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7  
8 are, however, certain types of Mafia activity which will be presented as  
9  
10 indicative of the Mafia tradition of cooperation, mutual benefit, intimidation,  
11  
12 secrecy, and murder. The examples of Mafia history which follow will help  
13  
14  
15 to establish the concept of a Mafia which exists in this country.  
16

17 2. Tampa, Florida  
18

19 The history of several families who came from Sicily and met in  
20  
21 Florida in the 1920's is a good illustration of a Mafia operation in the gambling  
22  
23 racket. The Trafficante family became associated with the Antinoris in  
24  
25 Tampa in the 1920's in illegal narcotic and bootlegging activities. The  
26  
27 Trafficantes have been involved in bolita (a numbers game) in Tampa and  
28  
29 nearby areas since the early 1930's, spreading to St. Petersburg shortly there-  
30  
31 after and into Orlando about 1941. The family also operated several liquor  
32  
33 stores and bars during the period of World War II. (92-2781-18, pp. 18-22, 25)  
34  
35

36 Santo Trafficante, Sr., was the Mafia leader in Tampa from the  
37  
38 1930's until his death in 1954. A son, Santo Trafficante, Jr., who attended  
39  
40 the November, 1957, meeting of top hoodlums in Apalachin, New York,  
41  
42 became head of the Tampa Mafia following his father's death. (92-2781-18, pp. 19-22, 27)  
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44

45 Gambling in the Tampa area has been carried on by rival Spanish,  
46  
47 Cuban, and Italian groups. Agreements among these groups are sometimes  
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8 considered to be violated when one group feels its territory is being invaded.  
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10 As a result of such threats to local supremacy, there have been numerous  
11  
12 unsolved murders and attempted murders. (92-2781-18, p. 25)  
13  
14

15 Ignazio Antinori, head of the Antinori family, was murdered in 1940,  
16  
17 and a son, Joe Antinori, was killed in 1953 allegedly for claiming that the  
18  
19 Trafficantes and another Mafia family, the Diecidues, were responsible for  
20  
21 Ignazio's death. Santo Trafficante, Jr., had reportedly been fired upon several  
22  
23 times by a man he recognized as Joe Antinori but when questioned by police he,  
24  
25 was completely uncooperative. (92-2781-18, pp. 19, 20, 22)  
26  
27

28 In 1954, Santo Trafficante, Jr., and a brother Henry were convicted  
29  
30 for bribery of a police official who joined the bolita operation to aid in the  
31  
32 prosecution of the Trafficantes and others. This conviction was reversed by  
33  
34 the Florida State Supreme Court in early 1957. They were later acquitted by the  
35  
36 bribery charges in another court. (92-2781-18, pp. 20-23)  
37  
38

39 An informant of another Government agency reported that a Trafficante  
40  
41 associate once approached the owner of a gambling casino near Augusta, Georgia  
42  
43 stating that "the boss wants in." Within 24 hours, the club was taken over by the  
44  
45 Trafficante organization. (92-2781-18, 39)  
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47

48 The Trafficantes have been involved in narcotics traffic in the past.  
49  
50 Informants have also reported that Santo Trafficante, Jr., is head of the Mafia  
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7 group which is now operating legalized gambling casinos in luxurious hotels

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9  
10 in Havana, Cuba. Trafficante moved to Havana in 1954. (63-4426-32; 92-2781-18;  
11 100-42303-274)

12 3. New York City

13  
14 There are several Sicilian criminal operations going on in New York  
15  
16 City at the present time in various fields of criminal endeavor. These operations  
17  
18 are carried on without a formal table of organization. However, there is a graded  
19  
20 scale of authority from which proceed decisions and commands. Some of the  
21  
22 persons controlling these groups are old-time Mafiosi, although these leaders  
23  
24 have taken into their groups persons of other than Sicilian or Italian descent.  
25  
26 By the same token, there are Sicilians in non-Italian groups. But many of the  
27  
28 methods employed by these groups are peculiar to the Mafia. (100-42303-280;  
29 92-2834-7, pp. 30-34)

30  
31 Five Sicilian groups are reportedly headed by Joseph Profaci, who  
32  
33 came to this country from Sicily in 1921. He has been in the olive oil importing  
34  
35 business for many years and has a reputation for being one of the top men of  
36  
37 the Mafia in this country. His associates include such Mafiosi as Santo  
38  
39 Trafficante, Jr., Frank Costello, Vito Genovese, Mike Miranda, and others.  
40  
41 (92-1795-29, Part 2, pp. 271-278; 92-2834-7, pp. 30-34; 62-9-62, pp. 5-7, 144)  
42  
43 Profaci is suspected of being responsible for the murder of at  
44

45  
46 least a half dozen men. In 1957, he allegedly operated the Italian lottery in  
47  
48 the United States which is said to have done a weekly business of \$5 million.  
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8 The Italian lottery in this country has been based on numbers drawn in the legal  
9 lottery conducted in Italy. (92-2834-2; 62-9-62, p. 119; 64-31396-45, pp. 15-17)  
10  
11

12 Another important Mafia leader in the New York area is Vito Genovese  
13 Genovese, along with "Lucky" Luciano, is reputed to have helped organize the  
14 various criminal groups in the New York area into a well-knit system. Each  
15 group had its own criminal specialty and territory and was required to pay  
16 tribute to Genovese and Luciano. Genovese also organized the bookmakers in  
17 New York City engaged in the Italian lottery, the numbers game, and other  
18 rackets. (92-2718-3, pp. 36, 36a, 36b; 92-2709-6)  
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28 Genovese has been actively associated with such notorious New York  
29 hoodlums as Frank Costello and the late Albert Anastasia. Another brother,  
30 Carmine Genovese, has been a bookmaker and a numbers runner in New Jersey.  
31 An informant stated in 1950 that Genovese controlled the Italian lottery through  
32 his brother, Michael; the numbers game through Anthony Strollo; and the slot  
33 machines in New Jersey through Willie Moretti, a hoodlum who was killed by  
34 (90)  
35 gangsters in 1951. (62-75147-34-110, pp. 11, 13; 92-2709-6, 11, 12, 14;  
36 64-31396-45)  
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45 An unusually irregular event in Vito Genovese's personal affairs  
46 occurred following the death of his first wife. He married her sister, allegedly  
47 after he had had her husband murdered. (64-31396-45, pp. 3-4, 41)  
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Genovese has his own gang on the Lower West Side with Anthony

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

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

(92-2709-6, p. 22)

Frank Costello, an infamous Mafioso, after engaging in admitted  
bootlegging activities in the 1920's became known as the "slot machine king"  
of New York in the 1930's. He was later forced out of business in that  
field by the passage of restrictive legislation. In the mid-1930's, he shifted  
his coin-machine business to Louisiana and also invested heavily in a luxurious  
gambling casino outside New Orleans. (92)

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

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9 and his poor health have tended to reduce his standing among Mafiosi and other  
10 criminals. However, he appears not to have suffered financially, as he has  
11 extensive and profitable legitimate business interests. (62-75147-34-240, p. 1)  
12  
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15 Much has been said about Costello's political influence and the fact  
16 that gamblers operated with impunity in New York City during the 1940's because  
17 of it. Costello reportedly exercised considerable power over Tammany Hall  
18 during that period, being instrumental in bringing about the nomination of  
19 Thomas Aurelio, who was elected to a judgeship on the New York State Supreme  
20 Court. Once, when asked about his influence with politicians, Costello said it  
21 stemmed from the fact that he had lived all his life in Manhattan. He added that  
22 he was "just a friend" of politicians, he knew many of them well, and they had  
23 (93)  
24 "confidence" in him.  
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36 4. Detroit  
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38 The Mafia controls the gambling syndicate in Detroit, according to  
39 informants, although there are persons other than Italians involved in gambling  
40 operations in that city. However, leaders of the syndicate are Mafiosi who  
41 exact tribute from all gambling operations, which include horse bets, "barbute,"  
42 floating crap games, and numbers. It is said to be impossible to open up even  
43 a small card game in Detroit without authority from the syndicate.  
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(100-42303-280)  
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In the late 1930's, the racing wire news service in Detroit was controlled by the Jewish criminal element, although Joe Massei, a Mafioso, also had an interest in it. The service was terminated after a grand jury investigation, following which a wire service was installed in Windsor, Canada, across the Detroit River, as an outlet for the Continental Press Service.

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### 5. Racing News Service

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

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



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10 associates was James A. Ragen, Sr., who took over in 1939 because of a  
11 (95)  
12 leading investigation of Annenberg's Federal income tax returns.

13  
14 After World War II, gangsters began "muscling in." Mickey Cohen  
15  
16 Joe Sica beat up Ragen's son-in-law, Russell Brophy, who was in charge  
17  
18 the west coast distribution agency for Continental. Cohen was a notorious  
19  
20 east coast hoodlum, while Sica was reputed to be a Mafioso. The beating was  
21 (96)  
22 led to the late Jack Dragna, then Mafia leader in California.

23  
24 In Chicago, Ragen tried to prevent the R & H Publishing Company,  
25  
26 subdistributor of the racing wire news service controlled by the local Capone  
27  
28 syndicate, from stealing news from a distributor of Continental. Ragen  
29  
30 threatened to tell the FBI about the Capone syndicate operation and to report  
31  
32 R & H to the Federal Communications Commission in order to force it out of  
33  
34 business. He even tried to buy out R & H but a prohibitive price was asked  
35  
36 for it. Apparently, the Capone syndicate wanted to take over the racing wire  
37  
38 service itself and gain control of every bookmaker in the country.  
39  
40 (97)

41  
42 Then a new racing information distribution service called Trans-  
43  
44 American Publishing & News Service, Inc., made its appearance. Among its  
45  
46 first customers was R & H, which withdrew from Continental. Trans-American  
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48 first about \$200,000 in its first year but a number of hoodlums in various parts  
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11 of the country contributed to its financial support. One of these was Benjamin  
12 "Bugsy" Siegel, who, at that time, had a monopoly on bookmaking and wire  
13 service in Las Vegas. He told bookmakers in Las Vegas and those on the west  
14 coast to drop Continental's service and subscribe to Trans-American. (98)  
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19

(62-81093-17)

20 In Kansas City, Trans-American was directed by a group of four of  
21 Charlie Binaggio's henchmen, two of whom were Mafiosi. They operated  
22 independently for several days and then "moved into" the Continental office,  
23 spreading into surrounding states by making use of Continental's wire outlets. (99)  
24  
25  
26  
27  
28  
29 - Hoodlums in other sections of the country also backed Trans-American.  
30

(61-2-42303-85)

31 Ragen was finally shot in Chicago in gangland style, later dying of  
32 his wounds. Ragen had previously told the district attorney of Cook County,  
33 Illinois, that if he was killed, the killers would be Jake Guzik, Tony Accardo,  
34 and Murray "The Camel" Humphreys, top hoodlums of the Capone syndicate in  
35 Chicago. Accardo has been reported as a Mafia leader. (100-42303-83)  
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42 Within a short time after Ragen's death, Continental's management  
43 was taken over by a Ragen assistant, Thomas Kelly. Trans-American soon went  
44 out of business and disappeared. The effect of the warfare between the two  
45 services spread far. A Continental distributor in New Orleans was forced to take  
46 as partners two brothers of Carlos Marcello, reported Mafia leader in Louisiana. (100)  
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8 The methods used in "muzzling in" on the Continental Press Service

9  
10 are typical of Mafia mutual cooperation, intimidation, violence, and murder.

11  
12 6. Havana, Cuba

13  
14 Since the upsurge of gambling in the casinos of sumptuous hotels

15  
16 in Havana, more and more interest is being focused on the American criminal

17  
18 element active in their operation. One source has stated that gambling activities

19  
20 all Havana hotels and night clubs came under control of the Mafia following

21  
22 an agreement between President Fulencio Batista and the Mafiosi. (100-42303-274)

23  
24 A prominent name in Cuban gambling operations is that of Santo

25  
26 Trafficante, Jr., who left Florida in 1954 as an aftermath of the publicity

27  
28 arising from the trial of himself and his brother on charges of bribing a police

29  
30 official in connection with their gambling operations in that state. One source

31  
32 has called Trafficante the head of the Mafia in Cuba. (100-42303-274)

33  
34 In 1955, Santo Trafficante, Jr., was conducting at a Havana hotel

35  
36 numbers operation which obviously was possible only by approval from the

37  
38 Cuban Government. Later, Trafficante bought part of a controlling interest

39  
40 in the Sans Souci night club and gambling casino. In addition, Trafficante also

41  
42 possesses an interest in several other gambling casinos, including those at

43  
44 Hotel Plaza and the Hotel Capri. (62-70-343; 92-2781-18, 29; 100-42303-274)

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10 The late Albert Anastasia was an admitted close personal friend of  
11  
12 Trafficante. According to the New York City Police Department and the Cuban  
13  
14 National Police, Trafficante was with Anastasia the night before he was  
15  
16 murdered in order to do "a little business" for a wealthy Cuban who, in  
17  
18 combination with a group from Las Vegas, had offered President Batista a  
19  
20 million dollars a year for the concession at the gambling casino at the new Hotel  
21  
22 Havana - Hilton. Trafficante was reportedly trying to interest Anastasia in  
23  
24 investing in that casino. Another theory regarding Anastasia's murder is that  
25  
26 he was trying to take over the Cuban gambling operation from his "old boss,"  
27  
28 Meyer Lansky, a former New York City hoodlum. (92-2781-2, 21, 29; 100-42303-274; NY World Telegram & Sun, 1/9/58,

31  
32 7. Miscellaneous

p. 1)

33  
34 There are also reports of Mafia gambling operations in various sections  
35  
36 of the United States. In addition to gambling operations conducted by Mafiosi in  
37  
38 New York City, Detroit, and Tampa, the gambling establishments in Reno and  
39  
40 Las Vegas, Nevada, are reported to be owned by Mafiosi. As can be seen, Mafia  
41  
42 operations in gambling have been richly rewarding, with the result that enormous  
43  
44 wealth has been accumulated by Mafiosi, enabling them to invest heavily in  
45  
46 legitimate business ventures. (62-9-62, p. 44; 62-75147-36-21, pp. 1-3;  
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48 63-4296-26-62; 100-42303-108; 100-42303-280)  
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11 Narcotics

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13 1. General

14  
15 The traffic in illegal narcotics is the vilest and most malign form  
16  
17 of criminal activity, for it presents a very grave personal and social danger  
18  
19 to the health and welfare of many people in this country. But above all, it is a  
20  
21 rich criminal business--a small amount of heroin costing several hundred  
22  
23 dollars abroad can conceivably bring \$50,000 to \$100,000 or even more in  
24  
25 the illegal drug market when adulterated to expand its quantity. The attraction  
26  
27 of such profits finds many willing traffickers in illicit drugs. Mafiosi, naturally,  
28  
29 (101)  
30 have engaged extensively in this type of crime.  
31  
32

33  
34 One source has stated that his father was a Mafioso and was approached,  
35  
36 shortly after he came to this country from Sicily about 1895, by Mafiosi who  
37  
38 offered to install him in the business of importing olive oil from Sicily. The  
39  
40 Mafiosi proceeded to use the importing business as a front for the smuggling  
41  
42 of dope which was hidden in barrels of olive oil. The father was allowed to  
43  
44 retain the profits from the olive oil. (100-42303-282, 92, pp. 1, 2)  
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47  
48 Government efforts to control illicit narcotics traffic started many  
49  
50 years ago in this country. The Harrison Act of 1914 was enacted by Congress to  
51  
52 deal with the problem of narcotics addiction. This Act used the taxing power of  
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11 the Federal Government to legalize medicinal and other legitimate narcotics and  
12 to outlaw illicit traffic in opium and similar drugs. Supplementary legislation on  
13 the subject has been passed since that time. In addition, the Federal Government  
14 has campaigned to restrict world opium production, since the supply exceeds the  
15 need for medicinal and legitimate uses. (102)

16  
17 However, the illegal traffic of drugs still continues. To outline the  
18 many cases of narcotics activity involving the Mafia is not the object of this  
19 section of the monograph. Instead, a study of one drug operation will be  
20 presented in some detail to highlight Mafia practices in this country.

### 21 22 3. Kansas City Narcotics Operation

23 In Kansas City, during the Prohibition era, the Mafia derived its main  
24 income from the manufacture and sale of illicit liquor and related rackets.  
25 Following the repeal of Prohibition, the Mafia decided to make up its resultant  
26 loss in income by entering the narcotics field.

27 A syndicate formed by Mafiosi placed the peddling of contraband drugs  
28 on a businesslike basis, with a legal advisor, a supervisor, a general manager,  
29 a bookkeeper, a traveling representative, and an extensive sales force. This  
30 group also developed contacts with the major sources of illicit narcotics in the  
31 United States. The syndicate not only supplied the Kansas City area but also  
32 extended its activities into numerous nearby states.

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7 Investigation by the Federal Bureau of Narcotics showed that one of  
8  
9  
10 the prime sources of drugs of the Kansas City syndicate was the Antinori  
11  
12 family of Tampa, Florida, long identified with gambling, smuggling, and liquor.  
13  
14 was further learned that one source of supply was a henchman of Manuel  
15  
16 Alfonso, an international narcotics smuggler of Havana, Cuba.  
17

18 Although the sales force of the syndicate had been uncovered in part  
19  
20 previously, the breaking of this case by the Federal Bureau of Narcotics started  
21  
22 with a number of illegal drug purchases in Kansas City during 1941 and 1942.  
23  
24 the purchases led to the arrest of Carl Carramusa and several others, along  
25  
26 with the seizure of a quantity of narcotics. In all, 27 persons were implicated.  
27  
28 Carramusa turned state's witness.  
29

30  
31 Four of the 27 persons involved were identified as Mafiosi, while the  
32  
33 others were suspected of being Mafiosi. Eight were born in Sicily; six were of  
34  
35 Sicilian extraction; and the majority of the rest were of Italian, perhaps  
36  
37 Sicilian, extraction.  
38

39  
40 Joseph De Luca was the supervisor and financier of the Kansas City  
41  
42 syndicate; Joseph Petito, the legal advisor; and Nicolo Impostato, deported  
43  
44 several years ago, the general manager. All three were Mafiosi. In St. Louis,  
45  
46 Thomas Duffa, a cousin of Joseph De Luca, was a Mafioso and was general  
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11 manager of the drug syndicate in that city, which was closely connected with  
12  
13 the Kansas City syndicate.  
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16 At the trial, Carramusa testified that in 1939 Impostato ordered him  
17  
18 to proceed to Tampa and to buy a panel truck for the Antinori family, consisting  
19  
20 of the father, Ignazio, and two sons, Paul and Joseph, who were engaged in  
21  
22 smuggling narcotics from Cuba. Using an alias, Carramusa purchased the truck  
23  
24 and gave it to Ignazio Antinori.  
25

26  
27 Subsequently, Mario Perla, the principal smuggling rival of the  
28  
29 Antinoris, was assassinated by unknown persons riding in a truck described to  
30  
31 be like the one Carramusa had purchased. Frank Decidue, a brother-in-law of  
32  
33 Paul Antinori, was identified by witnesses as the driver of the panel truck,  
34  
35 although they later refused to identify him as such. James De Simone, a  
36  
37 suspected Mafioso in Kansas City and known as a "trigger man," was identified  
38  
39 as visiting in Tampa at the time of Perla's murder.  
40  
41  
42

43 After the trial of the narcotics syndicate, Carramusa moved from  
44  
45 Kansas City to Chicago, where he lived under an assumed name. However, in  
46  
47 true Mafia style, the convicted drug peddlers obtained vengeance several years  
48  
49 later, in 1945, when Carramusa was killed by gunfire while coming out of his  
50  
51 house one morning. His assassins were never identified.

52 (Info. from Federal Bureau of Narcotics, 100-42303)  
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11 It is also interesting to note an earlier Mafia murder in connection  
12  
13 with the operation of the Kansas City narcotics syndicate. Ignazio Antinori,  
14  
15 who occasionally traveled to Havana to obtain narcotics for the Kansas City  
16  
17 operation, was accused by Mafiosi in Kansas City of furnishing a poor grade  
18  
19 of drugs in return for a payment of \$25,000. He was ordered to return the  
20  
21 money within two weeks. After failing to comply with that order, he was  
22  
23 (103)  
24 killed by shotgun fire in a roadhouse near Tampa in 1940.  
25  
26

### 27 3. International Aspects of Drug Traffic

28  
29 - Much has appeared in the press in recent years concerning the  
30  
31 control of narcotics by Charles "Lucky" Luciano in Italy. The Federal Bureau  
32  
33 of Narcotics feels that there exists a realm of cooperation and coordination  
34  
35 between Mafiosi in the United States and the Mafia in Sicily in the illicit  
36  
37 traffic of drugs. (104)  
38  
39

40  
41 Luciano has been close to Nicolai Gentile in Italy. Gentile was  
42  
43 under indictment for a narcotics charge when he jumped bail and fled from  
44  
45 the United States to Italy in the early 1940's. Joseph Pici, who was deported  
46  
47 from this country on a white slave conviction, has also been a Luciano intimate.  
48  
49 He reportedly smuggled himself into the United States prior to World War II,  
50  
51 carrying heroin which he delivered to the Kansas City Mafia group. Other  
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11 deportees from this country are also associates or acquaintances of Luciano  
12 (105)  
13 in Italy.  
14

15 In 1951, a New York gangster named Frank Collace was sent to Italy  
16  
17 to pick up some heroin. Collace contacted an uncle in Italy who had fled this  
18  
19 country previously. Both Collace and his uncle were considered Mafiosi. After  
20  
21 receiving a call from Pici, Luciano's associate, the Collaces went to Milan.  
22  
23 The younger Collace was later arrested at the Rome airport where, in his  
24  
25 (106)  
26 suitcase, police found three kilograms of heroin.  
27  
28

29 4. Recent Narcotics Arrests  
30

31 On January 23, 1953, the Federal Bureau of Narcotics made a series  
32  
33 of arrests in the metropolitan areas of New York City and Philadelphia, and in  
34  
35 Fairfax, Virginia. A total of 20 men and women were arrested and more than  
36  
37 (107) (108)  
38 100 pounds of heroin and opium, valued at \$1, 500, 000, was confiscated.  
39

40 In the roundup, one peddler was arrested as he delivered ten pounds  
41  
42 of heroin and 120 ounces of opium to undercover Federal narcotics agents at a  
43  
44 motel in New Jersey. The peddler had obtained the narcotics at the home of  
45  
46 Peter Casella, of Camden, New Jersey, who was labelled the ringleader of the  
47  
48 (109)  
49 drug operation in the Philadelphia-Camden area.  
50

51 The arrests culminated an extensive investigation in which two  
52  
53 undercover agents had infiltrated into the Mafia traffic in narcotics. The agents  
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10 were not accepted as Mafiosi but as traffickers to whom the Mafia could sell

11  
12  
13 link." (100-42303-298)

14  
15 Rackets

16  
17  
18 1. Laundry

19  
20 Mafiosi are consummate racketeers, showing great ability in extorting  
21  
22 money from those engaged in either legitimate or illegitimate enterprises by  
23  
24 means of threats of bodily harm or destruction of property. An example of their  
25  
26 parasitic actions at the expense of honest, hard-working individuals is the case  
27  
28 of a laundry "shakedown" which has persisted for 25 years.

29  
30  
31 In Brooklyn, the Brunswick Laundry Service Corporation was formed  
32  
33 about 1927 by four men of Italian ancestry. Two of the original four founders  
34  
35 have stated that in the early 1930's, one of their trucks was stolen. Shortly  
36  
37 afterward, the manager was approached by Joseph Bonanno regarding the  
38  
39 stolen truck. Bonanno, a Sicilian by birth, attended the 1957 Apalachin, New  
40  
41 York, meeting of hoodlums and has been identified as a current Mafia leader  
42  
43 in the United States. (100-42303-282)

44  
45  
46  
47 Bonanno told the manager he could secure the recovery of the truck.  
48  
49 After doing so, he informed the manager that for \$25 a week, he would  
50  
51 guarantee that no more trucks would be stolen. The other stockholders  
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10  
11 agreed to the payment and Bonanno's brother-in-law began picking up the  
12  
13 "protection" fee every Friday. (92-3314-9, 18)  
14

15  
16 Several years later, Bonanno approached the manager again, seeking  
17  
18 a one-fifth interest in the business. Bonanno stated that in return for his share  
19  
20 of the business, he would guarantee that the laundry would encounter no difficulty  
21  
22 from unions, racketeers, or any other source. Bonanno was granted a share,  
23  
24 paying for it by not collecting his weekly \$25 for a time. Once he had paid for  
25  
26 his share, he again made a demand for a weekly stipend, this time for \$45.  
27

28  
29 Bonanno's brother-in-law has continued to make the collections as late as 1958.  
30 (92-3314-9, 18)  
31

32 The two individuals who related this arrangement dare not complain  
33  
34 officially to authorities, fearing Mafia revenge. Several newer partners have  
35  
36 been kept in the dark on the matter. The other partners contend that Bonanno is  
37  
38 a legitimate solicitor of business and insist that he has brought in new accounts,  
39  
40 although they are unable to specify any accounts for which he has been responsible  
41  
42 (92-3314-9, 18)  
43

## 44 2. Prostitution

45 The most notorious person in the prostitution racket was Charles  
46  
47 "Lucky" Luciano, a developer of the "modern" or "Americanized" Mafia, which  
48  
49 cooperates with other criminal groups. Luciano was convicted on charges of  
50  
51 forced prostitution and was later deported to Italy in 1946. (39-2141-157x)  
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In the early 1930's, Luciano came to the conclusion that a handsome income could be gained from "shaking down" prostitutes and their bookers in New York City. At that time, a booker provided prostitutes for a group of houses of prostitution, with the booker, the madams of the various houses, and the prostitutes sharing in the proceeds. Luciano and his assistants forced the madams to pay \$5 a week and upwards to be "bonded," this sum ostensibly going into a fund for legal fees and bonds in the event of police raids. In this operation, Luciano employed--in the new Mafia tradition--non-Sicilians and non-Italians. (111)

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

### 3. Loan Sharking

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

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

19  
20 Through the domination of criminal elements in a local of the  
21  
22 International Brotherhood of Teamsters, individual cartmen were intimidated  
23  
24 into joining Squillante's association. Demands of the union and the cartmen's  
25  
26 association were enforced by Mafia violence, such as, setting fire to trucks  
27  
28 forcing them off the road. Prospective customers were compelled to  
29  
30 select their garbage and trash removal from a list prepared by the association  
31  
32 under penalty of having their businesses picketed. The Hotel Association of  
33  
34 New York found that added costs for garbage and trash disposal ran from 25  
35  
36 to 100 per cent. Squillante also formed the Carters Land Fill Corporation and  
37  
38 (115) 116  
39 charged private carters exorbitant fees for dumping privileges. (62-103771-249)  
40  
41

42 The Mafia's traditional silence was invoked by Squillante in his  
43  
44 appearance before the McClellan Committee\* in November, 1957. On that  
45  
46 (116)  
47 occasion, he pleaded the 5th Amendment 111 times. (62-103771-249)  
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49

50 United States Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor  
51  
52 or Management Field.  
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11 6. Labor Unions  
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13 The Mafia has also exerted its noxious influence in the labor movement.  
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15 Needless to say, not all criminal footholds in labor unions or corruption of labor  
16  
17 leaders can be blamed on the Mafia. However, the evil hand of the Mafia has  
18  
19 been sufficiently evident in labor racketeering to cast a shadow over trade-  
20  
21 unions.  
22

23  
24 Carlo Gambino, a Mafioso who attended the Apalachin meeting, was  
25  
26 associated in 1956 with a so-called labor counselling service in New York City.  
27  
28 This service has several prominent clients, including the famous construction  
29  
30 firm of Levitt and Son, which has built Levittown, New York, and Levittown,  
31  
32 Pennsylvania, from which it has received a yearly fee of \$36,000. William J.  
33  
34 Levitt has contended that the agreement is satisfactory and has denied that the  
35  
36 payment constituted a "shakedown." (92-2811-2, p. 45)  
37  
38

39  
40 In 1957, James Osticco, a participant at the Apalachin meeting, was  
41  
42 reported to be head of a company union of Medico Industries, of Pittston,  
43  
44 Pennsylvania. This organization is not a legitimate labor union but was created  
45  
46 primarily to avoid labor difficulties with employees. Osticco allegedly acts on  
47  
48 behalf of the management. (92-2762-1, 2; 62-9-62, p. 78)  
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51  
52 On the west coast, Mafiosi Tony Mirabile and Frank Bompensiero  
53  
54 at one time organized the Tavern Owners Protection Association in the San Diego  
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11 area to defeat the organizing efforts of a labor union. They arranged to continue  
12  
13 govern operations in the event of a strike by assuring a supply of nonunion labor,  
14  
15 as well as liquor, bar, and laundry supplies. Membership in this association  
16  
17 entailed an initiation fee of \$200, plus monthly dues of \$40. (62-9-62, p. 91)  
18

19  
20 Frank Majuri, a Mafioso, formerly was a steward of a local of the Hod  
21  
22 carriers Union in New Jersey. In addition to his union duties, he spent much of  
23  
24 his time operating card games on construction jobs. He was jailed for violating  
25  
26 his probation on a prior gambling conviction when probation authorities learned  
27  
28 he had attended the Apalachin meeting. (92-2941-1; 62-9-62, p. 68)  
29

30  
31 Another example of Mafia influence in labor unions has been the past  
32  
33 close relationship between James Hoffa, now president of the Teamsters Union,  
34  
35 and top Sicilian hoodlums or Mafiosi. Hoffa is reported to have been very friendly  
36  
37 with such individuals on a business and social basis and has done favors for them.  
38  
39 On one occasion, an Italian contractor in Detroit, being picketed, is said to have  
40  
41 complained to Mafioso Peter Licavoli, who interceded with Hoffa. The picketing  
42  
43 promptly ceased. (100-42303-235)  
44  
45

#### 46 47. Legitimate Businesses 48

49  
50 The vast wealth which so many Mafiosi have patently accumulated is  
51  
52 not easily verified by investigation. Their incomes are an admixture of revenue  
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11 realized from both legal and illegal ventures, thus making it extremely difficult  
12 (117)  
13 to determine from what sources they actually acquired their earnings.  
14

15 Large portions of the incomes of Mafiosi are derived from investments  
16  
17 in legitimate enterprises of a substantial and profitable nature. For many years,  
18  
19 Mafiosi in this country have been increasing their wealth by investing their money  
20  
21 in numerous legitimate businesses.  
22

23 By participating in legal enterprises, Mafiosi benefit in three ways:  
24  
25 (1) their criminal operations are conveniently covered; (2) their respectability  
26  
27 and prestige in the community are measurably increased; and (3) their financial  
28  
29 future is made secure.  
30  
31

32 In many cases, Mafiosi list other members of their family, their  
33  
34 relatives, or their friends as owners of their businesses. They do so in order  
35  
36 to circumvent income tax and licensing problems.  
37  
38

39 A few of the legitimate enterprises found throughout the country and  
40  
41 owned or shared by Mafiosi are set out in the following pages.  
42  
43

44  
45 1. Liquor and Beverages  
46

47 Joseph Barbara, Sr., at whose home the infamous Apalachin, New  
48  
49 York, meeting of hoodlums took place, until recently was a distributor for the  
50  
51 Canada Dry Bottling Company, with the Mafia as a silent partner and financial  
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11 benefactor. When Barbara was compelled to dispose of his bottling business  
12  
13 as a consequence of his prominent part in the Apalachin meeting, he is said  
14  
15 to have received over \$300,000 for it. Investigation has disclosed that  
16  
17 Barbara's company was indebted to five Mafiosi, all of whom, at one time or  
18  
19 another, resided in the Pittston, Pennsylvania, area. The amounts owed to  
20  
21 these Mafiosi totalled \$66,000, ranging in individual amounts from \$5,000 to  
22  
23 \$25,000. (100-24303-282; 62-75147-1-191, pp. 5-6)  
24  
25

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

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

## 45 2. Race Tracks

46  
47 Jack Tocco, son of William "Black Bill" Tocco, is alleged to be  
48  
49 an officer of the West Virginia Racing Association. The elder Tocco has  
50  
51 been identified as a Mafioso in Detroit. In addition, there have been reports  
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10 that large blocks of stock owned by Detroit Mafiosi in race tracks at nearby  
11 Hazel Park and at Wheeling, West Virginia, are listed in the names of their  
12  
13 children, who have no criminal records. Among these are Jack Tocco and  
14  
15 Anthony Zerilli, son of Joseph Zerilli, Mafia head in Detroit.  
16  
17

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

18  
19  
20 3. Banking and Financing  
21

22 In the field of banking and financing, Joseph De Luca, of Kansas City,  
23  
24 has been reported as a major stockholder of the Colony Finance and Loan  
25  
26 Company. Anthony Milano, of Cleveland, who owns the Brotherhood Savings  
27  
28 and Loan Company, has been termed the unofficial mayor of the Italian  
29  
30 community in Cleveland. He is the brother of Frank Milano, a Mafioso now  
31  
32 (120)  
33 residing in Los Angeles. (62-4269-11-30)  
34

35  
36 4. Slot Machines  
37

38 Carlos Marcello, a Mafioso in New Orleans, has supplied juke boxes,  
39  
40 pinball machines, and slot machines to bars, restaurants, and night clubs  
41  
42 through one of his businesses. He has reportedly made loans of money at low  
43  
44 (121)  
45 interest rates to those proprietors who agree to use his equipment.  
46

47 5. Garment Industry  
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49 One industry which has been heavily invaded by racketeers with  
50  
51 Mafia backgrounds is the garment industry. Both in New York City, which  
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is the center of the garment industry, and in the Pittston, Pennsylvania, area, Mafiosi are extremely active. The familiar name of Joseph Profaci is linked to four dress firms in New York City as the owner. (62-9-62, p. 144)

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

#### 6. Miscellaneous

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

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

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10 VI. ORGANIZATION AND LEADERSHIP OF MAFIA  
11

12  
13 A. Form  
14

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

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

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

11 (Ibid.)

12 Mafiosi are almost exclusively Italians of Sicilian origin, but  
13  
14 there are a few non-Italians who are Mafiosi. Not all Italian criminals can  
15  
16 qualify as Mafiosi. Some sources maintain that adherents are born into the  
17  
18 Mafia, while others say that individuals can be accepted into the Mafia provided  
19  
20 they conform to Mafia discipline and fulfill all the demands the Mafia makes  
21  
22 of them. (Ibid.)

23  
24  
25 As has been pointed out previously, over the years the Unione  
26  
27 Siciliano has been erroneously considered as synonymous with the Mafia. The  
28  
29 Unione Siciliana, a Sicilian, fraternal, mutual benefit society which has  
30  
31 existed in the Italian-American communities of a number of large American  
32  
33 cities, has been employed--to some extent, at least--as a source of personnel  
34  
35 and as a front for the Mafia. (123)  
36  
37 and as a front for the Mafia. (62-75117-11-20, pp. 1-2; 62-81093-11; 62-81093-9-148,  
38  
39 pp. 34-35; 62-75147-9-80, p. 69; 62-91933-615)

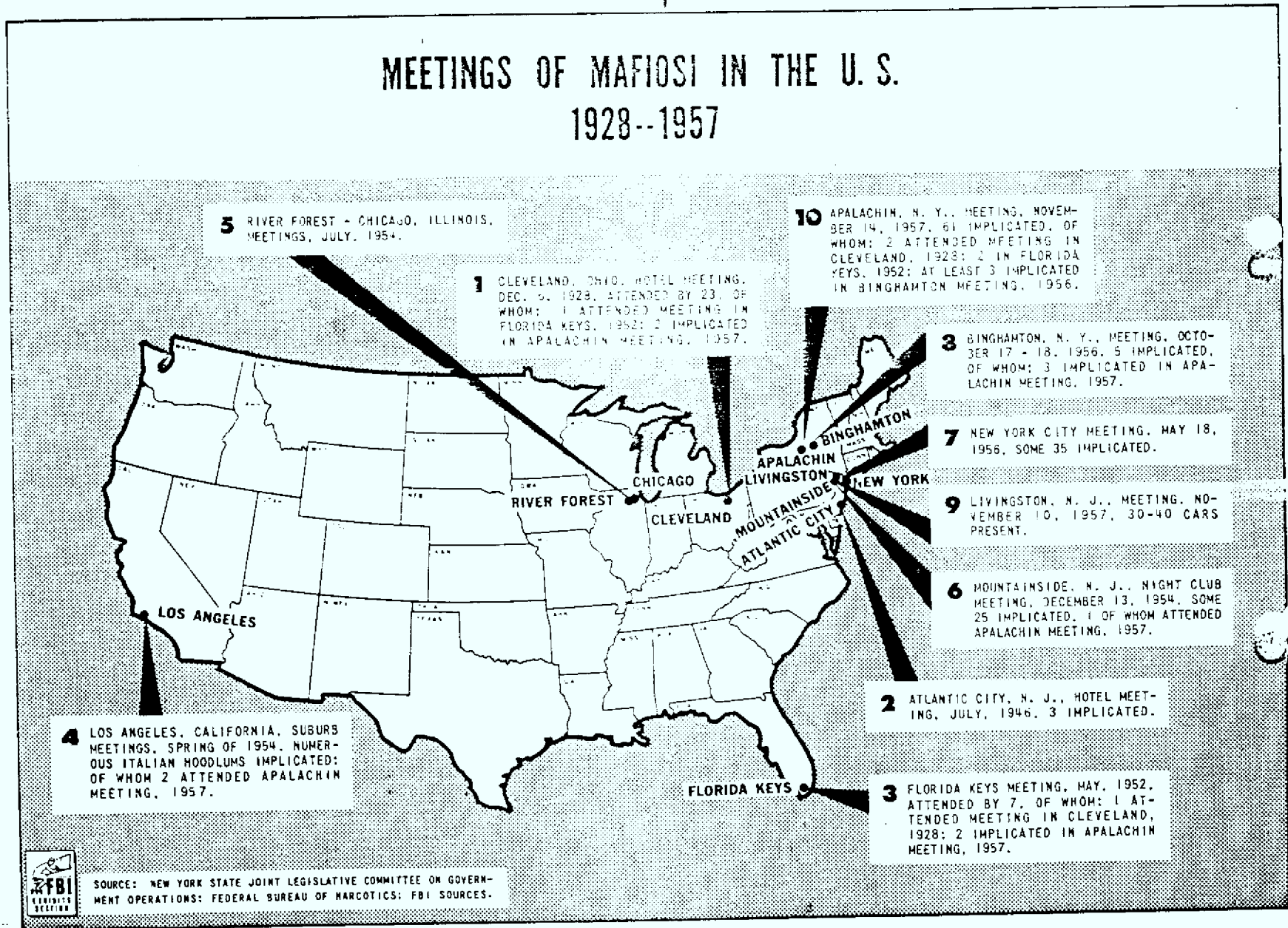
#### 40 Important Meetings

##### 41 1. General

42  
43 To keep the Mafia crime machine working smoothly, from time to  
44  
45 time key Mafia leaders have met to discuss matters of mutual interest and  
46  
47 concerns. While detailed, full accounts of these meetings are not available, the  
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# MEETINGS OF MAFIOSI IN THE U. S. 1928--1957



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



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

(100-42303-274)

2. Cleveland Meeting, 1928

The first known instance of a large meeting of Mafiosi took place in December, 1928, when 23 important Sicilian-Italian hoodlums met at a Cleveland hotel. This gathering was the forerunner of other meetings of Mafiosi. (124)  
(63-4296-11-26)

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

The Cleveland meeting was said to have been called for the following reasons: (1) to settle the control of rackets in Brooklyn, (2) to end rivalry in the illegal alcohol business in various eastern and midwestern territories so as to prevent further bloodshed, and (3) to elect a successor to Tony Lombardo, a Capone hoodlum and president of the Italian-American National Union in Chicago, who had been killed. (125)

(92-2834-7, p. 12) op cit.,  
(100-42303-282, pp. 2, 3, 5; 92-2834-7, pp. 11-12)

At least four of the Mafiosi present at the Cleveland meeting attended subsequent meetings of groups of Sicilian-Italian hoodlums in Florida and New York. Two of them, Joseph Profaci and his brother-in-law,

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7 Joseph Magliocco, were present at the 1957 Apalachin meeting. They represent  
8  
9 the continuity of Italian-Sicilian hoodlums meeting, conferring, and cooperating  
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11 throughout a period of at least 30 years. (92-2834-7, p. 11; 62-4296-11-26; 63-4426-32)  
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13  
14 The activities of Profaci have been referred to before. Magliocco  
15  
16 is active in a Sicilian criminal group in Brooklyn which is directly responsible  
17  
18 to Profaci. Magliocco's name and address were found in papers and address  
19  
20 books seized from "Lucky" Luciano by police in Rome, Italy, in 1949.  
21  
22 Magliocco's associates have included other Mafiosi, such as the late Santo  
23  
24 Trafficante, Sr., and Emanuel Cammarata. Cammarata was also present  
25  
26  
27 at the 1928 Cleveland meeting. (92-2833-11, 14; 63-4426-32)  
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29  
30 Another who attended the Cleveland meeting was a Sicilian-born  
31  
32 hoodlum and narcotics trafficker named Vincent Mangano, who, at that time,  
33  
34 was a Mafia leader and a powerful figure on the Brooklyn waterfront.  
35  
36 (63-4426-32; 62-97968-6, p. 5)

37 It is noteworthy that Vincent Mangano, and his brother Philip, as well  
38  
39 as Frank Costello and Joe Adonis, were among those hoodlums who made  
40  
41 transatlantic telephone calls to "Lucky" Luciano in Italy in the late 1940's.  
42  
43 (62-32578-1166)

44 There are several interesting parallels between the 1928 Cleveland  
45  
46 meeting and the 1957 Apalachin, New York, meeting. First, there were a number  
47  
48 of Sicilian-born hoodlums present. Second, all those present, if not Sicilians,  
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8 were Italians. Third, those attending carried large sums of money on their  
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10 persons. Fourth, those Mafiosi present came from all sections of the  
11  
12 country. Fifth, there was a general unwillingness, in the Mafia tradition,  
13  
14 to discuss the meeting later. (92-2834-7, pp. 11-12)  
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17 3. Other Significant Meetings, 1929-1957  
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19 During the period 1929-1957, there were a number of meetings  
20  
21 of groups of Sicilian-Italian hoodlums, although evidence relating to these  
22  
23 meetings or the purposes thereof, is scarce and fragmentary.  
24  
25

26 The meetings to be described were more than just local gatherings  
27  
28 to conduct the day-to-day activities of Mafiosi. The geographical distribution  
29  
30 of the areas represented by the participants shows that these meetings were  
31  
32 national or regional in scope, since they involved Sicilian-Italian hoodlums  
33  
34 from different states and areas. In an attempt to provide an excuse for the  
35  
36 assembly of so many notorious criminals, they referred to their meetings as  
37  
38 "social" visits or gatherings. However, the distances some Mafiosi had  
39  
40 travelled to attend such meetings is rebuttal enough for their protestations of  
41  
42 innocence as to the criminal nature of these meetings.  
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46 In July, 1946, an alleged Mafioso named Charles Fischetti, one  
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48 of the three Fischetti brothers of the old Capone gang, registered at an  
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9 Atlantic City hotel. Fischetti had gambling interests in and near Chicago. While  
10  
11 in Atlantic City, he was visited by several prominent New Jersey racketeers,  
12  
13 including Willie Moretti and Marco Reginelli, both now deceased. Reginelli  
14 (126)  
15 was reported to be then head of the Mafia in southern New Jersey. (62-81093-51,  
16 pp. 8, 17; 1950 Narcotics List, p. 46)  
17 Vincent Mangano, Joseph Profaci, Vito Genovese, and several other  
18  
19 Mafiosi were scheduled to meet at a yacht basin about 50 miles south of Miami,  
20  
21 Florida, in April, 1952. The meeting was supposed to solve the problem of the  
22  
23 loss of a smuggling operation which had come under suspicion of, or had been  
24  
25 blocked by, the United States Coast Guard. (63-4426-32, p. 26; 62-97937-3, p. 11)  
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29 A meeting of Mafiosi reportedly took place in a remote area of the  
30  
31 Florida Keys in May, 1952, which was attended by seven individuals, including  
32  
33 Vito Genovese, Vincent Rao, and Emanuel Cammarata. All seven have been  
34  
35 identified as Mafia suspects by the Federal Bureau of Narcotics. Both Genovese  
36  
37 and Rao, of course, attended the 1957 Apalachin meeting, while Cammarata was  
38  
39 among the Mafiosi at the 1928 Cleveland meeting. (63-4426-32)  
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41

42 Early in 1954, it was learned that a west coast Mafioso named  
43  
44 Girolamo Adamo had been renting a room in a motel 30 miles east of Los Angeles  
45  
46 since 1951. Here, Adamo reportedly spent eight to ten days each month conferring  
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48 with other Italian hoodlums from various parts of California and elsewhere.  
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9 The exact number who visited Adamo is not known, although 24 have been  
10 identified as visitors. Among the persons contacting Adamo were members  
11 of the DiCicco family of Mafiosi from Tampa, Florida; Mafiosi  
12 Frank Bompensiero and Joseph Dippolito, of California; and Frank  
13 Desimone and Simone Scozzari, also of California. Desimone and Scozzari  
14 attended the 1957 Apalachin meeting. The matters discussed by Adamo and  
15 his visitors are said to have included gang killings, illegal narcotics traffic,  
16 and other criminal operations. (San Bernardino County Sheriff's Office Report,  
17 5/15/58)

18 There are reports of several Mafia meetings in the Chicago area in  
19 1954. One such meeting was said to have been held on July 4, 1954, at  
20 Tony Accardo's home in River Forest, a Chicago suburb. Accardo has been  
21 reported as a Mafia leader. Another meeting allegedly occurred at a Chicago  
22 hotel on July 29, 1954, at which Johnny Torrio, former head of the Capone  
23 gang in the early 1920's, was present as an arbitrator. (63-4426-32, p. 5)

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

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7 A closed meeting was reported to have been held at La Martinique,  
8  
9 a night club in Mountain Side, New Jersey, on December 13, 1954, with  
10  
11 approximately 25 New York and New Jersey top racketeers present. The  
12  
13 meeting was held on a Monday night when the club is normally closed. Among  
14  
15 those present were the late Albert Anastasia and his brother Anthony Anastasia;  
16  
17 Gerardo Cateno, who attended the 1957 Apalachin meeting; Ruggiero Bolardo,  
18  
19 a New Jersey hoodlum who has made a fortune in bootlegging, gambling,  
20  
21 slot-machine operations, and the legal liquor business. Informants have been  
22  
23 unable to ascertain the reason for this meeting or the topics of discussion.  
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(62-75147-31-191, p. 31; 92-2942-1, p. 17)

26 A meeting of some 35 top racketeers in eastern gambling circles  
27  
28 reportedly took place at the St. Moritz Hotel in New York City on May 18, 1956.  
29  
30 The principal topic of discussion was said to be the Federal income tax  
31  
32 conviction of Frank Costello. According to reports, it was decided that his  
33  
34 usefulness as head of the gambling syndicate was at an end. A New York hoodlum  
35  
36 named Vincent Alo was supposed to have been selected to supplant Costello.  
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(62-75147-34-240, p. 1)

39 In October, 1956, a little more than a year before the Apalachin  
40  
41 meeting, a New York State trooper stopped an automobile, bearing New Jersey  
42  
43 license plates, for speeding near the home of Joseph Barbara, Sr., at  
44  
45 Apalachin, New York, the site of the 1957 meeting of hoodlums. The driver  
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47 was identified as Carmine Galante, considered an important figure in the  
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7 narcotics traffic between this country and Italy, France, Cuba, and Canada.  
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9 At the time of his arrest, Galante was using the operator's permit of a  
10  
11 fugitive wanted by the Federal Bureau of Narcotics. The other two  
12  
13 occupants of the car were identified as Frank Garafola and John Bonventre,  
14  
15 the latter a Mafioso who attended the 1957 Apalachin meeting. Garafola  
16  
17 was an associate of the late Willie Moretti, a Mafioso and New Jersey  
18  
19 racketeer. (63-4426-32, pp. 3-4)  
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21

22  
23 Joseph Barbara, Sr., had made reservations at a Binghamton, N.Y.,  
24  
25 New York, motel for himself and for Bonventre, Garafola, Joseph Bonanno,  
26  
27 and one Louis Volpe, believed to be identical with Carmine Galante.  
28  
29 Bonanno also attended the 1957 Apalachin meeting. (63-4426-32, p. 3)  
30  
31

32 Several interesting items regarding this meeting have since come  
33  
34 to light. First, New York State police have reported that two detectives  
35  
36 of the West New York, New Jersey, Police Department came to Binghamton  
37  
38 to intercede for Galante. Allegedly, one detective offered \$1,000 on behalf  
39  
40 of the West New York police commissioner to secure Galante's release  
41  
42 from a jail sentence on the speeding charge. Galante had been in the vending-  
43  
44 machine business in West New York, New Jersey, at one time. As a result  
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46 of the appearance of these detectives in Binghamton, charges were made  
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against West New York police officials which are still pending. Another item  
of interest is that three members of the New York State Legislature admitted  
(127)  
inquiring into Galante's arrest. (62-98200-4; 63-4296-1-13, 30; 62-9-31-38, p. 10)  
On November 10, 1957, four days before the Apalachin meeting,  
approximately 30-40 large cars, including many Cadillacs, entered the property  
of Ruggiero Bolardo at Livingston, New Jersey. Bolardo resides in a castlelike  
house set back from the road and nearly hidden from view by a high stone wall.  
He is a hoodlum with a long criminal record who was present at the 1954 meeting  
at the La Martinique in Mountalustre, New Jersey. The cars arrived between  
10 A.M. and 1 P.M., each car containing three or four men. The cars  
carried license plates from New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania. (92-2942-1, 6)

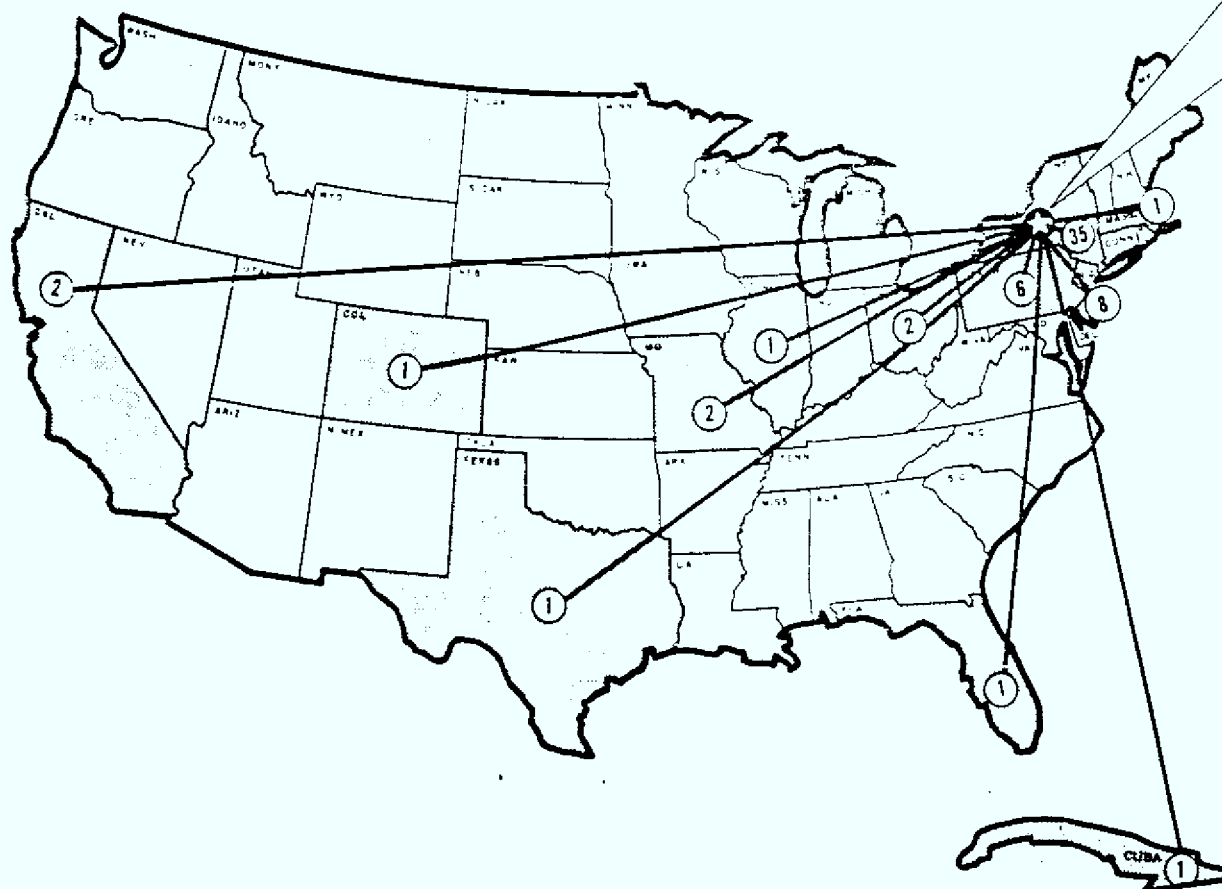
4. Apalachin, New York, Meeting, 1957

a. General

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



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



61 Sicilians and Italians implicated in Apalachin meeting from 11 states and Cuba:

New York	35
New Jersey	8
Pennsylvania	6
Ohio	2
Missouri	2
California	2
Colorado	1
Texas	1
Florida	1
Illinois	1
Massachusetts	1
Cuba	1

35 of the 61 foreign born  
30 born in Sicily  
5 born in Italy  
26 Born in U.S. of Sicilian or Italian parents

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



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10 photographed, or charged with any crime. They were questioned as to why  
11 they had been at Barbara's home and were asked to identify themselves.  
12  
13 Large sums of money were found on some of those questioned, but no  
14  
15 weapons were located. (63-4426-105, encl. behind file)  
16  
17

18 The national and even international scope of criminal  
19 representation at this meeting is revealed by the fact that eleven states--  
20  
21 from Massachusetts to California and from Illinois to Texas--and Cuba  
22  
23 were given as the home addresses of those attending.  
24  
25

26 Two Mafiosi, Joseph Profaci and Joseph Magliocco, both of  
27 New York City, had attended the 1928 Cleveland meeting. Two Mafiosi,  
28  
29 Vito Genovese and Vincent Rao, also of New York City, had been present  
30  
31 at the May 1, 1952, meeting in the Florida Keys. Three Mafiosi,  
32  
33 Joseph Barbara, Sr., Joseph Bonanno, and John Bonventre, were reportedly  
34  
35 present in Binghamton, New York, in October, 1956. (63-4426-32)  
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37

38 The exact number of individuals present at Apalachin has not  
39  
40 been determined because some fled into the woods when the state police  
41  
42 descended on them. Furthermore, it was apparent that some hoodlums  
43  
44 who were en route to the meeting did not appear when they observed state  
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46 police cars at the Barbara estate. (92-2924-12, pp. 14-15)  
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11 But the large number of hoodlums known to be present, plus the long  
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13 distances many of them had traveled to get there, was unmistakable evidence  
14  
15 that the meeting was no ordinary business or social gathering. Moreover, the  
16  
17 assemblage could not be explained by the ridiculous excuses offered by some that  
18  
19 they had merely come to see Barbara, who had been ill. Many of Barbara's  
20  
21 visitors had formidable criminal records, with arrests or convictions for such a  
22  
23 variety of crimes as bootlegging, illegal narcotics traffic, extortion, and murder.  
24  
25 (62-4426-105, encl. behind file)

26  
27 b. Reasons for Meeting

28  
29 - The true reasons for the meeting of so many individuals with lengthy  
30  
31 criminal records may never be disclosed because of the traditional Mafia silence  
32  
33 which has enveloped those attending.  
34

35  
36 The reasons given by some of those present were ludicrous. One  
37  
38 Sicilian-born individual living in the vicinity of Barbara's home said he saw Barbara  
39  
40 regularly once a week but had no idea why such a large group was there on  
41  
42 November 14. He claimed he was only making coffee at Barbara's house on that day.  
43  
44 It is interesting to note, however, that there were telephone calls during the period  
45  
46 June to November, 1957, from his home to the residences in northern Pennsylvania  
47  
48 of three other hoodlums who attended the meeting. There is also the fact that  
49  
50 this individual worked regularly at a nearby shoe factory Monday through Friday  
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52 but took a day off on the date of the meeting. (92-2964-5, 9, 14)  
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9 Another Sicilian-born neighbor of Barbara maintained that he was  
10 present to help "make coffee." Other explanations given by individuals at the  
11 meeting include trying to sell Barbara an automobile and attempting to rent  
12 a truck from Barbara's soft drink bottling and distributing plant.  
13  
14

15 (92-2967-6, 13; 92-2968-1, 5; 92-2937-1, p. 11)

16 A number of theories have been formulated by law enforcement  
17 agencies, legislative investigating bodies, the press, and informants as to the  
18 real reasons for the meeting.  
19  
20

21 The first theory is that the meeting was called by Vito Genovese  
22 for the purpose of exacting tribute from those present for the Mafia's general  
23 fund, which is used to bribe and corrupt public officials and police.  
24  
25

26 (62-9-47-42)

27 The second theory is that Barbara was acting in the capacity of  
28 banker for the Italian criminal element and the meeting was convened to settle  
29 cash transactions by individuals who owed each other money for various  
30 operations. Barbara is said to have a fireproof vault in his home for the  
31 storage of cash. (92-2976-IX, pp. 30, 31; 63-4296-1-38)  
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34 A third theory is that the individuals present discussed and finalized  
35 problems relating to the manufacture, distribution, and sale of illegal alcohol.  
36 There has been conjecture that arrangements were made to obtain sugar for the  
37 manufacture of illegal alcohol. (92-2976-5; 62-100008-361)  
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9 A fourth theory is that the important persons at the meeting--the so-called  
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11 "money men"--conferred about contemplated legal or illegal ventures that promised  
12  
13 financial success. (62-9-1-79)  
14

15 A fifth theory offered is that some of the assembled individuals were  
16  
17 concerned about their activities in labor unions as a result of the hearings of the  
18  
19 McClellan Committee. These hearings had thrown the spotlight on racketeer  
20  
21 control and exploitation of trade-unions for criminal purposes. The meeting was  
22  
23 supposedly called to find ways and means of countering this adverse publicity.  
24  
25 (62-100008-424; 62-100008-434)

26 A sixth theory is that plans were laid to gain control of the ladies  
27  
28 garment industry. Several of those attending are owners of, or hold an interest  
29  
30 in, women's garment firms either in New York City or in the northern Pennsylvania  
31  
32 area. In addition, several engage in the trucking end of the garment industry.  
33  
34 (62-9-62, p. 145; 63-4296-37-73)

35 A seventh theory is that the meeting was to discuss illicit narcotics  
36  
37 traffic. Some of those present were then under active investigation by the Federal  
38  
39 Bureau of Narcotics and several had served prison sentences for violations of  
40  
41 Federal narcotics statutes. (62-9-5-32; 62-100008-451; 63-4426-32)  
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43

44 An eighth theory is that the gambling interests of a number of those  
45  
46 present were to be examined. The presence of Santo Trafficante, Jr., at  
47  
48 Apalachin is of particular interest because he is a key figure in legalized gambling  
49  
50 casino operations in Havana, Cuba, and was reported to have come to seek or to  
51  
52 arrange for financial backing of his gambling enterprises in Cuba.  
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55 (62-9-62, p. 44; 62-100008-451; 92-2781-18, p. 31)  
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11 The ninth theory is that the meeting was called to settle the problem  
12 of racket control brought about by the assassination of Albert Anastasia a few  
13 weeks before. (92-2709-6, p. 39; 92-2976-IX, p. 28)  
14  
15

16  
17 Whatever reasons may have provided the motivation for the Apalachin  
18 meeting, the true significance of the meeting lies in the fact that the appearance  
19 of so many top Mafiosi from all parts of the country and Cuba certainly  
20 represented more than a series of "social" calls on Joseph Barbara, Sr.  
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27 c. Persons Present  
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29 The list of those individuals present at Apalachin includes many  
30 Mafiosi whose names have cropped up frequently in the press and in Federal  
31 and state legislative hearings on underworld activities over a period of years--  
32 names such as Vito Genovese, Joseph Profaci, Joseph Magliocco, Vincent Rao,  
33 Santo Trafficante, Jr., Russell Bufalino, Angelo Scianora, Joseph Ida,  
34 Joseph and Salvatore Falcone, Mike Miranda, Gabriel Mannarino, John Ormento,  
35 John Scalish, Simone Scozzari, Frank Zito, and others.  
36  
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43 (63-4426-105, encl. behind file)  
44

45 Thirty-five present were natives of Italy, and of these, 30 were born  
46 in Sicily and two in the nearby Italian province of Calabria. Twenty-six  
47 were born in the United States of Sicilian or Italian parentage.  
48  
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Investigations into the arrest records of those present show over 150

known arrests and over 70 known convictions for homicide, narcotics violations, gambling violations, illegal liquor violations, and miscellaneous charges.

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

A study of those attending reflects that many have been associating with

one another for years in criminal or legitimate enterprises. In addition, 25 are

related by blood or by marriage. (Ibid., p. 20)

One of those at Apalachin, Elmer Scozzari, of Los Angeles, had \$10,000

cash and a check for nearly \$8,500 in his possession at the time he was picked up

by the state police. (Ibid., Appendix D)

At least six present at Apalachin have been affiliated with labor unions

in one capacity or another or have been active in the labor field as "consultants."

(Ibid., p. 26; 92-2860)

John Charles Montana, of Buffalo, New York, one of those attending,

received an award in 1953 as "Man of the Year," an annual presentation by the Erie

Club sponsored by the Buffalo Police Department. He is president of a taxicab

company, runs a liquor business, and is director of the Buffalo baseball park.

He was also a member of the city council of Buffalo in the late 1920's. (63-4426-105, Appendix D)

Frank Desimone, a Los Angeles attorney who was among those attending,

has represented several underworld characters in the past, notably Jack Dragna,

late Mafia leader in California. (92-2973-7, 8)



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11 d. Meeting Planned  
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13 From preparations made by Joseph Barbara, Sr., it is obvious  
14 that the Apalachin meeting was not the spontaneous or casual affair that  
15 those present pretended it to be. A meat order for over \$400 had been  
16 personally placed by Barbara, Sr., with instructions that it would be picked  
17 up on November 13, the day before the meeting. Reservations made at hotels  
18 and motels in the vicinity were charged to the account of Barbara's soft drink  
19 firm. Several were lodged at the home of a local Italian who was present at  
20 the meeting. (92-2976-15, p. 50; 63-4426-105, pp. 15, 18)  
21

22 Travel arrangements also indicated definite planning. For instance,  
23 a note found in the possession of the late Salvatore Tornabe, a beer salesman  
24 for a firm owned by Joseph Magliocco, reflected that he was to go to the  
25 Airport Motel in Newark, New Jersey, owned by Anthony Riela, who was present  
26 at Apalachin. There, Tornabe was to meet and to apparently transport  
27 James Coletti and Frank Zito to Apalachin. (92-2978-2; 63-4426-105, Appendix D)  
28

29 Joseph Ida, of Highland Park, New Jersey, went to the meeting with  
30 Dominic Oliveto, a Camden, New Jersey, mafioso. Frank Desimone,  
31 Simone Scozzari, and Joseph Civello stayed at a Scranton, Pennsylvania, hotel  
32 on November 13, at the expense of Russell Bufalino. They arrived at  
33 Barbara's residence the next day with Bufalino in the car of William Medico,  
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10 of Pittston, Pennsylvania, who is known to have associated with several of  
11  
12 Barbara's guests. Several arrived by air and were met by one of Barbara's  
13  
14 limousines. (63-4426-105, Appendix D; 92-2937-1, pp. 11, 12)  
15

16 Paul Castellano, who came by automobile with Carlo Gambino, Mike  
17  
18 Miranda, and Tom Rava, carried a note with instructions as to the route to take  
19  
20 from New York City to Binghamton, New York. All four of these individuals  
21  
22 are Mafiosi in New York City. (92-2811-15)  
23  
24

25 Santo Trafficante, Jr., traveled from Havana to Binghamton by air,  
26  
27 using the cover name of "Mr. Klein" to conceal his identity and his movements.  
28  
29 (92-2781-6, 57, pp. 50-51)

30 It is inconceivable that chance alone could have accounted for the  
31  
32 assembling of such a large, imposing array of underworld figures at an estate  
33  
34 owned by a hoodlum and situated on a lonely hillside in a rural area far from a  
35  
36 big city.  
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38

39 e. Results of Uncovering Meeting  
40

41 The Apalachin meeting was given widespread coverage and publicity in  
42  
43 newspapers and magazines and elicited considerable editorial comment. This public  
44  
45 disclosure prompted political and police action. The Governor of New York ordered  
46  
47 the State Commissioner of Investigation to make inquiries. An investigation and  
48  
49 hearings were conducted by a New York State legislative committee. The New York  
50  
51 State Liquor Authority likewise held hearings on the state liquor and beer licenses  
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53 issued to individuals at the meeting.  
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8 In New York City, police reviewed and cancelled the pistol permits  
9  
10 of several participants. A Federal grand jury was summoned in New York  
11  
12 City to probe into the meeting. In New Jersey, the probation of one hoodlum  
13  
14 at the meeting was revoked, and he was ordered to prison to complete his term.  
15  
16  
17 Elsewhere, law enforcement agencies became interested in the identities  
18  
19 and activities of those attending from their sections of the country.

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

20  
21 Joseph Barbara, Sr., was compelled to sell his soft drink and  
22  
23 distributing franchise, and his beer distributing license was cancelled.  
24  
25  
26 James La Doca, an official in the Hotel and Restaurant Workers Union in  
27  
28 Buffalo, was among the trade-union leaders who were forced to resign following  
29  
30 the notoriety arising from the meeting. Joseph Falcone of Utica, New York,  
31  
32 lost his real estate and notary public licenses. (63-4426-105, Appendix D;  
33  
34 92-3054-1; 63-4296-1-47, 51)(Knickerbocker News, Albany, NY, 3/21/58, 4/1/58)  
35  
36 Several participants, including Joseph Bonanno, Frank Desimone,  
37  
38 and Armand Rava, went into hiding after the meeting or shortly thereafter.  
39  
40 Desimone is reported to have returned to Los Angeles in the Spring of 1958  
41  
42 after recuperating from a serious eye operation at the home of Frank Diecidue,  
43  
44 a Mafioso in Tampa. (92-2973-4, 5; 92-2939-12, 17)  
45  
46

47 **C. Other Means of Communication**

48  
49 **1. Social Affairs**

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51 Not only do Sicilian-Italian hoodlums of the Mafia tradition gather  
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53 at meetings planned specifically for criminal purposes, but they are also  
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9 known to congregate at social functions, such as, engagement parties, weddings,  
10  
11 and funerals. These occasions afford them a convenient excuse and ample  
12  
13 opportunity to discuss criminal or legitimate operations of mutual interest.

14 (100-42303-235, p. 1; 100-42303-287, p. 3)

15 The list of those present at some social events frequently reads like  
16

17  
18 "Who's Who" of the Mafia. In June, 1955, for example, the daughter of  
19

20 Joseph Profaci, a Mafioso of New York City, was married in Brooklyn to Anthony  
21

22 Tocco, son of William "Black Bill" Tocco, a Mafioso of Detroit. Among the  
23

24  
25 Mafiosi present were the late Albert Anastasia, Joseph Barbara, Sr., Russell  
26

27 Bufalino, Mike Miranda, Santo Trafficante, Jr., Joseph Magliocco, Vito Genovese,  
28

29 and others, many of whom attended the 1957 Apalachin meeting.

30 (63-4426-105, encl., behind file, pp. 21-22; 62-9-62, p. 57)

31 The wedding of Josephine Magaddino, daughter of Steven Magaddino,  
32

33  
34 a Buffalo Mafioso, to Charles J. Montana, also of Buffalo, attracted such well-  
35

36 known figures as Frank Costello and Joe Adonis. Steven Magaddino's brother,  
37

38 Anthony, attended the Apalachin meeting. The bridegroom is the nephew of  
39

40 John Charles Montana, a Mafioso who was likewise present at Apalachin.  
41

42 (92-2924-2; 63-4426-105, encl. behind file)

43 In 1952, Joe Massel, of Miami, and Joe "Scarface" Bommarito, of  
44

45 Detroit, both Mafiosi, were arrested by police at a Detroit hotel in connection  
46

47 with an alleged gambling operation. Massel claimed that he was in the city to  
48

49 attend the funeral of his sister. They were released after questioning.  
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51 (62-75147-15-67, p. 29)

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11 An interesting side light on social gatherings of Mafiosi is the  
12 christening party in May, 1957, for a daughter of the deceased Albert  
13 Anastasia. This affair was held in the ballroom of a large Newark,  
14 New Jersey, hotel, which had been reserved by Armand Rava, who attended  
15 the Apalachin meeting. Rava and his wife acted as godparents at the  
16 christening. Rava later paid the hotel bill which totalled close to \$6,000.  
17 (92-2939-12, pp. 22, 23)

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25 2. Telephone  
26

27 Another means of communication employed by Mafiosi to conduct  
28 their criminal business is the telephone. Telephone records show that  
29 numerous calls have been made in the past between Mafiosi who attended  
30 the Apalachin meeting. Telephone numbers found in the possession of  
31 individuals rounded up at Apalachin were ascertained to be the telephone  
32 numbers of numerous Italian hoodlums residing in various parts of the  
33 country. (92-2973-5, 6; 92-2781-26; 37; 92-2964-9)  
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42 As a result of the publicity and investigations which followed  
43 the Apalachin meeting, there has been a reluctance on the part of Mafiosi  
44 to converse over the telephone, although even prior to that meeting Mafiosi  
45 were exercising caution in their telephone calls. Santo Trafficante, Jr.,  
46 for instance, is known to have made calls from Havana to a public telephone  
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Caution is also practiced by having telephone calls made by the

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

### 3. Personal Contacts

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

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

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

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11 Two Italian hoodlums of Cleveland who were present at the Apalachin  
12 gathering meet in a barbershop, sometimes on Sundays. (92-167; 92-168)  
13  
14

15 D. Leaders  
16

17 1. Selection and Exercise of Leadership  
18

19 Mafiosi attain leadership only after they have been tried and tested  
20 over a period of years. Methods used to select Mafia leaders include  
21 vote, agreement, or display of strength. Among Mafiosi, their leaders are  
22 recognized as men of dominating personalities who can be expected to get  
23 - things done, to solve problems of conflicting interests, and to settle  
24 arguments. They are men to whom ordinary Mafiosi turn for direction and  
25 orders. Their judgment is accepted, because it is backed by a singleness  
26 of criminal purpose, a toughness, a ruthlessness, and a resourcefulness  
27 to match. (100-42303-280, 287)  
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40 Mafia leaders have appropriate means at their disposal to  
41 maintain discipline and control over their fellow Mafiosi or other individuals  
42 engaged in Mafia criminal operations. Mafia leaders demand and obtain,  
43 on penalty of death, the absolute and unequivocal loyalty and obedience of  
44 their followers.  
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8 Mafia heads exert their power and influence from behind the scenes  
9  
10 through their lieutenants and subordinates. Their deliberate removal from  
11  
12 actual association with the lower criminal element and their avoidance of  
13  
14 participation in ordinary criminal activity, plus their great power, wealth, and  
15  
16 legal resources, give them an amazing immunity from arrest and prosecution. (128)

17  
18 (63-4296-11-30; 100-42303-280, 287)

19 According to reports, a Mafia exists in every American city with a  
20  
21 sizable Sicilian-Italian population. In many cases, Mafia leaders are in charge  
22  
23 of the so-called syndicates which prevail in the big cities throughout the country.  
24  
25 In dealings between the Mafia in different areas, Mafia leaders decide policy,  
26  
27 establish jurisdiction, and make agreements. In each area, however, the Mafia  
28  
29 handles its own affairs and does not interfere with Mafia activities in other  
30  
31 localities. (100-42303-244, 280, 282)

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34  
35 2. Some Mafia Leaders

36  
37 a. Past Leaders

38  
39 Among those individuals now deceased who are alleged to have been  
40  
41 leaders of the Mafia in the past are Albert Anastasia and Philip Mangano, of  
42  
43 New York City; Santo Trafficante, Sr., Ignazio Antinori, and Salvatore Italiano,  
44  
45 of Tampa, Florida; and Jack Dragna, of Los Angeles, California. Dragna  
46  
47 and Trafficante, Sr., are the only Mafia leaders listed who have not died by  
48  
49 assassin's bullets or disappeared mysteriously.  
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8 b. Current Leaders  
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10 The most frequently mentioned Mafia leaders in the United States at  
11 the present time are Vito Genovese and Joseph Profaci, both of New York City.  
12 They reportedly not only control Mafia activities in that city but also are  
13 influential in other sections of the country. (62-9-62, pp. 5, 7; 92-2834-4,  
14 pp. 30-34; 100-42303-282; 92-2709-14)  
15

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

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

26 Carlos Marcello, of New Orleans, has been involved in gambling  
27 operations, has associations with narcotics subjects, has numerous  
28 investments, and is a political power in Jefferson Parish, Louisiana. Recently,  
29 he has tried to divorce himself from his criminal activities to avoid  
30 deportation. (62-97929; 73-10189-6)  
31

32 Joseph D'Giovanni, of Kansas City, has been alleged to be the  
33 Mafia head in Missouri; Steven Magaddino is a Mafia leader reportedly in  
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9 control of gambling in Buffalo; and Joseph Zerilli is recognized as the  
10  
11 leader of the Mafia in Detroit. (62-56890-1; 92-2924) (Report of Federal Bureau  
12 of Narcotics, 6/2/50)  
13 Santo Trafficante, Jr., now an important figure in Havana, Cuba,  
14  
15 gambling casino operations, comes from a Mafia family in Florida.  
16 (92-2781-18; 63-4426-32)  
17 Others linked to Mafia leadership include Frank Costello,  
18  
19 of New York City; Anthony Milano, of Cleveland, and his brother,  
20  
21 Frank Milano, of Los Angeles; Joseph Ida, of Highland Park, New Jersey;  
22  
23 Salvatore Falcone, formerly of Utica, New York, and now of Tampa,  
24  
25 Florida; Peter Licavoli and Angelo Melli, of Detroit; and Gaspare Matranga,  
26  
27 who used to live in southern California but was deported to Mexico  
28  
29 several years ago.  
30  
31  
32 The attempt on the life of Mafioso Frank Costello in 1957 has  
33  
34 been laid to a long-simmering feud between the so-called Italian-born  
35  
36 "old guard" Mafiosi and the younger, American-born group of Mafiosi.  
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38 It is reported that the younger Mafiosi, who were born in this country,  
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8 Costello is now 67 years old, and Vito Genovese and Joseph Profaci  
9  
10 are both in their 60's. All were born in Sicily or Italy. The younger,  
11  
12 American-born Mafiosi include Frank Desimone, Dominic Oliveto and  
13  
14 Santo Trafficante, Jr., all in their late 40's.  
15

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

29  
30 E. International Ties  
31

32  
33 1. General  
34

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

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11           In 1950, the New York Police Department reported that Luciano  
12  
13 was receiving transatlantic telephone calls several times each week from  
14  
15 such important American Mafia leaders as Frank Costello, Vincent Mangano,  
16  
17 Joe Adonis, and others. The calls were usually made in the early morning  
18  
19 hours, lasting approximately 20 minutes. They reportedly dealt with the  
20  
21 administration and activities of the Mafiosi and their criminal "combinations"  
22  
23 in this country.     (62-75147-34-110, p. 9)  
24  
25

26  
27           Joe Blondo was alleged in 1956 to be an American emissary of  
28  
29 Luciano who journeyed to Italy to keep Luciano advised of his interests and  
30  
31 to pay him his share of the profits, not only from gambling and other illegal  
32  
33 activities but also from legitimate businesses as well. (62-75147-1-209, pp. 34-35)  
34  
35

36           Another indication of the link between Luciano and Mafiosi in  
37  
38 this country is a trip which Joseph Bonanno, who was present at the Apalachin  
39  
40 meeting, made to Palermo, Sicily, in September, 1957. In Palermo, Bonanno  
41  
42 was seen in the company of one Santo Forge, an intimate of Luciano. Bonanno  
43  
44 later visited Rome, where he used an alias and was observed with unidentified  
45  
46 individuals. (63-4426-105, enc. behind file, p. 30; 63-4426-32; 100-42303-282)  
47  
48

49           Frank Cucchiera of Boston, just prior to attending the Apalachin  
50  
51 meeting, met with Phil Buccola, Massachusetts Mafia leader, who had  
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8 returned in October, 1957, from a protracted stay in Sicily and Italy.

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

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

26 3. Deported Mafiosi  
27

28 Luciano, of course, has been the most notorious and most highly  
29  
30 publicized Mafioso deported from the United States. However, there are  
31  
32 scores of other vicious and important Sicilian and Italian Mafia hoodlums  
33  
34 who have been deported. Those who have been deported are well acquainted  
35  
36 with other Mafiosi in this country and know whom to contact in their illegal  
37  
38 activities.  
39  
40

41 A list of contacts in this country maintained several years ago  
42  
43 by Mafioso Nicolai Gentile, a Luciano associate, contained the names of  
44  
45 many American Mafiosi, some of whom appeared on the Apalachin roster.  
46  
47 (130)  
48 Gentile had jumped bail on a narcotics charge and fled to Italy in the early 1940's.  
49  
50 (63-4426-32, p. 18; 62-75147-34-128, p. 12)

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

12  
13 Family bonds unite Mafiosi in this country and those abroad.

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

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21  
22 5. Havana Gambling Operations

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

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

37  
38 "Easy money" in Cuban gambling began to lure Mafiosi from the  
39  
40 United States in the early 1950's. American criminals are currently  
41  
42 trying to buy into gambling enterprises in Cuba in lieu of their former  
43  
44 heavy investments in Nevada hotels and gambling establishments.

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46  
47 One Mafioso particularly active in Cuba is Santo Trafficante, Jr.,  
48  
49 formerly of Tampa, Florida, who has been mentioned previously. Other  
50  
51 Mafiosi involved in Cuban gambling include Charles "The Blade" Tourine  
52  
53 and Richard and Nicolas Di Costanzi, all of New Jersey. (100-42303-274)

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

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

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

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45 The value of illicit drugs confiscated from a large narcotics ring  
46  
47 may total in the millions. Drug addicts all too frequently are forced to commit  
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49 such crimes as robbery, burglary, assault, and even murder to obtain the  
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8 money to purchase the narcotics necessary to satisfy their insatiable  
9  
10 appetites. In a great many cases, individuals have ruined their lives be-  
11  
12 cause of their prolonged addiction to drugs.  
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15 Labor and industrial racketeering on the part of the Mafia has  
16  
17 brought violence to and exacted a heavy financial toll from labor unions  
18  
19 and business establishments. Moreover, control of some unions and  
20  
21 the influence exerted in others by Mafiosi have unfortunately helped to  
22  
23 bring certain segments of the labor movement into public disrepute.  
24  
25

26 It is imperative that law enforcement recognize the reality of the  
27  
28 Mafia for the monstrous force of evil that it is and the diabolical criminal  
29  
30 system under which it functions, especially its utter disdain for the law  
31  
32 and its persistent--and all too often successful--attempts to corrupt  
33  
34 public officials and law enforcement personnel.  
35  
36

37 Since the Mafia is not an organization whose existence can be  
38  
39 established by evidence usually available in proving the existence of or-  
40  
41 ganized organizations, law enforcement agencies have been compelled to  
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43 proceed against individual Mafiosi who violate the law. The Federal Bureau  
44  
45 of Narcotics has investigated Mafiosi involved in illicit narcotics trade.  
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47 The Internal Revenue Service has instituted income tax evasion proceedings  
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against Mafiosi to account for their wealth. The Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division of the Treasury Department has taken action against Mafiosi engaged in illegal alcohol manufacture and distribution. The Immigration and Naturalization Service has obtained deportation orders against Mafiosi who entered the country illegally or secured citizenship fraudulently. State and local law enforcement agencies have proceeded against Mafiosi on charges ranging from speeding to murder.

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

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

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