





The Guileless Prosecutor

~~Few~~ Government officials, one must hope, are as insensible to the offer of a bribe as Deputy Attorney General Richard G. Kleindienst, Number Two man in the Department of Justice.

Somehow he did not consider in this light the alleged proposal a year ago of one Robert T. Carson that if Mr. Kleindienst would help get a friend of Mr. Carson's out of trouble, the friend would contribute up to \$100,000 to President Nixon's re-election campaign. When Mr. Carson, a former chairman of the Hawaii Republican party, explained further that his friend was already under indictment for several federal offenses the Deputy Attorney General declined to hear any more. But it did not occur to him even to confide the matter to Attorney General Mitchell until he learned, a week later, that Mr. Carson, too, was under investigation by the F.B.I. in connection with the friend's prosecution for stock frauds.

Testifying this week in Mr. Carson's trial on other bribery charges, Mr. Kleindienst swore that he had simply not thought of the \$100,000 offer as a bribe until he was told of the investigation. Because the money

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was not intended for his personal use? Perhaps. But as one of the President's key fund-raisers and campaigners, he might surely have seen the proposed contribution as the price offered if the Administration would only tamper with the course of justice.

If it takes the Deputy Attorney General a week and the coincidence of a related investigation to recognize a bribe offer made directly to him, he is perhaps too naive for the second most important legal post in the United States Government.

Link 4 Troopers to \$650M Bet Ring

Called 'Protectors' Of Suburban Mob

By NORMA ABRAMS and HENRY LEE

In the worst scandal involving the New York state police, the FBI bagged four veteran troopers yesterday, along with an asserted leading Mafioso and six other men, in an estimated \$650-million-a-year gambling operation.

Federal sources said that the combine flourished in Westchester and Rockland counties and that the names of a number of public officials had come up during the five-month investigation.

State Police Superintendent William E. Kirwan Jr. said bitterly of his four suspected troopers: "They acted in the role of protector." In turn, he reported, all four enjoyed free vacations in Puerto Rico, autos, tickets to fights, free meals and cash from the gamblers.

"We don't think any more state police will be arrested at this time," he said.

However it was the state police themselves who initiated the investigation last fall and called in the FBI because interstate gambling was involved. In a mighty effort to recoup

the department's honor, 40 state police investigators looked into the suspected gambling operations, which, Kirwan said, "spread over two counties, New York City and adjacent states."

And the top anti-gambling state cop in Rockland County senior investigator Joseph F. Colligan, proved the hero of the lengthy investigation, infiltrating the ring, accepting \$1,000 monthly from the gamblers and keeping his superiors posted.

Whireroom Was Found

Through Colligan's take-and-tell work, both Kirwan and the feds said, a wireroom was located in the Ramapo area which was estimated to handle \$30,000 daily in bets. Additionally, eight or 10

others such Rockland County locations became known.

"With simultaneous raids by the state police and the FBI, we should knock out gambling in Rockland County," said Daniel P. Hollman, head of the Justice Department's Strike Force Against Organized Crime. "We've got the bad police and the top hoods and the places."

The 4 Troopers

However, he added that only a fifth of the combine's operation was located in Rockland, the remainder being in Westchester, home county of Nicholas (Cockeye Nick) Rattenni, 64, Westchester garbage czar and reputed member of the Vito Genovese family of Cosa Nostra. He was charged with interstate transportation in aid of racketeering.

The four troopers under arrest were Lt. Charles Cassino, assigned to the narcotics investigation unit on Wards Island, senior in-



Eugene Curcio, Charles Cassino, Michael Roman and Manny Cohen (l. to r.).

vestigators Eugene Curcio and Vincent Malavoro of Troop K at Hawthorne and senior Investigator Louis Sabatini of Troop F in Middletown. They were arrested on the same charge as Rattenni, and Cassino was accused additionally of bribery.

As Hollman planned to convene a federal grand jury next Tuesday—and subpoena the public officials whose name came up in the probe—senior investigator Colligan emerged as the undercover hero.

The complaint signed by FBI Special Agent Paul J. Brana disclosed that one defendant, Albert Paretti, 54, of Nyack, "a known gambler," approached the trooper last October and set up a meeting in Nyack with two other defendants.

These two were Peter Variano, Rattenni's top gambling man, and (Continued on page 6, col. 3)



Nicholas Rattenni Charged by FBI

The Rec

Friend of the People It

76 PAGES — Four Sections

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AP Photo

TROOPER IN CUSTODY — As police conducted gambling raids in Bergen, New York was scene of other arrests. Above, FBI agent

at left brings in State Police Lt. Charles Cassino of Tappan, N.Y. Authorities claim they broke up a Rockland-Westchester ring.

Carson Considered a 'Dynamic' Figure in Capitol

By PETER KIHSS

Robert Trebor Carson, administrative assistant to Senator Hiram L. Fong, was once a crusader for brokerage and bank reform, friends recalled yesterday in Honolulu after his indictment here for conspiracy to fix a Federal criminal securities case.

He was formerly president of the Honolulu Stock Exchange, was for eight years chairman of the Hawaiian Republican party and has been married three times. His third wife, Leola, is reported to have won a \$100,000 divorce property settlement in September, 1969.

Edward Adams, 80-year-old resident of an apartment at 155 East 76th Street, also indicted in the alleged plot, was described by acquaintances as a man with political interests on the Democratic front. He was reported to have pictures of himself with former Presidents Harry S. Truman, John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson on the walls of his 12th-floor apartment.

The third man indicted, Joseph Bald, 41, of 739 Elvira Avenue, Far Rockaway, Queens, was identified by the United States Attorney's office only as an interior decorator and a brother-in-law of Harold Blond, named as a co-conspirator but not defendant in the indictment.

Carson Popular in Capital

Mr. Carson, the aide to Senator Fong, Republican of Hawaii, has been twice elected president of the United States Senate Administrative Assistants Association. Then last October he won the presidency of the United States Senate Staff Club by a 2-to-1 margin over a favored Democratic rival, although two-thirds of the club's 1,640 members are Democrats.

The club's announcement of his victory called the 54-year-old Mr. Carson "one of the most personable and dynamic persons on Capitol Hill."

Dispatches from Honolulu say that he was born in Butte, Mont., on Dec. 17, 1916, and attended the Universities of Montana, California and Stanford before going to Hawaii in 1934.

lulu Auto Dealers Association, director of the Federal Housing Administration for Hawaii and Guam from 1954 to 1957 and then aide to Senator Fong since 1961.

Mr. Carson married Lorraine Traut, whose family was in the motion-picture theater business, in 1940, and he was divorced in July, 1951.

In October, 1951, he married the former Sally Alvarez Kirkham, the former wife of George Hearst, son of the late publisher, William Randolph Hearst. That marriage also ended in divorce for Mr. Carson.

His third marriage lasted

from December, 1957, until a divorce in January, 1966. There was a wrangle in the courts over property, and it led to estimates that Mr. Carson's financial worth was then about \$250,000, with a salary of \$20,000 and other income of \$10,000 a year.

Mr. Carson was formerly potentate of the Aloha Shrine Temple in Honolulu and has been made a honorary life member of the Shrine Temples of North America for his efforts to aid crippled children.

Charles Sylvester, counsel for Mr. Adams, said last night that his client would plead not guilty. Mr. Sylvester said Mr.

Adams was a fund-raiser for Bar-Ilan University in Israel and devoted efforts to other charities.

The lawyer said that Mr. Adams "has no recollection of ever having met Mr. Bald," the co-defendant, but did know Mr. Blond, the alleged co-conspirator, as having been an administrative assistant for Bar-Ilan.

Bar-Ilan officials had planned a private party next Tuesday in tribute to Mr. Adams, but the event was canceled a few days ago on his request. He is a member of Congregation Kehilath Jeshurun on Manhattan's East Side. He was born in Poland.

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AN ALLEGED FIX SCHEME

—cooked up to get several organized crime big shots off the hook on a stock fraud case has been nipped in the bud through fast and courageous work by federal officials.



Whitney N. Seymour Jr.

Three would-be fixers were named in the indictment handed down Wednesday by a U.S. grand jury here, and one of them was Robert Carson, a top aide of Sen. Hiram Fong (R-Hawaii).

Indictments, of course, are not convictions and the three defendants are entitled to a presumption of innocence until their guilt is proved in court.

But if the government has its facts straight, this case gives a frightening glimpse of mobster brazenness and the willingness of hoods to use their hoards of dirty money to buy their way out of trouble.

One meeting of the plotters, according to the indictment, was held right in the Senate Office Building. And in what must be judged the height of cynical impudence, the alleged fixers chose Deputy Attorney General Richard Kleindienst as the target of their overtures.

Credit for queering this rancid deal goes primarily to three men. U.S. District Attorney Whitney North Seymour Jr. sniffed out the attempt here and rang in an undercover FBI agent, who passed himself off to the accused as a gangland bag man. The gutsy agent's identity has not been disclosed as yet.

Finally, there is Deputy AG Kleindienst, who gave a cold turndown to the offered \$100,000 "political contribution."

With such alertness, bravery and integrity on the side of the law, we may yet see the day when all the unsavory riffraff of organized crime is lodged behind bars.

Indict Senator's Aide With Two in Fix Plot

By NORMA ABRAMS and LESTER ABELMAN

A top aide to U.S. Sen. Hiram L. Fong (R-Hawaii) and two other men were indicted by a federal grand jury here yesterday on charges that they conspired to fix a stock fraud case. A \$100,000 "political contribution" allegedly was offered to Deputy Attorney General Richard G. Kleindienst, but "was immediately and categorically rejected," the indictment said.

Indicted were Robert T. Carson, 64, of Arlington, Va., administrative assistant to Fong; Edward Adams, 80, and retired, of 155 E. 76th St., and Edward Bald, 41, of 739 Elvira Ave., Far Rockaway, Queens, an interior decorator. Named as a co-conspirator was Bald's brother-in-law, Harold Blond.

An undercover FBI agent whose identity was not revealed was credited with infiltrating the reputed fix scheme and even attending meetings of the alleged conspirators. It was learned the agent was equipped with tape recording equipment and "bugged" the actual conversations of the defendants.

The original tax fraud case that the alleged conspirators reportedly sought to quash included high-echelon Cosa Nostra figures. Sixteen persons, including John (Johnny Dio) Dioguardi and Carmine Tramunti were indicted last Nov. 19 by a federal grand jury in the case.

100G Offer Charged

Yesterday's indictment charged that Carson was promised \$100,000 if he quashed the probe into alleged maneuvers of organized crime in the stock market.

On one occasion last month, the indictment said, a "down payment" of \$2,500 was handed over to Carson following meetings between Adams, Blond and Carson in the Senate Office Building in Washington.

There were four counts in the indictment. One alleged conspiracy by Carson, Adams and Bald; two counts accused the trio of interstate travel between New York and Washington to facili-

tate bribery Dec. 1 and Dec. 29; and the fourth count charged Carson with lying to the grand jury last week when he denied knowing Bald and "Paul Bicara," understood to be the pseudonym of the undercover FBI agent.

Face 5 Year Terms

If convicted, the defendants could get five years in prison and \$10,000 fines on each count.

The alleged offer to Kleindienst reportedly occurred after the indictment of Dioguardi, 56, of Point Lookout, L.I.; Tramunti, 60, of Whitestone, Queens, and Vincent Alois, 37, of Ramapo, N.Y.—all reputed high Mafia figures—in the tax fraud case.

Dioguardi, a longtime figure in labor and other rackets in this area, is serving a five-year sentence for bankruptcy fraud. The three are among a total of 16 defendants, all of whom have pleaded innocent to the stock fraud charges.

In Washington, Fong said in a statement issued through his office that while he was not prejudging the case, Carson was suspended without pay pending its outcome.

About mid-November, the indictment related, Adams arranged a meeting of Bald and Carson. On Nov. 16, Bald allegedly met Carson in the North Senate Office Building and told Carson that cash would be paid to him if he helped to "fix and quash the criminal investigation" of stock frauds.

The indictment said that about Nov. 29, Adams, Bald and Blond met at a LaGuardia Airport bar to arrange a meeting with Carson and to agree among themselves to pay the \$100,000 to Carson and another \$100,000 to



Associated Press Wirephoto
Robert T. Carson
Charged with conspiracy

Adams "to stop the prosecution."

The indictment said that among a number of alleged meetings held between the defendants and Blond, there was one last Dec. 1 in the Senate Office Building in which Carson reportedly told Adams and Blond that the case was "too hot" to quash. But, the indictment charged, Carson promised that "at some future time leniency could be obtained."

Commenting on the indictment, Seymour said:

"The original effort was directed at a grand jury investigation into securities violations. When this also failed, the plot turned its attention to obtaining leniency at the time of sentence.

"The conspirators also sought to block other pending investigations before the Securities and Exchange Commission which potentially could be expected to lead to further criminal charges."

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U.S. Attorney Whitney North Seymour Jr. congratulated the FBI for its "effective work" in the investigation. He had special praise for the undercover agent who sat in on the meetings of the accused men.

Conversations Bugged

THE NEWS learned that the agent was equipped with tape recording equipment and bugged the actual conversations of the defendants.

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Fong's Aide Indicted as Bribery Plotter

Continued From Page 1, Col. 6

accused of strong-arm tactics to take over the Imperial Investment Corporation of Miami.

The 16 defendants included John (Johnny Dio) Dioguardi, Carmine Tramunti and Vincent Aloï, three reputed overlords of organized crime now awaiting trial with the other defendants.

One of the 16 is the defendant that the alleged conspiracy sought to protect from prosecution, but yesterday's indictment did not disclose which one.

In announcing yesterday's indictment here, United States Attorney Whitney North Seymour Jr. said his investigators had learned about the conspiracy before the \$100,000 offer was made to Mr. Kleindienst, but he did not say if the Deputy Attorney General had been informed in advance.

F.B.I. Infiltrator Used

Mr. Seymour disclosed that an undercover agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation had infiltrated "the fix conspiracy" and had attended meetings of the co-conspirators "in an unusually effective job of investigation."

If convicted of any count in the four-count indictment, each defendant could receive up to five years in prison and \$10,000 in fines, according to Robert G. Morvillo, the assistant United States attorney who coordinated the investigation.

The three defendants are scheduled to plead to the

charges in Federal Court here next Monday morning.

In a statement yesterday in Honolulu, Senator Fong said that the Attorney General informed him last week that Mr. Carson had been involved in an attempt to fix a case.

"Mr. Carson has talked to me twice by phone, and he denies any wrongdoing," the Republican Senator said, adding that he did not know the other defendants in the indictment.

"I am not prejudging this case," Senator Fong said, "but in fairness to all, Mr. Carson will be suspended without paying the outcome of the case."

Efforts to reach the three defendants for comment yesterday on the indictment were unsuccessful.

The indictment named Harold Blond, a brother-in-law of Mr. Bald, as a co-conspirator but not as a defendant, which could indicate that Mr. Blond was cooperating in the investigation.

Early last November, the indictment stated, Mr. Bald and Mr. Blond agreed that they would "attempt to fix and quash a certain criminal investigation into securities-fraud violations."

Mr. Blond then went to Mr. Adams, who allegedly agreed to use his influence in Washington and arranged for Mr. Bald to meet Mr. Carson in the North Senate Office Building on about Nov. 16 to launch the alleged fix.

About a week later, according to the indictment, Mr. Car-

son approached Mr. Kleindienst with the offer of a \$100,000 political contribution.

The indictment charges that on about Nov. 29 Mr. Bald and Mr. Blond met with Mr. Adams at the La Guardia Terrace Bar at La Guardia Airport, where it was agreed that \$200,000 would be paid to Mr. Adams and Mr. Carson in an attempt to stop the stock-fraud prosecution and prevent Mr. Bald from being prosecuted in additional investigations by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

\$2,500 Cash Bribe Alleged

At a Dec. 1 meeting in the Senate Office Building, the indictment continues, Mr. Carson allegedly told Mr. Adams and Mr. Blond that "he would not be able to quash the aforementioned indictment because the case was 'too hot' but that at some future time leniency could be obtained."

Mr. Carson was then accused of accepting \$2,500 in cash from Mr. Adams during a meeting on about Dec. 29 in the Senate Office Building, and agreeing that he would try to prevent any further charges from being filed against Mr. Bald.

The indictment charges Mr. Carson, Mr. Adams and Mr. Bald with one count of conspiracy and two counts of interstate travel to conduct bribery.

The final count charges Mr. Carson with perjury before a grand jury here on Jan. 6, when he denied that he knew the other defendants and an undercover F.B.I. agent who apparently used the name Paul Bicara.

Man found guilty for possession of stolen drugs

A U.S. District Court jury in Newark last night found one Bergen County man guilty, but cleared another defendant, on charges of possessing more than eight tons of stolen pharmaceuticals.

The jury, after three hours of deliberation, returned the guilty verdict against Gerry Maiello, 42, of Cliffside Park. A co-defendant, Armand Faugno, 55, of Englewood Cliffs was found innocent.

The pair and Cesar Bottone, 35, were charged with possession of goods stolen from an interstate shipment. Bottone, who jumped bail shortly after his arrest, is presently in Italy and has not been tried.

Maiello, who was tried before U.S. District Court Judge Lawrence Whipple, faces a maximum penalty of 10 years in prison and a \$5,000 fine.

According to testimony, two FBI agents posing as "buyers" from the Dominican Republic were introduced by another man to Faugno, Maiello and Bottone in a Fort Lee luncheonette in January, 1967.

The two agents, Paul Brana and Guy Berada, said they were told the trio had between eight and nine tons of drugs and pharmaceuticals for sale, and were assured the load could be transported out of the country.

The agents also testified they were advised the drugs should be moved at night.

During the one-week trial, Faugno's defense counsel contended his client did not know the goods were stolen when he discussed the sale with the agents.

From the luncheonette, the group of men went to the basement of a Fort Lee home where the load of drugs, stolen the previous May from a shipment in New York, was stored. Five minutes later, other FBI agents raided the home and arrested the three men.

According to Assistant U.S. Attorney General J. Koelzer, who handled the government's case, the stolen drugs were part of an R. P. Scherer Corporation shipment taken from the New York Central railyards in The Bronx.

Two witnesses testified they saw Maiello and Bottone cutting Scherer labels off boxes in the Fort Lee home.

Koelzer also said Bottone, who lived in Englewood, fled to Italy after his arraignment, forfeiting a \$50,000 surety bond. The assistant U.S. attorney said the charge is not an expeditable offense.

Fong Aide Accused of Trying to Fix Dio Case

WASHINGTON (UPI)—A federal grand jury has charged that Robert T. Carson, a top aide to Sen. Hiram Fong, R-Hawaii, offered a \$100,000

political contribution to a deputy attorney general in an unsuccessful attempt to fix a securities fraud case involving a Long Island underworld boss.



John Dioguardi

Fong suspended Carson, 64, without pay pending the outcome of the case, and his office issued a statement saying Fong knew nothing of the events leading to the indictment.

The federal grand jury, meeting in New York, indicted Carson on charges of perjury and conspiracy to fix an indictment brought against John "Johnny Dio" Dioguardi of Point Lookout, identified by federal officials as captain of the Luchese family of the Cosa Nostra in New York. The indictment against Dioguardi, brought Nov. 19, charged he and 15 oth-

ers had attempted to seize control of an investment company and increase the value of its stock through manipulation of unregistered stock. Dioguardi is serving a six-year sentence on a separate bankruptcy fraud conviction.

The indictment against Carson, announced by the Justice Department yesterday, also included conspiracy charges against Edward Adams, 80, of Manhattan, and Joseph Bald, 41, of 739 Elvira Ave., Far Rockaway, L.I.

The indictment said Deputy Attorney General Richard G. Kleindienst "immediately and categorically rejected" an offer by Carson Nov. 24 of a \$100,000 political contribution. It was not specified in the Justice Department announcement specifically where the money originated or for whom it ultimately was intended.

According to the indictment, the conspiracy began about Sept. 1, 1970, as an effort to prevent Bald's indictment in the stock fraud case.

Adams arranged for Bald to meet Carson Nov. 16 in the Senate Office Building, the indictment said, where Bald offered Carson money in return for his help. In the only reference to money actually

changing hands, the indictment said Adams gave Carson \$2,500 on Bald's behalf Dec. 29.

Another meeting was said to have taken place at LaGuardia Airport involving Adams, Bald and Harold Blond, Bald's brother-in-law named as a co-conspirator but not a defendant. The three allegedly agreed to give Carson \$200,000 to help Bald and Dioguardi.

On Dec. 1, several days after the Dioguardi indictment was returned, Carson was alleged to have told Adams in a Washington meeting he could not stop any indictment of Bald "because the case was 'too hot,' but that at some future time, leniency could be obtained."

The indictment charged Carson and the others with interstate travel between New York and Washington for the purpose of carrying out bribery. The maximum penalty on the charge is five years in prison and \$10,000 fine.

The perjury charge against Carson stemmed from his testimony under oath to a New York grand jury he did not know Bald. Adams or a man identified only as Paul Biceria. Perjury is punishable by a \$2,000 fine and five years imprisonment.

Drug-Pirate M. D., Trio Accused In Vitamin Theft

Fort Lee — An Englewood doctor previously convicted of drug piracy from two pharmaceutical firms and three other men were arrested yesterday by the F. B. I. on charges of possessing stolen drugs, mainly vitamins, valued at \$60,618.

The four were arrested in the basement at 1209 Anderson Avenue, in the business district. They were identified by R. W. Bachman, special agent in

charge of the F. B. I. in the State, as:

Dr. Caesar C. Bottone, 39, of 149 Cedar Street, Englewood; Armand Faugno, 52, of 31 Jane Drive, Englewood Cliffs; Jerry J. Maiello, 33 of 430 Anderson Avenue, Cliffside Park; and Anfrea Fattorini, 42, of 5906 Park Avenue, West New York.

According to Bachman, the drugs and other pharmaceutical (Continued on A-12, Column 8)

Testimony Repeated

Ramos also said. "The Iris police are out of the area and the police that are there have been taken care of," Brana testified.

Brana also repeated testimony by Berado that Ramos said there had been trouble with the mayor but that a new mayor was to be elected and there would be no further trouble.

Brana is to continue his testimony today.

Earlier yesterday under cross-examination by defense lawyers Berado said that when Ramos made those statements he (Berado) did not know who the mayor of Newark was nor that the next election, at that time, was two years off. Berado said Ramos said that the games had better return to Newark, where they originally started.

Ramos has failed to appear for trial and a bench warrant has been issued for his arrest. The other defendants are in court.

House Cut \$2,000

In his testimony to Asst. U.S. Atty. Donald Horowitz, who is prosecuting the case, Berado related that he and Brana entered the monte games with \$150 to \$200 in small bills whose serial numbers had been recorded. During the course of two hours of play, he said, the house would take a cut of \$2,000.

Horowitz is assisted by Asst. U.S. Atty. Edwin H. Stier. The defense lawyers are George R. Sommer and Samuel D. Bozza of Newark and Michael A. Querques of Orange.

The men on trial before Judge

Editorial—Comment

Newark Evening News

NEWARK, N.J., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1966

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Gambling Trial

Second Agent Says Suspect Implicated Newark Police

By JOSEPHINE BONOMO

A second FBI agent gave testimony yesterday quoting an alleged gambler as implicating Newark police in an interstate card game racket.

Special Agent Paul J. Brana, testifying in Federal Court on the second day of a trial of 22 men charged with conspiracy to operate the game called "monte," gave essentially the same story that his partner, Special Agent Guy C. Berado, gave the day before.

Brana testified that he and Berado, working as undercover agents, struck up an acquaintance in a Newark bar with a man identified only as "Champ" in October 1963. "Champ" took them to New York, where they were admitted to monte games at two locations, he said.

On March 21, 1964, Brana said he and Berado met Manuel Ramos of 60 Jefferson St., Bloomfield, whom they had seen at the New York games, at the Luso American Bar, 71 Ferry St. Ramos told them that the game had been moved to Newark and that "there is nothing to worry about because the police commissioner is on our side."

Thomas F. Meaney and a jury were among 40 men arrested after an FBI raid on 90 Ferry St. April 5, 1964. Raiding agents confiscated \$115,000. Twenty-two of those arrested were indicted on the gambling charge.

A parade of FBI witnesses gave testimony yesterday of surveillance activities involving the defendants. The agents testified to seeing the defendants entering and leaving the sites of the New York games and of seeing them travel from New York to Newark by automobile and bus.

Surveillance at Bar

Agent Kenneth Hackmann testified to seeing most of the defendants at the Luso American Bar on repeated occasions during March and April 1964. He said that he saw Ramos and others appear to be giving directions to the card game site to unidentified persons in front of the bar. On one occasion, he said he saw Ramos talking to

an unidentified policeman at the bar.

The defendants, who gave these addresses when taken into custody, are: Anthony Attanasio, 275 Van Buren St.; Joseph Anthony Bellina, 193 Walnut St.; John Cavana, Regent Hotel; Frank Joseph Dino, 148 Elm St.; Gerardo Fusella, 291 Broad St.; and Benjamin Sousa, 41 Monroe St., all Newark; Anthony Verniero, 154 Liberty Ave., Belleville; Peter Martella, 31 Morris Place, Bloomfield; Thomas Bonfonti, 73 Baldwin Ter., Wayne; Benjamin Alvarez, 21 Arnot Place; Riccardo Cintio, 14 Pine St.; and Anthony Oliveri, 81 Westervelt Place, all Lodi; and Joseph Malgeri, 41 Belmont St., North Arlington.

Basilio Casal and Rogelio Zuniga, Astoria, L.I.; Frank Garcia, New York; Augustin Herrero, Brooklyn; Manuel Torres, Long Island City, L.I.; Emilio Grafal, and Frank Naclerio, The Bronx; Anthony Ferrante, Philadelphia.

By WILLIAM CARL

An FBI agent testified in Federal Court yesterday that an alleged gambler told him an interstate card game moved from New York to Newark because it was safer here.

Agent Guy C. Berado said he was informed about the shift by one of 22 men charged with conspiracy to operate the game called "monte." Berado identified the man as Manuel Ramos who lived at 60 Jefferson St., Bloomfield. Ramos failed to appear for trial with the others and a bench warrant has been issued for his arrest.

The agent said he met Ramos March 21, 1964, in the Luso-American Bar in Ferry Street, and that Ramos told him "they" had to move from New York because of trouble with the owner of the apartment house where the monte game was being played.

"No Difficulty"

Berado said Ramos told him the game in Newark, at 90 Ferry St., was being run by "Tony." He quoted Ramos as saying: "There will be no difficulty in Newark because the police commissioner is on our side. However, there was trouble with the mayor but a new mayor soon to be elected will be no trouble as far as running the game in New Jersey."

FBI agents raided the place at 90 Ferry St. on April 5, 1964, arresting 40 men and confiscating \$15,000. Only 22 of those arrested were indicted on the gambling charge.

The trial is before Judge Thomas F. Meaney and a jury with two alternate jurors. The jury was selected in about two hours with the defense attorneys using 12 of their 15 challenges and the government attorneys four of their six.

Berado was the first government witness called by Asst. U.S. Atty. Donald Hocowitz, who is being assisted by Asst. U.S. Atty. Edwin H. Stier.

Undercover Probe

Before meeting Ramos in the Ferry Street tavern, Berado said that he and another FBI agent began the investigation of the game in early October 1963. He said he and his partner worked undercover, visiting bars in Newark.

Berado said he got acquainted in a bar with a man called "Champ," and he played pool and shot dice with him. He said "Champ" took him to an apartment in East 63d St., New York, and vouched for him to a man

who looked through a peephole in the door.

The agent said that was on Nov. 3, 1963. On Dec. 12, 1963, Berado said he played in the monte game in an apartment in East 47th St., New York. He said the man at the door would not let him go on the other side of a curtain until one of the defendants he met in the first New York apartment talked to him and was satisfied.

Berado said Ramos was one of the men indicted with whom he played the monte game in New York.

Demonstration

The agent used a deck of cards in explaining the monte game to Judge Meaney, the jurors, and government and defense counsel, all standing close to the witness box and craning their necks to see. He said the game has two dealers and a cutter, with the players usually betting not less than \$20 on any of four cards face-up on the table and a card turned up by the dealer.

Berado also said he played the game at 90 Ferry St. after it was moved from the East 47th Street apartment.

George R. Sommer, Newark attorney, represents 10 of the defendants. Samuel D. Bozza, Newark attorney, represents five, and Michael A. Querques of Orange is attorney for six.

The defendants, who gave these addresses when taken into custody, are: Anthony Attanasto, 275 Van Buren St.; Joseph Anthony Bellina, 193 Walnut St.; John Cavana, Regent Hotel; Frank Joseph Dino, 148 Elm St.; Gerardo Fusella, 291 Broad St.; and Benjamin Sousa, 41 Monroe St., all Newark; Anthony Verniero, 154 Liberty Ave., Belleville; Peter Martella, 31 Morris Place, Bloomfield; Thomas Bonfonti, 73 Baldwin Ter., Wayne; Benjamin Alvarez, 21 Arnot Place; Riccardo Cintio, 14 Pine St., and Anthony Oliveri, 81 Westervelt Place, all Lodi, and Joseph Malgeri, 41 Belmont St., North Arlington.

Basilio Casal and Rogelio Zuniga, Astoria, L.I.; Frank Garcia, New York; Augustin Herrero, Brooklyn; Manuel Torres, Long Island City, L.I.; Emilio Grufal, and Frank Naclerio, the Bronx; Anthony Ferrante, Philadelphia.

Baby Care Course

The Bloomfield Red Cross will sponsor a six-week course in baby care for prospective parents beginning tomorrow at 8 p.m. in the Chapter House, 324 Belleville Ave. The classes, which are free, will be held Tuesdays from 8 to 10 p.m.



Dick Schaap

Unfair to Men —Girls, Too

THREE HOURS AFTER the Greek liner Olympia sailed out of Manhattan and into the Atlantic Ocean, for a 60-hour "cruise to nowhere" this past weekend, the ship's 750 passengers received a mimeographed announcement:

"The master of the TSS Olympia, Captain V. Kalapotharakos, and the entire staff welcome you all on board the TSS Olympia and heartily wish you an enjoyable and full of fun weekend cruise.

"As we have reached the point of 'nowhere' and we are out of the U.S.A. territorial waters limit, casino can now open its doors for the gambling.

"Please bear in mind that the whole gambling operation and responsibility is under the organization of 'Sons of Italy' charity. The vessel is not in any way involved."

Here they were, more than 12 miles off the coast of New Jersey, sailing at a leisurely six knots per hour, and the Italians were taking a bum rap again. The Sons of Italy, a reputable organization, had nothing to do with the floating casino operating aboard the Olympia. According to the U.S. Attorney's office, the organizers of the casino were three unlikely sons of Italy named Irving, Harold and Henry, who have never been known to eat at La Stella.

The ship's announcement of a gambling casino came as a total surprise to roughly half the passengers. The other half were not terribly startled. Most of them belonged to a group called the Eastern Sportsmen's Assn., and they had been lured to sea by a promise of a free weekend cruise. They had been told that if they put up \$150 for the cruise, they would be given \$10 worth of chips to start play in the casino. The same group sometimes gets flights to Las Vegas and to the Bahamas, too, probably to examine the scenery.



TWO OTHER PASSENGERS were not surprised, either. They were FBI agents, planted aboard the Olympia to study the gambling operation and, when the ship reached port at the end of the weekend, to help make the necessary arrests under a 1949 federal law, never before invoked, it is "crime on the high seas," punishable by as long as five years in prison, to take a ship outside the American territorial waters for the purpose of gambling and then return to an American port. Only legitimate charities are exempt; the two agents, of course, had to gamble on the ship. They were both losers according to their expense accounts.

The gambling operation was not only unfair to Italians; it was unfair to single men and women, too. More than 600 young men and women, in search of companionship, signed up for the cruise, all of them figuring that the odds would be good to find a compatible friend among 750 passengers. The gambling casino ruined the odds. The Olympia had three dance bands playing to empty tables. Even the bars seemed empty most of the time. The single girls were very bitter.

When the ship returned to Manhattan, FBI agents made 25 arrests, none of them single girls. Some of the 25 had been imported from Las Vegas to work as dealers and operators; some had been imported from Pennsylvania. "I kept wondering when I boarded the ship," said one young female passenger, "why there were so many people who didn't look like the type to take a weekend cruise."

The gambling cruise was not the only international incident to rock New York over the weekend. While the Olympia was sailing to nowhere, hundreds of Cubans were picketing in Manhattan. They were picketing the Playboy Club. They were picketing because the current issue of Playboy magazine includes an article describing prostitution in pre-Castro Cuba. The Cubans called the article "an affront to Cuban women." Their picket line effectively blockaded the Playboy Club, preventing Bunnies from getting to work. It was not like the Bay of Pigs in any way.



25 Held Here for Running Ship Casino

By McCANDLISH PHILLIPS

When a sleek "floating hotel" nestled into Pier 97 yesterday morning, agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation closed in for a close appraisal of the faces of the 770 passengers who got off.

Before the last passenger had come down the gangway, the agents had arrested 24 men and one woman for alleged "crime on the high seas" — specifically, tending and operating games of chance. The woman was later identified as a \$200-a-week "pit boss" for the Silver Nugget Casino at Las Vegas, Nev. A pit boss oversees a gambling operation.

Law enforcement officials said that the skills of the arrested persons at managing gaming tables had turned a dining lounge of the Greek Line's Olympia into an all-night "gambling casino" in

which at least \$250,000 was invested by passengers on a weekend cruise.

The 610-foot-long Mediterranean cruiser Olympia left the West 57th Street pier at 6:45 P.M. Friday and returned to the same pier.

Two F.B.I. agents had been planted on the cruise. It was billed as a "cruise to nowhere," but for the 25 persons—said to be pit men, bankers and dealers—it was a round-trip to trouble with a little-known law (Sec. 1082, Title 18, U.S. Code) The law forbids citizens to set up ship-board gambling, even if the games do not open until a ship rides in international waters.

The law, passed 17 years ago, was designed to close down gambling cruises off the California coast. The F.B.I. action appeared to be the first such raid at a New

York pier. Charity cruises with gambling games for donated prizes only—rather than money—have operated out of New York at least half a dozen times a year lately.

Those arrested allegedly ran the card and dice tables and roulette wheels for a pair of cruise agents who work out of a jewelry store on the Bowery here. No members of the ship's crew were arrested, nor was any charge lodged against the vessel's owners, who made space available for the gambling.

None of the 400 passengers who gambled while the Olympia cruised lazily at about 6 knots off the New Jersey coast were arrested. The law does not bar United States citizens from gambling at sea.

The F.B.I. had received ad-

Continued on Page 26, Column 1



Suspect Pauline Carson leaves FBI headquarters for court. (NEWS photo by Judd Melnick)



Morris Black (right) is escorted from pier by FBI agent. (NEWS photo by Tom Goffrey)

24 Guys & 1 Doll Nabbed In Gamble Gambol Cruise

By VINCENT LEE and LESTER ABELMAN

Seven hundred fifty persons sailed back into New York at 8 A.M. yesterday after an alleged gambling cruise over the weekend aboard the Greek luxury liner Olympia. At cruise's end, at Hudson River Pier 97, 24 men and a woman had the worst luck of any gamblers on the run: They were arrested by FBI agents waiting on the pier.

The 25 were charged with "crime on the high seas—gambling." The 25 also were charged with interstate transportation in aid of racketeering—gambling.

Shocked by Arrests

The arrests stunned the 25 and surprised even the Greek Line. A line official said he had "all the papers one must acquire from the United States government" for such a cruise and added that

of the Sons of Ita' had completely disavowed the cruise before it started. The executives were angry about the use of their group's name in connection with the voyage, Morgenthau said. "We don't believe it was for charitable purposes," he said of the outing.

David F. Cardoso, of the Customs Bureau, said, "We did not install any gambling equipment. We didn't even know it was being put aboard. We are not in a position to give the permission."

Three Other Cruises

Barry Meyer, assistant vice president in charge of operations for the Greek Line, said the ship had made three similar cruises earlier this year.

The U. S. government's uncharitable view of the outing took on these aspects:

Two FBI agents reportedly went aboard the ship disguised as regular passengers, to survey the gambling. Other agents went

aboard with the harbor pilot as the vessel sailed into port. About 15 more agents were on the pier, at 57th St., when the Olympia eased into berth.

Gambling Equipment Seized

The FBI agents not only arrested the 25, but they seized two dice tables, two roulette wheels, three blackjack tables and wheels, three blackjack tables and wheels.

Their prisoners were arraigned before U. S. Commissioner Earle N. Bishop in the U. S. Court House at Foley Square. Ten defendants were released in their own recognizance. Eleven were free in \$1,000 bail each, three in \$500 bail each and one on \$1,000 bail. All will have a hearing a week from tomorrow.

Persons Arraigned

The FBI identified those arrested as:

Thomas and Charles R. Carlson, of Las Vegas, Nev.; Mel Mager, of 6 Coult Ave., Parsippany, N.J.; Edward L. Parrish, of 525 E. 84th St.; Fred Freed, of 15 W. 72d St.; Peter



(NEWS photo by Judd Melnick) Prisoner Benjamin Lasker at FBI headquarters.

M. Martels, of 21 Morris Place, Blufffield, N.J.; Henry Shapiro, of 1385 E. 11th St., Brooklyn; Jerome J. Kutz, of 81 Morris Ave., Springfield, N.J.; Gilbert S. Wenerick, of Harrisburg, Pa.; Henry Cohen, of Lancaster, Pa.; Michael A. Krol Jr., of Shamokin, Pa.; and Anthony P. Leshinski, of Shamokin, Richard W. Caten, of Harrisburg.

Also, Theodor L. Black of 2531 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn;

Harry S. Snow of 2414 Jerome Ave., Bronx; Sol Strauser, 32, of 69-40A 180th Lane, Fresh Meadows, Queens; Steve Drougheck of Mingsville, Pa.; Charles T. Saylor, of Pottsville, Pa.; Joseph T. Berinola of 69-40A 180th Lane, Fresh Meadows; Morris Black of 6911 10th Ave., Brooklyn; Amos J. Fadol, of Pottsville; Vincent Testatore of 111 Beverly Road, Massachusetts, L. L. Harold Halpern of 1740 Ocean Ave., Brooklyn; Warren W. Ralph of Harrisburg, and Benjamin Lasker of Las Vegas.

Called a Blackjack Dealer

Mrs. Carson was identified as a blackjack dealer who is a pit boss at the Silver Nugget Casino in Las Vegas. The same source said her husband is an inspector in that gambling city's Dunes Hotel and also runs a business that manufactures gambling equipment. None of the arrested is an employee of the Greek Line.

An FBI source estimated the weekend's gambling activity at a quarter of a million dollars. The passengers paid between \$35 and \$425 for their accommodations. The 25 arrested could, if convicted, get two years' imprisonment and a \$10,000 fine on the high-seas crime rap, plus five years in prison and a \$10,000 fine on the interstate gambling charge.

FBI has mobsters on run



VICTOR
RIESEL

NEW YORK — Every special "desk" in the FBI, the Justice Dept's Criminal Division and its Organized Crime and Racketeering Section is operative. It would be more than a pity if these were dented by the political strychnine of gossip, by leakage of files and the chilling silence of informers terrorized by the thought of these forces remaining in the hands of non-professional, albeit clean and earnestly intentioned, amateurs.

It would be more than a pity because the mob would stop running. And running it is because the FBI has infiltrated it, cracked it and is inexorably smashing it, containing it and averting new bloodbaths.

FOR EXAMPLE, one of the nation's topmost and toughest racket-busters told a friend the other day that the FBI now has reached inside the mob and has come away with "the most valuable informer since Joe Valachi, who broke some 10 years ago."

"We're wrapping up the (Russell) Bufalino family." said this official source. "We have a 'family' member talking, and this is the most significant thing for us since Valachi spilled. It hasn't been noticed yet except in the Western New York area. But this fellow has flipped and is ready to testify in a series of cases. This will lead us to other families..."

The grim reference is to one Joseph Zito, Sr. in the alleged family of the virtually unknown Russ Bufalino, among whose specialties was selling labor peace. Sort of an enforcer.

THERE ARE OTHER mobsters splitting, singing, turning in and ready to take the witness stand against the combine. Those already talking to FBI special agents who are expert in the use of "the stomach pump" (working with defectors) are turning the vise on the veterans of the old Murder, Inc. chickens.

In this grim rogues' gallery are men ranging all the way from the late Vito Genovese to the dainty 73-year-old Meyer Lansky. This computer-brained elder of ancient New York killer gangs has survived open-heart surgery. His ulcers act up a bit from time to time and he may have them bleed to prevent his standing trial July 9 in Miami. But the federal doctors say he's in fine shape.

But more about this dean of the prohibition era "Bugs and Meyer" mob later. It's Zito

who fascinates the Justice Dept.'s high command. If he talks (or has already talked) about the Bufalino family and its connections, as did the late gravel-voiced Joe Valachi, Zito could lead to such Bufalino friends as the late Vito Genovese, the original boss of bosses of national crime syndicates.

AND THIS COULD lead to what's left of the so-called national commission. Bufalino reportedly had good working connections with such alleged mob bosses as the late Tommy (Three Fingers Brown) Lucchese; Philadelphia's Angelo Bruno; and the suddenly amazing-spry latter-day alleged boss of bosses, Carlo Gambino.

Thus, the FBI's organized crime specialists are on the cliffhanger of a national breakthrough. Eventually they will give Zito a "safe house." Others will be encouraged to flip.

If this happens, the crime fighters can crack the remaining tough mob families in New York. Thus the toughest mob underpinning will be smashed. Already the family of Joe Co-

lombo, who is now a living vegetable, is spilling its organizational guts.

THERE'S LITTLE LEFT of its high command. Reportedly it is being held together by a waterfront character, Tommy Di Bella. So freakish is this control he lives isolated in Staten Island (one of New York's harbor boroughs). Di Bella holds title as caretaker only because he is an old friend of the late Profaci and Magliocco crowd. Joe Profaci was so powerful a mob boss that two of this land's most hosted crooners flew secretly to his wake in Brooklyn some years ago. True they flew late at night, but one is real comfortable aboard one's own plane.

The FBI also has cracked the old New England mob led by the imprisoned Patriarca, R.J. He, too, was cracked by informers. From the inside.

One of those who gave up his all is big Winnie Teresa — never actually a mob member, he made so much money on gambling operations he just didn't want to join and be disciplined. His father and uncle were inside. So he was trusted. And he was part of the courier system which skimmed all that cash to and for Meyer Lansky — whom some believe still is the Mr. Big of organized crime in the U.S. — the mob notwithstanding.

BIG VINNIE will be among the star witnesses against

Meyer when he goes to trial in Miami on or about July 9. Basic Internal Revenue Service charge against Lansky has it that he took some \$86,000 in cash from IOUs paid by gambling junketeers who lost their money in London's old Colony Club. This is not to be confused with another set of charges that he skimmed vast sums from the gambling tables of Las Vegas's famed Flamingo Hotel.

There will be other strange and mysterious witnesses. Package all this and you have the first chance to crack the inner structure of the Murder, Inc., industrial racket-mob combine which has been picking up political power and billions of dollars in the past 50 years. It could end a half century of terror, extortion, brutalizing of labor and man-agement, terrorizing of contractors and merchants.

What I've reported above is the barest slit of curtain — raising possible. All these are ongoing investigations, trial preparations, nursing of tough but skittish informers who actually come from action right inside the blood brotherhood — not like Joe Valachi whose oral history makes fabulous reading but brought no convictions.

So, only the crime combine can profit from delaying the return to normalcy and professional leadership of the FBI, Justice Dept. and its racket-smashing corps.

Affidavits Describe Gambling 'Clubs' In Rochester

By DICK COOPER

Affidavits filed by the FBI in connection with two arrests last weekend offer a description of how two gambling operations have worked in Rochester.

The affidavits are based on testimony to the FBI by a convicted extortionist who decided to talk, and on the undercover work of an FBI agent who participated in illegal games as a "part owner" of one operation.

The affidavits outline the workings of illegal gambling in the city, name men who run the big-money blackjack and dice games, and detail the profits — thousands of dollars daily — that are made.

With the help of convicted extortionist Joseph Zito Sr., 45, of Batavia, the FBI worked its way into the inner circle of private-club operations at 120 Webster Ave. and 14 Lake Ave.

Zito was convicted Dec. 12 in U.S. District Court of conspiracy and extortion for his part in the shakedown of a Lancaster paving contractor. He was sentenced to 12 years in federal prison and is free on \$30,000 bond while appealing the conviction.

In March, Zito talked to FBI Agent Graham J. Desvernine about his involvement in a gambling operation in Rochester.

Zito told the agent, the affidavits say, that he had been a part owner of a dice game operation since Jan. 20 and volunteered to get an undercover FBI agent into the organization.

On Thursday, March 29, Zito was introduced to another FBI agent, Paul J. Brana. Zito agreed to get the agent into the gambling clique.

Two days later, the affida-

vits say, Brana, using the undercover name of Paul Baccerra, met with Zito and Charles Russo, 48, of 95 Egan Blvd., Henrietta. Zito said Russo was one of his gambling partners.

Brana, Zito and Russo met again on April 2 and 3 and agreed to allow Brana into the gambling business as a partner.

At 3 p.m., April 9, Brana went to the green, two-story storefront building at 120 Webster Ave. to assume his role as part owner in the dice game.

The first floor of the building is leased by the Veterans of Northeast Rochester. The club was chartered on March 14, 1952.

City tax accounting records show that the building at 120-124 Webster Avenue is owned by Uldis Klavons. The building at 42-44 Lake Avenue is owned by Orlando Lompo.

The city's tax records have been updated through March 30 and would not show changes made since then.

The FBI affidavit says that Brana reported seeing 30 men playing in the dice game between 8 and 12 p.m. He said \$30,000 was handled by five employees of the business. At this point he was introduced to Paul Comfort, 32, of 38 Jewel St.

Comfort was introduced as another partner in the game.

The affidavit says that Russo explained some details of the operation including the way the dice table could be converted into a pool table and dice and money hidden in the front office when the Rochester gambling squad made a raid or an inspection.

Brana continued to operate as a partner and handled money for the next three nights. He reported the reve-

nue was about the same during those nights.

In the early hours of April 13, after the game had shut down and the patrons gone home, Zito was called into the front office of the building, and slapped around by unidentified members of the local mob, the affidavit says.

The men, who Zito said refer to themselves as "The Arm" or "The Good Guys," threatened to kill him "for bringing into the Rochester area a New York City hoodlum (Brana)." They told Zito they did not want outsiders in their local rackets.

As a penalty for bringing Brana into the business, the leaders barred Zito and Brana from any further gambling activities in the city, the affidavit says.

But during this episode, agent Desvernine had attached a "bug" to Zito and was monitoring and recording every slap and threat.

While Brana and Zito were in the building, other FBI agents watched the outside, taking notes on the men who were seen going in and out.

They staked the place out through last Thursday night and reported business appeared to be as usual with many of the same players and operators returning every night.

As a result of the FBI surveillance and Zito's testimony, Russo and Comfort have been charged with running a gambling place.

On the other side of town, the biggest card games in town were going on, Zito told FBI agent Richard F. Schaller.

Zito, according to another FBI affidavit, told agents he often gambled at the Club 44,

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

1A

The Times Union
Rochester, N.Y.

Date: 4/21/73

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title:

Character:

or

Classification: 92-

Submitting Office:

Being Investigated

Continued on Page 6B

MAFIA BASE SEEN SHIFTING UPSTATE

Indictment of 24 Suggests
Present Structure Wanes

Special to The New York Times

BUFFALO, May 5—The 24 men indicted here earlier this week in a Federal drive against organized crime were said by Federal information to have one thing in common—they all knew Joseph Zito Sr., 45 years old, of Batavia, N.Y.

Zito, whom agents of the F.B.I. say was a "muscle man" for the Mafia, is in hiding under close government protection. According to F.B.I. affidavits on which the indictments were based, Zito for the last two months has been providing information against his former companions. At times he has been wired with electronic equipment.

At one point in early April, he introduced an undercover F.B.I. agent as a New York City mobster at a \$36,000-a-night Rochester dice game. The two men charged with running the game were among those indicted. Most of the 24 defendants are expected to be arraigned in Federal Court here on Monday.

The indictments charge crimes including gambling, robbery, perjury and extortion. Government agents say the crimes occurred in territory that indicates a gradual weakening of power by the reputed upstate Mafia leader Stefano Magaddino, 80 years old, of Lewiston, N.Y., and a filling of that vacuum by Russell Bufalino, 69, reputed crime lord of northeastern Pennsylvania. Bufalino is one of the 24 defendants.

Crimes Resemble Comedy

Two of the crimes described in the affidavits seemed more like a violent comic opera than an efficient Godfather-type syndicate operation.

Zito described repeated failures to intimidate two businessmen into selling their vending-machine companies to a concern controlled by an associate of Bufalino's.

The F.B.I. affidavits say Zito was told by Salvatore Aleccia, 58, that two competitors were moving in on his A & G Vending Company in Binghamton, and that "the job would be to kill or frighten those competitors out of business." Zito's first job was to "beat up and put one Anthony S. Custara of Binghamton in the hospital," the affidavits say.

Zito was said to have gone to Rochester and hired two of the defendants for the job. When they were still unsuccessful after stalking Custara for several days, Zito hired three more men, this time from Buffalo. They failed also. Then Zito himself took two men to Binghamton and formulated a plan to dope Custara in a bar, then keep him out of the bar, "whereupon Zito's henchmen would beat him." Again they failed.

Zito was said to have arranged one more meeting, in which Custara was to be lured to a Syracuse restaurant where the owner had provided a back-room for the beating. Custara backed out over the telephone at the last minute. The restaurant owner also is a defendant.

Hit With Baseball Bats

Finally, the affidavits say, two men caught up with Custara and hit him on the head with baseball bats at his home. He was hospitalized.

The affidavits say Zito believed that another competitor of Aleccia's was Henry L. Wells of Syracuse. Aleccia reportedly told Zito that he "wanted Wells's arms and legs broken."

Zito told the F.B.I. that there were several unsuccessful attempts to beat or shoot Wells. Three more men were recruited. They arrived in Syracuse with a bomb, but were arrested and charged with possession of explosives. The three, Peter Talarico, 44, Leonard Joe Fambo, 57, and Vincent D. Caci, 47, all of Buffalo, are serving three-year terms in Attica State Correctional Facility.

The Federal grand jury charged that Aleccia, as a result of these plots, finally gained 100 per cent control over the cigarette-vending business by racketeering. The property is subject to forfeiture if he is convicted.

Disbarred lawyer jailed for extortion

A disbarred lawyer got a 90-day prison sentence and a lecture and a physician was fined \$2,500 yesterday on their April 28 jury conviction of conspiring to extort \$10,000 from a doctor in Nanuet, N.Y.

"I consider the whole scheme to have been a really rotten, ugly thing," said U.S. District Court Judge Morris E. Lasker, sentencing Harold Farrell, 50, of Breezy Point, formerly a lawyer with the city's Department of Investigation, and Dr. John F. Maloney, 61, of Manhattan.

Lasker said he considered Farrell "the most important actor in the scene."

"Society must know that when men in your position breach the law, it will not only be the poor and the unfortunate who will be punished," Lasker said, imposing a 90-day term on Farrell.

Maloney was given a suspended sentence, two years' probation and a \$2,500 fine, and was ordered to join an Alcoholics Anonymous program.

The two defendants were convicted of scheming to get cash from a Nanuet doctor by pretending to investigate him for insurance companies for fraud, and then offering to quash the pretended probe.

March 28 1967 H-0-7

Why Wasn't National Anthem Played at Clay Fight?

FOR THE FIRST TIME in many years the National Anthem was not played before the main event at Madison Square Garden last Wednesday night. Did Cassius Clay's Black Muslim Handicaps order it shelved?

Between last July 1 and running through the end of the Labor Day weekend, the Automobile Club of Michigan made a study of 363 fatal accidents, first of its kind ever undertaken. A total of 594 drivers and passengers were killed. Investigators studied the license records of every driver involved, listed the scenes of the accidents, interviewed police officers and witnesses and inspected the cars.

The Michigan Legislature received the club's findings and recommendations earlier this month, and out of it could come legislation which might do something constructive about the country's depressingly

consistent 1,000 a week traffic death toll.

- The grim facts of death:
- Drinking was involved in 44 per cent of the 363 fatal crashes.
- Nearly 70 per cent of a,1 fatals occurred on 2-lane roads.

● Young drivers (16-18 years old) were responsible for a disproportionately large number of traffic deaths.

● Eighty-nine per cent of the fatalities involved some basic law violation—indicating that many motorists do not have adequate knowledge of the laws.

● Vehicle defect as an accident cause appeared to be practically non-existent to club investigators.

Other findings:
The vast majority of cars involved (\$09) were not equipped with seat belts. In the 52 cars definitely so equipped, only two drivers had their belts adjusted at the time of the crashes.

Excessive speed was second to alcohol among the causes of fatal accidents. Eighty-two per cent of the drivers involved were within 35 miles of home and not on vacation. They were overwhelmingly male.

President Johnson sometimes wonders why his popularity rating is down. He may now cease worrying over the mysterious cause. The Economist, of London, diagnoses the problem in these words:

"President Johnson's trouble is that he is the last of his kind. He is the last frontiersman who will sit in the White House; the last real westerner, born of the old West and the old South. He has the defects of the frontier breed. He does not have a subtle mind, can be brutal, there is a polish about him. He also has his virtues. He has roots, he is resourceful, he has courage in adversity and enough will power for 10

men . . . The virtues are bigger than the defects; and what does polish matter?

"But that is beside the point. The United States will never again have a President quite like Mr. Johnson, from a background like his and with a temperament like his, because the United States has changed. It has left the frontier behind. It has bred a different kind of people. If there ever was such a thing as a log-cabin President, Mr. Johnson is the last of them."

That should take a load off his mind.

★ ★ ★
The Treasury Department says we owe \$1,529,700,000,000, including federal, state, city and individual debts. That's a trillion and a half, or 1,500 billion. There has only been about 717,955 days since the birth of Christ. Thus, to run up that kind of debt, a person would have had to go in the red \$21,302,102 a day to get as far behind as we all are today.

Known as Tony Bananas

Operator of Raided Game 'Identified' by FBI Witness

By WILLIAM CARL

An FBI witness in the Federal Court trial of 21 men on gambling charges stemming from a four-card monte game at 90 Ferry St. said yesterday that the operator of the game has been identified only as Tony Bananas.

Agent Paul J. Brana said a ~~missing defendant, Manuel Ramos~~ of Bloomfield, gave him the name of the game's operator. There was no additional testimony on the identity of Bananas, who is not a defendant.

Asst. U.S. Atty. David Horowitz mentioned the alleged operator's name during his re-direct examination of Brana. On the attorney's motion, Judge Thomas F. Meaney issued a warrant for Ramos' arrest.

Horowitz said he expects to close the government's case today with three witnesses.

In their cross-examination of Brana, defense counsel George R. Sommer, Samuel D. Bozza and Michael A. Querques wanted to know if the agent investigated to find out who "Tony" is. The agent said he did not.

Worked Undercover

Brana and FBI Agent Guy C. Berado both testified they worked as undercover agents in gaining admission to the games, first in New York apartments and then at 90 Ferry St., where a raid took place April 5, 1964.

The agents had said they met Ramos at some New York games and were told by him on March 21, 1964, that the game had moved to 90 Ferry St. They quoted Ramos as saying the police in the area would cause them no trouble.

The defense is that the defendants were friends who had played the four-card monte game in Newark and New York on Saturday nights and Sundays as social recreation.

Bozza asked Brana, who said he played the game four times in New York and three times in Newark, whether he heard any disputes among the players. The agent said he did not. "Was the

game fair and honest?" Bozza inquired. Brana said, "Yes."

Both Brana and Berado said they used marked money supplied by the FBI in playing the game. Brana said he lost as much as \$200 in one night and about \$1,000 altogether. On one

occasion, he said, his winning reached \$500 and he lost everything on the next few bets.

Only 1 Made Bet

Defense counsel stipulated that Brana could identify each defendant as having been present at the games. The agent said only one placed a \$20 bet on one occasion and that most of them acted as dealers, cutters and bankers.

In Horowitz' examination of FBI Agent Kenneth Hackman, testimony concerning the raid at 90 Ferry St. was put into the record. Hackman said he and other agents went to the place at 1 a.m. and that two agents were unable to break through a rear door with sledge hammers. He said he heard scurrying inside and that 33 or 31 men ran out the front door.

"They were pushed back inside by agents stationed there," Hackman said. The agent said not all the defendants were arrested in the raid.

In the front of the building, Hackman said, one had to pass through three doors to get into the game room. The outer door, made of heavy wood, had a peephole in it, he said.

Articles in Court

Agent Seth F. Eikenberry said he took part in the search of the Ferry Street premises and made an inventory of articles taken to the FBI office. Horowitz had a large carton brought into the courtroom. After a discussion between Judge Meaney and counsel, the defense attorneys stipulated that the contents were taken from 90 Ferry St.

The inventory list, which Horowitz read to the jury, contained bottles of liquor, food, cartons of cigarettes, 63 decks of cards, chips, foam rubber table pads, scratch paper and pads, and \$496.

Also by stipulation, Horowitz and defense counsel will prepare a list of bills taken from the defendants who were arrested at the raid. The prosecuting attorney will put these items into the record today.

1963 FERRY STREET, N.J.
1966 IRVING N.J. N.J. ON TAKE
1965 DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
1969 RAYMOND MARQUEZ

1970 STATE POLICE: NICK RATTENI
1971 RICHARD KLEINDEIST - JOHNNY DIO
1973 MANNY GIARDINO
1973 - ROCHESTER - JOE ZITO
1975 BREYMAN

1986 JOHN GOTTI TRIAL

● 1966 U.S.S. Olympia

STAR of India

CARAPES

Fear FALN 'Anniversary' Terror

By CARL J. FELLER

Week sale
20% on
cleaning



Cleaned
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Services on other services
by appointment

The FBI and police have gone on alert in anticipation that the FALN, the Puerto Rican terrorist group, may set off bombs here this week—possibly starting today.

This is the second anniversary of the FALN's creation, an occasion the guerrilla bands here Oct. 24, 1974.

Since then the group has taken responsibility for 31 bombings here including the explosion at historic Fraunces Tavern in the downtown financial district Jan. 24, 1975, in which four persons were killed and 53 injured.

Last year they celebrated 3 days late when on Oct. 27 five bombs were set off here within 43 minutes—four at banks and one at the U.S. Mission at the UN.

Other bombs also went off

last year in Chicago and in Washington at State Dept. headquarters.

An FBI spokesman said they would "maintain an alert posture" starting today because the agency was "reognizant of the past history of the day."

Both the FBI and police were close-mouthed about any plans they might have.

On Sept. 22, the day after the FALN claimed responsibility for setting off a high-explosive bomb at the Hilton here—FALN's last bombing—police admitted they knew virtually nothing about the group.

Chief of Detectives Louis Cottell said his investigators had "absolutely no leads" to the individuals responsible.

Within an hour after the Hilton blast a woman called The Post and claimed res-

ponsibility in the name of the FALN.

In the explosions marking the beginning of the group's Post reporter found a message from the FALN claiming responsibility. The letter had been taped inside a phone booth at 28th St. and Ninth Av.

That message, typewritten, was dated Oct. 27, 1975, and said:

"Today, armed units of the FALN commemorate the 24th anniversary of the Oct. 30, 1950 revolution in Puerto Rico against Yanqi (sic) domination, and marks the first anniversary of our existence as an organization, by launching simultaneously (sic) coordinated attacks against Yanqi government and monopoly capitalist institutions in New York, Washington, D.C., Chicago and Puerto Rico." There

were no blasts reported in Puerto Rico.

The letter demanded "mediate independence of Puerto Rico and the 'unconditional release' of at least five Puerto Rican 'political prisoners in Yanqi colonial and neo-colonial prisons."

The Hilton bombing to prevent the appearance of the Governor of Puerto Rico, Rafael Hernandez Colon, at a dinner there, was the 23d bombing here for which the group took blame since the Frances Tavern blast.

Most of those bombings were high-explosive devices set off at banks. There have also been seven department store bombings for which FALN claimed credit, but five of those incidents were incendiary bombs.

There also have been eight bombings in Chicago.



THIS SUIT
AT FINE STORES
NATIONWIDE
\$260
AT THE NEW YORK
MANUFACTURER

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

FALN's Bombs Made in Chi?

By CY EGAN

The FBI is investigating whether a suspected terrorist bomb factory discovered in Chicago is linked to explosions staged here and elsewhere in the country by the Puerto Rican nationalist group FALN.

Laboratory experts were sent from Washington to examine materials seized in the factory and to determine if they are similar to explosives used in FALN bombings over the past two years in New York, Chicago, Washington, D.C., and other cities.

The bomb factory was discovered after Chicago police received a tip late Wednesday that it had been burglarized by a street gang member and that an attempt was being made to sell 211 sticks of dynamite taken in the theft.

The stolen dynamite was quickly recovered. Authorities said a raid on the burglarized apartment turned up other explosives paraphernalia, a shotgun, a rifle, walkie-talkies, a secret ledger apparently listing FALN members and a letter in Spanish indicating the group was about to launch a new wave of terrorism.

A federal warrant was issued yesterday for the arrest of Carlos Alberto Torres, 24, a suspected FALN member and former University of Illinois student, in whose name the apartment had been rented. The warrant charged unlawful possession of unregistered explosives.

The discovery of the bomb factory led to speculation that a break might be imminent in the investigation into the FALN's most destructive foray—the explosion in January, 1975, at historic Fraunces Tavern in downtown Manhattan that killed four persons and injured 56.

But authorities here and in Chicago were quick to emphasize that no evidence had been developed as yet to link the bomb-making operation to that explosion or any others the FALN has claimed to have set off.

3 Bombings Related

However, links already have been established between the Fraunces Tavern case and two Chicago bombings for which the FALN claimed credit in June, 1975.

Investigators said at the time of those Chicago explosions that the devices used there and at Fraunces Tavern were made by the

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Post

pg 14

Date:
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title:

NOV 5 1975
Wall Street

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office:
 Being Investigated

24

SAC
NOV 5 1975
FBI - CHICAGO

same terrorists.

The typewriter and paper used to compose communications claiming credit in the Frances Tavern case and the Chicago blasts were said to have been the same.

The uncovering of the bomb factory at this time, along with the letter promising a new terrorist offensive, were considered significant in view of the fact that both

the FBI and police here and elsewhere have been on the alert for a fresh outbreak.

The alert was ordered on the possibility that the guerrilla group might stage a series of bombings to mark the second anniversary of its founding, which it heralded by exploding five early morning bombs at banks here on Oct. 24, 1974.

Since then, the FALN has taken responsibility for 31 bombings here, including four at banks and one at the

U. S. Mission to the UN on Oct. 27, 1975, marking its first anniversary. Simultaneously bombings were staged in Chicago and at the State Dept. in Washington, D. C.

The most recent bombing attributed to the FALN here was on Sept. 21 at the New York Hilton, where the Governor of Puerto Rico, Rafael Hernandez Colon, was attending a dinner.

Police said a letter found in the bomb factory apart-

ment in Chicago indicated that the FALN might be linked to another bombing earlier this year at police headquarters in Denver, Colo.

The FALN takes its initials from Spanish words which roughly translate as the Puerto Rican Armed Forces of Liberation. Its stated aim is to gain independence from the U. S. for the Caribbean Island commonwealth — a goal it charges had been frustrated by "government and monopoly capitalist institutions" in the U. S.



de LIBERACION NACIONAL PUERTORRIQUEÑA
(FROZEN AGENTS LOCKED IN NEW YORK) (FALN)

Today, armed agents of the FALN commemorate the transfer of "SACK" JAIME OJEDA INGRAMO, aka James O. Ingram, who has long been the symbol of Yankee domination in NYC. Ingramo mistakenly believes this transfer to Washington, D.C. will win him the friendship and solidarity of all Puerto Rican independentistas and that he will be forever more known to them as "Good-Ole-Boy."

The FBI puppets of Ingramo targeted against us state the transfer of "SACK" Ingramo is because of New York Agents' rebellion against long hours, long OP lists, death of five year plan, no cars and supervisor brutality.

In solidarity with their protests, the FALN will undertake continued harassment of "SACK" Ingramo even within the hallowed halls of the marble mausoleum.

As the struggle intensifies and Ingramo sees the futality of contesting a war of liberation, we believe he will eventually join forces with our loyal fighters and we have a place for him as the FALN watch winder and bomb blaster.

As our activities have shown since 1969, only a protracted organized armed struggle was able to force the "Yanki-Okie invader" Ingramo out of New York City.

We extend our friendship and solidarity to "SACK" Ingramo and state he is living proof of a historical legacy that the imperialists are undergoing a political and economic crisis in New York and now in Washington, D.C. Despite the obvious cultural and ethnic differences between "Okies" and the rest of the country, we recognize that Ingramo has merited his move.

We continually demand the release of political prisoners. We understand from our sources that 44A in New York is composed of the "Frozen 50."

We extend our warmest and most affectionate greetings to the freedom fighters of 44A now that Ingramo has moved on.

INDEPENDENCE FOR N.Y.O. NOW
FREE THE FROZEN FIFTY
FALN CENTRAL COMMAND
(Frozen Agents Locked in New York)

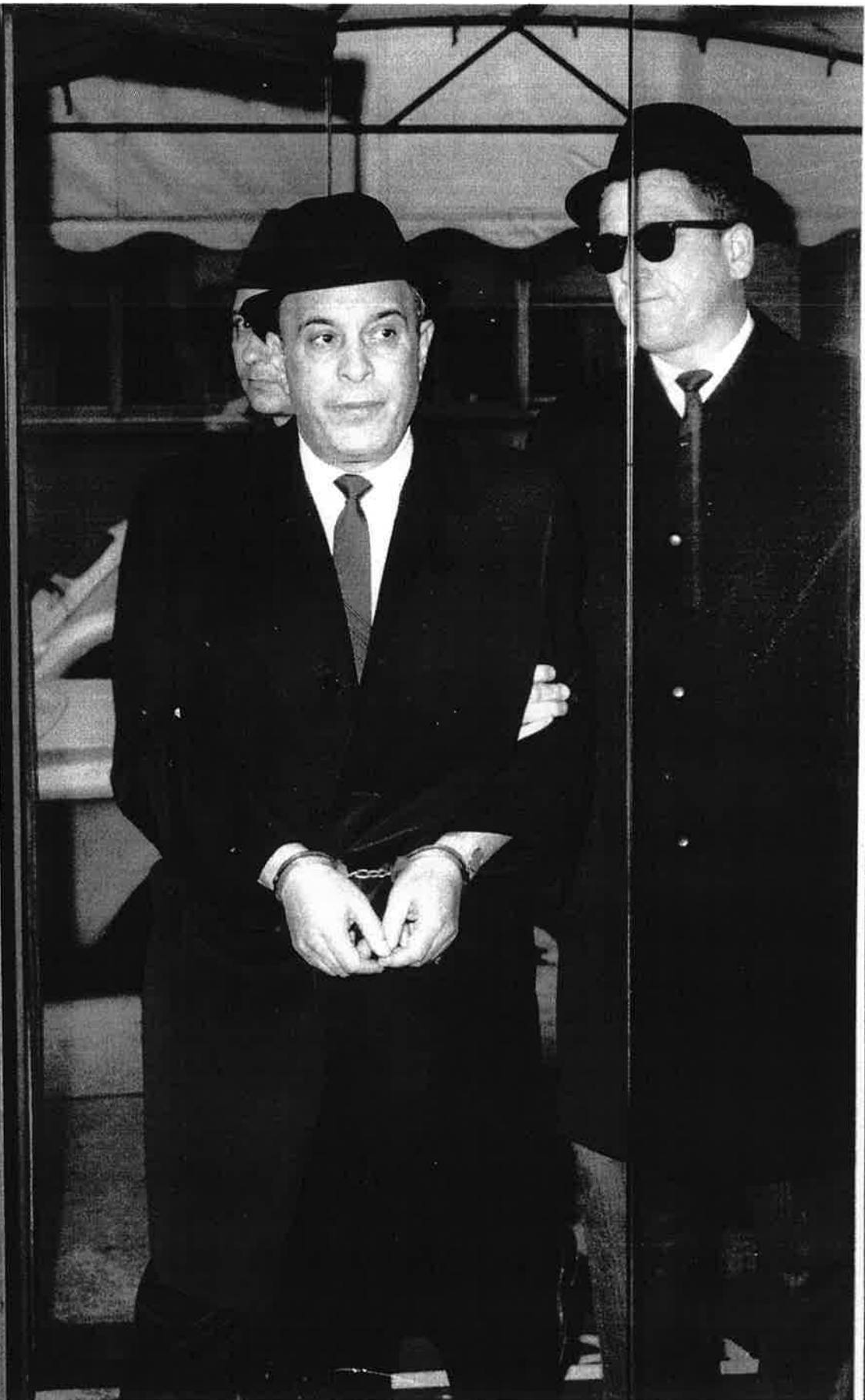
d on Fraud Raps



Newsday Photo by De Bear

FBI Agents Lead John Dioguardi, Center, Into Federal Court Yesterday

Cuffs Go With Johnny Dio



2002 DAILY NEWS

A NEW YORK LEGEND

RETIREMENT

Leagle again

BUSTING

THE PERFECT for a flight in a long-ago decommissioned field in Brooklyn. When the passenger seat of the bright yellow, used as an advanced craft and later used as a car.

This weekend he has brought three of his treasured craft, the AT-6, a 1940 WACO UPF-7, another World War II trainer, and a Stearman/PT-17 the most famous of all World War II training ships, to Floyd Bennett Field for a weekend of history celebrating the 50th anniversary of the Normandy Invasion.

They will be on display along with at least two dozen other vintage craft, an up-close and personal look at the great flying machines of yore.

Up close and personal is how the AT-6 and its two-man crew became with the Statue of Liberty. Del Rosso dipped down to 700 feet and slowly guided the plane in a lazy circle, offering every angle before slowly working its way up the Hudson River.

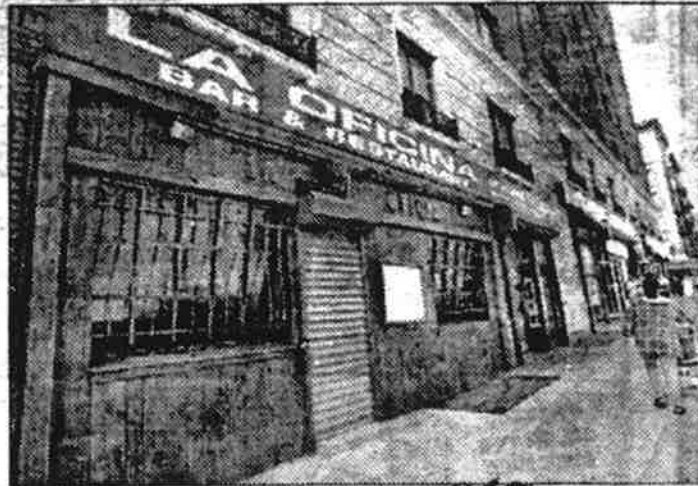
"We can't go much slower than 90 or 100," said Del Rosso through the head set as the plane stuttered for a second. "I'll just make some more lazy circles."

The AT-6 was heading east now, back over the Verrazano and making its way over Sheepshead Bay, back to runway 12 at Floyd Bennet Field. Ever so gently, Del Rosso put her down, mission accomplished as the plane rolled back toward the empty hangar.



ARND BRITH DAILY NEWS

Lucky streak ends for numbers racket boss.



SUSAN WATTE

By PATRICE O'SHAUGHNESSY

DAILY NEWS 1969



KIDNAPER AIDS POLICE

Kidnaped Whiskey Heir Is Rescued; 2 Arrested

By STANLEY JOHNSON
Associated Press Writer
NEW YORK (AP) — Guided by a conscience-stricken kidnaper, New York City police and FBI agents freed whiskey heir Samuel Bronfman Sunday from a Brooklyn apartment where he had been held bound and gagged since he was abducted eight days ago. Two men were arrested.

Hours later, FBI agents recovered a \$2.3 million ransom — one of the largest ever paid in the United States — which was in small bills crammed into two garbage bags and hidden in an apartment nearby.

Dominic Byrne, 53, who runs a limousine service in the Flatbush section of Brooklyn, and Mel Patrick Lynch, 37, a New York City fireman, were charged with extortion and illegal use of the mails.

The FBI said they were satisfied that there were no others involved in the kidnaping.

They said the tenant of the apartment where the money was found was "an innocent party."

Wallace LaPrade, assistant director of the FBI's New York office, denied that the crime had any connection with fundraising for the Irish Republican Army. Lynch was reported active in IRA affairs.

The 21-year-old son of Edgar Bronfman, chairman of the billion dollar Seagram Company, Ltd., world's largest distillers, was found lying on a sofa in Lynch's apartment, dressed in shirt, slacks and shoes, hands and feet bound and his mouth and eyes taped shut, when police and FBI agents entered.

He had a week's growth of beard, but appeared in good condition otherwise.

When the young Bronfman was reunited with his father Sunday, family spokesman Jonathan Rinehart said: "He's a young bull of a guy and in good shape both physically and mentally."

Officers were led to Bronfman by Byrne who used his own key to open the apartment for two detectives and nearly 50 FBI agents.

LaPrade said there was "absolutely no truth whatsoever" to early reports that Bronfman had been buried with only a 10-day supply of air and water.

His father dropped the ransom off at an undisclosed location in Queens about 3:30 a.m. Saturday and then sped to his Fifth Avenue penthouse in Manhattan where his arrival touched off reports that a break in the case was imminent.



FOUND — Samuel Bronfman II, kidnaped son of millionaire Edgar Bronfman, was picked up early Sunday in Brooklyn, N.Y., by FBI agents. The 21-year-old Bronfman was reported to be unharmed. (AP Wirephoto)



CHARGED IN BRONFMAN CASE — New York City fireman Mel Patrick Lynch, above, has been charged with extortion in the kidnaping of whiskey heir Samuel Bronfman II. FBI agents found Bronfman with Lynch in his apartment in Brooklyn early Sunday. This picture was released by the New York City Fire Department. (AP Wirephoto)

The original ransom demand was for \$4.5 million, but the kidnapers cut it in half during negotiations.

Police said Byrne apparently had begun to brood about the rights and wrongs of his actions and wanted to do right so he sent a girl "courier" to a Brooklyn police station to say she had some "solid information."

Police asked newsmen to withhold the girl's identity.

The girl led police to the Byrne apartment over a liquor

store in East Flatbush where he lived with his wife and daughter.

A car with two men in it was parked outside, and the girl said their presence worried the Byrne family.

The two proved to be FBI agents. It was theorized that FBI agents had followed someone after the ransom pickup and that they were led to Byrne's apartment.

Byrne told police he had been feeding Bronfman during the week at Lynch's apartment, located a block away.

Police then contacted the FBI and "about 40 or 50 agents responded."

Byrne then led the police and the agents to Lynch's first-floor apartment in the six-story Georgian-style building.

Byrne's key to the apartment was used to open the door and the police and agents rushed into the apartment. There they found young Bronfman clad in shirt, slacks and shoes guarded by Lynch, 35.

Detective Thomas Cerbone said the tape stripped from his mouth and the young Bronfman telephoned his father and said: "Thanks, Dad. I'm great. I'll never forget it."

Detective James Sehry said the young man then rubbed his unbound eyes, thanked his rescuers and asked: "Where am I hidden?"

Bronfman was sped to his father's penthouse for a reunion with both parents, who are divorced.

Lynch and Byrne were taken to FBI headquarters for questioning, and charged with extortion and illegal use of the mails.

At the Bronfman mansion in Yorktown Heights, 40 miles north of Manhattan in Westchester County, Peter Kaufman, the young Bronfman's best friend, said: "I went through the roof when Sam phoned and said, 'We've done some wild things in our time, but never kidnaping.'"

Kaufman said he replied: "You're not worth four and a half million, and Sam laughed."

News of the kidnaping rescue in their quiet Brooklyn neighborhood startled neighbors of Byrne and Lynch.

Lynch's fellow firemen were also shocked.

One fireman said he was a "nice guy." Another said Lynch had been active in Irish Republican Army affairs.



RANSOM MONEY RECOVERED — An FBI agent carries plastic bag containing part of the \$2.3 million ransom paid by Edgar Bronfman for release of his kidnaped son, Samuel Bronfman, at FBI headquarters in New York Sunday. A conscience-stricken kidnaper led FBI agents early Sunday to a Brooklyn apartment where they rescued young Bronfman eight days after he had been abducted. (AP

Lush facade screens nightmare of kidnaping

YORKTOWN HEIGHTS, N. Y. — This lovely little town in the gentle hills of upper Westchester County could be the setting for a movie portraying the good life of New York's suburban gentry.

Here on a sunny afternoon, children play in front of great houses set behind fenced-in lawns, and housewives travel to local specialty shops and delicatessens in "second cars." Teen-agers bicycle idly along tree-shaded streets, by reservoirs hidden from the expressways leading to the metropolis 40 miles to the south.

It was an appropriate place for a half-billionaire—owner of a fortune in whiskey to purchase his country estate. No need to worry about that enervating one-hour drive thru traffic to the city—he could go by helicopter to his office in the great midtown Manhattan skyscraper bearing the famed name of his company, Seagram's.

No need, for that matter, to worry about less affluent neighbors. Tucked away in a Tudor-style mansion, concealed behind pine trees and brush reached by private road, Edgar M. Bronfman was—and is—hardly visible to the rest of the community.

THE ONLY neighbor Bronfman might encounter often is W. Averell Harriman, who lives "next door" on an adjoining estate. Discreetly, the mail boxes on the highway running by the twin estates bear the names, "Harriman" and "E. M. Bronfman," and a sign on the property reads, "No Trespassing, No Hunting, Fishing, or Trapping on These Premises, W. A. Harriman."

Elder statesman Harriman, always the consummate diplomat and politician, was especially careful last week not to intrude upon his neighbor's privacy. For Bronfman, already a figure of dazzling business success and person unhappiness, was now a victim of a criminal plot.

The plot revolved around the elder Bronfman son, Samuel II, heir to much of the \$1.7-billion-dollar Seagram fortune—and victim of the most stunning kidnaping-for-ransom since that of Patricia Hearst.

It was eight days since Samuel II, athletic, tall and self-confident, was seized apparently in the garage of his mother's house in nearby Purchase. It was six days since the kidnapers left a two-page single-spaced typewritten note

requesting ransom totalling nearly \$4.5 million.

And it was two days since a family retainer, a public relations man and business associate of the elder Bronfman, revealed that the kidnapers had failed to "follow thru"—meaning they had either not picked up the ransom or had somehow not lived up to the procedure outlined in the note.

THRU IT ALL Edgar Bronfman commuted between his estate here and his apartment on Fifth Avenue—awaiting the final call that might at least tell him if his son were dead or alive.

Along with the kidnaping, was the personal anguish of Samuel's mother, Ann Lee, a graying heiress divorced from her husband of 20 years before he moved into the estate a year and a half ago.

Mother of the five Bronfman children, she was reunited with her husband during the last week of agony as they both waited here for the kidnapers to respond. Restraining her grief, she appeared totally impassive as she left the estate by small car to return to her home in Purchase after another day of waiting.

"Would you just keep going, please?" she said with icy calm to the driver when reporters, who gathered by the gate, tried to question her. Half a dozen FBI agents, clad in sports shirts, with their revolvers tucked into their belts, guarded the road leading the last quarter mile to the house.

Silence, in fact, was the word as the family waited—and waited. A family friend manning a phone in Bronfman's Manhattan apartment said only that relatives were "not available"—and added that Edgar Bronfman's fiancée, a 25-year-old former barmaid from England, had "made a mistake" when she talked briefly to a reporter a few days earlier.

THE FIANCEE Georgiana, Ellen Webb, had her own special grief. She and Edgar were to have been married on Saturday. There was to have been a party Friday night at the estate. "House warming," said the invitations, engraved in green ink for fifty guests. "Dress—informal."

It was not until Thursday that a secretary rescinded the invitations. Edgar Bronfman may have hoped to see his son again before the party—and then to

have married Georgiana in an atmosphere of exhilaration.

Thru all his agony, however, the life of the great estate went on much as usual. The butler, the cook, and workmen building an addition to the house, came and went up the road to the entrance. FBI agents at the gate played with the Bronfman dog.

10 SUNDAY TRIBUNE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
SECTION 1

Date: 8/17/75
Edition: 4* FINAL
Author: DONALD KIRK
Editor: WALTER SIMMONS
Title: CRIME RECORDS

Character: 94-1199
or
Submitting Office: CHICAGO

Being Investigated

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
AUG 20 1975	
FBI - CHICAGO	



Samuel Bronfman II

Two face kidnaping, extortion charges in abduction of heir

(Herald Tribune in Chicago Edition)

From Tribune Wire Services

NEW YORK (AP)—Westchester County District Atty. Carl Vergari said Monday he will press state kidnaping charges against two men for the Aug. 9 abduction of whisky heir Samuel Bronfman II.

Earlier Monday, Mel Patrick Lynch, a New York City fireman who is called the "prime mover" in the plot, was held in lieu of \$500,000 bond; Dominic Byrne, operator of a limousine service, was held in \$200,000 bond on federal extortion charges in the receipt of a \$2.3 million ransom for Bronfman's return.

It is up to Vergari to press kidnaping charges because federal kidnaping statutes do not apply. The 21-year-old son of the chairman of the billion-dollar Seagram Company apparently was not transported across state lines, according to authorities.

Vergari said he expects to go before a grand jury within the next few days, acting in full cooperation with U.S. Atty. Paul Curran and Eugene Gold, district attorney of Brooklyn.

Kidnaping in New York State is punishable by prison terms of 15 years to life. The federal extortion charge carries a possible penalty of 20 years.

In setting the high bail, U.S. Magistrate Marten Jacobs rejected a defense plea that "these were two amateurs involved in some kind of a lark." He called them poor bail risks, agreeing with Curran that they would seek sanctuary from prosecution in Ireland if released to await trial.

Both men were born in Ireland and have dual American and Irish citizenship.

They were ordered to surrender their passports, were handcuffed for the trip back and forth to the Federal House of Detention, and were held there until bail can be posted pending a hearing Aug. 28.

FBI AGENT Joseph Conley swore that Lynch wrote a ransom letter "sometime in June" and Byrne mailed it Aug. 9.

Edgar Bronfman, father of the kidnaped youth, got the letter "demanding a ransom and further informing him both he and his son would die if payment were not made as instructed."

This was the first disclosure that the life of the multimillionaire chairman of the Seagram Co. Ltd., world's largest distillers, had been threatened.

North of New York City, Samuel Bronfman joined his family for a champagne celebration Sunday night. Police and FBI agents burst into Lynch's apartment early Sunday and freed the heir.

The elder Bronfman had postponed his planned marriage on Saturday to a London barmaid because of the kidnaping, and reports from the family mansion indicated that the champagne ordered for the wedding was used to celebrate Samuel's return — and recovery of the \$2.3-million ransom.

The wedding will take place Wednesday, according to Peter Kaufman, a friend of young Bronfman.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

5 CHICAGO TRIBUNE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
SECTION 1

Date: 8/19/75
Edition: SPORTS FINAL
Author:
Editor: C. KIRKPATRICK
Title: CRIME RECORDS

Character: 94-1199

or
Classification: COPY SENT TO BUREAU
Submitting Office: CHICAGO

Being Investigated

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
AUG 20 1975	
FBI - CHICAGO	

C 73— Judicial Subpoena; with Witness' Subpoena
to remain subject to call, Blank Court, 9-63

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80 EXCHANGE PLACE AT BROADWAY, NEW YORK

SUPREME COURT
YORK; COUNTY OF WESTCHESTER

The People of the State of New York

Index No. 75/00885

Calendar No.

against

Plaintiff

JUDICIAL SUBPOENA

MEL PATRICK LYNCH,

Defendant

The People of the State of New York

TO Special Agents Paul Brana, Richard F. McCarthy,
Philip A. McNiff

GREETING:

WE COMMAND YOU, That all business and excuses being laid aside, you and each of you appear
and attend before Hon. George Beisheim at the Westchester Courthouse,
111 Grove Street, White Plains, New York

on the 9th day of September 1976 at 2 o'clock, in the afternoon, and at any
recessed or adjourned date to give testimony in this action on the part of the Mel Patrick Lynch

Failure to comply with this subpoena is punishable as a contempt of Court and shall make you liable
to the person on whose behalf this subpoena was issued for a penalty not to exceed fifty dollars and all dam-
ages sustained by reason of your failure to comply.

WITNESS, Honorable George Beisheim
of said Court, at Courthouse the 8th day of September 1976

one of the Justices

Walter J. Higgins, Jr.
630 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York 10020
Attorney(s) for Mel Patrick Lynch

Office and Post Office Address

Bronfman in seclusion, doubt kidnaper's tale

NEW YORK (AP) — Kidnaped whiskey heir Samuel Bronfman II was in safe seclusion at his mother's mansion Monday as authorities discounted an alleged kidnaper's story that two men still at large planned the abduction.

Dominic Byrne, 53, who with Melvin Patrick Lynch, a 37-year-old city fireman, is being held on charges of extortion and illegal use of the mails, has reportedly told police and the FBI that two unidentified men commandeered his car for the caper.

Despite Byrne's claim that two other kidnapers remain at large, FBI Asst. Director J. Wallace LaPrade said no other suspects were being sought and no further arrests were expected.

AT A NEWS conference Sunday, officials showed the recovered \$2.3 million in cash Bronfman's father paid for his return.

Byrne and Lynch, both Irish born, naturalized American citizens, were to be arraigned Monday. Authorities said federal charges of kidnaping were not filed because the victim was not taken across state lines. But there remain possible state kidnaping charges which carry penalties of life imprisonment.

New York City Police Comr. Michael Codd said law enforcement officials and U.S. State Department intelligence agents are checking the possibility that the two men intended to give part of the ransom to the Irish Republican Army. LaPrade discounted any IRA connection.

SAMUEL Bronfman, 21, after shaving his eight day beard and showering at the Fifth Avenue apartment of his father, Seagrams board chairman Edgar Bronfman, went to the

family estate at Yorktown Heights accompanied by his father.

Both at the apartment and the estate the Bronfmans declined to talk with newsmen, but the 5-foot-2 younger Bronfman, clad in work shirt and jeans, appeared unhurt.

LaPrade said it was untrue that Samuel had been buried with a 10-day supply of water and air as the kidnapers had claimed in a ransom note to Edgar Bronfman last Monday.

The young heir to part of the billion-dollar Seagrams whisky fortune was found in Lynch's Brooklyn apartment early Sunday. He was rescued about 24 hours after his father had delivered the ransom, one of the largest in U.S. history, to two men in a car in the Woodside (Queens) section of New York City.

A woman FBI agent in the car with the elder Bronfman reportedly got the ransom car's license number and city police traced the license to Lynch. The car was found parked outside his apartment house.

THE FBI staked out the car, but it was not until Byrne's 17-year-old daughter, Mary, appeared in a stationhouse with a note from her father that the case was cracked.

The girl told the detectives her father was deathly afraid of two men in a car parked across from his home and this had led him to seek police help.

As the detectives approached the car, saying "Freeze — don't move a muscle!" one of the men in the car shouted "We're FBI."

Apparently by coincidence, one of the many FBI cars staked out near the Lynch apartment had parked across from the Byrne home.

AFTER BYRNE told his story, that Bronfman was in Lynch's apartment nearby and his, Byrne, had fed him recently, the detectives and a horde of FBI men moved in on the Lynch apartment.

"We used Byrne's key, opened the door and made a frontal charge into the apartment," Detective Thomas Cerbone said. "The kid was lying on the couch, blindfolded, with tape on his eyes and mouth and he was bound. . . ."

Lynch, who had worked full shifts Thursday and Friday as a fireman at Ladder Company 172 in Brooklyn, reportedly was asleep on the floor when the lawmen burst in. They said he jumped up, yelling, "What's going on?"

Samuel reported later that he was fed mostly ham sandwiches and cola and his life was threatened throughout the ordeal.

After his rescue, he was taken to his father's apartment while police and agents, acting on Byrne's directions, went to an apartment near Byrne's and found the ransom, still in the two large black plastic trash bags in which Bronfman had delivered it.

Three guns also were found in the apartment of Morris Greenberger, who was reported in a hospital. The FBI said he was an "innocent party" in the case.



Byrne

Lynch

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

1 CHICAGO DAILY NEWS
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Date: 8/18/75
Edition: BLUE STREAK
Author:
Editor: D. FELDMER
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94-1199
Character:
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Classification:
Submitting Office: CHICAGO
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SEARCHED _____ INDEXED _____
SERIALIZED _____ FILED _____
AUG 20 1975
FBI - CHICAGO



An FBI agent guards part of the \$2.3 million ransom recovered in the Bronfman kidnaping. (AP)



Samuel Bronfman II leaves his father's New York apartment Sunday after he was frisked by police and FBI agents. (AP)

C 73—Judicial Subpoena: with Witness' Stipulation
to remain subject to call, Blank Court, 9-63

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80 EXCHANGE PLACE AT BROADWAY, NEW YORK

**SUPREME COURT
NEW YORK: COUNTY OF WESTCHESTER**

The People of the State of New York

Index No. 75/00885

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Defendant

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TO Special Agents Paul Brana, Richard F. McCarthy,
Philip A. McNiff

GREETING:

WE COMMAND YOU, That all business and excuses being laid aside, you and each of you appear
and attend before Hon. George Beisheim at the Westchester Courthouse,
111 Grove Street, White Plains, New York

on the 9th day of September 1976 at 2 o'clock, in the afternoon, and at any
recessed or adjourned date to give testimony in this action on the part of the Mel Patrick Lynch

Failure to comply with this subpoena is punishable as a contempt of Court and shall make you liable
to the person on whose behalf this subpoena was issued for a penalty not to exceed fifty dollars and all dam-
ages sustained by reason of your failure to comply.

WITNESS, Honorable George Beisheim one of the Justices
of said Court, at Courthouse the 8th day of September 1976

Walter J. Higgins, Jr.
630 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York 10020
Attorney(s) for Mel Patrick Lynch

Office and Post Office Address

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

What the FBI does best

How expertly the Federal Bureau of Investigation can move in the areas of its special competence was illustrated by the happy resolution of the Bronfman kidnaping case.

While a bit of good fortune contributed to the successful conclusion, the FBI, along with the New York Police Department, deserves the major credit. The FBI poured vast manpower into the hunt — more than 500 agents took part. The kidnapers of 21-year-old Samuel Bronfman II were naive enough to drive one of their own cars to the rendezvous to pick up the \$2.3 million in ransom money. A glimpse of the license number was all the break the FBI needed. They closed in quietly and massively. There was no shooting, no bloodshed. The victim was found bound and gagged but in good condition. The suspects were taken into custody. The ransom money was recovered. And the Bronfmans, the city of New York and the entire nation shared a sigh of relief.

The FBI has got itself mixed up in some messy affairs of late, and still has much to answer for because of its forays into areas not within its lawful authority. But it remains a diligent, useful, and above all professional agency when it sticks to its intended business — as we hope it will.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

8

CHICAGO DAILY NEWS
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Date: 8/19/75

Edition: BLUE STREAK

Author:

Editor: D. FELDMEIR

Title:

CRIME RECORDS

Character: 94-1199

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Submitting Office: CHICAGO

 Being Investigated

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AUG 20 1975	
FBI - CHICAGO	

2 suspects were just like guys next door

From Tribune Wire Services

NEW YORK—It couldn't have happened to two less suspicious suspects—or in a less suspecting neighborhood.

Picture an oasis of middle-class Americans in a city of ghettos and high-income apartment blocks and you have the Midwood section of Brooklyn, home of kidnaping suspects Mel Patrick Lynch and Dominic Byrne.

It is a friendly neighborhood, and Byrne in particular fit right into the milieu. "He never failed to say hello to anyone," said Mrs. Joseph Marer, an elderly housewife out Sunday-strolling with her husband near the white-columned apartment in which Sam Bronfman had been held for ransom.

"HE WAS A chipper little Irish leprechaun," Mrs. Marer said. "He always rode his bicycle with his deliveries"—of liquor from the store that he sold only recently.

Another neighbor woman gave her view of the motivation for the kidnaping.

"Remember that Alec Guinness movie where this darling little man gets this dream?" she asked. "They had a dream of getting rich quick and living happily ever after."

There are those in the neighborhood who question whether such a dream was the real motivation at all.

Knowing that both Lynch and Byrne were born in Ireland, some wonder whether—if they are guilty—they were raising funds for the Irish Republic Army.

THERE COULD NOT be two less likely characters for such a crime.

"He was the last guy in the world I'd suspect," said a man walking by Byrne's former liquor store, over which he still lived. "But I guess we all have a little larceny in our hearts."

Byrne is a family man, married with a 17-year-old daughter; Lynch is a loner. A "first-grade firefighter," he lived alone in the pleasant solid-brick apartment building with the white columns in front.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

11 CHICAGO TRIBUNE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
SECTION 1

Date: 8/17/75
Edition: SPORTS FINAL
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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

FBI frees heir nabs pair

NEW YORK—The Federal Bureau of Investigation Sunday cracked the Bronfman kidnap case in a series of stunning moves, beginning with the rescue of Samuel Bronfman II at 4 a.m. and concluding at 1 p.m. with the recovery of \$2.3 million dollars ransom paid by his multimillionaire father.

FBI agents Sunday afternoon triumphantly displayed the ransom—in \$20, \$50, and \$100 bills—as Samuel rested in his father's Fifth Avenue penthouse.

"He's in very good shape," said an uncle. "He looks just fine."

The rescue of Samuel Bronfman, a 21-year-old Williams College graduate and heir to the \$1.7 billion Seagram's whisky fortune of his father, Edgar M., climaxed eight days of desperate efforts to find him since he was abducted from the garage of his mother's home Aug. 9.

THE FBI ARRESTED two men—New York City fireman Mel Patrick Lynch, 37, and Dominic Byrne, 53, former liquor store owner—and charged them with extortion by mail, rather than kidnaping.

A pair of Irish immigrants, they were regarded by neighbors as happy-go-lucky and always polite.

Police and FBI agents converged on the neighborhood where Lynch and Byrne lived, two blocks apart, after the elder Bronfman delivered the ransom money to the kidnapers in Lynch's car under an elevated railway in Queens.

Bronfman, accompanied by a woman FBI agent, placed the money in the trunk, and the car sped away.

FBI men traced the plates to Lynch, but still might not have grabbed him had it not been for another unexpected break in the case.

MORE THAN 50 federal agents were staked out in Byrne's neighborhood. Two were in an auto across the street from Byrne's house. Byrne feared they were mobsters looking for the ransom money,

and reportedly sent his 17-year-old daughter, Mary, to a Brooklyn police station with a note saying that police could learn more about the kidnaping at his address.

Brooklyn police Detectives Thomas Cerbone and James Schry, and Sgt. Frank Wuerger drove to the address.

When they saw two men sitting in a white Mustang across from Byrne's apartment, Wuerger approached the car from the rear, poked his gun thru the open window, and told the surprised occupants, "Freeze. Don't move a muscle."

ONE OF THE men started to raise his arm but stopped just in time. "If he had kept on reaching I might have had to blow him away," Wuerger said.

"We're FBI," one of the men shouted. The sergeant told him to take out his identification, very slowly and carefully.

"We're going up there to talk to a guy," Wuerger told the FBI agents.

When the three policemen went in to see Byrne, he reportedly told them, "I'm afraid for my life."

Byrne then told the Brooklyn police that he had seen Samuel Bronfman "an hour ago" in Lynch's apartment. Wuerger then called in FBI officials, who also questioned Byrne.

THE THREE POLICEMEN and FBI agents then went to Lynch's small, one-bedroom apartment, where they surprised Lynch and freed Samuel Bronfman.

The abductors had held Bronfman ever since the kidnaping under what the FBI described as "trying conditions."

J. Wallace LaPrade, assistant director in charge of the New York office of the FBI, said Bronfman's abductors bound and gagged him and kept him alive on what was a barely subsistence diet.

"There were many comments made that placed fear in the mind of Samuel Bronfman," said LaPrade, when asked if either of the men had threatened to

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

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CHICAGO TRIBUNE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

SECTION 1

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and young Bronfman. "He believed that he was in danger."

Nine hours after the FBI broke into the Lynch apartment agents swooped down on another apartment, two blocks away, of a 70-year-old man hospitalized several days earlier. In his apartment, under a bed, they discovered the entire ransom cached in two black plastic garbage bags, just as they had been prepared for delivery.

LaPrade denied repeatedly, however, that the tenant of the apartment—a former restaurateur named Samuel Greenberg—had any connection with the case. "As far as we are concerned, all the individuals concerned are arrested," LaPrade said.

LaPRADE, praising the efforts of his men as well as the New York City Police Department, also denied there is any evidence that Lynch and Byrne wanted the money to support the Irish Republican Army. When a reporter noted that Lynch reputedly had collected donations for the I. R. A. in the Fire Department, LaPrade said firmly, "It's not a matter of evidence in this investigation."

LaPrade emphasized that FBI agents were concerned first of all with preserving Bronfman's life rather than with arresting the abductors. FBI agents picked up three weapons in the apartment—a .38 automatic, a .45 automatic, and a .22 revolver—as well as ammunition.

"WE DID NOT want in any way to endanger the life of the victim," said LaPrade, praising Bronfman for his "perseverance" under "trying conditions."

LaPrade did not say precisely how Bronfman responded in the climactic moments, but added with understatement that he was "very grateful for having been found." He also praised Bronfman's father for "bravery."

The elder Bronfman — a spectacular business success with an unhappy personal past that includes his divorce from Sam's mother, investment banking heiress Ann Margaret Loeb—was the focal point of several messages to and from the abductors.

The first came two days after the kidnaping in the form of a two-page, single-spaced type written note demanding ransom of \$4.6 million.

"Subsequently, there were received a series of messages, including mailed notes, telephonic communications, and tape recordings of Samuel Bronfman's voice," said an FBI announcement.

"IN ONE OF these messages, the initial ransom demand was arbitrarily reduced from \$4.6 million to \$2.3 million by the abductors." There was no formal explanation for the reduction, but possibly the kidnapers believed they could not carry the \$4.6 million in cash.

The messages were fired back and forth as the elder Bronfman flew by helicopter from his palatial Tudor-style estate in Yorktown Heights, 40 miles north of New York, to his New York penthouse apartment, to his office in the 38-story Seagram building on Park Avenue. For two days Bronfman attempted to "comply with the demands of the abductors" before he finally paid the ransom at 3 a.m. Saturday.

ABOUT 500 FBI agents, supported by state, county, and local police departments, worked thruout the New York metropolitan area, exploring country lanes on foot and surveying remote urban ghettos by helicopter.



Dominic Byrne



Mel Patrick Lynch



AP Wirephoto

Hijacking for home after an eight-day kidnaping ordeal, Seagram's heir Samuel Bronfman II (left) enters a heliport in Manhattan Sunday afternoon. At right is his father, Edgar Bronfman, who paid a \$2.3 million ransom.



Whisky heir rescued; \$2.3 million found, 2 held

By Larry Kleinman

Special from the Washington Post

NEW YORK — The kidnaping ordeal of Seagram whisky heir Samuel Bronfman II, 21, came to an abrupt and safe end early Sunday when scores of federal agents freed him from a Brooklyn apartment.

Two suspects, one of whom led police to the apartment, were arrested and no others are being sought, according to J. Wallace LaPrade, the head of the FBI office here. He said the ransom, \$2.3 million, was recovered.

Bronfman, missing for slightly more than eight days, was found bound hand and foot and with tape over his eyes and mouth.

Bronfman, looking haggard and unshaven, was lying on a living room couch in an apartment in the Flatbush section of Brooklyn belonging to Mel Patrick Lynch, a 37-year-old New York City fireman.

Bronfman was exhausted but unharmed. Lynch, who was guarding him when 40 to 50 FBI agents and two New York City police officers burst into the apartment at 4:20 a.m., was charged with extortion and illegal use of the mail.

The other suspect, who led police to the apartment, was Dominic Byrne, 53, operator of a limousine service in partnership with Lynch. He was arrested at the scene and on the same charges.

LaPrade did not elaborate on why no kidnaping charges were filed. He left open the possibility that such charges could be filed later, saying the matter was something to "be resolved by the United States attorney." But he denied that the crime might have had a connection with fund-raising activities by the Irish Republican Army. Lynch was said to be active in IRA affairs.

Moments after he was free, according to authorities, Bronfman called his father, Edgar M. Bronfman, 46, the head of the \$1.7-billion Seagram Co. Ltd., who had been anxiously waiting for word at his Fifth Avenue penthouse apartment.

"Thanks, dad," he said. "I'm great. I'll never forget it." He thanked his rescuers and

asked them, "Where am I hidden?"

The FBI said that Bronfman had been held in Lynch's apartment since his abduction around midnight a week ago Saturday and that reports he had been buried with but a 10-day supply of air and water were not true.

After his rescue, Bronfman was taken to his father's apartment. He was examined there by a doctor, who confirmed that he was uninjured. Later the two, accompanied by the elder Bronfman's fiancée, Georgianna Webb, left to spend the night at the home of young Bronfman's mother in Purchase, N.Y., where he had been living before he was kidnaped.

The FBI reported that the ransom had been found in a Brooklyn apartment a short distance from the one where Bronfman had been held. The money, packed in bundles of \$100, \$50, \$20 and \$10 bills in plastic garbage bags, was found underneath a bed along with a .38-caliber pistol, officials said.

LaPrade said the ransom apparently had been hidden there without the knowledge of the apartment's occupant, who was identified as Morris Greenberger. Neighbors said Greenberger had not been home in recent days, and some said they believed he was in a hospital.

Bronfman's dramatic rescue followed a day of extreme tension for everyone involved in the case.

About 3 a.m. Saturday, the FBI confirmed Sunday, the ransom was personally passed by Edgar Bronfman from one car to another at an undisclosed location in Queens. An agreement with the kidnapers called for young Bronfman's release within hours after the ransom payment.

The original ransom demand was reported to be \$4.5 million. Actually it was \$4.6 million, according to the FBI. During negotiations with the Bronfman family, the abductors themselves lowered the figure to \$2.3 million, LaPrade said.

As Saturday passed without young Bronfman's release, officials became concerned about his safety.

LaPrade said Sunday, however, that all "pertinent addresses," meaning those of Lynch and Byrne, whose apartment is nearby, were known to officials Saturday. LaPrade credited exhaustive investigative work,

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

2 CHICAGO SUN TIME
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

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It was widely believed that FBI agents witnessed the ransom payment and followed whoever received the money from Edgar Bronfman.

The case began to unravel about midnight. Police at New York City's 70th Precinct in Brooklyn reported receiving a telephone call from Byrne.

Byrne, according to Detective James E. Schry, told police that he feared for his life and the lives of his wife and two children, because he knew something about the kidnaping.

Subsequently, according to police, Byrne sent a female courier to the precinct house to request that police be sent to his home because he feared that two men parked outside his apartment were after him. Police asked reporters to withhold her identity.

Schry and his partner, Detective Thomas Carbone, responded to the call. The men in the car outside the apartment turned out to be FBI agents who were keeping Byrne under surveillance.

Schry said Byrne told him that the missing youth was alive and well and in an apartment nearby.

According to police sources, the FBI headquarters here were notified of the development and asked that Byrne be brought to Manhattan for questioning.

Subsequently the FBI decided to make the rescue attempt.

Some 10 to 20 FBI men, accompanied by the two detectives, went to Lynch's first-floor apartment, letting themselves in with a key given to them by Byrne, according to police.

The police sources said that Byrne's original story was that he and Lynch had been forced by two gunmen to take part in the kidnaping and harbor the victim. The FBI did not believe the story. "As far as we're concerned, at this time all individuals involved in this crime have been arrested," LaPrade said.

A family spokesman said of young Bronfman, "He's a young bull of a guy and in good shape, both physically and mentally."



Father's day

Edgar Bronfman, who got his son and his \$2.3 million back, waits to board a helicopter with Samuel, who was taken to Purchase, N.Y., from Manhattan. (AP)



Suspects in custody

LEFT: Dominic Byrne, who led the FBI to the Brooklyn apartment where Samuel Bronfman II was held, directs cameramen as he is taken to FBI headquarters in New York Sunday night. ABOVE: The other suspect in the case, Mel Patrick Lynch, joins Byrne. (AP)



VIOLENCE IN PORTUGAL: An anti-Communist demonstrator being beaten during a Communist party rally in Alcobaca Saturday night. Though Communists suffered a defeat, they plan a rally tomorrow in Oporto, capital of anti-Communist north. Page 2.

KISSINGER MISSION FOR MIDEAST PACT BEGINS THIS WEEK

Ford Describes New Attempt for Sinai Agreement as 'Critically Important'

ISRAEL APPROVES TALKS

'Some Details' and Principles Must Still Be Resolved During 10-Day Journey

By JAMES M. NAUGHTON... The announcement from the President's mission...

BRONFMAN'S SON RESCUED IN CITY AFTER A PAYMENT OF \$2.3-MILLION; MONEY RECOVERED, 2 SUSPECTS HELD



Samuel Bronfman Sr. leaving the family's Fifth Avenue apartment for Yorktown Heights estate, where he arrived by helicopter a little before 6 P.M. yesterday.

RAID FBBS VICTIM

Seagram's Heir Found in Flatbush Room by F.B.I. and Police

By PETER KIBBS... Samuel Bronfman 23, the 21-year-old heir to the Seagram liquor fortune...

Deregulation of Crude Oil To Drive Up Cost of Fuels

By MICHAEL C. JENSEN... After the Ford Administration deregulates domestic crude oil prices...

SAVE-CITY GROUPS TO COST MILLIONS

M.A.C. and Other New Units Bring Own Fiscal Burden in Staff and Legal Fees

By FRANK LYNN... The struggle to resolve the city's fiscal crisis...

F.B.I. Stake-Out Led to Capture

By ROBERT D. McFADDEN... For 24 hours before Samuel and Mel Patrick Lynch...



Mel Patrick Lynch, a fireman, after his arrest.

Decline in Major Faiths' Influence in City Reflects Last 10 Years of Urban Change

By KENNETH A. BRIGGS... New York City's three major religious faiths, buffeted by theological, cultural and social changes...

DIFFERENCES 'Surrenderable'

He added that Israel, Egypt and the United States all agree on the remaining differences...

Two Suspects' Neighbors Bemused and Incredulous

By ROBERT HANLEY... "Mommy, why are all the cops, had also been arrested...

Educators Are Divided On Preschool Screening

By ROBERT REINHOLD... Children begin kindergarten at Cooperative and at many other elementary schools...

Whites Report Rise in Contacts With Blacks Over Last Decade

By PAUL DELANEY... CHICAGO, Aug. 17—Where hoods, the schools nearby...

NEWS INDEX table with columns for page numbers and section titles.



An F.B.I. agent carrying a plastic bag containing part of the \$2.3-million ransom money recovered yesterday.

Rattenni Is Guilty in Gambling Trial

Continued From Page 1, Col. 2

three-week trial. Judge Irving Ben Cooper set Jan. 13 for sentencing Rattenni and the other defendants, who could each face up to five years in prison and \$10,000 in fines on each count against them.

In addition to the conspiracy charge, Rattenni was found guilty of two other counts, traveling in interstate commerce to promote bribery and traveling in interstate commerce to promote gambling.

Michael Roman, characterized during the trial as a Rockland bookmaker, was found guilty of the same three charges as Rattenni.

The other convicted defendants were Charles Cassino, Eugene Curcio and Vincent Malavarco, who were with the state police in the Rockland-Westchester area when they were charged last year with accepting bribes to protect gamblers.

Cassino, a lieutenant who resigned, and Curcio, a senior investigator who was suspended, were found guilty of traveling in interstate commerce to promote gambling in addition to conspiracy.

Malavarco, who was also suspended as a senior investigator for the state police, was convicted on the conspiracy count, but was acquitted on the charge of traveling in interstate commerce to promote gambling.

A sixth defendant, William Alter, characterized during the trial as a bookmaker, was found not guilty of conspiracy, which was the only charge against him in the case.

Charges were dismissed last week for lack of evidence against four other alleged gamblers identified as Ernest



The New York Times
Nicholas A. Rattenni

Lattanzio, Louis John Boggia, Mannie Cohen and Albert Parretti.

Peter Variano, described by witnesses as the leader of a large-scale gambling operation in Rockland, pleaded guilty to the conspiracy charge before the trial began and received a sentence of three years in prison.

The last of the 12 defendants indicted in the case last April was Louis Nicholas Sabbatini, a suspended state policeman, but charges against him were severed for possible trial later.

Daniel P. Hollman, head of the Joint Strike Force on Organized Crime here, served as the prosecutor who conducted the case against Rattenni and the other defendants in the trial.

The key witness in the case was a state police lieutenant, Joseph F. Colligan, who was a senior investigator when he acted as an undercover agent

pretending to accept bribes to protect gamblers.

Lieutenant Colligan testified for the prosecution that he was paid \$1,000 a month by Variano to safeguard organized gambling operations in Rockland and Westchester over a six-month period, but that he reported regularly to his superiors regarding the bribery conspiracy.

Rattenni and the other defendants were accused of violating Federal laws by crossing state lines to attend discussions for advancing the bribery conspiracy to protect gambling operations that allegedly accounted for \$650-million in bets on sports events last year.

The jury's deliberations in the case were interrupted by a mishap yesterday afternoon when the 12 jurors and two marshals were trapped in a stalled elevator in the courthouse for an hour and a half while returning from lunch.

After the verdict, a statement was issued by Roy M. Cohn, Rattenni's lawyer, complaining that the Yonkers garbage executive had undergone three trials on conspiracy charges this year and expressing confidence that his conviction would be reversed by an appeal.

Two earlier trials ended in acquittals for Rattenni on conspiracy charges involving the bribing of tax agents and the conducting of loanshark operations.

Rattenni, identified at crime committee hearings as an important member of the Mafia family of the late Vito Genovese, has been a target of investigations accusing him of corrupting city officials in Yonkers and controlling the garbage-removal business in Westchester.

4 TROOPERS TIED TO GAMBLING RING

Rattenni Also Is Arrested—Rockland Operation Put at \$600-Million a Year

By CRAIG R. WHITNEY

Federal authorities arrested 11 men yesterday, including a reputed Mafia figure in Yonkers and four state policemen who they said were involved in a \$600-million-a-year gambling operation in Rockland County.

The complaint said the arrests had been made on the basis of information given to an agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation by Joseph F. Colligan, a senior investigator in the state police force who had infiltrated the Rockland ring.

Nicholas A. Rattenni, who owns two garbage-removal companies in Westchester, was named in the Federal complaint as the man in charge of the gambling activities. He is said to be an important member of the Mafia "family" that was headed by the late Vito Genovese.

Task Force Involved

Rattenni, six men described as part of the operation, and the four state troopers were arrested by F.B.I. agents who acted on information gathered in a six-month investigation by the Federal agency and the state police.

Daniel P. Hollman, attorney in charge for the Justice Department crime task force that sought the warrants for the arrests, said the crackdown "should knock out gambling in Rockland County." He said it was also a blow at Rattenni-controlled operations in Westchester County.

Mr. Hollman said that the gambling uncovered in Rockland County amounted to only

Continued on Page 44, Column 3

FIND GAMBINO NEPHEW'S BODY

2 Face Trial in His Kidnaping

Story on Page 2



Found Near Jersey Ammo Dump.

Blanketed body, identified as the remains of Emanuel (Manny) Gambino, 29, is unearthed near ammunition depot in Colts Neck Township, N.J. Manny, nephew of Carlo Gambino, was kidnaped for \$50,000 ransom last May. Two suspects have been arrested.

Associated Press Wirephoto

—Story on page 2

Gambino Kin's Body Is Found In N.J. Dump

By ROBERT KAPPSTATTER

A blanket-wrapped body, tentatively identified as that of Emanuel (Manny) Gambino, 29, nephew of Mafia superdon Carlo Gambino, was found yesterday in a desolate area near the Earle ammunition depot near Colts Neck Township, N.J., federal

authorities reported.

Gambino was kidnaped May 18 for \$350,000 ransom, the FBI reported. Later, \$40,000 was left at a designated dropoff, and two men were subsequently arrested.

Cause of death was not immediately disclosed, and the body was removed to Monmouth Medical Center, Long Branch, N.J., where an autopsy is expected to be performed today.

Badly Decomposed

At 2:35 p.m., the FBI, acting on a tip, went to a location in a garbage dump 500 feet off the road and located a grave. They found a badly decomposed body buried four feet down in an upright or sitting position. From items found in the grave they

(Continued on page 8, col. 3)

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Suspect in Slaying of Gambino Admits He Demanded Ransom

By MORRIS KAPLAN

FEDERAL
A man who Federal authorities say confessed to killing the 29-year-old nephew of Carlo Gambino, the reputed Mafia chieftain, pleaded guilty yesterday in Federal District Court in Brooklyn to seven counts of extortion.

Henry Robert Sentner, 37, of Sea Girt, N. J., said he was a "runner" in the gambling operations of Emanuel Gambino, Carlo Gambino's nephew. He stated matter-of-factly as he stood, well-dressed and casual, before Judge George Rosling, that he understood the nature of his plea.

In urging that the plea be accepted, Denis E. Dillon, director of the Brooklyn Strike Force Against Organized Crime, stressed Sentner's cooperation. He added that he would recommend a minimum 25-year prison sentence.

Judge Rosling did not set a date for sentencing, and Sentner was returned to his cell in lieu of \$100,000 bail.

Speaking with newsmen, Mr. Dillon said that he expected a murder indictment against Sentner would be handed up next week by a Federal grand jury in Newark. The case would then be transferred for disposition to the Federal District Court in Brooklyn, he explained.

A kidnapping indictment against Sentner and John Edward Kilcullen, 42, an ironworker, of 764 East 105th Street in the Canarsie section of Brooklyn, is expected to be quashed, according to Mr. Dillon.

Body Found Jan. 26

The indictment was voted Dec. 4 by a Federal grand jury in Brooklyn six months after young Gambino's bloodstained Cadillac was found at Newark International Airport. Sentner and Kilcullen termed the alleged kidnapping a "hoax." Gambino's body was found Jan. 26 in a shallow grave near Colts Neck Township, N. J.

The kidnapping complaint also named William J. Solin and John P. Harrington as accomplices. Neither was taken into custody. They were understood to be "cooperating."

Mr. Dillon explained, outside the courtroom, that the kidnapping charges were no longer valid because, he said, Gambino had "voluntarily" accompanied Sentner to New Jersey on the promise that Sentner would pay Gambino a \$75,000 gambling debt.

Mr. Dillon said Sentner had driven Gambino to a deserted section of the Earle Naval Ammunition Depot in Monmouth County, N.J., ostensibly to a spot where he had hidden money to pay Gambino.

Dillon's account, Sentner, while transferring a gun from one pocket of his jacket to another, fired a fatal shot that lodged in Gambino's skull when Gambino, apparently seeing the gun, attempted to flee the car.

The extortion charges resulted from ransom demands totaling \$350,000. On May 25, seven days after Gambino was shot to death, his wife, Diane, received a letter at her home at 144-55 27th Avenue, Flushing Queens, demanding that sum for the return of her husband.

The only reference in court to Gambino's demise came when Judge Rosling asked where the man was on May 19. "He was buried in New Jersey," Mr. Dillon responded.

Men Charged With Kidnapping Of a Nephew of Carlo Gambino

By MORRIS KAPLAN

Two men were charged yesterday with kidnapping Emanuel Gambino, the 29-year-old nephew of Carlo Gambino, the reputed Mafia chieftain. Emanuel Gambino was last seen on May 18 and authorities believe he is dead.

His blood-stained Cadillac was found abandoned at Newark Airport on June 2 by agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. A ticket on its windshield indicated it had been parked on May 30.

The two kidnapping suspects, who surrendered to the F.B.I. were identified as Henry Robert Sentner, 37, of Seagirt, N. J., and John Edward Kilcullen, 42, an ironworker, of 764 East 105th Street, in the Canarsie section of Brooklyn. They called the alleged kidnapping a "hoax."

United States Magistrate Vincent A. Catoggio held each in \$100,000 bail on their arraignment in Federal court in Brooklyn. If convicted, they could receive life imprisonment.

High Bail Protested

Although the F.B.I. kidnapping complaint also named William J. Solin and John P. Harrington as accomplices, neither was taken into custody. Federal sources said they were "available," but refused to affirm that they were cooperating with authorities.

Denis E. Dillon, director of the Brooklyn Strike Force Against Organized Crime, told the court that both Sentner and Kilcullen had police records.

Protesting the high bail, Sentner's lawyer, Richard Wynn, declared that his client had "fully cooperated" with the Government since last June, in return for a promise that he would not be arrested because "Gambino planned his own kidnapping."

Sentner has contended that Mr. Gambino wanted to make the matter look like a kidnapping because he was "in trouble with his girl friend." Mr. Gambino is the son of Joseph Gambino, a younger brother of the 69-year-old Carlo Gambino.

Mr. Wynn reported that Sentner had testified on four occasions before a grand jury. The suspect had also been questioned extensively by F.B.I. agents.

Kilcullen's lawyer, Bernard Udell, argued similarly, that his client had also appeared before the grand jury.

Mr. Dillon pointed out that Mr. Gambino's body had not been recovered, despite a

had lied in denying that he wrote a ransom note to the missing man's wife, demanding \$50,000 and in denying that he had ever been inside Mr. Gambino's Cadillac. The inside of a window on the driver's side bore Sentner's fingerprint, Mr. Dillon asserted, and "there was a sizable amount of blood in the trunk and inside the car."

He said Sentner also had lied in saying that the kidnapping scheme had involved Mr. Gambino at its outset. Mr. Dillon charged, rather, that the intended kidnapping victim, initially, was Vincent C. Papa Jr., a son of an underworld figure described by Federal authorities as the nation's biggest distributor of heroin.

The elder Papa had been killed in September, with the seizure in the Bronx last Feb. 3 of a suitcase containing \$967,500 in cash. The money was called a payoff for a shipment of 200 pounds of pure heroin.

The F.B.I. kidnapping complaint alleged that Sentner, accompanied by Kilcullen, rented a van-type of truck in Fort Lee, N. J., in May. At the time he planned the scheme, Sentner knew Emanuel Gambino, having worked for him six months as "a runner" in young Gambino's gambling operation, the complaint added.

The ransom letter, received by Mr. Gambino's wife, Diane, said:

"If you want him back alive, this is your last chance. If he dies, the killer will be you for not paying. The sum of \$350,000 placed in a triple-strength garbage bag. One more call will be placed at 9 o'clock on Wed. Yes or no is to be the answer. If yes, be ready to move and have a full tank of gas. No tricks. No cops. If no, good luck, widow."

According to the complaint, the actual ransom totaled \$40,000. It was thrown over a railing at a designated point on the Palisades Interstate Parkway.

Sentner, however, was said to have told F.B.I. agents that the ransom amounted to \$23,000, of which he kept \$14,500, gave \$5,000 to Kilcullen, \$2,500 to Solin and \$1,000 to Harrington.

Inmate Termed Executed

WALPOLE, Mass., Dec. 4 (AP)

—An inmate at the State Prison here whose stabbed body was found in his bed yesterday was the victim of a "planned execu-

FBI Agents Detail Gambling Operation

By Pete Bowles

Three alleged associates of reputed mob boss John Gotti operated a high-stakes, illegal gambling operation out of a Brooklyn building in 1975, three FBI agents testified yesterday.

Agent Paul Brana testified that as an undercover operative he participated in six dice games conducted by the three men in which bets averaged \$2,000 to \$4,000 a round. On one occasion, he said, he

saw a single bet of \$18,000 placed.

Brana said 23 persons were involved in the gambling operation on the second floor of a commercial building at 5002 Church Ave. in East Flatbush. He identified Nicholas Corozzo and Leonard DiMaria as dealers who paid and collected money on the bets and Anthony Rampino as a stickman, the person who controls the movement of the dice.

According to court documents presented into evidence, the operation

grossed \$2,000 a night. Six of the 23 operators were prosecuted — including Corozzo and DiMaria. The two were convicted in 1977 of conducting an illegal gambling business and sentenced to three years' probation. Rampino was not charged.

Two other agents — Richard Nalley and George Dyer — testified that they were staked out in a building across the street from the gambling den and noted who entered and exited the location. Pictures taken by a night camera

were introduced showing the three men.

The three are on trial in federal court in Brooklyn along with Gotti, the alleged head of the Gambino crime family, and three others. All are charged with participating in a criminal enterprise involving 15 racketeering acts, including two murders and one conspiracy to murder, two armed-car robberies, other hijackings, gambling, loan-sharking and conspiracy to commit extortion.

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NY

NY. TIMES

1/27/73

GAMBINO NEPHEW IS BELIEVED DEAD

Missing Man's Body Is Said to Be Found in Jersey— Vanished Last May

By NICHOLAS GAGE

A partially decomposed body believed to be that of Emanuel Gambino, nephew of Carlo Gambino, the reputed Mafia boss, was found wrapped in a blanket in a four-foot grave in Colts Neck, N. J., yesterday afternoon by agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Gambino, 29 years old, has been missing since last May. Two men, Henry R. Sentner and John E. Kilcullen, were charged on Dec. 4 with kidnaping him and demanding a ransom from his family.

Gambino was killed last May 18 and his body was buried near the Earle Naval Ammunition Depot in Colts Neck on May 21, according to sources close to the case.

He was killed by a single bullet in the head, the sources said. A quarrel over money apparently led to the murder.

In the grave with the body was a floor mat from Gambino's car, which was found abandoned at Newark Airport last June, a pair of glasses and a pair of yellow rubber gloves.

Gambino was last seen on the morning of May 18 when he left his home at 144-55 27th Avenue, Flushing, Queens. He ran a gambling operation, sources said, and Sentner owed him \$80,000 at the time of his death.

On May 25, his wife, Diane, received a letter demanding \$350,000 for the return of her husband.

"If you want him back alive, this is your last chance," the letter said. "If he dies, the killer will be you for not paying. The sum of \$350,000 placed in a triple strength garbage bag... Yes or no is to be the answer. If yes, be ready to move and have a full tank of gas. No tricks. No cops. If no, good luck, widow."

The Federal complaint against Sentner and Kilcullen charges that some \$40,000 in ransom was thrown over a railing at a designated point along the Palisades Interstate Parkway several days later.

Sentner, 37, of Sea Girt, N. J., and Kilcullen, 42, of 764 East 105th Street, Brooklyn, said at the time they were charged that the kidnaping was a "hoax."

They said Gambino had planned his own kidnaping. He wanted to disappear and make it look like a kidnaping because he was "in trouble with his girlfriend," they said.

Sentner and Kilcullen, who have been held on \$100,000 bail each, are scheduled to go on trial in Federal Court on the kidnaping charge next Tuesday.

The complaint against them also listed William J. Solin and John P. Harrington as accomplices, but they have not been taken into custody. Federal sources said they were available but refused to say if they were cooperating in the investigation.

Although the Federal complaint said that \$40,000 was paid to the kidnapers, Sentner has said that the money amounted to only \$23,000. He said he kept \$14,500, gave \$5,000 to Kilcullen, \$2,500 to Solin and \$1,000 to Harrington.

F.B.I. agents were "in the area" at the time the money was thrown to the kidnapers and followed a trail that allegedly led to the four men, sources said.

Gambino was the son of Joseph Gambino, younger brother of Carlo, the reputed Mafia boss.

The young Gambino was killed within a short distance of the grave where he was found, sources said.



PABLITO y Masovito

The Sun-Bulletin

Monday
August 18, 1975
20 cents a copy

cloudy
High in 70s
Details, Page 2

Binghamton, N.Y. 13902 A Member of the Gannett Group 153rd year, No. 254

COME BACK Paddy Reilly To BALLY JAMES DUFF

Kidnap victim found alive

"AT A COTTAGE DOOR ONE WINTERY NIGHT"



NEW YORK (UPI) — Seagram's whiskey heir Samuel Bronfman Jr. was rescued by the FBI and police yesterday when one of his kidnapers felt conscience pangs and led them to a Brooklyn apartment where young Bronfman was held hostage for eight days.

The two alleged kidnapers were arrested and a \$2.3 million cash ransom paid by his father was recovered.

Police arrested Dominick Byrne, 53, and Mel Patrick Lynch, both Irish-born naturalized Americans to connection with the kidnaping. Byrne, apologizing for the kidnaping, led police to Lynch's apartment where they found Bronfman blindfolded and bound sitting on a couch with Lynch standing guard.

J. Wallace La Prade, director of the FBI's New York office, said the money was found in green plastic garbage bags under a bed in an apartment of an innocent third party a few blocks from where the youth was held.

"At this time all individuals known to be involved in this crime have been arrested," said La Prade, standing beside a table at FBI headquarters loaded with the cash. Edgar Bronfman, father of the kidnaped youth and chairman of the board of Seagrams, Ltd., had personally delivered to the abductors.

La Prade declined to speculate on any possible motive the two may have had in the kidnaping. Lynch is a city fireman and Byrne owns and operates a limousine service. Neighbors said both were devoutly religious and felt deeply about the strife in Ireland.

Ransom was half of demands

The ransom, one of the largest in U.S. history, was half the amount originally demanded by the kidnapers.

William Bean, special agent in charge of the FBI's Criminal Division, said the money was found in an apartment at 628 E. 17th St. in the same Flatbush neighborhood where young Bronfman was held captive.

"We discovered the money there and an automatic pistol and other evidence located in the bedroom under the bed," he said.

However, he said the tenant of that apartment, listed as Sam Greenberg, was "an innocent party. We're satisfied he's not involved."

Late yesterday the kidnap victim and his father left the Bronfman's Fifth Avenue pen-

thouse apartment by taxi and the family spokesman said they were going to a secluded place to rest.

The spokesman added that young Bronfman "is in really fine shape and his spirits are great."

Brooklyn Det. Thomas Cerbone said the rescue was routine.

Bronfman was "sitting in the living room on the couch," Cerbone said. His eyes were taped and his hands bound in front of him. Lynch, in the living room, "was surprised and jumped up. It was over in 2 seconds."

La Prade said the FBI moved in when the kidnapers failed to release the youth despite payment of a \$2.3 million cash ransom paid in person by Bronfman's father to the abductors somewhere in Queens County early Saturday morning.

La Prade said the ransom money was handed over to the kidnapers by the elder Bronfman in two paper bags about 3 a.m. Saturday.

La Prade said the investigation was continuing and there were reports that more arrests were imminent.

MD pronounces victim OK

"They failed to release him and so we aggressively pursued the case," La Prade said.

A physician said at 7 a.m. he had examined young Bronfman and found him to be "perfectly fine." La Prade added "He seems to be in pretty good shape considering the condition under which he has been maintained."

"He's a real stand-up kid," Cerbone said. An FBI agent "put him on the phone with his father." He told his father "Thanks, Dad."

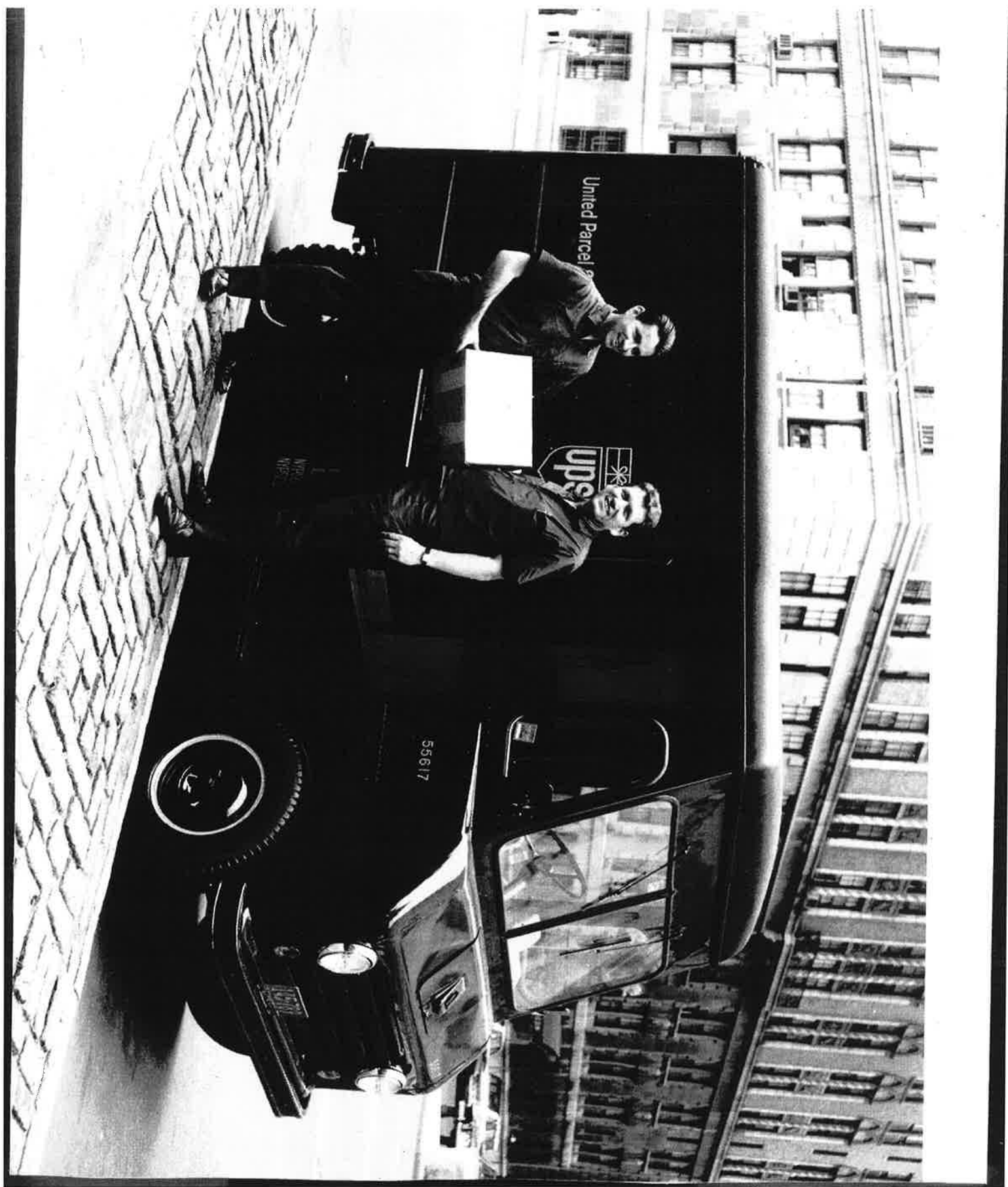
La Prade said the kidnaped youth never had been buried alive during the time he was held captive. Earlier reports said the heir to an estimated \$1 billion fortune had just enough air and water to last 10 days and would die if the ransom was not paid within that period.

Cerbone said an informant led him and his partner to Byrne and they went to the suspect house at midnight.

Cerbone said Byrne had conscience pangs about the affair. "He's a deeply religious man. He must have said 'Jesus Christ' and apologized to me five times," the detective said.

Bronfman, kidnapers profiles, Page 7

Smiling FBI agent carries plastic garbage bag containing Bronfman ransom.



THE STATE OF WYOMING
NINTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

ROBERT B. RANCK
DISTRICT JUDGE



POST OFFICE BOX 1883
JACKSON, WYOMING 83001

March 19, 1979


Mr. Paul J. Brana
211-15-32nd Avenue
Bayside, New York 11361

Dear Paul:

I note that you are an applicant to the Ex-agents Society.
This is to advise you that unless you correspond with me
from time to time I will blackball you.

Best regards.

Sincerely,



Robert B. Ranck

RBR/js
CC: Mr. Skip Gibbons

Giuliani Boosts Judge for Top FBI Job

By Anthony Scudlo

STAFF WRITER

"Two or three years from now," Republican mayoral candidate Rudolph Giuliani said yesterday, "you'll call me back and say this was one of the best appointments President Clinton ever made."

Giuliani was referring to U.S. District Court Judge Louis Freeh, a former FBI agent and federal prosecutor under Giuliani who, according to published reports, is one of the leading candidates to replace the embattled William Sessions as head of the FBI.

If nominated and confirmed, Freeh will close the circle — from FBI agent to federal prosecutor and then judge and now back to the FBI, but the very top of the

the agency. Freeh, 43, is described by friends and associates as "a straight arrow."

"This is a person who I can honestly tell you, and I know the FBI very well, is the best person in the country to run the FBI," Giuliani said. "He's a former agent, knows the bureau from the ground up, he's a lawyer, prosecutor, judge. . . . He has extraordinary integrity, a great mind, and he's a great leader."

A 1974 graduate of Rutgers Law School, Freeh received a master's degree in criminal law from New York University Law School a year later. He joined



Judge Louis Freeh

the FBI in 1975, becoming a supervisory FBI agent in its Washington, D.C., headquarters in 1980.

The following year he became an assistant U.S. attorney in Manhattan. Giuliani assigned him to the organized-crime unit, and named him chief of the unit in 1987.

During those years he directed prosecutors and FBI agents in the investigations that destroyed the Sicilian-based heroin-importing ring that became known as the "Pizza Connection." And he led the investigations into the International Longshoremen's Association that sent its head, reputed

Cosa Nostra captain Anthony Scott, and scores of others to prison.

He rose to become the second-highest-ranking prosecutor in New York, deputy U.S. attorney. After leaving that office, and after a brief stint as a law professor at Fordham University's Lincoln Center campus, he was named to the federal bench for the Southern District of New York in 1991.

Giuliani said he called Freeh at his home yesterday to urge him to accept the FBI director's position if it were offered.

"He was home taking care of the kids," Giuliani said. "He told me 'Here I am being considered as director of the FBI, but I tell you directing kids is tougher.'"

PHOTO COURTESY OF THE FBI

PHOTO BY AP/WIDEWORLD

tack on organized crime" was to indict twenty of the attendees at the Appalachian meeting on charges of "conspiracy to obstruct justice," notably the mobsters' refusal to tell a grand jury what went on during the meeting. A federal jury bought this legally dubious case, but all the convictions were later thrown out by appeals courts, which warned the Justice Department that if it wanted to crack down on organized crime, it had better find some real evidence.

Despite the obstacles, a small cadre of FBI agents began trying to find that evidence. To a large extent, they were operating in the dark. There was no manual on how to conduct organized crime investigations, so the agents began writing one as they went along. But in order to do so, they had to evade some of the more rigid and archaic FBI traditions, evasions that if discovered by Hoover would have meant the end to their careers. In New York, agents Guy Bernardo and Paul Brana began to devise the first undercover operations against the Mafia, despite the Bureau's longstanding antipathy toward such operations (Hoover feared undercover operations would expose his men to corruption). When headquarters rejected their ideas for undercover work, making it clear they would not authorize any money for such essentials as sharp suits and the kind of expensive jewelry an agent posing as a criminal would wear, the two agents approached friendly jewelers and the owners of upscale men's stores to lend the necessary props of expensive suits and diamond pinky rings. (They didn't bother telling headquarters what they had done.)

Others, including a young agent in Detroit named Neil J. Welch, took the grave risk of establishing secret contact with FBN agents. When Welch asked an FBN agent with whom he had become friendly whether the FBN had any intelligence on Mafia membership, the agent replied, "Are you kidding?" He then gave Welch a five-page list, with four columns to a page, containing the names and relevant backgrounds of three hundred top mafiosi from around the country. Welch made copies of this list and covertly distributed it to other agents involved in organized crime investigations; copied and recopied, the list assumed the status of *samizdat*, the underground literature of Soviet dissidents secretly passed hand to hand. Like a dedicated band of medieval monks, the agents pored over the list as if it were a sacred document, all the while aware of what would happen should headquarters

The Bureau said Michel Pardue was involved in a murder-for-hire scheme, but the trial judge found that he was an innocent victim of an FBI undercover operation. *Connaught Films*



A special agent on surveillance duty. Surveillance photographs are often vital evidence that a crime has taken place and are very difficult for defense lawyers to refute. But such techniques frequently raise concerns about invasion of privacy. *Connaught Films*

Below: Former special agents Paul Brana (left) and Guy Berado were among the FBI's first undercover specialists. Hoover frowned on such operations because he thought his men would be tarnished by close contact with criminals. *Connaught Films*

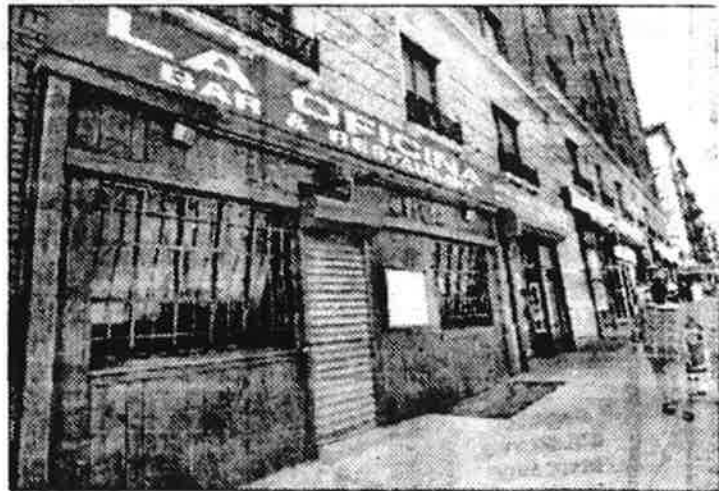


BUSTING



JACK SMITH DAILY NEWS

**Lucky
streak
ends for
numbers
racket
boss.**



SUSAN WATTS

By PATRICE O'SHAUGHNESSY

Daily News Staff Writer

DAYMOND MARQUEZ WAS BORN on the 13th day of the third

United States District Court

EASTERN

DISTRICT OF

NEW YORK

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

v.

JOHN GOTTI, et al.

SUBPOENA

CASE NUMBER: 85 CR 178

TYPE OF CASE

CIVIL

CRIMINAL

SUBPOENA FOR

PERSON

DOCUMENT(S) or OBJECT

TO:

PAUL BRANA

YOU ARE HEREBY COMMANDED to appear in the United States District Court at the place, date, and time specified below to testify in the above case.

PLACE

UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE
225 CADMAN PLAZA EAST
BROOKLYN, NEW YORK

COURTROOM

11

DATE AND TIME

April 7, 1986

YOU ARE ALSO COMMANDED to bring with you the following document(s) or object(s): *

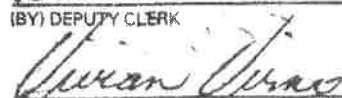
See additional information on reverse

This subpoena shall remain in effect until you are granted leave to depart by the court or by an officer acting on behalf of the court.

U.S. MAGISTRATE OR CLERK OF COURT

ROBERT C. HEINEMANN

(BY) DEPUTY CLERK



DATE

March 14

This subpoena is issued upon application of the:

Plaintiff

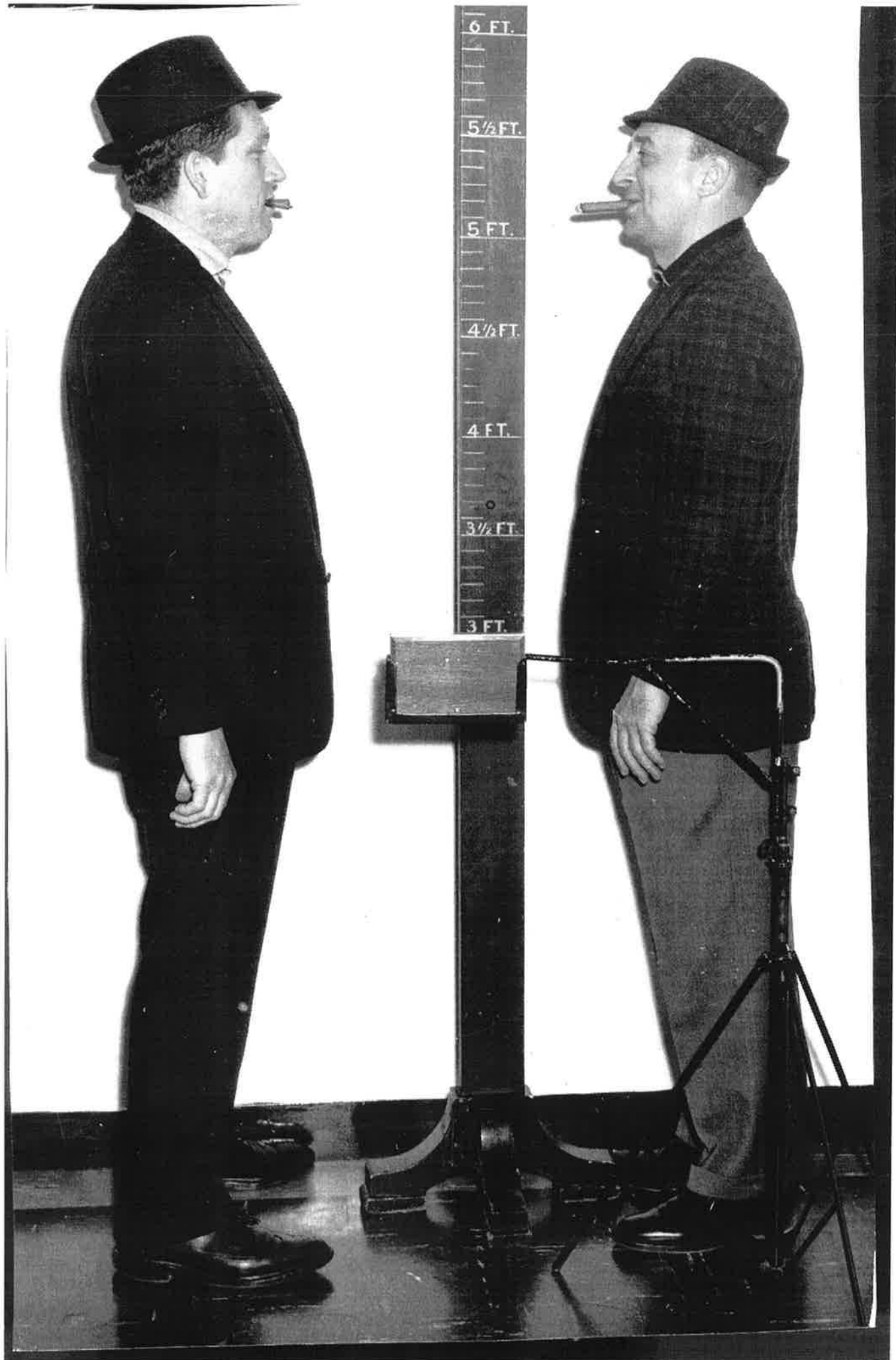
Defendant

U.S. Attorney

QUESTIONS MAY BE ADDRESSED TO:

John Gleeson
Assistant U.S. Attorney
(718) 330-7041

ATTORNEY'S NAME, ADDRESS AND PHONE NUMBER



FBI Actúa en RD



Este miembro de la Policía abra una ametralladora "Cristóbal" para impedir esta mañana en la Corte de Apelación que Valentín Pérez Tettero, reportero gráfico de EL NACIONAL, continuara fotografiando a cuatro jóvenes a los que se acusa de traficar con

armas y practicar actividades consideradas "subversivas". Al fondo, el líder estudiantil José Bujosa Mieses (El Chino) abraza a su hermana Sagrada Mieses, viuda Gurmán. El agente intentó despojar del rollo de su cámara fotográfica a Pérez Tettero.

Identifican Encargado De Oficina

Por Miguel Angel Prestol

Expresamente designados aquí, con arreglo a un convenio expansionista, subvenciones del Fondo Federal de Investigaciones (FFI) estarán ya obsoletos en la que parecería una retorcida histeria norteamericana en Santo Domingo.

La capital dominicana fue incluida entre seis ciudades de igual número de países para las que el FBI propuso al Departamento de Estado la apertura de nuevas oficinas, las otras son Manila, Río de Janeiro, Singapur, Nueva Delhi y Canberra.

Los detalles que se han asignados en un sub-perifoneo de Rowland Liss, Robert Novak, exultando en Washington y Londres, en edición del pasado 24 febrero por el notafico estadounidense "The Sunday Oregonian".

Como algo peculiar, se apuntó en el mismo momento del FFI cuando ahora en todas esas ciudades con la posible excepción de Nueva Delhi.

Para los citados ambientes, la ubicación de las oficinas de los "agregados locales" constituye un secreto estrechamente guardado.

Sin embargo, EL NACIONAL, se enteró hoy de que, por lo menos en lo que respecta a Santo Domingo, la oficina de la FBI está localizada en el segundo piso del edificio que ocupa la dependencia de la A. I. D., de los Estados Unidos, en esta capital.

Según se supo, la oficina del FBI aquí está a cargo de un tal Paul Brand, un norteamericano de origen español que habla perfectamente el castellano.

El informe de The Sunday Oregonian parte de la aprobación que "irregularmente le mandó" Edgar Hoover del presidente Nixon para expansionar las actividades de obtención internacional de noticias para el FBI, pese a graves consecuencias del

(Lea IDENTIFICAN, Pág. 2)

Habrà Reunión

Por Miguel A. Hernández

El presidente Balaguer se entrevistará mañana con los camioneros en huelga, en lo que parece una demostración de que el gobierno escucha el diálogo con los choferes del transporte de carga, antes que la represión.

Mientras tanto, el paro iniciado el martes de esta semana continuaba extendiéndose a otras provincias hoy por la mañana, con la amenaza de incluir a los choferes de carros públicos si Balaguer no cumple su alegada

(Lea HUELA, Pág. 2)

Salud Afirma Desagüe Amenaza Barrio Pobre

Por Víctor Gimaldi

La salud de miles de personas está siendo, o podría ser afectada por el foco de contaminación que constituye la instalación provisional del mercado de la Avenida Duarte, se informó hoy.

Un informe del departamento de Epidemiología de Salud Pública dice que el área "es considerada como un peligroso foco de infección y contaminación" y que crea "un grave problema sanitario".

Advierte que la amenaza sería

El Retiro

El retiro del doctor Hugo Tolentino Dipp a la rectoría de la Universidad Autónoma de Santo Domingo "fue determinado por el convencimiento de su segura derrota electoral", consideró hoy el Movimiento Unitario que apoya la candidatura del doctor Jottin Cury.

El comité de dirección de dicho Movimiento expidió este mediodía una declaración en la que opuso que a ese convencimiento arribaron las fuerzas políticas que, independientemente de los profesores que lo respaldaban, empujaban veladamente su candidatura.

Tampoco cree el Movimiento Unitario que la

(Lea EL RETIRO, Pág. 2)

Amenazan Reportero

Por Freddy Antonio Cruz

Serías contradicciones surgieron hoy en la Corte de Apelación sobre la forma en que una patrulla de la Policía detuvo a tres militantes del 14 de Junio sometidos a la Justicia junto con el líder estudiantil José Bujosa Mieses (El Chino).

Las disparidades de datos se reflejaron de lo expuesto por un cabo policial y otros dos agentes que se alega detuvieron a José Rafael Pérez Modesto, Ramón

(Lea AMENAZAN, Pág. 2)

Obreros Mantienen Paro en Refinería

Por Manuel A. Grazañal

Aunque se hicieron gestiones para solucionar el problema hasta el mediodía de hoy continuaba firme la huelga de los trabajadores de la Refinería Dominicana de Petróleo que se instala en Haina.

Durante siete días han mantenido los obreros sus exigencias y por lo menos una comisión de éstos dialogaba esta mañana en la secretaría de

Trabajo en busca de un posible acuerdo.

La comisión está integrada por los obreros Manuel Urbica, Martín de Jesús Cabrera, Hipólito Pérez, Gregorio del Orbe, Juan B. García, Juan Valdez y Ismael Barot. El grupo labora para la firma Pupúa Armenteros.

Esos siete trabajadores

(Lea OBREROS, Pág. 2)

PRD Considera Violan Derechos Trabajadores

Como una "violación a los derechos sindicales" consideró hoy el PRD la actuación del jefe de la Policía para romper la huelga de los trabajadores que construyen la refinería petrolera en Haina.

"El método de gobernar ilegalmente se profundiza y aumenta cada día" en el país, y ayer "llegó a límites increíbles cuando la Policía resolvió porque

si obligar a trabajar a los obreros" de la refinería, afirma el PRD en una declaración escrita.

Agrega que la intervención policial no fue solicitada ni por las empresas constructoras ni por los obreros.

El PRD indicó que el gerente de relaciones públicas de la Refinería Dominicana de

(Lea P.R.D., Pág. 2)

Paper trail delivers up the mob

Ever since the mob moved in 50 years ago, every mobster and wannabe gangster except John Gotti seems to have had a piece of the city's Newspaper and Mail Deliverers Union.

That's what former Luchese acting boss Alfonso Little Al D'Arco says in secret court papers about the underworld. ~~It is not~~ The Post and the Daily News throughout the metropolitan area.

D'Arco, who has helped sink two Mafia bosses for the feds, is now a secret weapon of state prosecutors, who say they want to bail out the 2,500-member union before the mob sinks it completely.

In still sealed court papers obtained by Gang Land, the Manhattan district attorney's office asks state Supreme Court Justice Harold Rothman to place the union under a court-authorized trustee, immediately, even before trial, because the evidence is overwhelming. Similar to what the feds did with John Gotti — keeping him locked up until his trial.

In a 126-page memorandum, prosecutors describe how the Genovese family "got its foot in the door" in the 1940s, lost out to the Luchese, Bonanno and Colombo families, and then tried to reassert control in the 1980s.

The Genoveses, with Prohibition-era gangster Irving (Ipsy-Busy) Hitz

as point man, got a foothold through gambling and bootlegging back when drivers congregated under the Third Ave. Elevated line to wait for loads of papers to be dropped off for redelivery.

Big losers begot big borrowers. And Hitz, who ran with Vito Genovese and Lucky Luciano, and is said to have killed rival bootlegger Eags Diamond for Dutch Schultz in 1931, helped the Genoveses gain control of the union through loans to tapped-out drivers, according to D'Arco.



GANG LAND
JERRY CAPECI

The EJ was torn down in 1954. Hitz was kidnaped and killed in 1981. But the mob still lingers, prosecutors say.

By the mid-1970s, said D'Arco, the Lucheses established primary control of the union through former NAIMU President Doug LaChance. "In sum," according to D'Arco, "LaChance performed a host of functions for the Luchese family including striking sweetheart deals, running extortion schemes and providing union cards or jobs for unions provided by the family."

In 1930, LaChance was convicted

of extortion, spent five years in federal prison and went back to work as a driver for The Times.

In 1988, he was in an argument with a 61-year-old fellow driver. The next day, according to the court papers, the driver was beaten "over the head with the butt end of a broken pool cue until he was senseless" by LaChance's son, Glenn, who was convicted and served a year in prison.

In 1991, LaChance was reelected president. Early this year, he was charged with selling out his members and extorting pay-offs from publishers and, like his union and a host of others, is awaiting trial before Rothman.

After LaChance's 1991 election, Luchese capos Dominick (Trazy Dom) Fuscello and Anthony (Tony) Tortorello attended a victory party at Fortini's restaurant on Baxter St. in Manhattan and were shocked to see reputed Genovese capo Rosario (Boss) Gangi approach LaChance and try to claim the NAIMU, said D'Arco.

The Lucheses beat back the Genovese push, but because of it, and because LaChance was "a problem associate" who "cut side deals or extorted" people on his "own," D'Arco — by then an acting boss — said he was "forced to get involved" in the NAIMU's day-to-day affairs.

Once, D'Arco met in Little Italy with LaChance's two mob supervisors and two Bronx mobsters, and

worked out a scheme to use the since-indicted Pelham News Co. to use non-union workers to deliver The News, the Post and the Spanish-language daily El Diario-La Prensa. D'Arco said James Galante and Alfred (Al Walker) Embaratto were Bonanno mobsters with influence in the drivers union and described how he called a "sidewalk" after he "heard a rumor" that Galante "was going around telling people that LaChance was with him."

In 1991, Galante and Embaratto, who have since pleaded guilty, backed a generally disliked Bonanno associate to run against LaChance. Months later, Embaratto was picked up on a bug confirming their loss and complaining about Little Al's victory. "Doug LaChance is with that little guy. Doug don't get elected, that crew ain't get, nothing to say."

The court papers allege that indicted Daily News driver Armando (Chips) DiCostanzo does dirty work for the Colombo family and was arrested in Brooklyn last year on weapons possession charges during the bloody Colombo war.

Prosecutors refused to comment about their memorandum. Lawyers for the NAIMU and LaChance could not be reached yesterday. Albert Aronne, who represents DiCostanzo, said his client was "a friend who maintains his innocence and works very hard driving a truck for The News."

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



*Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.*

September 15, 1971

Mr. Paul J. Brana
Federal Bureau of Investigation
New York, New York

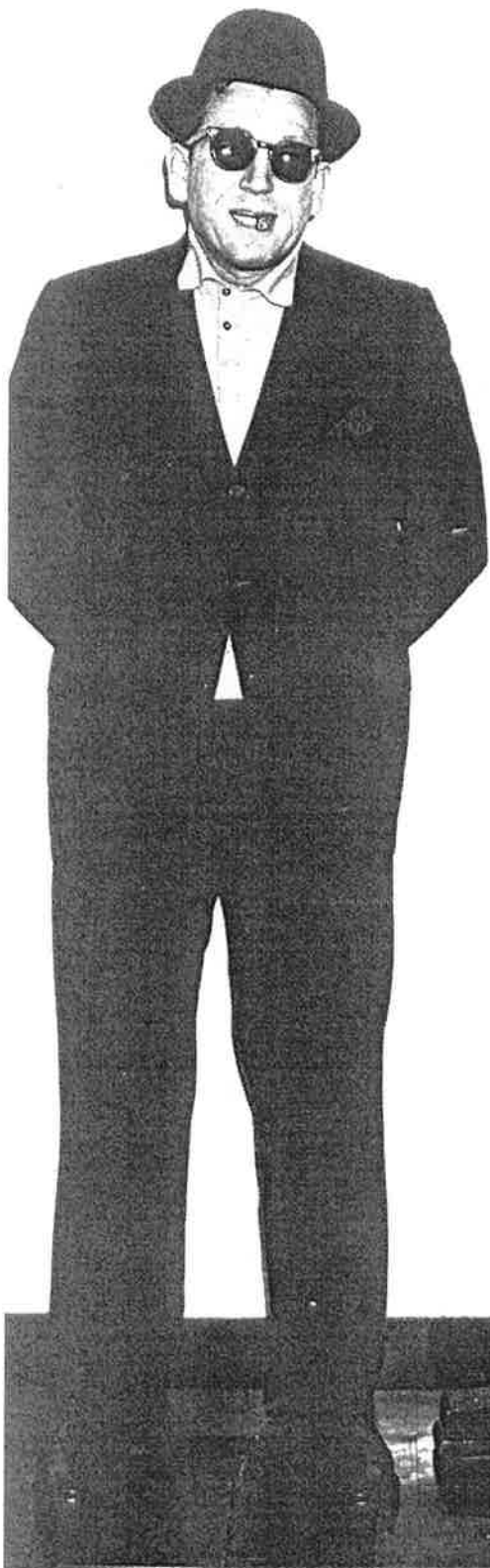
Dear Mr. Brana:

I want to express my sincere sympathy to you on the passing of your Father.

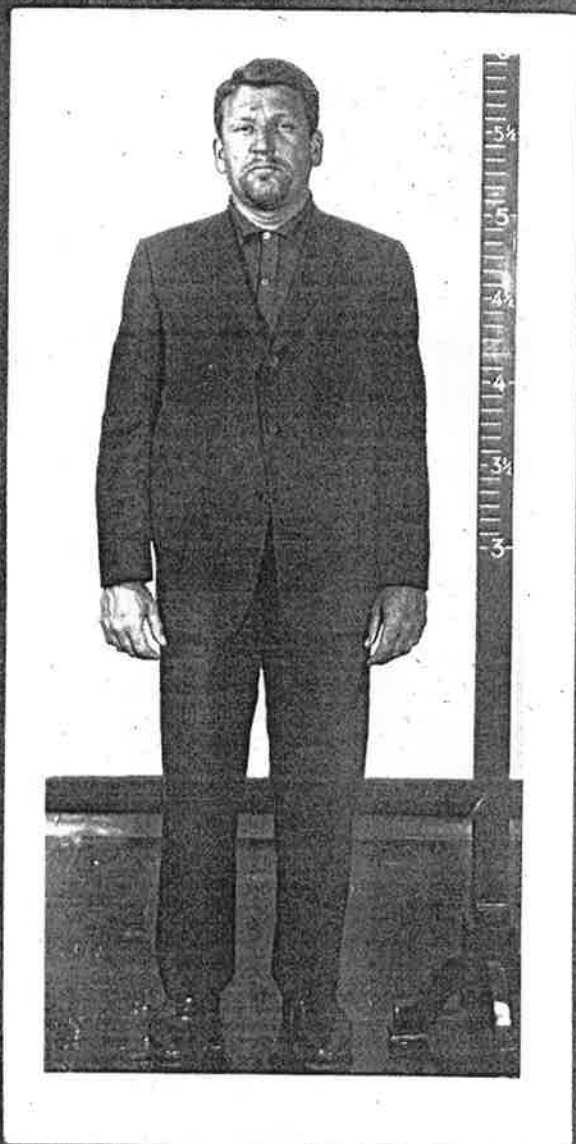
I do hope you will gain some solace from knowing that your friends in the FBI are thinking of you, and that we are sharing your sorrow.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover



NYC PD
BURG SO



Fall-off In the Family

**Knockout drops fizzled, bullets went awry and
boos-boos were a dime-a-dozen in this real-life
version of "The Gang That Couldn't Shoot Straight."**

By TONY CARDINALE

IT'S TOUGH to find good help nowadays and that, take it from Joe Zito, goes for the Mafia.

Zito is a beefy, spectacled man of 46 with the shoulders of a bull. He hunched his bulk into a witness chair in a Buffalo courtroom not long ago and ruefully told how, at the asserted behest of a mob boss, he recruited strongarms and hitmen to remove competitors from a cigaret-vending machine business upstate.

He succeeded in hiring, his almost incredible testimony indicated, a pack of low comedians and one reason may have been that Zito himself was something of a clown.

Problems, Problems

In the inept hands of Zito & Co., according to the testimony, knockout powders that were supposed to lie quietly in one victim's whisky foamed up like beer. The simple act of slugging a guy with a bat became an operation akin, in planning, sweat and time expended, to the D-Day invasion. Guns didn't fire. And when finally one did go off, the wrong person got hit.

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You might conclude that Zito was not only dumb in his choice of skilled labor but in blowing the whistle on mob operations in general. But he had a fairly sensible motive.

Back in 1972, he and Frank J. Valenti, reputed boss of organized crime in Rochester, N.Y., were convicted on charges of extortion and conspiracy. They were accused of putting a \$4,000 squeeze in 1970 on Joseph Laraiso, who had lured a contract to do road-paying for the city of Batavia, near Buffalo. For this Valenti drew a sentence of 20 years' imprisonment and Zito was given 12 years and also fined \$5,000.

Plays It Cool

Zito's allegiance to mobdom began withing like a funeral carnation. He filed an appeal.

One day while he was free in bail, pending the appeal, he had lunch in an Italian restaurant across the street from Buffalo's federal courthouse when a man sat down at his table. The man was from the FBI.

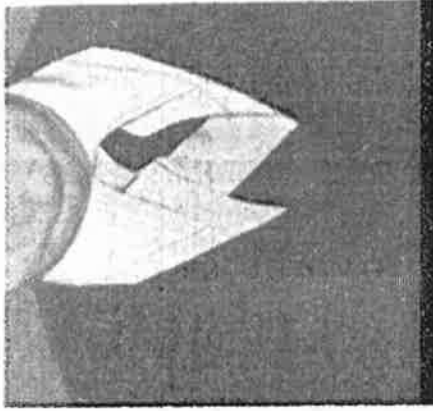
"I can do you some good," Zito quotes the FBI agent as saying. Zito played it cool. "Well see," he replied. Later the two met in Batavia and Zito agreed to chatter.

"The reason I decided to talk to the FBI was because the people I worked for didn't take care of my lawyer or my appeal," Zito resentfully testified. "I was getting shot down without any bullets."

Clock and Suffer

The FBI promised to place Zito in its witness protection program. It would pay him good money and relocate him and his family under a new identity. In return, the FBI would very much like to know all he knew about Cosa Nostra.

He opted to give evidence against Russell Bufalino, once said by J. Edgar Hoover to have been "publicly identified as a top figure in Pennsylvania's Cosa



The FBI was less than happy after the verdict came in, but Russell Bufalino (left) was more than pleased, Anthony (Guv) Guarneri, with his attorney, Edgar C. Nemoyer (photo top), flashed the victory sign, and big Salvatore Aleccia gave his attorney, Robert Murphy, a bear hug on acquittal.

Nostra organization." Bufalino had attended the infamous gang summit in Apalachin, N.Y. He reputedly ran a crime empire in northeast Pennsylvania and government agents indicated he had branched out into upstate New York.

On the legitimate side, Bufalino, now 70, ran a thriving women's clothing business from his suite in a hotel in midtown New York City. The government had long tried to nail him. Back in 1968, he was brought to trial in connection with the fencing of \$25,000 in stolen color TV sets, but he was acquitted. Uncle Sam tried again and again to get him deported back to Sicily.

The government provided Zito with \$800-a-month maintenance and in return he talked, with the result that 13 men were indicted. Among them was Bufalino, who was charged with conspiracy. The case went to trial last spring in Federal Court, Buffalo, and Zito was the prosecutor's star witness.

Zito related how he came in contact with Bufalino. "I started bookmaking at Batavia Downs (a race track near Buffalo). I needed a bankroll, so I borrowed \$10,000 from Anthony (Guv) Guarneri down in Binghamton." Guv was described as a crony of Bufalino.

Zito testified that he had a bad year making book, so had he couldn't repay the debt or even keep up with the \$2,000-a-month interest payments. He said Guv called him and suggested a meet with Bufalino at the latter's hotel in New

York and there was a meet. When he explained his plight, Zito said, Bufalino told him, "You got to pay it back or you're in a lot of trouble."

Zito said he wound up working for Bufalino, carrying \$40,000 a week in small bills from New York to Batavia and \$40,000 in big bills back to New York. The purpose of the reported money deliveries was not explained.

Joins the Family

Be that as it may, Zito said Bufalino after a few months told him he was pleased with his work and even initiated him into his "family."

Zito said his next assignment was to go on a gambling junket to the Caribbean, pick up a shoebox at a casino and smuggle it into the U.S. When he handed it to Bufalino, he went on, Bufalino took \$200,000 from it and deposited it in his freezer.

"Bufalino had a job for me to do in Binghamton," Zito testified. "Some competitors were giving Sam Aleccia some trouble down there. A couple of guys were stealing some of Sam Aleccia's vending-machine accounts and he wanted a couple of guys down there whacked out."

Aleccia was Salvatore Aleccia, who ran the A & C Vending Company, and while Zito didn't define "whacking out," FBI affidavits on which the indictments against Bufalino and others were based said that "The job would be to kill or

frighten those competitors out of business."

Zito recounted that he returned upstate and began enlisting "knock-around guys" who, for a few hundred dollars, would be willing to beat up the first victim, businessman Anthony Custara.

He said he recruited two thugs from Rochester and took them to a Binghamton bar which was to be the base of their operation. He was alarmed to discover, he added, that the thugs "were just hanging around the place drinking and eating," so he sacked them.

Operation Zilch

He got two more strongarms and, he said, told them to get Custara and they reported after a few days that they just couldn't seem to get Custara when he was alone. Zito assertedly hired two other men who stationed themselves outside Custara's favorite bar. They got to singing, after a longish wait, whether maybe they oughtn't to go in after Custara. Suddenly, Zito disconsolately reported, Custara emerged, with a friend and the thugs decided to forget it.

Zito picked up two more hirings, he said, but this time he decided to get into the act himself. He called the bar where Custara was, got Custara on the phone and told him "a mutual friend had suggested they get together."

"I think you're the guy that's been following me around in the Black Enick," Custara reportedly replied. "What have

A JUSTICE STORY

you got a couple goons out there?" Zito said he quickly hung up.

He said he next decided to get Custara drunk, to set him up for two gents named Jimmy and Russ who would be waiting with baseball bats. He told of joining Custara in a bar and trying to get Custara soused, but the one who got soused was Zito, who said he "woke up the next morning" in his motel room.

Jimmy and Russ, he said, explained how he got there. "They said they were watching the whole thing and thought there was something wrong that Custara was helping me out of the place. They helped me to the motel."

Zito said he next obtained knockout powders from a friend. He and Custara sat in a night spot, watching a floor show and "the first time he looked around I poured some into his drink."

Hold On There!

"It immediately started to foam," Zito said. "So I reached for the glass



and knocked it over . . . I said I was



maybe this guy thought he was being robbed or something and didn't know it was because of his vending-machine business."

It was decided, Zito went on, that a bomb might get the message to Wells that it would be wise to sell his business. But not too big a bomb, or it would damage the merchandise.

Bombs Away . . .!

Some guy called Richey, Zito said, devised a remote-control explosive device and it was tested out one night in somebody's gas station. Only a single stick of dynamite was used, Zito reported, but it blew out all the windows.

It was planned, Zito said, to place a bigger bomb outside Wells' vending firm. One night, the court was told, three men lugged the makings—dynamite, wires and blasting caps—to a nearby field and stashed the stuff there and then a few nights later the trio returned to assemble the bomb.

A reception committee was on hand. Seems that Wells employees had discovered some of the badly-hidden explosives and when the purported bombers came back to put things together the cops were waiting. All three landed in jail at Abtaca.

That was Zito's story and it was a great one, but there were discrepancies and defense lawyers hopped gleefully on them. Zito's claim, for example, about where he got the knockout powders was weakened somewhat by a counterclaim that the guy he said he phoned in Buffalo for the drugs was actually in Florida at the time.

It also turned out that bullets found in Scribner's parlor weren't fired from a gun discovered at the scene.

What's more, Custara took the stand and said, yes, he and Zito had drunk together, but he insisted Zito didn't get soused, didn't try to drug Custara and didn't dump drinks under the table.

The Denials Mount

As for the attempted shooting of Wells, Wells himself testified he

The Denials Mount

As for the attempted shooting of Wells, Wells himself testified he saw no one point a gun at him and pull the trigger. And on the subject of the test bombing, the owner of the gas station asserted his windows were never blown out.

Zito had drawn "from memory" a floor plan of Bufalino's New York hotel suite. The hotel manager testified it was completely different from the actual floor plan. And Bufalino's lawyer declared Bufalino insisted he'd never met Zito.

There were enough holes in Zito's testimony to cause the judge to toss out charges against six of the defendants. That left seven facing a jury decision, among them Bufalino, Guv and Aleccia.

Before Zito left the stand, a defense lawyer asked: "You're an extortionist, aren't you, Mr. Zito?"

"Yes, I am," Zito candidly replied.

"A good one?"

"Oh, I don't know," Zito said modestly. "I got caught. I can't be too good."

A Boffo Performance

Laughter rippled through the courtroom. "Two times," Zito added. "A poor batting average."

"From what you've been telling us," said the lawyer, "it looks like it's going to be No. 3 for you."

"Well," said Zito, "I can't get caught on this one. I can't get prosecuted for this one!"

After a three-month trial and two days of heated deliberation, the jurors filed back into the courtroom and acquitted all the remaining defendants. Bufalino wept for joy. Aleccia flung an arm around his lawyer.

A less happy FBI made it clear it still had faith in Zito's veracity. A spokesman said: "We believe Zito is basically telling the truth. Sometimes he gets confused with dates and other details, but he's not making these things up."

To show its faith, the government is planning to try Bufalino on an extortion charge and again Zito is slated to be chief prosecution witness. The government charges that Bufalino dispatched Zito to Geneva, N.Y., to scare a businessman there into coughing up \$100,000.

Joe Zito: He had trouble with the troops.



News sketches by Joseph Papin

PAPIN

Joe Zito: He had trouble with the troops. said, he drove two men named Billy and Charlie to a snow-covered field near the Scribner home. According to Zito, Billy and Charlie were bright enough to wear oversized shoes, to leave false footprints in the snow.

Scribner and his wife were watching television and Zito said he advised his men "to take a crack at him through the parlor window." Their commander-in-chief said he elected to remain in the car.

Zito said he heard four or five shots and Billy and Charlie came on the run and jumped into the car and Charlie came up with bad news. "I think," Zito quoted Charlie as saying, "I hit the woman, instead."

They proceeded to a motel, Zito related, and turned on the TV for the 11 o'clock news and confirmed that Mrs. Scribner was the one hit. She was wounded in the hand. Zito said that he phoned Aleccia and that Aleccia's comment on the subject was: "You guys done a boo-boo."

Pork and Beans

But Zito claimed to have been resourceful enough to capitalize on it. He said he phoned Scribner next day and in a muffled voice warned: "This time she only got wounded. Next time could be worse. Get out of the vending machine business."

Zito said Scribner replied, "You won't have any trouble with me. I'm getting out." Zito said the Scribners moved to Florida.

A third competitor popped up, Henry Wells, president of a Syracuse vending company that was branching out into Binghamton. But the business of taking care of Wells, Zito added, was interrupted when Zito was tossed into the Capandaigua, N.Y., lockup on an unre-lated extortion rsp.

While in the clink he said he continued to receive his weekly pay, \$200, and also received \$2,500 to pay for the Wells job. "I hid it in a can of pork

and knocked it over . . . I said I was sorry and I'd order him another drink." This time, Zito continued, he went to the bar to get the drink and there put in the powder. "It steamed up," he said, but finally "settled down."

"Custara picked up his drink and spit it out," Zito told the jurors, who apparently had trouble keeping straight faces. He said Custara griped that the drink tasted bitter and squawked to a waitress who said, "Ask your friend there. He's the one who mixed it."

Zito said he grabbed the glass, presumably to prove its contents were okay, and pretended to drink. Actually, he said, he surreptitiously "dumped it under the table."

At long last, Zito claimed, he found two guys who knew their business. They reportedly blinded Custara temporarily with a mace and broke two baseball bats on him.

Marksman They Weren't

The next appointed victim was businessman Ralph Scribner, said Zito, adding that it was decided that he would have to be shot. For this purpose, Zito



STE

Mr. McGowan is at work on "Digital Black," a novel about New York detectives.

Before Stonewall

Scandal, blackmail, a police crackdown. Shedding light on a forgotten case.

By William McGowan

"NATIONWIDE RING PREYING ON PROMINENT DEVIATES." So ran the headline of a front-page story in the New York Times on March 3, 1966, announcing the police crackdown on an extortion scheme. In hindsight, the headline language seems offensive. But what really makes the jaw drop is the scale of the scheme as well as the prestige of the men who were victimized by it.

According to authorities, the blackmailers had been operating for nearly 10 years, shaking down more than a thousand men and netting more than a million dollars. Announcing the indictments, the Manhattan district attorney declined to identify those who had been blackmailed out of concern that they would be professionally and personally destroyed. He did disclose, however, that they numbered among them leading figures in government, business, entertainment, academia and the military. As a Times follow-up report noted, all the victims were told "that their homosexual proclivities would be exposed unless they paid for silence."

This extraordinary but now forgotten case is worth examining in detail. Every June, gay activists celebrate the Stonewall uprising of 1969, when a Greenwich Village raid erupted in a riot. But the image of mad-as-hell drag queens defying the police jackboot does not capture the whole story of the time. "The Chickens and the Bulls," as the extortion case was known, reveals a law-enforcement ethos of far more sensitivity and responsiveness than current-day orthodoxy allows.

In the 1950s and 1960s, "fairy shaking" was a real worry for closeted homosexuals. Such extortion usually happened in isolation, but in this case the blackmailers "took it to another level," recalls Andrew Maloney, a federal prosecutor on the case. They coordinated efforts in New York, Chicago, Washington and elsewhere.

Leading the Chicago ring was a retired cop named John Pyne. In New York the leaders were Sherman Kaminsky, who claimed to have fought in the Israeli army, and Edward "Mother" Murphy, a ruthless West Side tough. In league with them were

male prostitutes ("chickens").

The extortionists would stake out places like New York's Astor Hotel, where older men in fedoras and business suits found it easy to hook up with younger male companions. Sometimes the "chickens" would beat and rob their victims in a hotel room, making off with wallets and ID. Weeks later, after finding out who had families, jobs or reputations at stake, members of the ring posing as detectives would approach a victim, explain that they knew he was involved in shady doings and claim they had an arrest warrant. If the victim paid up, the arrest wouldn't happen.

In other cases, the blackmailers, again impersonating cops, would pay off hotel security and burst into the room while sexual activity was taking place, making an "arrest" on sodomy charges. Then they would suggest a bribe or promise to process the arrest through back channels if "bail money" was proffered.

The ring was brazen. Those who resisted might be brought downtown right into night court, while the blackmailers would kibitz at the rail with real court officers. In one case, the phony cops bluffed a desk sergeant into putting a victim into a cell overnight.

Among the victims were the head of the American Medical Association, two Army generals, an admiral, several Hollywood entertainers, and more than a few college professors and prep-school instructors. A GOP congressman, Rep. Peter Frelinghuysen, was hit for \$50,000 and marched right out of his Capitol Hill office so he could fly back to New Jersey to get money from

his bank. One Kansas City businessman gradually handed over nearly \$150,000 until he pleaded with the criminals to kill him because he had no more money to give.

The case was broken by detectives working for the Manhattan district attorney and by federal authorities. In New York, the investigation began on a slow Sunday morning in July 1965, when Detective James McDonnell arrested a man impersonating a detective in Grand Central Station. This low-level arrest led to several

"bail money" scam went into an FBI field office looking to get his \$11,000 bond back.

Although many of the New York detectives were socially conservative Irish Catholics, whatever distaste they might have felt for the proclivities of the victims was eclipsed by sympathy for the men, their wives and families, disgust at the cruelty of the criminals, and outrage that the good name of the NYPD was being sullied.

Once the arrests began, ring members rolled on each other readily. Getting the victims to testify proved difficult. Many lied to investigators out of fear of being exposed. Some refused to cooperate out of lingering mistrust of the cops. In the end what paid off for detectives was persistence and discretion. "I did everything in my power," recalls Detective McDonnell, "to make sure their families and their business associates did not get involved."

Underscoring the delicacy of the situation was the case of Adm. William Church. Facing the end of his career, he was "reluctant" and "withdrawn" when approached by Detective McDonnell in Washington. The detective would have preferred Church to fly up to New York with him right then for an interview with investigators, but it was agreed that he would drive up by himself the next day. That night Church drove to a motel in Bethesda, Md., and shot himself in the head.

This tragedy aside, authorities on the whole were able to limit personal and professional damage. Although the Justice Department discreetly informed the congressional leadership about Rep. Frelinghuysen, he was not forced to resign from Congress or from his committee assignments. Military officers who admitted to being targets, however, had to retire.

Although prosecutors often possessed enough evidence to win convictions at trial, "we got most of the perpetrators to plead because we really did not want to put the victims on the stand," Andrew Maloney says. His boss, Robert Morgenthau, then a U.S. attorney and now the Manhattan district attorney, recalls: "We made every effort to protect them." News organizations were equally discreet.

Ringleader John Pyne from Chicago got two five-year sentences. His New York associate, Sherman Kaminsky, became a fugitive and was caught 11 years later. Edward "Mother" Murphy served part of a five-year prison term.

Murphy later became a prominent gay activist. Four months after his death in 1989, he was named honorary grand marshal of the Lesbian and Gay Pride Parade.

BLACKMAIL PAID BY CONGRESSMAN

Victim Among Thousands of Homosexuals Preyed Upon by Ring of Extortionists

By JACK HOSIE

A number of Congressmen in Eastern State was shaken down for \$100,000 by members of a nationwide ring that has preyed on homosexuals and the first United, Federal and local industries and professions. The existence of the ring was disclosed by the disclosure of a number of letters from several blackmail victims, and first dis-



One of the crime scenes, New York's Astor Hotel (above); a New York Times story about one of the victims (top right)

Men Charged With Kidnapping Of a Nephew of Carlo Gambino

By MORRIS KAPLAN

Two men were charged yesterday with kidnaping Emanuel Gambino, the 29-year-old nephew of Carlo Gambino, the reputed Mafia chieftain. Emanuel Gambino was last seen on May 18 and authorities believe he is dead.

His blood-stained Cadillac was found abandoned at Newark Airport on June 2 by agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. A ticket on its windshield indicated it had been parked on May 30.

The two kidnaping suspects, who surrendered to the F.B.I., were identified as Henry Robert Sentner, 37, of Seagirt, N. J., and John Edward Kilcullen, 42, an ironworker, of 764 East 105th Street, in the Canarsie section of Brooklyn. They called the alleged kidnaping a "hoax."

United States Magistrate Vincent A. Catoggio held each in \$100,000 bail on their arraignment in Federal court in Brooklyn. If convicted, they could receive life imprisonment.

High Bail Protested

Although the F.B.I. kidnaping complaint also named William J. Solin and John P. Harrington as accomplices, neither was taken into custody. Federal sources said they were "available," but refused to affirm that they were cooperating with authorities.

Denis E. Dillon, director of the Brooklyn Strike Force Against Organized Crime, told the court that both Sentner and Kilcullen had police records.

Protesting the high bail, Sentner's lawyer, Richard Wynn, declared that his client had "fully cooperated" with the Government since last June, in return for a promise that he would not be arrested because "Gambino planned his own kidnaping."

Sentner has contended that Mr. Gambino wanted to make the matter look like a kidnaping because he was "in trouble with his girl friend." Mr. Gambino is the son of Joseph Gambino, a younger brother of the 69-year-old Carlo Gambino.

Mr. Wynn reported that Sentner had testified on four occasions before a grand jury. The suspect had also been questioned extensively by F.B.I. agents.

Kilcullen's lawyer, Bernard Udell, argued similarly, that his client had also appeared before the grand jury.

Mr. Dillon pointed out that Mr. Gambino's body had not been recovered, despite a nationwide search over the last six months.

He said the defendants had lied at least three times during questioning by the F.B.I. Sentner, Mr. Dillon said,

had lied in denying that he wrote a ransom note to the missing man's wife, demanding \$50,000 and in denying that he had ever been inside Mr. Gambino's Cadillac. The inside of a window on the driver's side bore Sentner's fingerprint, Mr. Dillon asserted, and "there was a sizable amount of blood in the trunk and inside the car."

He said Sentner also had lied in saying that the kidnaping scheme had involved Mr. Gambino at its outset. Mr. Dillon charged, rather, that the intended kidnaping victim, initially, was Vincent C. Papa Jr., a son of an underworld figure described by Federal authorities as the nation's biggest distributor of heroin.

Mr. Dillon said Papa had been held in September with the seizure in the Bronx last Feb. 3 of a suitcase containing \$967,500 in cash. The money was called a payoff for a shipment of 200 pounds of pure heroin.

The F.B.I. kidnaping complaint alleged that Sentner, accompanied by Kilcullen, rented a van-type of truck in Fort Lee, N. J., in May. At the time he planned the scheme, Sentner knew Emanuel Gambino, having worked for him six months as "a runner" in young Gambino's gambling operation, the complaint added.

The ransom letter, received by Mr. Gambino's wife, Diane, said:

"If you want him back alive, this is your last chance. If he dies, the killer will be you for not paying. The sum of \$350,000 placed in a triple-strength garbage bag. One more call will be placed at 9 o'clock on Wed. Yes or no is to be the answer. If yes, be ready to move and have a full tank of gas. No tricks. No cops. If no, good luck, widow."

According to the complaint, the actual ransom totaled \$40,000. It was thrown over a railing at a designated point on the Palisades Interstate Parkway.

Sentner, however, was said to have told F.B.I. agents that the ransom amounted to \$23,000, of which he kept \$14,500, gave \$5,000 to Kilcullen, \$2,500 to Solin and \$1,000 to Harrington.

Inmate Termed Executed

WALPOLE, Mass., Dec. 4 (AP)—An inmate at the State Prison here whose stabbed body was found in his bed yesterday was the victim of a "planned execution," according to District Attorney George Burke. He made the assertion today as investigators continued their inquiry into the death of Robert Bennett, 22 years old, of Boston.

GAMBINO'S SLAYER IS GIVEN 15 YEARS

Sentner Fails in Plea That
Killing Was an Accident

By ALFRED E. CLARK

The slayer of Emanuel Gambino, a nephew of the reputed Mafia boss Carlo Gambino, was sentenced yesterday to 15 years in Federal prison despite a last-minute plea that the killing was an accident.

The defendant, Henry Sentner, a former convict and gambler, said in a letter read in court by his lawyer, Richard Wynn:

"I shot an evil man by accident, a man who was hated by many people, a man who caused extensive suffering through illegal traffic in drugs, bookmaking, loan-sharking and muscling into legitimate business."

Gambino, 29 years old, disappeared from New York City on May 18, 1972. The Gambino family subsequently received ransom demands and a payment of \$31,500 was left in a pouch along the Palisades Interstate Parkway. Sentner later admitted getting \$23,000 of this money, and accomplices split the rest.

Claim of Self-Defense

Sentner admitted he had driven with Gambino to a deserted section of the Earle Ammunition Depot in Colt's Neck, N.J., where he was to pay off \$73,000 in gambling debts. Sentner said he pointed a gun at Gambino and the weapon discharged when Gambino lunged in self-defense.

The latter's body was found Aug. 26, 1972, wrapped in a blanket and buried in a shallow grave in woods at the ammunition dump. Because it was Federal property, the Government undertook the prosecution of Sentner and three others, John Kilcullen, John Harrington and William Solin. They pleaded guilty and have received prison terms.

The prison term for Sentner was handed down in Federal Court in Brooklyn by Judge Edward Neaher. Sentner, who is 39 years old, was allowed to plead guilty to seven counts of extortion and one of manslaughter, rather than to kidnapping and other more serious charges.

In explaining his acceptance of Sentner's manslaughter plea, Denis Dillon, head of a Justice Department strike force, told the court: "We would not have been able to charge him with homicide if he had not admitted it himself."

Mr. Wynn told Judge Neaher that he feared mob vengeance

GAMBINO NEPHEW IS BELIEVED DEAD

Missing Man's Body Is Said
to Be Found in Jersey—
Vanished Last May

By NICHOLAS GAGE

A partially decomposed body believed to be that of Emanuel Gambino, nephew of Carlo Gambino, the reputed Mafia boss, was found wrapped in a blanket in a four-foot grave in Colts Neck, N. J., yesterday afternoon by agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Gambino, 29 years old, has been missing since last May. Two men, Henry R. Sentner and John E. Kilcullen, were charged on Dec. 4 with kidnapping him and demanding a ransom from his family.

Gambino was killed last May 18 and his body was buried near the Earle Naval Ammunition Depot in Colts Neck on May 21, according to sources close to the case.

He was killed by a single bullet, sources said. A quarrel over money apparently led to the murder.

In the grave with the body was a floor mat from Gambino's car, which was found abandoned at Newark Airport last June, a pair of glasses and a pair of yellow rubber gloves.

Gambino was last seen on the morning of May 18 when he left his home at 144-55 27th Avenue, Flushing, Queens. He ran a gambling operation, sources said, and Sentner owed him \$80,000 at the time of his death.

On May 25, his wife, Diane, received a letter demanding \$350,000 for the return of her husband.

"If you want him back alive, this is your last chance," the letter said. "If he dies, the killer will be you for not paying. The sum of \$350,000 placed in a triple strength garbage bag... Yes or no is to be the answer. If yes, be ready to move and have a full tank of gas. No tricks. No cops. If no, good luck, widow."

The Federal complaint against Sentner and Kilcullen charges that some \$40,000 in ransom was thrown over a railing at a designated point along the Palisades Interstate Parkway several days later.

Sentner, 37, of Sea Girt, N. J., and Kilcullen, 42, of 764 East 105th Street, Brooklyn, said at the time they were charged that the kidnapping was a "hoax."

They said Gambino had

Man Who Killed Gambino Nephew Survives Poisoning

The killer of Emanuel (Manny) Gambino, nephew of Carlo Gambino, the Mafia leader, was given cocoa laced with strychnine in the Federal House of Detention here Nov. 22, but his life was saved at St. Vincent's Hospital emergency room hospital and Federal officials disclosed yesterday.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation said that agents were investigating the incident which took place while Henry Robert Sentner, now serving 15 years in Federal prison for the murder, was at the detention center on West Street for questioning in another case.

A spokesman for St. Vincent's Hospital said that Mr. Sentner was brought to the emergency room that night suffering from poisoning by strychnine, which Federal officials said apparently had been given at the prison.

The hospital spokesman said that Mr. Sentner's stomach was pumped and that after further treatment he was released.

Manny Gambino, then 29 years old, was killed May 18, 1972, by a bullet in the head apparently after a quarrel over money.

Before the body was discovered Mr. Gambino's wife, Diane, received a letter demanding \$350,000 for the return of her husband. Some \$40,000 of the ransom was paid and the Federal indictment against the two defendants charged that the money had been thrown over a railing on the Palisades Interstate Parkway and retrieved by Mr. Sentner.

Later, both defendants said that it had been a hoax and that Mr. Gambino had arranged his own kidnapping, planning to disappear because of "trouble with his girlfriend."

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TWO PLEAD GUILTY IN GAMBINO KIDNAP

Two men pleaded guilty in Federal Court in Brooklyn yesterday to charges that they conspired to extort \$350,000 as ransom in the kidnapping of Emanuel Gambino, the 29-year-old nephew of Carlo Gambino, the reputed Mafia boss.

John Harrington, 48 years old, and William Solin, 33, whose home addresses here were withheld, were each released in \$10,000 personal bond by Judge George Roseng. They faced up to five years in prison and \$10,000 fines, according to David Ritchie, an attorney with the Brooklyn Strike Force Against Organized Crime.

Young Gambino's body was found in a shallow grave near Colts Neck, N. J., on Jan. 26 by agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Federal authorities have reported that Henry Robert Sentner, 37, of Sea Girt, N. J., confessed that he killed Gambino. Sentner and his alleged accomplice, John E. Killcullen, 42, of 764 East 105th Street, in the Canarsie section of Brooklyn, have been jailed on kidnapping charges.

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- From: Kris Millegan
 - Subject: [CTRL] [7] Crime, Big Business & Watergate
 - Date: Thu, 22 Apr 1999 14:14:58 -0700
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-Caveat Lector-

an excerpt from:

The Breaking of a President 1974 - The Nixon Connection
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THE MURRAY CHOTINER CONNECTION

The suspicion that Richard Nixon had connections to the criminal world first surfaced at the end of 1955 when Behind The Scene magazine called Murray Chotiner "Nixon's Secret Link to the Underworld." Chotiner was a Beverly Hills lawyer who also did public relations. He had a substantial reputation in 1946 as the political manager for California's Governor Earl Warren and Senator William Knowland. When Nixon did not do well in his primary campaign against popular Congressman Horace Jeremiah ("Jerry") Voorhis, the businessmen who had selected Nixon for his first attempt at elective office sent him to Chotiner for advice. And it was Chotiner who gave Nixon the anti-Communist, destroy the opposition by any means, battle-plan by which the young conservative was to leap to the vice-presidency, and later to the presidency itself.

However, Chotiner, along with his brother Jack and an early law associate named Russell Parson, also had a substantial reputation for defending organized crime personalities. In a recent interview with this writer, attorney Parsons suggested that it was really[*sic*] Parsons, not Chotiner, who handled the bulk of this criminal practice. Nevertheless, according to a published column by Drew Pearson, Chotiner had defended 221 organized crime cases between 1949 and 1952 alone, the years when he was transforming Dick Nixon from Congressman into Senator and then into Vice-President. Parsons and Chotiner had separated their law practices by this time, although they were

to remain friends afterwards.

To those who know nothing about the necessarily clandestine methods of arranging a "fix" with politicians, it may seem unfair to try to infer anything from the fact that one of the most important men on Nixon's staff, from his first Congressional campaign in 1946 to the presidential campaign of 1972, had a continuing relation with organized crime figures. After all, it is the contention of this volume that organized crime has grown so large and extensive that every American necessarily has some contact with an enterprise controlled by criminals, whether it be a gambling casino, a restaurant, a vending machine, or the truck that picks up the garbage.

With all this going on, why shouldn't a lawyer, in particular, have contact with criminals without any criminal involvement being implied? The point is that there is a difference between being victimized by gamblers or having one's city government corrupted by bribes, and consciously being a middleman between criminals and politicians! The nature of the transaction is determined by what results from the seemingly accidental encounter: victimization or profit.

And as the story of organized crime unfolds in this volume, it will be demonstrated that there is an evidently consistent pattern in Nixon's seemingly casual granting of favors to persons who Murray Chotiner represented, whether they were Mafia leaders, labor racketeers or dairy industry leaders.

INFLUENCE PEDDLING

In Nixon's first term under Eisenhower, from 1952 to 1956, Chotiner began to swing his weight around Washington for some of his legal clients. Everyone knew that anything done for Chotiner was a favor to Nixon. A few of these influence-peddling cases surfaced when Robert Kennedy, then chief counsel for Senator McClellan's Rackets Committee, called Chotiner as a witness after his name had come up several times in other testimony during 1956.

One of the cases about which Chotiner was questioned involved Marco Reginelli, allegedly a military uniform contractor but who was identified by Kennedy and the Philadelphia police as "the top hoodlum in the Philadelphia and New Jersey area." Since 1953 the government had been trying to deport Reginelli to Italy as a result of criminal convictions for larceny, violation of the Mann Act forbidding the transportation of women across state lines for immoral purposes, and "other crimes." Although Reginelli had three Philadelphia lawyers on the case, he also retained Chotiner in 1955. Chotiner spoke to then Assistant Attorney General (and later Secretary of State) William P. Rogers, who had previously worked closely with Chotiner on the top planning for Nixon's campaigns. Rogers got the deportation order rescinded and McClellan revealed that attorneys in the Justice Department had been ordered to cooperate with Chotiner on any of his business.

In the next days Kennedy got Chotiner to admit that he had gone to White House aide Charles F. Willis Jr. and Eisenhower's Cabinet Secretary Maxwell M. Rabb, asking them to intervene with the Civil Aeronautics Board for two California airline clients. (Maxwell Rabb is a Wall Street lawyer and a director of International Airport Hotel Systems, Inc., in which Meyer Lansky, gambler Ed Levinson and other racket personalities bold stock. Rabb, a close Nixon friend and large campaign contributor, has also been involved in other businesses with Lou Chesler a front man for Lansky.)

Chotiner was followed on the witness stand by William A. Parzow of Miami

Beach. Although Parzow had no known source of income, the Committee confronted him with \$74,000 in cancelled checks which had passed through his hands from military uniform contractors to government workers. Parzow would say nothing about these checks, and admitted only that Chotiner was the attorney for the contractors. McClellan then strongly suggested that Parzow was the pay-off man in a bribery scheme involving the getting of government contracts, and that Chotiner was abusing his influence with the Administration to help shady characters. When Chotiner resumed the stand, he refused to discuss his relationship with Parzow or the contractors and, after some time, the Senate Committee dropped the inquiry. McClellan said he did not want to be accused of taking partisan advantage during an election year—one of the very few times a Congressional committee has been so polite.

But while the investigation was on, the chief of the Secret Service, U. E. Baughman, revealed that he had asked the FBI in 1954 to investigate the National Research Company of Los Angeles and Washington. Baughman wanted this Chotiner-owned company prosecuted because it was giving the impression that it was a government agency. Somehow this matter was also smoothed over.

Eisenhower was furious with Nixon and Chotiner when he was asked by newsmen about Chotiner's admission that two White House aides had "given him some assistance in some business he had with the government." Eisenhower's attitude undoubtedly had something to do with Chotiner's disappearance from the Washington scene following 1956. Chotiner was to return as a prominent member of Nixon's staff after the 1960 election. But in '58 Nixon told newsman Stewart Alsop: "It was a tragedy that he (Chotiner) had to get involved in the kind of law business that does not mix with politics."

CHOTINER AS MACHIAVELLI

Chotiner claimed in later years not to have been overly interested in managing a new political client when the young man from Whittier approached him in 1946 but he did give him some advice—for a \$500 consultation fee. Chotiner said that the unknown Nixon could not defeat the popular Voorhis, who had been elected five times previously with increasing majorities, unless Nixon could deflate his opponent. Since the Voorhis voting record in Congress was popular with the voters of the Congressional District, Nixon would have to ignore the voting record and concentrate on the fact that Voorhis was being supported by some left-wing Democrats. Chotiner urged that Nixon label these men as "Communists" and leave every listener with the opinion that Voorhis had their endorsement only because he was a Communist sympathizer.

Chotiner said Nixon should always stay on the attack, answer counter-charges with generalities, and not bother to answer attacks until the opposition has exhausted its ammunition; the public might not even be interested in the attack. And, as Chotiner was to summarize later in a document prepared for Republican campaigners in 1955: "If you find the attack has reached such proportion that it can no longer be avoided in any way, when you answer it, do so with an attack of your own against the opposition for having launched it in the first place."

Chotiner said a candidate should start to campaign early "because you need that time to deflate your opposition ... There are many people who say we don't want that kind of campaign in our state. They say we want to conduct a constructive campaign and point out the merits of our own candidate. I say to you in all sincerity that, if you do not deflate the opposition candidate before your own candidate gets started, the odds are that you are going to be doomed to defeat."

Chotiner then explained what he saw as the difference between a legitimate attack and smear. "It is not a smear, if you please, if you point out the record of your opponent ... Of course, it is always a smear when it is directed to our own candidate ... We never put out the complete voting record for our own candidate, vote by vote, in spite of the demands from people within our organization. The reason is-even if your candidate has voted 99 per cent right, according to the person who reads the record, the 1 per cent will often turn the prospect against you."

These excerpts are from the transcript of a 14,000 word speech given by Chotiner on his campaign policies in 1955 when he was touring the country giving secret lectures to GOP "political schools" at the request of the Republican National Committee. A copy of the Chotiner lecture fell into the hands of a reporter who released it. The Democrats, on evaluating the strategy by which Nixon had won campaigns, described the transcript as "probably one of the most cynical political documents published since Machiavelli's *The Prince* or Hitler's *Mein Kampf*, . . . a textbook on how to hook suckers."

Voorhis, however, at first did not take Nixon's vicious assault on his supposed Communist learnings[sic] seriously.

After all, Voorhis was a member of the House Un-American Activities Committee, had participated in the investigation of Communist Front organizations, and consequently did not have the Communist support Nixon was alleging. Furthermore, he was the sponsor of the Voorhis Act, providing for registration of foreign agents, and for this and other policies was being regularly denounced by *The People's World* the Communist newspaper in California. But this was at a time when the Cold War was just beginning and relations between Russia and the United States were already deteriorating. Anti-Communism was to be a successful means of attracting votes until the country became disillusioned by the reckless charges of Senator Joseph McCarthy. The election was taking place in a state which had just experienced a population explosion resulting from a massive migration from the East, and the electorate was still disorganized. In these conditions, Nixon's unsubstantiated charges proved to be attractive. Chotiner had succeeded in marketing a candidate without reference to any of the serious issues of the day. Nixon won by 65,586 to 49,994. It was a Republican year and they took control of the 80th Congress. Nixon's victory pleased his backers: the Republican bankers, insurance executives and oilmen who despised the do-gooder impulses of Jerry Voorhis, turncoat son of a rich family. But, as if to underscore his own political cynicism, Nixon in later years was to admit that he and Pat actually respected Voorhis at the time of the smearing campaign. "I suppose there was scarcely ever a man with higher ideals than Jerry Voorhis, or better motivated than Jerry Voorhis."

Voorhis later charged that Nixon turned the voters against him by a series of dirty tricks other than open red-baiting. He charged that writers supporting him were evicted by their landlords; that merchants wanting to endorse him were threatened with loss of bank credit; that false reports were circulated. A campaign of anonymous phone calls was falsely charging Voorhis with being a Communist Party member, and that he was trying to stop the production of beer and liquor.

In 1950, after a career in the House which further established the young Congressman from Whittier as an anti-Communist spokesman, Nixon decided to run for the Senate against Helen Gahagan Douglas, a six-year member of Congress who had supported the Marshall Plan, reciprocal trade treaties, expansion of the Army and Air Force, aid to Korea and other substantial

anti-Communist positions. Nevertheless, Nixon immediately launched a campaign describing the former movie star as "a member of a small clique which joins the notorious Communist Party-liner Vito Marcantonio in voting time after time against measures that are for the security of this country." Misleading leaflets were issued by Nixon headlined: "As one Democrat to another." Chotiner wrote a campaign manual which stated in part: "We must appeal to Democrats to help win the election. Therefore, do not make a blanket attack on Democrats. Refer to the opposition as a supporter of the socialistic program running on the Democratic ticket."

It was during this campaign that a small Southern California newspaper, the Independent Review, placed the caption "Tricky Dick" above Nixon's picture. Although Nixon had the overwhelming endorsement of California papers by a circulation advantage of six to one, it didn't take long before references to Tricky Dick spread throughout the state.

By 1950 Senator Joe McCarthy had replaced Nixon as the leading anti-Communist in Congress, with his charge that the State Department was full of card-carrying members of the Communist Party and his demand that President Truman be impeached. Nixon and McCarthy became close friends, based on their mutual admiration, and McCarthy, with Chotiner's blessing, campaigned for Nixon in California against Mrs. Douglas. Speaking from Los Angeles in his inimitable style, McCarthy said of Secretary of State Dean Acheson: "He must go! We cannot fight international atheistic Communism with men who are either traitors or who are hip-deep in their own failures ... The chips are down between the American people and the Administration Commiecrat Party of Betrayal!"

On a still lower level, an anti-semitic campaign on Nixon's behalf was launched by professional bigot Gerald L.K. Smith and his Christian Nationalist extreme right-wingers, on the ground that Helen Gahagan, herself of Irish descent, was married to actor Melvyn Douglas, who was half Jewish. Before the primary vote, Smith told his supporters that "the man who uncovered Alger Hiss is in California to do the same housecleaning here. Help Richard Nixon get rid of the Jew-Communists!" After the primary, Smith continued in this vein: "Helen Douglas is the wife of a Jew. You Californians can do one thing very soon to further the ideals of Christian Nationalism, and that is not to send to the Senate the wife of a Jew."

Nixon finally issued a statement disassociating himself from Smith, and said he had not asked for his support. The B'nai Brith Anti-Defamation League issued a statement exonerating Nixon of any taint of anti-semitism, but Smith continued his bigoted attack against Mrs. Douglas, and Nixon did not reiterate his opposition to it.

Meanwhile the manager of the billion-dollar DuPont interests in Florida had recruited Nixon's friend, Congressman George Armistead Smathers, to run in the 1950 Democratic primary against Claude Pepper on a crude anti-Communist program. Smathers had the help of Bebe Rebozo in this campaign. A former college debater like Nixon, Smathers skillfully delivered strange speeches to evidently semi-literate back-country voters. "Are you aware," Smathers asked rhetorically, "that Claude Pepper is known all over Washington as a shameless extrovert? Not only that, but this man is reliably reported to practice nepotism with his sister-in-law—and he has a sister who was once a thespian in wicked New York! Worst of all, it is an established fact that Mr. Pepper, before his marriage, practiced celibacy!" William Buckley said of this speech that Smathers had succeeded in "making Claude Pepper a pervert by assonance."

SYNDICATE POLITICS

All the available information indicates that organized crime figures are quite conservative politically and have approved of Nixon's stands. Meyer Lansky is reported to have been disgusted with all the demonstrations against the Vietnam war, and advocated that the U.S. armed forces should simply blow up Hanoi. Although Lansky's anti-Communism possibly has to do with the fact that Fidel Castro put an end to Lansky's gambling profits from Cuban casinos in 1959, one federal agent was quoted by New York Times reporter Nicholas Gage as saying: "A lot of your mob chiefs are fierce conservatives. They're guys who came to this country with nothing and who did very well here, who found this a land of plenty. So, in the right-wing sense of the word, they're quite the ardent patriots."

This was verified by Vincent Teresa, one of the very few high-ranking mafiosi to ever turn informer. In his 1973 memoirs, Teresa said: "I'm the proudest guy in the world to be an American. Before I went to jail I had plenty of chances to take off and go live in a villa on the Italian coast, but I wouldn't leave this country. I'd rather spend twenty years in the can in America than twenty years free in Italy. The reason is, I love this country, and that's the way it is with most mob guys. The mob will not stand for anything against this country. They'll rob from government arsenals and rob government stock and sell it; but if they discover that anyone's trying to overthrow the country or anything like that, they'll fight him."

"Most mob guys that I know vote. We vote whatever is the best way to make money. If it's going to be one of these guys who is going to be on the reform kick all the time, we'll band together and vote against him. I'm a registered Democrat but I voted fyr[sic] Nixon in 1968, and I bet the mob really turned out for Nixon in 1972."

Lansky is such a super-patriot that through the political influence of crime syndicate leader Frank Costello in New York he arranged in 1949 a West Point appointment for his eldest son Paul. The paperwork for Paul Lansky was done by New York Congressman Arthur G. Klein, a former lawyer for the Securities Exchange Commission, who got his Congressional seat when Costello approved of Klein's replacing a Lower East Side Congressman who had suddenly died. (Klein, now dead himself, subsequently became a New York State Supreme Court Justice after having helped Costello elevate Thomas A. Aurelio to the State Supreme Court).

Paul Lansky did well at West Point and rose to the rank of captain in the Air Force before resigning in 1963. Paul Lansky is now an engineer in Tacoma, Washington, and reputedly has broken with his father. Persons close to Meyer Lansky, however, report that this is just a subterfuge to protect Paul's reputation, and claim that father and son speak frequently on the phone.

Another son of Lansky's, Bernard, is openly involved in Meyer's legitimate hotels and motels. A daughter, Sandra, is married to Vincent Lombardo, who was indicted in 1970, along with Vincent Alio, Lansky's liaison with the Mafia, by a federal grand jury for having taken part in a conspiracy to fraudulently[sic] take over a Florida investment company and manipulate its stock. The indictments were finally dropped on a technicality but, ironically, only after one of the crime syndicate's political fixers in Washington was indicted and convicted of bribery in the case. This case is worth going into in detail, as it involves the names of Murray Chotiner and underworld political fixers Nathan Voloshen and Eddie Adams; an unreported bribe to U.S. Attorney General Richard Kleindienst; labor racketeer George Scalise and his associate, New Jersey Mafia leader Angelo DeCarlo, who was eventually pardoned by President Nixon after a criminal conviction; and

assorted Republican and Democratic Congressmen, Senators and Lansky associates. It is a case study of how the Chotiner connection between Nixon and the underworld worked.

SYNDICATE FIXERS IN WASHINGTON

In December 1968, a businessman named Gerald Devins bought a Miami company and renamed it Imperial Investment Corporation. A short time later, Michael C. Hellerman and a Miami lawyer bought 154,600 shares of the company's stock. The government indictment later claimed that Hellerman, who had previously been in violation of Securities and Exchange Commission regulations against the issuance of worthless stock, was acting on behalf of Mafia leaders Carmine Tramunti, Vincent Aloï, and John (Johnny[sic] Dio) Diogardi. By selling the stock back and forth to each other, the promoters were able to raise the price from almost nothing to \$24 a share.

At this point Devins refused to sell any more stock to the gangsters, and he was beaten up in a Miami hotel room by Hellerman, a James Burke, a Pasquale Fusco, and Vincent Lombardo, Meyer Lansky's son-in-law. Burke and Fusco flew from New York to do this job. Before the beating, Devins had received some threatening phone calls from Nathan Voloshen, a New York and Washington fixer with crime connections. Voloshen had previously represented Hellerman in an unsuccessful attempt to get SEC approval for a stock issuance.

Voloshen, a 72-year-old lawyer, was close friends with Speaker of the House John W. McCormack. According to Robert Winter-Berger, lobbyist for Gerald Ford and many others, Massachusetts Democrat McCormack was illegally renting Voloshen a portion of his rent-free Speaker's office for \$2,500 a month. Subsequently Voloshen and Dr. Martin Sweig, chief administrative aide to McCormack, were indicted for conspiring to misuse the influence of McCormack's office for the benefit of various underworld Voloshen clients. Voloshen and Sweig were charged with perjury in denying before a grand jury that they had helped imprisoned Mafia gambling expert, Salvatore Granello to stay at the Federal Correctional Institution at Danbury, Connecticut-considered a "country club" by prisoners instead of being transferred, as scheduled, to the tougher federal prison at Lewisberg, Pennsylvania. Voloshen was said to have received \$5000 for this help.

Voloshen and Sweig were also accused of trying to get a parole for Manuel Bello, a close associate of New England Mafia boss Raymond Patriarca; it was charged that Sweig had made phone calls in McCormack's name, even imitating his voice, for Voloshen clients to obtain an Army hardship discharge, and to halt an investigation into a New York labor racketeer named Jack McCarthy. Voloshen was getting these crime syndicate contacts through George Scalise, a previously convicted labor racketeer, and Murray Chotiner. While Voloshen was using the influence of the third most powerful in the federal government, House Speaker John McCormack, to help his criminal clients, Chotiner was prepared to use his influence with the top man himself when necessary, as shall be seen in the pardons of Mafia leader Anthony DeCarlo and former Teamster head Jimmy Hoffa.

Robert Winter-Berger, makes the strong suggestion that rather than Voloshen's duping McCormack, they were actually business partners. Winter-Berger points to the rental of the rent-free government office to Voloshen and an illegal payment of \$15,000 by Voloshen to McCormack, which Winter-Berger claims to have witnessed, for the Speaker's help in getting the SEC to lift a trading suspension in Parvin-Dohrmann stock (when P-D was claimed to have underworld connections) Winter-Berger says that to be ignorant of what Voloshen and Sweig were doing in his name, McCormack would have had to be deaf, dumb and

blind-which he wasn't. According to Winter-Berger, he was also present at a meeting with Voloshen, Sweig and McCormack at which Hellerman had been willing to pay \$10,000 to get some questionable stock issued with SEC approval. This was before the Imperial Investment Corporation affair, and McCormack agreed at that meeting to do all he could.

Coming back to the beating suffered by Gerald Devins in a Miami hotel room when he wouldn't sell his remaining stock in Imperial Investment to the mob, after the beating Hellerman and Lombardo took Devins to the company office and forced him to give them all the blank stock certificates and company records. The indictment also charged that an additional 21,500 shares were obtained from other investors in the same brutal way. Hellerman then sold the stock at the inflated price of \$24, created by the pretended sales between the defendants, even though the stock was not registered with the SEC, as required by law. When the SEC and FBI moved in on the company, the stock price dropped to nothing, and \$2 million dollars was thereby swindled from investors. Employees of three New York brokerage firms were among those indicted on charges of participating in the rigged market.

Normally it would have been up to Voloshen to try to stop the investigation into the stock swindle or get it dismissed in court, but by this time he was under indictment himself and couldn't handle the problem. Labor racketeer George Scalise then called in Eddie Adams, a public relations man who handled confidential campaign contributions for Johnson and Humphrey. Voloshen and Adams were to split the fee from Hellerman and his friends.

However, Adams only succeeded in getting himself indicted. Joseph Bald, a New York interior decorator who had been indicted in the Imperial Investment case along with Hellerman and company, Bald's brother-in-law Harold Blond, and Adams went to Robert T. Carson, aide to U.S. Senator Hiram Fong, Republican from Hawaii. They offered Carson \$100,000 to squash the investigation. Carson was to go to then Deputy Attorney General Richard Kleindienst and offer him \$100,000 political contribution to Nixon's re-election campaign if the Imperial Investment case was dropped. Carson took an advance of \$2500 on his bribe from Adams, according to FBI undercover agent Paul J. Brana, who was posing as an underworld figure. Brana, who was wearing a concealed tape-recorder strapped to his body, said that by the time of the \$2500 payoff, it was agreed that there was little hope of quashing the original indictments but it was still worth \$100,000 to prevent additional expected indictments.

Kleindienst testified that Carson came to his office on November 24, 1970. "After we had exchanged pleasantries, Mr. Carson sat down in a chair in front of my desk and said that he had a friend in New York who was in trouble, and if I could help him with respect to his trouble, his friend was a man of substantial means and would be willing to make a substantial contribution of between \$50,000 and \$100,000 to the re-election campaign of President Nixon. I asked him what kind of trouble this man had. Mr. Carson said he was under indictment for federal offenses, and I said that under no circumstances could I do anything about the matter, even look into it, as a result of the fact that a grand jury had returned an indictment. That was just about all the conversation that existed."

Cross-examined, Kleindienst admitted that he often spoke to Carson about other matters and "worked very closely" with him in raising funds for President Nixon. Thereupon defense attorney Joseph Brill asked: "You did not regard that in the conversation you had with Mr. Carson that he offered you a bribe?" "No, I did not," Kleindienst answered. "If you had regarded that conversation as containing a bribe offer, you would have reported it

immediately, would you not?" "Yes sir, I would have."

But the fact is that Kleindienst apparently did not realize it was a bribe, and did not report it, until a week later when Attorney General John Mitchell showed him a memorandum on the case from J. Edgar Hoover. Whether or not it is believable that Kleindienst didn't recognize a naked bribe, the defendants in the case were acquitted, including Meyer Lansky's son-in-law and Johnny Dio, a well known gangster associate of Jimmy Hoffa. Only the messengers in the bribe offer were convicted, Carson getting 18 months and Bald getting four months. Perhaps the \$100,000 secretly wound up in the Republican campaign treasury after all?

THE PARDON OF ANGELO DeCARLO

There was no scandal when Angelo ("The Gyp") DeCarlo, a violent New Jersey Mafia boss, was given a presidential pardon by Nixon in 1972 from a 12-year 1970 conviction for loan-sharking and extortion because it was done without the knowledge of those responsible for his conviction. One Justice Department official commented: "Before we even knew he was up, he was out again!" DeCarlo's petition was based on the claim that he had cancer, but the angry FBI later reported that for the remaining year of his life out of prison DeCarlo just went back to his normal routine of gambling, selling stolen securities, loan-sharking, narcotics and murder. Insiders say that this was one of the last favors asked of Nixon for organized crime by Murray Chotiner, before Chotiner died of a heart attack after being injured in an auto accident in January 1974, in front of Ted Kennedy's Washington home.

DeCarlo was convicted in 1970 of extortion against Louis Saperstein, a former labor racketeer who had gone into debt \$400,000 to the mob, including interest payments of \$5000 per week. At the time of the trial, Saperstein was dead. The cause of death was listed as "gastric upset," but because Saperstein had previously sent the FBI a letter claiming that his life was in danger, an autopsy was ordered. The re-examination showed that Saperstein's body contained enough arsenic "to kill a mule." The grand jury ruled the death a suicide because there wasn't enough evidence to prove murder, but indicted four members of the mob for conspiracy and extortion: Angelo DeCarlo, and tavern owners Daniel Cecere, Peter Landusco, and Joseph Polverino.

Saperstein had used the money he borrowed from the loan-sharks to buy and sell securities simultaneously in different countries, to take advantage of differences in the currency exchange. This is normally legal but not when stolen securities are involved. Saperstein and his partner Gerald Zelmanowitz, who was a prosecution witness at the extortion trial, had no sooner opened a numbered Swiss bank account to handle their dealings in securities, than suspicious IRS officials froze their other assets. Saperstein and Zelmanowitz flew to Geneva, with Cecere along to protect the mob's investment. They withdrew \$100,000, Cecere deposited this in another account in his name, and this money eventually was transferred to the U.S. for distribution among the loan-sharks. But Saperstein was unable to continue the exorbitant payments on the balance of the loan and went into hiding in a New York hotel.

Saperstein was located with the help of Zelmanowitz, and promised them he would take out a \$100,000 insurance policy on his life, makes a mob member the beneficiary, and jump out a window if they wouldn't hurt his family. But he was taken to DeCarlo's Barn and savagely beaten. DeCarlo suspected The Barn was being bugged, stopped the beating and ordered Saperstein to start making \$5000 weekly payments every Thursday. If Saperstein didn't repay the

total loan in three months, "he would be dead."

DeCarlo's attorney, Michael P. Dizenzo, then demanded that the defense be given copies of any wiretapping at The Barn. If the government's case had been based on illegal wiretapping, the charges would have to be dismissed. However, The Barn had been bugged only from 1961 to 1965, the wiretap having been removed a full two years before the Saperstein affair had begun. When the federal judge agreed to make this wiretap part of the public record of the trial, Dizenzo had only succeeded in making all the details of his client's underworld life public without giving DeCarlo freedom from prosecution.

Only DeCarlo and Cecere were sentenced, DeCarlo to twelve years. Polverino and Landusco were granted severances and postponement of trial because of illness. And with Nixon and Chotiner's help, DeCarlo was back at The Barn in two years.

THE SYNDICATE TRANSCRIPTS

The 1200 pages of DeCarlo transcripts gave a full picture of the division of labor within a regional organized crime center. It showed how the mob's Corrupters bribed and intimidated public officials; how the bosses picked the candidates, put up the campaign money, dictated governmental policy and approved appointments. The secret tapes revealed that the criminals had a strong hold over Newark Mayor Hugh J. Addonizio. They had secretly campaigned on his behalf and driven rival candidates out of the race with threats and bribes. In return, the mob expected to loot the public treasury, be free to run gambling and other rackets, and receive bribes from companies seeking governmental contracts. At one point on the tape, DeCarlo was heard saying: "Hughie (Addonizio) helped us along; he gave us the city!"

The transcripts revealed the function of the mob's Enforcers, who hired the thugs to do the actual killing or breaking of legs. The transcripts also showed the function of the mob Buffer, the gang member who preserves the anonymity of the Boss by transmitting orders to the rank-and-file of the mob. And finally, a detailed picture was given of the operation of the Money Movers, the investors and re-investors of the local syndicate's funds. And these four functions described so graphically on the regional level are duplicated on the national level.

On December 17, 1969, a federal grand jury indicted Mayor Addonizio and fourteen other men, including a Mafia leader and ten public officials. They were charged with sharing in \$1.5 million in kickbacks from firms doing business with the city. In a separate indictment, charges of income tax evasion were made. The Mafia leader was Anthony "Tony Boy" Boiardo, who was heard on the tapes boasting about a murder that he and his father had committed. "How about the time we hit (murdered) the little Jew," Boiardo asked DeCarlo. "The Boot Boiardo's father) hit him with a hammer. The guy goes down and he comes up. So I got a crowbar this big, Eight shots in the head."

Mayor Addonizio refused to vacate his office despite the indictment, and continued running for re-election despite the trial. He denied having any relation with Boiardo. As the trial unfolded, it was shown how a legitimate businessman was ordered by the mob to set up a dummy bank account under the name of a phony supply company. Then phony bills would be sent to contractors for non-existent supplies supposedly sold to them. The bills would be in the amount of the kick-backs desired, and the checks received would be deposited in the dummy account and converted to cash for disbursement.

One of the contractor[sic], a man named Paul Rigo, told of disbursing large sums of cash to Addonizio and of making, presumably under mob instruction, an illegal \$1000 contribution to the 1968 campaign to President Nixon and Vice-President Agnew. Under cross-examination, Rigo testified that he had not been aware of the federal law prohibiting corporate contributions. Since he was testifying under immunity, he was not concerned about being prosecuted for his testimony. And since the check had been endorsed by a rubber-stamp reading "Nixon-Agnew Committee," prosecution of anyone at that end was unlikely.

After five-and-one-half hours of deliberation, the jury found all the defendants guilty on all sixty four counts of the indictment. The judge then sentenced Addonizio to ten years in prison. During the trial the voters had rejected his re-election bid. However, within weeks of taking office, the new mayor, Kenneth Gibson, reported that he was offered \$31,000 in bribes, including \$15,000 to appoint a man favored by the mob as police director. Gibson turned the offers down but no one knew how many other officials would hold the line, nor for how long.

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<photo captions>

Murray Chotiner, formerly the top political advisor to Congressman and Senator Nixon, was investigated by Senator McClellan in 1956, when Nixon was Vice-President, for using his political influence in Washington to help organized crime figures. Chotiner was also questioned about what he did to obtain government contracts for businessmen prepared to make illegal bribes and kickbacks.

Marco Reginelli, Left, an important crime leader on the East Coast, was able to get deportation hearings against himself stopped after the retained Murray Chotiner in 1955 to help his other lawyers. Chotiner spoke to another close Nixon associate, then Assistant Attorney General William P. Rogers, who got the deportation order rescinded. On the right is one of Reginelli's Philadelphia lawyers, John B. Brumbelow.

William P. Rogers, former Justice Department official and former Secretary of State who helped Murray Chotiner stop the deportation proceedings of Marco Reginelli, is shown to the left of President Nixon, with Mrs. Rogers to Nixon's right, and Mrs. Nixon, extreme right. The occasion of this photograph is an appreciation dinner for Mr. Rogers in the Executive Mansion.

Maxwell M. Rabb, formerly Eisenhower's Secretary of the Cabinet, and a Wall Street lawyer with business connections to Meyer Lansky, was one of the White House officials approached by Chotiner to do favors for Chotiner's airline clients.

William A. Parzow of Miami Beach, Florida was questioned by Senator McClellan's Committee in a probe of possible graft in army clothing purchase contracts. Besides admitting that he had spoken to Chotiner, who was attorney for the accused contractors, Parzow refused to discuss his relationship with Chotiner, and invoked the Fifth Amendment as the basis for his refusal 47 times during his first 25 minutes in the witness chair.

Senator John McClellan (D-Ark.) and top staff members of the Senate Rackets Investigating Committee began to probe Chotiner's relationship with illegal

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 activities but for political reasons did not press the inquiry. Left to right, seated: Robert Kennedy, chief counsel; McClellan; Jerome Alderman, assistant counsel; and Carmine Bellino, chief accountant. Standing: Don O'Donnell, acting chief counsel of the Senate Permanent Investigating Committee; and Kenneth O'Donnell, Kennedy's administrative assistant.

President Dwight Eisenhower forced then Vice-President Nixon to break off relations with Murray Chotiner when the 1956 Senate investigators had revealed some of Chotiner's questionable influence peddling during the Eisenhower administration. But by 1962 Chotiner was back as one of Nixon's most important advisors in the unsuccessful campaign against Pat Brown for Governor of California. In this 1962 campaign, the Watergate cast of Chotiner, Haldeman, Maurice Stans, Herbert Kalmbach, Herbert Klein, Caspar Weinberger and Richard M. Nixon were found guilty by California Superior Court Judge Byron Arnold of having prepared a fraudulent 900,000 postcard mailing purporting to be from the Democratic Party. In 1964, when it was proven beyond doubt that Nixon had directly participated in preparing and approving the material (and that Haldeman had perjured himself in court to protect Nixon), the Democratic Party settled for a few hundred dollars and a permanent injunction against the mailing. Then Democratic State Chairman Roger Kent believed that Nixon was finished in politics and, to his regret during the next ten years, did not take Nixon and Company to trial for full damages and perjury. (The final judgement of Judge Arnold in this case, stipulated to by all parties involved, is contained as an appendix to Frank Mankiewiezs book on Watergate, "Perfectly Clear.")

Congressman Jerry Voorhis lost his Congressional seat to Nixon in the 1946 campaign which Chotiner master-minded by smearing Voorhis with false charges of pro-Communism.

Congresswoman Helen Gahagan Douglas, left, a six year member of Congress, was defeated by Richard Nixon in 1952 in a race for a U.S. Senate seat. With Chotiner's help, Nixon got labelled in this campaign as "Tricky Dick." This photograph shows some of the women who served as Congresswomen with Mrs. Douglas. Left to right: Rep. Douglas (D-Calif.); Margaret Chase Smith (R-Maine); Edith N. Rogers (R-Mass.); Mary T. Norton (D-N.J.); Frances Bolton (R-Ohio) and Georgia Lusk (D-New Mexico), all members of the House of Representatives.

Gerald L.K. Smith, professional bigot of the Christian Nationalists, supported Nixon's campaign against Helen Gahagan Douglas for the U.S. Senate. Pointing out that Helen Gahagan, herself of Irish descent, was married to actor Melvyn Douglas, who was half Jewish, Smith told all who would listen: Don't send to the Senate the wife of a Jew.

Meyer Lansky, who obtained through his political contacts a West Point appointment for his eldest son, Paul Lansky, has been a fervent supporter of the conservative policies of Richard Nixon. He has no quarrel with Nixon's use of undemocratic methods to get rid of political opposition. The crime syndicate respects that use of political power.

Senator Joseph McCarthy (R-Wisconsin), later to be censured by the Senate for his wild unproven accusations about the widespread infiltration of Communists in the government, was one of Nixon's closest associates in the Senate until it became politically expedient to break with McCarthy when he became unpopular. McCarthy is shown above during the McCarthy-Army hearings in which McCarthy was branded as a "reckless and cruel man" by mild-mannered Army Counsel Joseph W. ...

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Political fixer Nathan Voloshen, to whom Murray Chotiner would channel organized crime figures in need of federal help, was subsequently indicted for perjury for denying that he illegally used House Speaker John McCormack's office to help Mafia leaders in prison get parole and special treatment.

Labor racketeer Johnny Dio, a close associate of Jimmy Hoffa, was involved with Meyer Lansky's son-in-law and known Mafia leaders in a fraudulent scheme by which \$2,000,000 was bilked from the public by the manipulation of worthless Florida securities during 1969 and 1970. Murray Chotiner and his political fixers in Washington did everything in their power to see that Johnny Dio and his associates were not punished for this crime.

President Nixon consoles Julie Chotiner, daughter of Murray Chotiner, after attending funeral services for his longtime friend and political adviser. Chotiner, 64, died January 26, 1974, a week after he was injured in an automobile accident near the Washington residence of Senator Ted Kennedy.

Martin Sweig, aide to former House Speaker John McCormack, was convicted with political fixer Nathan Voloshen for perjury and influence peddling for crime figures is shown here in July 1972 after being paroled from the Allenwood Federal Prison Farm in Pennsylvania. Sweig served one year of his sentence.

Former House Speaker John W. McCormack is shown in his office. In the background is a photograph titled "The Great Compromiser," showing McCormack speaking at a political convention. The former lobbyist for Vice-President Gerald Ford, Robert Winter-Berger, claims that McCormack knew of the illegal influence peddling being done in his office by his former aide, Martin Sweig, and fixer Nathan Voloshen. Winter-Berger claims that Voloshen was even illegally paying rent to McCormack for use of his government-provided office, and that only the direct intervention of Richard Nixon and former Attorney General John Mitchell prevented the aging McCormack from being indicted with Sweig and Veloshen.

Salvatore Granello, a member of the Mafia family headed by the late Vito Genovese, and a major figure in the operation of Cuban gambling casinos during the Batista regime, is one of the crime figures that Veloshen and Sweig aided. Granello was in prison for income tax evasion and the Washington fixers saw to it that he got favored treatment. When Granello's son, Michael, did not pay anything to Veloshen, the Genovese family executed Michael Granello in December 1968—and paid Veloshen themselves. When Salvatore Granello got out of prison in 1969 he swore revenge against his son's killers and refused to repay the Genovese family for Veloshen's fee. Salvatore was found dead in Manhattan in the trunk of a rented car with four bullets in his head on October 6, 1970. All of this goes to prove that Washington political fixers are not ordinary gentleman and, like the Watergaters, are prepared to condone illegal means to obtain illegal ends.

Robert Carson, left, former aide to U.S. Senator Hiram Fong, was bribed by an associate of Nathan Veloshen to approach then Deputy Attorney General Richard Kleindienst with an offer of \$100,000 to Nixon's campaign fund if Kleindienst would help Johnny Dio and the others involved in the Florida stock swindle case. Carson is shown here in November 1972 with federal marshal Frank Costello on his way to federal prison farm in Allenwood, Pennsylvania to serve an 18 month sentence for conspiracy. Chotiner and other intermediaries are known to have been involved in all these conspiracies but stayed far enough away to avoid indictment.

Senator Hiram L. Fong (R-Hawaii) reacts about the indictment by a federal grand jury of his top aid, Robert T. Carson, on charges of conspiracy to



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 attempt to fix a federal probe into alleged securities violation. Although Fong's name came up in testimony as being an anticipated recipient of \$100,000 along with unnamed individuals in the Justice Department, no criminal charges were filed against Senator Fong after he denied knowing about such a scheme.

When then Deputy Attorney General Richard Kleindienst, left, was approached by Robert T. Carson with the offer of a campaign contribution to Nixon in exchange for help to those indicted in the Florida stock swindle, Kleindienst refused because the case had already been before a grand jury. However, it took this top government lawyer a week to realize that a bribe offer had been made to him. In fact, Kleindienst reported the bribe only when he was made aware of an independent FBI investigation. Nothing happened to Kleindienst. In this photo Kleindienst is pouring a glass of water for Felix Rohatyn, a director of the International Telephone and Telegraph Company (ITT) during a Senate hearing into charges that ITT had offered to help finance the 1972 Republican National Convention in exchange for help in an anti-trust suit filed by government lawyers. Kleindienst denied knowledge of any such deal but has since been convicted by an unusually compassionate federal judge of a little bit of holding back in his Senate testimony.

Angelo "Gyp" DeCarlo, a prominent New Jersey Mafia leader, was given a Presidential Pardon by Nixon in 1972 of federal extortion charges after Murray Chotiner intervened with Nixon on behalf of the Mafia leader. A federal top on DeCarlo's crime headquarters has led to indictment against ten New Jersey mayors, nineteen councilmen or commissioners, four political leaders, three present or former state legislators, two New Jersey Secretaries of State, two county detectives and one U.S. Congressman. In addition, Monmouth County's chief of detectives committed suicide and Newark's Police Director was indicted for "wilfully" failing to enforce the state's gambling laws. DeCarlo's pardon was a blatant indication of how much organized crime can demand from the federal government.

--[cont]--

Aloha, He'Ping,
 Om, Shalom, Salaam.
 Em Hotep, Peace Be,
 Omnia Bona Bonis,
 All My Relations.
 Adieu, Adios, Aloha.
 Amen.
 Roads End
 Kris

DECLARATION & DISCLAIMER

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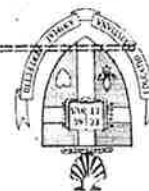
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United States District Court

FOR THE

DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

PAUL GONZALEZ
MIAMI, FLORIDA

Commissioner's Docket No. 13

Case No. 52

COMPLAINT for VIOLATION of

U.S.C. Title 18

Section 659

BEFORE THOMAS WEIR CLOHOSEY
Name of Commissioner

NEWARK, NEW JERSEY
Address of Commissioner

The undersigned complainant being duly sworn states:

That on or about January 10th, 1967, at Palisade

in the

District of New Jersey

PAUL GONZALEZ

(1) unlawfully, willfully and knowingly had in his possession goods and chattels of a value in excess of \$100.00 that is; drugs, and pharmaceutical products knowing said goods and chattels to have been stolen, and unlawfully taken, and the said goods and chattels having been stolen and unlawfully taken from the Highbridge Freight Yards in Bronx, New York on May 23, 1966; while said goods and chattels were moving as and constituted an interstate shipment of freight and express from R. P. Scherer Corporation, Detroit, Michigan to various consignees in New Jersey and New York. And the complainant states that this complaint is based on investigation and personal observation of the undersigned and other FBI agents.

And the complainant further states that he believes that

are material witnesses in relation to this charge.


ROBERT E. ROETZEL, Signature of Complainant.

Special Agent, FBI Official Title.

Sworn to before me, and subscribed in my presence, January 10th, 1967

THOMAS WEIR CLOHOSEY, United States Commissioner.

(1) Insert name of accused.
(2) Insert statement of the essential facts constituting the offense charged.