OF CASE AR b7C	

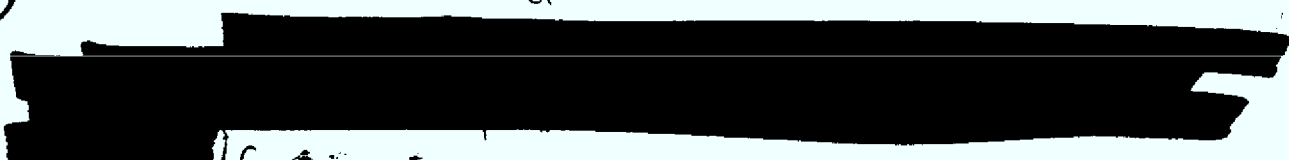
REFERENCES: Report of SA [REDACTED] at Los Angeles, 6/27/61; Phoenix letter to Los Angeles 6/28/61 (interoffice); Las Vegas airtels to Los Angeles 6/28, 30, 7/13 and 31/61 (interoffice); Las Vegas radiograms to Director and Los Angeles 7/6 and 13/61; Las Vegas teletype to Los Angeles 7/28/61.

-P-

ADMINISTRATIVE

The identity of the Special Agents who conducted physical surveillance reported herein can be obtained from the 1A Section of this file. *u*

b7C, D



APPROVED <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW	
COPIES MADE: 3 - Bureau (92-3267) 1 - USA, Los Angeles (Attn: AUSA TIMOTHY M. THORNTON) 1 - Chicago (92-399) (Info) 2 - Las Vegas (92-467) 2 - Los Angeles (92-113)		92-3267-111	10-6
Dissemination Record of Attached Report		4 AUG 8 1961	
Agency	Request Recd.	<i>[Signature]</i> STAT/SECT.	
Date Fwd.	How Fwd.		
By			

DISSEMINATION RESTRICTED TO JUSTICE DEPARTMENT

Xeroxed CC to Senate Select Committee 9/16/75

LA 92-113

INFORMANTS

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LEADS

CHICAGO

AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS: One copy of this report is furnished to the Chicago Office inasmuch as they have pending investigation. U

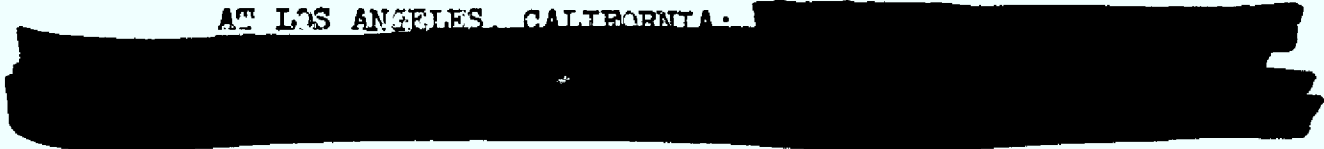
LAS VEGAS

AT LAS VEGAS, NEVADA: Will conduct investigation concerning ROSSELLI's activities while in Las Vegas. U

LOS ANGELES

AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA:

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(2) Will follow and report other investigation currently being conducted by the Los Angeles Office concerning ROSSELLI's activities. U

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - USA, Los Angeles

Report of: **b7C** [REDACTED] BLR Office: LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
Date: 8/4/61
Field Office File #: 92-113 Bureau File #: 92-3267
Title: JOHN ROSELLI [REDACTED]

Character: ANTIRACKETEERING

Synopsis: ROSSELLI currently resides Las Vegas, Nevada. He continues to travel between Las Vegas and Los Angeles, residing for short periods of time at each city in apartments maintained by him. ROBERT MAHEU, private investigator, advised that in latter part of 1960 ROSSELLI contacted SAMUEL GIANCANA at MAHEU's request in connection with an investigation MAHEU was conducting for Central Intelligence Agency. In 10/60 during this investigation a microphone was placed on telephone in DAN ROWAN's hotel room at Rivera Hotel, Las Vegas. MAHEU said he discussed microphone installation with ROSSELLI prior to its installation but denied microphone installed at request of ROSSELLI or GIANCANA. At time of installation, according to MAHEU, DAN ROWAN was romantically involved with PHYLLIS MC GUIRE, MC GUIRE Sisters, who has been close in a romantic way with GIANCANA. ROSSELLI refused to discuss this matter with Bureau Agents. [REDACTED] Chicago, Illinois, advised that he had no factual knowledge of ROSSELLI's interest in Las Vegas.

-P-

DETAILS: [REDACTED]

AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

ROSSELLI's name is spelled with a "ss" throughout this report because this is the spelling he currently uses.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED 703PAH
DATE 3/3/81 BY SP4-jm/ken

CIA Info unclass per Let of
John E. Bacon 8/27/80

DISSEMINATION RESTRICTED TO JUSTICE DEPARTMENT

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RESIDENCE

ROSSELLI maintains a residence at Apartment C at 1251 North Crescent Heights Boulevard, Los Angeles, California, and at the Diplomat Apartment in Las Vegas, Nevada. u

On June 22, 1961, Special Agents (SAs) of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) observed ROSSELLI leave his apartment house at 1251 North Crescent Heights Boulevard, at approximately 10:41 a.m. in his 1961 Cadillac bearing California license plates VPA 846 and proceed to [REDACTED] Los Angeles, where he parked the car in the garage. u

At about 12:55 p.m. ROSSELLI left this apartment alone in his Cadillac and proceeded to Beverly Hills, California, where he parked in the parking lot of Romanoffs Restaurant, 140 South Rodeo Drive and entered the restaurant. u

At approximately 3:25 p.m. ROSSELLI was observed leaving Romanoffs with a [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. ROSSELLI and [REDACTED] departed in ROSSELLI's Cadillac and [REDACTED] departed in a [REDACTED].

On June 26, 1961, [REDACTED] furnished information that ROSSELLI was residing at his Apartment No. 106 at the Diplomat Apartment in Las Vegas, Nevada. u

The same informant advised on June 26, 1961, that ROSSELLI intended to leave Las Vegas and return about July 5, 1961. u

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[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] advised on June 20, 1961, that he had no information relative to ROSSELLI's whereabouts on that date.

On July 6, 1961, [REDACTED] furnished information that ROSSELLI was planning to leave Las Vegas for Los Angeles on the evening of July 6, 1961.

[REDACTED] advised that ROSSELLI was in Las Vegas on July 10 and 11, 1961.

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On July 12, 1961, SAs of the FBI observed a woman believed to be [REDACTED] driving ROSSELLI's Cadillac in the vicinity of [REDACTED]. There was another woman in the car with [REDACTED].

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[REDACTED] advised that ROSSELLI was in Las Vegas as of July 13, 1961.

[REDACTED]

On July 28, 1961, SAs of the FBI observed ROSSELLI in the coffee shop of the Desert Inn Hotel during the evening.

(b7C)

On July 31, 1961, SAs of the FBI observed ROSSELLI conversing with [REDACTED] at approximately 9:15 a.m. in the casino of the Stardust Hotel in Las Vegas, Nevada.

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Information Concerning the
Case Entitled "ARTHUR JAMES
BALLETTI; UNSUB aka
J. W. HARRISON; UPUC"

Information concerning this matter is being set out
because ROSSELLI was involved in it. u

On October 31, 1960, ARTHUR JAMES BALLETTI was arrested
at the Rivera Hotel in Las Vegas, Nevada, at which time he
admitted that he had received instructions from Investigations,
Inc., Miami, Florida, to surveil and record telephone conversations
of DAN ROWAN, who was then staying at the Rivera Hotel. Investigatio
revealed that an unknown individual using the name J. W. HARRISON
participated in the placing of the telephone surveillance in
DAN ROWAN's room. u

It is noted that at this time ROWAN was keeping company
with PHYLLIS MC GUIRE of the MC GUIRE Sister singing act and
ROWAN later advised that he intended to marry PHYLLIS MC GUIRE.
PHYLLIS MC GUIRE had reportedly been the girl friend of
SAMUEL GIANCANA of Chicago. Information received during
July, 1960, from an informant in Las Vegas, indicates that
GIANCANA is again keeping company with PHYLLIS MC UUIRE. u

EDWARD L. DUBOIS of Investigations, Inc. advised
that in October, 1960, he received a telephone call from ROBERT
MAHEU, a private investigator, Washington D.C., requesting that
DUBOIS send two men to Las Vegas on October 26, 1961, for physical
surveillance work. Subsequently, according to DUBOIS, MAHEU
told him only to send one man as he, MAHEU, was going to send
one man. Thereafter, DUBOIS sent BALLETTI and the
unknown individual who used the name J. W. HARRISON accompanied
BALLETTI. u

During the period from October 11 to October 29, 1961,
ROBERT A. MAHEU and a J. A. ROLLINS were registered at the
Kenilworth Hotel, Miami Beach, Florida, and ROLLINS accompanied
MAHEU. MAHEU informed SAs of the FBI that J. A. ROLLINS was
JOHN A. ROLLINS but refused to further identify him. u

Investigation disclosed that while at the Kenilworth
Hotel, ROLLINS was charged with two telephone calls to telephone
number WH. 3-1155 in Chicago, Illinois, which is the telephone
number of [REDACTED] who has been identified in the
ROSSELLI investigation as a close friend and associate of ROSSELLI.

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ROLLINS was also charged with a telephone call to telephone number DI. 7-6298. [REDACTED] California, which is the number of [REDACTED] who has also been identified as a close friend and associate of ROSSELLI.

ROLLINS was also charged with a telephone call to telephone number DU. 2-6000 which is the telephone number of the Desert Inn Hotel, Las Vegas, Nevada, where ROSSELLI had received many telephone calls in the past.

JAMES FOLEY, an attorney in Las Vegas, Nevada, advised that in the latter part of October, 1960, he received a telephone call from JAMES P. CANTILLON of the law firm of Cantillon and Cantillon, Beverly Hills, California, requesting that FOLEY represent BALLETTI and arrange for his bond. CANTILLON personally guaranteed FOLEY's fee. It is noted that JAMES P. CANTILLON is JOHN ROSSELLI's attorney and a close associate of ROSSELLI's.

Upon interview by SAs of the FBI, JAMES P. CANTILLON said that he first heard of the microphone incident when he received a call from a man in custody in Las Vegas whose name he did not recall. He said that the name BALLETTI was probably correct. He advised that he referred this man to THOMAS FOLEY an attorney in Las Vegas.

Further investigation revealed that Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) in connection with their operations concerning FIDEL CASTRO in Cuba contacted ROBERT MAHEU to act as "cutout" in contacts with SAM GIANCANA on the theory that GIANCANA through his gambling activities in Cuba under the Batista Government might still have sources and contacts in Cuba who could be of value to CIA. According to officials of CIA, this organization did not authorize the microphone surveillance on DON ROWAN.

On May 25, 1961, MAHEU advised SAs of the FBI that the original contact with GIANCANA after MAHEU had been requested by CIA to make contact with GIANCANA was made by "JOHNNY" who he declined to further identify.

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On June 29, 1961, MAHEU advised SAs [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] that he would verify "JOHNNY's" identity if the Agents named the man. When JOHN ROSSELLI's name was furnished to MAHEU he admitted that ROSSELLI was the "JOHNNY" he

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referred to and that ROSSELLI was also identical to J. A. ROLLINS who registered with him at the Kenilworth Hotel in Miami Beach, Florida, in October, 1960. u

Date 7/17/61

ROBERT MAHEU was interviewed at 190 North Canon Drive, Beverly Hills, California, on July 13, 1961. MAHEU was informed of his right to an attorney and that he did not have to answer questions and that anything he did say could be used against him in a court of law. MAHEU stated that in connection with the confidential assignment for Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) he had been in contact with SAMUEL GIANCANA and had received valuable assistance from GIANCANA, which, in turn, was furnished to CIA. MAHEU had reason to believe that GIANCANA may have disclosed information regarding the project and, in view of the sensitive nature of the project, he, MAHEU, decided to determine whether or not GIANCANA had actually talked to unauthorized persons. He was aware that GIANCANA was very close in a romantic way with PHYLLIS MC GUIRE of the Mc Guire Sisters Trio. He said that if GIANCANA had disclosed this information regarding project to anyone, he would have disclosed it to PHYLLIS MC GUIRE. He said that he was also aware that in the fall of 1960 the relations between PHYLLIS MC GUIRE and GIANCANA were strained and that PHYLLIS was romantically involved with DAN ROWAN, who was appearing at the Riviera Hotel in Las Vegas. He considered it very vital to determine whether or not GIANCANA was reliable and decided to order an installation on DAN ROWAN's room in an effort to determine whether or not GIANCANA had disclosed any information regarding the project to PHYLLIS MC GUIRE.

MAHEU stated that this decision was his own and that GIANCANA had no knowledge that the installation was made. He said that he did discuss this with JOHN ROSSELLI, since he felt obligated to discuss it with ROSSELLI, as ROSSELLI had been instrumental in putting him in contact with GIANCANA. MAHEU denied that the installation was made at the request of ROSSELLI or GIANCANA or for the benefit of either ROSSELLI or GIANCANA. U

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On 7/13/61 at Beverly Hills, California File # LA 92-113

b7C by SAs [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] Date dictated 7/17/61

:BLR

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He said that he did discuss his decision with ROSSELLI some time prior to ordering the installation but does not recall the specific date or place where he discussed the matter with ROSSELLI. He pointed out that he does not recall whether or not this occurred during October, 1960, when they were both registered at the Kenilworth Hotel in Miami Beach, Florida. He pointed out that he had met with ROSSELLI on a number of occasions and, therefore, does not recall the specific occasion in which he discussed his decision with ROSSELLI. He does not recall what comment ROSSELLI made when informed of his decision. U

MAHEU said that he requested EDWARD L. DUBOIS, Jr, a Miami Beach private investigator, to institute a technical surveillance of DAN ROWAN's room at the Riviera Hotel in Las Vegas, Nevada. He said that he does not recall what his specific requests were regarding the type of installation to be used, but had left this up to DUBOIS. He said that he was interested only in conversation within DAN ROWAN's room and had in mind the installation of a microphone and transmitter and not a telephone tap. He said, however, that he does not recall whether or not he specified not to make a telephone installation. He said that he does recall that he definitely did not request a physical surveillance of ROWAN. U

MAHEU stated that he does not know the identity of the unknown subject, also known as J. W. Harrison. He said that he definitely did not contact DUBOIS and tell DUBOIS that he would send one of his men. He insisted that DUBOIS furnished both men to handle this assignment in Las Vegas and that DUBOIS had charged him for transportation and time for two men. U

MAHEU repeated that he would take full responsibility for ordering the installation, that the installation was made for the reasons he had given above and in a previous interview, and definitely was not made at the request or for the benefit of JOHN ROSSELLI or SAMUEL GIANCANA. U

Date 7/13/61

JOHN ROSSELLI was contacted at Drucker's Hair-dressers for Men, 9740 Wilshire Boulevard, Beverly Hills, California. ROSSELLI was informed of his right to have an attorney and that he did not have to say anything and that anything he did say could be used against him in a court of law. U

ROSSELLI admitted that he has known ROBERT MAHEU for approximately five years. When asked if he knew SAM GIANCANA, ROSSELLI stated, "Let's discuss the weather. I do not care to answer any more questions." ROSSELLI stated that he knew of nothing illegal that MAHEU had done, but for any additional information regarding his association with MAHEU, the Agents should talk with MAHEU himself. U

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On 7/7/61 at Beverly Hills, California File # LA 92-113
by SAs [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] Date dictated 7/10/61
[REDACTED] :BLR

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b7C [redacted] ROSSELLI was telephonically contacted by SA [redacted] at his Los Angeles apartment, 1251 Crescent Heights Boulevard, Los Angeles, on July 19, 1961, in an effort to arrange an interview. ROSSELLI advised that he did not care to discuss his association with MAHEU at any time with the FBI. u

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[redacted] furnished information that during the evening of July 10-11, 1961, an individual believed by informant to be JOHN ROSSELLI visited the residence of [redacted] and that SAM GIANCANA was also present. According to the informant, ROSSELLI offered to put GIANCANA in touch with an unknown individual in Los Angeles regarding some business venture in which ROSSELLI would possibly also have an interest. ROSSELLI is reported to have remarked that it was a good location and would have slot machines and that there was no reason why they could not make money. u

[redacted]

On July 6, 1961, [redacted] advised that ROSSELLI contacted an individual by the name of [redacted] who was from Los Angeles and who is believed by informant to be [redacted] and ROSSELLI and [redacted] discussed a picture in which ROSSELLI had a five percent interest. ROSSELLI remarked that for later pictures he would want a "reshuffle." u

On July 10, 1961, [redacted] advised that a person believed by him to be JOHN ROSSELLI was at the residence rented by [redacted] on July 10, 1961, and that SAM GIANCANA was also present at this residence. According to the informant, ROSSELLI mentioned a picture, apparently being made, which would feature nudes in foreign countries, but would be covered in this country. ROSSELLI spoke of an individual named [redacted] in connection with the picture which he said would be filmed by an independent producer and released through a major company. There was also mention that there would be one shot of each place on the strip and the downtown area (apparently referring to the "strip" in Las Vegas and the downtown shopping area). u

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

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(b)(7)(C)

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(b)(4)

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92-3267-111p 12-16

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