

Supplement to the

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LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
1959 REGULAR SESSION

REPORTS

January 5, 1959-June 19, 1959



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Majority Floor Leader

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Chief Clerk of the Assembly

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California
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Volume 20, Number 10—Rackets—Organized Crime in California

A PROPOSAL TO ESTABLISH A REGIONAL LABORATORY AT DAVIS, CALIFORNIA

*To Study the Irrigation, Drainage, and Related Soil Problems of
the Western States as Part of an Expanded National Program
for Soil and Water Conservation Research*

Statement Submitted to the

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE WORKING GROUP
TO STUDY FACILITY NEEDS FOR SOIL AND WATER
CONSERVATION RESEARCH

By the

CALIFORNIA SOIL AND WATER RESEARCH FACILITY COMMITTEE

Report Prepared by

PACIFIC PLANNING AND RESEARCH
Bruce Waybur, Samuel E. Wood

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October, 1958

Published by the

**ASSEMBLY
of the State of California**

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COMMITTEE LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

HON. L. H. LINCOLN

*Speaker of the Assembly; and Members of the Assembly,
Assembly Chamber, Sacramento, California*

This report has been prepared for presentation to the United States Department of Agriculture Working Group appointed by Secretary Benson to study facility needs for soil and water conservation research of national and regional importance. The study is being made at the request of the Senate Committee on Agricultural Appropriations.

The members of the working group are Dr. G. M. Browning of Iowa State College, representing the State Agricultural Experiment Stations; Gerald E. Ryerson of the Soil Conservation Service; and Dr. Cecil H. Wadleigh and Dr. Darnell M. Whitt of the Agricultural Research Service. Federal, state and local organizations concerned with conservation of soil and water resources have been invited to present to the working group their evaluation of the kind and extent of soil and water problems needing additional research facilities of a regional nature.

In response to this invitation, the California Soil and Water Research Facility Committee was formed, representing federal, state and local organizations concerned with soil and water conservation. The committee has lent invaluable assistance in the preparation of this report. A list of the individuals and agencies represented on the committee follows this letter of transmittal.

The urgent interest of the State of California in expanded soil and water research was expressed last year in a joint resolution of the Legislature (Assembly Joint Resolution No. 23), which memorialized Congress to enact legislation establishing four regional soil and water conservation laboratories, one to be located in the western irrigated area of the United States; and declaring the Legislature's intent to provide land at or near the Davis Campus of the University of California for such a laboratory.

Our committee's studies have shown convincingly that the eleven western states have unsolved soil and water conservation problems of regional and national significance; that existing research facilities are inadequate to meet these needs; that a new regional research facility is urgently needed to study the soil and water conservation problems of the western irrigated area of the United States; and that a location at Davis, California, offers the greatest opportunities for research to serve the soil and water needs of irrigated agriculture in the western states. The committee believes further that the work done at Davis will have significance for soil and water management wherever irrigated agriculture is practiced.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANCIS C. LINDSAY, Chairman

LETTER TO WORKING GROUP

STATE CAPITOL
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA
October 28, 1958

DR. DARNELL M. WHITT,
ARS-SCS Liaison Officer, Secretary, Working Group
Soil and Water Conservation Research Facilities
Plant Industry Station, Beltsville, Maryland

DEAR DR. WHITT:

In accordance with the invitation extended by the Secretary of Agriculture on July 29, 1958, and again on September 9, 1958, I am submitting the statement of the California Soil and Water Research Facility Committee relating to needs for soil and water conservation basic research facilities.

The California Soil and Water Research Facility Committee represents all major agencies and organizations concerned with soil and water use and conservation in California. It includes the federal and state agencies working in this field, and also represents industrial, commercial and financial organizations dealing with agricultural commodities.

The urgent interest of the State of California in expanded soil and water conservation research was expressed last year in a joint resolution of the Legislature. The resolution memorialized Congress to enact legislation establishing four regional soil and water conservation laboratories, one to be located in the western irrigated area of the United States; and declared the Legislature's intent to provide land at or near the Davis Campus of the University of California for such a laboratory. Similar resolutions have since been adopted by the California Association of Soil Conservation Districts, the State Board of Agriculture, and the State Board of Forestry. (See the Appendix of this statement.)

The California Soil and Water Research Facility Committee has carefully evaluated the kind and extent of soil and water problems needing basic research on a regional basis, and the adequacy of existing facilities to study these problems. The committee has been able to draw upon the extensive knowledge of soil and water problems of its members and the agencies and organizations they represent. In addition, the committee has obtained information of great assistance in preparing the report from the Soil Conservation Service and the Agricultural Research Service of the Department of Agriculture.

The committee finds that there are many unsolved soil and water conservation problems of importance to the agriculture and general economy of the western states. No single research program or facility can be expected to provide the most effective solutions to such a wide array of problems. Many of these problems can be studied most efficiently by strengthening the research facilities and staffs of federal and state agencies at existing locations. Other problems, however, require for their solution specialized and costly facilities of a regional nature, which are beyond the financial capabilities of existing agencies. Accordingly, this committee recommends a broad integrated approach to conservation research by: (1) increased support for existing facilities; and (2) establishment of several regional laboratories, each to undertake a concentrated program of basic research on different phases of the overall soil and water conservation problem.

Important conservation problems in the West include soil and water management on dry-farmed land, watersheds and irrigated lands. Some of these problems require a combination of: (1) basic research which can be undertaken at centralized laboratories; and (2) well-planned field experiments installed at selected sites utilizing equipment, techniques and basic data developed at the regional laboratory. For dry-farmed land problems, it may be appropriate to consider establishment of a centralized laboratory in an area where dry farming is of major importance, as in the Pacific Northwest. Much research basic to the solution of watershed problems could be effectively carried out utilizing the specialized facilities of the proposed irrigation, drainage and related soils research laboratory at Davis, California, as recommended in this report.

Because of the obvious importance of irrigation and drainage in the economy of the western states and the Nation as a whole, this committee recommends the establishment of a new regional laboratory, federally financed, with specialized facilities for research on irrigation, drainage, and related soil problems. Because of the costly nature of the equipment required, the proposed laboratory would involve a capital outlay estimated at between \$3,500,000 and \$4,000,000

The committee believes that California's wide variations in topography, climate, soils, and water supply and quality, its outstanding position in irrigated agriculture and in water development projects in the West, make it the logical location for an irrigation, drainage and related soils research laboratory to serve the western states. Further, a location at or near the Agricultural Experiment Station of the University of California at Davis offers unique opportunities for conducting research on the irrigation, drainage and related soil and plant problems of western agriculture. We believe that work done at Davis will have significance wherever irrigated agriculture is practiced.

Because of its public importance this statement of the California Soil and Water Research Facility Committee is published as a report of the Subcommittee on Water of the State Assembly Interim Committee on Conservation, Planning, and Public Works, of which I am also chairman. Pacific Planning and Research, Inc., consultants to the Assembly committee, have prepared the report.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANCIS C. LINDSAY, Chairman
California Soil and Water Research
Facility Committee

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BACKGROUND OF THE REPORT: RECOGNITION OF NATIONAL NEED FOR IMMEDIATE EXPANSION OF SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION RESEARCH

Introduction

The United States faces urgent conservation problems. Solutions call for expansion of research on a broad front. Soil and water conservation research is an outstanding need.

This report recognizes that all aspects of soil and water conservation research are vital to saving our productive resources, and that all must be given full attention in the national program. In considering the need for additional research facilities to deal with problems of regional and national significance, the report is focused on an aspect of soil and water conservation research of special interest and concern to the Western States. This report is not intended, therefore, to outline a soil and water conservation research program of sufficient breadth to meet all soil and water problems. **Rather it is a proposal for a specialized regional laboratory facility, equipped to study the urgent irrigation, drainage, and related soil problems of the Western States, as part of an expanded national program for soil and water conservation research.**

The Committee finds that there are many unsolved soil and water conservation problems of importance to the agriculture and general economy of the Western States. No single research program or facility can be expected to provide the most effective solutions to such a wide array of problems. Many of these problems can be studied most efficiently by strengthening the research facilities and staffs of federal and state agencies at existing locations. Other problems, however, require for their solution specialized and costly facilities beyond the financial capabilities of existing agencies. Accordingly this committee recommends a broad integrated approach to conservation research by (1) increased support for existing facilities and (2) establishment of several regional laboratories, each to undertake a concentrated program of basic research on different phases of the over-all soil and water conservation problem.

Because of the obvious importance of irrigation and drainage in the economy of the Western States and the Nation as a whole, this committee recommends the establishment of a new regional laboratory, federally financed, with specialized facilities for research on irrigation, drainage, and related soil problems.

This proposal to establish a regional irrigation and drainage research facility at Davis, California, is made in the context of increasing national concern over conservation of our productive resources, particularly soil and water.

Population growth places enormous strain on soil and water resources

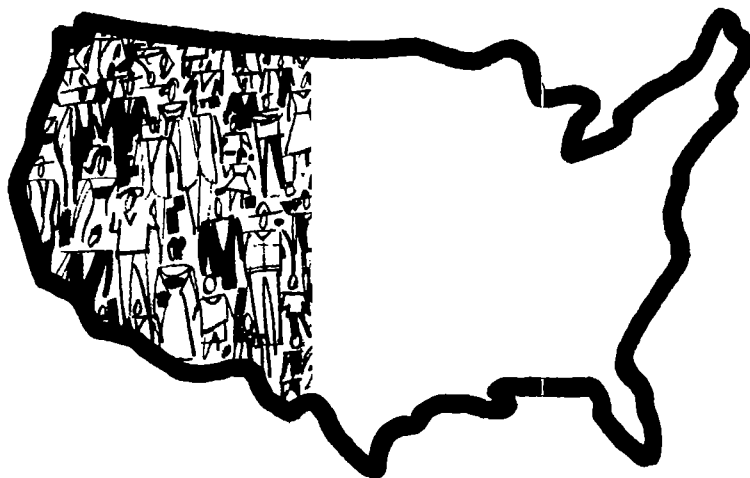
Great concern over the Nation's soil and water resources has arisen very naturally from everyday observations of the continuing waste of these resources.

This concern has been intensified by awareness of the tremendous strain on our resources to be imposed by population increases now in prospect. (Between 1950 and 1975, for example, the Nation will add some 75 million people, or the equivalent of the entire United States population in 1900. By the year 2000, the increase over 1950 is now estimated at about 185 million, or more than our entire present population.)

Research needs are intensified; the national inventory

Agricultural interests, the Nation's major users of soil and water, have called attention to the need for intensified soil and water research to stop present losses and to meet the requirements of a growing population. A significant statement of this need was issued by the National Reclamation Association in 1952 as Senate Document No. 98, 82d Congress, 2d Session, which emphasized especially the soil and water problems and research needs of the West.

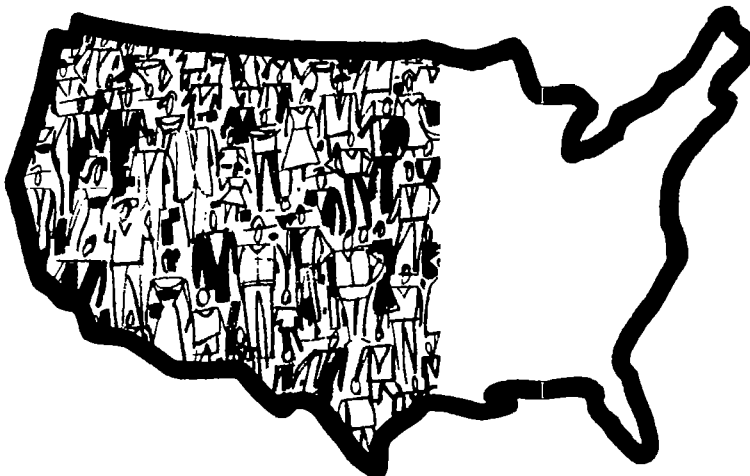
Agencies of the Department of Agriculture, the Bureau of Reclamation, and others, have pointed out that there is an especially urgent need to increase soil and water research on lands to be brought under cultivation as a result of the vast reclamation and water development projects now under way in the West. In midwestern and eastern states as well, there is intensified interest in water development for irrigation and other purposes. Large public expenditures on these projects will not be efficiently used unless techniques for conserving and utilizing the additional water are improved. This is a matter of special concern in that much of the land to be irrigated by these projects is of marginal quality.



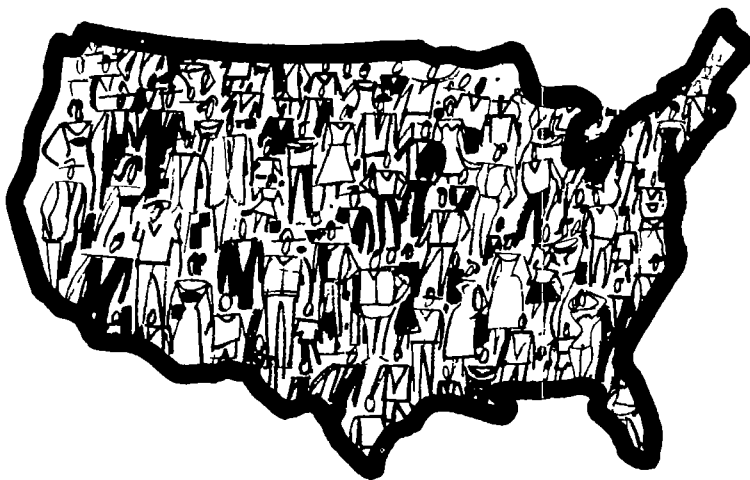
1950 150,697,361

population

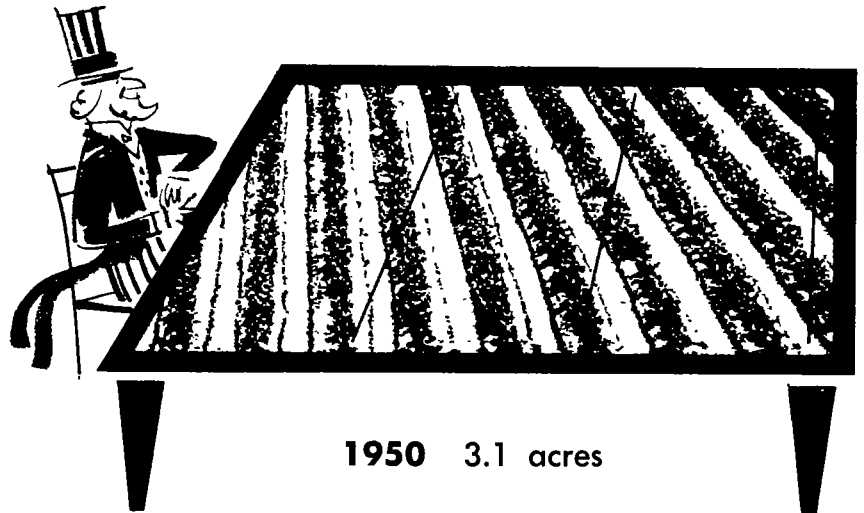
The population figure for 1950 is the Census Bureau's report for our 48 States. The estimate for 1975 is that of the Census Bureau based on the 1954-55 level of fertility. The year 2000 estimate assumes the same annual average rate of increase as between the years 1955 and 1975



1975 228,000,000

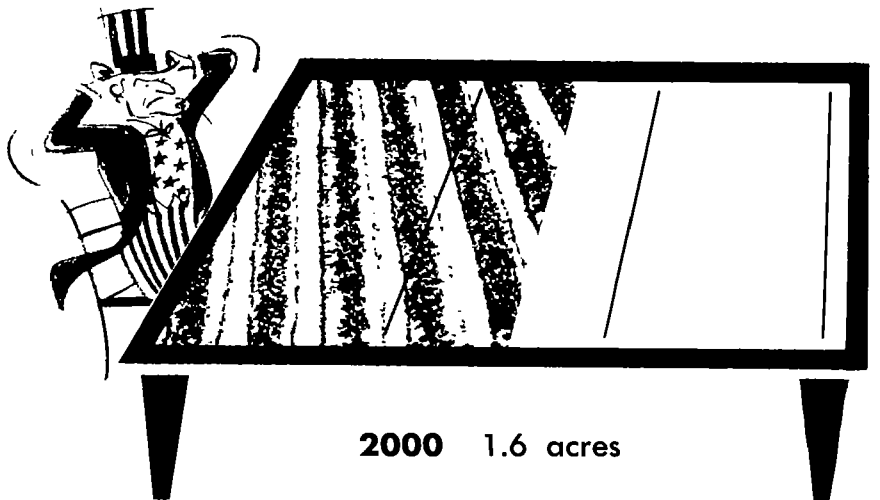
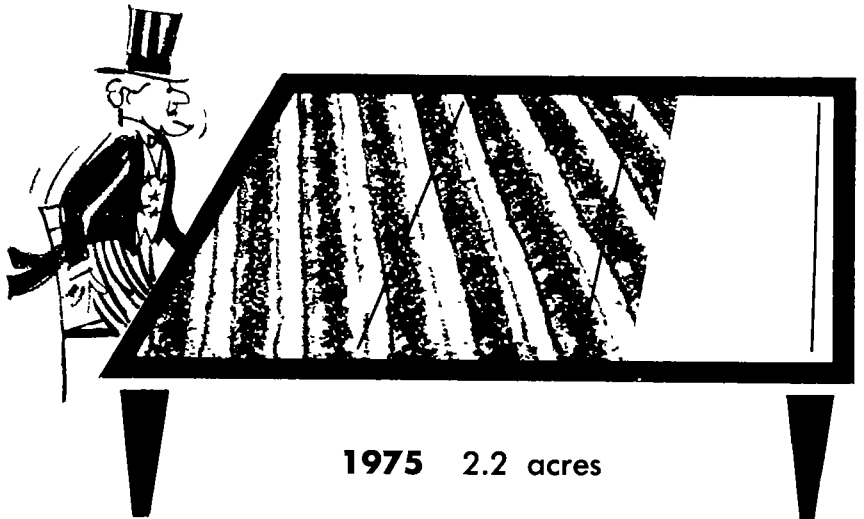


2000 335,000,000



cropland acres per person

In consultation with U. S. Department of Agriculture officials, it is estimated that small, additional net increases in cropland acres are probable. There were 478 million acres in cropland in 1950. The probable figure for 1975 is 508 million and 528 million by the year 2000. These millions of acres include lands in cultivated crops, fallow and pasture rotations.



The Department of Agriculture is now conducting a national inventory of soil and water conservation research needs. This inventory was directed by the Secretary of Agriculture in Memorandum No. 1396, dated April 10, 1956. In directing the inventory the Secretary stated:

"Our Nation is blessed with an abundance of soil and water resources . . . Our resources are not, however, inexhaustible. They must be cared for and used wisely, that their productiveness will be continuing. To assure their wise use we need basic facts about the physical problems of conservation—their magnitude and urgency."

Regional research facilities are proposed

Concurrently with the Department of Agriculture's national inventory, legislation has been introduced in Congress (by Thye of Minnesota in the Senate, and Moss of California in the House) to establish regional soil and water research facilities in the major geographic areas of the Country. Senator Thye's bill proposes that one facility be located in the "western irrigated area of the United States." Congressman Moss's bill proposes that this facility be located in California.

The essential purpose of the legislation is to establish, with federal funds, regional facilities for research in soil and water conservation and management problems which cannot be accomplished by the agricultural experiment stations and various small state and federal laboratories. It is proposed that each facility be located insofar as practicable near a land-grant college, where graduate training in such research might be carried out, and where each laboratory would have the benefit of collaboration with the schools of agriculture and agricultural experiment stations.

Each laboratory would, it may be presumed, specialize in aspects of soil and water conservation research for which the physical, climatic and agricultural conditions of the region gave it a special advantage and enabled it to make a distinct contribution to the national conservation program.

The desirability of a regional irrigation and drainage laboratory for basic research on the soil and water problems of irrigated agriculture

Establishment of specialized facilities of this nature would permit the agricultural experiment stations of the land-grant universities and the Agricultural Research Service to conduct much-needed basic research involving a variety of soil and water conservation

problems. It is recognized that many of these problems—such as maintenance of favorable soil structure and efficient use of fertilizers—may be met most effectively by increasing funds and personnel available to existing research programs and facilities. Worthwhile work now in progress should be strengthened as part of an expanded soil and water research program. Concurrently, however, the need is great for additional facilities of a specialized and costly nature to undertake research on problems of national and regional significance which are beyond the financing of existing agencies.

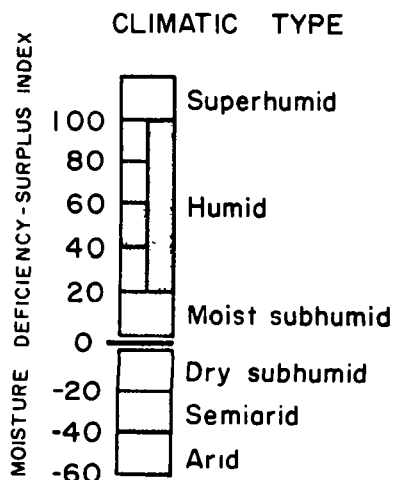
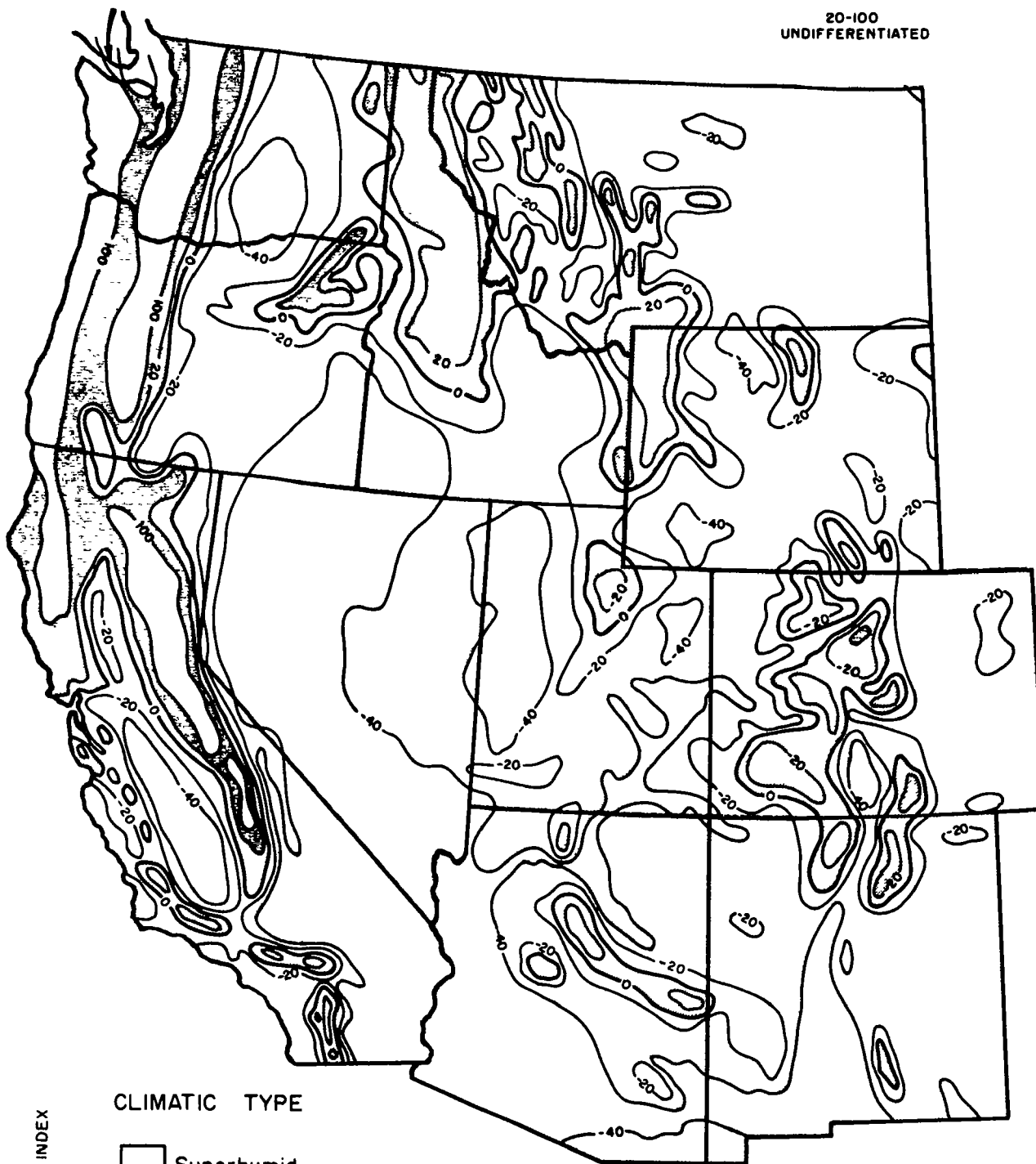
Important conservation problems in the West include soil and water management on dry-farmed land, watersheds and irrigated lands. Some of these problems require a combination of (1) basic research which can be undertaken at centralized laboratories and (2) well-planned field experiments installed at selected sites utilizing equipment, techniques and basic data developed at the regional laboratory. For dry-farmed land problems, it may be appropriate to consider establishment of a centralized laboratory in an area where dry-farming is of major importance, as in the Pacific Northwest. Much research basic to the solution of watershed problems could be effectively carried out utilizing the specialized facilities of the regional irrigation and drainage laboratory proposed in this report.

Summary

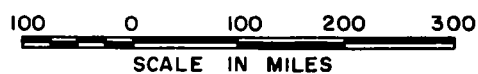
Probably the most critical lack in our present agricultural research program is in facilities for expanding knowledge of scientific irrigation and drainage techniques.

Recognizing that the unique soil and water conservation problems of greatest importance to the development and continued productivity of the western states involve irrigation, drainage, and related soil problems, lack of the specialized facilities required for many of these studies, the high cost of the needed facilities, and the regional nature of many unsolved irrigation and drainage problems, it is recommended that a regional laboratory for the western states be established to specialize on irrigation and drainage research and related soil and crop problems.

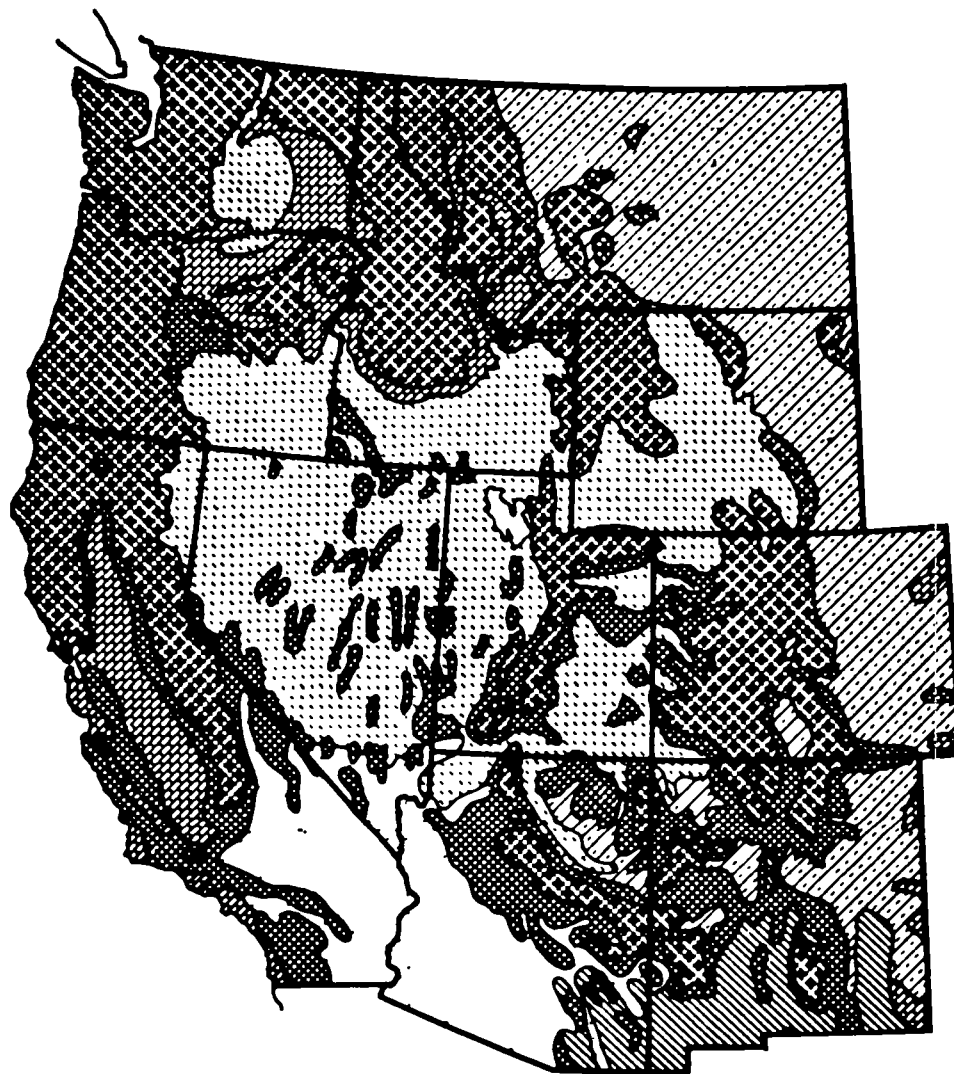
It is recommended that the proposed laboratory be considered as one element in an integrated system of research facilities in the West, supplementing the existing facilities of the Agricultural Research Service, Forest and Range Experiment Stations, Soil Conservation Service, and the agricultural experiment stations of the western states.






MOISTURE REGIONS IN WESTERN STATES



NATURAL VEGETATION AREA MAP



GRASS

-  Tall
-  Short
-  Mesquite

FOREST

-  Forest
-  Arid woodland

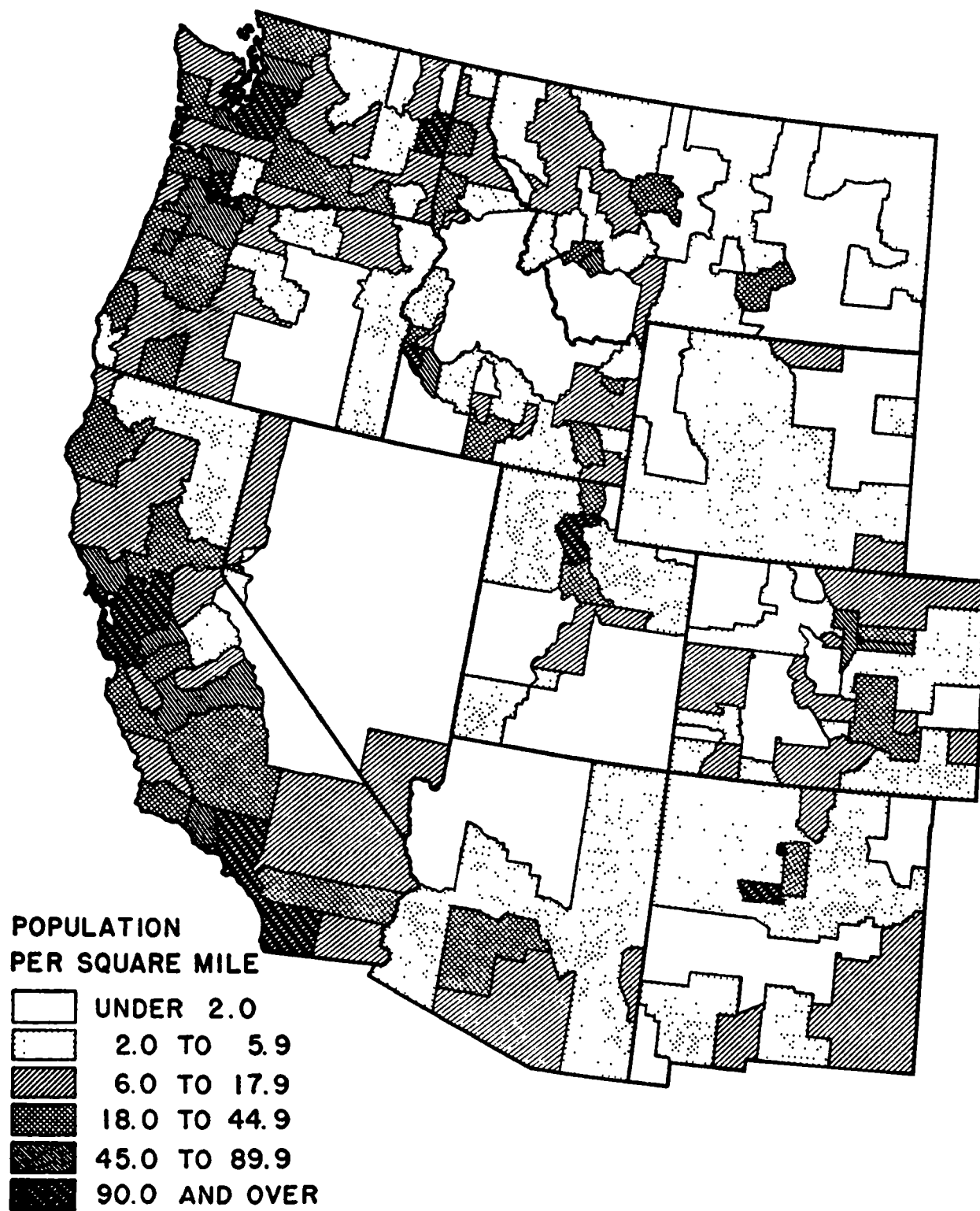
DESERT

-  Sage brush
-  Creosote bush

B A E 46905

BASED ON THE CENSUS

DENSITY OF POPULATION IN WESTERN STATES—1950



SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION RESEARCH IS VITAL TO THE ECONOMY OF THE WESTERN STATES

The economy of the West faces large demands on its productive resources

The western states, with 40 percent of the land area of the Nation, have two-thirds of its present acreage in irrigated agriculture. Potential water supplies are greater in the West than in any other region. The prospects for population growth also surpass those of other regions, as westward migration continues.

The western states thus have a vital interest in measures to conserve soil and water. Both resources are in limited supply. Without adequate supplies of both, continued population growth and economic development in the West cannot be assured.

Many western communities depend for their existence on agriculture and the processing, distribution, supply and equipment industries that go with it. To these communities, poor harvests spell depression. In large areas of the West, lumbering and recreation are key industries; both are affected by soil and water supplies and conditions. In large manufacturing and commercial centers, lack of water of suitable quality spells hardship for domestic consumers and loss of opportunity for diversified industrial development.

The supply of good soil is limited. **Only about 6 percent of the total land area of the West is useful for crops.** In California, about 16 percent of the land area will grow crops; in other western states, the average is *less than 6 percent*.

The West has considerable water supplies in the aggregate, but they are not uniformly distributed.

Population growth will impose unprecedented demands on the resources of the West. More food, fiber, wood products, and recreation facilities to meet the needs of large urban populations will tax soil and water resources to the utmost.

Agriculture, particularly, will be forced to make large demands on soil and water.

Per capita demand for many of the West's agricultural products is rising

The expansion of agricultural production achieved by the West in past years must be more than matched in the years to come if it is to make its expected contribution to the Nation's food and fiber supply.

Between 1955 and 1980, for example, national population is expected to increase by half—from 164,300,000 to about 247,000,000.* This will require a corresponding increase in production of items of which the West has historically had an export surplus, such as grains, sugar beets, and wool.

For many of the food items of which the West is the leading or major supplier to the Nation's tables, aggregate demand will increase substantially more than 50 percent by 1980.* These include most fruits, tree nuts, tomatoes, and leafy, green, and yellow vegetables, of which **per capita** consumption is steadily rising. These crops, it should be noted, are grown almost exclusively on irrigated land. The supply of fresh fruits and vegetables in winter, which makes such an important contribution to the American diet, would be impossible without irrigation. On the other hand, major crops for which declines in per capita consumption are forecast, such as grain products and dry beans and peas, depend much less on irrigation.

Further expansion of production of fruits, vegetables, forage crops, sugar beets, and other "specialty" crops of the West will come about mainly through greater and more efficient use of our soil and water resources, primarily through improved irrigation and drainage enterprises. **A new laboratory to study irrigation, drainage and related soil and plant problems is urgently needed to obtain the "know-how" to make most efficient use of the new supplies of water to be provided through large publicly supported reclamation and water resource development projects.†**

* Population projections by Van Beuren Stanbery, Economics Consultant, San Francisco. Trends of per capita consumption for major food classes compiled and projected by California Department of Water Resources

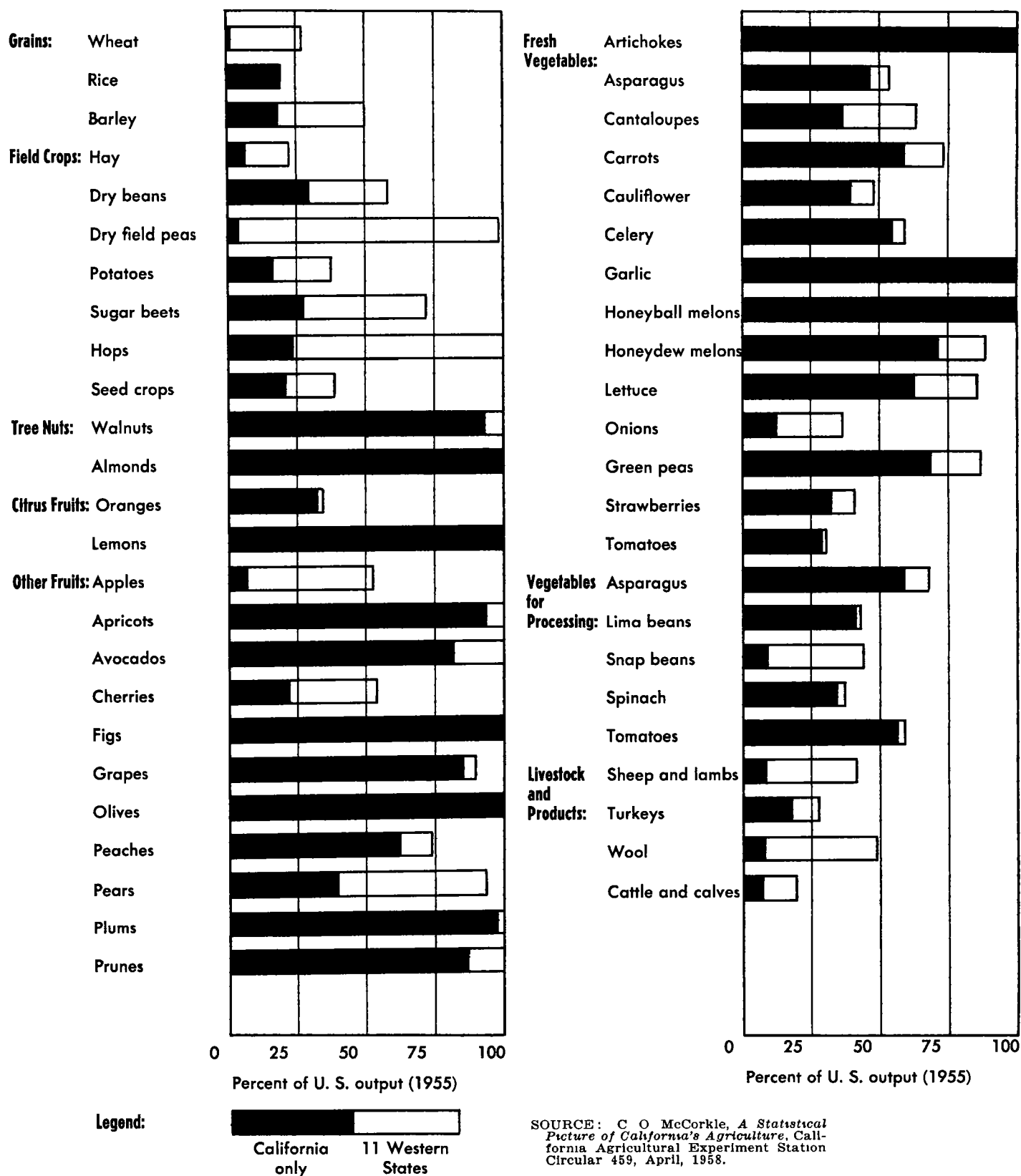
† Agriculture in the western irrigated area produces relatively little of the crops of which we have had market surpluses in recent years. As of July 1, 1957, 87 percent of the value of agricultural commodities held by the Commodity Credit Corporation was in wheat (30 percent), corn (29 percent), upland cotton (20 percent), and tobacco (8 percent).

In 1956, to take a recent year, the 11 western states accounted for the following percentages of U S production of these commodities

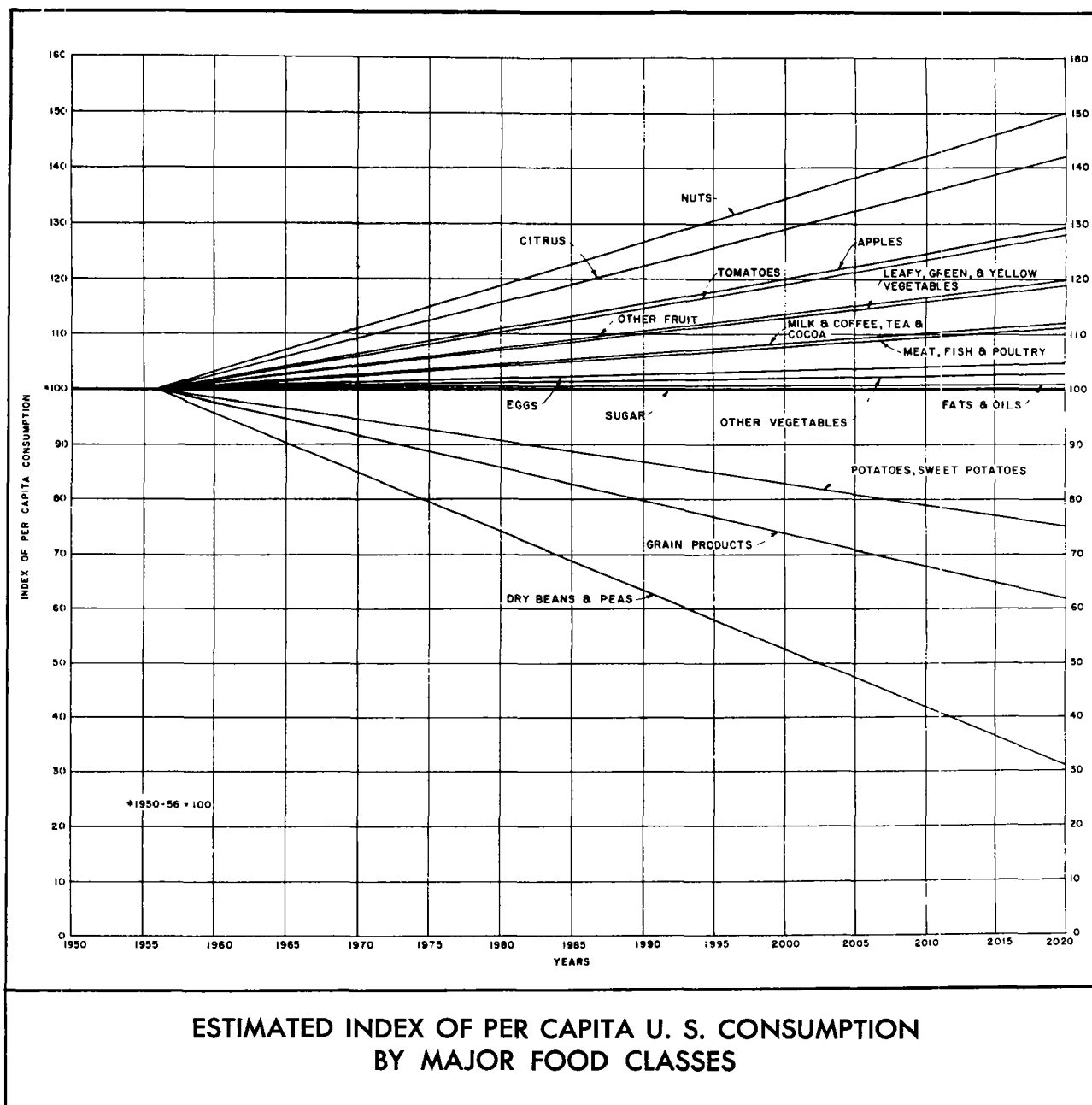
Wheat	25.5 %
Corn	1.5
Cotton	19.1
Tobacco	0.0

Only negligible quantities of surplus commodities are grown on irrigated land. The amount of wheat grown under irrigation in 1956 was less than 2 percent of national production, the amount of corn grown under irrigation was four-tenths of 1 percent of national production. Some cotton is grown on reclamation projects in the West, but even this is very limited in extent. Most of the American-Egyptian cotton, long-staple variety, for which there is strong demand and no surplus, is produced in the western states.

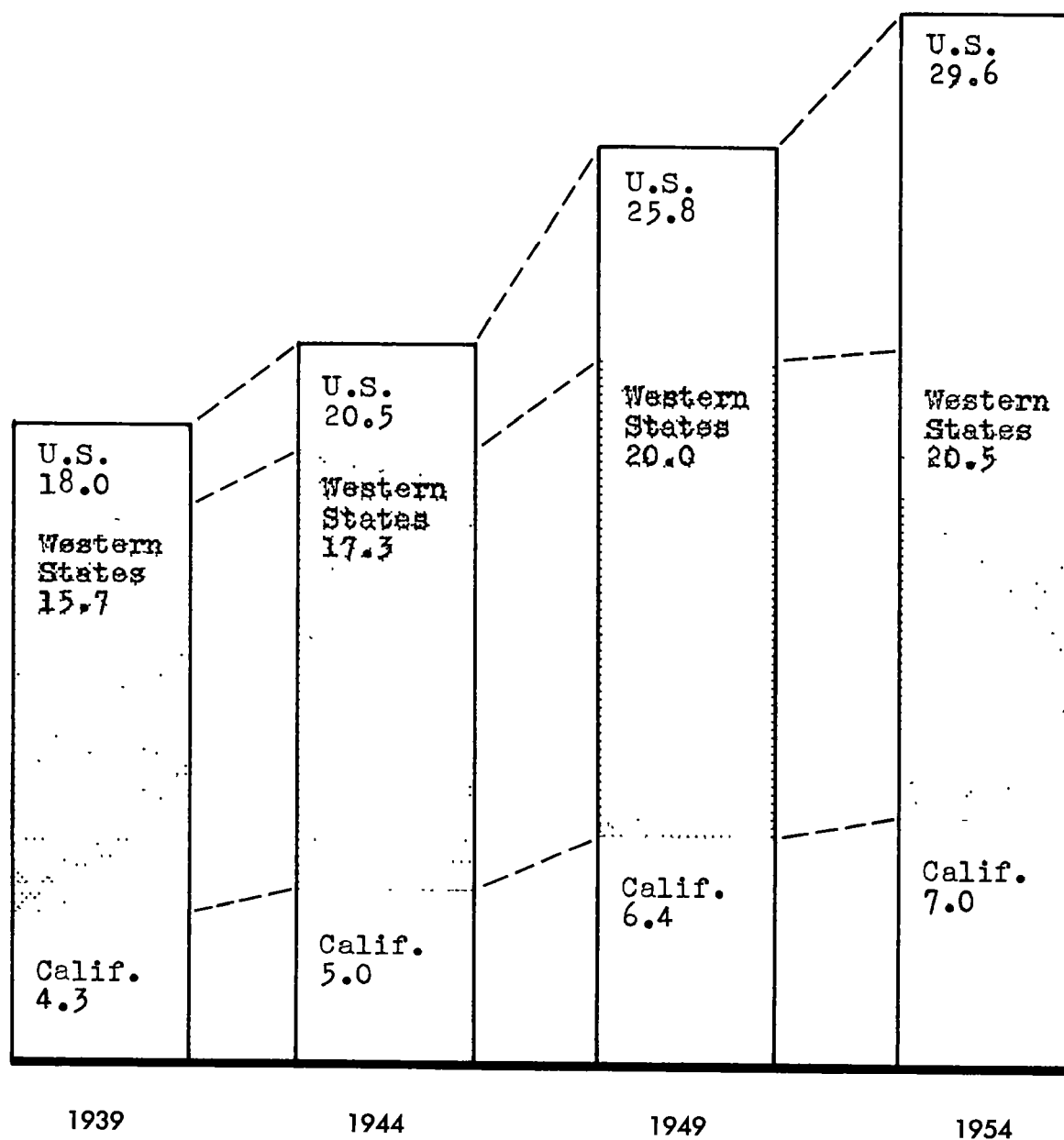
Rice is a commodity of which there have been market surpluses in the Nation. One-fourth of the Nation's rice is produced in the West, in California. But most of California's rice (of the Caloro and Colusa varieties) is in strong demand in the Middle East and Asia and is sold for export. Most of California's production of wheat, corn, and barley is consumed by livestock as feed grains and is not in oversupply.



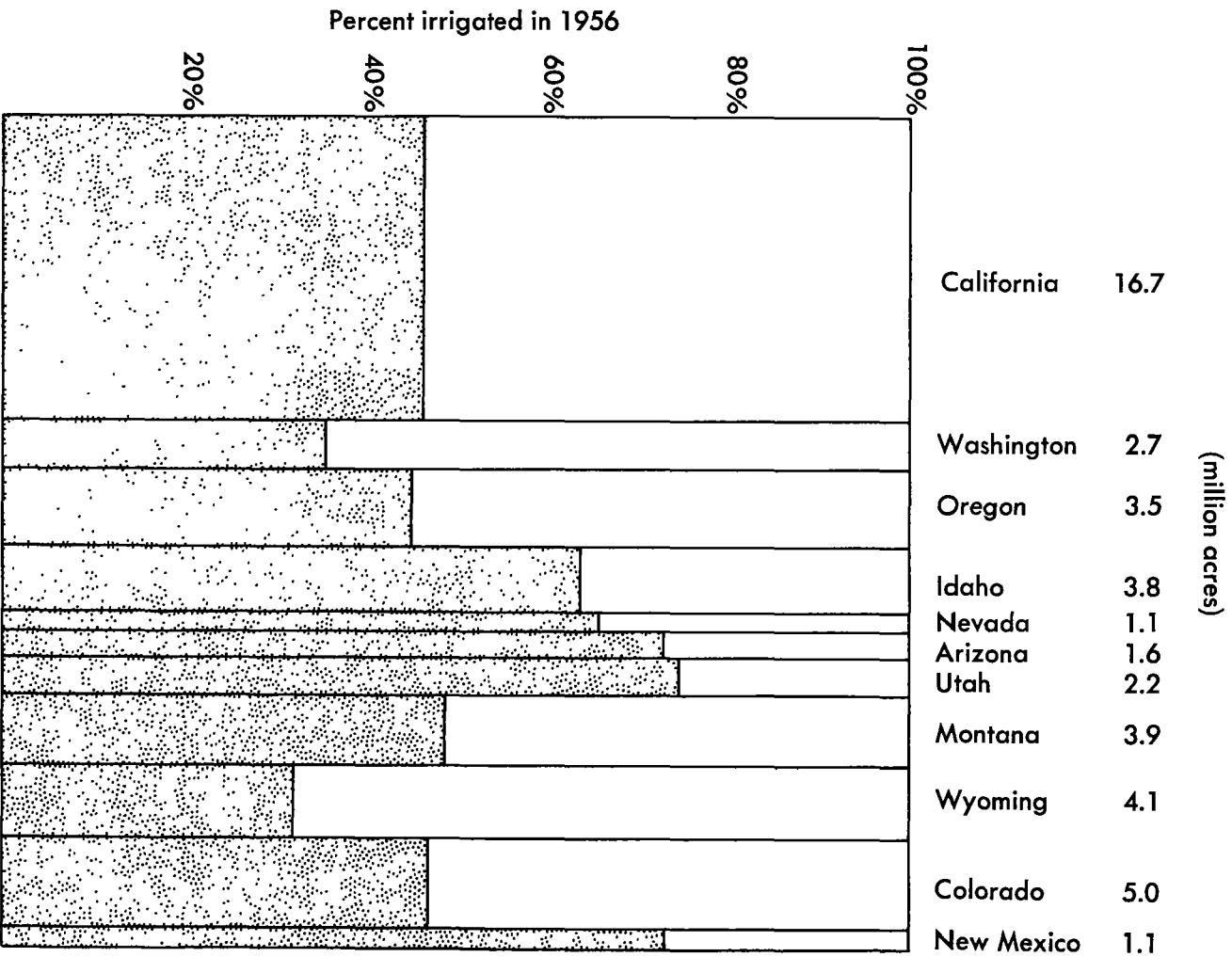
THE WESTERN STATES ARE THE LEADING PRODUCERS OF MANY IMPORTANT AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS . . . CALIFORNIA ALONE ACCOUNTS FOR A MAJOR OR SUBSTANTIAL SHARE



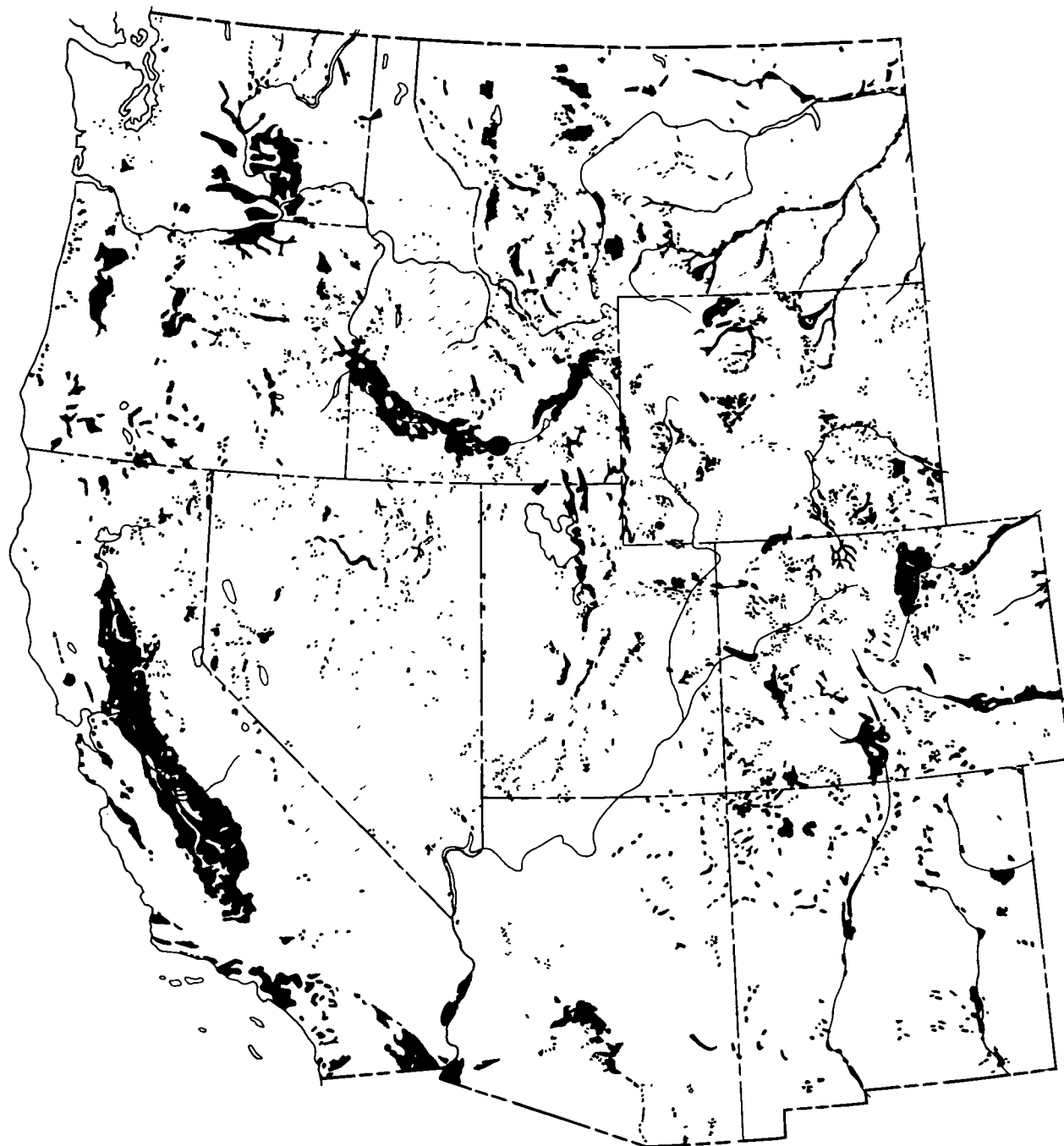
INCREASE IN IRRIGATED ACREAGE
(In Millions of Acres)



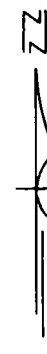
**ESTIMATED IRRIGABLE AREA IN WESTERN STATES AND
PERCENTAGE IRRIGATED IN 1956**



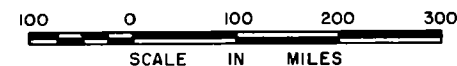
Source: Figure 6. *Irrigation Agriculture in the West.*
U.S. Dept. of Agriculture Misc. Publication No. 670. 1948.



■ Irrigated Areas
 Potentially Irrigable Areas



IRRIGATED AND POTENTIALLY
IRRIGABLE LANDS
Generalized Area Delineations
WESTERN STATES



Irrigation is essential to western agriculture

The greatest opportunities for meeting future demand for food and fiber, for expanding output of farm commodities which are nonsurplus in nature, lie in irrigated agriculture.

In the West, irrigation has been the major factor enabling farmers to overcome the disadvantages of arid and semi-arid climate, high elevations and short growing seasons, long summer droughts, a limited supply of cultivable land, and other obstacles to intensified production.

Without irrigation the West would still be an important agricultural region—as a dry-land wheat-producing area and as a vast grazing area capable of producing a notable share of the country's demand for beef, mutton, hides, and wool. With irrigation it has become a region of utmost importance to the Nation in the production of fruits, vegetables, tree nuts, sugar beets, rice, and other crops and livestock products for which demand is constantly increasing.

In the Mountain States, about 60 percent of total crop production (by value) is from irrigated land. In Nevada and Arizona, virtually all crops are irrigated; in Utah and Wyoming, irrigated crop production is 75 to 85 percent of the total. In the Pacific States, about 70 percent of all crop production is on irrigated land. Even when livestock are included, substantially more than half the value of production of western agriculture is from irrigated land.

Although the Eleven Western States had only 29 percent of all land in farms in 1954, they had 69 percent of all irrigated land in farms in the Nation.

Despite this progress, development of water resources has not reached its maximum potential. For continued growth and maintenance of a permanent agriculture, the West must look toward expanded development of irrigation and toward a more effective utilization and conservation of its soil and water supplies. Protection of watersheds and conservation of moisture on forest, range, and dry-farm lands is recognized as a vital part of this program.

Water development projects will make new water supplies available

Expanded requirements for irrigation must compete with growing demands for water for nonagricultural uses. Municipal, industrial and recreational uses

are increasing as population grows. To meet these expanded requirements, vast federal and state reclamation and water resource development projects have been initiated, together with numerous private and co-operative water supply projects. Out of these projects, substantial increases in water for irrigation and urban and industrial uses are expected.

In California, for example, the California Water Plan (State) and the Central Valley Project (Federal) are expected to provide agriculture eventually with 41 million acre-feet of water per year, more than twice present requirements; and will supply urban, industrial and other nonagricultural users with 10 million acre-feet per year, five times their present requirements.

The Columbia River Basin Project will put an additional million acres under irrigation. Substantial additions to the Nation's irrigated agriculture will also be made by projects using water from the Colorado River, the Snake River, and other major streams of the West.

In 1956, in the Eleven Western States, 22.5 million acres of farmland were irrigated. From the point of view of soil slope and quality, an additional 22.9 million acres are estimated to be irrigable. While it may not be feasible to bring water to all of this acreage, the possibilities for expansion of irrigated acreage in the West are unquestionably substantial.

Improved irrigation and drainage practices are essential to soil and water conservation

Today, in California, irrigation uses 19,000,000 acre-feet annually, 90 percent of the 21,000,000 acre-feet of developed water supplies. The California Water Plan anticipates that with ultimate development in California, irrigation will still require more than 80 percent of the expected annual state water requirement of 51,000,000 acre-feet. Similarly in other western states irrigation is now and will continue to be the major consumer of water.

Irrigation is practiced on most of the best agricultural soils in the western states. Irrigation and drainage are important factors in the continued productivity of these soils.

Thus it is evident that some of the greatest opportunities for soil and water conservation lie in improvement of irrigation and drainage practices, and understanding of basic soil-plant-water relationships.

AGRICULTURE IN THE WESTERN STATES HAS MANY IRRIGATION, DRAINAGE, AND RELATED SOIL PROBLEMS OF A REGIONAL NATURE

The fundamental problems of irrigated agriculture are regional in nature and scope. Essentially, we must learn to manage irrigation water so as to conserve soil and water and obtain maximum yields of crops and livestock per unit of irrigation water diverted to farms.

Agriculture must compete increasingly with non-agricultural users for water from western water resource development projects, giving special urgency to studies to improve techniques of watershed engineering, water management, and control of soil-water-plant relationships. Research, by pointing out ways for increased irrigation efficiency, can be expected to make more water available for nonagricultural uses. **Some of this research, for example, that involving evaporation control and water quality, would be directly applicable to problems of water supply and use for urban and industrial purposes.**

The problems are urgent

The permanence of the agricultural economy of the western states is being constantly threatened by unsolved problems of water supply, application, drainage, and closely related soil and plant problems. Irrigated agriculture is nearly as old as civilization itself, yet many of the problems associated with it—such as salt damage, water logging, fertility decline, soil structure deterioration—have not found solution on an economically feasible basis.

In many cases, farming practices are based on incomplete understanding of irrigation and drainage principles. These practices are causing irreparable damage to future water supplies and to the productivity of some of our most fertile soils.

With present knowledge and under existing practices, 65 to 70 percent of the water diverted from streams for irrigation is lost through evaporation, seepage, and run off, failing to reach the root zone of the plants for which it is intended. **More water is wasted in the process of applying water to the land than remains to be developed from known potential water resources.**

In addition, we are now losing land through poor drainage almost as fast as it is developed through reclamation.

The personnel of public agencies established to assist farmers in developing improved water-use practices often find themselves called on to design irriga-

tion and drainage systems under conditions for which little or no research information is available. Consequently, many systems are being installed on a trial-and-error, "cut-and-fill" basis.

Solution of these problems can be expedited and costly losses of soil and water reduced or prevented only through expanded research, using specialized equipment not now available to the agricultural experiment stations and other agencies having custody over our soil and water resources.

The likelihood of prompt solution will depend in large measure on the research effort. Greater funds for physical facilities, for employment of highly trained and experienced physical and biological scientists, and for necessary operating budgets are an urgent and immediate need in the irrigated areas of the West to solve these extremely complex problems.

The problems are regional in nature; similar problems occur in a number of states

To illustrate the regional nature of soil and water research problems, a list of key problems of the western states is shown on the accompanying chart. An asterisk indicates that the problem was of such urgency as to be listed in the State's 1958 report to the Soil Conservation Service on current soil and water conservation research needs.

Categories of soil and water problems in the Western States needing regional research facilities

The major irrigation, drainage and related soil and plant problems needing research on a regional basis may be classified as follows:

1. *Stabilizing and Increasing Utilizable Water Supplies, Including Both Surface and Ground Water.* Water comes to us as precipitation. This water either soaks into the soil, some of it percolating through to ground water reservoirs, or it runs off into streams and ponds. How much of the water supply is available for crops and livestock, and for other human purposes, depends on our ability to intercept and control precipitation water as it moves endlessly to the oceans in surface streams or through the soil and underground channels. To conserve and increase available water supplies requires research in such problems as:

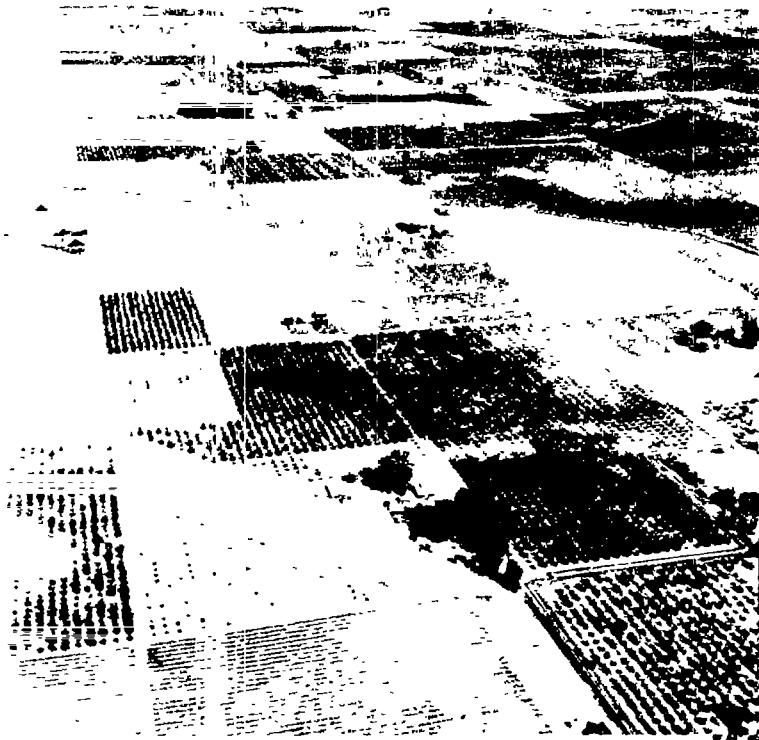
**Sprinkler
Irrigation on
Foothill Soils**



**Mountain
Meadow Irrigation
and Drainage Ditch**



**Extensive Irrigation
Development on
Valley Soils**



**Good Water
Control in
Surface Irrigation**



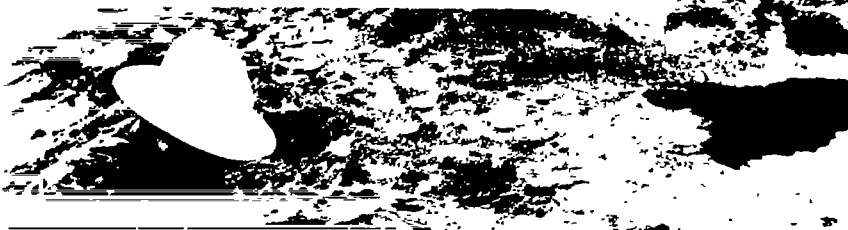
**Inadequate Penetration
of Irrigation Water
Spoils Crop**



**Most Irrigated Areas
Will Ultimately
Need Drainage**



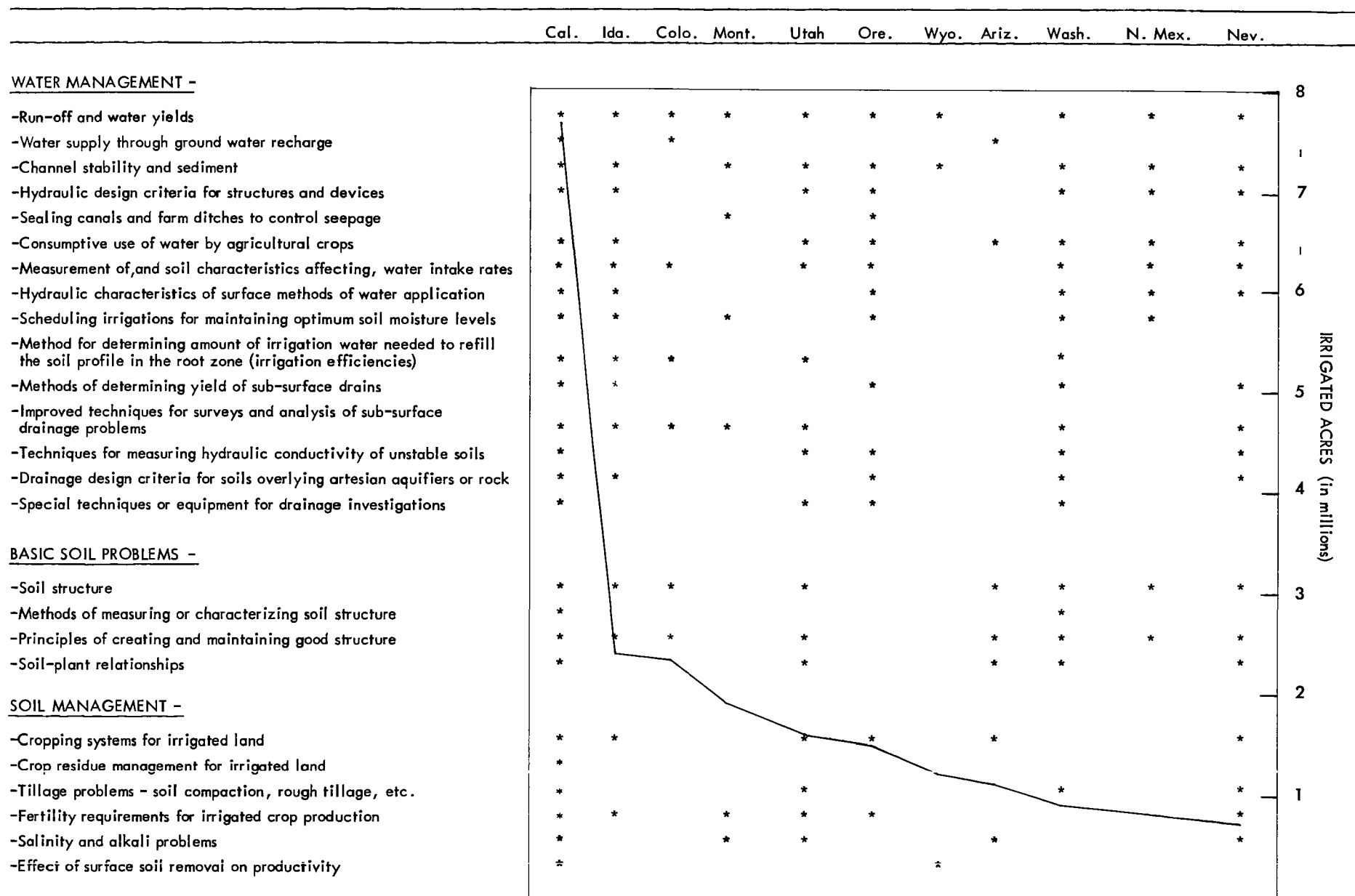
**Irrigation
Furrow
Erosion**



**Lack of Ditch
Bank Stabilization
Damages Turnout**



SELECTED SOIL AND WATER PROBLEMS NEEDING RESEARCH IN THE 11 WESTERN STATES, SHOWING THE REGIONAL NATURE OF THE PROBLEMS¹ Irrigated Acreage in 1956 Also Shown



¹ Asterisks indicate that problem was listed in 1958 State SCS Soil and Water Conservation Research Needs Report. Irrigated Acreage from *Irrigation Engineering and Maintenance Magazine*, Vol VII, No. 9, August 31, 1957.

- a. Watershed runoff patterns—land treatment; occurrence and duration of water yields.
- b. Groundwater development, utilization and recharge possibilities, including studies of soil and strata characteristics for recharge on an economically feasible basis.
- c. Design and selection of irrigation wells and pumping units.
- d. Maintenance and improvement of satisfactory water quality.

CONVEYANCE LOSSES OF IRRIGATION WATER

1949 Irrigation Season (In Millions of Acre-feet)

State	Total water supply	Conveyance loss	Conveyance loss as percent of supply
Arizona -----	3,754,337	1,051,214	28.0
California ---	24,361,853	4,889,211	20.1
Colorado ----	10,795,335	1,906,933	17.7
Idaho -----	22,226,161	3,687,358	16.6
Montana -----	5,650,173	1,365,610	24.2
Nevada -----	1,578,171	261,324	16.6
New Mexico --	2,177,754	612,425	28.1
Oregon -----	5,227,894	1,243,956	23.8
Utah -----	5,408,782	890,687	16.5
Washington --	5,277,580	656,828	12.4
Wyoming ----	8,478,688	1,654,100	19.5
Total, 11 States -	94,936,728	17,326,003	18.3

SOURCE: 1950 Census of Agriculture.

2. *Water Storage and Conveyance.* To make water available when and where it is needed, it must be impounded and then conveyed to cropland by canals and ditches. It has been estimated that one-third or more of the water diverted from streams for irrigation purposes is lost in storage and conveyance. "Of the water diverted for irrigation in the 17 Western States of the United States, nearly 35 million acre-feet, or approximately 40 per cent, is lost before it reaches the farms."* To make more efficient use of

* A. R. Robinson, Jr. and Carl Rohwer, "Measurement of Canal Seepage," Paper No. 2865, Trans., American Society of Civil Engineers, Vol. 122, 1957, p. 347

available water supplies, further research must be directed towards such problems as:

- a. Reduction of evaporation and seepage losses.
- b. Developing new and assessing existing methods of control of erosion and sedimentation in reservoirs, channels, and ditches.
- c. More efficient hydraulic design or irrigation storage, conveyance and distribution systems.

3. *Irrigation Systems.* Irrigation water is applied to the land through various systems of wells, pumps, canals, ditches, pipes, sprinklers, and related equipment. In planning for expanded irrigation developments, and in safeguarding presently developed irrigation agriculture, it is essential to put into the hands of farmers improved techniques for applying irrigation water. This will require expanded research in the following types of problems:

- a. Improved methods for selection and design of farm irrigation systems.
- b. Factors involved in land preparation for efficient irrigation and its effect on soil properties and productivity.
- c. Hydraulic characteristics of surface irrigation.
- d. Improved design of water application equipment including sprinklers, surface pipe, plastic tubing, and related equipment.
- e. Maintenance of favorable water intake rates in irrigated soils.
- f. Improved procedures for increasing irrigation efficiency.
- g. Design and operation of irrigation systems as influenced by water quality and soil salinity.

4. *Soil-plant-water Relationships.* Problems involving the behavior of water in the soil continue to baffle agricultural experts. Much more needs to be known about water requirements of various plants, under various conditions of soil and climate. We need to know what cultural practices best prepare the soil to take in water and make it available for plant growth. These and related problems require research along the following lines:

- a. Scheduling and controlling irrigation for maintaining optimum soil-moisture levels.

MEAN MONTHLY COMPUTED RESERVOIR EVAPORATION AT SELECTED STATIONS, IN INCHES DEPTH

Station	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
Sacramento, Calif.-----	0.8	1.4	2.5	3.6	5.0	7.1	8.9	8.6	7.1	4.8	2.6	1.2	54
Seattle, Wash.-----	0.8	0.8	1.4	2.1	2.7	3.4	3.9	3.4	2.6	1.6	1.1	0.7	24
Baker, Ore. -----	0.5	0.7	1.4	2.5	3.4	4.4	6.9	7.3	4.9	2.9	1.5	0.6	37
Salt Lake City, Utah-----	0.8	1.0	2.0	3.5	5.1	7.9	10.6	10.4	7.3	3.9	2.0	1.0	55
Yuma, Ariz. -----	3.9	4.6	6.5	8.0	9.8	11.5	13.4	12.9	10.7	8.0	6.1	4.5	100
Havre, Mont. -----	0.5	0.5	1.1	2.5	4.5	6.1	8.2	8.3	5.6	3.3	1.5	0.7	43

SOURCE: Hydrology Handbook of American Society of Civil Engineers, 33 W. 39th Street, New York, N. Y., 1949, p. 127.

- b. Techniques for predicting and measuring crop water requirements.
- c. Evaluation of soil characteristics affecting water intake rate and productivity under irrigation.
- d. Principles for creating and maintaining good soil structure including manipulation of tillage methods, residue management, and related cropping practices.
- e. Determination of moisture extraction patterns by various crops as affected by soil properties and environmental conditions.

5. *Drainage of Soils.* Drainage is an essential part of any irrigation project. Inadequate drainage results in soil deterioration and crop damage because of waterlogging, salt accumulation or both. As previously noted, the amount of land going out of production because of poor drainage is almost as great as

that being brought into production through reclamation. Research is needed on such problems as:

- a. Improved techniques for surveying and analysis of subsurface drainage conditions, problems, and practices.
- b. Techniques for predicting water flow thorough soils as affected by conditions such as artesian pressures, stratification, and impermeable layers in soils.
- c. Factors determining depth and spacing of tile lines and drainage ditches.
- d. Methods for predicting and measuring water yield of drains.
- e. Better equipment for drainage investigations and installations.
- f. Drainage requirements for irrigated crops.
- g. Leaching and salinity as factors in drainage system design and operation.

IV

AN ADEQUATE LABORATORY FOR RESEARCH ON IRRIGATION, DRAINAGE, AND RELATED SOIL AND PLANT PROBLEMS REQUIRES SPECIALIZED AND EXPENSIVE FACILITIES

Recognizing the seriousness of soil and water conservation problems in the West—particularly as they affect irrigated agriculture—universities and state and federal agencies have intensified their research programs on irrigation, drainage, and related soil and plant problems to the extent of available resources. These efforts have not been commensurate with the need. A great need in the West now is for laboratory facilities adequate to meet basic problems of irrigation, drainage and related soils research.

Existing Research Facilities Not Adequate

Existing laboratory facilities west of the Rocky Mountains are inadequate for fundamental research on many irrigation, drainage, and related soil problems.

For example, hydraulic laboratories at several locations in the West are being used, but they are inadequate for large-scale irrigation and drainage research. These include: University of California, Berkeley-Richmond; University of California, Davis; California Institute of Technology, Pasadena. Very limited facilities are located at Stanford University, Oregon State College, University of Idaho, Washington State College, University of Washington, Utah State University, and the University of Arizona.

Similar inadequacies exist for studying the related soil and plant problems of irrigated agriculture in the West.

Many Agencies Recognize Need for a Regional Laboratory

Agencies working in the field of soil and water conservation and development have a need for a regional laboratory to supply basic information urgently required to increase irrigation and drainage efficiency and understanding of soil-plant-water relationships; and to guide applied research, technical assistance, and education in these subjects. Some of these are listed below:

California Association of Soil Conservation Districts. This body voted a resolution at its 1957 annual convention urging the State, the University of California, and the Legislature to do all in their power to establish a federal soil and water research labora-

tory for the western states. Davis, California, was recommended as the location. (See resolution in the Appendix.)

California Department of Agriculture. The department is concerned with all the soil and water conservation problems of the State's vast agricultural enterprise. The State Board of Agriculture in a resolution adopted April 21, 1958, approved the objectives of the Moss and Thye bills, and urged that any western regional laboratory established under the terms of these bills be located in California. (See Appendix.)

California Department of Natural Resources. This department, through its Division of Soil Conservation, participates in federal-state programs for soil and water conservation, and has expressed continuing support for the proposed regional laboratory.

California Department of Water Resources. This overall state water agency, in connection with the multibillion dollar California Water Plan, needs in its pioneering water development program information on nearly every phase of the proposed research program.

Irrigation Districts Association of California. Nearly 170 irrigation districts, water conservation districts, and reclamation districts are continuously concerned with serious irrigation and drainage problems.

U. S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Research Service. This federal agency, through its Western Soil and Water Management Research Branch, conducts field studies at Berkeley, Riverside, Bakersfield, Brawley, Lompoc, Pomona and other field locations. Facilities are inadequate to meet present needs.

U. S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, and other agencies concerned with watershed management problems: Development of equipment for hydrologic research and basic information on factors affecting water yields are the primary need of this group. The University's present hydraulic laboratory at Davis is being used to capacity for such studies, but facilities are very inadequate for the research needed.

U. S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Committee. This agency is responsible for the administration of the agricultural conservation program which shares with farmers

the cost of carrying out approved soil and water conservation practices. The committee needs basic information to guide its technical assistance and education programs.

U. S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service. This federal agency now provides technical assistance and guidance to the soil conservation districts and services the small watershed program. The agency, a major user of research data on soil and water conservation, has used the facilities of the University of California and the California Institute of Technology for hydraulic studies related to these programs.

U. S. Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers. The corps is engaged in a broad program covering flood control, aids to navigation, channel improvement, and construction of levees and earth and concrete dams. It uses and needs research information concerning base courses, compaction, and consolidation of soils; flow of water through porous materials; water control structures and devices; and flow in channels and conduits.

U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation. The bureau in its large construction program involving reservoirs, canals, and related water storage and conveyance works, needs research information similar to that listed for the Corps of Engineers. The bureau presently contracts for research with the University of California.

U. S. Department of Interior, Geological Survey. This federal agency, concerned with hydrographic work on streams and ground water and the surveying and evaluation of water resources, needs better measuring equipment. Geological Survey staff members are now using University of California Hydraulic Laboratory facilities at Davis.

University of California. The facilities of the Department of Irrigation and related departments of the Agricultural Experimental Station at Davis are fully engaged in current research programs, including some work in co-operation with state and federal agencies listed above. The university is not equipped, however, with the specialized facilities needed to provide basic information for solving many irrigation, drainage and related soil problems of regional significance.

Why Centralized Facilities Are Needed

The need for specialized and expensive facilities for research on irrigation, drainage, and related soil problems is best indicated by reviewing the scope of the problems facing agriculture and describing the additional facilities required.

Centralized soil and water research facilities are needed because:

1. *Problems Are Regional, National, and International in Scope.* Many of the unsolved soil and water

problems occur wherever irrigation agriculture is practiced.

2. *Complex Problems Require Basic Research.* The unsolved problems of irrigated agriculture, of the more difficult and complex type, will require for solution a concentrated and intensified research effort, wherein emphasis is on better understanding of the fundamental relationships inherent in soil-water-plant systems and on increased efficiency in the use of soil resources and in the storage, distribution and utilization of irrigation water.

3. *Modern, Specialized Facilities and Top-notch Scientists Required.* A research effort embodying these goals requires expensive and complicated apparatus, equipment, and facilities coupled with highly trained scientists, each having specialized scientific training and experience in a narrow segment of irrigated agriculture, but collectively working as a team toward the common goal of complete and permanent solution of the unsolved problems.

4. *A Regional Research Laboratory Is the Most Effective and Economical Way.* The specialized facilities and modern apparatus required to solve the difficult soil and water problems facing irrigated agriculture are expensive. Such equipment cannot be placed at every location, but such facilities might well be placed in a regional laboratory, where they could meet the requirements of the western states as a whole.

As with specialized equipment, the training and experience of scientists also could be better utilized if concentrated in a regional laboratory. Science has become very complex; it is no longer within the capabilities of one scientist to attack our many irrigation problems effectively. A team of scientists, each a leader in his specialty, is required to solve our complex irrigation problems.

Specialization is required, both in equipment and training of scientists, and is expensive if duplicated at a number of locations. Specialization can be most effectively and efficiently provided in a central irrigation and drainage laboratory.

Description of physical facilities required

The principal features of the proposed regional laboratory are a main office and laboratory building of approximately 90,000 square feet containing irrigation hydraulics and drainage research laboratories; an outdoor water control and measurement laboratory; outdoor model and equipment test areas; supporting facilities including isotope and electronics laboratories, soils and plant laboratories, controlled environment chambers, and lysimeters; shops and storage buildings; and land areas for field-scale experiments.

This laboratory would provide many facilities unavailable west of the Rocky Mountains and—together

with the facilities of the University of California and other federal and state research agencies—would permit basic research program to be undertaken on the regional problems outlined in Section III. Some types of studies which the proposed laboratory would accelerate include:

Improved instrumentation, techniques and basic hydraulic data required for both surface and ground water hydrologic investigations.

Mechanics of sediment transport on watersheds, waterways, and channels; surface resistance; and erosion phenomena.

Hydraulic studies including model work on water conveyance devices, settling basins, pumping equipment, and irrigation structures.

Improvement of water distribution system regulation, automation, and water measurement devices.

Analysis of surface and sprinkler irrigation systems and performance characteristics of new types of irrigation equipment.

Basic studies on the infiltration process, factors affecting intake rates, and infiltration measurement devices.

Controlling irrigation for maintenance of optimum soil-moisture levels.

Basic studies on water flow in porous media including flow toward wells and drainage lines.

Improved techniques and equipment for analyses of subsurface drainage conditions, determination of depth and spacing of drains, and prediction of effluent from drains.

Analysis of factors determining drainage requirements of irrigated crops.

Hydraulic efficiency of drainage structures such as breathers, relief wells, sediment traps, outlet gates, etc.

Evaluation of drain line materials, filters, and installation methods.

Examples follow of some specialized equipment required as part of the laboratory facilities:

Water Supply:

Main supply basin: A reservoir of sufficient capacity to supply all water requirements, with minimum draw down to the pumping plants.

Pump facilities: Supply pumps capable of providing a range of capacities up to 50 cubic feet per second in the indoor irrigation hydraulics laboratory and larger capacities as required in the outdoor water control and measurement laboratory.

Irrigation Hydraulics Laboratory:

Main supply sump with laterals and return flow channels; manifold consisting of small and large diameter pipe and fittings; long, variable slope flumes; model basins; wave basin for studies on channel banks

and irrigation levees; volumetric and gravimetric tanks for water measurement and meter calibration; air-test facilities; cavitation apparatus; and high-pressure test systems.

Outdoor Water Control and Measurement Laboratory:

Open channel water measurement section including standard and experimental devices; 300-foot rating channel and towing tank; open channels, ditches, and canals of various slopes, shapes and lining materials; and related water control devices and structures, return-flow systems and sediment traps.

Drainage Research Laboratory:

Drainage tanks of adjustable dimensions and shapes containing various materials with different profile characteristics with provisions for variable depth and spacing of drain lines; manifold supply system to permit introduction of waters of controlled quality; return flow channels with volumetric tanks and desilting basins; and necessary instrumentation.

Outdoor Model and Equipment Test Areas:

Infiltration test areas.

Infiltration tanks of suitable size and shape for studies of infiltration phenomena under varying conditions of soil type, profile development, surface treatment, water quality and initial moisture conditions.

Irrigation distribution systems test area.

Hydraulic models of irrigation distribution systems including canals, wasteways, laterals, drops, and turn-outs for development of automatic control systems and flow-routing and programming equipment.

Surface irrigation test area.

Facilities for hydraulic studies of water application methods including borders, furrows, corrugations, basins, zigzag furrows, and other new methods under various conditions of soil moisture, slope, cross-section, roughness, entrance and exit conditions for the purpose of determining rates of water advance, intake rates, storage and recession functions, and such other data as required—together with theoretical considerations—for the design of efficient surface irrigation systems.

Sprinkler irrigation test area.

Shielded test pad arranged to create controlled wind effects, provided with suitable water supply and drainage works, and equipped to sample water distribution patterns.

Tile drainage installation test area.

Area for studying different drainage materials and installation methods including excavation techniques, drainage material placement, and packing and covering methods as they influence the hydraulic characteristics and efficiency of the drainage system.

Hydrologic test areas.

Areas for testing under typical watershed conditions the basic hydraulic and hydrologic relationships developed in the regional laboratory as they apply under various watershed treatments to precipitation disposal factors including interception, evapo-transpiration, infiltration, surface and subsurface flow, and erosion.

Supporting facilities*Isotope section.*

For preparation of tracer carriers, development of specialized control and measurement equipment, and disposal of radioactive wastes.

Instrument and electronics section.

For development, testing and maintenance of specialized control and measurement equipment used in laboratory, model and field test studies.

Materials section.

For development, testing and special fabrication of all types of materials used in various experimental studies.

Soils section.

Laboratories to supplement existing university facilities for chemical, physical and other soils studies including determinations of base exchange capacity, salt content, particle size analyses, moisture retention characteristics, saturated and unsaturated conductivities, and structural condition and stability.

Plant section.

Laboratories to supplement existing university facilities for plant analyses and growth studies as required to support the research program of the regional laboratory.

Controlled environment chambers.

Facilities equipped for control of light, air and soil temperature, humidity, and air movement are very much needed to permit critical evaluation of water use by plants, influence of moisture conditions on plant growth and crop quality, and drainage requirements.

Lysimeters.

Lysimeters including weighing and floating types with portable equipment for environment control and apparatus for recording environmental conditions and water consumption to be used in basic studies of soil-plant-water relations and crop drainage requirements.

Shops and storage buildings

Shop facilities equipped for precision machining, carpentry, welding, sheet metal, plastic fabrication and other materials and methods used in developments of models, hydraulic structures, experimental equipment, and instrumentation. Adjacent corporation yard to provide for concrete and masonry construction, heavy equipment fabrication, and materials and equipment storage.

Land areas for field-scale experiments

Approximately 50 acres of graded land equipped with water distribution facilities, pipe lines and other equipment for irrigation should be made available near the laboratory buildings to supplement field areas now operated by the University's Department of Irrigation and any other co-operating departments.

Cost estimates of needed research facilities*Capital Costs*

Irrigation and drainage hydraulics laboratory and office building-----	\$2,600,000
Outdoor water control and measurement laboratory -----	200,000
Outdoor model and equipment test areas--	200,000
Supporting facilities -----	600,000
Including isotope section, instrument and electronics section, materials section, soils section, plant section, controlled environment chambers, and lysimeters.	
Shops and storage buildings-----	150,000
Land development -----	50,000
For laboratories and test area sites and for development of irrigation system on approximately 50 acres for field-scale experiments.	
Total -----	\$3,800,000

Land acquisition, which might otherwise require a major capital outlay, would cost nothing if the facility is located in California. The Legislature of the State of California, by joint resolution of the Senate and Assembly adopted May 10, 1957, has announced its intent to provide the necessary land at or near the Davis Campus of the University of California.

Annual operating costs

A continuing annual budget of \$1,325,000 for salaries and operational expenses of the research scientists and aids is required. The professional staff would include specialists trained and experienced in a number of scientific fields, including hydraulic and irrigation engineering, soil science, and basic sciences.

Specifically, annual cost estimates are as follows:	
Salaries of 20 senior scientists-----	\$275,000
Salaries of 30 junior scientists-----	220,000
Salaries of subprofessional, clerical, and stenographic people-----	250,000
Operational expenses (including such items as maintenance of physical facilities, utilities, equipment, supplies, travel, seasonal labor.) -----	580,000

Total annual cost estimate-----\$1,325,000

CALIFORNIA OFFERS SPECIAL ADVANTAGES FOR RESEARCH ON IRRIGATION, DRAINAGE, AND RELATED SOIL AND PLANT PROBLEMS

California Has All the Conditions and Problems of Western Agriculture

The efficiency of a regional facility for basic research on irrigation, drainage, and related soil and plant problems of the West will largely depend on locating it where all conditions and problems of the western states can be found. California, with more than 100,000,000 acres, a variety of elevations, and 1,000 miles of latitude, meets this criterion better than any other western state.

Most of the great soil groupings of the western United States are present in California. Water supplies are available from both surface and ground-water sources. Limited rainfall and a long growing season permit outdoor experiments in irrigation and drainage during most of the year. Within short distances are found wide variations in climate—from coastal fog to inland desert. A great variety of topographic conditions exist over short distances, permitting study of all types of irrigation methods and unique drainage conditions caused by such factors as river and canal seepage, artesian pressure, sea water intrusion, and over-irrigation.

California has the climate, soil, and water resources to grow almost every type of food and fiber crop. More than 200 crops are grown in commercial quantities, and all crops of the western states grow in California.

A major research facility would not only serve California but would directly benefit agriculture in other western states. The principles developed would have wide regional application and help conservation wherever practiced. Nearly every type of irrigation and drainage problem encountered in the western states occurs in California. Because of the great variety of conditions to be found within the state, California has been termed "a natural irrigation and drainage laboratory."

Climate Is Varied

California offers great variety in climate, from the hot, dry, southeastern desert, to the cool north coast, and the cold winters in the mountains on the north and east. Diversity of climate results from the location and topography of the State—the adjacent Pacific Ocean, with its moderating influence, the mountain barriers, and the great range in latitude from north to south. The resulting local differences in rainfall,

summer and winter temperatures, length of growing season, wind, humidity, and fog embrace nearly all the climatic conditions to be found in the western states, and produce great variety in crops and types of farming.

Rainfall is a vital climatic factor. Mean annual precipitation varies from a low of three inches in the southeastern desert region to a high of well over 60 inches in the northwestern corner of the State. In most of the highly developed farming areas, it varies between 5 and 36 inches.

Temperatures experienced vary from an all-time low of —7 degrees Fahrenheit in Yreka to an all-time high of 124 in Imperial Valley, and even higher temperatures in the desert.

Most of the Great Soil Types of the West Are Found in California

Fifteen out of 20 of the generally recognized great soil groupings or soil associations found in the western states occur also in California. This is a larger number than is found in any other western state. These 15 include all of the 10 great soil groups likely to be brought under irrigation.

Irrigated Agriculture Is Developed to an Unparalleled Degree in California

California in 1954 had 7,048,049 acres under irrigation, one-third of all the irrigated acreage of the 11 western states and a fourth of the total irrigated land in the United States. (Irrigated acreage was 7,750,000 in 1956.)

In 1954, 19 million acre-feet of water were used for irrigation in California, more than that used for industrial and domestic purposes in all the rest of the United States.

California irrigation reservoirs in 1950 had a total capacity of 8,711,667 acre-feet of water, a fifth of the reservoir capacity in the western states.

In California, use of ground water exceeds by nearly five times that of the state with the next largest ground water use. California has 72,000 wells producing irrigation water. Texas, next largest in number of wells, has 15,000. Colorado has 5,000 wells, and Utah about 500. The San Joaquin Valley of California pumps 7,000,000 acre-feet of water each year from its 40,000 wells.

California has 84,500 irrigated farms (1954) compared with 15,100 in the other 10 western states. Over two-thirds of all California farms are irrigated.

California has 114 irrigation districts, more than one-fourth of all the irrigation districts in the West.

As of 1950, irrigation enterprises in California had \$640,500,000 in capital investment, or two-thirds as much as the total (\$962,000,000) for the 10 other western states combined.

California has led all other states in the development and distribution of water supplies. The State Department of Water Resources, of constantly growing importance in government, has a staff of nearly 1,000 persons. Under present plans, this department, centered in Sacramento, will grow to a staff of 3,000.

The value of California's irrigated crop production in 1954 was over one billion dollars, or about 45 percent of the total irrigated crop value in the western and Great Plains states, including Texas. The importance of this production to the food requirements of consumer areas outside California is obvious.

California has the highest agricultural income of all the states; it produced 24 percent of total farm income in the western and Great Plains states in 1955.

California accounted for 24 percent of the total tax levy on farm real estate in the western and Great Plains states that year.

A successful pattern for soil and water research already exists in the studies carried on through the University's and the Agricultural Research Service's statewide network of field stations.

The Most Critical Conservation and Utilization Problems Are in California

The population of California is increasing more rapidly than that of any other state. State population,

now close to 15,000,000, is expected to reach about 28,600,000 by mid-1980.

This population growth will nearly double local requirements for California farm products. The 50 percent increase foreseen in U. S. population from 1955 to 1980 will require an equal or even greater expansion of production of California specialty crops to meet national demand.

At the same time, the expansion of urban areas to accommodate population growth is seriously encroaching on California's supply of cultivable land. Up to and including 1955, urban growth had removed from cultivation some 2,760,000 acres of the State's best farm land—amounting to 16 percent of the estimated supply of cultivable land.

The land on which urban expansion is taking place is generally land of rare quality: land that can grow high quality citrus fruits and other fruits and winter vegetables at high yields with fewest crop failures over the years. Urban expansion in California threatens the supply of California "specialty crops"—fruits, tree nuts, truck crops—of which California has been the leading—and in some cases the only—supplier to the Nation.

As prime soils are taken out of production, the only way for California to maintain and expand production is to increase yields from the remaining supply of cultivable soils—primarily by putting them under irrigation. It is expected that, by 1975, irrigated acreage in California will have increased to about 10,000,000 acres. With this increase in irrigated crop acreage, supplemented by production from unirrigated lands, there is a good chance that market demands for California products can be met in 1975 and 1980. Beyond that, as additional acres are brought under irrigation by the Central Valley Project and

CALIFORNIA LEADS IN IRRIGATED AGRICULTURE

<i>(States listed by order of acres irrigated)</i>	<i>No. of irrigated farms (1954)</i>	<i>Acres irrigated (1956) (in thousands)</i>	<i>No. of irrigation reservoirs (1950)</i>	<i>Capacity of irrigation reservoirs (1950) (thousands of acre-feet)</i>	<i>Number of pumped irrigation wells (1950)</i>	<i>Canals and ditches (1950) (miles)</i>	<i>Capital invested in irrigation enterprises (1950) (dollars in thousands)</i>
CALIFORNIA -----	84,502	7,750	1,684	8,712	72,147	21,133	\$640,474
<i>Other Western States</i>							
Idaho -----	28,218	2,405	364	5,125	1,000	15,159	129,974
Colorado -----	23,355	2,382	1,182	2,029	4,988	18,729	163,296
Montana -----	13,114	1,890	629	1,599	142	15,499	81,257
Utah -----	19,406	1,612	511	2,224	560	9,621	56,539
Oregon -----	19,826	1,575	528	2,421	2,770	8,406	74,361
Wyoming -----	7,130	1,300	458	4,370	248	9,822	59,986
Arizona -----	6,809	1,150	269	3,626	4,361	4,800	137,575
Washington -----	18,844	947	222	6,437	2,098	4,984	178,290
New Mexico -----	11,690	800	476	3,186	3,846	5,763	61,138
Nevada -----	2,509	700	202	687	254	3,388	20,181

SOURCE: U. S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Agriculture: 1950; irrigated acreage in 1956 from survey by county extension agents reported in *Irrigation Engineering and Maintenance* magazine, Vol. VII, No. 9, August 31, 1957.

the California Water Plan (up to an estimated total of about 16,250,000 acres in any one year), additional output should be forthcoming from lands not now capable of high yields. But this will require a great and sustained effort to improve yields and get maximum utilization of every particle of soil and water. This means an immediate intensification of soil and water research.

Meanwhile, tremendous problems of water storage and transportation must be overcome. Mean seasonal runoff in the State is 71,000,000 acre-feet per year. Over 72 percent of this supply occurs north of a line drawn through Sacramento; while an estimated 77 percent of present water requirement, and 80 percent of future water requirement, occurs south of this line. Of the 71,000,000 acre-feet available in an average year, present use is about 21,000,000 acre-feet per

year; it is estimated that, at full development, some 51,000,000 acre-feet will be required.

Under present conditions, irrigated agriculture requires some 19,000,000 acre-feet per year; under conditions of ultimate development, it is anticipated that some 41,000,000 acre-feet will be required.

More than half the water used in California today comes from underground reservoirs. These reservoirs are being depleted at a rate of about 5,000,000 acre-feet per year. To offset this deficit and meet anticipated demands, the California Water Plan calls for a recharge of some 10,000,000 acre-feet per year. At present, information available on recharge possibilities and the soil and water factors affecting them are meager. **An accelerated research program on this problem is needed immediately.**



UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA CAMPUS AT DAVIS

DAVIS, CALIFORNIA, IS THE LOGICAL LOCATION FOR THE REGIONAL IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE LABORATORY

Climate, soils, water qualities, and crops represent the West as a whole

Davis, California, is uniquely located for research in irrigation, drainage and related soil problems.

Within short distances of Davis are found wide ranges of climates, soils, waters, crops, irrigation and drainage practices and problems representative of the entire west. No other major university agricultural research center has ready access to such a wide range of conditions.

Climate

The broad spectrum of climatic conditions near Davis runs from the Coastal fog belt to inland desert. Relatively warm winters permit extensive laboratory installations, which must often be open to outside air, to be used effectively throughout the year. Rain-free summers and long growing seasons permit outdoor irrigation and drainage experiments to be carried on without interruption—a very important consideration.

The mean annual rainfall at Davis is 16.43—comparable to the mean annual precipitation in the states of Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming. Only Nevada has significantly

lower mean annual rainfall; only Oregon and Washington have significantly higher averages.

Mean January temperature is 45.4 degrees; mean July temperature is 75.3 degrees.

Average length of growing season is 242 days—about the same as in such widely scattered locations as Tucson, Arizona; Logandale, Nevada; and Roseburg, Oregon. Within 100 miles of Davis are locations with temperatures and growing seasons representative of most of the conditions to be found in agricultural areas of the eleven western states. At Portola in Plumas County, for example, the average length of growing season is 23 days. At Orland in Glenn County the average season is 266 days, which exceeds that reported for any agricultural areas except Phoenix and Yuma, Arizona.

On the Davis campus is one of the early weather stations of the West, recently designated as one of the first stations to be called “bench mark” stations. It has continuous weather records since 1871—valuable assets in a program of irrigation research.

Soils

Thirteen major great soil groupings are cultivated in the eleven western states. Eight of these soils—Alluvials, Sands, Solonchak-Solonetz, Chernozem, Bog, Non-calci Brown, Planosols and Ferrosols, and Rendzina—are found within 50 miles of Davis. Two more—Calci Brown and Prairie soils—are found within 100 miles of Davis. Grey Desert soil is found within 200 miles, and Red Desert within 500 miles. Only one of the major great soil groupings under cultivation in the eleven western states, the chestnut, is not found in California.

Easily accessible from Davis are a wide variety of topographical conditions including the steep slopes of the Sierra Nevada and Coast Range Mountains, the varied slopes of the extensive foothills, alluvial fans and flood plains, and nearly flat old lake bed areas.

The mountains, foothills and adjacent valleys provide watershed areas and groundwater storage areas of great diversity—ideal for studies of both surface and groundwater hydrology. All types of irrigation methods—both small and large scale—are practiced on the flat and steep lands. Many types of drainage conditions caused by such factors as river and canal seepage, artesian pressure, sea-water intrusion, and over-irrigation—all occur near Davis.

SELECTED CLIMATIC INDICATION

State	Western States		
	Precipitation (monthly mean) (inches)	Temperature (1938 mean) (degrees F.)	Growing season (mean No of days—range)
Arizona	13.45	60.2	118-348
California			
State	23.99	57.7	23-365
Davis	16.43	<div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> <div style="text-align: center;">45.4 (Jan avg)</div> <div style="text-align: center;">75.3 (July avg)</div> </div>	242
Colorado	16.49	46.6	96-193
Idaho	17.91	46.5	61-177
Montana	14.88	44.1	125-158
Nevada	8.81	--	103-237
New Mexico	14.41	52.6	146-208
Oregon	26.92	48.8	91-263
Utah	12.63	48.7	118-196
Washington	35.18	49.8	140-226
Wyoming	13.93	43.0	100-141

SOURCE United States Department of Agriculture, *Yearbook of Agriculture*, 1941

SAMPLE WEATHER DATA REPRESENTING MAJOR AGRICULTURAL REGIONS IN CALIFORNIA

Region and weather station	Elevation	Average annual precipitation	Frost-free growing season	Temperature		
				Annual average	All-time high	All-time low
	feet	inches	days	° F.	° F.	° F.
1. North coast						
Eureka.....	62	39	277	51.6	85	20
Ukiah.....	650	36	210	57.8	114	12
2. Central coast						
Santa Rosa.....	167	30	204	56.9	112	15
San Jose.....	95	15	305	57.5	104	22
Salinas.....	45	14	256	56.4	110	18
San Luis Obispo.....	300	21	316	58.6	110	20
3. Southern California						
Santa Ana.....	133	12	304	61.7	112	22
Riverside.....	851	11	270	62.8	118	21
San Diego.....	19	10	365	61.2	110	25
Imperial.....	—65	4	302	71.9	124	22
4. Sacramento Valley						
Marysville.....	67	20	271	62.6	118	19
Willows.....	136	16	251	62.3	116	17
5. San Joaquin Valley						
Modesto.....	91	11	299	63.9	111	15
Fresno.....	327	9	289	63.1	115	17
Bakersfield.....	404	6	274	64.6	118	13
6. Mountain						
Alturas.....	4,446	13	69	46.8	105	—32
Yreka.....	2,625	17	129	51.4	112	—7

SOURCE: California Agricultural Extension Service, Circular No 173, May, 1951

Water qualities

The range of water qualities in rivers and wells of Northern California is indicated by the accompanying table. These include extremely pure snow-melt water to saline waters undesirable for agricultural use.

All of these waters are available for study within 200 miles of Davis, except the Cuyama River and the wells of Kern County which are within 300 miles.

At Davis, water supplies are available from surface and groundwater sources. Davis is downstream from the new Monticello Dam reservoir. A major supply canal from it will pass near the campus, already served by a canal from Clear Lake located in the mountains to the west. Ground water comes from both shallow and deep wells, and in different qualities. Shallow wells on the University campus produce hard water; deep wells produce soft water. Both are vital to a complete irrigation research program.

Crops

The Agricultural Experiment Station at Davis has tabulated some 269 crops which are grown commercially in California. Well over 200 of these are produced in commercial quantities within 100 miles of Davis.

These 200 or more crops include virtually all crops grown in the Eleven Western States.

The co-operation of a leading land-grant college and agricultural experiment station is available

A regional irrigation and drainage laboratory on or near the University of California campus at Davis would enjoy many advantages for basic and significant research in irrigation, drainage, and related soil and crop problems. It can anticipate fullest co-operation and collaboration from a large and competent research staff working in all fields of the agricultural sciences.

Davis is the main agricultural campus of the University of California and enjoys an outstanding world-wide reputation for the excellence of its research program both in agriculture and the basic sciences. The professional research staff at Davis totals more than 750 many of whom have achieved national and international recognition for distinguished research.

The faculty at Davis is selected on the basis of the same high standards that have helped to make the University of California as a whole one of the most distinguished in America. The statewide university has on its faculty seven Nobel Prize winners, largest number in any one university in the Nation. The

GREAT SOIL GROUPS IN UNITED STATES

	<i>Found in 11 western states</i>	<i>Found in California</i>
Podzol Soils	—	—
Brown Podzolic Soils	—	—
Gray-Brown Podzolic Soils	•	•
Prairie Soils	•	•
Reddish Prairie Soils	—	—
Red and Yellow Podzolic Soils	•	•
Chernozen Soils	•	—
Chestnut Soils	•	—
Reddish Chestnut Soils	•	—
Brown Soils (Calcic)	•	—
Reddish Brown Soils	•	—
Non-calcic Brown or Shantung	•	•
Brown Soils	•	•
Sierozem or Gray Desert Soils	•	•
Red Desert Soils	•	•
Planosols	•	•
Rendzina Soils	•	•
Solonchak-Solonetz Soils	•	•
Weisenböden, Ground Water		
Podzol, and Half Bog Soils	—	—
Lithosols and Shallow Soils		
(Arid and Subhumid)	•	•
Lithosols and Shallow Soils		
(Humid)	•	•
Lithosols (Relatively sparse		
vegetation)	•	•
Bog Soils	•	•
Alluvial Soils	•	•
Sands (Dry)	•	•
Totals	20	15

SOURCE: Yearbook of Agriculture, 1938, "Soils and Men."

NUMBER OF ACRES OF EACH GREAT SOIL GROUP IN CALIFORNIA

	<i>Million acres</i>
Alluvial Soils	8.7
Sands	0.7
Solonchak-Solonetz Soils	1.7
Chernozen Soils	2.9
Bog Soils	0.3
Red Desert Soils	0.8
Gray Desert or Sierozem Soils	0.3
Brown (Calcic Brown) Soils	0.5
Non-calcic Brown or Shantung Soils	2.3
Prairie Soils	0.5
Planosols and Ferrosols	2.9
Rendzina Soils	0.6
Chestnut Soils	—
Total	22.2

SOURCE: Yearbook of Agriculture, 1938.

MAJOR GREAT SOIL GROUPS CULTIVATED IN ELEVEN WESTERN STATES WHICH ARE FOUND NEAR DAVIS

Found within indicated radius from Davis

	<i>50 miles</i>	<i>100 miles</i>	<i>200 miles¹</i>	<i>500 miles²</i>
Alluvials	•	—	—	—
Sands	•	—	—	—
Solonchak-Solonetz	•	—	—	—
Chernozen	•	—	—	—
Bog	•	—	—	—
Red Desert	—	—	—	•
Gray Desert	—	—	•	—
Calcic Brown	—	•	—	—
Non-calcic Brown	•	—	—	—
Prairie	—	•	—	—
Planosols and Ferrosols	•	—	—	—
Rendzina	•	—	—	—
Chestnut	—	—	•	—

¹ Including portions of Nevada. Chestnut soil also found in Oregon.² Including portions of Arizona, Idaho and Utah

RANGE OF WATER QUALITIES IN RIVERS AND WELLS OF NORTHERN CALIFORNIA

<i>Rivers</i>	<i>Total salts (EC×10⁶) (ppm)</i>	<i>Sodium (% of Chlorides Boron cations) (ppm) (ppm)</i>		
Sacramento	55	44	17	1 .06
Putah	695	559	16	21 .73
Salinas	1,440	1,041	39	128 .39
Cuyama	2,200	1,878	28	105 .68
<i>Wells (County)</i>				
San Joaquin	320	276	18	0 —
Kern	480	347	91	3 —
Yolo	1,030	900	29	53 .80
Monterey	1,550	1,154	30	140 .47
Fresno				
(west side)	3,020	1,969	90	422 —

SOURCE: Department of Irrigation, University of California, Davis.

statewide faculty stands second only to Harvard—and a close second—in membership in the National Academy of Sciences. California tops all others in the number of faculty members who have won Guggenheim Fellowships. The American Council on Education ranked the University of California second only to Harvard in the number of distinguished departments.

The Davis campus is unique in having a separate Department of Irrigation with a professional research and teaching staff of 23 men, each a specialist in some phase of the department's research program. The staff includes men with training in engineering, soil chemistry or physics, and plant physiology. Most key staff members have the Ph.D. degree or will soon receive it.

The large departments of Agricultural Engineering, Soils and Plant Nutrition, Agronomy, Botany, Pomology, Vegetable Crops, and Viticulture also have outstanding staffs, some of whom are engaged in studies

of irrigation, drainage and related soils and crops problems. Strong basic science departments of chemistry, physics and mathematics—so essential to a basic research program—are also available at Davis. The extensive facilities and staff of the nearby Berkeley campus—particularly in engineering, soils and basic sciences—can easily be drawn upon as needed. A number of the departments in the College of Agriculture are statewide or operate on two or more of the eight campuses of the university. Competent scientists are also located at the university field stations located throughout the State. Research projects are often university-wide, permitting specialists from the campuses and field stations to combine their efforts as a research team for a basic attack on major problems of regional importance.

Student population at Davis now approximates 2,400 and is climbing steadily. The campus attracts visiting scholars from all over the world. More than 500 graduate students are now enrolled. Since World War II, students from 26 nations have come to Davis for advanced study in irrigation and drainage.

Graduate students on the Davis campus are engaged in a broad spectrum of research within the irrigation, drainage and related soils and crop fields. Currently there are 24 graduate students working on irrigation and drainage problems with a large number in related fields, including 12 in soil science, 12 in agronomy, and 32 in plant physiology. An extensive series of seminars keeps graduate students, faculty members, and co-operating Agricultural Research Service personnel in related departments up to date on the work in all others.

Research facilities

At this time nearly \$14,000,000 in new buildings are under construction at Davis. These include major buildings for Soils and Plant Nutrition and for Pomology and Viticulture, which will provide up-to-date facilities for these departments whose work will provide important support for the proposed Irrigation and Drainage Laboratory.

The Department of Irrigation also has good facilities for research and teaching. These include the Irrigation Building completed in 1948, a Hydraulics Laboratory Building, the first unit of a Field Research Building just completed this year, and a field research area covering 80 acres and equipped with modern irrigation systems for studying problems of irrigation water application, drainage and plant-soil-water relations. Some funds have been authorized to begin construction on the first units of an outdoor water measurement laboratory and a drainage laboratory.

Library

Location of the Regional Laboratory at Davis would give it ready access to a distinguished library well

equipped to meet its needs. The university library at Davis has over 160,000 volumes and receives currently about 3,500 journals. It is particularly strong in agriculture and related subjects and contains practically all the important works on irrigation, drainage, soils and plant science. The collection is particularly strong in hydrology and related water studies. What few publications are not available locally can be borrowed quickly from other University of California libraries, which are connected by teletype with the library at Davis.

The University Library System is one of the largest in the country. The Berkeley Library, for instance, is the largest library west of the Mississippi River. Other research libraries in the area can also be used. Such libraries would include the California State Library in Sacramento and the Library of Stanford University. If necessary, publications can also be borrowed through the nationwide interlibrary loan system from such libraries as the U. S. Department of Agriculture Library in Washington, D. C. The University Library at Davis has a contract with the USDA Library to provide service to USDA employees in the eleven western states. As a result of this contract, research workers at Davis have full access to the services of the USDA library. The University Library at Davis has a trained staff of reference librarians and can provide bibliographic and reference services on demand.

The university is estimated to have an investment of nearly \$700,000 in the library collection at Davis, exclusive of the modern and well-equipped library building.

Ample land and good sites for laboratory available at Davis

Davis is surrounded by open, level, farm land with many thousands of acres between it and neighboring communities.

By Assembly Joint Resolution No. 23, the Legislature of the State of California in May, 1957, indicated its intent to provide "necessary land at or near the Davis Campus of the University of California upon which a conservation laboratory may be established and maintained * * *"

Channels of Putah Creek pass through the Davis campus and would provide desirable sites for some of the facilities of the proposed laboratory. The soil in the Davis area is of excellent quality and very deep, permitting inexpensive and extensive land grading operations without appreciable impairment of the soil productivity.

Water is supplied to the Davis campus both by an extensive network of wells pumping from good aquifers and by surface water delivered from Clear Lake and, in the future, from Lake Berryessa behind Monticello Dam.

Transportation

Sacramento, the State Capital, is 13 miles away, and San Francisco is 75 miles away, by freeway. Davis lies at the junction of U. S. 40, an east-west transcontinental highway, and U. S. 99, which runs from Canada to Mexico.

Davis is about 35 minutes' drive from the Sacramento Airport. Frequent flights are provided to the east, north, and south by United Airlines and Pacific Airlines. An excellent airport is located on the Davis campus which ranks at the top of its class. The runways are paved and lighted, and plane servicing facilities are available.

The main transcontinental rail line of the Southern Pacific Company passes through Davis, and the Southern Pacific Cascade Route to the Pacific Northwest branches off at Davis. Major truck lines also serve the Davis area.

Favorable environment for research

The excellent facilities and the distinguished faculty already at Davis create an atmosphere favorable to the recruiting of top scientists for the staff of the Regional Laboratory and to the developing of a strong basic research program for the laboratory. The opportunities for frequent discussions and co-operation between the university and the laboratory staffs would provide a distinct stimulus to the research of both.

In accordance with established practices, the university would extend to laboratory research workers courtesy appointments in the California Agricultural Experiment Station, giving them many of the privileges of the university staff.

Location of a major research facility at Davis, where the University of California Department of Irrigation already offers one of the outstanding programs in its field, could create a world center unequaled elsewhere, for research on irrigation, drainage, and related soil and plant problems.

Davis as a place to live

Davis is an unusually attractive community in which to live and raise a family.

This small and uncrowded college community is located in a rich agricultural area in the heart of California's central valley. It is a small town without "small townish" aspects. It does not have the congestion, transportation difficulties, and social problems of larger cities, yet it has ready access by modern freeways to the large nearby metropolitan area of Sacramento and the very large and interesting cities of the San Francisco Bay Area.

The climate is pleasant throughout most of the year. Winters are mild, and a number of sunny and quite warm days often occur between rainy periods. Spring and fall weather is usually delightful. Summer days are clear and often warm, but the evenings are cool generally requiring a blanket for comfortable sleeping.

Because of the favorable climate and the small town friendliness, children and their parents often enjoy recreation together out-of-doors. Davis is particularly fortunate to have a number of community activities and strong recreation programs of many types. Its location gives Davis residents unusual travel and recreational opportunities because of the nearby ocean beaches and high Sierra Nevada Range where one can enjoy almost any type of outdoor sport in the invigorating mountain atmosphere both winters and summers. Emphasis is placed on having strong programs for children including Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Little League and similar worthwhile activities.

Davis is rated to have a school system well above average in California and among the top 10 percent in the Nation. Parents take a distinct interest in school affairs, and because of the friendly atmosphere of the community many parents have the opportunity to become well acquainted with the teachers who are guiding their children's education. Davis has a number of modern and well-supported churches. Good medical care is available, including the services of the Woodland Clinic, one of the West's outstanding medical facilities, only 15 minutes' driving time away. Davis has high standards in fire and police protection.

Residential districts in Davis are attractive. A very high percentage of the homes have been built in the last decade. Living costs are quite reasonable particularly in comparison with those in larger communities.

In all ways, Davis is an ideal family community.

Location at Davis would facilitate relations with soil and water agencies

Virtually all federal, state or private agencies concerned with soil and water conservation have headquarters in Sacramento or in the San Francisco Bay area, all within 100 miles of Davis. The kind of close co-operation which these agencies have enjoyed with the Agricultural Experiment Station at Davis would be facilitated if the proposed regional laboratory were located at Davis.

The operations of state agencies most directly concerned with soil and water conservation are described as follows:

Department of Agriculture

This state agency, which employs about 1,300 persons and has an annual budget of almost \$14.5 million, would be in a position both to serve and make use of a nearby irrigation and drainage laboratory.

Important to the laboratory would be the facilities of the department which include both statistical and analytical services. The department is the California representative in the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service, the Federal-State Market News Service, and Federal-State Shipping Point Inspection Service. Despite nine laboratory facilities of its

own, it is believed that further research facilities would be desirable. For example, in its study of animal and plant diseases, the department would likely use data on soil drainage characteristics.

Department of Fish and Game

This department would be interested in improved irrigation and drainage methods for use on its wild game and waterfowl management areas. A type of study currently under way by this department which could conceivably be handled in co-operation with the proposed laboratory is its research on effect of swamp drainage on ducks.

This department employs about 900 persons and has an annual budget approaching \$9 million.

Department of Natural Resources

Division of Forestry. This division is concerned with the management of wildlands for the production of timber crops, forage, and water within state-protected lands. In the division at the present time are about 1,800 persons. Total budget is about \$20 million.

Division of Soil Conservation. This division is interested in all aspects of improved soil and water conservation practices, and believes more research is necessary.

Department of Public Health

The Department of Public Health, which operates on an annual budget of about \$9 million and has 1,100 employees, is already involved in studies of irrigation and drainage as related to vector control and water quality. The department supports a field station near Fresno and would be interested in the development of irrigation and drainage practices which would reduce the mosquito problem.

Department of Public Works

The Division of Highways makes sporadic use of the University of California hydraulic laboratory at Berkeley. A laboratory at Davis would be more convenient. The Division of Highways, which has several district laboratories and a headquarters laboratory working on foundation and materials testing and research, employs about 13,500 persons and operates on a budget of \$560 million.

State Water Pollution Control Board

This board has already sponsored various research projects related to the problem of travel of pollutants and is currently spending about \$190,000 per year on research. The board would be interested in studies of the movement of water through soils (applicable in determining effectiveness of septic tank design) and also in studies of problems involved in the use of sewage effluent for irrigation. This board has a staff of 50 persons and a budget of about \$950,000 (figures include regional boards).

Department of Water Resources

This department, which has an authorized staff of about 1,650 persons and a budget of about \$11.3 million, is engaged in investigating, planning, designing, constructing, and operating water resources projects in all areas of the State.

The Department of Water Resources is already engaged in several studies which would complement the work of the proposed laboratory. In its continuing investigation of the water requirements of the State, the department is collecting data on the various indexes of consumptive use at many locations in the State. It is supporting watershed management research. It has extensive data collection programs on rainfall, runoff, ground water, and water quality. The department has already made extensive use of the laboratory facilities of the University of California at both Berkeley and Davis in connection with investigational and design problems. Among its own facilities, the Department of Water Resources has a soils laboratory which is devoted to testing foundation and embankment materials for dams, levees, and other water projects; a materials testing laboratory designed to test cement, aggregate, and concrete; and a water quality laboratory.

It is expected that the department's need for laboratory facilities and research projects will be increasing in the future due to the increasing importance of water. In connection with its planning and design of large-scale irrigation projects, the department's staff will need to know the best methods for conveyance, control, and measurement of water; will have to evaluate drainage problems brought about by importation of new water; and will have to design efficient drainage systems. In effect, the department would be interested in any research that pointed to more efficient utilization of the State's water supply.

State Water Rights Board

This agency would be interested in studies of canal seepage losses, water losses through earth dams, and consumptive use by various crops.

Staff of this board totals about 85 persons. Budgeted funds total about \$750,000.

University of California

This institution is already deeply involved in studying various problems of soil, water and plant production. It has a world-renowned faculty with extensive research facilities for soil and water research at the Berkeley, Davis, Los Angeles, and Riverside campuses. Space does not permit listing here the numerous projects related to the work of the proposed regional laboratory in which the university is engaged and the facilities and research personnel available for co-operation with the regional laboratory.

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NATIONAL RECLAMATION ASSOCIATION, 25TH ANNUAL MEETING

Phoenix, Arizona, November, 1956

Resolution No. 7

EXPANDED SOIL AND WATER RESEARCH

WHEREAS, The National Reclamation Association by resolutions heretofore adopted at annual meetings has emphasized the urgent need for an expanded program of soil and water research as set forth in Senate Document 98, 82d Congress, 2d session:

Now, Therefore, Be It Resolved, That the National Reclamation Association:

- (a) Urge the allocation of adequate funds to the Western Section of Soil and Water Management Research to provide emphasis on such problems as:
 - (1) Water supply and its physical control;
 - (2) Determination of irrigation water requirements;
 - (3) Methods of water application;
 - (4) Drainage of irrigated lands;
 - (5) Methods of increasing water yield by controlling undesirable vegetation on water sheds; and

(6) Methods of applying the findings of basic research to practices in the field through the media of;

- (1) development farms (2) co-operation with other agencies of the Department of Agriculture and related State agencies on irrigated farms to establish patterns of water requirements, water applications, and drainage practices.
- (b) Urge continued support for the existing program relating to control of aquatic weeds and water wasting vegetation.

Be It Further Resolved, That the officers, directors and the Agricultural Research Committee of this association be urged to keep members of the Congress and Federal Administrators informed of the need for strengthening agricultural research relating to the more effective utilization of our limited soil and water resources, and to support legislation sponsoring this objective.

NATIONAL RECLAMATION ASSOCIATION, 26TH ANNUAL MEETING

Phoenix, Arizona, November 6-8, 1957

Resolution No. 24

EXPANDED SOIL AND WATER RESEARCH

WHEREAS, The National Reclamation Association by resolutions heretofore adopted at annual meetings has emphasized the urgent need for an expanded program of soil and water research as set forth in Senate Document No. 98, 82d Congress, 2d session; and

WHEREAS, The Congress has appropriated funds for the buildings and equipment of two soil and water research laboratories in the Southwest; and

WHEREAS, The concepts expressed in Senate Document No. 98 indicate the continued need for the future establishment of additional soil and water research laboratories in other areas of the irrigated West; and

WHEREAS, Operation of existing laboratory facilities and those that may be established in the future will require specific funds to be appropriated by Congress for maintenance and operation;

Now, Therefore, Be It Resolved, That the National Reclamation Association:

- (a) Urge the allocation of adequate funds to the Western Soil and Water Research Branch of

the Department of Agriculture to provide emphasis on such problems as :

- (1) Moisture conservation and erosion control;
- (2) Water supply and its physical control;
- (3) Determination of irrigation water requirements;
- (4) Methods of water application;
- (5) Drainage of irrigated lands;
- (6) Methods of increasing water yield by controlling undesirable vegetation on water-sheds; and
- (7) Methods of applying the findings of basic research to practices in the field through the media of:
 - (1) Development farms; (2) co-operation with other agencies of the Department of Agriculture and related State agencies on irrigated farms to establish patterns of water requirements, water applications and drainage practices.

- (b) Urge continued support for the existing program relating to control of aquatic weeds and water wasting vegetation.

Be It Further Resolved, That the officers, directors and the Agricultural Research Committee of this

association be urged to keep members of the Congress and Federal Administrators informed of the need for strengthening agricultural research relating to the more effective utilization of our limited soil and water resources, and to support legislation sponsoring this objective.

85th Congress, 2d Session

H. R. 11411

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 13, 1958

Mr. Moss introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

A BILL

To provide for the establishment of four soil and water conservation laboratories.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized and directed to establish, equip, and maintain four regional research laboratories (one to be located in the north central area, one in the south-eastern area, one in the Great Plains area, and one in the State of California) and, at such laboratories, to conduct researches into problems relating to soil and water management and conservation. Insofar as practicable, each such laboratory shall be established at a point readily accessible to a land-grant college where graduate training in such research might be carried out.

SEC. 2. For the purposes of this Act, the Secretary is authorized to acquire land and interest therein, and

to accept in the name of the United States donations of any property, real or personal, to any laboratory established pursuant to this Act, and to utilize voluntary or uncompensated services at such laboratories. Donations to any one of such laboratories shall not be available for use by any other of such laboratories.

SEC. 3. In carrying out the purposes of this Act, the Secretary is authorized and directed to cooperate with other departments or agencies of the Federal Government, States, State agricultural experiment stations, and other State agencies and institutions, counties, municipalities, business or other organizations, corporations, associations, universities, scientific societies, and individuals, upon such terms and conditions as he may prescribe.

SEC. 4. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary for the purpose of carrying out this Act, the amount appropriated for the original construction and equipment of any one laboratory to be limited to \$4,000,000.

ASSEMBLY JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 23

Chapter 195

Assembly Joint Resolution No. 23—Relative to memorializing Congress concerning establishment in California of a soil and water conservation laboratory.

(Filed with Secretary of State, May 10, 1957)

WHEREAS, A bill has been introduced in the Senate of the United States by Senator Thye, designated S. 575, to provide for the establishment by the Secretary of Agriculture of four soil and water conservation laboratories, one to be located in the western irrigated area of the United States; and

WHEREAS, There is a great interest throughout California's extensive agricultural community in research into problems relating to soil and water management and conservation; and

WHEREAS, An excellent location for such a conservation laboratory exists at the Davis Campus of the University of California; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly and Senate of the State of California, jointly, That the Legislature of the State of California respectfully memorializes the Congress to enact S. 575; and be it further

Resolved, That the Legislature of the State of California wishes to express its intent to the Congress and to the Secretary of Agriculture that the Legislature of

California shall provide necessary land at or near the Davis Campus of the University of California upon which a conservation laboratory may be established and maintained; and be it further

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly is hereby directed to transmit copies of this resolution to

the President of the United States, to the President of the Senate in the Congress of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives in the Congress of the United States, to each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States, and to the Secretary of Agriculture.

CALIFORNIA ASSOCIATION OF SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICTS

12th Annual Convention

January, 1958

RESOLUTION NO. 5

WHEREAS, The water problem of California and the western states is not confined solely to its development, but also concerns its use upon the lands of the several states; and

WHEREAS, There is the possibility a soil and moisture laboratory will be established in the west by the Agricultural Research Service for the purposes of research into the problem of conserving soil and water resources; and

WHEREAS, The Legislature of the State of California has offered to the Federal Government a site for this laboratory, either on or adjacent to the College of Agriculture campus at Davis, California; and

WHEREAS, The Board of Regents of the University of California by resolution have also extended an invitation to the Federal Government to locate this laboratory on school property at Davis; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California Association of Soil Conservation Districts at this convention urges the State, the University of California, and the Legislature to do all in their power to establish the proposed soil and moisture laboratory for the western states at Davis, California; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be directed to the Congressmen in California, U. S. Senators Kuchel and Knowland, the Governor, and the Secretary of Agriculture, and the members of the California Legislature.

August 12, 1958

THE HONORABLE EZRA T. BENSON
Secretary of Agriculture
Washington 25, D. C.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: At this year's Annual Convention of the California Association of Soil Conser-

vation Districts, in January, representing 147 districts in California at that time, the association unanimously approved a resolution urging the State Legislature and the University of California to do all in their power to establish a soil and moisture conservation laboratory, for western states, in California.

The California Association of Soil Conservation Districts believes that such a laboratory is vitally needed to help solve the increasingly difficult and complex problems arising out of the need to make the most efficient use of our limited water supply. We believe that California is the logical state for the location of this laboratory because of its diversity of irrigated crops which include all of those grown in other western states. We also feel that the proposal to locate such a laboratory at, or adjacent to, the University of California at Davis would be wise for the following reasons:

- (1) The College of Agriculture of the University of California at Davis is a center of agricultural education;
- (2) The offer of the California Legislature of a site for such laboratory at, or adjacent to, the agricultural campus at Davis;
- (3) The invitation of the Board of Regents of the University of California to the Federal Government to locate the laboratory at Davis.

We request that you give earnest consideration to supporting the proposal for establishing this laboratory at Davis.

Sincerely,

(S) CLAUD CLAYTON

CALIFORNIA STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE

Sacramento

RESOLUTION

(Adopted April 21, 1958)

Re: Establishment of a Soil and Water Conservation Laboratory in California

WHEREAS, Two measures in the Eighty-fifth Congress, S 575 (Thye) and H. R. 11411 (Moss), provide for establishment of four regional research laboratories to conduct research into problems relating to Soil and Water Management and Conservation; and

WHEREAS, These bills would authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to acquire land and to accept donations of real and personal property and voluntary or uncompensated services in connection with operation of each such laboratory; and

WHEREAS, The State of California contains by far the largest irrigated area in the Western Irrigation Area, which has developed progressively over the past century through co-operation of individuals, private and public bodies and state and federal agencies, including especially the United States Department of Agriculture; and

WHEREAS, Development and experiment by California farmers and state-sponsored research institutions have been of inestimable value to irrigated agriculture throughout the 48 states; and

WHEREAS, In addition to other planned developments, the State Government of California is initiating construction of the world's largest integrated water development, the Feather River Project, to ex-

pand irrigated agriculture and for other purposes in keeping with rapidly growing population; and

WHEREAS, There already exists in California the world's largest water distribution project, to wit, the California Central Valleys Project, which provides over a million and a half acre-feet of water to irrigate almost 720,000 acres of land; and

WHEREAS, There are a multitude of unsolved problems involving water management in California, the solutions to which would contribute to the economy of the entire Nation; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Board of Agriculture, meeting at Davis, California, April 21, 1958, does hereby approve the objectives of S. 575 and H. R. 11411, and does commend the authors thereof for their farsighted concern with the sound development of the Nation's agriculture as indicated in said bills, and urges that any Western Regional Laboratory established under the provisions of this bill be located within the State of California; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be furnished to the Honorable Ezra Taft Benson, Secretary of Agriculture, and to the Honorable William F. Knowland and the Honorable Thomas H. Kuchel, United States Senators from California, and to all members of the House of Representatives from California.

RESOLUTION OF STATE BOARD OF FORESTRY

WHEREAS, The State Board of Forestry has been informed that the U. S. Department of Agriculture proposes to establish additional soil and water conservation research facilities in the western United States; and

WHEREAS, The State of California encompasses within its boundaries situations representing typical examples of all significant soil and water problems of the western United States; is the number one ranking State in the Nation on the basis of cash receipts for agricultural products, more than 200 agricultural commodities being produced commercially; has a major part of its agricultural production based on farming under irrigation, more than one-fourth of all irrigated cropland in the Nation being located in this State; and thus affords a location suitable for a laboratory and related research facilities for study of problems of soil and water conservation applicable to the entire western region of the United States; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the State Board of Forestry urges the Department of Agriculture to establish its pro-

posed laboratory for soil and water conservation research within the State of California, preferably in the vicinity of Davis, California; and be it further

Resolved, That the Department of Agriculture working group to study facility needs for soil and water conservation research schedule a public hearing at Sacramento or Davis, California, to afford representatives of California interests concerned with soil and water resources an opportunity to present full information on regional needs for research facilities to this working group.

(SIGNED) WENDELL T. ROBIE, *Chairman*

Adopted by the State Board of Forestry
meeting in regular session at San
Francisco, California, on August 14,
1958.

Attest:

F. H. RAYMOND, *Secretary*

**POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES AND ELEVEN FAR WESTERN STATES, 1930-1955,
AND PROJECTIONS FOR 1960, 1970 AND 1980**

(In thousands)

	1930	1940	1950	1955	1960	1970	1980
Continental United States-----	122,775	131,669	150,697	164,303	178,479	208,346	247,000
Far Western States (11)-----	11,896	13,883	19,562	23,184	27,102	36,038	46,670
Percent of United States-----	9.7	10.5	13.0	14.1	15.2	17.3	18.9
Mountain States (8)-----	3,702	4,150	5,075	5,931	6,789	8,562	10,870
Montana -----	538	559	591	629	671	755	--
Idaho -----	445	525	589	612	638	700	--
Wyoming -----	226	251	291	312	333	379	--
Colorado -----	1,036	1,123	1,325	1,547	1,762	2,197	--
New Mexico-----	423	532	681	793	896	1,126	--
Arizona -----	436	499	750	1,007	1,268	1,802	--
Utah -----	508	550	689	797	909	1,151	--
Nevada -----	91	110	160	235	310	453	--
Pacific States (3)-----	8,194	9,733	14,487	17,253	20,313	27,476	35,800
Washington -----	1,563	1,736	2,379	2,607	2,849	3,459	7,200
Oregon -----	954	1,090	1,521	1,685	1,863	2,317	
California -----	5,677	6,907	10,586	12,961	15,600	21,700	

SOURCES

U S Bureau of the Census Census of Population, 1930-1950, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 160, population estimates for July 1, 1955, and Series I projections for 1960 and 1970 (except California)
Van Beuren Stanbery All projections for 1980, and California projections for 1960 and 1970.

**IRRIGATED ACREAGE, CROPLAND HARVESTED, AND VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS
Eleven Western States**

States (listed in order of 1956 irrigated acreage)	Irrigated acreage (000)		Cropland harvested 1954 (000)	Value of farm products 1954 (000)	Leading products *
	1954	1956			
California -----	7,048	7,750	8,326	\$2,261,000	Field crops Livestock products Fruit and vegetables
Idaho -----	2,325	2,405	3,728	332,000	Field crops
Colorado -----	2,263	2,382	5,220	380,000	Livestock
Montana -----	1,890	1,890	8,414	339,000	Field crops
Utah -----	1,073	1,612	1,229	127,000	Livestock
Oregon -----	1,490	1,575	3,265	346,000	Field crops
Wyoming -----	1,263	1,300	1,556	115,000	Livestock
Arizona -----	1,250	1,150	1,094	328,000	Field crops
Washington -----	778	947	4,343	506,000	Livestock
New Mexico -----	650	800	1,135	155,000	Field crops
Nevada -----	567	700	360	34,000	Livestock

SOURCE Census of Agriculture 1954, 1956 irrigated acreages from *Irrigation Engineering and Maintenance* magazine, Volume VII, No. 9, August 31, 1957.

* Accounting for 50 percent or more of value of products.

FARM LAND IRRIGATED IN 1956, AND ESTIMATED ULTIMATE IRRIGABLE ACREAGE, 11 FAR WESTERN STATES

	<i>Area irrigated in 1956¹ (000 acres)</i>	<i>Ultimate area irrigable² (000 acres)</i>	<i>Further develop- ment to reach ultimate (000 acres)</i>	<i>1956 acreage as percent of ultimate</i>
Continental United States-----	36,002.6	-----	-----	---
Far western states (11)-----	22,511.2	45,459.5	22,948.3	49.0
Mountain states (8)-----	12,239.2	22,618.1	10,378.9	54.1
Montana -----	1,890.0	3,865.6	1,975.6	48.9
Idaho -----	2,405.1	3,755.5	1,350.4	64.0
Wyoming -----	1,300.0	4,060.6	2,760.6	32.0
Colorado -----	2,382.0	5,036.3	2,654.3	47.3
New Mexico -----	800.0	1,090.8	290.8	73.3
Arizona -----	1,150.0	1,578.8	428.8	72.8
Utah -----	1,612.1	2,164.9	552.8	74.5
Nevada -----	700.0	1,065.6	365.6	65.7
Pacific states (3)-----	10,272.0	22,841.4	12,569.4	45.0
Washington -----	947.0	2,655.5	1,708.5	35.7
Oregon -----	1,575.0	3,512.9	1,937.9	44.8
California -----	7,750.0	16,673.0 ³	8,923.0	46.5

¹ From survey of county extension agents, reported in *Irrigation Engineering and Maintenance*, Vol VII, No. 9, August 31, 1957

² National Resources Board estimate (1936), cited in U. S. Department of Agriculture Miscellaneous Publication No. 670, *Irrigation Agriculture in the West*, November, 1958, p. 9

³ Estimate of irrigable acreage for California Water Plan is 19,050,000. State Water Resources Board Bulletin No. 2, June, 1955, p. 222

NUMBER OF FARMS IN THE UNITED STATES, THE ELEVEN WESTERN STATES, AND CALIFORNIA 1940, 1950, and 1954

<i>Year</i>	<i>United States</i>	<i>Eleven western states</i>	<i>California</i>	<i>Eleven states as percent United States</i>	<i>California as percent United States</i>	<i>California as percent eleven states</i>
1940 -----	6,069,799	509,670	132,658	8.4	2.2	26.0
1950 -----	5,382,162	461,673	137,168	8.6	2.5	29.7
1954 -----	4,782,416	422,717	123,075	8.8	2.6	29.1

SOURCE: United States Census of Agriculture, 1954.

NUMBER OF FARMS, UNITED STATES, THE ELEVEN WESTERN STATES, AND CALIFORNIA By Types, 1954

<i>Type of farm</i>	<i>United States</i>	<i>Eleven western states</i>	<i>California</i>	<i>Eleven states as percent United States</i>	<i>California as percent United States</i>	<i>California as percent eleven states</i>
Total Commercial -----	3,327,617	294,399	89,426	8.8	2.7	30.4
Cash Grain -----	537,838	45,003	4,519	8.4	.8	10.0
Cotton -----	525,208	11,603	6,596	2.2	1.3	56.8
Other Field Crop -----	367,771	11,433	1,219	3.1	3.3	10.7
Vegetable -----	32,561	7,207	3,496	22.1	10.7	48.5
Fruit and Nut -----	82,064	45,514	31,531	55.5	38.4	69.3
Dairy -----	548,763	44,974	12,452	8.2	2.3	27.7
Poultry -----	154,257	21,278	11,574	13.8	7.5	54.4
Livestock and other dairy ---	694,636	68,271	10,363	9.8	1.5	15.2
General -----	347,466	32,492	5,332	9.4	1.5	16.4
Other than Commercial -----	1,455,404	128,051	33,576	8.8	2.3	26.2
Total, All Farms -----	4,782,416	422,717	123,075	8.8	2.6	29.1

SOURCE: Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1957 (Washington, D. C., U. S. Department of Commerce, 1957), Table 791, p. 625

REPORT OF SUBCOMMITTEE ON WATER

**LAND IN FARMS, UNITED STATES, ELEVEN WESTERN STATES, AND CALIFORNIA
1940, 1950, and 1954 (Thousands of Acres)**

<i>Year</i>	<i>United States</i>	<i>Eleven western states</i>	<i>California</i>	<i>Eleven states as percent United States</i>	<i>California as percent United States</i>	<i>California as percent eleven states</i>
1940 -----	1,060,852	255,596	30,524	24.1	2.9	11.9
1950 -----	1,158,566	324,523	36,613	28.0	3.2	11.3
1954 -----	1,158,233	337,483	37,800	29.1	3.3	11.2

SOURCE. United States Census of Agriculture, 1954

**IRRIGATED LAND IN FARMS, UNITED STATES, ELEVEN WESTERN STATES, AND CALIFORNIA
1939, 1944, 1949, and 1954 (In Acres)**

<i>Year</i>	<i>United States</i>	<i>Eleven western states</i>	<i>California</i>	<i>Eleven states as percent United States</i>	<i>California as percent United States</i>	<i>California as percent eleven states</i>
1939 -----	17,982,830	15,713,626	4,276,554	87.4	23.8	27.2
1944 -----	20,539,470	17,305,195	4,952,819	84.3	24.1	28.6
1949 -----	25,787,455	19,976,653	6,438,324	77.5	25.0	32.2
1954 -----	29,552,155	20,824,547	7,048,049	69.5	25.0	34.3

SOURCE. Statistical Abstract of the United States (Washington, D. C., U. S. Department of Commerce, 1957), Table 772, p. 607.

**VALUE OF FARMS, UNITED STATES, ELEVEN WESTERN STATES, AND CALIFORNIA
1939, 1949, and 1954
(In Thousands of Dollars)**

<i>Year</i>	<i>United States</i>	<i>Eleven western states</i>	<i>California</i>	<i>Eleven states as percent United States</i>	<i>California as percent United States</i>	<i>California as percent eleven states</i>
1940 -----	33,641,739	5,016,480	2,166,453	14.9	6.4	43.2
1950 -----	75,260,606	13,849,968	5,650,279	18.4	7.5	40.8
1954 -----	97,582,918	20,008,500	8,568,512	20.5	8.8	42.8

SOURCE. United States Census of Agriculture, 1954.

**VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS, UNITED STATES, ELEVEN WESTERN STATES, AND CALIFORNIA,
BY MAJOR CATEGORIES, 1954
(In Thousands of Dollars)**

<i>Product categories</i>	<i>United States</i>	<i>Eleven western states</i>	<i>California</i>	<i>Eleven states as percent United States</i>	<i>California as percent United States</i>	<i>California as percent eleven states</i>
All products -----	24,644,477	4,923,562	2,260,921	20.0	9.2	46.1
Field—other than vegetables—						
fruits and nuts -----	9,924,850	1,859,039	699,166	18.7	7.0	37.6
Vegetables -----	645,095	278,228	196,258	43.1	30.4	70.5
Fruits and nuts -----	1,198,016	700,625	519,963	58.5	43.4	74.2
Horticulture specialties -----	453,654	94,778	62,558	20.9	13.8	66.0
Dairy -----	3,334,066	480,082	264,510	14.4	7.9	55.1
Poultry and products -----	1,918,936	288,370	187,869	15.0	9.8	65.1
Livestock and products -----	7,309,422	1,195,108	326,577	17.0	4.6	27.3
Forest products -----	130,428	27,331	4,020	21.0	3.1	14.7

SOURCE. Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1957 (Washington, D. C., U. S. Department of Commerce 1957), Table 794, pp. 628-29

**COMMODITY GROUP VALUES, UNITED STATES, ELEVEN WESTERN STATES, AND CALIFORNIA
1937-41, 1948-52, 1954, 1955, 1956, and 1957
(In Thousands of Dollars)**

	<i>United States</i>	<i>Eleven western states</i>	<i>California</i>	<i>Eleven states as percent United States</i>	<i>California as percent United States</i>	<i>California as percent eleven states</i>
All Grains:						
1937-41 -----	2,751,825	216,161	41,136	7.9	1.5	19.0
1948-52 -----	8,792,173	906,186	154,367	10.3	1.8	17.0
1954 -----	8,453,628	940,060	188,198	11.1	2.2	20.0
1955 -----	6,849,548	884,092	174,944	12.9	2.6	19.8
Field Crops:						
1937-41 -----	2,462,163	353,158	128,892	14.3	5.2	36.5
1948-52 -----	8,350,490	1,443,948	600,839	17.3	7.2	41.6
1954 -----	6,045,747	1,452,171	599,764	24.0	9.9	41.3
1955 -----	5,923,874	1,272,685	572,050	21.0	9.1	43.3
All Fruits and Tree Nuts:						
1937-41 -----	420,308	244,128	190,804	58.1	45.4	78.2
1948-52 -----	1,005,086	601,824	457,350	59.9	45.5	76.0
1954 -----	1,138,002	657,706	481,205	57.8	42.3	73.2
1955 -----	1,009,673	632,410	457,788	62.6	45.3	72.4
All Vegetables:						
1937-41 -----	353,708	130,250	96,331	36.8	27.2	74.0
1948-52 -----	976,598	414,507	296,141	42.4	30.3	71.4
1954 -----	999,488	429,863	320,290	43.0	32.0	74.5
1955 -----	1,067,398	476,009	358,729	44.6	33.6	75.2
Livestock and Products:						
1937-41 -----	5,774,807	767,885	249,522	13.3	4.3	32.5
1948-52 -----	18,266,469	2,543,083	888,535	13.9	4.9	34.9
1954 -----	16,525,385	2,252,460	854,714	13.6	5.2	37.9
1955 -----	15,903,642	2,268,491	899,994	14.3	5.7	39.7

SOURCE: C. O. McCorkle Circular 459, *A Statistical Picture of California Agriculture* (Davis, California, California Agricultural Experiment Station, Extension Service, April, 1957), Table 22, p. 41.

**CROP PRODUCTION, UNITED STATES, ELEVEN WESTERN STATES, AND
CALIFORNIA, SELECTED CROPS, 1957**

<i>Measure</i>	<i>Crop</i>	<i>United States</i>	<i>Eleven western states</i>	<i>California</i>	<i>Eleven states as percent United States</i>	<i>California as percent United States</i>	<i>California as percent eleven states</i>
1,000 Bushels	Corn, all -----	3,402,832	63,512	16,835	1.9	.49	26.5
1,000 Bushels	Wheat, all ----	947,102	280,045	6,226	29.6	.65	2.2
1,000 Bushels	Oats -----	1,308,360	59,465	7,582	4.5	.46	2.8
1,000 Bushels	Barley -----	435,695	241,302	78,680	5.4	18.1	32.6
1,000 Bushels	Sorghum, grain	561,977	39,478	12,508	7.0	2.2	31.7
1,000 Bags	Rice -----	43,130	9,266	9,266	21.5	21.5	100.0
1,000 Tons	Hay, all -----	121,402	24,929	6,768	20.5	5.6	27.1
1,000 Pounds	Hops -----	40,135	40,135	6,832	100.0	17.0	17.0
1,000 Bags	Beans, dry ----	15,771	9,837	3,596	62.4	22.8	36.6
1,000 Bags	Peas, dry field	3,270	3,206	71	98.0	2.1	2.2
1,000 Bales	Cotton Lint (480-500 lbs.)	11,010	2,537	1,500	23.0	13.6	59.1
1,000 Bushels	Flaxseed -----	25,754	1,878	1,295	7.3	5.0	70.0
1,000 Short Tons	Sugar Beets ---	15,379	11,593	4,234	75.4	27.5	36.5
1,000 Bushels	Apples -----	117,308	48,282	8,800	41.2	7.5	18.2
1,000 Bushels	Peaches -----	63,058	48,813	35,503	77.4	56.3	72.7
1,000 Bushels	Pears -----	31,902	29,448	17,543	92.3	54.0	59.6
Tons	Grapes -----	2,610,950	2,446,100	2,392,000	93.7	91.6	97.8
1,000 Boxes	Oranges -----	131,690	27,300	25,900	20.7	19.7	94.9
1,000 Boxes	Grapefruit ----	44,700	4,700	2,300	10.5	5.1	48.9
1,000 Boxes	Lemons -----	14,700	14,700	14,700	100.0	100.0	100.0
Tons	Plums -----	88,300	81,000	81,000	91.7	91.7	100.0
Tons	Prunes (dried)	170,800	170,800	167,800	100.0	98.2	98.2
1,000 CWT	Irish Potatoes (late spring)	30,104	22,167	20,445	73.6	67.9	92.2
1,000 CWT	Irish Potatoes (late summer)	31,667	15,522	2,805	49.0	8.9	18.0
1,000 CWT	Irish Potatoes (total) -----	236,268	102,282	30,918	43.3	13.0	30.2
1,000 CWT	Sweet Potatoes	18,053	975	975	5.4	5.4	100.0

SOURCE: Crop production, 1957 Annual Summary, Acreage Yield and Production, by States (Washington, D. C., U. S. Department of Agriculture, December 17, 1957).

**CROP VALUES, VALUE OF PRODUCTION, SELECTED CROPS, UNITED STATES, ELEVEN
WESTERN STATES, AND CALIFORNIA, 1957**

(In Thousands of Dollars)

<i>Crop</i>	<i>United States</i>	<i>Eleven western states</i>	<i>California</i>	<i>Eleven states as percent United States</i>	<i>California as percent United States</i>	<i>California as percent eleven states</i>
Corn, all -----	3,991,111	86,158	23,569	2.2	.6	27.4
Wheat, all -----	1,839,440	535,048	13,075	29.1	.7	24.4
Oats -----	803,493	37,954	5,383	4.7	.7	14.2
Barley -----	379,477	212,431	77,106	56.0	20.3	36.3
Sorghum, grain -----	488,009	41,003	15,635	8.4	3.2	38.1
Rice -----	217,087	41,697	41,697	19.2	19.2	100.0
Hay, all -----	2,286,350	471,196	152,280	20.6	6.7	32.3
Hops -----	20,988	20,988	3,963	100.0	18.9	18.9
Beans, dry -----	111,951	68,161	30,566	60.9	27.3	44.8
Peas, dry field -----	12,053	11,878	390	98.5	3.2	32.8
Cotton -----	1,786,899	461,600	271,556	25.8	15.2	58.8
Flaxseed -----	77,845	5,025	4,144	6.5	5.3	82.5
Sugar beets * -----	155,281	114,942	40,094	74.0	25.8	34.9
Irish potatoes, total -----	408,329	154,824	47,674	37.9	11.7	30.8
Sweet potatoes -----	71,427	7,800	7,800	10.9	10.9	100.0
Apples (commercial) -----	219,111	101,962	15,400	46.5	7.0	15.1
Peaches -----	130,134	66,218	55,271	50.9	42.5	83.5
Pears -----	62,589	57,952	26,010	92.6	41.6	44.9
Grapes -----	161,113	145,592	141,392	90.4	87.8	97.1
Oranges -----	241,417	84,490	80,290	35.0	33.3	95.0
Grapefruit -----	51,540	7,340	5,060	14.2	9.8	68.9
Lemons -----	35,280	35,280	35,280	100.0	100.0	100.0
Plums -----	16,640	16,640	16,068	100.0	96.6	96.6
Prunes (dried) -----	30,576	30,576	30,576	100.0	100.0	100.0

* Date for sugar beets, 1956

SOURCE Crop Values, Season Average Prices Received by Farmers and Value of Production, 1956 and 1957, by States (Washington, D. C., U. S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Marketing Service, Crop Reporting Board, December 17, 1957).

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ASSEMBLY INTERIM COMMITTEE REPORTS
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Report of the
SUBCOMMITTEE ON RACKETS
of the
ASSEMBLY INTERIM COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY
House Resolution No. 224, 1957

ORGANIZED CRIME IN CALIFORNIA

SUBCOMMITTEE MEMBERS

WILLIAM BIDDICK, JR.	BRUCE F. ALLEN, <i>Chairman</i>	THOMAS J. MacBRIDE
CLARK L. BRADLEY		BRUCE SUMNER
	LLOYD L. HARRIS, <i>Chief Investigator</i>	
	JANE RIGMAIDEN, <i>Secretary</i>	

Published by the
ASSEMBLY
OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

HON. RALPH M. BROWN <i>Speaker</i>	HON. CARLOS BEE <i>Speaker pro Tempore</i>
HON. WILLIAM A. MUNNELL <i>Majority Floor Leader</i>	HON. JOSEPH C. SHELL <i>Minority Floor Leader</i>
ARTHUR A. OHNIMUS <i>Chief Clerk of the Assembly</i>	

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE
ASSEMBLY INTERIM COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY
SACRAMENTO, June 11, 1959

HON. RALPH M. BROWN
*Speaker of the Assembly
and Members of the Assembly
Assembly Chamber, Sacramento*

GENTLEMEN: Enclosed is the report of the Subcommittee on Rackets of the Assembly Interim Committee on Judiciary relating to organized crime in California.

Respectfully submitted,

BRUCE F. ALLEN

SUBCOMMITTEE LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE
ASSEMBLY INTERIM COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY
SACRAMENTO, June 11, 1959

HON. BRUCE F. ALLEN, *Chairman*
Assembly Interim Committee on Judiciary
State Capitol, Sacramento

DEAR MR. ALLEN: Pursuant to your directive and in conformance with the provisions of House Resolution No. 224 of the 1957 general session, the Subcommittee on Rackets herewith submits its report on organized crime in California.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM BIDDICK, JR.
CLARK L. BRADLEY
BRUCE SUMNER
THOMAS J. MACBRIDE

BRUCE F. ALLEN, *Chairman*
Subcommittee on Rackets

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Much of the material contained in this report is based on information furnished by the Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation, State Department of Justice, as well as federal, state, county and city law enforcement agencies.

The committee wishes to express its gratitude to these agencies and their personnel for their wholehearted co-operation. This co-operation was of material assistance in presenting this picture of "organized crime" in California.

INTRODUCTION

On August 7, 1957, the Chairman of the Assembly Interim Committee on Judiciary created the Subcommittee on Rackets. The scope and purpose of the committee was set forth in the following letter:

MEMBERS
WILLIAM BIDDICK, JR.
CLARK L. BRADLEY
RALPH M. BROWN
JOHN A. BUSTERUD
THOMAS W. CALDECOTT
GEORGE G. CRAWFORD
ROBERT W. CROWN
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ALLEN MILLER
JOHN A. O'CONNELL
BRUCE SUMNER
HOWARD J. THELIN
CASPAR W. WEINBERGER

California Legislature

Assembly Interim Committee

on

Judiciary

ROOM 4013 STATE CAPITOL
SACRAMENTO 14, CALIFORNIA

BRUCE F. ALLEN
CHAIRMAN

ROBERT J. COOK
COMMITTEE CONSULTANT
SACRAMENTO

OLGA PETERSON
COMMITTEE SECRETARY
SACRAMENTO

August 7, 1957

HONORABLE BRUCE F. ALLEN
HONORABLE CLARK L. BRADLEY
HONORABLE WILLIAM BIDDICK, JR.
HONORABLE THOMAS J. MacBRIDE
HONORABLE BRUCE SUMNER

Gentlemen:

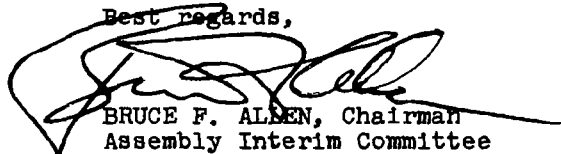
Re: Subcommittee on Rackets

A Subcommittee on Rackets of the Assembly Interim Committee on Judiciary is created to study and analyze all facts relating to the system of laws and judicial administration of this State, including but not limited to all laws relating to crimes and the manner of punishment therefor, control of subversive activities, civil rights, administration of justice, bribery, fraud, influence peddling, civil and administrative actions and proceedings and remedies, and the needed revision of any and all laws in any way bearing upon or relating to the subject of H.R. No. 224 under which this interim committee was constituted.

The Subcommittee consists of the following members:

Bruce F. Allen, Chairman
Clark L. Bradley
William Biddick, Jr.
Thomas J. MacBride
Bruce Sumner

Best regards,



BRUCE F. ALLEN, Chairman
Assembly Interim Committee
on Judiciary

BFA:op

cc: Assembly Rules Committee
Speaker L. H. Lincoln
Chief Clerk Arthur A. Ohnimus

CONCLUSIONS

The necessity of compressing into a single report the mass of material gathered by the committee demands that the overall picture of organized crime and rackets must necessarily be painted with a broad brush. However, the committee finds that organized crime can yield substantial returns only if monopolies can be created in specific rackets and within specified geographical areas. Since any monopoly can be created and maintained only through tightly controlled organization, crime must, perforce, enjoy a degree of organization to really pay.

First, it must be realized that the more violent nature of the crime does not necessarily determine the financial return. The fields of narcotics, prostitution, gambling and extortion are perhaps the most lucrative to racketeers. In the first three fields there is existent basic demand. In narcotics, this basic demand can be and is being nurtured and increased through the sinister activities of sellers of dope. From the very nature of extortion, the operators in this field must and do create their own demand.

The committee finds that organized crime, as to the degree hereinafter defined in this report, does exist on a nationwide basis and results in the accumulation of vast sums of money in the hands of a relatively few top criminals and racketeers.

The total "take" from all rackets nationwide is, of course, a figure for speculation. However, as far back as nine years, *United States News and World Report*, in its issue of April 21, 1950, ventured an estimate as to the total amounts that were involved annually in various forms of gambling alone. These figures were based on testimony given before investigating commissions and legislative committees. The article emphasizes that these figures are minimum and are broken down among the major forms of gambling as follows:

1—Numbers games -----	\$1,000,000,000
2—Gaming houses -----	1,000,000,000
3—Slot machines -----	2,000,000,000
4—Off-track bets on races ---	3,000,000,000
5—Sports pools -----	3,000,000,000
Totals -----	\$10,000,000,000

This estimate does not include amounts involved in such rackets as narcotics, prostitution and the "muscling in" on legitimate business and industry. Even though the gambling estimate above is a nine-year-old figure and is admittedly a minimum estimate, it does give pause for thought. If this figure is broken down percentagewise by population, California's contribution to gambling alone could be estimated as in the neighborhood of one billion dollars. When we add to this estimate the vast sums which undoubtedly accrue from the other rackets mentioned above, the total drained from California's resources and concentrated in unscrupulous hands cannot but exert tremendous and dangerous pressures on the State's economy and the stability and integrity of all organized government. From its study, the committee concludes that but a small percentage of these huge illegal gains become the subject of those taxes which are borne by law abiding citizens as well as by legitimate business and industry.

Within the limits of time and staff personnel, the committee will not lay claim to have more than scratched the surface of the sordid overall picture. However, with the evidence brought out at the hearings, together with much additional evidence in its files, the committee makes the further conclusion that organized crime *as defined in this report* does definitely exist in California and to an alarmingly dangerous degree. The hoodlum and gangster population of California, both permanent and transient, is sizeable.

Their numbers, their activities, their associations and their connections, both intrastate and interstate, are set forth in the ensuing chapters of this report.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Assembly Interim Committee on Judiciary, Subcommittee on Rackets, recommends that:

1. Legislation should be enacted strengthening the powers of law enforcement in arrest, searches and seizures, obtaining evidence, and criminal procedure in order to enable law enforcement to cope effectively with such problems of crime as were disclosed in committee hearings; at the same time, care should be taken not to violate any basic rights of defendants;

2. Federal and state legislation should be enacted to set up intelligence or information units whose sole function shall be the collection and dissemination of information, regarding the activities and movements of known criminals, to local law enforcement agencies;

3. The staff of the Franchise Tax Board assigned to fraud investigation should be substantially increased, so as to permit investigation of apparent frauds involving California income, bank and corporation taxes. For example, such investigation should include persons identified as racketeers or known hoodlums living in very expensive style who have filed returns showing low incomes. The three-man staff of the Franchise Tax Board assigned to fraud work now is not sufficient for this work. Fraud

cases require thorough investigation and a much different approach from the quick field audit or office inspection. Such a program of fraud investigation would, in the opinion of this committee, result in the substantial return of taxes to the State, in addition to being of incidental benefit in deterring crime; and

4. Legislative committees should continue to investigate into the field of organized crime.

The Subcommittee on Rackets held the following hearings:

San Jose, September 10 and 11, 1957;
Los Angeles, November 18, 1957;
Los Angeles, December 11, 1957;
Los Angeles, December 17, 1957;
Los Angeles, January 14, 15, 21 and 22, 1958;
San Francisco, June 9, 1958;
Los Angeles, August 27, 1958;
Los Angeles, September 18 and 19, 1958;
San Diego, October 14 and 15, 1958;
Los Angeles, November 13 and 14, 1958;
Los Angeles, January 23, 1959.

During these hearings, testimony was taken from a total of 129 witnesses.

CHAPTER I

CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL RACKETS

The first investigation entered into by the subcommittee was that of the operation of correspondence schools. This investigation was initiated as a result of a flood of complaints, statewide, against an organization which had first styled itself as the United Jet Institute. This title was later changed to United Jet Schools, Inc. This organization laid claim to be able to qualify *any* person to be a jet engine mechanic through the medium of 52 lessons by correspondence. They had set up no minimum education requirements. Students who had signed to take the course offered by this school were located by staff investigators and interviewed. It was discovered that many of these students and applicants had not even completed an elementary school education. As the investigation developed, it became apparent that this jet school was not a "penny ante" operation. The price of the course ranged from \$450 to \$650 and the price was obviously determined by the gullibility of the applicant and the sales efficiency of the "field registrar." It should be noted that the school emphasized that they employed no "salesmen." Applicants for the course were interviewed by "registrars" who personally interviewed the applicants to determine whether they would "qualify" for admission as students. The committee failed to find a single instance where the applicant was found "not qualified." From the investigation conducted and the testimony heard at the San Jose hearing, it was indicated that somewhere in the neighborhood of 2,100 courses had been sold in somewhat less than a year. This would amount to a total "take" in excess of one million dollars.

The victims were promised, both verbally and through elaborate brochures, the opportunity of qualifying for jobs from foreman to leadman up through all the levels of employment culminating with vice president in charge of maintenance. It was emphasized that, having completed the course, they would not have to start at the bottom as a "plain mechanic" but would be qualified to supervise other jet engine mechanics. They were also promised the opportunity of getting experience at the school in actual shop work on the "latest" jet engines. The school did actually have a jet engine at the premises they had rented at the San Francisco International Airport. However, sworn testimony from witnesses, including victims and instructors, established that this "latest" jet engine was actually a model, long obsolete, which had been secured from a wrecked jet trainer. It was what is known in the industry as a "basket case" engine. It was further developed in the testimony that this engine was kept in a roped off area and that the handful of students able to get to the school office for the Saturday morning "classes" were not permitted to approach closer than the ropes. There also was

testimony that the so-called "shop" meetings were devoted not to practical training on actual engines but to sales meeting "pep" talks intended to induce the students present to interest their friends to buy the course.

Preliminary stages of the investigation developed the caliber and background of the promoter of this deal, one Archie K. Babson. His registrars (salesmen) characterized him to the applicants as a leader devoted to the field of education. Babson, himself, in his testimony, echoed this thought. However, his record indicated that for years he had been in trouble with authorities in cities scattered throughout the Country, most of his troubles originating with the promotion of shady correspondence schools. His brushes with the law started at an early age, and his criminal record indicated that, ironically, his first brush with the law was his commitment to a reformatory at the age of 14 on a charge of truancy!

The question the committee sought to be resolved was: What was the actual value of the course, if any, to the students?

Top executives in the education and personnel programs of the aircraft industry were interviewed, and the following appeared as witnesses at the committee's hearing held in San Jose on September 10th and 11th, 1957:

- D. C. Wilkens, Jr., Manager of Industrial Relations, Convair Division of General Dynamics, San Diego, California.
- Sheldon Campbell, Supervisor of Training, Rohr Aircraft Corporation, Chula Vista, California
- Howard L. Pollard, Division Personnel Manager, United Air Lines, San Francisco, California
- John A. Peart, Director of Management Development and Training, North American Aviation, Inc., Los Angeles, California
- Delton C. Goerke, Special Investigator, United Air Lines, San Francisco, California
- William J. Heim, Sales Supervisor, Aircraft Engineering and Maintenance Company, Affiliate of Transocean Airlines
- Ralph Y. Meyers, Aircraft Equipment Specialist, General Electric Company

Consensus of the opinions expressed by the above witnesses was that the value of the course to qualify anyone to work on jet engines was nil. Some of the witnesses testified that, having examined a number of sample lessons sent out by the school, they had decided that the information set forth in the lessons would not, in their opinions, qualify the students to become apprentice trainees in the training programs of their respective companies.

In the course of the investigation, many victims who had signed for the courses were personally interviewed in San Diego, Los Angeles, San Jose, and San Francisco. They told almost identical stories of the promises made them by the field registrars. These promises appeared to be repetitions of the printed promises contained in the brochures.

The evidence brought out at the committee hearings was given wide publicity through the press and the offices of the Better Business Bureaus. Shortly

thereafter it was reported that Babson had left California and was setting up shop elsewhere—reportedly in Florida.

It is recommended that regulating legislation be introduced in the field of correspondence schools setting forth minimum academic curricula. This regulatory power might be vested either in the State Department of Education or in the Department of Professional and Vocational Standards.

CHAPTER II

ORGANIZED CRIME IN CALIFORNIA

Following the correspondence school hearing, a full-scale investigation into all phases of crimes and racketeering was launched. The objective of this investigation was to determine:

1. Whether crime existed in California on an organized basis
2. Whether there has been an appreciable infiltration of eastern racketeers and "hoods" into California;

if so, have they joined forces and set up alliances with California mobsters; have they set up interstate connections in the various areas of crime; are they attaching themselves and/or "muscling in" on legitimate business and industry; are they combining their activities in both the field of crime and in the field of private industry?

3. What methods, if any, are being employed to carry out such programs?

CRIME ON AN ORGANIZED BASIS IN CALIFORNIA

The first question that the committee felt should be resolved was "What is meant by organized crime?" The term has become a sort of catch phrase in recent years and has caught on with both press and public. If the term is to be used in its academic dictionary sense, "to provide with an organic structure; systematized; systematically arranged," then the answer to the question above would be more nearly accurate in the negative than in the affirmative. There is no tightly knit organization, readily discernible, that actually controls and administers all rackets and all crime on a nationwide basis. However, there are "mobs" in practically every population center. "Mobs" operating in the field of rackets are more formalized than those that concern themselves more with crimes of violence, but even those "mobs" in the field of rackets are still not formal organizations. These latter groups have their contacts with other groups or with individuals who are members of other groups. If a mobster from one area migrates to another area, whether it be to pull off a single job—a single operation—or whether it be to take up more or less permanent residence, he will usually contact a "Liaison" man in the new area who will put him in touch with the "right people." That is what is generally meant when you speak of organized crime. To that degree crime in California is organized.

While the life of these various segments of the "organizations" described above is tenuous, at best,

the committee finds that these segments do not ever completely die. They merely "shed their skins" and then grow new "skins," retaining some of the components of the former organization. Individuals whose activities have come under the scrutiny of the committee were found to have abandoned temporarily from time to time throughout the years, their racket of the moment only to crop up almost immediately in another. The same persons who were active 10 years ago are active today. The two exceptions so far uncovered are (1) those who are currently serving prison terms. And though they are, of course, not active in the organizations or groups, in the case of some of these their power is even still felt from behind prison walls, and (2) those who have died from natural causes or who have been eliminated in gangland assassinations.

Because of this, the committee feels that machinery should be set up through a statewide agency which could, from day to day, gather and compile information to all local law enforcement agencies throughout the State. Many hoodlums and racketeers operate behind the "front" of ordinarily legitimate business. Supplied with a continuous flow of such "intelligence" information, local law enforcement would be better able to detect the true nature of these businesses and do a more efficient job of law enforcement than can be accomplished if they must work "from scratch," so to speak, or "in the dark."

MAFIA

There is one organization that does differ, however, from the above loosely knit groups. This outfit was clearly and vividly described by Captain James E. Hamilton, Chief of the Intelligence Division, Los Angeles Police Department. In his testimony before the committee at its hearing in San Diego on October 14, 1958, he characterized this group as a "hard-core organization" and stated " . . . whether you like the term Mafia or not, it is certainly descriptive of this organization . . . comprised exclusively of either Sicilian born or descendants of Sicilian born . . . a hard core organization that works not against law enforcement or against the statutes. They scorn them. They ignore law enforcement and the organized

statutes of the country in which they live . . . they believe in disciplining their own . . . in other words, do not cross them. They are 'well respected' because of their proven ability to handle their own situations . . . they know their own organization and they know who is acceptable and who is not. They deal with many outside groups . . . in both lawful enterprises and illegal enterprises. But they do not take these other individuals or groups into their organization. They deal with them or use them. That's all."

More details on this subject were furnished by the New York District Office, Federal Bureau of Narcotics, in testimony given before a New York State Investigating Commission.

On November 14, 1957, there was a meeting held at the home of Joseph Barbara at Apalachin, New York. This meeting was of considerable interest to law enforcement officials throughout the United States. When the meeting was raided by the New York State Police, 58 persons were identified as having been in attendance and two other persons were believed to have attended this conference but were not positively identified. The 58 individuals identified were all well-known underworld characters.

Shortly thereafter, a hearing was held by a New York State Investigating Commission. At this hearing, testimony was taken from John T. Cusack, a District Supervisor for the United States Bureau of Narcotics, in the New York area. His testimony is particularly significant because of his description of the operations of the so-called Mafia. He stated that there had been other such meetings throughout the years, but seldom had they ever been uncovered, as this so-called Apalachin meeting was, or had such concrete evidence been developed to prove that they

did, in fact, take place. In recapitulating chronologically, he stated that a meeting had been held in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1928, two meetings in Florida in 1952 and 1953, respectively; a meeting in Chicago in 1954; a meeting in Binghamton, New York, in 1956; and the so-called Apalachin meeting of November 14, 1957.

Following are some direct quotes from Cusack's testimony:

"Call these meetings what you will—a crime convention, a meeting of the syndicate of the Unione Siciliano, of the Black Hand or the Mafia, we, of the Federal Bureau of Narcotics prefer to call these Mafia meetings.

"The Narcotics Bureau has been interested in the Mafia, as such, for approximately 18 years and particularly in this meeting in Apalachin, because of the presence of three convicted narcotic violators of major importance and several persons long reported and suspected of financing and masterminding the importation and distribution of nar-

LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS TO CHARITABLE SOCIETY—TYPICAL OF THE ORGANIZATION

BUSINESS ADDRESS
321 Third Street
Phone 8-9092
SAN BERNARDINO

HOME ADDRESS
3193 Mayfield Ave
Phone 7-5537
SAN BERNARDINO

DIPPOLITO VINEYARD

Wholesale and Retail
CUCAMONGA, CALIFORNIA

April 1956

Societa Santa Fortunata
Acalitato io, Salvators Dippolito a Joe,
nuo figlio,
Totali—\$1,248.00

S. Dippolito	\$100.00
Joe Dippolito	100.00
Tony Mirabile	50.00
Sam Scozzara	50.00
Joe Giammona	50.00
Accomazzo	50.00
Maramarco	50.00
Van Fleet Bros.	50.00
F. J. Moran & Son	50.00
Charlie Migliori	25.00
Anthony Fiumefreddo	25.00
Nick DiCarlo	25.00
A. LoPorto	25.00
Joe Filippi	25.00
Charles E. Duggan	25.00
Frank Fiorello	25.00
Art Palla (Yellow Cab)	25.00
Jerry Kravitz	25.00
Pete Bruno	25.00
Fred Vacco	25.00
Jimmy DiQuattro	25.00
Louie Troise and Mike LaBarbara)	25.00

Sub Total \$875.00

Mimi Li Mandri	20.00
Momo Adamo	20.00
Joe Li Mandri	20.00
Joe Mineo	20.00
Bob Mineo	20.00
Dick DiCarlo	20.00
Jack Magro	20.00
Philip Modico	20.00
Carlo Sciario	20.00
Joe Congemi	20.00
Joe Albertino & Son	20.00
Pete Virnola	20.00
Frank Mandalla & Bros.	20.00
Ralph Santalusito & Bros.	20.00
Tom Ferrara	10.00
Tom Rizzo	10.00
Ellena Bros.	10.00
Harold Staw	10.00
Dovell	10.00
Glenn Dornn	10.00
Minnie Sciario	10.00
Roy LoPorto	5.00
Joe Guidera	5.00
S. Masi Bros	5.00
Rosalie Amie	5.00
Joe Nocia	3.00

\$373.00

Sub-Total 875.00

GRAND TOTAL \$1,248.00

	Arms	Convictions	Prison Terms	Homicides	Narcotics	Gambling	Firearms	Liquor Violations	Black Market	Automobile Dealers	Trucking	Chemicals	Coal	Longshoes	Construction	Entertainment	Federal Homes	Garment Industry	Food Markets	Horse racing	Import Export	Jewelry Furs	Labor-Management Relations	Landlines Lines Supply	Paper and Wallpaper	Real Estate	Restaurants	Service Stations	Shops	Trucking	Waterfront Activities	Miscellaneous	
Dominick Alimao	●	●										●	●									●										●	
Joseph Mario Barbara	●	●		●			●	●																								●	
Joseph Bonnano	●	●		●	●		●									●	●			●			●	●								●	
John Bonventra																●	●			●			●	●								●	
Alfred Russell Buffalino	●				●		●		●			●		●			●				●		●		●							●	
Ignatius Cannone	●	●			●		●																									●	
Roy Carisi	●			●	●		●											●	●				●									●	
Paul Castellano	●	●	●				●	●	●									●				●										●	
Gerardo Vito Cateno	●	●	●		●		●							●		●						●										●	
Charles Salvatore Chiri	●				●		●								●			●						●	●							●	
Joseph Francis Civello	●	●	●	●	●			●										●			●			●								●	
James Colletti	●				●																●			●								●	
Frank Cucciaro	●	●	●	●	●		●			●											●			●								●	
Dominick D Agostino	●	●	●		●		●											●														●	
John Anthony De Marco	●	●	●		●								●									●				●						●	
Frank Desimone																					●											●	
Natale Joseph Evola	●						●										●				●			●						●		●	
Joseph Falcone	●				●	●	●							●				●							●							●	
Salvatore Falcone	●				●	●	●											●				●		●		●						●	
Carlo Gambino	●	●	●		●		●	●										●	●			●		●		●						●	
Michael James Genovese	●	●		●	●									●	●	●								●		●	●					●	
Vito Genovese	●	●	●		●	●	●	●													●			●	●	●						●	
Anthony Frank Guarneri	●	●	●	●		●	●										●										●					●	
Bartola Guccia	●	●	●	●			●	●																								●	
Joseph Ida	●	●							●																							●	
James La Duca					●		●			●					●	●						●					●					●	
Sam Laguttulo	●			●	●	●																										●	
Louis Anthony Larasso					●										●							●					●					●	
Carmine Lombardozi	●	●	●	●	●	●	●							●								●										●	
Anthony Magaddino	●			●				●							●		●											●					●
Joseph Magliocco	●	●			●			●													●		●	●	●							●	
Frank Thomas Majuri	●	●	●		●		●								●							●										●	
Rosario Mancuso	●	●	●		●		●			●					●							●										●	
Gabriel Mannarino	●	●			●	●	●							●														●				●	
Michael Miranda	●	●	●	●	●	●			●					●								●	●					●				●	
Patsy Monachino							●																										●
Joseph Charles Manachino							●	●																									●
John Montana							●	●		●										●			●										●
Dominick Oliveto	●	●																															●
John Ormento	●	●	●		●			●				●					●						●					●					●
James Anthony Osticco	●	●	●				●						●					●				●											●
Joseph Profaci	●	●	●	●	●	●	●								●			●			●		●									●	
Vincent Raa	●				●		●	●	●						●			●				●		●				●					●
Armand Thomas Raba	●	●			●																												●
Joseph Riccobono	●	●		●			●	●										●				●											●
Anthony Peter Riela	●						●											●					●										●
Joseph Rosato	●			●																													●
Louis Santos	●	●			●																												●
John Scalish	●	●	●											●								●											●
Angelo Joseph Scianora	●				●								●				●																●
Patsy Sciorino	●						●	●																									●
Simone Scozzari	●				●	●												●															●
Salvatore Tornabe	●	●	●				●																										●
Pasquale "Patsy" Turrigiano	●	●	●																														●
Costenze Peter Valenti					●		●																										●
Frank J Valenti	●	●	●	●		●		●													●												●
Emanuel Zicari	●	●	●				●																										●
Frank Zito	●	●	●	●	●		●	●		●				●									●										●
	50	35	23	18	15	30	23	34	5	4	3	3	2	4	9	9	4	4	16	10	3	11	3	22	2	11	4	12	4	17	7	3	18

cotics in the United States. We are convinced there is a prominent place on the agenda at Apalachin for the discussion of the manufacture abroad, the importation and distribution of narcotics in the United States.

"The Mafia in its present form is generally considered to have been organized in Sicily during the late 18th Century as a resistance to the Bourbon-French conquest of the island, but have rapidly degenerated to a society of criminals. The Mafia Society, as it is taken today, must be considered synonymous with or the outgrowth of the old Black Hand and Unione Siciliano.

"We consider the Mafia a well-organized secret-fraternal order originating and probably still controlled from the Palermo area of Sicily. Its members, with a few exceptions, are all of Sicilian origin and are located in every prosperous city in the world, principally cities of Europe and North and South America where the profits in crime are most lucrative. Business of the Mafia is what we term the commercial crimes that prey on man's human weaknesses, such as the illicit narcotics traffic, organized prostitution, counterfeiting, bootlegging, organized gambling, loan sharking and extortion. When the opportunity presents itself, the Mafia moves into legitimate business, selecting ventures where their strong-arm tactics and cash resources will quickly bring large profits.

"Our extensive narcotic investigations of various members of Mafia fraternity during the past 18 years has repeatedly shown a pattern of either infiltration or complete dominance of several legitimate fields, including organized labor, with the followup labor-management ventures, the distribution of beer, liquor and soft drinks, the importation and distribution of Italian olive oil, cheese and tomato paste, control of the wholesale fruit and vegetable produce markets, the baking and distribution of Italian bread, pastry, the vending machine business of all types, including cigarette machines and juke boxes, the operation of night clubs, restaurants and bars. Their night club operations are frequently complemented through their interest in model and theatrical booking agencies and in musical recording companies.

"Mafia members use 'front people' who are completely trusted, as a means to own and operate these various legitimate interests. By doing this they overcome licensing and income tax problems. Although legally in our courts of law a 'front man' or his ostensible owner of record, could eliminate the actual owner from these businesses, one would never do so as this would bring certain death. This is never, or seldom, done, as these 'front men' or owners of record are usually a Mafia brother of minor rank and ability, with no criminal record or unsavory reputation, or the members of the family of the actual owner.

"To establish themselves in the community in order to further their legitimate enterprises and cloak their illicit operations, Mafia members conduct a well-planned program of ingratiating

themselves with people of all walks of life. Their modus operandi calls for interest and activity in community and church affairs. They contribute outwardly and generously to charities and lead an ostensibly quiet family life. They are ever-ready to entertain and do favors for the right people.

"The Mafia, as a secret society has never been completely uncovered or exposed. However, down through the years there have been many published studies of the Mafia written by qualified persons and from those we learned that the cardinal virtue of the Mafia member is humility, prescribing an honorable, fearless criminal without braggadocio or truculence.

The following other duties are required of a Mafia member:

1. Reciprocal aid to all members in any case of need whatsoever.
2. Absolute obedience to the officers of the society.
3. An offense received by one of the members must be considered an offense to the entire society and must be avenged at any cost.
4. Never recur to governmental authorities under any circumstances for justice.
5. Never reveal the names of members or any other secret of the society.

"It is difficult to say who is eligible to join the Mafia or who joins it today, whether there is a formal joining or whether members through family tradition are just born into the Mafia. However, it appears to us that one becomes a member only through family sponsorship, such as father sponsoring son, uncle sponsoring nephew, father-in-law sponsoring son-in-law and brother sponsoring brother. Also, by design, the Mafia fraternal ties are strengthened through intermarriage, which brings about an increase of loyalty to the society through the ensuing blood and family ties."

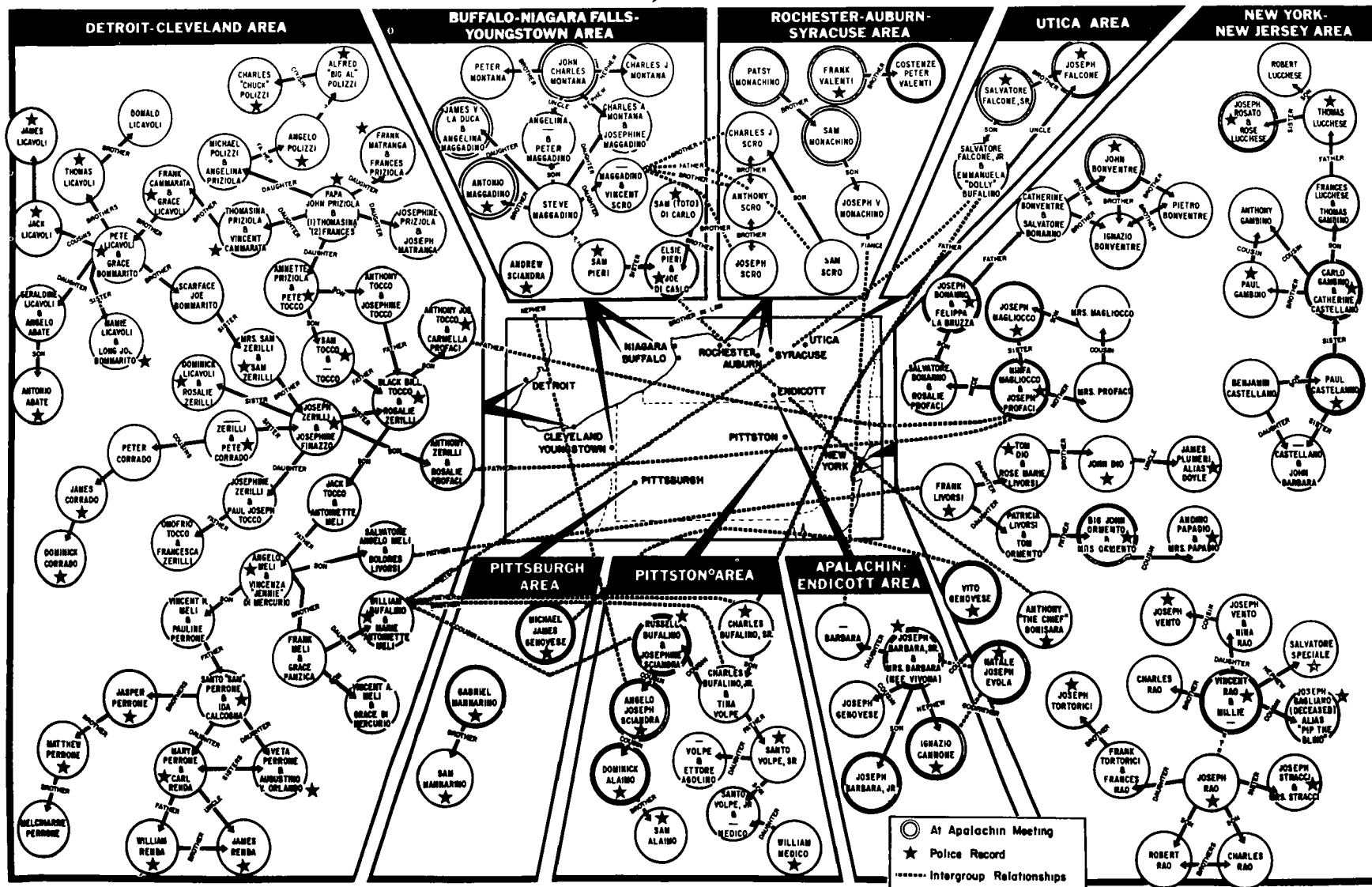
HOOD ACTIVITIES—GENERAL

Below is shown a reproduction of the chart compiled by Mr. George Martin, Associate Counsel for the McClellan Committee and introduced before that committee at their July 2, 1958, hearing.

This chart illustrates the witness, Cusack's testimony (above) as to the pattern of strengthening the Mafia organization by creating strong blood and family ties through intermarriage. It is significant that of the 133 circles shown on the chart, 70 have police records and 29 were present at the Apalachin meeting. The chart partially covers only eight areas of the nation from the New York-New Jersey area west through the Detroit-Cleveland area. The dotted lines indicate marriage alliances, tying together the respective areas.

In the New York-New Jersey area, the chart shows Joseph Profaci, whose niece is married to the son of Joseph Bonanno. Profaci's brother-in-law is shown on the chart as Joseph Magliocco. All three Joes, (above), Profaci, Magliocco and Bonanno, attended both the Cleveland Mafia meeting on December 6,

PARTIAL MAFIA (SYNDICATE) RELATIONSHIP STUDY



1928, and the Apalachin meeting on November 14, 1957, 29 years later. Bonanno also attended the Mafia meeting in Binghamton, N. Y. on October 17 and 18, 1956, at which time he gave his address, 9 Badger Avenue, Endicott, N. Y., the same address as given by Joe Barbara, who was to be his host at the Apalachin meeting one year later. In September, 1957, Bonanno made a trip to Palermo, Sicily, where he was observed in the company of one Santo Sorge, an intimate associate of "Lucky" Luciano. It was of interest to this committee that, on this European trip, he gave his address on his passport as 1847 Elm Street, Tucson, Arizona, close to the California border. As far back as 1940, according to Cusack's testimony, he was named, by a reliable source, as one of the Inner Circle of the Mafia.

The second of these Joes—Magliocco—was born in Palermo, Sicily, coming to the United States in 1914 at the age of 16. Cusack testified that his name has been mentioned for many years as a high-ranking member of the Mafia. As well as being a brother-in-law of Profaci, he is also a second cousin, his mother and Profaci's mother were first cousins. Magliocco is identified by Cusack as an associate of Sebastiano Nani. The latter stood trial for the San Francisco murder of Nick DeJohn. In addition, Nani has been twice convicted of narcotic charges. In one of these he was rounded up with Abe ("The Trigger") Chapman and some 30 others operating in the San Francisco Bay area. He has been named as one of the largest narcotics operators in the San Jose, California, area. Magliocco's name and address was found in "Lucky" Luciano's address book when the latter was picked up for questioning several years ago in Italy.

The third Joe—Profaci—was also born in Sicily. Cusack testified that the Federal Bureau of Narcotics had received information that Profaci was among the top four of the Grand Council of the Mafia. Profaci was involved in the murder of Ferdinand Boccia in Brooklyn on September 19, 1934. Also involved was Sebastiano Nani, mentioned above. Cusack stated that Profaci had always maintained a front as engaging in legitimate enterprises, but, according to information obtained by their office, he had been involved in the smuggling of narcotics, extortion, murder and was, also, suspected of having financed transactions in counterfeit money and illicit alcohol.

Of the three Joes, Profaci was of greatest interest to the committee's study. The chart shows a dotted line from Profaci into the Detroit-Cleveland area, indicating that Profaci's daughter has married the son of "Black Bill" Tocco, notorious Detroit racketeer, thus linking top Mafia power from New York-New Jersey to the Detroit-Cleveland area. The reason for the committee's interest lies in the fact that a daughter of "Black Bill" Tocco has recently married Carlo Licata, son of Nick Licata. The latter was one of the committee's "reluctant" witnesses, described later in this report. The activities of both Nick Licata and his son, Carlo, are set forth in both the Los Angeles and San Diego area chapters. This Detroit marriage links powerful Mafia leaders in two Eastern sectors with a Mafia leader in the California-Arizona area.

Cusack continues his testimony by furnishing some Mafia historical background:

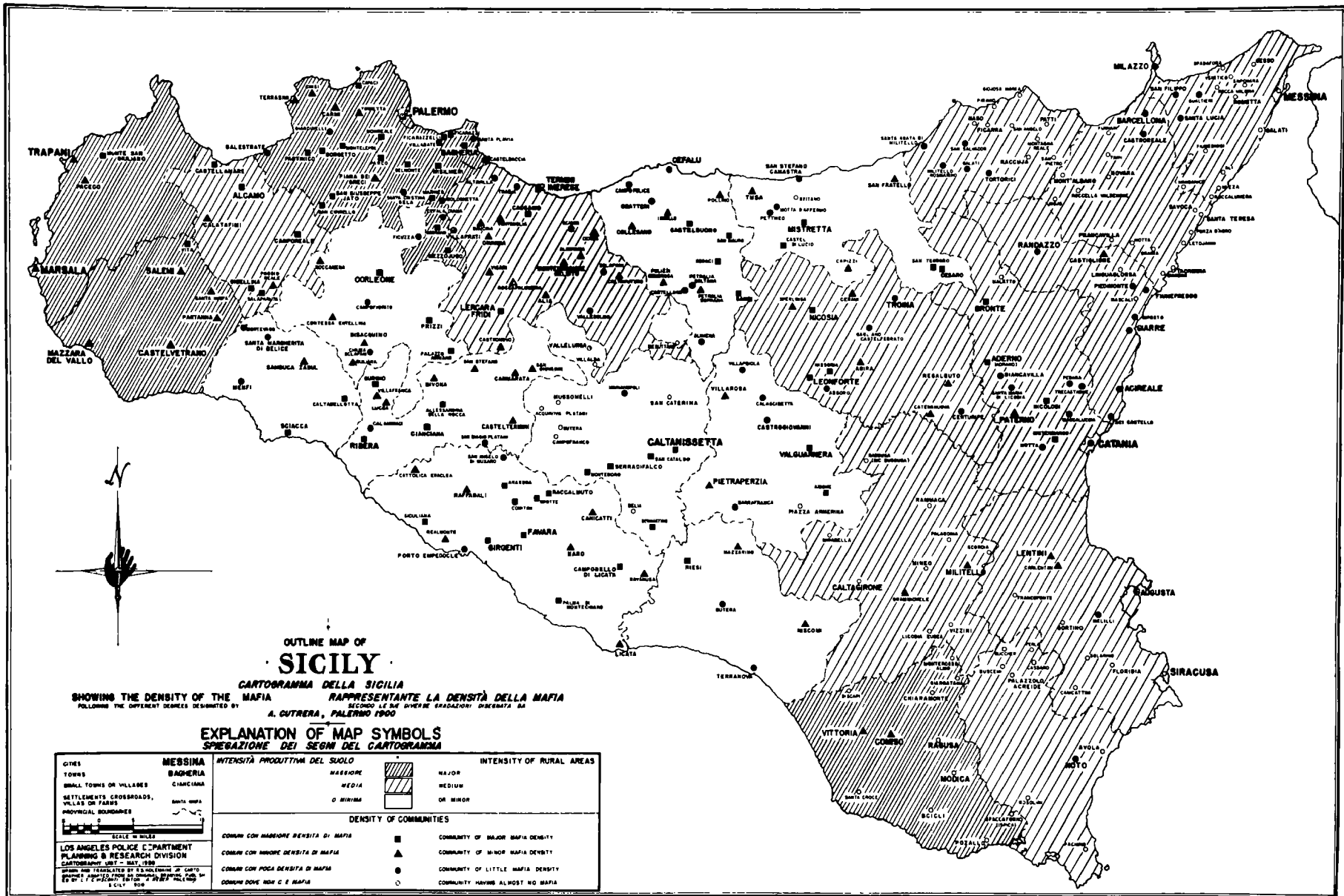
"Between 1885 and the present day, Mafia members have immigrated to the United States and settled in almost every principal city. In the last 38 years, most of the Mafia immigration to the United States from Sicily has been either clandestine or fraudulent. Many of these criminals fled Sicily to escape arrest and prosecution for crimes or to seek more lucrative fields of crime in the New World. The first Mafia members who came to the United States lived as parasites on the great wave of the Sicilian and Italian immigrants who had sought the new way of life in America.

"The Mafia-Black Hand criminals, through violence, the threat of violence, kidnapping, murder and a general reign of terror, extorted vast sums of money from thousands of frightened, hard-working Italian immigrants. What they could not extort, these gangsters gradually gained through their swindles and crooked lotteries. With the coming of prohibition, no group was better qualified to assume a dominant role in the golden age of crime in America than the Mafia. During the prohibition era, Mafia members extended themselves to every part of the United States to carry out their traffic in illicit narcotics and liquor.

"With the end of prohibition, we find the members of this fraternity continuing in their distribution of narcotics, increasing their activities in organized gambling, counterfeiting and prostitution. During World War II we find them engaged in the black marketing of sugar, meat, motor tires and in the counterfeiting of ration stamps.

"Wherever the Mafia fraternity has gone, the members have developed working arrangements with other members of the particular country, or with mobs in this Country of various national origins. Non-Mafia gangsters often prefer doing business with a Mafia man because of his known reliability. In almost every large city in the Western world, Mafia members are usually strong enough not to be pushed around or suppressed by rivals. However, our files indicate they prefer alliances and working agreements rather than open competition and the ensuing gang warfare. The organization, Murder, Inc., is an excellent example wherein the Mafia allied itself with members of the Jewish underworld in the late 1930's to help carry out their crimes. During the prohibition era we find Mafia members working closely with the old Irish mobs of New York City's West Side and Greenwich Village in both bootlegging and narcotics. Today we find, particularly in New York and other parts of the Country, Mafia members aligning themselves with Negro and Puerto Ricans and many underworld elements, to further their narcotic, bootlegging and policy operations.

"The Mafia, throughout the United States, Canada, Mexico, Cuba, Italy and France, is a fraternal organization divided into many different mobs, gangs, rings, syndicates or conspiracies. Members of the fraternity belong to one or more such groups which are often temporary in nature, or-



ganized usually to carry out one particular enterprise or venture, such as the importation and distribution of narcotics or the operation of a gambling casino.

"Sicily is the ancient stronghold of the Mafia. Mafia mobsters still operate throughout Sicily, Italy, Europe and Africa in commercial crimes, specializing at the present time in the smuggling of narcotics and cigarettes, bootlegging and kidnapping. They, as recently as 1955, launched a reign of terror to control the produce market and the lucrative citrus fruit trade. There is a possibility that the titular head of the Mafia may reside in Sicily and that overall Mafia policy may still emanate from this aged stronghold.

"We are informed that the Mafia society is divided into units of 10 men. The unit is supervised by a group chief and group chiefs, in turn, by an area chief. The area chief, would, in all probability, be a member of the Grand Council. The meeting at Apalachin, New York, should be considered a meeting of the Grand Council, although all persons in attendance at Apalachin may not be members of the Grand Council.

"In the New York area one sometimes hears of a Mafia member referred to as a 'button man.' This term denotes a promising young Mafia member who has distinguished himself by performing, organizing or directing an assassination, arbitrating a serious dispute, or exercising influence in some field of benefit to society members.

"Since the unification of Italy, the Italian government has recognized the threat to life and property presented by the Mafia in the Palermo area, and on several occasions has assigned their most capable commissioners of police to the Palermo district.

"A commissioner of police at Palermo named Alongi wrote a book entitled 'La Mafia' which was published in 1886. From 1924 until 1927 Benito Mussolini, the late Italian Dictator, assigned one Michael Mori as Prefect of Police at Palermo, with specific instructions to eliminate the Mafia power in Sicily. Mori's account of his successful conduct of the assignment is covered in his book entitled 'With the Mafia at the Iron Courts'. During Mori's command at Palermo, several prosecutions of Mafia conspiracies involving hundreds of defendants were pressed. However, this secret society could never be completely eliminated, and although hundreds of Mafia members fled Sicily during this time, remnants of the society remained to carry on. Hundreds of Mafia members during this time clandestinely immigrated to the United States, where they were welcomed by their fraternal brothers and immediately put to work in the bootlegging and narcotics rackets, as this was the height of the prohibition era in the United States."

In continuing his testimony, this witness related the activities and connections of those persons identified as having been present at the Apalachin meeting. His testimony connects some of these persons with the

operations of persons presently on the West Coast and whose operations have been the subject of inquiry by the committee.

One example is the case of Thomas Mastro Simone, also known as Tom Simone. The latter was subpoenaed as a witness before this committee in the January 1958, hearings, the purpose of which was to examine the strong-arm methods employed in the garment industry in the Los Angeles area. The witness, Simone, took the Fifth Amendment and refused to answer questions. However, he was identified and connected with the wrecking of Mike Silvers' dress factory. He was indicted on a charge of attempting to bribe the victim (Silvers), not to appear before the grand jury



Tom Simone

CII 678070

(1) 19 L 1 U 000 10
(2) M 1 U 001 8
BRN.BLD BRN 5-8 140 NEW YORK 1915
THOMAS MASTRO SIMONE FBI# 925 936

ALIAS: TOM MASTROSIMON; CARMELLO T. MASTROSIMONE
EA

4-18-35	PD NEW YORK, NY 134125	THOMAS MASTROSIMONE BURQ. 14 DA FINAL CHG. UNL. ENTRY	6-4-35 PROB.
5-10-35	PROB. DEPT. CRT OF GEN. SESS. NEW YORK, NY	THOMAS MASTROSIMONE UNL. ENTRY	6-4-35 PG TO UNL. ENTRY, PLACE ON PRB FOR 3 YRS NO RESTN. ORDERED 5-20-38 DISCH FROM SUPERVISION
10-2-40	FED. DET. HDQTS. NEW YORK, NY 30825	THOMAS MASTROSIMONE VIO INT. REV. CODE	10-10-40 BAIL
10-2-40	USM NEW YORK, NY CS-143	THOMAS MASTROSIMONE SALE CF HEROIN	
10-2-40	BU. OF MARC. WASHINGTON, D.C. NY-S-4627	THOMAS MASTROSIMONE INT. REV. (MARC)	
11-20-40	USM NEW YORK, NY CS-396	THOMAS MASTROSIMONE SALE CF OPIUM	
12-2-40	FED. DET HDQTS. NEW YORK, NY 31218	THOMAS MASTROSIMONE UNLAWFUL SALE OF HEROIN	TERM: 1 YR. 1 DA 12-11-40 TRANS TO FBI MILAN
12-12-40	FBI MILAN, MICH. 8828	THOMAS MASTROSIMONE MARC. LAW (SALE & POSS HEROIN)	TERM: 1 YR. 1 DA. 9-21-41 COND. REL TO MAX. DATE 12-2-41

EA

2-1-41	FED. DET. HDQTS. NEW YORK, NY 31661	THOMAS MASTROSIMONE	WRIT OF HC TEST (MILAN)	3-17-41 REMOVED TO QUEENS CO. NEW YORK
5-24-41	FED. DET. HDQTS. NEW YORK, NY 32478	THOMAS MASTROSIMONE	WRIT OF HC AD TEST (MILAN) NARC.	TERM 1 YR. 1 DA 5-26-41 TRANS TO FCI MILAN
7-15-50	PD ALHAMBRA 2339	THOMAS MATRO SIMONE	BOOKMAKING	
5-1-52	ST. ATHLETIC COMM., SACRAMENTO 10267	THOMAS MASTRO SIMONE	APPLICANT SECOND'S	
2-12-53	PD LOS ANGELES REGIS. 26149	TOM MASTROSIMON	L.A.M.C. 52.39 EX- CON REGIS.	
12-14-53	PD LOS ANGELES 219261	THOMAS MASTRO SIMONE	SUSP 459 PC	12-15-53 REL. TO LA SO
12-16-53	SO LOS ANGELES B-297465	THOMAS MASTRO SIMONE	OFFERING BRIBE	

to identify one of the persons charged with the attack. In sworn testimony before your committee, several dealers in power sewing machines which are used in garment factories, testified that they were threatened by Simone with bodily harm to themselves or their families if they sold any sewing machines to Silvers to enable him to go back into business.

Simone's two-page criminal record shows a number of arrests and convictions for various types of crimes. The item on this record of particular interest at this point, however, is one dated December 12, 1940, which shows that Simone was sentenced to a term in a federal penitentiary at Milan, Ohio, for violating narcotic laws—the specific charge being the sale and possession of heroin. At the time of his arrest, Simone made a statement to federal agents of the United States Bureau of Narcotics in their New York district office. He located his area of operations as in the neighborhood of East 107th Street, New York City—the stamping grounds of the notorious 107th Street Mob. He gained his access to the narcotics group through Joey Vento. His suppliers of narcotics for resale, he identified as John Ormento, Salvatore Santoro (alias Tom Mix), Atti Genese, Freddie Felice, Joseph Basila aka Joe Murphy, and Joey Vento. This dope peddling ring has been identified as headed up by Thomas Luchese aka "Three-Finger Brown" and Joe Stracci alias Joe Stretch.

Of the names mentioned above, Thomas Luchese, alias "Three-Finger Brown" and Joe Stracci, alias Joe Stretch, are identified in this report as being known associates of a number of the persons under inquiry by the committee, and in addition are known associates of a number of known associates of persons, also under inquiry. However, the name of John Ormento is of particular interest at this point. Ormento is presently under indictment for conspiracy to sell narcotics in New York. One of his coconspirators and codefendants is Louis Fiano, whose activities are more completely described elsewhere in this report. Fiano has been convicted of narcotic sales in Los An-

geles and is presently waiting to start a penitentiary term of 20 years for that offense. Fiano was identified at the committee hearings as having been connected



John Ormento

CII-1401465		FBI 1 321 383
13 S 21 - MIO 12 M 4 - III 14	DK BRN BRN 5-10 240 NY 1912	
JOHN ORMENTO		
VV		
6-16-37 PD NEW YORK, NY 158044	JOHN ORMENTO	HARRISON NARC ACT 9-18-37, 3 YRS USP LYNWTH KANS
6-16-37 BU OF NARC TREAS. DEPT WASH, D.C. 16599	JOHN ORMENTO	VIO FED NARC LAWS-SEC 8-6-37, 3 YRS USP 37 CC, SEC & 5 YRS PROB, FINE 3061-2 RS \$3000, \$1000 RE- MITTED.
9-18-37 USPA, FT LEAVENWORTH KANS., 10081	JOHN ORMENTO	NARC (SALE & POSS) TERM 3 YRS 10-1-39 C.R., 57 1 GT (PROB)
11-24-41 BU OF NARC., TREAS. DEPT., WASH., D.C. 16599 (NYS-4971), BU. NARC., NYC, NY	JOHN ORMENTO	HARRISON NARC ACT 12-29-41, 1 YR PROB CHG-SEC 37 CC & VIO FED NARC LAWS
11-24-41 FED DET HDQTS. NEW YORK, NY 33685	JOHN ORMENTO	VIO HARRISON NARC ACT 1-8-42, TRANS TO FCI, MILAN, MICH.
11-25-41 USM, NEW YORK, NY C11-453	JOHN ORMENTO	POSS NARC (HEROIN) 8 YRS FCI
1-10-42 FED CORR INST., MILAN, MICH 9329	JOHN ORMENTO	SD NARC (POSS. CONC. TRANSP.) TERM 8 YRS 4-26-45 COND REL W/131 DAYS 1GT.
9-24-51 BU OF NARC., TREAS. DEPT., WASH D.C. NYS 8534 BU OF NARC., NY, NY	JOHN ORMENTO	CONSP., -NARC
9-24-51 USM NEW YORK, NY C-2150-51	JOHN ORMENTO	CONSP., VIO. NARC LAW
1-7-52 FED DET HDQTS., NEW YORK, NY 63011	JOHN ORMENTO	CONSP IMPORT NARC. TERM 4 YRS 1-15-52 TRANS TO USP LYNWTH KANS
1-18-52 USP LEAVENWORTH, KANS., 68412	JOHN ORMENTO	CUSTOMS ACT- CONSP TO IMP TERM 4 YRS NARC. 7-22-53 MIN EXP
3-18-55 PD NEW YORK, NY 158044	JOHN ORMENTO	1897-A P.L. DISCH 3-25-55

NOTATION: 10-31-58. SAN FRANCISCO, TREASURY DEPARTMENT
BUREAU OF NARCOTICS, AS JOHN ORMENTO, WANTED
VIOLATION FEDERAL NARCOTIC LAWS. (LETTER)

with the Lucky Trucking Company as a partner of Searface Louie Lieberman, and one Ben Feinberg. Lucky Trucking was allegedly organized with the intention of gaining some control over the garment industry for the purpose of later shakedowns. Gaining control over garment delivery companies was the procedure followed by hoodlum elements in the New York garment industry. While the committee has received no direct evidence of an alliance between Simone and Fiano in California, at least they have a partner in common, in the person of John Ormento. In order that the full picture may be made clear, the name of Natale Joseph Evola must likewise be mentioned here. Evola is also a coconspirator and codefendant of Ormento and Fiano in the pending New York narcotic case. Ormento and Evola were both present at the Apalachin meeting. But still another common interest that Evola and Ormento share is of ever greater signifi-



Louis Fiano

CII 543424

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M 1 R 000 11

DK.BRN BRN 5-9 197 N.Y. 1918

LOUIS FRIEDMAN FBI# 1619247

ALIAS- LOUIS FRANO, LOUIE FIANO,
EA

10-31-37	PD NEW YORK, NY. B-162477	LOUIS FRIEDMAN	GL	11-17-37 DISM.
11-4-39	PD NEW YORK, NY B-162477	LOUIS FRIEDMAN	FORG.	2-19-40 ACQUITTED ON CHG OF PL
1-20-42	PD NEW YORK, N.Y. B 162477	LOUIS FRIEDMAN	ROBB.	ACQUITTED ON 4-4-46 BY JUDGE OF GEN. SESS CRT.
10-9-45	US SECRET SERVICE, NEW YORK, NY	LOUIS FRIEDMAN	TITLE 18 SEC 88 & 91	
10-9-45	FDH NEW YORK, N.Y. 49133	LOUIS FRIEDMAN	ATT. BRIBERY	10-15-45, DISCH ON BAIL
10-10-45	USM NEW YORK, NY C65-335	LOUIS FRIEDMAN	CONSP TO BRIBE AN AGENT OF THE SECRET SERVICE	
10-27-45	PD NEW YORK, NY B-162477	LOUIS FRIEDMAN	FELONIOUS ASLT #11	DISCH ON 11-9-45 BY CJ
12-15-46	PD MIAMI BEACH, FLA. A-10857	LOUIS FRIEDMAN	VAG & INV.	12-16-46 60 DS.

1-22-47	SO MIAMI, FLA. 83365	LOUIS FRIEDMAN	ACC. BEFORE THE FACT (2 CTS)	
7-8-48	PD SAN ANTONIO, TEX. 15759	LOUIS FRIEDMAN	HOLD FOR FED. 7-20-48 18 MOS. AUTH. DYER ACT	
7-9-48	USM SAN ANTONIO, TEX.	LOUIS FRIEDMAN	DYER ACT	
8-13-48	USP LEAVENWORTH, KANS. 65233	LOUIS FRIEDMAN	NMVA	1 YR. 6 MOS COND. REL. 10-3-49, VIO DATE SINCE REL (VIO OF SEC 9 ON COND. REL CERT SUBMIT- TING FALSE INF. FOR THE PURPOSE OF EFFECT A TRANS) WARR ISS. 12-12-49
6-22-50	USM LOS ANGELES 23088	LOUIS FRIEDMAN	COND. REL. VIO. (DYER ACT)	7-16-50 ENRTE USP MC NEIL ISLAND, WASH.
6-21-50	SO LOS ANGELES B-150143	LOUIS FRIEDMAN	COND. REL. VIO.	
7-19-50	USP MC NEIL ISLAND, WASH. 21448	LOUIS FRIEDMAN	CR VIOLATOR	108 DAYS, 9-15-50 ME-V (ON NMVA)
3-14-55	SO LOS ANGELES B-150143 (B-361001)	LOUIS FRANO	A & B	
5-14-58	SO LOS ANGELES B-150143(B-551690)	LOUIS FIANO	SALE/NARC	
5-14-58	USM LOS ANGELES 26821	LOUIS FIANO	SALE OF NARCS.	
5-14-58	FED BUR OF NARC WASHINGTON, D.C. CAL 5538	LOUIS FIANO	VIO. FED. NARC LAWS	
6-4-58	USM LOS ANGELES 26887	LOUIS FIANO	CONSPIRACY SALE OF NARCS.	

cance. They both own interests in garment trucking companies in New York. Evola is identified as the President and Treasurer of the Belmont Garment Delivery Company and the Amity Garment Delivery Company, both firms located at 242 W. 37th Street, New York, while Ormento is identified as having an interest in the Long Island Trucking Company at 240 W. 37th Street, New York City, just next door to the trucking companies operated by his narcotic co-defendant, Evola.

Cusaek's testimony as to Ormento follows:

"A third individual listed in attendance at this meeting was John Ormento of 118 Audrey Drive, Lido Beach, New York. This man, known as 'Big John,' regarded by the Federal Narcotics Bureau as one of the most active and important narcotic violators in the United States, has been convicted for violation of the Federal Narcotic Laws on three separate occasions during the past 20 years. In 1937 Ormento was convicted of violating the Harrison Narcotic Act and was sentenced to a three-year prison term. During 1941, Ormento was again arrested for violation of the Harrison Narcotic Act, convicted and sentenced to an eight-year prison term. (This is the operation for which Tom Simone was convicted.)

"In 1951, Ormento was again arrested and subsequently convicted for conspiracy to violate the Harrison Narcotic Act and was sentenced to a two-year prison term. John Ormento was born and raised in the East Harlem area of New York City and has always centered his activities around the vicinity of 107th Street. He is generally considered a prominent member, if not the leader, of

the East 107th Street Mob. Our investigations and the convictions of Ormento have uncovered probative evidence which establishes that he has been associated through the years with Salvatore Santora and Joseph Vento and others, in an operation wherein they either smuggled or caused to be smuggled vast quantities of heroin and opium from Mexico, Italy and France to the United States, for distribution on a nationwide scale. In addition to these three narcotic convictions, Ormento was convicted of bookmaking in 1948 and fined \$50.

"On March 18, 1955, Ormento was arrested in New York City with one Salvatore LoProto, in possession of two loaded pistols, one a .38 caliber and the other a .22 caliber equipped with a silencer. These weapons were cached in a secret, electrically controlled, trap built into the front seat of a 1952 Chrysler bearing New York license 1952 PB3730, listed to *Betty Licatta*, 2073 Second Avenue, New York City. This woman is a sister of *LoProto*. The charge against Ormento was dismissed when *LoProto* alleged the guns belonged to him. The .22 caliber pistol, equipped with a silencer, is generally regarded as an assassin's tool."



Natale Evola

THE FOLLOWING FBI RECORD NUMBER 349 296 IS FURNISHED FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY.				
CONTRIBUTOR OF FINGERPRINTS	NAME AND NUMBER	ARRESTED OR RECEIVED	CHARGE	DISPOSITION
PD NY NY	NATALE EVOLA #--	8-31-30	1897 PENAL LAW	8-7-31 DISCH
PD NY NY	NATALE EVOLA #E-8624	8-5-32	COERCION	10-13-32, ACQ
ARMY	NATALE JOE EVOLA #32520088	10-5-42 FT JAY RECRUITING & INDUCTION STATION		
FED DET HDQTRS NY NY	NATALE EVOLA #110282	6-4-58	CONSP FED NARC LAWS	
NARC BU WASH DC	NATALE J EVOLA #--	6-4-58	FED NARC LAWS (CONSPIRACY)	
USM NY NY	NATALE EVOLA #--	6-4-58	NARC VIO	

Another witness to testify before the committee at its San Diego hearings was Bertil Froeberg. He is identified as having been a special agent of the FBI from 1947 to 1951, following which, for one year, he was a special investigator for the California Crime Commission. In response to a question as to whether, in this work, he had arrived at any conclusions regarding the existence of the Mafia, he testified as follows:

A. Yes. I did quite a bit of research into the background of the organization, as to its origin, its growth, migration, and infiltration in the United States. Having worked with them back in Chicago with the FBI, I could see the general trend of the influx into California. And I definitely believe that there is such an organization as has been described here before and that they do have an influence upon California.

Q. Do you feel that there is or is not an organization sometimes called the Mafia that has a definite membership?

A. I feel so, yes.

In describing the characteristics of the organization and its individual members, one portion of Froeberg's testimony is particularly significant in the light of the number of witnesses who, for one reason or another, refused to answer any questions put to them by the committee.

"Another characteristic is that these individuals have a code among themselves to remain absolutely silent as to all crimes. They will not give you any information about the activities they have engaged in, while other notorious criminals we have come in contact with sometimes are very much interested in their own ego and will brag a great deal about their crimes.

"Another characteristic, they don't seem to use the courts as a means of recourse. They take the law into their own hands. They, themselves become the prosecutor and jury and judge, so to speak.

"Another characteristic is that they seem to be arrested many times, but somewhere between the time of the arrest and the time of confinement they break the chain. So they have long arrest records, and very few convictions.

"Also, just like any other group of individuals, they are bound to have disputes, and they seem to refer these disputes to their leaders, and the leaders seem to meet and hand down various decisions they abide by."

The witness stated that he had done considerable research into the background and history of the Mafia organization.

Q. And was that information confirmed or not by your own experience with the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the California Crime Commission?

A. Very definitely. I would say these characteristics have been brought out time and time again in their method of operation in relations one to another, in relations with law enforcement agencies.

Q. Do you see any need in law enforcement for intelligence work along the lines of just gathering information, aside from prosecutions on direct complaints?

A. Yes. I have mentioned from time to time a number of things that can be done to control this sort of activity.

One is to enlighten the public. I feel an enlightened and educated public in this Country can do a great deal of good in order to control this sort of thing. Just like the common cold, you can't eliminate the common cold, but through proper medication you can minimize it.

I think by enlightening the public as to what this organization is, who they are, how they operate, I think you can deal with them a little better. But yet, you can't eliminate them.

Secondly, is to publicize it, because I have been told that the individuals do not like unfavorable publicity, or publicity of any kind.

The third thing is to take the profits out of this type of operation through making them pay taxes on their operations, illegal or legal, which a lot of them have not done in years past.

And the final one, which I think is very definite, there should be some sort of a national intelligence control unit that would disseminate the information as needed.

The witness elaborated further on this point:

Well, they even go further than that, as far as I am concerned, and that is to see if the local law enforcement can't have intelligence information.

Specifically, if a well-known criminal in Chicago moved to San Diego, there should be some organization that can report that information to San Diego without San Diego running across it in, shall I say, a haphazard manner or by accident, or something else.

But I am very much in favor of some kind of a national intelligence unit where information can be disseminated to authorized law enforcement agencies to help them in controlling the movement of these individuals, particularly in knowing what they are doing. We can cross the United States in a matter of six hours now, and the criminals can do the same thing. We need some rapid means of disseminating this information from coast to coast.

Under questioning by Assemblyman Bradley, the witness shed still further light on the operations of the Mafia organization:

Q. Mr. Froeberg, to what extent do you think the Mafia is organized in California?

A. Of course, that is a relative question and relating it to the control they have in Chicago, it is nowhere as near as great as it is in Chicago, Detroit and New York.

In other words, they have got years of background experience back there, by that chart (page 17) indicating the marriages, and that sort of thing, so I don't think it is anywhere near as great as it is back there in Chicago, in my experience.

But that doesn't say it won't exist here in the future. I think we here in California should take a page from the book of the people back there and recognize the organization for what it is, and be on the alert to be able to identify it, see their characteristics, and if it does come in here, to keep it to a minimum as much as you can.

So I would say it doesn't exist nearly as much as it does back there in Chicago, Detroit and New York City.

Q. Well, you definitely feel, however, that it does exist here and what would be your statement as to whether or not you think it is increasing or decreasing in the scope of operations?

A. Well, I feel very definitely it does exist here, and I feel definitely that it is increasing in activity as the population increases. These individuals are coming out here because there is more money available.

Q. Do you think that they are organizing or establishing themselves out here in the same pattern as indicated by the chart, family ties and interrelationships in California?

A. Yes. Very definitely. The same basic characteristics, the same movements, the way of life is approximately 100 years old.

Q. From any experience that you have had with this organization, have you ever known them to retreat from an area once they entered it?

A. No. No, I have not.

Q. Would you say that their practices in California are the same standard practices that your historical review of the organization indicated?

A. I think so. The same basic characteristics, framed upon the weakness of men. They recognize strength. They themselves are strong. They have strong wills. They recognize people with strong will. They prey upon the weakness of man; the weakness of drink, the weakness to gamble, weakness of narcotics, weakness of prostitution. They prey on those weaknesses and extract large sums of money because of it, such as extortion. If they can make somebody feel free by intimidation, they will resort to extortion. It is the same method they used one hundred years ago.

Q. In your opinion you feel that the same practice is being employed here?

A. Yes, I believe so.

The witness was asked if he could furnish any statistics or information that would give some idea as to the extent in dollars, of their interest in gambling, prostitution, narcotics or liquor. His testimony on that follows:

A. No, I have never seen any figures along that line at all. I think it would be very difficult to answer that. I wish that we could. I would like to know that myself.

Q. Would it be an unreasonable assumption to say that it runs into the hundreds of thousands of dollars in an area like Chicago?

A. I would say over the millions.

Q. Would you say that one of their practices is either to intimidate or bribe or to otherwise use illegal influence on local governmental agencies?



Tony Mirabile

CII 93543

FBI 908 635

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M 3 - 000 14

BLK BRN 5-10 185 ITALY 1894

TONY MIRABILE

ALIAS TONY RIZZO "PAPA TONY", "BIG TONY",

3-15-35	PD SAN DIEGO 10612-F	TONY MIRABILE	INTER.LIQ. REV LAW	\$100. BAIL
3-15-35	US ALCOHOL TAX UNIT, SAN FRANCISCO CS-159	TONY MIRABILE	INTER. REV. LAW	7-13-36 CASE DISM. ON AUTH. ATTY. GEN. (\$100. OFFER IN COMP. ACC. BY DEP. OF JUSTICE)
2-26-37	SO SAN DIEGO GP-1762	TONY MIRABILE	APP GUN PERMIT	
3-12-37	ST BD EQUALIZATION LOS ANGELES, 17522	TONY MIRABILE	APP LIQ LIC	
2-9-51	PD RIVERSIDE 23971	TONY MIRABILE	SPEEDING	
12-21-56	ST DEPT ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE CONTROL, SAN DIEGO 16139	TONY MIRABILE	APPLICANT	

A. Yes. I think that is definitely a characteristic of theirs to offer any sort of bribe. It is what they call a business expense. They feel that there is a certain amount of money that has to be paid for protection. If it costs too much, they will go someplace else where it doesn't cost so much. It is a business expense.

Q. Do you feel that there would be the same characteristic practice here in California?

A. I believe it is the practice here in California. I have no knowledge of it, but I think the basic characteristic is practice, yes. I think one example of it was up in Burbank, when we were in the Crime Commission. Definitely, that characteristic was available there where money was used for protection.

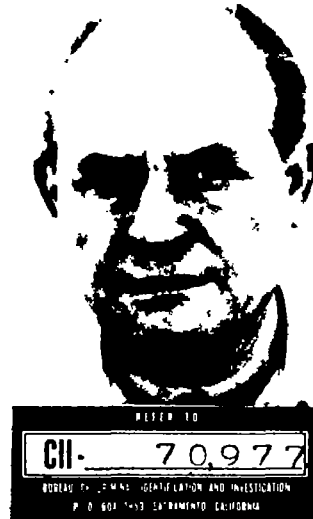
Q. That would be on the city level, among the city officials?

A. That's right, yes.

Q. Do you know whether or not there has been any state that has been able to effectively, through the use of their own police forces, impair the ac-

tivities of the Mafia organization by arrests and convictions?

A. Well, I think the State of California has done an outstanding job myself in being able to control as much as they have. I think they must continue at all times to watch it, and stay on top of it.



Frank Bompensiero

CII-70977

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L 1 U 000 12
KL
KLK

BRN BRN 5-5 5/8 175 WIS 1905

FRANK BOMPENSIERO

FBI 337 240

ALIAS: HARRY BOMPENSIERO; FRANK BOMPENSIERO; FRANK BOMPO; FRANK BOMPENSIERO;
WILLIAM MARTIN; FRANK BOMPENSEIRO; HARRY BOMPENSEIRO;

8-25-28	PD SAN DIEGO 8426-A	FRANK COMPO	WRIGHT ACT	FINED \$50.
5-14-30	PD SAN DIEGO 8426-A	FRANK BOMPENSIERO	WRIGHT ACT.	FINED \$500. \$400.SUSP.
12-5-30	PD SAN DIEGO 8426-A	FRANK BOMPO	N.P.A.	
12-9-30	SO SAN DIEGO 34269	FRANK BOMPENSIERO	VIOL.S.P.A.	12-9-30,REL.ON BOND.
1-30-31	SO LOS ANGELES 142059	FRANK BOMPENSIERO	VIOL.N.P.A. USM.	REL.CUST.USM. MC NEILS ISLAND. SENT TO 18 MOS. MC NEILS ISLAND.
4-4-31	US.PENITENTIARY MC NEIL ISLAND,8911 WASH.8911	FRANK BOMPENSIERO	VIOL.NAT. PROHI.ACT.	TERM. 18 MOS. 4-12-32,DISCH.AT. EXP.OF SENT.
6-21-41	PD LOS ANGELES 42454	FRANK BOMPENSIERO	KIDNAPPING & MURDER WARR.	6-26-41,REL.
5-21-42	PD SAN DIEGO 16337	FRANK BOMPENSIERO	CONSP.COM. GAMBLING.	
2-1-45	SO SAN DIEGO 34269	FRANK BOMPENSIERO	POSS.OF FIREARM AFTER CONVICTION.	
4-19-45	ST.BD.EQUALIZATION SAN DIEGO,4276	FRANK BOMPENSIERO	APP.LIQ. LICENSE.	
8-19-54	SO SAN DIEGO,34269	FRANK BOMPENSIERO	CONSP.TO COMMIT A CRIME & ASKING A BRIBE OF PUBLIC OFFICER.	5-16-55,SP,CHINO.
5-16-55	CALIFORNIA STATE PRISON,A-33014	FRANK BOMPENSIERO	CONSP.TO ASK FROM SAN DIEGO CO. OR REC.BRIBE TERM.6 MOS.-14 YRS. BY PUB.OFFICER 3CTS.CS. (182 PC) W/PR. FEL.CONV.& ASK OR REC. BRIBE BY PUB. OFFICER(68 PC) W/PR.FEL.CONV. 2CTS.	



Marco Impastato

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17 Rr 11

CII-135109
OK BRN BRN 5-8 137 1899
MARCO IMPASTATO

MK

2-4-40	PD, BEVERLY HILLS 17195	MARCO IMPASTATO	330PC. & SUSP. ROBBERY.
11-9-40	PD, SAN DIEGO 15193-M-11	MARCO IMPASTATO	VAG. W.A. 11-12-40, DISM.
8-4-54	PD, SAN DIEGO 15193-M-11	MARCO IMPASTATO	BATTERY

Earlier in his testimony, the witness had stated that in the course of his investigations he had examined some 30 liquor license files which had been issued in the San Diego area, and in which licenses Tony Mirabile appeared to either be backing the licensee financially, or to be holding a hidden interest in the license.

At this point in his testimony, Froeberg identified some of the names of the 30 licensees mentioned above. He named Momo Adamo (deceased: suicide, 1957), Charles Cavesina, Pete Cavesina, Gerolimo Cusenza, James Cusenza, (identified as being associated with the Vitello Brothers in Oceanside), Tony Cusenza, Marco Impastato, Johnny Keyes, also known as "Spaghetti Joe," Frank Matranga, Joe Matranga, Josephine Mirabile (niece of Tony Mirabile), Gaspare Matranga, and Frank Bompensiero.

When Tony Mirabile testified before the committee, he denied that he had ever had any business connections with Frank Bompensiero and specifically had never had a partnership with him in a restaurant and cocktail bar known as the Gold Rail. However, the witness Froeberg's testimony on this point follows:

Q. In the course of looking through these files did you at that time find any evidence that Tony Mirabile had backed Frank Bompensiero, or allegedly backed him, with approximately \$25,000 in a place called the Gold Rail? And a partnership with Frank Dragna, son of the late Jack Dragna,

and Louis Tom Dragna? Do you remember that as being one of the licenses?

A. There was a license, I wouldn't say definitely that the amount in connection was \$25,000 or something like that. But there was a definite connection there between Tony Mirabile and Frank Bompensiero in these licenses.

Another witness who testified as to his investigative activities in the field of organized crime, racketeers and the Mafia was Robert S. Newsom. The witness was identified as a Major in the Military Police Corps, California National Guard and the Governor's staff. Prior to his present assignment with the Military Police Corps, he was in the San Diego Sheriff's Department, and also, from time to time has been assigned to the San Diego FBI on security matters, to the House Un-American Activities Committee of the U. S. Congress, to the State Attorney General's Office in the Bonelli liquor investigations, and with the California Crime Commission.

Following are some of the highlights of the witness' testimony:

A. In my own mind, I am completely satisfied that organized crime as such does exist throughout the Country. I mean, just not only locally, you can't localize it.

It is an overall conspiracy situation . . . their primary purpose is, as far as the organized criminal activity is concerned, to acquire a complete economic and political control of an area to further their own needs . . . and we must remember that the so-called rackets are not managed or controlled by ignorant or stupid people. These people have capable, legal and business brains who are quite alert, sagacious, ruthless and persistent . . . because of political apathy, the activities of such groups have grown in proportions and power which heretofore I think have probably been undreamed of, and they have penetrated very deeply into the political fabric of our country . . . and these activities, attitudes, and methods can be applied to any business or industry which produces, you might say, attractively large profits. The underlying motive never varies. It is always to secure control or monopoly. This does not mean that the basic enterprise must be some sort of vice and crime. It can be any legal business which is sufficiently attractive. Any legal business or industry . . . The only answer in my mind seems to be a continuing expose of individuals involved in this thing or a complete moral rearmament, and I think there is very little probability of the latter.

The witness described a typical operation—Gold Enterprises. He stated that it involved Frank Bompensiero (now serving a prison term for bribery in connection with liquor licenses), Nick "The Greek" Simponis (described by the witness as a "local character who has been associated with the rackets element"), Jimmy Fratianno and Carlo Licata, the son of Nick Licata. The witness stated that "the apparent effort of this group, in the beginning, was to gain control of the orange juice business that went into bars here in the San Diego area" . . . "and from

there they were going to branch out. There was some talk about acquiring juke box or coin operated devices and perhaps even to form a new tavern owners' association . . . and there were some rumbles also about the formation of a bartenders' union. Ostensibly, this was to gain control of all eating and drinking establishments in the area. That was to be the ultimate goal. However, the organization itself, I think, after about six to eight weeks operation, did fall apart . . . Fratianno and Carlo Licata at that time were residing on Dove Street (San Diego) at the residence of Nate Rosenberg, his former residence, although he still owned it. . . Carlo Licata, who was in the organization, also was employed as a cashier, and I think some other junior executive position at the Navy Club on Fourth Street in San Diego, which was also operated by Nate Rosenberg."

During questioning regarding Joe Sica, the witness mentioned the name of Roger K. Leonard as follows:

"A Roger K. Leonard is another associate of the Sica's and, well, Mickey Cohen, too. I think he was tied up with the Cohen outfit at one time prior to 1950. Roger Leonard and Joe Sica were very friendly. They traveled together. They traveled here to San Diego. They have been around the Navy Club here in San Diego and its operation. They stayed at the El Cortez Hotel together. They had telephone calls between their room in the El Cortez to telephones which are listed to Nate Rosenberg, the Navy Club, and also the American Jewellery Company, owned by Nate Rosenberg. As a matter of fact, I recall one incident where Rosenberg paid the hotel bill of Roger Leonard and his wife in the El Cortez Hotel."

In closing his testimony, the witness elaborated on intelligence work, and made certain recommendations as it pertains to organized crime and rackets. His testimony on this follows:

"It is a way of furthering and evaluating information which can be of some use, not only to the effective enforcement of law itself, or effective clearance of criminal cases, but it is a very necessary element in the establishment and formulating departmental policies and procedures.

"In other words, your officials of your department, he is accorded this intelligence information, he knows who he is dealing with, what he is dealing with, and the probable reason why he is dealing with it. It assists, in many cases, on criminal cases, because the intelligence division maintains background information that the normal police officer in his own course of duty doesn't bother with. He hasn't the time for it.

"Your average department doesn't have the funds, it doesn't have the manpower.

"However, I think in any city or county area of a fairly large population, I think it is imperative that there is some organization within a department that handles intelligence work. It cannot be handled by some police officer or some deputy sheriff that is going to work out of his hip pocket and try to work it in with other

duties. It is a full-time operation. You have got to stay on top of it. You have got to get a person that is geared to that type of work, in normal police work cases you are going after some tangible result.

"In intelligence work you can never tell what your results will be. You may file away information, telling about this character being with this one, or he bought this home, or bought this bar, and similar deals like that. And you may file this information away for one, two, five or maybe ten years. And you say, well, yes, it is interesting. I mean when you get it. But, so what? You are not throwing anybody in jail. You can't judge the effectiveness of intelligence work by the number of arrests that are made. It is work that has to go on, it is a continuous work, and very uncompromising and very unthankful tasks.

"It has to be done, and as the community gets larger, the police work becomes more complex. You are going to have to do something. I think that is the only answer to it."

CAPTAIN JAMES E. HAMILTON RECOMMENDATION

In his appearance before the committee, Captain Hamilton elaborated on the purposes and functions of intelligence divisions in general and the Los Angeles Police Department work in particular.

A. The Intelligence Division of the Los Angeles Police Department is charged with the responsibility of the investigation of organized crimes. . . Our responsibility is that of obtaining information . . . and making that information available to the enforcement units of our department, or any other law enforcement agencies that may have jurisdiction over the crimes that the information pertains to. Along with that, we have the responsibility for the evaluation of individuals who we believe to be engaged in the broad field of organized crime. . . We scratch for (information). We have investigators assigned . . . to find out, shall we say, what is going on in the city or in the area that we are interested in. We try to work with all law enforcement agencies, regardless of jurisdiction, whether they be local, state or federal. . . We have also organized in this connection . . . an informal grouping together of local departments that are interested in organized crime. It is known as the Law Enforcement Intelligence Unit. . . That organization is primarily an identification group . . . that identifies the racketeers . . . and undesirables in their community to CII in Sacramento. (Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation, State Department of Justice). . . The CII, in turn, reproduces that card and sends a copy of it to each member unit of L.E.I.U. . . . The purpose in setting up the organization was to furnish some information to local law enforcement agencies on the racketeers and undesirables in each area, because of the problem that all local law enforcement agencies find in trying to identify a new arrival in their area

or a contact of someone in another area that they are investigating that has contacts in other areas.

The witness then proceeded to tell the committee of a number of specific instances and persons who were involved in racketeering activities on an intrastate and interstate basis. Pictures, criminal records and details of the activities of a number of the persons mentioned in the witness' testimony will be found elsewhere throughout this report.

The witness, in concluding his testimony, made some recommendations for combating "organized crime" which in his opinion could be effectuated by legislative action.

His testimony on this follows:

Q. Do you believe that a step forward would be to have a central intelligence agency within the State of California formalized by statute?

A. Yes, I do. . . I think that there should be . . . a standing committee, or something of that nature, in the legislative branch continually evaluating the whole field of criminal justice. I think there is very much a need of that. . . I think a continual study is necessary so that the Legislature, in enacting legislation, will have the benefit of, let us say, the intelligence of their own standing committee. We have quite a variety in sentencing, which was brought before the Regan Committee a short time ago, the case of a three-time loser on a burglary that was apprehended, pled guilty in Los Angeles Superior Court about a month ago, and received 10 months in the county jail. And, he was filed on for four counts of burglary, but the priors were dismissed and these are the things I think a standing committee should study. I think the Legislature needs that information.

This type of committee is fine, but you are trying to do too much work, and have to do too much work in the field to obtain the information to intelligently do the job in Sacramento.

Q. Do you feel that that central agency should be on the legislative side of the State Government?

A. Definitely. I think the reason is that the legislative branch enacts the laws. They are the ones that should be aware of how the law is working, not the executive branch. The executive branch only handles the law after you enact it.

I think it is in the legislative field that the study should be continual, of the field of criminal justice, not just law enforcement.

EXAMINATION BY ASSEMBLYMAN BRADLEY

Q. Captain, could you give us your opinion for the record on this particular point, then? Would you be in favor of the creation by the Legislature of a California Central Intelligence Bureau for the exchange of police information? Quite apart from legislative activity?

A. Yes. Yes, I would. . .

Q. This would be, in your opinion, then, sort of a central clearing house?

A. That's right. Just for their field representatives to meet with local law enforcement, obtain the information from them, and, of course, obtain information on their own, as well, but be primarily a gathering of information.

Q. Any files or information that they accumulate would be available to all police departments and law enforcement agencies in the State?

A. That's right, sure. . . They would not be charged with the responsibility of investigating. Merely the assembling and dissemination.

CHAPTER III

INFILTRATION INTO CALIFORNIA OF EASTERN HOODLUMS AND RACKETEERS

One of the first areas to be explored by the committee was that of the garment industry. Considerable information had come to the committee concerning the recent arrival in the Southern California area of a number of gangsters and racketeers. The names furnished were those of persons long associated with the campaign of shakedowns and the extortions which had gripped the New York garment industry in past years. These activities had operated through garment trucking companies as well as through garment manufacturers and contractors. Among the names brought to the attention of the committee were such well recognized ones as Johnny Dio, Sam Berger, Phil Gato, and "Scarface" Louie Lieberman, to mention but a few.

As the investigation progressed, it was apparent that a modus operandi was taking form in the Los Angeles area similar in many respects to that used by Johnny Dio in gaining his stranglehold on the New York garment industry. The first area of attack would be through the garment delivery truckers. To

be able to shut down deliveries in and out of a garment factory is to be able to shut down the factory. That was the strategy generally followed by Dio, who is presently serving a long prison term in New York State for his connections with such activities.

One of the first persons in this garment phase to come under the scrutiny of the committee was Louis Lieberman (FBI #484452-CII #1185418) alias Louis Cohen, alias Louis Green, alias Louis Martin, alias Scarface Louie. Lieberman's criminal record starts in 1931, when at the age of 19 he was convicted of robbery and sentenced to a prison term of 15 years. A long series of arrests and convictions followed with the final entry on February 20, 1951, when he was sentenced to Sing Sing for a term of three to four years for attempted extortion. Shortly after the completion of that sentence he migrated to California.

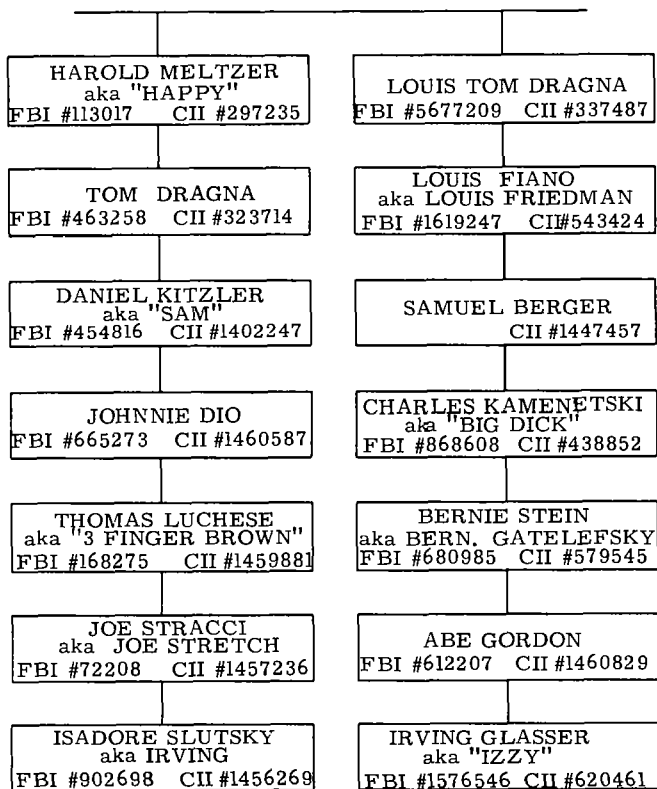
Set forth below is a chart showing his known associates followed by the police pictures of some of these persons.

"SCARFACE" LOUIE LIEBERMAN

FBI #4484452

CII #1185418

HIS KNOWN ASSOCIATES

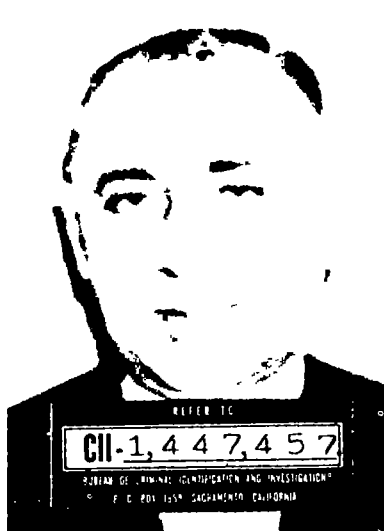


Louis Lieberman

EAST AND WEST COAST ASSOCIATES OF "SCARFACE" LOUIE LIEBERMAN



Isadore "Irving" Slutsky



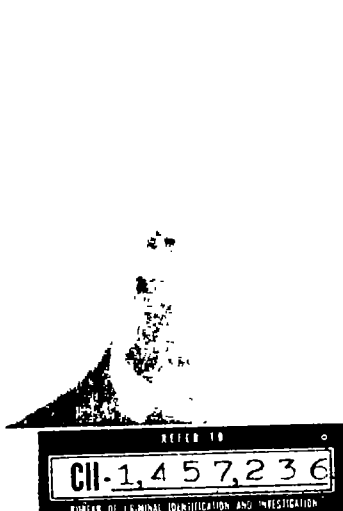
Sam Berger



Abe Gordon



Irving Glasser



Joe Stracchi aka Stretch



Charles Duke aka Kamenetsky



Ben "Bernie" Stein



John "Johnny" Dio aka Dioguardi



Thomas Luckese aka "Three Finger Brown"

Lieberman arrived in Los Angeles during the summer of 1956. He moved in and took up residence with Ben Feinberg, a Los Angeles garment contracting manufacturer and friend from New York of 30 years standing. Upon the arrival of his wife and child on September 22, he moved with them to a motel in Los Angeles, where he registered under the name of Louis Green. This motel was operated by a police officer in the Los Angeles Police Department. Lieberman became friendly with his landlord, discussed his reasons for coming to California, what he planned on doing, and even bragged of his New York background. His New York activities are probably best set forth in the testimony given by the police officer at the committee hearing on January 21, 1958:

A. (Wayne Belda) Well, he told me he had just recently gotten released from Sing Sing and that brought up the question of why he was sent there. He stated that he was in the rackets back in New York and that he had had several publications, one in *Life* magazine and one in the *Reader's Digest* and stated that he would contact the young companies of the garment industry and keep them non-union so that they could operate at a cheaper rate than the union companies. He stated that—while, at times if things didn't go right—he stated that some of the fellows in the garment industry and manufacturers and contractors would have band-aids on them the next morning, and he would contact them after that. And he stated that he got caught because of some checks that were made out to him and he endorsed and cashed them and couldn't explain. There was quite a bit of talk about what he did back in New York.

* * * * *

A. And he would say that he knew a lot of people out here who used to be in New York, that he knew in New York. He knew the union officials back there and stated that he knew a lot of people that could have given him a lot of business out here.

* * * * *

A. No, he didn't actually tell me about any fights he has had or any broken arms that resulted from fights or other injuries. He just said that if things didn't go right, and probably he was talking about co-operation, that the person would be walking around with an arm in a sling the next day or a bandage on his head, he said he was well known in the garment center, he knew everybody, he said.

When questioned by other West Coast law enforcement agencies, Lieberman shed still more light on his racketeering activities. He admitted that while in New York he enjoyed a close friendship with Sam Berger, who was indicted for his connection with some of Johnny Dio's capers. He conceded the possibility that in securing some of his accounts for the Lucky Trucking Company, a garment delivery firm, he was setting up, they may have feared him because of his connections with Berger and Dio. He admitted being well acquainted with Louis Dragna, reputed to have taken over the leadership of the Dragna clan since the death of his uncle, the notorious Jack Dragna. Lieberman

labeled Dragna as a "nice guy." Lieberman's associate in the Lucky Trucking Company was Ben Feinberg, with whom he had taken up residence on his arrival in Los Angeles.

Shortly thereafter, the first move was made that indicated that the formation of Lucky Trucking Company could be other than just another garment delivery firm entering this competitive field.

On January 18, 1957, Feinberg and Lieberman went to Las Vegas, Nevada, where they jointly occupied Room No. 101 at the Sands Hotel. The purpose of this trip, as related by Feinberg at that time, was to meet there with Sam Berger and Louis Dragna. Feinberg further had stated that Berger had promised to speak to all the garment manufacturers in the Los Angeles area to the end that Lieberman would secure the garment delivery work for their Lucky Trucking Company. It has been further established that they were also joined at this Las Vegas meeting by one Louis Fiano (FBI #619247-CII #543424). Although both Lieberman and Feinberg testified before the committee that they had not previously known Fiano, that he "just walked up to them in the Sands Hotel lobby," still, they admitted that a few days later Fiano had invested over \$5,000 in the Lucky Trucking Company. Despite Lieberman's insistence that he had never seen Fiano prior to the latter approaching him in the lobby of the Sands Hotel in Las Vegas in January of 1957, the police officer, Wayne Belda, who operated the motel where Lieberman had resided, testified that Fiano and his wife visited the Liebermans on numerous occasions, and telephoned them regularly, both before and after the Las Vegas meeting. In July of 1958, there was testimony heard by the McClellan Committee in Washington, to the effect that the sale of two kilograms of heroin helped finance the entry of Fiano and Lieberman into a Los Angeles garment industry trucking business known as Lucky Trucking. On May 14, 1958, Fiano was indicted by a federal grand jury in Los Angeles on a charge of selling heroin. He was subsequently convicted on July 18, 1958, and sentenced to 20 years in the penitentiary. The amount of narcotics involved in this charge had an estimated potential value of \$50,000. Presently, he is being held in New York awaiting trial on another conspiracy narcotic charge.

It is of some significance to note that a few days after the Lieberman-Feinberg visit to Las Vegas to meet Berger, Fiano et al., Grace, Lieberman's wife, informed someone that Lieberman had been to Los Vegas the previous week "to meet with someone who could not be seen in Los Angeles."

Despite Lieberman's protestations that (1) he could not recall ever having seen Fiano prior to the time Fiano accosted him in the lobby of the Sands Hotel in Las Vegas, and (2) that Fiano and his wife only visited him at his motel "a few times * * * to see my baby" there is evidence indicating that their relationship was considerably closer than that.

The Fianos and the Liebermans have been observed together at the Los Angeles International Airport on a number of occasions. On at least one occasion Fiano paid for a round trip plane ticket to New York for Mrs. Lieberman.

At the time of Fiano's Los Angeles narcotics indictment in May of 1958, federal agents identified him as "the biggest operator in Los Angeles" and stated that he had been picking up heroin in Las Vegas. He could conceivably have been on such a mission at the time he met with Lieberman and Feinberg and discussed buying into Lucky Trucking Company. There is an indication as to the extent of Fiano's operations in the fact that at the time of his Los Angeles arrest he was carrying \$17,800 in currency in his wallet.

There was testimony before the committee by Captain Hamilton to the effect that they had "received information that the funds with which they (Lieberman and Fiano) started their business (Lucky Trucking Company) out here came from the sale of two kilos of heroin that they brought with them." He testified similarly before the McClellan Committee in Washington in July, 1958.

In July of 1957, six months after the Lucky Trucking Company was launched by Lieberman and Feinberg, admittedly with \$5,000 of Fiano's money, Lieberman withdrew from the firm. Law enforcement officials in Southern California had been keeping an eye on Lieberman and questioning him regarding his activities. This alertness undoubtedly contributed to his decision to separate from Lucky Trucking.

He immediately set up in what is known in the garment industry as the "clip" business. Clips are the narrow strips of cloth removed when garments are cut to a pattern. Clips from certain types of materials have a relatively high salvage value. This scrap business had been one of the targets of the Dio-Berger extortion exploits in the New York area. Many of these manufacturers were forced, under threats of violence, to dispose of their clips to the "organization" at prices far below their market values and, in some cases, even to give them away.

In this new operation, Lieberman joined forces with one Sam Kitzler under the firm name of Lieberman and Kitzler. The latter's background and his maneuvers since arriving in the Los Angeles garment area were well known to the committee.

In 1934, under the name of Daniel Kitzler, he was convicted of a felony in New York and sentenced to a term of 6 to 12 years in Sing Sing. After his release, he came to California. One of his favorite procedures appears to have been to contact garment manufacturers who were having labor troubles. Implying that he had close union connections, he would offer to "fix things" for the manufacturer for a consideration. In each case, the plan was the same, only the price varied. He promised that he would see that the picket line was removed in return for being put on the payroll as a "shipping clerk." The salary demanded for this "payroll" job was from \$150 to \$250 per week in the several cases that came to the attention of the committee. Murray Millmann, Los Angeles dress manufacturer, testifying before the committee on January 21, 1958, identified a picture of Kitzler as the person who had twice come to his place of business while there was a picket line and stated that "he could take care of everything" and that "I would need an extra shipping clerk in the back."



Dan Kitzler

CII 1402247

FBI 954016

21 1 30 - IMO 18
M 32 - MOI -

WHITE MALE (NO DESCRIPTION)

DANIEL KITZLER

1-31-32	PD NEW YORK, N.Y. E-5201	DANIEL KITZLER	EXTORT ON	DIS.
8-21-32	PD NEW YORK, N.Y.	DANIEL KITZLER	VIO SEC 722	DIS PL
12-17-33	PROB. DEPT., COURT, OF GENERAL SESSIONS, NEW YORK, N.Y.	DANIEL KITZLER	VIO SEC 2460	PL
12-18-33	PD NEW YORK, N.Y. B-100558	DANIEL KITZLER	2460 PENAL LAW (CON- PULSORY) PROST.,	
12-21-33	PD NEW YORK, N.Y. B-100558	DANIEL KITZLER	2460 PENAL LAW	
1-26-34	SING SING PRISON, OSSINING, N.Y. 86597	DANIEL KITZLER	VIO SEC 2460	TERM 6-12 YRS PL

Harry Painter, a garment contractor, stated that while there was a picket line at his factory he received a phone call from a man he later identified as Kitzler who offered to adjust his labor troubles. Kitzler instructed Painter to come to a drive-in restaurant on Western Avenue, Los Angeles, at midnight with his partner, Lawrence Levy. At this meeting, Kitzler asked "What is it worth to get off the hook?" and stated "It can be fixed up if you put me on the payroll." When a price of \$250 per week was mentioned they quote Kitzler as referring to that as "chicken feed." They claim that no deal was made. Painter's story was corroborated by his partner, Levy.

Kitzler's activities next came to the attention of the committee when the books and records of one Abraham Schaffer, doing business as Nor-Ad Sportwear, Inc., were subpoenaed. Schaffer had been operating as a garment contractor for a number of years during which time, by his own testimony, he had successfully resisted efforts to unionize his shop.



Morris Sedikaner

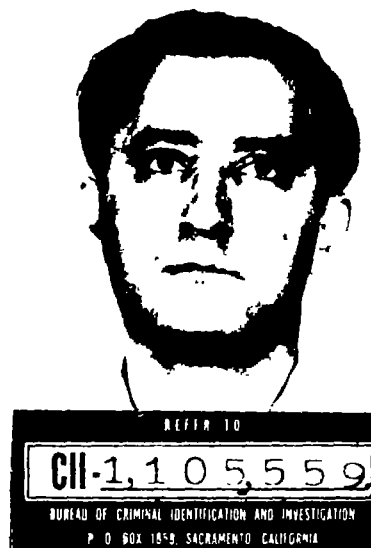
CII-1136959 FBI#787349
 5 1 A3A -
 1 TAA-A M -
 BRN BRN 5-7 175 1901
 MORRIS SEDIKANER

ALIAS WILLIAM KRIMM MORRIS KANNER CHARLES MAY MORRIS SIDEKANER MORRIS SIDIKANE

11-23-25	SING SING PRISON OSSINING, N Y 77786	MORRIS SEDIKANER	ATT BURG 3RD DEG	TERM 1 YR & 10 MOS TRANS TO CLINTON PRISON
5-11-34	PD JERSEY CITY, N J 6809	MORRIS KANNER	DIS PERSON	90 DAS
12-8-35	PD NEW YORK, N Y 63292	MORRIS SIDIKANE	BURG(LOFT)	1-15-36 5 YRS SING SING
12-8-35	PROB DEPARTMENT NEW YORK, N Y	MORRIS SIDIKANE	ATT BURG 3RD	
1-16-36	SING SING PRISON OSSINING, N Y 91430	MORRIS SIDIKANE	ATT BURG	TERM 5-0-5
3-12-40	PD NEW YORK, N Y B-63292	MORRIS SIDIKANE	FUGITIVE F O A MONESSEN PA	
3-20-40	ST MOTOR POLICE GREENSBURG, PA A-17443	MORRIS SIDIKANE	BURG-POSS BURG TOOLS	TERM 2 1/2 TO 7 YRS PGH, PA
6-4-40	SP PITTSBURGH, PA B-7249	MORRIS SIDIKANE	BURG UNLAW POSS BURG	TERM 2 1/2 TO 7 YRS 10-5-42 PAROLED
10-5-42	SO BUFFALO, N Y 15494	MORRIS SIDIKANE	VIO PAROLE	
10-13-42	ATTICA PRISON, ATTICA, N Y T-7458	MORRIS SIDIKANE	CONF ATT BURG 3RD	TERM 5 YRS 5-23-44 MAX EXP
3-21-52	PD SARASOTA, FLA 6917	MORRIS KANNER	INV ATT L FROM BANK	
9-6-52	PD NEW YORK, N Y B-63292	CHARLES MAY	ROBB BURG TOOLS	
6-11-57	SO LOS ANGELES B-48324	MORRIS SIDIKANE	UNLAWFUL FLIGHT (BURGLARY)	
6-11-57	USM LOS ANGELES 25671	MORRIS SIDIKANE	UNLAWFUL FLIGHT TO AVOID PROSEC (BURG)	

His books showed that weekly checks had been issued to Kitzler from December 28, 1953, to March 31, 1955. The week following the last check issued to Kitzler, the account showed weekly checks to one Sam Miller which continued until January 25, 1957. Miller, in turn, was followed by one Jack Fine, who was still drawing weekly checks at the time he was subpoenaed before the committee on January 14, 1958.

Schaffer and Kitzler were subpoenaed and appeared before the committee at its January, 1958, hearings.



Jack Fine

CII-1105559 FBI#455579
 2 21 - 100 17
 1 27 - 010 16
 BRN BRN 5-4 155 N Y 1915
 JACK FINE

ALIAS JACK KESSLER

8-8-32	PD NEW YORK NY	JACK KESSLER	G L (M/T) FINAL CHG P L	9-1-32 S S
8-8-32	PROB DEPT NYC NY	JACK KESSLER	P L	
9-11-32	PD NEW YORK NY B-106152	JACK KESSLER	ASLT & ROBB (NIN)	10-5-32 TO ELMIRA REF
9-15-32	PROB DEPT BROOKLYN NY	JACK KESSLER	ROBB 3RD (INMATE)	SENT TO ELMIRA REF
10-7-32	ST OFF ELMIRA NY 29206	JACK KESSLER	ROBB 3RD	TERM 10 YRS
2-24-37	PD NEW YORK NY B-106152	JACK KESSLER	G L & VIO SUPER SENT OF 9-1-32	3-15-37 TO NY CO PEN
7-14-37	NY CO DEPT JEFFERSON 171 HED NY 6417	JACK KESSLER	P L	1ND SENT 1-11-38 PAR
1-11-38	PD NEW YORK NY B-106152	JACK KESSLER	1ND P L (NIN)	1-17-38 DISMISSED
1-26-38	PD NEW YORK NY B-106152	JACK KESSLER	VIO PAROLE	
1-29-37	SING SING PRISON OSSINING NY 91430	JACK KESSLER	PROB 3RD INMATE VIO PAR ATTICA PD	TERM 10 YRS (EO)
5-24-41	PROB DEPT BROOKLYN CO PET NY NY 10724	JACK KESSLER	ASLT	PG TO ASLT ?
11-17-51	NY CO DEPT JEFFERSON 171 HED NY NY B-2115	JACK KESSLER	ASLT ?	TERM 10 MOS
1-29-57	PD LOS ANGELES 276015-F	JACK FINE	SUSP BWMK HTA 237A PC 3 CTS	4-2-57 \$150 FV OP 30 OR PD JL PT 8D PA CT CT
2-5-57	SO LOS ANGELES B-475772	JACK FINE	BWMK	

Miller could not be produced since he had already been arrested in Los Angeles under his true name of Morris Sedikaner on a New York fugitive warrant and was, at the time of the hearing, serving a term in a New York penitentiary, the fifth prison term of his career. Fine was subpoenaed but aside from stating that his true name was Jack Kessler, refused to answer any questions. The checks issued to all three of the above were charged on Schaffer's books as "commissions." From the date of his first check, December

28, 1953, Kitzler received checks, in varying amounts, totaling \$3 063.20 until May 10, 1954. The checks, then, were on a weekly basis of \$50 until December 10, 1954, when they were increased to \$75. Miller's checks were \$75 per week throughout. Fine's weekly checks started at \$75 and were raised to \$100 on June 28, 1957.

Schaffer is a contractor which means that he cuts and sews together garments for so-called manufacturers or jobbers. His only compensation is for the labor his factory performs. He neither buys nor sells merchandise on which "commissions" to salesmen are ordinarily based.

Schaffer's testimony (and Kitzler's) was that Kitzler, Miller and Fine were being paid for supplying him with the names of manufacturers he could do contracting for. However, Schaffer could not name any such account or that any of the three had ever personally contacted a manufacturer; that they had merely supplied him with a name and he would make the contact and negotiate the terms of the contract. On the witness stand, Schaffer could recall only two manufacturers he had had contracts with during the four-year period during which he was paying these "commissions" other than the two he was currently working for.

Though Schaffer identified a picture of Morris Sedikaner as Sam Miller, he disclaimed any knowledge of his background, stating that his deceased partner had hired him. As to Fine, his testimony was to the effect that Fine came into his place of business, after Miller had been laid off, and asked for the job. He did not know anything of his background or previous experience in the garment industry, and, in fact, did not even know where he lived. He would

only see Fine once a week, he said, when Fine would come to pick up his check and to ask Schaffer if he needed any work as a contractor. It is of interest to note that there was never a break in employment between these three "commission" men. When one terminated, the successor started collecting his "commission" check the very next week.

In testifying before the committee on this subject, Schaffer stated that he let Miller go on the date that he gave him his last commission check on Friday, January 25, 1957; that, then, he "spoke to numerous individuals if they know someone that could help me get some business, and Mr. Fine came up." This, he testified, was after he let Miller go. Yet, Fine's first check is dated January 31, 1957, just six days after the date of Miller's last check.

Fine's criminal records show that he was actually in jail during the week that Schaffer testified he was hiring him. He was arrested on Tuesday, January 29, 1957, and was held in the Los Angeles jail on a bookmaking charge to which he later pleaded guilty.

This series of transactions may appear to be simply an isolated case of a possible shakedown of Schaffer and not to be a part of "organized crime" as defined earlier in this report. However, information in the committee files as to other activities of Kitzler, Miller and Fine indicates that their connections both in the East and in California definitely links them one with the other, as well as with top level members of hoodlum and racketeer factions.

Certain incidents set forth chronologically below seem to bear some relation to each other and to the relationship of Kitzler, Miller (Sedikaner) and Fine (Kessler):

March 8, 1955	Miller and Fine check in at the Harvey Hotel, 5640 Santa Monica Boulevard, Hollywood, and jointly occupy Room No. 249.
March 31, 1955	Kitzler receives his last "commission" check from Schaffer.
April 5, 1955	Miller checks out of Harvey Hotel; Fine moves to Room No. 322.
April 7, 1955	Miller collects his first "commission" check from Schaffer.
April 13, 1955	Phone call from Fine's hotel room to Kitzler's residence. (WE bster 3-4523).
April 15, 1955	Phone call from Fine's room to Albert A. Frazier, (NO rmandie 5-7692), known race track tout and associate of John Battaglia, aka Johnnie Batts.
June 20, 1956	Fine observed by police leaving a bookmaking relay spot, Apartment No. 11, 822 Ninth Street, Santa Monica, in company of Jack West, operator of the Santa Monica bookmaking operation then under investigation. Fine previously seen at this relay spot on many occasions.
June 22, 1956	Jack West arrested on bookmaking charge; jumps bail and still being sought. Fine takes over West's Santa Monica bookmaking operation.
December 22, 1956	Miller arrives at Fine's home driving automobile formerly registered to West. Leaves house accompanied by Mrs. Fine; stopped for questioning by police.
December 28, 1956	Miller and Mrs. Fine observed between 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. visiting various Santa Monica bookmaking locations in West's former car.
January 25, 1957	Miller draws last "commission" check from Schaffer.
January 29, 1957	Fine arrested and jailed on bookmaking charge.
January 31, 1957	Date of first Schaffer "commission" check to Fine.
June 11, 1957	Miller arrested on fugitive warrant by F. B. I. in parking lot adjoining Harold "Happy" Meltzer's Dabill Store, 216 S. Vermont Avenue, Los Angeles.

Kitzler, in testifying, could not remember when he first met Miller and Fine; whether he had known them in New York; whether he had had any contacts with them while they, respectively, were drawing checks from Schaffer; whether either had ever phoned him at his residence. Yet, it is highly probable that all three before coming to California were well known to each other, since the record shows that all three, because of overlapping sentences during one specific length of time in the 1930's were inmates of Sing Sing Penitentiary.

All three have been linked to Harold "Happy" Meltzer. As previously noted, Miller was arrested in the parking lot adjoining Meltzer's Dabill Store. Fine, on numerous occasions, has been observed hanging around this store and, at times, working there as a clerk. In March of 1957, Meltzer is reported as having been seen driving Fine's car. Kitzler identified a picture of Meltzer as someone he knew only as "Herbie, period." On January 2, 1958, Lieberman, Kitzler's partner, was arrested by the U. S. Immigration and Naturalization Service on a deportation warrant with bail set at \$10,000. Lieberman made a phone call to Kitzler from the Federal offices instructing him to get in touch immediately "with Herbie at DU nkirk 4-1217 (phone number of Dabill Store)" and have him arrange for a bond in a hurry. Although both Kitzler and Lieberman deny there was such a phone call, it has been verified by investigators of the Federal Immigration Service. One of Meltzer's aliases is Herbie Fried. (The surname is the maiden name of Meltzer's wife).

Jack West, who reportedly turned over his Santa Monica bookmaking operation to Fine just prior to jumping his bail, is a former big time Brooklyn gambler. West was sentenced to a term of two to three years in Sing Sing after pleading guilty on June 10, 1952, to the charge of conspiring to bribe an athlete in a sporting event. This was in connection with the fixing of college basketball games. In this operation, West was associated with Joe Benintende, also known as Joe Gauza. The latter is an ex-convict and known associate of Kansas City, Chicago and New York gangsters.

Some idea as to the extent of the West-Fine Santa Monica bookmaking activities was given to the committee in the testimony of Officer Don Marshall, attached to the Administrative Vice Division of the Los Angeles Police Department. He stated that about 50 agents were employed and that the play averaged between \$6,000 and \$10,000 per day.

However, this action is reportedly but a part of a large operation countywide which is reportedly controlled by Harold "Happy" Meltzer, the "Herbie Fried" referred to above. Meltzer was subpoenaed before the committee on November 14, 1958. Along with a number of witnesses, he refused to answer questions of the committee. However, in his participation in a bit of by-play while on the stand, he lent some credence to the report of his connection with the bookmaking racket. He was being questioned concerning some information which had come to the committee to the effect that one Bernie Stein who had handled the betting "action" in the garment district



Jack West

0 5 U 010 8 1 19 - 000 12	CII-989140 BRN BRN 5-7 160 JACK HERMAN WEST	FBI#836947-A 1912
ALIAS HERMAN JACK WEST		
12-18-47	WH RIKER'S ISLAND NEW YORK CITY, N Y 310432	HERMAN WEST 986 PL 30 DAYS
9-6-51	PD NEW YORK CITY, N Y B-204665	HERMAN JACK WEST CONSP & BRIB
9-6-51	PROB DEPT CRT OF GEN SESS NEWYORK, N Y	JACK WEST BRIBERY & CONSPIRACY PG 6-10-52
5-23-52	PD NEW YORK, N Y B-304666	HERMAN JACK WEST (FOA 111) BRIBING ATHLETE IN SPORT EVENT
7-16-52	SING SING PRISON OSSINING, N Y 112547	JACK WEST BRIBERY OF A 2-0/3-0 PARTICIPANT
11-23-55	PD LOS ANGELES 3211110 REG 36324	JACK HERMAN WEST 52 39 LAMC EX-CON REG
6-22-56	SO LOS ANGELES B-429448	JACK WEST SUSP BOOKMAKING

had taken off with a large sum of Meltzer's money received from bet collections and for bet payoffs. The questions and answers of this portion of Meltzer's testimony follows:

Q. . . . Didn't Bernie Stein run off with some money of yours a short time ago?

A. I decline to answer on the same grounds.

Q. Why do you laugh?

A. Oh, I was just thinking of a picture that I saw.

Q. What picture?

A. What?

Q. What picture?

A. "Gone With the Wind"

Q. Has the picture "Gone With the Wind" got anything to do with Bernie Stein—

A. No, it doesn't—

Q. —and your money

A. What money?

Q. Where is Bernie Stein?

A. I decline to answer on the same grounds.

Further credence as to Meltzer's bookmaking activities is established by a meeting that took place on the afternoon of March 4, 1958, at a restaurant bar in the heart of the garment industry. Present at this hour-and-a-half-long meeting were Meltzer, Delores Fried (his wife), Grace Lieberman (Scarface Louie's wife) and Harry Levitt. The latter reportedly took over Chickie's outlet store after the death of Chickie Stein and the above-mentioned disappearance of Bernie and, with the store, took over Meltzer's "bookie" operations. The latter is held by the garment trade to have been an exceedingly profitable venture.

There are further indications that the downtown Bernie Stein operation and the West-Fine Santa Monica operation are closely related, apparently two parts of the overall Meltzer bookie action. Henry Auerbach, who operated the "back office" in Fine's home, was arrested and given probation. He was instructed by Fine to give the name of Harry Levitt, 846½ S. Main Street, Los Angeles, to his probation officer as his employer. On December 10, 1956, he sent a "work sheet" to the probation office stating that he was employed at Levitt's. The following day, December 11, 1956, he was arrested at 7220 Hollywood Boulevard operating a relay station for the same Santa Monica group. Two telephone numbers, both listed to Bernie Stein, were found on Jack West at the time of his arrest. Irving Maurer was arrested for bookmaking on January 18, 1956, in the apart-

ment of Kay Frankel, employed in Bernie Stein's dress shop. He was operating a relay station for Stein. Found on Maurer's person was Louis Levitt's name and S. Main Street address. In addition to Levitt's he also had the names and phone numbers of Sam Kitzler, Bernie Stein and "Happy" Meltzer's Dabill store. He also had a card of Danny Wilson. Also found on Maurer's person was a business card, on the reverse side of which was a pen notation, "Tom Horgan, Star Dust, Las Vegas (signed) Danny Wilson." The latter is also known as James Iannone and was one of those who refused to answer questions when subpoenaed before the committee.

A connection between this operation and the New York area seems to be made at two points—Sam Shobul and Danny Wilson. Auerbach, described above, identified Shobul as the recruiter of New York personnel to work in the West Coast bookmaking field. He named himself, Jack West and one Harold Leitner, recently arrested, as having been recruited by Shobul in the East. He, Auerbach, also jumped a \$1,000 bail, has a warrant outstanding and is presently believed to be in New York. The other point of contact—Danny Wilson—lies in the fact that when Jack West arrived from New York, after being sent to Los Angeles by Sam Shobul, the first person he met with was Danny Wilson in an office located on Santa Monica Boulevard. He then went to work for the Santa Monica group and took up residence in an apartment directly behind Wilson's then home at 12630 Collins Street, North Hollywood.

CHAPTER IV

GARMENT INDUSTRY VIOLENCE

Four acts of violence in connection with the garment industry came to the attention of the committee.

D'Amico Coat Manufacturing Co., 1221 Ash Street, Fullerton, California. On April 14, 1956, at 9.17 p.m., an explosion occurred on the front doorstep of this factory causing considerable damage. This case has not been solved to date. An explosive expert from nearby El Toro Marine Base diagnosed the explosion as caused by a "funnel shaped explosive bomb made by an experienced person."

Vogel & Weiss, dba San Gabriel Manufacturing Co., 1860 South San Gabriel Boulevard, San Gabriel, California. On May 29, 1957, at 10.07 p.m., a bomb exploded at the rear door of the factory with force sufficient to blow out the front plate glass windows and considerably wreck the rear portion of the factory. One of the partners, Louis Weiss, appeared before the committee and testified as to threatening telephone calls having been received by himself and some of his employees in connection with a dispute he had been having over unionizing his factory. However, he could offer no concrete evidence as to whether the explosion was directly connected with the dispute or whether it might have been the work of professional extortionists attempting to "muscle in" under the guise of being able to "square" his union troubles. The latter device was used considerably as a basis of extortion attempts in the New York garment market by Johnny Dio, Louie Lieberman, "Big Dick" Kamenetski, and others of that group. On this date, the San Gabriel bombing is still unsolved.

Jack Kramer, dba Barbro of California, 860 South Los Angeles Street, Los Angeles, California. Some-time between 5.30 p.m. on May 29, 1957, and 8.20 a.m. on May 31, 1957, the same Memorial Day holiday as the San Gabriel bombing (above), Kramer's premises were entered and some 1,000 dresses were reportedly slashed and otherwise destroyed, together with some yardage material and some factory equipment. Kramer appeared as a witness before the committee. He stated that he had not had a union contract for some five months prior to the episode, but had been negotiating with the union during that period and had signed a union contract five days after the episode, on June 4, 1957. He stated that he had been asked by union officials to predate the contract to a date prior to the vandalism and he stated that they gave as their reason for the request the publicity the Memorial Day episode had received. He further testified that prior to this he had received an unidentified telephone call from someone who merely said, "Don't be a wise guy, get in line" This, of course, could also have been a prelude to an extortion try.

Mike Silvers, 939 Maple Avenue, Los Angeles, California. The fourth of the series of acts of violence that came to the attention of the committee oc-

curred on the premises of Mike Silvers, a dress manufacturer at 939 Maple Avenue, Los Angeles. However, in his case, two of the participants were apprehended and received prison sentences.



Gene Burg

O 25 - 100 14 M 25 U 000 14		CII-807707	FBI#493453-B
		MEXICAN 5-11 195 ILL 1931	
		GENE HERBERT JIMENEZ	
ALIAS GENE HERBERT JIMENEZ		EUGENE H BURG GENE H BURG	
10-20-52	PD LOS ANGELES 5324-W-39	EUGENE H BURG	43 06 MC
11-18-53	PD LOS ANGELES- 215643	GENE HERBERT JIMENEZ	SUSP 459 PC 12-17-53 DISM
11-20-53	SO LOS ANGELES 8-294265	GENE HERBERT JIMENEZ	BURG & ADW
12-17-53	SO LOS ANGELES 8-294265(8-297535)	GENE HERBERT JIMENEZ	BURG, ADW, FALSE IMPR. INJURING TELEG TELEP LINES, GRIM. CONSP
5-13-54	SO LOS ANGELES 8-294265(8-318406)	GENE HERBERT JIMENEZ	BURGLARY
5-25-54	CALIFORNIA STATE PRISON A-29213	GENE HERBERT BURG	CONSP. TO COMMIT MAL MISCHIEF (182,549PC)
			FROM LA CO TERM 6 MOS-3 YRS 12-25-56 DISCH FROM PRISON
5-23-57	UNIV OF CALIFORNIA POL MEDICAL CENTER LOS ANGELES	GENE BURG	APPLICANT

At 8 p.m. on the evening of November 17, 1953, three men arrived with crowbars and wearing white painter's gloves entered the Silvers' establishment. After first ripping out the telephone wires, one of the three stood guard over Silvers in his office while the others went through the factory with their crowbars smashing all the machines and other equipment. Meantime, one of the two employees present had slipped unnoticed down the back stairs, and hidden



Rocco Guiliano

in the parking lot, where he observed the three men leave the premises and drive off in their car. He noted the license number. As a result, Gene Burg (also known as Gene Jiminez) was arrested later in the evening as he drove up to his home. The crowbars were still in his car. He was immediately taken back to the wrecked premises and was identified by Silvers.

At that time, Burg was a student at UCLA and was a member of the varsity football squad. Local authorities offered him an opportunity to appear as a State's witness provided he would name the persons who had hired them to do the job. Instead he chose to plead guilty. He received and served a three-year penitentiary sentence. One of his two accomplices subsequently was identified as Rocco Guiliano, who although only 24 years old at the time, had a long criminal record, both in New England and California. A few weeks after the Silvers incident, he was convicted of grand theft in San Francisco and sentenced to a 10-year penitentiary term. He was brought from the penitentiary to Los Angeles to plead guilty on the Silvers case, and also received a three-year sentence. The third accomplice has not been apprehended.

Guiliano was interviewed by a member of the committee staff at San Quentin Prison in an effort to have him name the persons who had hired them for the Silvers job. He would give little information on the subject, but did state that he "got Burg into the deal—Burg does not know the persons" that hired them to do it. When asked who, then, had hired him, he evasively replied, "I just can't think."

It does not appear plausible that Burg was unaware of the identity of his "employers" since telephone records establish that between October 20 and November 8, 1953—just nine days before the Silvers vandalism, Burg, from his residence, had telephoned James Fratianno, alias Jimmy the Weasel, and his long-time associate Charles Battaglia, alias Charley Batts, on seven occasions to telephone numbers which were not listed in the telephone directory. Both Fratianno and Batts are dealt with elsewhere in this report and their prior police records raise the question as to what business a university student would have with persons such as Fratianno and Battaglia that would occasion his being in such constant communication with them. Telephone records also show that Charles Battaglia had telephoned Burg at his home in 1952, a year before the Silvers incident. Captain Hamilton, testifying before the committee, in referring to Guiliano, stated, "... We classified him (Guiliano) through our observations and investigations as the lieutenant, or right-hand bower of Charley Battaglia prior to this incident. ... Therefore, we have to attribute the job, not as an independent act of Jiminez (Burg) and Guiliano, but an ordered job by the Fratianno-Battaglia combination."

During the course of the committee's investigation, Fratianno was interviewed in the penitentiary, where he is presently serving a long term for extortion in connection with another deal. He admitted having known Burg prior to the Silvers incident, but, he claimed, only casually; that the telephone calls to Battaglia and to him in 1953 had been efforts by Burg to sell him tickets for UCLA football games. However, as noted above, Battaglia had telephoned Burg in 1952 at a time when the latter had not as yet become a student at the university. Fratianno also readily admitted that he had been in personal contact with Burg during the latter's last months in prison. How this contact was established is of some interest. One of the documents in Burg's prison file is a letter written by Burg to the prison authorities on February 14, 1956, about two weeks before Fratianno was transferred to Soledad from Folsom Prison. Burg had previously been put on the list of prisoners to be transferred to the Barracks Section. The inmates of that section are not in contact with those at the main prison. There is a pencilled footnote on his letter apparently written by a reviewing official. It reads: "On approved Barracks list to separate him (Burg) from Fratianno."

Probably because of this notation Burg was transferred to the Barracks despite his request. However, in some manner, Fratianno managed also to be transferred so that they were in personal contact for some months before Burg was released in December, 1956.

It has been reliably reported that after Burg's release he was told, "If you keep your mouth shut, we'll take care of you the rest of your life—and if you do talk, we'll also take care of you!" He could conceivably have been given similar advice by Fratianno while still in prison.

Burg was subpoenaed before the committee at its January, 1958 hearing. Other than stating his true name and that he had heard Mike Silvers, earlier that day, identify him as one of the participants in the

wrecking of the factory, he refused to answer a single question put to him by the committee, including questions as to the circumstances of the attack on the factory. His refusal each time was on the ground of self-incrimination despite the fact the committee pointed out to him that he had already paid the penalty and could not again be incriminated. The committee petitioned the superior court for an order compelling him to answer. Such an order was issued on December 23, 1958, and Burg was again subpoenaed to appear before the committee on January 23, 1959. For the second time he refused to answer questions. Prior to the latter hearing and again subsequent to it, Burg has been arrested on narcotic addiction charges.

Several days after the wrecking of his plant, Silvers was approached on the street by Tom Simone who, according to Silvers' testimony, told him that if he would fail to identify Burg before the grand jury as one of his assailants he would see that his destroyed

machines were replaced, and added that if Silvers did identify Burg, he (Simone) would see that no machine dealer would sell or rent him any machines. The committee heard testimony that a number of dealers were threatened with violent reprisals if they supplied Silvers with equipment.

Simone has served a term in a federal penitentiary for selling heroin in the New York area. Among the top men in that narcotic operation was John Ormento, also known as "Big John" who was present at the Apalachin Mafia meeting. Ormento is presently under indictment for narcotic conspiracy along with Natale Joseph Evola, who was also present at the Apalachin meeting, and Louis Fiano. The latter was identified as part of the garment trucking business in Los Angeles when he financed "Scarface" Louis Lieberman and Ben Feinberg in the Lucky Trucking Company.

Simone was among those witnesses who refused to answer committee questions.

CHAPTER V

RELUCTANT WITNESSES

"Another characteristic (of the Mafia) is that these individuals have a code among themselves to remain absolutely silent as to all crimes. They will not give you any information about the activities they have engaged in. . ."

(From testimony of Bert Froberg at committee hearing in San Diego, October 14, 1958.)

This witness, whose background has been previously discussed, based this opinion on experiences in investigating alleged members of the Mafia. Based on its own hearings, the committee finds that the above opinion is equally applicable to members of the underworld who may or may not be affiliated with the Mafia.

Despite the fact that witnesses before the committee were repeatedly advised that, under California law, they could not be prosecuted for any act to which they might testify before a legislative committee, a parade of 16 witnesses took the stand and refused to answer questions. The parade started at the first Southern California hearings held during January, 1958, and continued through the last hearing on January 23, 1959. Two of the witnesses took the stand at two separate hearings and on each occasion refused to answer questions despite the fact that on their second appearance they were aware that they were under an order of the Los Angeles Superior Court to answer the questions which they had refused to answer on their first appearance.

One of these "doubly reluctant" witnesses refused on the ground of self-incrimination even to answer questions relating to a crime to which he had plead guilty and for which he had served a prison sentence. Under no circumstances could he have been again punished for that act.

On the following pages are photographs of the 16 reluctant witnesses. Twelve of these appeared before the committee in Los Angeles on November 14, 1958. Each read his objections from a preapred statement. The similarity in the wording of each of these prepared statements occasioned the following observations to be made by two members of the committee:

By Assemblyman Hanna:

"Mr. Chairman, I have been sitting here rather concerned in one special direction on these inquiries. It seems to me there needs to be clarified by these witnesses whether or not there has been any conspiracy to block the legitimate inquiry of this legislative committee.

"It has come to my ears and attention that a remark has been made by some witness now before this committee to the effect, and I will try to quote the phrase as it came to me, 'Don't worry; nobody's going to say nothin'.'"

"In connection with that, and with the seeming pattern of answers being given by the witness, it seems to me a legitimate inquiry here as to whether there has been any background for such a conspiracy. . ."

By Assemblyman Biddick:

"I have noticed as distinguished from the earlier hearings that statements made by the witnesses in refusing to answer the questions all apparently make the same general objection. In fact, the language all seems to be approximately the same."

The 12 who appeared at the November 13-14, 1958, hearings are: Mickey Cohen; Louis Tom Dragna; Alfred Sica; Louis Lieberman; Nick Licata; James Iannone, aka Danny Wilson, Harold "Happy" Meltzer; John Battaglia, aka Johnny Batts; Harry Levitt; Walter E. McCowan, Jr.; Sam Kitzler, aka Daniel Kitzler, and Al Pizzichino, aka Al Pitts.

On February 27, 1959, criminal complaints were signed against 10 of the aforementioned persons and they are presently awaiting trial.

The four who appeared at the January 14-15, 1958, hearings and would not testify are: Louis Lieberman; Jack Fine, aka Kessler; Gene Burg, aka Jimmez; and Tom Simone, aka Mastrosimone.

In August, 1958, the committee initiated an action against these four by petitioning the Superior Court of Los Angeles County for an order to show cause why they should not be ordered to answer committee questions. On December 23, 1958, the court issued an order as to Lieberman, Fine and Burg to answer all questions previously put to them, as well as all other questions which would be pertinent and material to the investigation. The three above-named were subpoenaed before a committee hearing on January 23, 1959. Burg and Fine each took the stand and again refused to answer any questions. Pursuant to House Resolution 81, 1959 Session, the committee referred these two persons to the Los Angeles City Attorney for prosecution on criminal contempt charges. Lieberman appeared and answered questions provided his responses can be properly classified as answers. One typical response was:

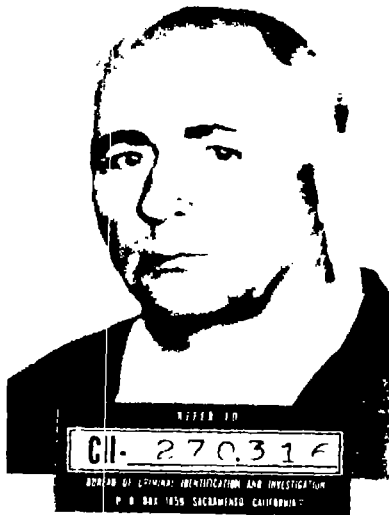
Q. And who is "Big Dick"?

A. Some fellow.

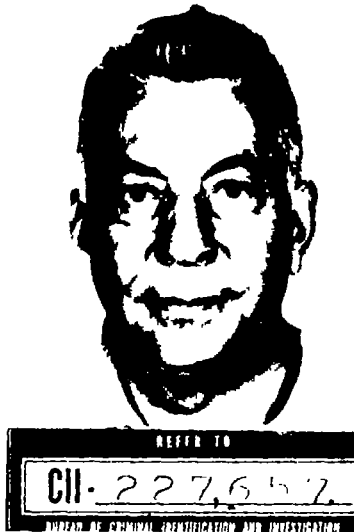
At the committee hearings in San Diego on October 14-15, 1958, one of the witnesses, Nate Rosenberg, refused to answer certain questions. This case was referred to the City Prosecutor of San Diego. On December 15, 1958, a complaint was filed charging criminal contempt and a warrant was issued for his arrest. This case is also now awaiting trial.

All of the 16 "reluctant" witnesses are listed on the charts shown on pages 43 and 45. These charts indicate the crime fields in which each witness' record

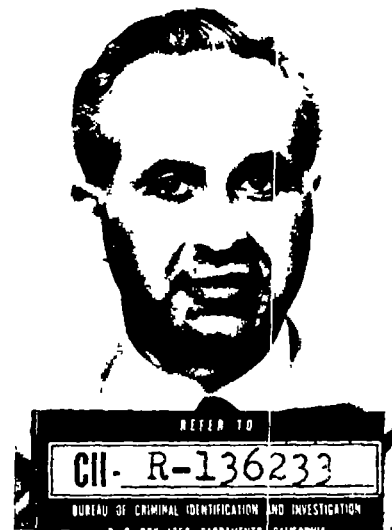
ORGANIZED CRIME IN CALIFORNIA



Nick Licata



Al Pizzichino



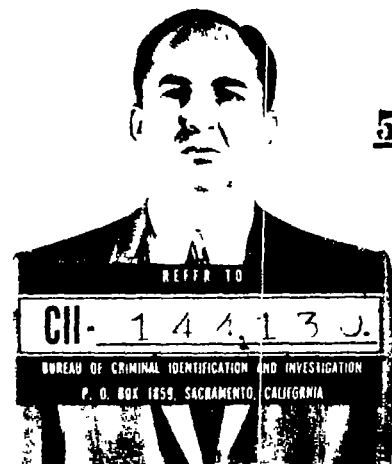
Nate Rosenberg



"Scarface" Louie Lieberman



Harold "Happy" Meltzer



Michael "Mickey" Cohen

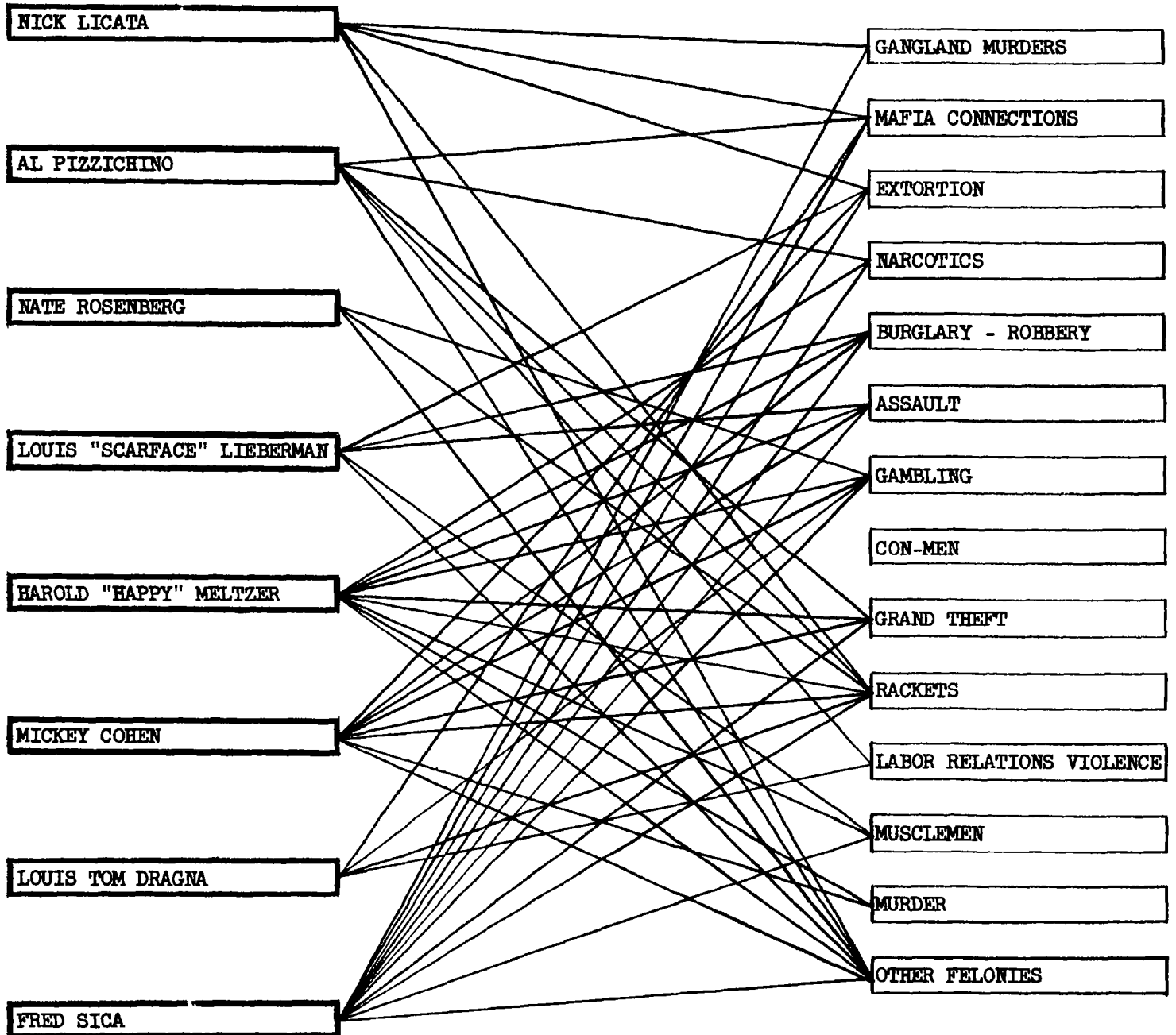


Louis Tom Dragna

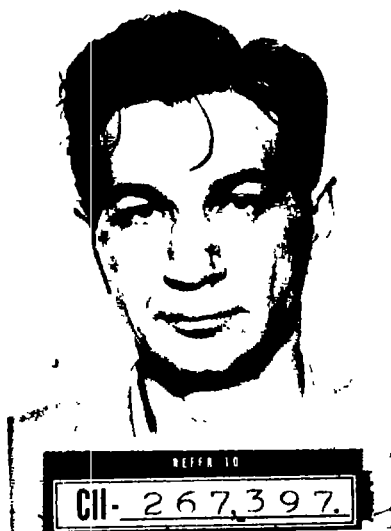


Fred Sica

RELUCTANT WITNESSES
GANGLAND ACTIVITIES AND ARREST RECORDS



ORGANIZED CRIME IN CALIFORNIA



John Battaglia



James Iannone



Walter E. McCowan



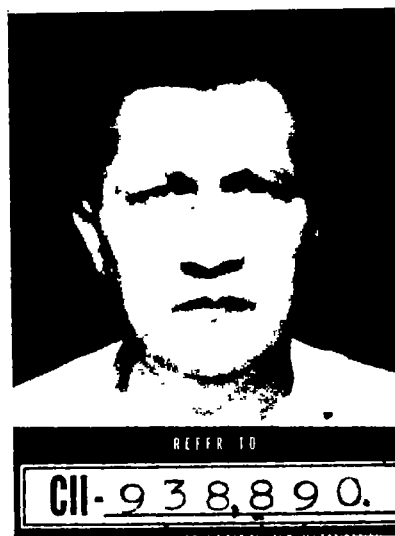
Gene Burg



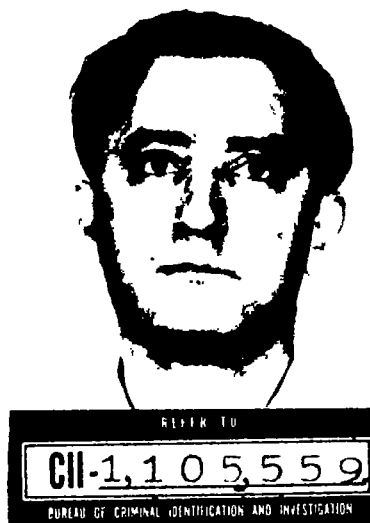
Tom Simone



Daniel "Sam" Kitzler

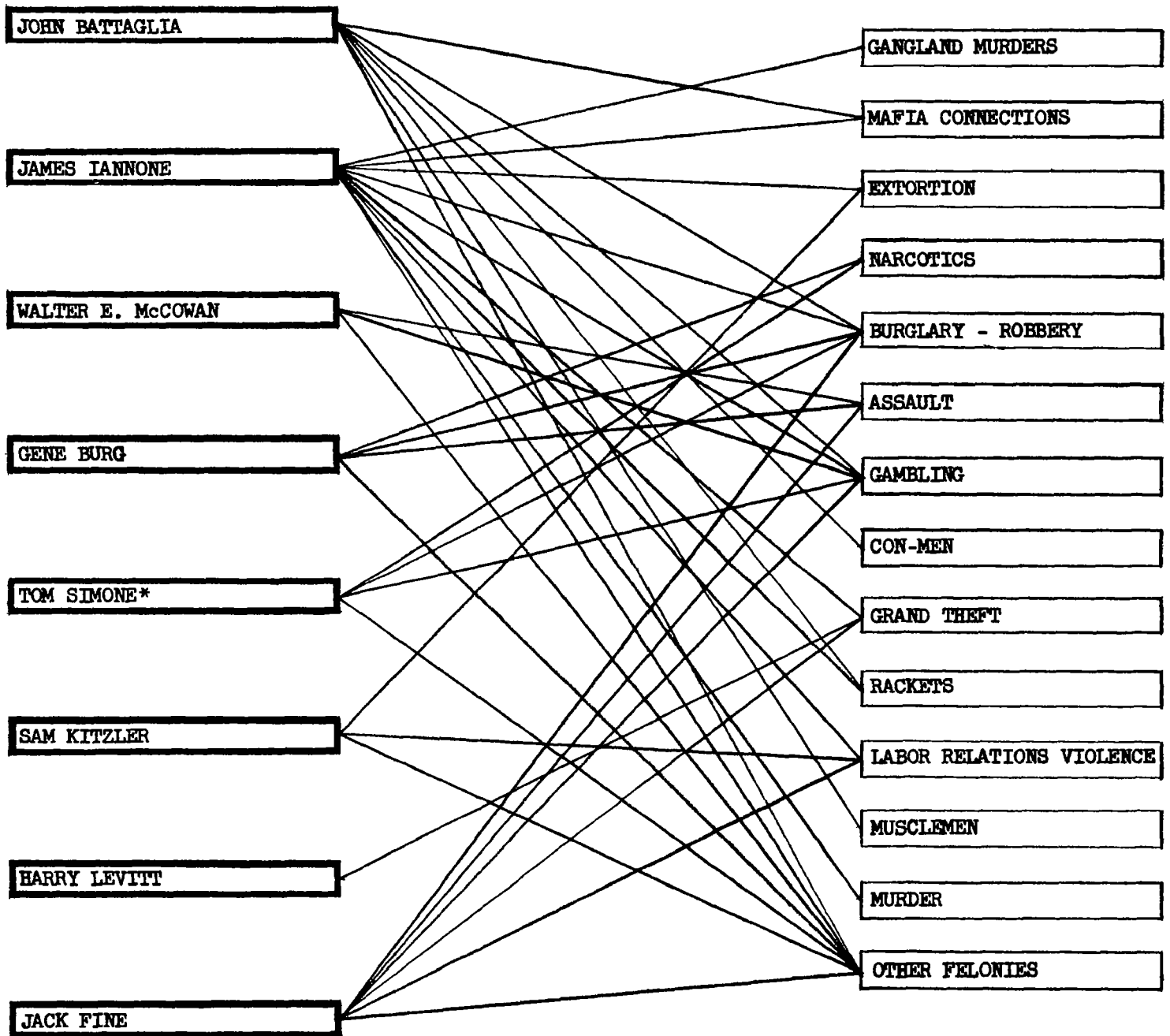


Harry Levitt



Jack Fine aka Kessler

RELUCTANT WITNESSES
GANGLAND ACTIVITIES AND ARREST RECORDS



*aka Tom Mastrosimone

shows one or more arrests. The charts also show the crime areas in which the witnesses have engaged in some activity according to testimony received and information contained in committee files.

Subsequent to the issuance of subpoenas for the November, 1958, hearings, there were reports that 10 of the witnesses subpoenaed—the “silent 10”—had agreed on the strategy they would employ in defying the questioning of the committee. There was a marked similarity as noted above in the phraseology used in voicing their respective objections. Each in turn refused to respond to questions other than to state his name. One witness conformed so rigidly to this pattern that, after stating his name, refused to answer the second question put to him. This second question asked him to state his *muddle* name. All of these circumstances lent credence to the report that there had, indeed, been a “Little Apalachin” meeting of the witnesses prior to the hearing.

The unanimity of thought on the part of these witnesses is further indicated in the type of questions which they refused to answer. Eight refused to state what their current occupation was. Following are examples of some questions of the committee which were met with an “I refuse to answer. . .”

- Where do you live?
- Do you own your home?
- Do you rent your home?
- Do you live in Los Angeles?
- Do you live in Los Angeles County?
- Are you married?
- What is your age?
- Do you own the Carousel Ice Cream Parlor?
- Do you own a Cadillac?
- Are you acquainted with Joe Sica (brother of the witness)?
- You have a son, Carlo, do you not?
- Were you born in New Jersey in 1909?
- Were you born in New York in 1914?
- Are you in any legitimate business at present?
- Have you ever used the name James Iannone? (He had already given that name when sworn.)
- Have you ever been the owner of any race horses?
- Have you rendered any federal income tax returns during the last five years?
- Have you rendered any state income tax returns during the last five years?

Another line of questioning met with no greater success in securing an answer:

By Assemblyman Biddick:

Q. Mr. Meltzer, there is a great deal of discussion in the State at the present time about petitions that are being circulated on the adequacy of our present narcotic penalties. I wonder if you would have any comment to give on your feelings and recommendations in that field?

A. I decline to answer on the same grounds.

By Assemblyman MacBride:

Q. Just carrying through on Mr. Biddick's questions, Mr. Meltzer, do you honestly believe that for you to comment on whether the narcotic laws of the State of California are presently adequate to serve our needs and requirements would in any way incriminate you?

A. I decline to answer on the same grounds.

After the above series of questions had been put to the witness, Harold “Happy” Meltzer, the following statement was made on the record by Assemblyman MacBride:

“I have no further questions, Mr. Chairman, but as I sit here and listen to these questions and the answers given by these witnesses, invoking technical objections to the questions asked, I think that it is a pretty sad commentary on the privileges of citizenship in the State of California and in the United States of America that a man can come before a committee such as this where he cannot in any way incur any penalty for the answers that he gives for the reason that he is given a specific immunity by the laws of the State of California for any answers that he gives here, and yet he cannot even admit and won't admit whether he is in a legitimate business, and particularly, and just parenthetically, each one of these witnesses, starting with Louie Lieberman yesterday, has made the statement, ‘Why don't you leave us alone? We are trying to make a clean break with the past.’

“If you have had a past record, and if they have had a past record, all we want to know is this: Are you continuing that record? Are you continuing your associations with those with whom you claim you have made a break?

“Therefore, for you to come here and say we have made a clean break with the past, and leave us alone, and for you to refuse to answer questions as to whether even you are in a legitimate business at the present time, I think it reflects unfavorably upon you.

“You have come to California to live here. You have come here, evidently, to engage, we hope, in a legitimate business. You have come here to raise your families here and give them a fresh start. And yet you come before a committee like this that is trying to improve the laws of the State of California so that your families can live here more safely, and so that you can indulge in business activities that are legitimate, and so that you can profit here, and profit under the laws of the State of California, and yet you have the temerity to come before a committee like this and refuse even—one man a minute ago even refused to admit his own name that he had given when he had first sat down at the witness chair.

“I think it is a very sad commentary on your own claim to citizenship in this State that you would refuse to answer the simple questions that have been asked you.”

CHAPTER VI

RACKETS AND RUBBISH

1 The committee finds that substantial interests in lucrative rubbish dumps in Los Angeles County have been acquired by persons who have made little or no capital investment in these operations, but whose principal contributions appear to have been their wide acquaintance among key public officials.

2. The committee further finds that numerous municipalities in the area, from time to time, have amended their contracts with companies for the collection of rubbish in the respective cities by increasing the rates paid for the service, that these increases, for the most part, have been based on increased operating costs, a substantial portion of which has been based on increased dumping charges. The committee feels that there is a relation between these dumping charge increases and the share of operating profits paid from certain dumps to the persons described in paragraph 1 above

In 1948, all "rubbish burning dumps" were banned in Los Angeles County. This meant that all rubbish in the county had to be disposed of in so-called "cut and fill" dumps. As these latter got into operation, it soon became apparent that they were highly profitable operations. The scramble was on to secure sites, zone variances and permits to operate. In 1955, the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors passed an ordinance banning the burning of combustible rubbish in backyard incinerators. This gave a further "shot in the arm" to the already fanciful profits being earned in the "cut and fill" dumps. The quantity of combustible rubbish formerly burned in backyard incinerators which, under the new ordinance, had to be disposed of in "cut and fill" dumps considerably increased their revenues. As is historical with highly profitable operations of any kind, these businesses began to be eyed eagerly by racketeers and "fast buck boys." They began to examine these operations closely with a view to "muscling in" for the largest possible percentage interest with the smallest possible investment of capital, if they should even find it necessary at all to make any capital investment. The area which apparently was most vulnerable to the muscling racketeers was the need to secure zone variances on the dump sites and permits to operate them. The power to bestow these favors rests with the planning commission and the city councils in the incorporated cities and with the regional planning commission and the board of supervisors if the sites are in the unincorporated areas.

The first racketeer in connection with this operation to come under the scrutiny of the committee was one Raymond Charles "Whitey" Christl (FBI No. 1800405, CII No. 644523). Although Christl's record shows but one bookmaking arrest he has long been identified by law enforcement agencies as a shadowy,

but powerful figure in gambling operations in Southern California. All of this was verified by Christl himself in his testimony before the committee and will be set forth in detail later in this chapter. He had been further identified as having wide acquaintance with public officials and their representatives.

In 1955-56, during a previous investigation into the rubbish collection and disposal industry conducted by a legislative committee, testimony was received concerning two attempts that had already been made by Christl to "muscle into" the rubbish disposal end of this business. One dump operator testified that Christl had offered him \$40,000 for a one-half interest in one of his dumps, the assets of which totaled \$350,000. This dump operator further testified that several days after Christl made him this offer, three men, strangers to him, visited him at one of his dumps and said, "Your name is Ben Kazarian, and you had better go



Ray "Whitey" Christl

O 10 U 000 16
L 22 U 001 -

CII-644523

FBI#1800405

BLND BLU 5-7½ 150 WISC 1911

RAYMOND CHARLES CHRISTL

ALIAS "WHITEY" WHITEY CHRISTL

2-20-31 PD BURBANK
168-A-22

RAYMOND CHARLES
CHRISTL

DRUNK(AUTO)
& 150 CVA \$20 OR 10 DYS
PAID RELSD
2-21-31

7-12-39 SO LOS ANGELES
290505

RAYMOND CHARLES
CHRISTL

SUSP 337A
PC(BKMG) 7-12-39 RELSD
BOND

11-26-51 ST BD EQUALIZATION
LOS ANGELES 91128

RAYMOND C. CHRISTL

APP LIQ.
LIC

through with the deal you are working on or it won't be good for you. We take care of people such as you."

Kazarian stated that he had been introduced to Christl by his attorney Maynard B. Henry, in the latter's office and that the attorney identified Christl as "a nice fellow." Despite this recommendation, Kazarian testified that he did not accept Christl's "offer."

In 1955, Christl had approached another dump operator, William Russell Ward, to whom he had been introduced by the same attorney, Maynard B. Henry, who figured in Christl's attempted deal with Kazarian described above. In this instance, the dump operator, Ward, had stated that he was negotiating the purchase of a dump site in the vicinity of Main and 208th Streets in Los Angeles. Ward has given two separate versions of his "negotiations" with Christl in this particular deal. However, subsequent investigations into his relations with Christl, which will be gone into in this chapter, might explain the reasons for the discrepancies.

One witness before this Subcommittee on Rackets, Sergeant Ahern of the Intelligence Division, Los Angeles Police Department, on September 19, 1958, testified as to a conversation he had had with Ward on August 9, 1955. Ward had narrated to Sergeant Ahern the circumstances under which he had first met with Christl. The witness stated that Ward told him, in the presence of a third party, that his attorney, Maynard Henry, came to his dump one day and mentioned having learned that Ward was hoping to open another dump at 208th and Main Streets, and that the attorney had said to him, "Well, if you want to get a permit for that dump, you're going to have to see a friend of mine. He can help you." Ward then met with the "friend," who turned out to be Christl. Christl's proposition this time, according to Ward's first version of this meeting, was that Christl wanted a mere half-interest in Ward's dump operation in return for "putting through" the necessary zone variance and operating permit. In connection with this, Ward was questioned by the committee at the September, 1953, hearings and testified as follows:

Q. Isn't it true that Maynard Henry told you that Christl was a man that could get things done insofar as county government was concerned?

A. That is not the correct way. He said 'Mr. Christl is a man who does things. He is active. He is energetic.'

Q. And he knows his way around the county in the county courthouse?

A. He might have said that, but I don't recall those exact words.

Sergeant Ahern further testified that six days later, on August 15, 1955, he had a second conversation on this subject with Ward in which Ward repeated his story again in the presence of a third party, but not the same person who was present at the first meeting. Several months later, in the fall of 1955, Ward changed his story to the legislative committee then investigating the rubbish situation, to state that

he had had an option for the 208th and Main Streets dump site and that he needed money to finance the purchase of the property. He stated, on this occasion, that the purpose of his meeting with Christl had been to interest Christl to put up the funds necessary to take up the option on the property but that when he mentioned the figure of \$180,000, Christl had stated, according to Ward, that this was "too rich for his blood."

This one deal, however, was neither the beginning nor the end of Ward's relations with Christl. Testimony heard by the Subcommittee on Rackets during its 1958 hearings, as it unfolded, would seem to indicate which of the two stories told by Ward of his 1955 negotiations with Christl would appear to be the true one.

Appearing before the Assembly Interim Committee on Governmental Efficiency and Economy on May 9, 1956, in connection with the above "Christl" deal, Ward had testified as follows:

Q. Did you hear anything further from Ray Christl?

A. No, I never did.

Q. Did he ever phone you or attempt to phone you?

A. I found a note on my pad one day that a Mr. Christl had called.

Despite this testimony by Ward, apparently he and Christl did "get together." In fact, they had probably already done so at the time he was giving the above testimony, if we are to believe Christl's testimony before the Subcommittee on Rackets on September 19, 1958. Christl testified, later corroborated by Ward, that he and Ward had entered into an arrangement for the operation of another dump "sometime early in 1956." He identified it as the Baldwin Hills Dump. Christl testified that he had located the site and had arranged with Ward for the later to take a lease and to operate it. Under this arrangement Christl was to receive 65 percent of the net profits, as a "finder's fee" and Ward was to receive 35 percent. Of his 65 percent, Christl testified that he assigned 12½ percent to Maynard B. Henry, the original introducing attorney, for "legal fees" and to one LeRoy Koos, another attorney, 5 percent of his interest. Christl's remaining 47½ percent interest was divided into five interests of 9½ percent each. These interests were put in the separate names of himself, his wife, and each of his three minor children. Christl's 47½ percent share of the profits for the 10-month period elapsing between the date of the start of the operation at this dump and the date on which he was testifying before the committee had already netted him \$4,750 per month for a total of \$47,500. Christl testified that each of these five 9½ percent interests represented a capital contribution by him to the Ward Disposal Company of \$54.91, or a total capital investment of \$274.55.

The next project on which Ward and Christl joined forces was a dump site consisting of approximately

500 acres of unimproved land located on Workman Mill Road south of the City of Industry in the east San Gabriel Valley in Los Angeles County. The owner of this land is the San Jose Development Company, a corporation, 100 percent owned by members of the Pellissier family. On *August 14, 1957*, the corporation executed a master lease for a 30-year period to William R. Ward as an individual. This lease provided (1) that Ward was to pay a rental of 20 percent of the gross revenue of the rubbish dumps to be operated thereon, (2) that he must secure a *zone variance* and *use permit* within one year from August 1, 1957, and (3) if any portion of the property should be condemned as a dump site by a governmental agency, the proceeds from the condemnation would be divided one-third to the lessors—two-thirds to the lessees.

The execution of this lease on August 14, 1957, set off a chain reaction of subleases, limited partnerships, assignments of interests and other documents which transformed this otherwise simple and equitable original master lease into a situation so complex as to appear bewildering at first glance. Here is what transpired: On that same date, *August 14, 1957*, and presumably at the same time, Ward executed a sublease of this property to Maynard B. Henry, Inc., a corporation, 100 percent owned by Maynard B. Henry, who first brought Ward and Christl together. The only consideration for this sublease appears to be a provision that in the event any portion of the property should be condemned, Maynard B. Henry, Inc., would receive 50 percent of any condemnation awards that Ward received from the lessors as provided in the master lease. On this same date, *August 14, 1957*, and presumably again at the same time, Maynard B. Henry, Inc., executed a sublease back to Ward in the name of the San Gabriel Valley Dump, Inc., a corporation, 100 percent owned by William R. Ward.

The only consideration for the execution of this sublease from Maynard B. Henry, Inc., back to William R. Ward (San Gabriel Valley Dump, Inc.), appears to be a provision that the San Gabriel Valley Dump, Inc., shall pay to Maynard B. Henry, Inc., 15 percent of the gross revenues derived from the rubbish dumps operated by Ward on the property. Now what is the net result of this fast "triple-play"? At the outset, Ward had a master lease on a 500-acre dump site. A few moments, and two signatures later, Ward still has a master lease on the same 500 acres, but with the following differences: (1) The lease is now in the name of the San Gabriel Valley Dump, Inc., a corporation solely owned by Ward, so that, in effect, there is no difference there; (2) Ward has assigned to Maynard B. Henry, Inc., 50 percent of any proceeds he may get from condemnation proceedings; and (3) Ward has assigned to Maynard B. Henry, Inc., 15 percent "off the top" of his gross revenues.

Why?

Part of the answer may lie in an event that occurred on August 26, 1957, 12 days later. On that date a limited partnership was created in Los Angeles County known as Cerise, Ltd. Subsequently, all of Maynard B. Henry's interest in the lease was assigned to this

partnership. The principal place of business of this Cerise Ltd. was given as Room No. 401, 629 South Hill Street, Los Angeles, California (the law office of Maynard B. Henry). The general partner was listed as M. B. Henry, Inc., 629 South Hill Street, Room No. 401, Los Angeles, and the limited partner as one Jean Armand, 1961 Cahuenga Boulevard, Hollywood, California. This certificate of limited partnership sets forth that the capital contribution by the limited partner, Armand, is the sum of \$99, and that the limited partner's share in the profits of the partnership shall be 99 percent. In other words, it is Armand who is to receive the 15 percent of gross revenues, plus 50 percent of condemnation money—all for \$99. However, in testifying before the committee, Christl admitted that it was he who actually owned this 99 percent limited partnership interest in Cerise Ltd. He explained that he had designated Jean Armand to "front" for him with the understanding that Armand would turn over to him this 99 percent interest at any time that Christl demanded it. He further testified that sometime in February, 1958, about the time that the dump started operation, he did so direct Armand to transfer this interest and that during the time the limited partnership was in Armand's name, Armand did not receive any income from it. Christl further testified that in the three months immediately preceding the date on which he was testifying, he had received checks from Cerise Ltd. totaling \$5,000 as his share of the 15 percent of the gross revenue. This was the first return on his \$99 capital investment. He admitted that the \$5,000 he had drawn from Cerise Ltd. for the three-month period was something less than the total amount due Cerise Ltd. under their 15 percent interest.* Further clarifying his interest in Cerise Ltd., Christl testified as follows:

Q. Can you tell the committee the reason why you designated Jean Armand as your representative for the limited partnership in Cerise Ltd.?

A. Yes, I done it for one reason. As you know, my name has been kicked around a good deal in the press and otherwise in an unfavorable manner, and I wanted my name off of it, because I wanted to see everything had a fair chance of going through without adverse publicity tied to my name.

Q. Then the sublease to this Henry Corporation and Cerise Ltd. was just a method you and Mr. Ward decided you wanted to follow setting up your interests, is that right?

A. That's right.

There is one further series of documents executed in this transaction which serve to insure Christl's interest even in the event of Ward's death. On November 6, 1957, an assignment was executed by M. B.

* (NOTE: Based on the return of \$5,000 for the three-month period to Cerise Ltd., the annual income due Christl on his 15 percent share of the revenues would be at the rate of \$20,000 a year, which, projected over the 30-year life of the lease, would total \$600,000. However, Ward himself optimistically testified that the return for those three months was considerably less than the ultimate 15 percent return would be once the operation got into full swing.)

Henry, Inc. to the Cerise Ltd of its sublease interest in the master lease. *On the same date, November 6, 1957*, a second document was executed. This consisted of an amendment and modification of the original master lease to provide that on the death of Ward, the owners of the property (San Jose Development Company) had the option to purchase the lease interest of Cerise Ltd. This would be determined by a fair and reasonable appraisal "taking into consideration past earnings of Cerise Ltd. from such sublease before taxes and its estimated future earnings under said sublease." This document, of course, guarantees that the interest of Cerise Ltd. shall remain for the life of the lease or that the interest can be bought back by the San Jose Development Company, owners of the property, by the payment of the expectancy residual income which would accrue to Cerise Ltd. for the full term of the lease. This latter document was signed by both Ward and by the officers of the San Jose Development Company, Inc. One explanation of this lease amendment could be that the San Jose Development Company was aware that Cerise Ltd was actually Raymond Charles (Whitey) Christl and that they preferred to buy out his residual interest in the lease at full face value rather than have a business operated on their property by anyone with Christl's background—a background readily admitted by Christl himself while under oath before the committee.

Christl's most recent attempt to acquire an interest in still another Ward-operated dump site was in connection with the controversial Sepulveda Boulevard location in Los Angeles. Despite the unsuccessful efforts of several other private operators to secure a zone variance to operate a dump on this 300-acre plus property from the City of Los Angeles and, despite the fact that the City of Los Angeles had expressed a willingness to zone the property for a dump, provided only that the county would condemn the land and the county itself operate the dump. Christl testified that in the Summer of 1958 he went to the owner of the property, with a firm offer signed by Ward, to lease the property for a dump and further testified "if I had been successful in making a lease and *everything*, once he (Ward) got in business, I would anticipate participating in it."

Coincidentally, in January, 1959, the board of supervisors, by a majority vote, reversed a previous position and indicated that the county would not acquire and operate rubbish dumps, citing as their reasons a shortage of available funds and a belief that the dumps could be more effectively operated by private industry. This brought forth strong protest from the Los Angeles City administration. Mayor Poulson was quoted as stating:

"Recently, I have had a suspicion that something was cooking, so to speak, because the private rubbish collectors and dump operators have been buzzing around Civic Center. Believe me, I don't like the smell of their cooking."

He went on to say that "vast funds" are at the disposal of the "rubbish racketeers" but that "they will not frustrate the will of the people to have inexpensive, public rubbish collection free from gangster and hoodlum control."

In the face of considerable public protest, the board of supervisors, a few days later rescinded their action and voted to withhold establishing this new policy until after further hearings.

What sort of "magic wand" does this Raymond Charles (Whitey) Christl wave that he can negotiate the two such deals just described? In the one deal, a \$274.55 investment (in 10 short months), yields him a return of 17,500 percent. In the other deal, a \$99 investment (in three even shorter months) yields him a return of 5,000 percent; and the latter return, of course, is just the start of an iron clad 30-year deal. To compute the return on his \$99 investment percentage-wise over the full period of the lease would produce an astronomical figure.

Under the committee's questioning of both Ward and Christl, to have them describe what services the latter performed for which he was so handsomely rewarded with interests in the two dumps, the testimony of both boils down to one phrase—"a finder's fee." However, in the case of Baldwin Hills dump site, Christl testified that he had "only a verbal agreement" with the owner of the property at the time Ward gave him the 47½ percent interest in the operation. As to the so-called "Pellissier Dump" both Ward and Christl, in their testimony, agree that Christl merely pointed out to Ward that the East San Gabriel Valley would be "a good area"; that Christl indicated the general area, but that Ward "actually made the approach to the Pellissier people":

Q. During any of the negotiations with the Pellissier people, did Mr. Christl participate?

A. (Ward) No, sir. He did not.

Q. Did Mr. Christl conduct any negotiations himself with the Pellissiers?

A. (Ward) No, sir. He did not.

Ward denied, pro forma, that Christl negotiated with any public officials regarding the granting of a dump permit. This line of questioning led to a revealing bit of testimony by Ward:

Q. It was a question of filing papers and something you could have hired a stenographer to do the same thing?

A. (Ward) That is correct.

Ward was asked the following question:

Q. Was the work that Mr. Christl was to do in this leg work to include talking to any public officials with discretionary power over these licenses and zone variances?

A. Mr. Christl never promised me at any time that he would use undue influence with any city or county official.

Ward, in his further testimony, never did explain or clarify what he meant by "undue" when he used that adjective to describe the word "influence." Further, Ward braggingly testified that he had "never been turned down on any (dump) application that I have ever made both in the city or the county and either before or after I met Mr. Christl" (Emphasis added)

If we are to accept Ward's testimony that the first dump permit that he secured was "at 401 W. 208th Street" and that he "showed that property to Mr. Christl back about four years ago I met him in Maynard Henry's office about that time" and that he had had no permit at that time on that dump site, it must be concluded that (1) Ward had never had a dump permit before he met Christl and (2) that he had "never been turned down on any application" that he had ever made after he met Christl

That conclusion may be more of a clue to Christl's "magic wand" in making deals with Ward than was Ward's statement (before the committee) explaining his benevolence: "I think he (Christl) is entitled to make a living for himself and family and maybe I have bent over a little backwards in giving him a little bigger share than would ordinarily be customary, but I didn't need it myself"

What is the background of this Raymond Charles ("Whitey") Christl? Intelligence files of law enforcement agencies have long contained reports of his gambling and other activities, but it was not until his appearance as a witness before the committee on September 19, 1958, that these reports were verified from Christl's own lips.

Christl testified that from March until October, 1950, he had held stock in the Airport Club, a Seal Beach gambling spot, that he paid \$11,000 for the stock and sold it seven months later for \$31,000, netting a profit of \$20,000. He testified that he conducted a bookmaking operation out of Culver City with one Meyer Waterman, who, incidentally, was also a stockholder in the Airport Club. When asked if his Culver City bookmaking was not a "fairly profitable operation," Christl replied, "I would say so." When asked if this operation handled any "play" from the Navy Club, San Diego, he replied, "Not to my knowledge," but when asked if it could have been without his knowledge, his reply was, "Sure . . .". He testified that he was a partner with one Samuel (Curley) Robinson in a company known as the Western Investment Company and that the company's sole activity comprised the operation of the Culver Auto Dealers Club (a nonprofit (sic) corporation) as a gambling club which was subsequently shut down by local authorities. He testified that Phil Marcus (CII # 634957), long linked with gambling operations, had been hired to manage the gambling rooms. Christl testified that Robinson had split his share of the gambling club profit with Robert Gans, Max Kleiger (CII # 145460) and Irving Glasser, all of whose names have been linked with bingo, slot machines and pinball operations, that the six months period from January 1 to

June 30, 1955, he (Christl) drew \$11,250 as his share of the Culver Auto Dealers Club profits.

Because the committee had information that Joe Sica and some of his hoodlum associates had attempted to "muscle in" for a "piece" of the Culver Auto Dealers Club, the committee questioned Christl on the subject. Christl testified that he had been told of the attempt but was "not present when he (Joe Sica) tried it." However, he did identify three persons as having participated in the incident. He named James Fratianno, alias Jimmy The Weasel (FBI # 832558, CII # 333934), Charles Battaglia, alias Charlie Batts (FBI # 4733808, CII # 305606), and Danny Wilson, alias James Iannone (FBI # 346232, CII # 54185).

James Fratianno, alias Jimmy The Weasel, a three-time loser, is presently serving a term in the state penitentiary at Soledad for extortion. Danny Wilson, alias James Iannone, subpoenaed before the committee on November 14, 1958, is one of the group that refused to testify. A subpoena was issued by the committee for the third member of the group, Charles Battaglia, alias Charlie Batts. He successfully evaded service. However, his brother and associate, John Battaglia, alias Johnny Batts (FBI # 4441855, CII # 267397), was served, but he also refused to answer any questions. A committee subpoena was issued for Joe Sica (FBI # 343378, CII # 123211), but despite a thorough and diligent search, he was not located to make service on him. Fred Sica (FBI # 839704, CII # 441645), his brother and close associate, was served, but he joined with the others who refused to answer committee questions. Christl's testimony on this Culver City shakedown attempt incident corroborates the charts found elsewhere in this report, which portrays the above-named persons as "known associates." It also tends to lend corroboration to a similar incident reported to the committee wherein some of these same persons allegedly "muscle in" on the Navy Club, a San Diego gambling operation of one Nate Rosenberg (FBI # 127105B, CII # 136233), whose activities are covered in the San Diego section of this report.

Christl was questioned as to why his manager, Phil Marcus, called the Chief of Police of Culver City in connection with the visit by the hoods attempting to "buy into" his operation.

Q Did he (Marcus) call the Chief because there was attempted violence or assault or something?

A (Christl) That is my understanding. They forced their way in the way I understood it

As set forth earlier in this report, it was Maynard B. Henry who first brought Ward and Christl together. It was testified that in arranging this meeting, Maynard B. Henry had stated to Ward, "Well, if you want to get a permit for this dump, you are going to have to see a friend of mine."

The "friend" as set forth above was Raymond Charles Christl. Some inkling as to why it was advantageous to meet with Christl in order to get a dump permit may be gleaned from Christl's own tes-

timony before the committee concerning his connections with the "right people."

Q. . . . Did you tell him (Ward) that you could be of any help in securing this permit over these objections?

A. (Christl) I don't believe I told him I could be of any help in opposing objections. I did say I believe that I could investigate and check and see if it would be possible that it could be *exempted*.

Q. Did you in fact have any acquaintance with any person or official in the County of Los Angeles that could have helped Mr. Ward secure this permit?

A. I considered at that time that some officials in county government were friends of mine, yes.

Q. That could have helped?

A. Well, now, whether they could have helped or not, they would have given me an audience to discuss it with them.

Q. Would you care to name who those officials are?

A. At that time, the deceased Mr. Legg, I considered a good friend of mine. The Chief Deputy to Supervisor Chace, Ernie Winters, I considered a friend of mine and somebody that I could go in and have an audience with, and at least he would *listen*. I knew Mr. Jessup, but not too *well*.

Q. Mr. Christl, getting back to your conversation with Mr. Ward in 1955 . . . in connection with the 208th Street dump . . . did you at that time in connection with that property have any conversation with the late Supervisor Legg?

A. About that piece of property, no.

Q. Did you have a discussion with him about any piece of property for a dump?

A. I think I had a discussion with him once in a general basis of would he have any idea where a good area would be and where there would be land available and not objectionable for this type of business.

Q. Did you have any discussions at all with the late Supervisor Legg in connection with the San Gabriel Valley Dump?

A. I did to this extent: I called Mr. Legg one day and asked him if he could find out the date that would be set on the agenda for the Planning Commission to hear. I think again, that at a later date I called and asked whether it would be on the agenda when it came before the board of supervisors.

Q. You were on rather friendly terms with Supervisor Legg, were you not?

A. I considered him a friend of mine, that's correct.

Q. You had many telephone conversations with him at his home during this period of time?

A. That is correct.

Q. And the phone number you called there was his nonpublished number, is that correct?

A. It was the number that he gave me

Q. What was the circumstance under which Supervisor Legg gave you his private telephone number?

A. *He was a friend of mine.*

Q. Approximately how frequently did you use that telephone number between the time he gave it to you and the time you started your first deal with Ward?

A. I don't know, but I would say I called him on numerous occasions.

Q. Did you have any discussions with Mr. Winters, his (Supervisor Chace's) Field Representative?

A. I did . . . I had a discussion with Mr. Winters . . . on property out on the south end. (Note: 208th Street Figueroa, Ward's *original dump permit*).

Q. Is he (Ward) the one who advised you of the need for special zoning (for dump) . . . ?

A. He told me there was a lot of complications, a lot of things they had to go through before you could go into business.

Q. As a result of that conversation with him, did you contact any county or city official in connection with this?

A. I think that was the time I spoke to Mr. Winters . . .

While the above testimony indicated that Christl's acquaintance among county officials could have been of help in securing these dump permits, the committee was also interested in whether this acquaintanceship could also prevent others from securing competitive dump sites.

Christl's testimony:

Q. When you first set up your deal with the Baldwin Hills dump was any property out of that immediate area zoned for dumps?

A. Not that I know of, no.

Q. So, therefore, you are the only one who has ever received a dump permit, a rubbish dump permit in that area?

A. So far as I know, I would say so.

Q. Have any dumps been added in close proximity to the San Gabriel dump since you went in there?

A. Not that I know of.

When Christl, in his testimony, established that it was February, 1958, several months before San Gabriel Valley Dump started producing income, that he had taken over his interest which through Cerise Ltd had previously stood in Armand's name, he was asked:

Q. Assemblyman MacBride: What was it that brought you to the determination that it was safe for you to take over the assignment from Armand?

A. Well, everything had run a normal course and business had been granted all necessary permits and licenses, and at that time if my name was divulged it wouldn't be detrimental to the normal course of this going through whatever was necessary to be done . . . I thought there might be some adverse publicity which would be detrimental to taking the normal course and being hurt on its merits. . . .

Further on in his testimony, Christl pinpoints just what he did (or didn't do) to "earn" these generous dump interests from Ward:

Q. Assemblyman Bradley: Was it sort of a finder's commission, is that the idea?

A. You might call it that.

Q. Was there anything that you were to do to get a commission other than just to find a potential site?

A. *Nothing, no.*

Q. Are you still looking for potential dump sites in the County of Los Angeles?

A. I am.

Q. If you were to find a potential site that Mr. Ward thought was suitable, do you feel you would still be in the position to make a deal with Mr. Ward whereby you would get a monetary interest of some kind in the dump?

A. That was our agreement.

Q. Is this agreement in writing?

A. No. . . .

Q. What are the tentative arrangements?

A. The tentative arrangements would be to my understanding, *at least one-third.*

Q. Do you have an arrangement with any other person who is engaged in this dump operation business besides Mr. Ward for a finder's commission?

A. I do not.

Apparently Christl is not conducting a general "Business Opportunity Broker" operation.

Christl initiated other deals with Los Angeles County—deals which required negotiations with county officials. One of these that Christl testified to was his partnership interest in the Drew Catering Company. This company negotiated a lease with Los Angeles County in 1954 granting the company a concession for hot dog and hamburger stands and for the rental and sale of surfboards and other beach accessories in the Manhattan, Redondo, and Hermosa Beach areas. His testimony follows a pattern in two respects, similar to the rubbish dump negotiations—(1) nobody else had ever held the concession prior to the lease granted the Drew Catering Company, and (2) he had contacted Ernie Winters, Field Representative for Supervisor Chace, and had discussed the lease at the time it was being negotiated.

Another of his deals was the abortive attempt by Christl and Clifford Thoms to negotiate a blanket life insurance policy covering all Los Angeles County employees. This was to have covered, at county expense, each employee in the amount of \$2,500, with the employee having the privilege of taking additional insurance at a reduced rate. The cost to the county for the basic \$2,500 policy per employee was estimated to be \$750,000 per year. Although there is no record that either Christl or Thoms had ever been engaged in the insurance business prior to this deal, Christl did apply for and was granted an insurance agent's license by the State on January 20, 1956. The deal was reportedly initiated by Christl and Thoms through Supervisors Legg and Jessup without the previous

knowledge of the other Supervisors or the County Administrative Officer. Negotiations on the deal had apparently progressed considerably when it first came to the attention of the County Administrative Officer. The latter submitted a full report on the proposal to the board of supervisors, whereupon the deal died aborning.

While examining the books and records of William R. Ward and those of his several companies, it was determined that during the first six months of 1958, checks totaling \$21,000 had been paid over to a weekly newspaper in Los Angeles known as the *California Jewish Voice*. Some of the amount was charged to advertising, some to "loans." The owner and publisher of this paper identified himself as Samuel Gach. Ward and Gach both testified at the September and November, 1958, committee hearings. Ward's testimony as to the total amount paid over to the newspaper and the purpose in paying it was vague and, at times, contradictory. In September, he was not certain as to the total amount, but did admit to \$12,500 after the book entries were shown him. When asked if he recalled any payments in addition to the \$12,500, he stated that he did not, but qualified his answer with "unless my own checkbook would so indicate." At the November hearing, he was told additional ledger sheets had been turned over to the committee by Gach subsequent to the September hearing, and these indicated that an additional \$8,500 had been paid by him to the *Voice*. At this point, he recalled the extra \$8,500 which he had not recalled in his September testimony. As to the purpose of the payments, he was not certain. The first check for \$2,000, he said, was for "advertising" consisting of a five-page spread publicizing him and his activities in an "anniversary" edition. The \$2,000 was paid in March and when Ward was testifying in mid-November the "anniversary" edition had still not made its appearance. Regarding the balance of the \$21,000, he was not specific. He was considering the purchase of an interest in the paper, he said, yet no price had been agreed upon; he was not even certain whether it was a corporation or not, and he added there was only a verbal understanding as to what interest he would receive in the publication.

One series of answers Ward gave was cloaked with somewhat of an air of mystery.

Q. Does this (the \$21,000) give you an ownership interest in the *Voice*?

A. Let's wait and find out. I don't like to show my hand at this time. You are asking something that may show my hand.

Q. Is this a loan?

A. It could be.

On September 19, 1958, Ward was asked:

Q. Was this \$5,000 payment supposed to be in support of any candidate for public office?

A. *Not at this time, no* (Emphasis added.)

The records of the *Voice* show that \$4,000 of Ward's \$21,000 "contributed" to the paper actually had been spent in May, 1958, on campaign advertising for a candidate for the Los Angeles County Board of Su-

pervisors. Ward acknowledged at the *November, 1958*, hearing that he had authorized Gach to expend this amount on the advertising. The candidate involved testified at the November hearing that his campaign committee had refunded the \$4,000 to the *Voice* in October, 1958, when they learned the source of the funds.

While testifying on September 19, 1958, Ward expounded a bit of his personal philosophy:

Q. Do you believe, being in the rubbish business, the dump business. I should say, that might be beneficial to you in connection with your business to be on good terms with public officials in public office, generally?

A. It wouldn't do any harm, I am sure.

CHAPTER VII SAN DIEGO

The committee held hearings in San Diego on October 14 and 15, 1958. From testimony received at these hearings and information developed in the files, the committee finds that a number of persons identified as engaged in criminal activities and rackets in other areas have connections for similar operations in the San Diego area.

Close examination of the "Mafia (Syndicate) Relationship Study" chart (page 17), well establishes two points. First, that three of the persons attending the Apalachin meeting in November, 1957, have subsequently been indicted by a Federal Grand Jury on conspiracy narcotic charges which involve operations on an international scale. One of these, Vito Genovese, has long been held by authorities to have been one of the top, if not, in fact, the "number one" man in both the narcotics and Mafia syndicate field. In recent weeks, he has been convicted and sentenced to a 20-year term on the narcotics indictment. The other two who were present at the Apalachin meeting and were subsequently indicted, are "Big John" Ormento and Natale Joseph Evola. Their narcotics operations in association with Louis Fiano, on the West Coast, are set forth in detail in an earlier chapter. It does not appear to be a plausible explanation that 60 persons of this character just happened to have converged on the Joseph Barbara estate at Apalachin on the same day and at the same time simply because they all were simultaneously concerned as to the state of health of their host. Secondly, the chart shows close ties through blood or marriage between many of those attending the meeting and a number of persons on the West Coast whose activities are set forth throughout this report.

Two persons present at Apalachin and prominently mentioned as most likely to take over the "number one" spot in the organization, now that Vito Genovese appears to be out of the picture for about 20 years, are Joseph Profaci and Joseph Bonanno. The latter is a long-time East Coast gangster, born in Sicily in 1905, with a long arrest record including the charge of transporting machine guns to Al Capone in 1930. Bonanno has established a residence in Tucson, Arizona, in close proximity to one of his known associates, Pete Licavoli, owner of the Grace Ranch, whose operations were the subject of some testimony at the San Diego committee hearings. Bonanno lays claim to being in the cheese and laundry business. However, he is in a strategic position to carry on for Licavoli in California, now that the latter has commenced, at long last, serving his term in a federal penitentiary for income tax evasion.

The other candidate for "top spot" is Joseph Profaci. His tie-in to the California crime picture is partly through blood and marriage connections. His daughter, Carmella Profaci, is married to the son of "Black Bill" Tocco, referred to as the "rackets boss

of Southeastern Michigan." Another daughter of Profaci, Rosalie, is married to Anthony Zerilli, a nephew of "Black Bill" Tocco's wife, Rosalie Zerilli Tocco.

These two marriage links between the Profaci New York-New Jersey organization and the "Black Bill" Tocco Detroit-Cleveland organization halts only momentarily in Detroit on its way to a link-up with the West Coast organization through two separate blood lines which terminate at two closely connected points. Pete Licavoli, formerly one of the top mobsters in the Detroit area, and now owner of the Grace Ranch at



Joe Bonanno

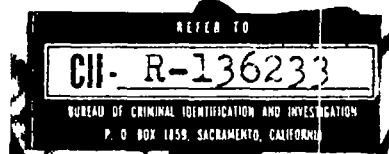
			CII 1481918	FBI 2 534 540		
23	L 9 U 000 7					
	M 1 U 000 12					
		BLK-GRY	BRN 5-9	190	SICILY	1905
		LK				
		KKK				
			JOSEPH BONANNO			
ALIAS- GIUSEPPE BONANNO- JOE BANANNAS			JOSEPH BONVENTRE	JOSEPH BOUVENTRE		
PH						
9-16-30	PD NEW YORK, NY	JOSEPH BOUVENTRE	G.L. & POSS	REVOLVER		
12-10-40	AR DIV USINS WASHINGTON, DC 5700587	JOSEPH BONANNO	ALIEN REGIS			
1-12-42	USM BROOKLYN, NY 4217	JOSEPH BONANNO	VIO WAGE & HOUR LAW	2-27-42, BY JUDGE RESTN \$6000, TERM S/S PROB.-18 MOS FINE \$400		
3-6-42	USM BROOKLYN, NY 4348	JOSEPH BONANNO	CONSP. VIO WAGE & HOUR LAW	5-1-42, BY JUDGE CTS 1 \$50 FINE PD, 2 S/S, 3 S/S, 4 S/S 6 MOS. PROB. TO REST \$241.29 TO EMPLOYEES, 5, 6, 9 S/S 1 MO. PROB EA		
11-14-58	FBI, PHOENIX, ARIZ. 05	JOSEPH BONANNO	MAT. WITNESS			
11-14-58	USM TUCSON, ARIZ 29211	JOSEPH BONANNO	FAIL. TO REPORT FOR GRAND JURY			

Tucson, Arizona, is the husband of Grace Licavoli, who is related by marriage to Joseph Zerilli, who is the brother of Rosalie Zerilli Tocco and the father of Anthony Zerilli who, as mentioned above, is married to the daughter of Joe Profaci. The other family link to "Black Bill" Tocco brings us ever closer to the West Coast. "Black Bill's" daughter, Josephine Tocco, is married to Carlo Licata, son of Nick Licata, the latter a "reluctant" witness before the committee and often named as one of the inner council of the Mafia organization in California. There was testimony before the committee indicating that Nick Licata had muscled in for a percentage of the Navy Club, a gambling operation in San Diego operated by one Nate Rosenberg. Carlo Licata, his son, was employed as cashier of the Navy Club, reportedly to assure that his father received his due share of the club revenues. During his stay in San Diego, the son occupied a house at 2930 Dove Street, owned at that time by Rosenberg, and the latter's former residence. Sharing the occupancy of this home was James "Jimmy the Weasel" Fratianno, henchman of Mickey Cohen. Fratianno's background and activities are detailed in other sections of this report.

In testimony before the committee, "Whitey" Christl named Joe Sica as one of a group of four persons who attempted to muscle in for a "piece" of his Culver Auto Dealers Club, a Culver City gambling operation. He named James Fratianno, Charles Battaglia and James Iannone alias Danny Wilson, as the other three. Likewise, during the operation of Nate Rosenberg's Navy Club in San Diego, we find some of the same persons involved in a similar "muscle" operation. Nick Licata, a close associate of Joe Sica, reportedly cut himself in for a 25 percent interest in Rosenberg's operation. His son, Carlo, as stated above, was employed at the Club and shared Rosenberg's former home with Fratianno. During this same period, Joe Sica checked in at the El Cortez Hotel in San Diego with one Roger K. Leonard. The latter has a long arrest record including burglaries, grand theft, robbery, rape and murder. Leonard was reportedly a member of the Mickey Cohen mob just prior to this period. He and Sica occupied the same room and the hotel records show phone calls to numbers listed to various Rosenberg enterprises. Several weeks later, Leonard and his wife checked into the same hotel. On this trip, the hotel records carry a notation that their bill is to be charged to the American Jewelry Company owned by Rosenberg.

The Roger Leonard-Joe Sica relationship has apparently continued through the years. As recently as July 13, 1958, a long distance phone call was placed from the Sica residence in the San Fernando Valley to a phone listed to Leonard's wife in Mexico City. The conversation lasted 15 minutes.

The committee heard testimony to the effect that the late Hymie Miller, well-known big time bookie specializing in football, prize fighting, baseball and basketball bets, operated out of the Navy Club. One witness testified that "... these layoffs had come from the Navy Club to him (Miller) in Culver City. He named two of the people who were operating the book in the club. There was a "Red" Segal, who I believe is now



Nate Rosenberg

20 L 9 U 100 11 CII-136233 FBI#127105-B
 REF M 2 U 001 11
 O 9 U 100 11 DK-BRN BRN 5-62 133 CALIF 1913
 M 18 U 001 11 NATE ROSENBERG

ALIAS PAUL JONES NATHAN ROSENBERG

6-23-36	SO SAN DIEGO GP-1414	NATE ROSENBERG	APP CCW
8-30-39	PD SAN DIEGO	NATE ROSENBERG	APPLICANT
3-23-40	PD SAN DIEGO	NATE ROSENBERG	APPLICANT
8-5-40	PD SAN DIEGO	NATE ROSENBERG	APP CCW
11-26-40	ST.ATHLETIC COMM SACRAMENTO 2797	NATE ROSENBERG	APPLICANT
7-23-41	PD SAN DIEGO	NATE ROSENBERG	APPLICANT
11-12-43	ST. ED. EQUALIZATION SAN DIEGO 3254	NATE ROSENBERG	APPLICANT
2-28-49	PD NATIONAL CITY 11682	NATHAN ROSENBERG	EVASION OF POSTED \$100 BAIL BUSINESS LIC
7-10-52	PD SAN DIEGO 85437	NATHAN ROSENBERG	DIS COND & 2902 H&S 1-14-53 BF ON DC- POSS DRUGS DISM
7-31-52	SO SAN DIEGO 127762	NATHAN ROSENBERG	ARSON 2-25-53 DISM
2-29-56	SO SAN DIEGO GP-1414	NATE ROSENBERG	APP CCW
4-12-57	SO SAN DIEGO GP-1414	NATE ROSENBERG	APP CCW
3-10-58	SO SAN DIEGO GP-1414	NATE ROSENBERG	APP CCW

dead, also, and Al Zimmerman, who is, I believe still might be in the area. And this operation was controlled by Nate Rosenberg, according to Hymie Miller."

The witness further testified that, again according to Miller, the "action" ran approximately \$30,000 per day. "Whitey" Christl testified before the committee in Los Angeles that he had knowledge that Hymie Miller was handling sports bets from San Diego in his Culver City operation.

Paul G. Walk, retired police sergeant, San Diego Police Department, and presently Security Officer, Sears, Roebuck and Company, testified to finding

marked cards on the Navy Club premises during an investigation of an alleged arsonous fire there. He identified four decks of cards shown him by the committee as being the decks he had found. He stated that the edges of certain cards had been sanded enabling a good card manipulator "to locate definite cards at will in dealing." He further testified to having found unused Internal Revenue stamps of the kind usually affixed to boxes of new playing cards. There were 147 of these, which were turned over to the Bureau of Internal Revenue. There was another group of stamps which, he testified, appeared to have been used on decks, but which had been removed intact. This would permit the original stamp to be removed, the deck to be altered and a new stamp to be attached, thus giving the deck the appearance of still being just as it had left the factory.

Nate Rosenberg was subpoenaed and appeared before the committee. He refused to answer the following questions.

Q. Do you have an interest in any other bars or liquor enterprises, other than the Kings Club?

Q. On March 29th of this year (1958) you called Arthur Samish in San Francisco. What was the reason for that call?

Q. Did you ever have an interest in an enterprise in San Diego known as the Navy Club?

Q. Who set that fire? (The Navy Club Fire).

Q. Mr. Rosenberg, we started to ask you earlier this afternoon about the Navy Club. Will you tell us what your interest, if any, was in the Navy Club?

Q. Mr. Rosenberg, did you make a telephone call in March of this year (1958) to a Mr. Arthur Samish?

Q. Now, Mr. Rosenberg, I will show you a picture entitled Joseph Sica, number 32483 M12, and I will ask you if you have ever seen this man?

Q. Have you ever paid any hotel bills in San Diego for Joseph Sica?

As a result of his refusal to answer, a complaint has been filed charging Rosenberg with criminal contempt of the committee. These charges are presently awaiting trial.

Another witness of considerable interest to the committee was Tony Mirabile. This witness has been well-known to law enforcement agencies concerned with the San Diego area since the early twenties. He has long been suspected of having been an acknowledged leader of the Mafia organization. Ostensibly, his primary interests were in the liquor business. He is known to have been the owner of a substantial number of bars and is reported to have had hidden interests in many others. His enormous influence and power in both the underworld and the overworld has not gone unchallenged by envious persons within that organization. For example, on one occasion arrangements were made and Mirabile was the recipient of a one-way plane ticket to Rome via London. He was only prevented from complying by a hurriedly levied jeopardy assessment by the Bureau of Internal Revenue for income tax deficiencies. Major Newsom testified before the committee concerning a meeting held at a bar



Roger Leonard

CII-227439 FBI#2379765

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L 20 - 001 17

BRN BLU 5-6 158 N Y 1918

ROGER KALLMAN LEONARD

ALIAS	A	HARRIS	KILLMAN	LEVY	KALLMAN	ROGER DE LEONARD	
8-3-38	PD NEW YORK, N Y				ROGER K	LEONARD	RAPE
							B-171612
12-6-43	PD LOS ANGELES				ROGER K	LEONARD	337A PC BKMG
							61416
12-9-43	SO LOS ANGELES				ROGER K	LEONARD	BKMG
							A-31891
2-6-44	PD LOS ANGELES				ROGER KALLMAN	LEONARD	BURGLARY
							63640
6-7-46	PD LAS VEGAS, NEV				ROGER LEONARD		PED W/O LIC
							48118
6-27-50	PD LOS ANGELES				ROGER K	LEONARD	SUSP ROBB
							61416
12-13-50	PD LOS ANGELES				ROGER KALLMAN	LEONARD	SUSP 187 PC (MURDER)
							61416
7-10-51	SO LOS ANGELES				ROGER K. LEONARD		SUSP ROBB
							A-31891 B-191829
9-14-51	PD LOS ANGELES				ROGER KALLMAN	LEONARD	SUSP 487 1 PC (GT MDSE)
							61416

90 DYS CO JL SP
1 YR PROB \$300
FINE AS DIR 3-14-44

6-12-46 \$100 OR
50 DAYS

called "The Gay Paree" in San Diego at which a group including Frank Bompensiero, Charlie Bonisara, Nick Pepitone and Dominic Megale are reported to have explained to Mirabile that inasmuch as the State Crime Commission, the Bureau of Internal Revenue and the local police department were becoming too interested in their activities, they felt it would be a good idea if Mirabile would go back to Italy.

Shortly after midnight on December 27, 1958, Mirabile was fatally shot in his apartment in an apartment building which he owned in San Diego. This shooting occurred during a struggle which is reported to have developed during the course of an attempted robbery. Five persons are under indictment in connection with the incident and are presently awaiting trial.

Mirabile's activities in the liquor business are reflected by entries in a loan account which he maintained in a San Diego bank. Through this account, during the period from 1935 through 1958, he enabled many persons to secure loans from this bank by

assuming liability for the amounts advanced to them. The proceeds from these loans were to be used in the purchase of bars. The ledger sheets covering these transactions show that Mirabile was responsible for the lending of approximately \$850,000 during this period.

Major Newsom, in his testimony before the committee, identified Mirabile as the "undoubted leader of the Sicilian community" and a known associate of the Licavols, of California "hoods" to the north of San Diego and of "other Eastern characters." He further stated that Mirabile throughout the years had "established a series of loans to practically every Sicilian bar owner in San Diego and that on numerous occasions he heard that Mirabile had made the statement that some day he was going to own every bar in San Diego. The witness further testified as follows:

Q. Would you estimate the number of persons to whom he made loans who became (liquor) licensees?

A. At one time, I believe we gave an estimate of approximately 32 names * * * that eventually became bar owners of some description."

He further testified that these bars were all located within the so-called "jungle" area of San Diego and that in some instances as many as four were located in the same block and ostensibly competing with bars of which Mirabile was the licensed owner.

In the face of this situation, Mirabile insisted that he had no financial interest or control over the bars owned and operated by the recipients of these loans. He testified emphatically that he was not concerned that the proceeds of the loans were to be used in operating competing bars, that he never received any interest on the loans or, as he put it, "not even a cigar," and that he, in no instance, ever made inquiry as to the financial responsibility of any of the persons for whom he guaranteed these loans.

In addition to the loans through the bank, Mirabile admitted loaning \$7,500 to the notorious Jack Dragna. He identified Dragna as a friend of 20 years' standing, but insisted that he did not know what Dragna wanted the money for, what business he was in, where Dragna lived, nor did he take Dragna's note or other evidence of the indebtedness nor did he collect any interest although the loan was not repaid for several years.

Two other persons whose names appear on the loan ledgers are of particular significance in establishing Mirabile's relationship to the upper echelons of the Mafia organization. Frank Desimone received a loan in the amount of \$2,500 while Simone Scozzari received \$5,000. These two persons comprised the California "delegation" at the Mafia meeting at Apalachin, New York in November, 1957. Desimone's background is described in the material concerning James Fratianno in Chapter VIII. Simone Scozzari has operated a little candy and tobacco counter at a small hoodlum hangout on North Broadway in Los Angeles. When searched by New York State troopers at the Apalachin meeting, Scozzari had \$10,000 in currency on his person. In his testimony before the committee in San Diego, Captain Hamilton made the



Simone Scozzari

CII-578840

FBI #497230-B

18 L 32 - MOO 17
I 16 - 101 -

BLD BRN 5-9 150 1900

SIMONE SCOZZARI

ALIAS SCOZZARI SIMONE SAM SCOSSE

11-19-42	PD LOS ANGELES 53870	SIMONE SCOZZARI	SUSP 337A PC
1-25-51	PD LOS ANGELES 53870	SIMONE SCOZZARI	MC 4- 01 GAMB
7-14-54	PD LOS ANGELES 53870	SIMONE SCOZZARI	SUSP 337A PC (2XMH6)

observation that "it would take a long, long time of accumulation and living on nothing but air to accumulate \$10,000 from that business."

Scozzari was associated with the late Jack Dragna in the operation of a racing wire news service.

Mirabile, in his testimony, denied being acquainted with Pete Licavoli of the Grace Ranch at Tucson, Arizona. However, the committee heard testimony from a report on a meeting held at the ranch in March, 1954. Among those identified as present, in addition to Licavoli, were Joe Adonis and Mike Lapola from the New York-New Jersey area, Jack Dragna (Los Angeles) and Tony Mirabile (San Diego). Others were present but not as completely identified as the above. From time to time, these small "summit" meetings of top persons in syndicated or organized crime are held at the ranch.

Another example of the connection between organized crime in Southern California and the national crime picture is the mysterious disappearance of Salvatore Vitale, a national figure in the narcotics traffic. In 1936 Vitale was sentenced to 15 years in federal penitentiary on a narcotics charge. In 1939, he was released on a commutation of his sentence conditioned upon his voluntary exile from the United States. He was to sail for Naples, Italy on July 14, 1939. In 1943 he was known to have been in Havana, Cuba. He was arrested in Miami, Florida, in 1945 for violation of immigration laws and was released on



Frank Desimone

CII-1282855

FBI-770 726-C

16 S 30 - MOI 18
1 8 - OOM -BRN, GRY BRN 5-11 195 COLO 1909
FRANK DESIMONE

7-27-42 SO ARMY #42-SOA FRANK DESIMONE APPLICANT

10-17-42 US ARMY ASN-39261444 FRANK DESIMONE APP INLISTMENT

3-12-59 SO LOS ANGELES B-610574 FRANK DESIMONE WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS & TESTIFICANDUM (WITNESS)

\$2,000 bond. He jumped bail. It is now known that he subsequently has engaged in narcotics traffic in this country. Vitale's wife is Catherine Matranga, who with her brothers, Frank, Leo, Joe and Gaspare Matranga, have engaged in the operation of numerous bars in the San Diego area.

Tony Mirabile testified that Gaspare Matranga was associated with him in the operation of the Southland Amusement Company, that he guaranteed a bank loan for Joe Matranga in the amount of \$15,000 and, further, stated "I am acquainted with all of the Matrangas."

Prior to his mysterious disappearance, Vitale had been engaged in a heated feud with John Priziola and Raffaele Quasarano over a large sum of money that Vitale claimed they owed him from a previous narcotics transaction.

Fearful that he was going to be returned to prison, Vitale departed for Italy via Detroit, where he stopped in an attempt to collect the disputed debt. He disappeared from Detroit in May, 1956, after last being seen in the company of two men, one of whom was a relative of William "Black Bill" Tocco, father-in-law of Carlo Licata, and whose activities and West Coast connections are described earlier in this chapter. Vitale's family are convinced that he is dead. His brother-in-law, Joe Matranga, has attempted to collect the debt for his sister, Vitale's "widow," but has been



Salvatore Vitale

CII-1276802

FBI#1203612

14 M 1 R IMO 12
M 1 T MO 17BRN BRN 5-4 150 MICH 1902
SALVATORE VITALE

ALIAS FRANCISCO MATRANGA VIDAL

12-10-36 PD DETROIT MICH 53442 SALVATORE VITALE VIO US DRUG 12-14-36 TO US MARSHAL

12-10-36 NARC BUREAU, WASH. D C 15389 SALVATORE VITALE VIO US NARC 2-25-37 10 YRS LEAVENWORTH PEN

12-14-36 USM DETROIT MICH 3031 SALVATORE VITALE VIO NARC LAW 3-25-37 15 YRS LEAVENWORTH PEN

12-14-36 FED DETENTION FARM MILAN MICH 3901 SALVATORE VITALE VIO NARC LAW

4-2-37 US PEN, LEAVENWORTH, KANS 50332 SALVATORE VITALE VIO DRUG ACT 15 YRS 5-12-37, TRAN PURCH, POSS, TO US PEN ANNEX INTERNAL REV CONSP

6-7-37 DISTRICT DIRECTOR US IMMIG & NATURALIZATION SERVICE, KANSAS CITY, MO. 1100/5819 SALVATORE VITALE VIO NARC LAW 7-14-39 DEPARTING VOLUNTARILY TO ITALY ON SS VULCANIA SAILING JULY 14 DISEMBARK AT NAPLES ITALY

6-2-43 GABINETE NACIONAL DE IDENTIFICACION HABANA, CUBA FRANCISCO MATRANGA VIDAL INQUIRY

5-4-45 DISTRICT DIRECTOR IMMIG & NATURALIZATION SERVICE, MIAMI, FLA 0604-6 SALVATORE VITALE VIO IMMIG 5-5-45 REL ON \$3000 B VIO COND OF BOND & HAS DEPART FOR PARTS UNKNOWN

2-6-52 US PEN, LEAVENWORTH, KANS 50332-L SALVATORE VITALE CONDITIONAL COMMUTATION VIOLATOR 15 YRS 5-20-54

5-20-54 USM TOPEKA KANS SALVATORE VITALE POSS OPIUM

NOTATION 11-5-56 U S NATURALIZATION & IMMIGRATION SERVICE, WASH D C AS SALVATORE VITALE WANTED DEPORTATION BOND BREACHED FOR NON-APPEARANCE (FBI TRANSCRIPT)

NOTATION 12-31-56, BUREAU OF NARCOTICS, TREASURY DEPT, WASH D C AS SALVATORE VITALE WANTED VIOL OF FEDERAL NARCOTIC LAWS (FBI TRANSCRIPT)

WANTED MISSING PERSON AS SALVATORE VITALE, CII-1276802, PER LA PD LETTER OF 3-16-59 INFO IN CII-1276802

abruptly rebuffed and warned to mind his own business. Mutual gangster associates of Priziola and Matranga in the Middle West and in California are reportedly trying to patch up the feud over the money. Vitale is still being sought by the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service.

CHAPTER VIII

MOBSTERS — THEIR ASSOCIATIONS

"It is standard practice for a Mafioso to have several names and several ways of spelling each one . . . The names of parents are purposely misspelled, birth place and dates never given correctly. It is all part of a well-tested system for confusing police files, reporters and investigators."

"Business deals are equally flexible. The dons arrange meetings according to the needs of the moment. Ten of them may suddenly gather in San Francisco to organize the shipment of narcotics from the Orient; a dozen may gather in Chicago to talk over new possibilities in the labor rackets; 20 may converge on New York to set up a new gambling syndicate. The continual ebb and flow in the brotherhood's operations, the continual change of personnel in the various rackets and the fluidity of their associations are among the factors which have made it so hard for the press, the police, and legislative committees to get a clear picture of the always writhing octopus."

(From the condensed version of the book "Brotherhood of Evil: The Mafia" by Frederic Sonder, Jr. (Farrar, Strauss and Cudahy, Inc., New York) as it appeared in The Reader's Digest, May 1959 issue.)

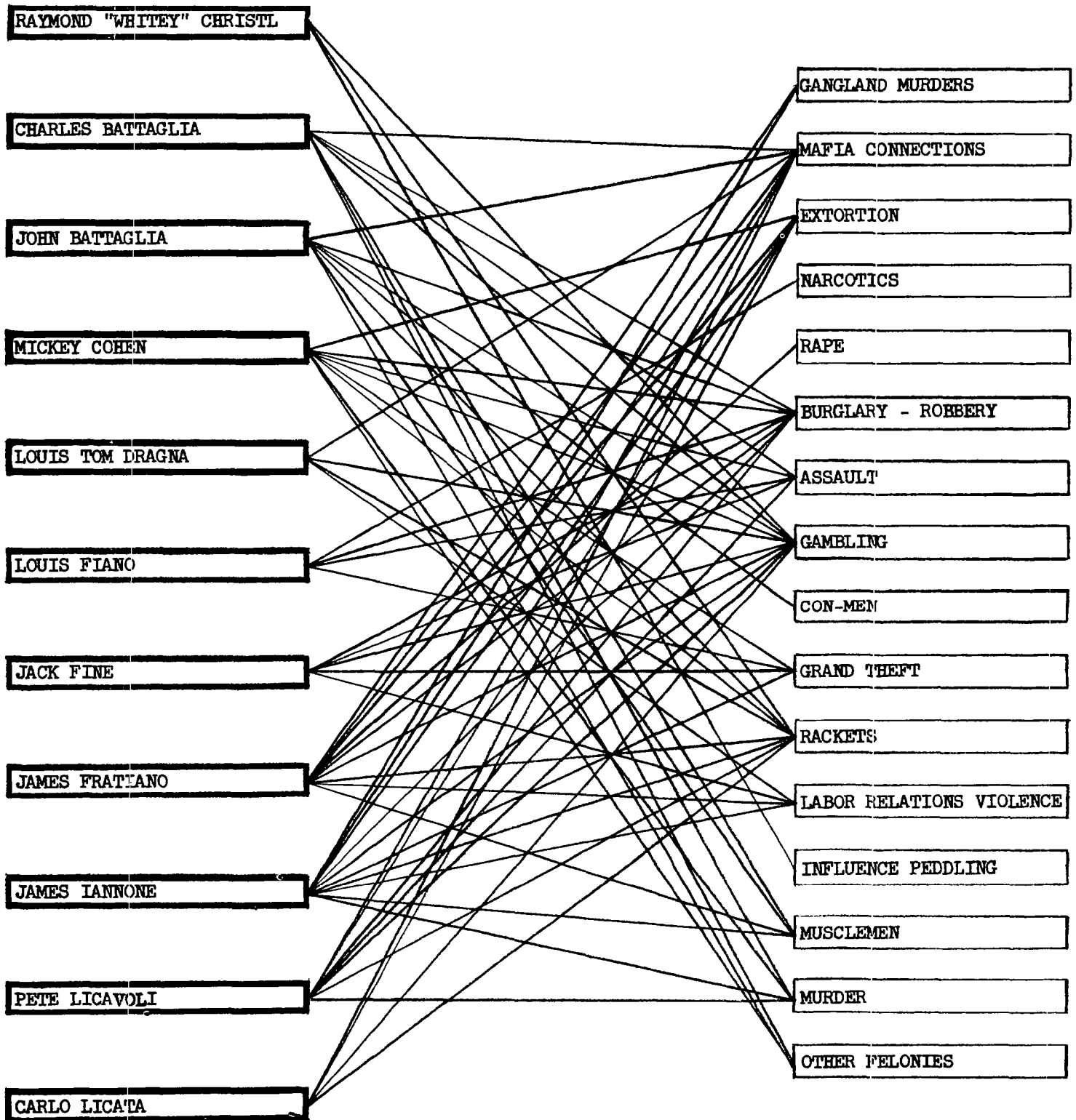
TOP LEVEL ASSOCIATIONS

	Mickey Cohen	Harold "Happy" Meltzer	Jimmy Fratianno	Nate Rosenberg	Joe Sica	Tony Mirabile *	Al Pizzichino	Roger K. Leonard	Nick Licata	Louis Tom Dragna	James Iannone	Louis "Scarface" Lieberman	John L. Battaglia	Frank Desimone	Morris Sedikane †	Jack Fine aka Kessler	Nick Simponis	Frank Bompensiero	Anthony Pinelli	Sam "Daniel" Kitzler	Jimmy Rist
Michael "Mickey" Cohen	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Harold "Happy" Meltzer	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Jimmy Fratianno	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Nate Rosenberg	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Joe Sica	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Tony Mirabile *	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Al Pizzichino	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Roger K. Leonard	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Nick Licata	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Louis Tom Dragna	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
James Iannone	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Louis "Scarface" Lieberman	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
John L. Battaglia	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Frank Desimone	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Morris Sedikane †	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Jack Fine aka Kessler	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Nick Simponis	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Frank Bompensiero	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Anthony Pinelli	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Sam "Daniel" Kitzler	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Jimmy Rist	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●

* Deceased

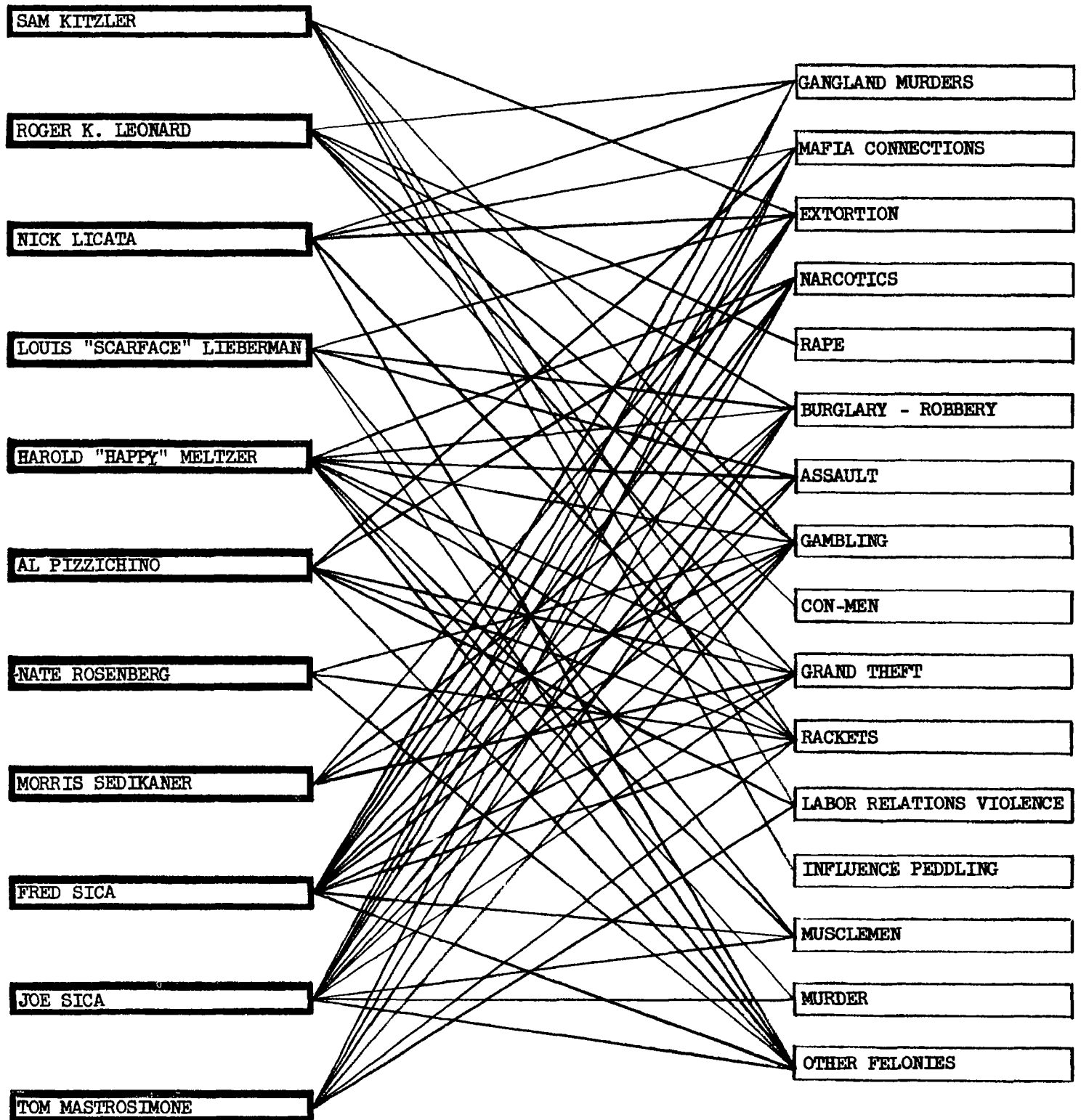
† Alias Sam Miller

ORGANIZED CRIME IN CALIFORNIA
GANGLAND ACTIVITIES AND ARREST RECORDS
PART I



GANGLAND ACTIVITIES AND ARREST RECORDS

PART II



Based on its study of rackets and organized crime, the committee is thoroughly in accord with the opinions expressed by the author in the quotation cited above.

By including this chapter on "Known Associates" in this report, the committee hopes to be able to bring some clarity to the picture of the associations between hoods, gangsters and known criminals, together with some of their activities within these associations, both as individuals and in temporary or loosely organized groups. Some of the persons whose charts appear in this chapter have been alleged to have Mafia connections.

All material contained in the charts shown in this chapter is based either on testimony given before the committee at its hearings or upon information furnished the committee by government law enforcement and regulatory agencies functioning on Federal, State, County or City levels.

In preceding chapters, the committee has attempted to bring out in detail some of the incidents which have been typical of criminal activities in California, within certain fields, throughout recent years. However, if we are to achieve anything even approaching a complete California crime picture, we should have before us the records and histories of all the characters that space will permit who are operating in this field which we call "organized crime" and to the degree that it has been defined in this report. On the following pages are the pictures, police records and brief biographical sketches of a number of gangsters, mobsters, racketeers, and known criminals, together with their identified associates. The committee feels that these represent a fair cross-section of "who's who" in the racketeering field. Some of these names are well known to the general public.

Opposite page 61 is a chart showing the associations between some of the better known ones. Others have not been so generally publicized but, by their very anonymity, are nevertheless, most effective cogs in the machinery which keeps the wheels of these unlawful activities operating. As indicated on the charts, many of these relationships cover periods of 10 years or more with intermittent contacts between the parties during those years. One example is that of the Harold Golub-Joe Sica association (page 72). On May 10, 1947, Golub shot and killed one Arthur J. Ruscetta alias "Duce" in Los Angeles. Golub, an ex-convict from New York and alleged associate of Murder, Inc., was operating as a comparatively small-time bookie, though he was part of the Bugsy Siegel syndicated operation with which the Sicas were at that time also affiliated. Though Golub was reported to have been in financial straits at the time of his arrest, an unknown party, reportedly Joe Sica, offered to put up \$100,000 bail to secure Golub's release. However, he was convicted of manslaughter and, while serving his term in a California state prison, Joe Sica was designated by Golub to be on both his prison mailing and visiting lists. On March 27, 1951, Golub was paroled to return to New York. On March 29, 1958, seven years later, Golub made a long distance call from New York to Joe Sica in Los Angeles.

What the nine-minute telephone conversation was about is not known, but it is known that not long thereafter, Sica made a trip to New York.

Two aspects pertaining to the material set forth on the following pages of this chapter should be noted:

1. That each person whose picture appears in this chapter has a prior arrest record; and
2. That the pictures which appear on the following pages as known associates are frequently found on a number of such charts.

"I've killed no one that in the first place didn't deserve killing . . . and by the standards of our way of life—and I actually in all of these killings—in all of these here that you would call killings, I had no alternative. It was either my life or their life."

(Statement of Mickey Cohen made on the May 19, 1957, coast-to-coast television broadcast of the Mike Wallace Program.)

The above statement by Cohen would indicate that he had had a part, at least, in a number of homicides throughout the years.

The record shows that on May 16, 1945, he shot and killed Max Sharman in the office he maintained as a "front" for his fast-growing bookmaking business. There were no witnesses. The District Attorney ruled that it was self-defense and released Cohen. In May of 1946 one Pauley Gibbons, big-time bookie, was fatally shot as he entered his Beverly Hills apartment. Gibbons had long been battling with Cohen over their competing gambling operations. Cohen was questioned by police. He had an alibi and was released. Six months later, in October, 1946, two gunmen entered the Los Angeles apartment of Benny "Meatball" Gamson and George Levenson. They, too, were murdered. Again Cohen was questioned by police. Again, he had an alibi. But Gamson and Levenson had been bookie colleagues of Pauley Gibbons. Their deaths automatically removed three potential obstacles in the path of Cohen's plans for building his gambling empire which he since has publicly stated handled as much as \$600,000 per day in bets during its peak period.

In June of 1947, Benjamin "Bugsy" Siegel was shot down in the living room of the Beverly Hills home rented by Virginia Hill. Again, Cohen was taken in for questioning but denied any knowledge as to the identity of the assassins. While there is no evidence that he did have such knowledge, nevertheless, Siegel's "departure" left Cohen in control of syndicated gambling in the area provided he could maintain it against his most powerful rival, Jack Dragna.

In August, 1948, the following year, Harry "Hooky" Rothman was murdered as he entered Cohen's Hollywood haberdashery shop. While Rothman was a member of the Cohen mob and close to Mickey, word had gotten around that Rothman had allegedly become a narcotic addict and, thus, a dangerous person to have around considering the knowledge he had gained of Mickey's operations. The latter was arrested and charged with suspicion of murder, but after lengthy questioning he was released. It is of

MICHAEL "MICKEY" COHEN

FBI #755912 CII #144130

HIS KNOWN ASSOCIATES

JOE SICA
FBI #343378 CII #123211

HAROLD MELTZER
aka "HAPPY"
FBI #113017 CII #297235

JIMMY FRATIANNO
aka "WEASEL"
FBI #832558 CII #333934

AL PIZZICHINO
FBI #346282 CII #227657

LOUIS TOM DRAGNA
FBI #4677209 CII #337487

CHARLES BATTAGLIA
FBI #4733808 CII 305606

JACK DRAGNA*

JAMES IANNONE
aka DANNY WILSON
FBI #346232 CII 69893

JOHN STOMPONATO*

FRED SICA
FBI #839704 CII #441645

FRANK COSTELLO
FBI #936217

ANGELO SICA
FBI #242625 CII #626892

FRANK SICA
FBI #1643087 CII #151946

JIMMY RIST
FBI #239511 CII #144274

LOUIE FIANO
aka FRIEDMAN
FBI #1619247 CII #543424

ROGER K. LEONARD
FBI #2379765 CII #227439

JOSEPH A. KALEEL
FBI #1191661 CII #169433

HARRY RUDOLPH
aka BABE McCOY
FBI #2742620 CII #184947

BOBBY GARCIA
FBI #87508A CII #424026

ROGER MATHEWS
FBI #47119A CII #712504

JOE GIAMMONA
FBI # 4083229 CII #192560

FRANK P. DRAGNA
FBI #1489319 CII 195202

MARSHALL CAIFANO
FBI #552863 CII #905157

NICK SIMPONIS
aka "NICK THE GREEK"
FBI #330746 CII #58491

MORRIS E. ORLOFF
FBI #654651 CII #69893

MURRAY BERSON
FBI #172161 CII #847860

*Deceased

HIS KNOWN ASSOCIATES

LOUIS FLYER FBI #238572B CII#748928	IRVING COWAN FBI #700854 CII #63375	WILLIE ZEVON FBI#529512 CII# 49842
JACK HADDAD FBI #123045 CII #431576	SAM FARKAS FBI #4626422 CII #494832	NEDDIE HERBERT*
ALVIN G. LEVITT FBI #5118932 CII #389390	JAY GOULD aka "CELLULOID KID" FBI #49400 CII #368910	FRANK NOCCOLI**
PHIL PACKARD aka PACKER FBI #86531 CII #60204	WILLIAM HALLEY FBI #758695 CII #827822	BEN TUE WONG FBI #2723150 CII #205144
MOMO ADAMO*	ELIHU McGEE aka "BLACK DOT" FBI #529173 CII #49810	IRVING GOLDBERG aka "RUFFY" FBI #722502 CII #117702
LOU SCHWARTZ FBI #137640A CII #297612	JAMES E. PEZZULE FBI #1256423 CII #599975	HARRY ROTHMAN* aka "HOOKY"
WILLIAM K. HOWARD FBI #1060150 CII #482948	BOBBIE BROWN FBI #528269 CII#49670	DAVE OGUL**
ELI LUBIN		

*Deceased

**Missing--believed dead

0 1 U 111 11 L 17 U 110 11		CII 144130	FBI 755 912	8-19-48	SO LOS ANGELES B-72290	MICHAEL COHEN	SUSP MURDER	JAN 1950 FOUND NOT GUILTY	
		BRN BRN 5-6 156 N.Y. 1913		11-1-48	PD LOS ANGELES 30732	MICHAEL COHEN	SUSP ATT BRIBE	REL	
		MICKEY COHEN		3-22-49	PD LOS ANGELES 30732	MICHAEL COHEN	182 PC		
ALIAS MICHAEL MICKEY COHEN- MICKEY MILLER MICKEY MITCHELL MICHAEL WEAVER MICKEY SULLIVAN MICKEY MICHAEL COHEN				3-22-49	SO LOS ANGELES B-96709	MICHAEL M COHEN	SUSP CONSP TO MURDER	JAN 1950 FOUND NOT GUILTY	
7-18-33	PD LOS ANGELES 30732	MICKEY COHEN	SUSP ROBB	REL	4-12-49	SO LOS ANGELES B-99467	MICHAEL COHEN	CONSP. TO OBSTRUCT JUSTICE, ADM & ROBB	JAN 1950 FOUND NOT GUILTY
7-19-33	PD LOS ANGELES 30732	MICKEY COHEN	VAG ASSOC.	7-19-33 REL	8-4-50	PD CHICAGO, ILL D-77276	MICKEY COHEN	GP	8-4-50 FINISHED ON ORDERS
2-12-34	PD CLEVELAND, OHIO 42360	MICKEY COHEN	EMBEZZ.	4-21-34 SS 2 YRS & PAR	8-11-50	PD ALBUQUERQUE N M 14854	MICHAEL COHEN	INV	8-11-50 REL NO CHARGE
11-13-39	PD LOS ANGELES 30732	MICHAEL COHEN	SUSP ROBB	REL	8-31-50	PD WICHITA FALLS TEX. 10309	MICKEY MICHAEL COHEN	INV	REL
5-23-40	PD LOS ANGELES 30732	MICHAEL MICKEY	SUSP ADM	REL	4-6-51	USM LOS ANGELES 24008	MICHAEL COHEN	INCOME TAX LAWS	7-9-51, 5 YRS & \$10,000 FINE ON EA CT 1, 3, 5 & 6 TO RUN CONC
5-27-40	PD LOS ANGELES 30732	MICHAEL COHEN	VAG	DISM	6-20-51	SO LOS ANGELES 334727(B-189764)	MICKEY M COHEN	FALSE REPORT ON INCOME TAX RETURN	
11-8-40	PD LOS ANGELES 30732	MICHAEL COHEN	SUSP ROBB	REL	2-8-52	PD LOS ANGELES 178743(R-73090)	MICHAEL MICKEY COHEN	ENR USM	
2-1-41	PD LOS ANGELES 30732	MICHAEL MICKEY COHEN	337A PC	7-11-41 6 MOS CO JL \$100. FINE	2-14-52	USP MC NEIL ISLAND WASH 22508	MICHAEL COHEN	INCOME TAX EVASION & FALSE & FRAUD STATE- MENTS	TERM 5 YRS 10-9-55 COND REL
2-4-41	SO LOS ANGELES 334727	MICKEY COHEN	BKMG	2-4-41 REL BOND	2-13-56	PD PALM SPRINGS 7622	MICHAEL MICKEY	ART 202 SEC 2025 (HOTEL REG.) ART 412 SEC. 4123 (F TO REG AS EX-CON)	\$100. OR 20 DS, W/ \$75. OR 20 DS SUSP \$100 OR 20 DS W/ \$50. OR 20 DS SUSP
7-11-41	SO LOS ANGELES 344813	MICKEY COHEN	BKMG	7-11-41 REL BOND	12-28-56	PD LOS ANGELES 178743-C	MICKEY MICHAEL COHEN	DP 2 CTS	3-1-57 REL NOT GUILTY
1-28-42	SO LOS ANGELES 357640	MICKEY COHEN	BKMG	REL FROM L. A. CO JL 6-26-42 EXP	9-25-57	PD BEVERLY HILLS 45738	MICKEY MICHAEL COHEN	DP F TO REG DISO. COND	
7-30-42	PD LOS ANGELES 30732	MICKEY COHEN	FEL WARR 5591 PC	TO L. A CO	3-26-58	SO LOS ANGELES 334727(B-542371)	MICHAEL COHEN	ASLT FED OFFICER	
7-30-42	SO LOS ANGELES A-4557	MICHAEL COHEN	CUT TELEPHONE WIRES	7-30-42 BOND COMPL DISM	3-27-58	USM LOS ANGELES 26653	MICHAEL MICKEY COHEN	ASLT FED OFFICER	
9-25-42	SO LOS ANGELES A-7960	MICHAEL COHEN	INJUR. TELE- PHONE WIRES & ADM	REL FROM L. A. CO JL 9-25-42 BOND	2-28-59	PD LOS ANGELES 178 743-C	MICKEY MICHAEL COHEN	9412 GOV'T CODE (14 CTS)	
9-27-44	PD SAN FRANCISCO 76387	MICKEY COHEN	ENR L. A. & \$1000. VAG	9-27-44 DISC ORD BUR. 9-28-44 DISM					
5-16-45	PD LOS ANGELES 30732	MICKEY COHEN	SUSP MURDER	REL					
11-17-45	PD LOS ANGELES 30732	MICHAEL COHEN	SUSP ROBB	REL					
1-30-46	PD LOS ANGELES 30732	MICHAEL COHEN	WR MC 52-39 SUB A	REL					

interest to note that Jimmy "The Weasel" Fratianno, at that time a Cohen hanger-on, had left the haberdashery shop but a short time before the appearance of the gunmen. Fratianno's part in the overall California crime picture is described further in this report.

In July of 1949, Cohen was first deprived of the services of one of his seven inner circle group—a group which had been designated as "Snow White" Cohen and his "Seven Dwarfs." Edward "Neddie" Herbert was fatally shot in the early morning hours as he left Sherry's Restaurant on the Sunset Strip with Cohen and a party of friends. Cohen received a slug in the shoulder from the salvo fired at the partying group. The next of the "Seven Dwarfs" to go was Frank Niccoli, who dropped from sight during

the Labor Day weekend in 1949, followed shortly after that by the disappearance of a third member, Dave Ogul. These two disappearances cost Cohen \$75,000. He had posted \$50,000 bail for Niccoli and \$25,000 for Ogul. Neither of them has been heard of since. The Cohen-Niccoli partnership went back to 1934 in Cleveland, when the pair held up the cashier of a restaurant. On their claim that the cashier was in on the deal, the charge was reduced to embezzlement and each received a two-year suspended sentence. Cohen was then 21 years of age.

Another member of the "Seven Dwarfs" was Harold "Happy" Meltzer, who refused to testify when subpoenaed before this committee on November 14, 1958. In appearing before the Kefauver Committee in November, 1950, Cohen testified that he had been a

partner with Meltzer and John Stompanato in the jewelry business. On August 4, 1950, Cohen and Stompanato on a visit through Chicago were picked up by the police, held overnight in jail and released with the advice that their presence was not desired in Chicago. On August 11, 1950, they received similar treatment in Albuquerque, New Mexico.

While Cohen recognizes and attempts to justify his reputation as a killer, he skips over the long record of other vicious, strong-arm attacks in which he has been involved.

As early as 1942 in company with Joe Sica, Cohen visited the office of Russell Brophy, the son-in-law of the late James M. Ragen, owner of the nationwide Continental Wire Service. Brophy was the West Coast representative. The occasion for the visit was a dispute over the furnishing of wire racing service to the bookmaking operations of the late Bugsy Siegel, with whom Cohen was then associated. The dispute culminated in Cohen and Sica ripping telephone wires from the walls and administering an unmerciful beating to Brophy, a beating from which he has never fully recovered.

In August, 1946, James Utley was blackjacked before a midday crowd in Lucy's Restaurant, a popular filmland spot. His two assailants are reported to have been Mickey Cohen and Joe Sica. Although Utley insisted that he did not recognize the two men, and Cohen (while testifying before the Kefauver Committee) denied having participated in the attack, he is reported to have later admitted his involvement, in an interview with a writer for a national magazine. At the time of the attack, Utley was involved in off-shore gambling ship operations, as well as in the Bugsy Siegel-Jack Dragna struggle for control of syndicated gambling. Utley is presently serving a long term in a California state prison for conspiracy to commit abortion.

On December 18, 1956, Cohen entered Schwab's Drug Store in Hollywood, grabbed Henry Maltin, the fountain man, spun him around, slapped him and, during the ensuing struggle, kicked him in the groin several times. The motive for this attack appears to have been connected with gambling debts, since Maltin's background is bookmaking and sports gambling. As Cohen left the store, his parting remark to the victim was "I'll be back with my boys and take care of you." Maltin was questioned by authorities regarding the attempt to fix the fight between Art Aragon and Dick Goldstein in the belief that this event figured in the Cohen attack. Aragon has been closely associated with Harry Rudolph aka Babe McCoy, who was Cohen's manager during his boxing career. Aragon has been seen frequently in Cohen's company at Hollywood night spots.

A fourth example selected from the pattern of violence illustrates a slightly different technique. On March 8, 1957, a bomb blew out the back wall at the Kiru Cafe at 3474 West Eighth Street, Los Angeles. The owner of the Kiru Cafe, Morris Orloff, had been a witness at the trial which resulted in Cohen's conviction

on income tax evasion charges. He had testified that he loaned Cohen \$10,000. Substantiating this testimony is the fact that Orloff had a note in the amount of \$5,000 signed by Cohen in his possession when he was arrested on another charge some time after Cohen's trial and while the latter was serving his term at McNeill Island. Cohen, when questioned, denied any connection with the bombing.

Orloff is a convicted bookmaker and reportedly associated with a syndicate of gamblers and fixers of athletic events as well as operating a commission book.

Upon Cohen's release from prison on October 9, 1955, he immediately resumed his old pattern of living, however, on a slightly reduced scale. Whereas, prior to his conviction, it has been estimated that his scale of living was geared as somewhere between \$200,000 and \$250,000 per year, it is now estimated that during his postpenitentiary years this scale has been between \$100,000 and \$150,000 annually.

In accordance with his constant and reiterated protestations that he is an *ex-mobster*, he has, since his release from prison in 1955, embarked on two commercial enterprises. The first was known as Michael's Greenhouse, an unsuccessful venture which faded out after several years. The second venture, in December, 1957, is known as the Carousel Ice Cream Parlor. The record shows that the principal activity of each of these locations has been that of a meeting place for many well-known hoods and mobsters including a number of Cohen's preprison associates. These gatherings, for the most part, take place late at night and break up in the early hours of the morning.

Among those who have attended these gatherings are:

Louis Flyer (ex-member Texas "Green Gang"), Irving "Ruffy" Goldberg (bookie gambler), Jimmy Gould—"Celluloid Kid" (long criminal record), William Halley (tout sheet operator), William King Howard (long criminal record), James Pezzule, Fred Sica, Frank Sica, Joe Sica, Frank Ciro, Tommy deFillipo, Leland Wong, Aubrie V. Stemler (juke box operator), J. A. Gould, Phil Packer, Seymour Pellar (convicted Chicago kidnaper), Burt B. Mold (1949 Cohen gang), Ellis Mandel, Bernard Stem, Jack Gordon, Danny Faver, Jules Berman.

Although his apparent scale of living since his release from prison is slightly less than it was, it is still far above what revenues the nursery-florist or the successor ice cream parlor could conceivably bring in. This situation raises the same questions that were raised prior to his prison term, a period during which Cohen has subsequently admitted to his connection with vast gambling operations. At that time, Cohen claimed a large portion of his revenues had been derived from unsecured and unrepaid loans from "friends."

He again explains his current expensive style of living as his peculiar ability to borrow large sums from his "friends." It may well be that a potent factor in arranging these "loans" is Cohen's well-established reputation for violence. It also may well be that, at the above-described nocturnal meetings in the ice cream parlor, these "loans" were the predominant topic of the discussions.

JOE SICA

FBI #343378 CII #123211

HIS KNOWN ASSOCIATES

MICKEY COHEN
FBI #755912 CII #144130

JOHN STOMPANATO*

NICK LICATA
FBI #2585380 CII #270316

DOMINIC LICATA
FBI #293541C CII#1041548

ANTHONY DIGIOVANNI
FBI #375033 CII #503869

ANTHONY PINELLI
FBI #2678506 CII #1100269

FRANK R. SICA
FBI #1643087 CII #151946

ALFRED SICA
aka "Fred"
FBI #839704 CII #441645

ROGER K. LEONARD
FBI #2379765 CII#227439

TOM DRAGNA
FBI #463258 CII #323714

CHARLES DIPPOLITO
FBI #461896 CII #518574

LOUIS TOM DRAGNA
FBI #4677209 CII 337487

JAMES IANNONE
aka "DANNY WILSON"
FBI #346232 CII #54185

WALTER R. McCOWAN
FBI #3817699 CII #360771

LOUIS PISCOPO

ROSS LANTIERI
FBI #865156 CII #243077

NATE ROSENBERG
FBI #127105B CII #136233

CIRO J. BAGLIAZO
aka JOHN CIRO BAGLIAZO
FBI #880501A CII#595553

MAYNARD CANNON
aka "JOE"
FBI #895490C CII#113942

JAMES FRATIANNO
aka "JIMMY"
FBI #832558 CII #333934

BUGGSY SIEGEL*

JOBY LEWIS
FBI #2265479 CII#517448

EDDIE SOKOL

DAVID L. ZALLEN

MURRAY BERSON
FBI #172161 CII #847860

GIUSEPPI GIAMMONA
aka "JOE"
FBI #4083229 CII #192560

*Deceased

HIS KNOWN ASSOCIATES

JOE PESKIN FBI #533296 CII #1076204	SAM LONDON FBI #1352491 CII #623470	ALBERT DeMARTINI
LLOYD D. WOODS FBI #436833 CII #116508	PAUL CUCCIA FBI #2533449 CII #432326	JAMES CONTRATTO CII #483684
ALFONSO PIZZICHINO FBI #346282 CII #227657	TONY MIRABILE*	ANTHONY IANNITTI FBI #3198519 CII #403661
IZZY BERNSTEIN FBI #138482	SAM CUDA FBI #999074 CII #78668	CHARLES BATTAGLIA FBI #4733808 CII #305606
STANLEY ADAMS	PHIL TAPPER FBI #4150814 CII #63525	SAM FARKAS FBI #4626422 CII #494832
JOHN KEYES a.k.a "JOHNNY" FBI #1228520 CII #195909	WILLIA ZEVOV FBI #529512 CII #49842	JOHN BATTAGLIA FBI #4441855 CII 267397

*Deceased

21	M L	9 5	U U	001 000	- 12	CII-123211 BRN-GRY BRN 5-8 170 N J. 1912 JOSEPH SICA	FBI#343378	12-11-41	PD HOUSTON TEX. 24545	JOSEPH SICA	INV.	12-15-41	RELED TO GOVT AUTH.
ALIAS	JOSEPH FUSSELL	JOE LEWIS	"WILD COMBOY"					12-11-41	ALCOHOL TAX UNIT SAN ANTONIO TEX 50-1469	JOSEPH SICA	VIO FED F REARMS ACT	6-2-42	PORS DECL BY US ATTY
								12-15-41	USM HOUSTON TEXAS 5-326	JOSEPH SICA	FIREARMS VIO. (NATIONAL)		RELED ON BOND
								7-22-42	PD LOS ANGELES 32483-M-12	JOSEPH SICA	591 PC		DISM
6-25-28	PD NEWARK, NJ	3130	JOSEPH SICA	ROBBERY	11-5-28 3 YRS PROB. \$1 A WEEK			7-28-42	SO LOS ANGELES A-4437	JOSEPH SICA	591 PC		REL FROM CO JL BAIL DISM
5-16-29	SP SANTA FE, N MEX.	6329	JOSEPH SICA	AUTO LARC GL	TERM 1 YR-1 YR 1 DA			9-3-42	SO LOS ANGELES A-6703	JOSEPH SICA	591 PC		REL FROM CO JL 9-25-42 BOND 2-8-43 \$100 FINE
1-19-31	PD NEWARK, N J	13573	JOSEPH SICA	ROBBERY	2-11-31 NJ REF RAYWAY N J			2-1-43	SO LOS ANGELES A-4437	JOSEPH SICA	ASLT TO DO GREAT BODILY HARM	2-8-43	\$100 FINE PD REL
1-19-31	SO NEWARK N J	A-1338	JOSEPH SICA	ROBBERY	2-11-31 INDET SENT. S REF			1-24-46	PD LOS ANGELES 32483-M-12	JOSEPH SICA	SUSP BKKMG.	1-31-46	DISM
2-11-31	S RE RAHWAY, N J	11805	JOSEPH SICA	LARC FROM PERSON	TERM INDET 4-1-32 PAROLED			1-29-46	SO LOS ANGELES A-78155	JOSEPH SICA	537A PC (BKKMG)		REL BAIL
4-1-32	SO NEWARK, N J.	A-7825	JOSEPH SICA	ROBB(DETAINEE ER FILED AT RAHWAY, REF)	4-18-32 SS			4-29-58	SO LOS ANGELES B-60510	JOSEPH SICA	SUSP BKKMG. FINAL CHG BKKMG		REL WRIT HC
1-2-35	SO FRESNO	9207	JOSEPH SICA	SUSP FEL.	3-5-35 DISM			8-31-48	PD LOS ANGELES 32483-M-12	JOSEPH SICA	MURDER		
1-9-38	PD NEW ORLEANS LA	30542	JOE SICA	VAG DP, FIGHTING	DISM			8-31-48	SO LOS ANGELES B-73423	JOSEPH SICA	SUSP MURDER		
3-9-38	PD LOS ANGELES	32483-M-12	JOSEPH SICA	SUSP ROBB	3-10-38 REL			1-19-50	USM LOS ANGELES	JOSEPH SICA	VIO. NARC. ACT		
4-11-40	PD SAN BRUNO	36	JOE SICA	INV.	REL			1-19-50	BUR NARCOTICS WASHINGTON, D C. CAL-4135	JOSEPH SICA	FED NARC LAWS		
5-29-40	ST. ED EQUALIZATION LOS ANGELES	30820	JOSEPH SICA	APPLICANT	NO LONGER LICENSED								

2-17-50	PD LOS ANGELES 32483-M-12	JOSEPH SICA	217 PC
3-1-50	PD LOS ANGELES 32483-M-12	JOSEPH SICA	SUSP OBSTRUCT JUSTICE
3-1-50	SO LOS ANGELES B-136556(A-4437)	JOSEPH SICA	SUSP OBSTRUCT JUSTICE, US CODE FROM FRESNO
6-27-50	PD LOS ANGELES 32483-M-12	JOSEPH SICA	ROBBERY
9-27-50	PD PALM SPRINGS #34	JOSEPH SICA	EX-CON REG.
12-13-50	PD LOS ANGELES 32483-M-12	JOSEPH SICA	SUSP MURDER
4-12-51	PD LOS ANGELES 32483-M-12	JOSEPH SICA	SUSP 182 PC 11-8-51 1 YR CO JL APPEAL FILED
7-10-51	SO LOS ANGELES A-4437(B-191828)	JOSEPH SICA	SUSP ROBB
1-6-52	PD LOS ANGELES 32483-M-12(R-58710)	JOSEPH SICA	SUSP 459 PC
10-10-52	PD LOS ANGELES 182368(R-58710)	JOSEPH SICA	SUSP 182 PC
11-18-53	SO LOS ANGELES A-4437(B-294012)	JOSEPH SICA	CONSP/COMMIT BRIKMG.)
6-11-54	PD LOS ANGELES 182368(R-58710)	JOSEPH SICA	SUSP 518 PC
10-11-56	PD LOS ANGELES 182368	JOSEPH SICA	ADW BURG 2-7-57 EA CT NOT CONSP TO ADW GUILTY HTA CONSP 3 CTS BURG. ASLT/FORCE 2 CTS
10-11-56	SO LOS ANGELES A-4437(B-446677)	JOSEPH SICA	CONSP ASLT & BURG
3-26-58	SO LAS VEGAS, NEV 16025	JOSEPH SICA	VAGRANCY

Subject, recognized leader of the four Sica brothers, enjoys a well-earned reputation as a top racketeer specializing in strong-arm muscleing, bookmaking, narcotics and robbery, together with an assortment of lesser rackets. His lengthy arrest record shown here commences with a conviction for robbery in Newark, New Jersey in 1928 at the age of 16. He did time in New Mexico in 1929 for grand theft—auto—and again in New Jersey in 1931 for robbery. He was arrested in 1948 for the Los Angeles murder of Harry "Hooky" Rothman, who was shot down in Mickey Cohen's haberdashery store. In 1950, he was arrested as a suspect in the murder of Attorney Samuel Rummel, who was active in Gardena poker parlors, as well as other underworld activities. Sica's other arrests include bookmaking, narcotics, assault, conspiracy to obstruct justice, assault with a deadly weapon, burglary and extortion. Along with Mickey Cohen, he was convicted of assaulting Russell Brophy during the struggle for control over racing wire news service.

Subject and his three brothers were affiliated with the Bugsy Siegel gambling operations until the latter was murdered, after which they continued in Cohen's group. For a period they switched over to Cohen's

principal bookmaking rivals, the Dragnas, but have since rejoined Cohen and are probably his present closest associates.

Joe Sica, together with his brother, Fred, were among 17 persons indicted in a large scale federal narcotics conspiracy case which resulted in the fatal Fresno shooting of Abe Davidian, one of the co-conspirators and the principal government witness. As a result of this murder, the case against the others collapsed. Sica has been a close associate of Louie Fiano, rated the top West Coast narcotics distributor, until his recent conviction and sentence to a 20-year term in federal prison. Fiano's late wife, Mary Lewis Fiano, was Secretary-Treasurer of Remote King, Inc., a Joe Sica operation at 6446 Santa Monica Boulevard, Hollywood.

Sica and Cohen are linked with the vicious noonday beating given James Utley at Lucey's Restaurant in Hollywood. Utley was long connected with narcotics traffic, gambling and prostitution. He is presently serving a term in a California state prison following his conviction on abortion charges.

Sica has been a long-time associate of Roger K. Leonard, con-man with a long arrest record for various crimes. Leonard, a United States citizen, was reportedly deported recently from Mexico as an undesirable alien.

From time to time, Sica has entered into various businesses but none of these by itself would support or justify his scale of living. In order to question him as to his sources of income, a subpoena was issued, but he successfully evaded service. His brother and alter ego, Fred Sica, was served, but was among those who refused to answer questions.

In 1948 one David A. Shapiro, a State Liquor Control Agent, was convicted of soliciting a bribe from Fernando Gelluccio and Anthony Schiavione, operators of a retail liquor store in the San Fernando Valley. Shortly after Shapiro's arrest, Sica reportedly visited the complaining licensees and threateningly advised them to "lay off" testifying against Shapiro.

On May 20, 1959, he was subpoenaed to testify before the State Athletic Commission in its investigation into alleged infiltration of gangsters and hoodlums in the boxing profession. As his brother, Fred Sica, had done in his appearance before the committee, Joe Sica refused to answer questions.

Jack Leonard, Hollywood prize fight promoter, testified as to attempts by racketeers to muscle in on the contract of one of the world champion fighters. He repeated threats of violence that had been made against him by Joe Sica, Louis Dragna, "Blinkey" Palermo, and Frank Carbo.

On June 3, 1959, he was attacked and severely beaten by two so far unidentified men as he drove his car into the garage at his home.

ORGANIZED CRIME IN CALIFORNIA

HAROLD FRANK GOLUB

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CII-254173

FBI #1746942

BLK BLU 5-8 225 MASS 1913

HAROLD FRANK GOLUB

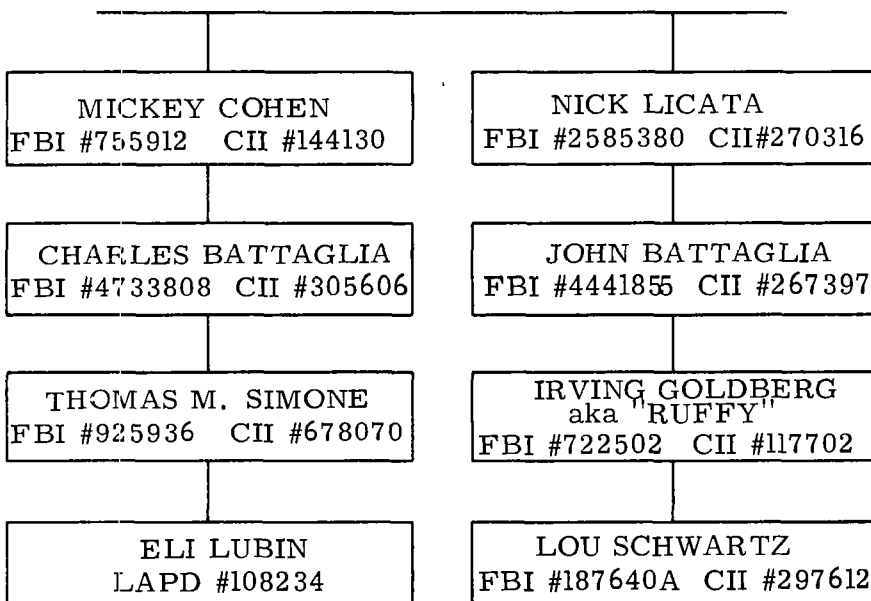
ALIAS SAMUEL GOLDSTEIN

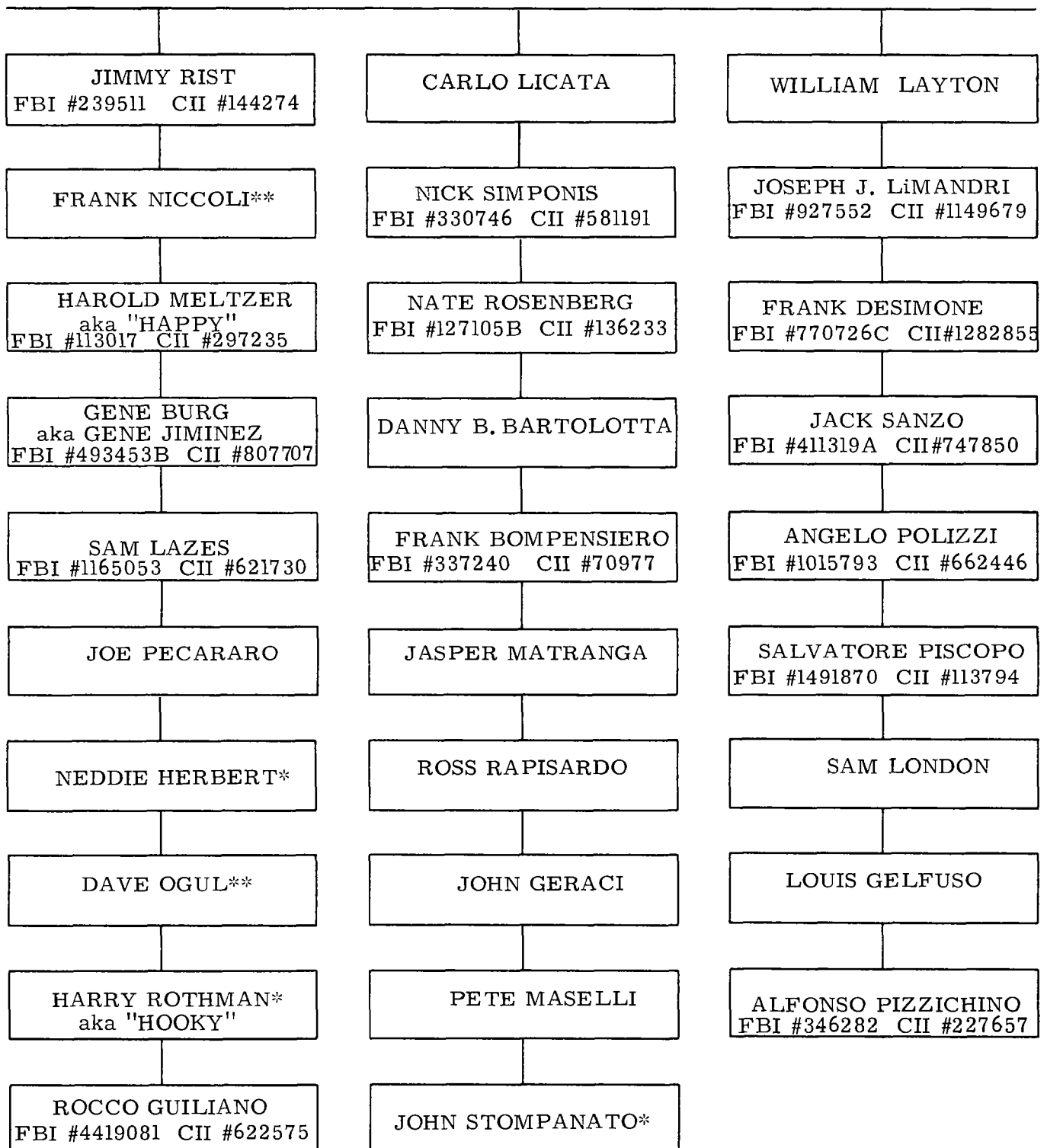
4-15-39	PD NEWARK, N J 25572	SAMUEL GOLDSTEIN	FALSE PRET	4-18-39 TOT CO B OF 1 NEWARK, N J
4-20-39	CO B OF 1 NEWARK, N J A-41083	HAROLD GOLUB	FRAUD-MISD OBT TRUCK REG UNDER FICT NAME	\$300 FINE OR TIME IN JAIL
4-21-39	ESSEX CO PEN, CALDWELL, N J 9023-48536	HAROLD GOLUB	VIO MOT VEH ACT	\$297 & \$3 COSTS OR 90 DYS DISCH 7-1-39 (TOT USM)
7-1-39	USM FENTON, N J 2359	HAROLD GOLUB	CONCEAL ASSETS OF BANKRUPT,	
7-1-39	SO JERSEY CITY, N J 2030*	SAMUEL GOLDSTEIN	VIO NAT'L BANKRUPT ACT	
9-23-40	PD NEW YORK, NY 0-193534	HAROLD GOLUB	SODOMY, ASLT, & ROBBERY	
2-6-41	KINGS CO CRT PROB DEPT BROOKLYN, N Y	HAROLD GOLUB	CONV -GL 2ND DEG	4-7-41 NY CO PEN
4-9-41	PEN RIKERS ISL NYC, N Y 71828	HAROLD GOLUB	G L 2ND DEG	
2-7-42	SO JERSEY CITY, N J 20301	HAROLD GOLUB	VIO NAT'L BANKRUPTCY ACT	
11-19-45	PD LOS ANGELES 85114	HAROLD F GOLUB	SUSP RAPE (261 3 PC)	DISM 12-12-45
11-27-45	SO LOS ANGELES A-74015	HAROLD F GOLUB	KIDNAP, RAPE, 208A PC (SEX PERV)	11-27-45 REL. BAIL
10-17-46	SO LOS ANGELES B-978	HAROLD F GOLUB	ROBBERY	10-17-46 REL H/C BAIL
5-11-47	PD LONG BEACH 52877 (DR-104800)	HAROLD FRANK GOLUB	FUGITIVE (INV MURDER) ENRT TO PD LOS ANGELES	5-11-47 SUBJ REL. TO LA PD HOMICIDE DETAIL



5-15-47	SO LOS ANGELES B-22559	HAROLD F GOLUB	MURDER
5-21-47	PD LOS ANGELES 85114	HAROLD FRANK GOLUB	MANSLAUGHTER 9-11-47 TO SO PRIS
9-27-47	CALIF STATE PRISON A-7232	HAROLD FRANK GOLUB	MANSLAUGHTER FROM LA CO TERM 0-10 YRS 3-27-51 PAROLED 3-27-54 DISCH FROM PAROLE

JAMES FRATIANNO
alias "JIMMY THE WEASEL"
FBI #832558 CII #333934

HIS KNOWN ASSOCIATES

HIS KNOWN ASSOCIATES

*Deceased

**Missing - believed dead

CII 333934 FBI 832558
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 BLK HAZ 5-9 180 ITALY 1913
 JAMES FRATIANNIO

ALIAS: JAMES A. FRATIANNIO, JAMES ALBERT FRATIANNIO, ALADENA T. FRATIANNIO, ALADENA T. FRANTIANNIO, JAMES ALADENA FRATIANNIO, "WEASEL", JAMES FISHER, JAMES FRATIANNIO, ALADENA T. FRATIANNIO

PH

3-22-32	PD CLEVELAND, OHIO	ALADENA T. FRATIANNIO	RAPE	
9-19-34	PD CLEVELAND, OHIO 43269	ALADENA T. FRATIANNIO	ROBB.	10-31-34, N.G.
6-9-35	PD AKRON, OHIO 25978	ALADENA FRATIANNIO	SUSP.	
7-24-37	PD CLEVELAND, OHIO 43269	ALADENA T. FRANTIANNIO	ROBB.	10-6-37, O.S. PEN.
10-9-37	SP COLUMBUS, OHIO 72941	ALADENA FRATIANNIO	ROBB.	10-25YRS. 2-20-45, PAROLED LONDON PR. FARM 2-24-49, FINAL REL.
7-2-47	PD LOS ANGELES 106484	JAMES FRATIANNIO	SUSP. 211 PC	
7-2-47	SO LOS ANGELES B-27566	JAMES FRATIANNIO	SUSP. ROBB.	REL. HC BAIL
9-16-48	PD SANTA MONICA 2573	JAMES FRATIANNIO	REGISTERED AS EX-CONVICT	
8-7-51	PD LOS ANGELES 106484 (R-88415)	JAMES A. FRATIANNIO	SUSP. 187 PC	
10-13-51	SO LAS VEGAS, NEV. EC-336	JAMES A. FRATIANNIO	EX-CON REG.	
12-29-51	PD SAN DIEGO 79373	JAMES ALBERT FRATIANNIO	647.5 & "S" 211 PC & 2029 2029 CO	\$20. SS ON CO
8-28-52	SO LOS ANGELES B-27566(B-237681)	JAMES FRATIANNIO	SUSP. ROBB. & FAIL. TO REG. AS EX-CON(CO)	
9-2-52	SO LOS ANGELES X-CON 1504	JAMES ALADENA FRATIANNIO	EX-CON REG. CO 2339	
8-10-53	PD LOS ANGELES 106484(R-88415)	JAMES FRATIANNIO	SUSP. 182 PC (CONSP. TO COMM EXTORT)	3-24-54, CT. 1&2 TO ST. PRISON
8-12-54	SO LOS ANGELES B-27566(B-281413)	JAMES ALADENA FRATIANNIO	ATT. EXTORT 2CTS. EXT. W/6 PR ACTS	
3-16-54	SO LOS ANGELES B-27566(B-309997)	JAMES FRATIANNIO	ATT. EXTORT CRIMINAL CONSPIRACY	
4-6-54	CALIFORNIA STATE PRISON A-28624	JAMES FRATIANNIO	CONSP. TO EXTORT(182 524 PC) W/2 PR. FEL. CONV.	FROM LA CO. TERM 6MOS-5YRS. 2 CTS CC

Fratianno has a record of arrests for robbery, murder, rape and extortion extending over a period of 27 years. In 1937 he was sentenced to a 10 to 25 year term in Ohio State Penitentiary for robbery. In 1951, he was sentenced to a six months to five years term in a California prison for conspiracy to commit extortion.

Fratianno has long been considered the "finger-man" and "muscleman" for various Los Angeles racketeers.

Testimony before the committee linked Fratianno with the violence in connection with the destruction of the Mike Silvers dress factory, as described in another chapter of this report.

Other information in the committee files links him with the murder of Harry "Hooky" Rothman. It is significant that minutes before Rothman was shot

down, Fratianno left the premises while his boss, Mickey Cohen, disappeared into the restroom during the shooting, ostensibly to wash his hands.

Fratianno's name next appears in connection with the complete disappearance of one of Cohen's "Seven Dwarfs," Frank Niccoli. According to reports, Niccoli phoned Cohen on the day he disappeared to say that he had been invited to dinner that night at Fratianno's home. Hearing nothing further from Niccoli, Cohen called Fratianno a few days later. The latter denied that Niccoli had had dinner with him or that he had even been invited. In the 10 years that have since elapsed, no trace of Niccoli has ever been found. With his disappearance went \$50,000 of Cohen's money which Cohen had posted as bail for Niccoli's appearance to answer to a charge of conspiracy to commit murder.

In his testimony at the committee's San Diego hearing, Captain James E. Hamilton, Los Angeles Police Department, stated:

He (Fratianno) had long been . . . considered by us to be the executioner for the Mafia on the West Coast. I have heard as high as 16 deaths attributed to Fratianno. We had two in Los Angeles, the "Two Tonys" killing on August 6, 1951.

Q. Tony Broncata and Tony Trombino?

A. Yes. They were killed in a parked car in the Hollywood area about 9:30 in the evening, shot from behind. There were eight shots fired penetrating the heads of both deceased.

Fratianno and Nick Licata and Carlo Licata, Warren Fratianno and two or three others were arrested on suspicion of murder on that double killing. Nicholas is the father, Nicholas Licata, and Carlo is the son.

Q. Did you have evidence linking Fratianno with that murder?

A. Very closely. Also, the Licatas were, in effect, alibi witnesses for Fratianno. . . The two Tonys came out of the "Tenderloin" district of Kansas City and had been out in our territory for some time. Fratianno is an ex-convict from Cleveland.

In connection with the "Two Tonys" murders, the following persons were actually taken into custody:

James A. Fratianno	Sam Lazee
Ross Rapisardo	Sam London
Warren John Fratianno	Peter C. Maselli
Nick Licata	Joseph Fleuer
Salvatore Piscopo	Louis Gelfuso
John Geraci	Angelo Polizzi
Charles Battaglia	John Edward Grace

In addition, another 43 persons have been questioned.

The alibi for Fratianno provided by Nick and Carlo Licata was to the effect that Fratianno had been present in the bar operated by the Licatas in the San Fernando Valley during the entire evening when the murder occurred. There is some doubt that the Licatas' alibi for Fratianno is in accordance with the actual facts.

Another peculiar aspect of these murders was the reluctance of Trombino's widow to co-operate with law enforcement agencies investigating her husband's



Death car. Bodies of Broncato and Trombino as found. Broncato (left), Trombino (right).

This was one of the most vicious of gangland murders in the Southern California area. It was obviously well planned and carefully executed. The victims were known "shakedown artists" and "muscle men" who preyed on bookies, gamblers and the like, extorting from persons known by them to be indebted to big-time operators such as Mickey Cohen and Jack Dragna. On occasions, they would pose as "collectors" for these big operators.

murder Authorities on Mafia organization procedures recognize this reticence as almost uniquely a mafia-type characteristic.

It should also be noted that the victims—the "Two Tonys"—were arrested as suspects in the murder of Neddie Herbert. The latter was shot down in front of Sherry's Restaurant in an attempt on Mickey Cohen's life. Fratianno, at that time, was a "protege" of Cohen's.

The alibi witness, Nick Licata, is generally recognized by authorities as a top man in the Mafia organi-

zation. He is referred to as "Mister" by his associates. It may also be significant that during a two-month period subsequent to these murders, the elder Licata made 26 telephone calls to Tom Dragna, brother and partner of the notorious Jack Dragna.

Even after serving three and one-half years behind bars, Fratianno was still apparently an important cog in the "organization" wheel. On October 5, 1957, Fratianno wrote a letter from prison to Frank Desimone. The latter is an attorney active in the affairs of the "organization." Despite the fact that he was not the attorney of record in Fratianno's trial nor in his appeal, he made the trip from Los Angeles to Soledad Prison for a personal meeting with Fratianno. A few weeks later, we find Desimone attending the now famous Apalachin meeting of November 14, 1957, as one of the two California "representatives." This meeting of the so-called top 60 echelon of the Mafia organization is described in detail in an earlier chapter.

In 1958, Desimone was given a six-month sentence for contempt of the Federal Grand Jury in New York in connection with a narcotic investigation, an outgrowth of the Apalachin meeting.

The late Hymie Miller has stated that Fratianno was the "muscle" for the Licata gang and that Fratianno had "put a gun against 'Red' Segal's head" in an attempt to "negotiate a piece" of the San Diego Navy Club gambling operations for Nick Licata. Miller was identified by "Whitey" Christl in his testimony before the committee as a big-time operator of gambling sports pools.

During that period, Fratianno and Carlo Licata, son of Nick, took up residence in a house located at 2930 Dove Street, San Diego, owned by Nate Rosenberg, operator of the above-named Navy Club. Fratianno, together with Frank Bompensiero, the Licatas, Nick Simponis and Joe Pecararo organized a company in San Diego known as Gold Enterprises, Inc., whose ostensible purpose was the distribution of fruit juices to bars, but whose ultimate objective was purported to be an attempt to gain control over the Cooks' and Waitresses' Union, the Bartenders' Union and the Tavern Owners' Association, which would have given them virtual control over that industry for the purpose of "shakedowns."



Tony Brancato

CII-369164

M 25 - 100 12
M 20 - 101 12

BLK BRN 5-8 165 MO. 1915

TONY BRANCATO

FBI# 808 335

ALIAS ANTHONY BRANCATO; GIOVANNI BRANCATO,
KH

6-19-34	SO, KANSAS CITY, MO. 1208	TONY BRANCATO	LIQ. LAWS	1 YR. & \$600 F.N., LEAVENWORTH, KANS.
7-1-34	USW REF., EL RENO, OKLA. 869-SW	TONY BRANCATO	INT. REV. ACT.	1 YR., 1 DA. 11-27-34, TO FED. PRISON, CAMP SPRINGFIELD, MO. ORDER # 1879
5-31-35	PD, KANSAS CITY, MO. 23401	ANTHONY BRANCATO	INV.	6-1-35, REL.

9-29-37	BUR. OF NARC. WASHINGTON, D.C.	TONY BRANCATO	HARRISON ACT	
9-30-37	USM KANSAS CITY, MO. 2239-K.C.	TONY BRANCATO	HARRISON ACT	3-5-38, 2 YRS. 6 MOS LEAVENWORTH
9-30-37	SO, KANSAS CITY, MO. 1208	TONY BRANCATO	NARC.	
3-12-38	USPA, FT. LEAVENWORTH KANS. 10796	TONY BRANCATO	SALE/NARC.	2 YRS. 6 MOS. 5-8-39 TO USP LEAVENWORTH, KANS.
5-8-39	USP LEAVENWORTH, KANS. 55100	TONY BRANCATO	DRUG ACT SALE (IN TRANS. FROM LEAVENWORTH ANNEX AT FT. LEAVENWORTH	2 YRS. 6 MOS. 5-8-39 TO USP ANNEX, FT. LEAVENWORTH. 10-4-39
10-4-39	USPA, FT. LEAVENWORTH, 10796	TONY BRANCATO	RET. FROM USP LEAVENWORTH	1-30-40, TO PR. CAMP, SPRINGFIELD, MO.
1-15-48	PD, GLENDALE, 8135	TONY BRANCATO	NOT GIVEN (ENR)	REL. 1-16-48
7-23-49	SO, LOS ANGELES, B-111063	TONY BRANCATO	SUSP./ATT. MURDER	
3-1-50	PD, LOS ANGELES, 145724	TONY BRANCATO	SUSP. OBSTRUCTING JUSTICE TITLE 18 US CODE	
6-29-51	USM, SAN FRANCISCO, 2070	TONY BRANCATO	UNLAW FLIGHT ARMED ROBB	7-5-51 DISM. T.O.T. SAN FRAN. POL.
7-3-51	PD, SAN FRANCISCO, 109763	TONY BRANCATO	FUG. FROM LAS VEGAS, NEV. (WARR.)	
8-1-51	PD, SAN FRANCISCO, 109763	TONY BRANCATO	ENR, NEVADA	
8-6-51	SO, LOS ANGELES, B-111063	TONY BRANCATO	DEAD	DIED BY GUN SHOT
8-13-51	PD, LOS ANGELES, 145724 (R-103155)	TONY BRANCATO	INQUIRY	



Tony Trombino

CII-287772

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BRN BRN 5-9 170 MO. 1920

ANTHONY PATRICK TROMBINO

FBI# 1113455

ALIAS TONY TRAMBINO, ANTHONY TROMBINO, TONY BEYOCK TROMBINO,

6-8-36	USM, KANSAS CITY, MO 1309-KC	TONY TROMBINO	VIO NT REV LAW	10-1-36, REL. FROM CUST
6-8-36	ALCOHOL TAX UNIT, KANSAS CITY, MO	TONY TROMBINO	VIO. NT. REV. LAW	CASE NOT PRESENTED TO G.J.
6-8-36	SO KANSAS CITY, MO 4316	TONY TRAMBINO	LIQUOR	

ORGANIZED CRIME IN CALIFORNIA

77

8-16-37	PD KANSAS CITY, MO 26239	TONY TROMBINO	RESISTING ARREST	8-17-37, #25.	4-3-41	SO KANSAS CITY, MO. 4316	TONY TRAMBINO	STAT RAPE	CASE DISM	BY STATE
7-2-38	USM, KANSAS CITY, MO. 3391-KC	TONY TRAMBINO	INT.REV LIQ		1-8-42	PD KANSAS CITY, MO 26239	ANTHONY TROMBINO	INV	1-8-42, REL	
7-12-38	USM, KANSAS CITY, MO 3408	TONY TROMBINO	INT REV.LAW		1-11-46	PD KANSAS CITY, MO 26239	ANTHONY TROMBINO	INV	1-12-46, REL	
7-12-38	ALCOHOL TAX UNIT, KANSAS CITY, MO. W-1553	TONY TROMBINO	INT.REV LAW	NOT FILED B/ D.A.	8-7-46	PD LOS ANGELES 93998	ANTHONY P TROMBINO	SUSP	ROBB	
9-30-38	USM, KANSAS CITY, MO 3532-KC	ANTHONY TROMBINO	LIQ	1-6-39, 4 MOS. JAIL	8-7-46	SO LOS ANGELES A-94500	ANTHONY P TROMBINO	SUSP	ROBB	
9-7-39	PD KANSAS CITY, MO. 26239	ANTHONY TROMBINO	INV	9-7-39, REL	7-10-47	PD KANSAS CITY, MO 26239	TONY P TROMBINO	INV	EMBEZZ	DISM. BY ST
9-8-39	SO KANSAS CITY, MO 4316	TONY TRAMBINO	COM ASLT.		11-26-47	PD KANSAS CITY, MO 26239	TONY P TROMBINO	INV		11-27-47, REL. BY DET BUR
10-21-39	PD KANSAS CITY, MO 26239	TONY TROMBINO	INV. DOPE		7-28-48	PD KANSAS CITY, MO 26239	TONY B TROMBINO	INV		7-28-48, REL. REQ. ARR OFF
10-23-39	USM, KANSAS CITY, MO 4231-KC	ANTHONY TROMBINO	VIO. HARR ACT	1-22-40, NOLLE	10-23-48	PD DALLAS, TEX 27678	ANTHONY PATRICK TROMBINO	INV	SAFE BURG	REL H C BOND ARR #87150-0
10-23-39	SO KANSAS CITY, MO 4316	TONY TRAMBINO	NARC		7-25-49	SO LOS ANGELES B-111264	ANTHONY PATRICK TROMBINO	SUSP	ATT MURDER	7-27-49, REL
10-23-39	BU OF NARC WASHINGTON, D C 24409	TONY TROMBINO	VIO NARC ACT	1-22-40, DISM	9-27-50	SO LOS ANGELES A-94500 (B-160700)	ANTHONY PATRICK TROMBINO	SUSP	RSP	
1-16-40	PD KANSAS CITY, MO 26239	TONY TROMBINO	INV.	1-18-40, REL	10-5-50	SO LOS ANGELES A-94500 (B-161414)	ANTHONY PATRICK TROMBINO	RSP		
12-16-40	PD KANSAS CITY, MO 26239	TONY TROMBINO	INV. (D P)	12-18-40, 1 DA JL.	8-6-51	SO LOS ANGELES A-94500	ANTHONY PATRICK TROMBINO	DEAD		DIED BY GUN SHOT
4-3-41	PD KANSAS CITY, MO 26239	TONY BAYOCK TROMBINO	INV	DISCH						

NATE ROSENBERG

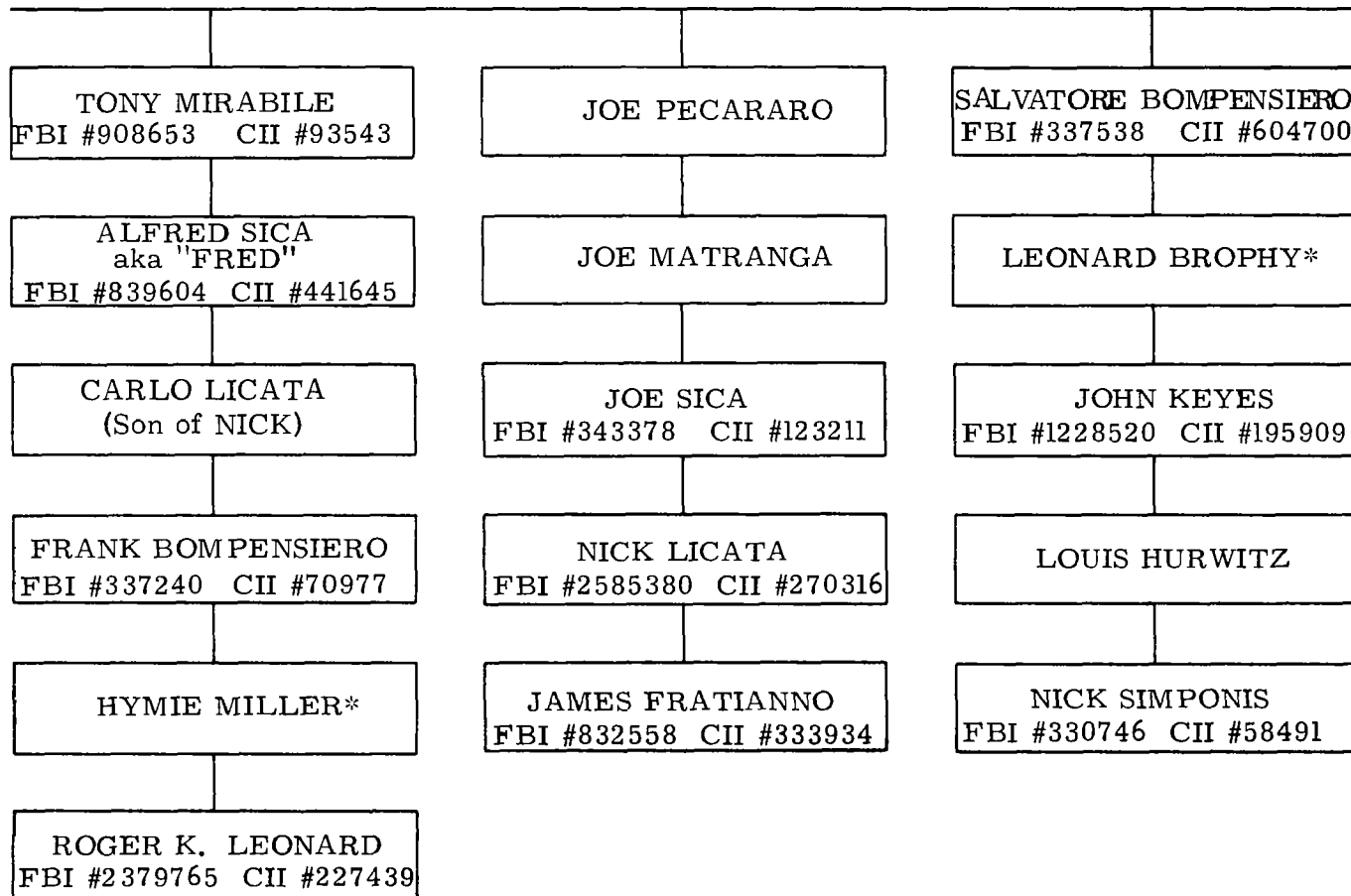
FBI #12710B

CII #136233

Gambling club operator, active in large-scale sports betting pools, associate of well-known hoods and rack-

eteers. Further details of subject's activities are set forth in Chapter VII—"San Diego."

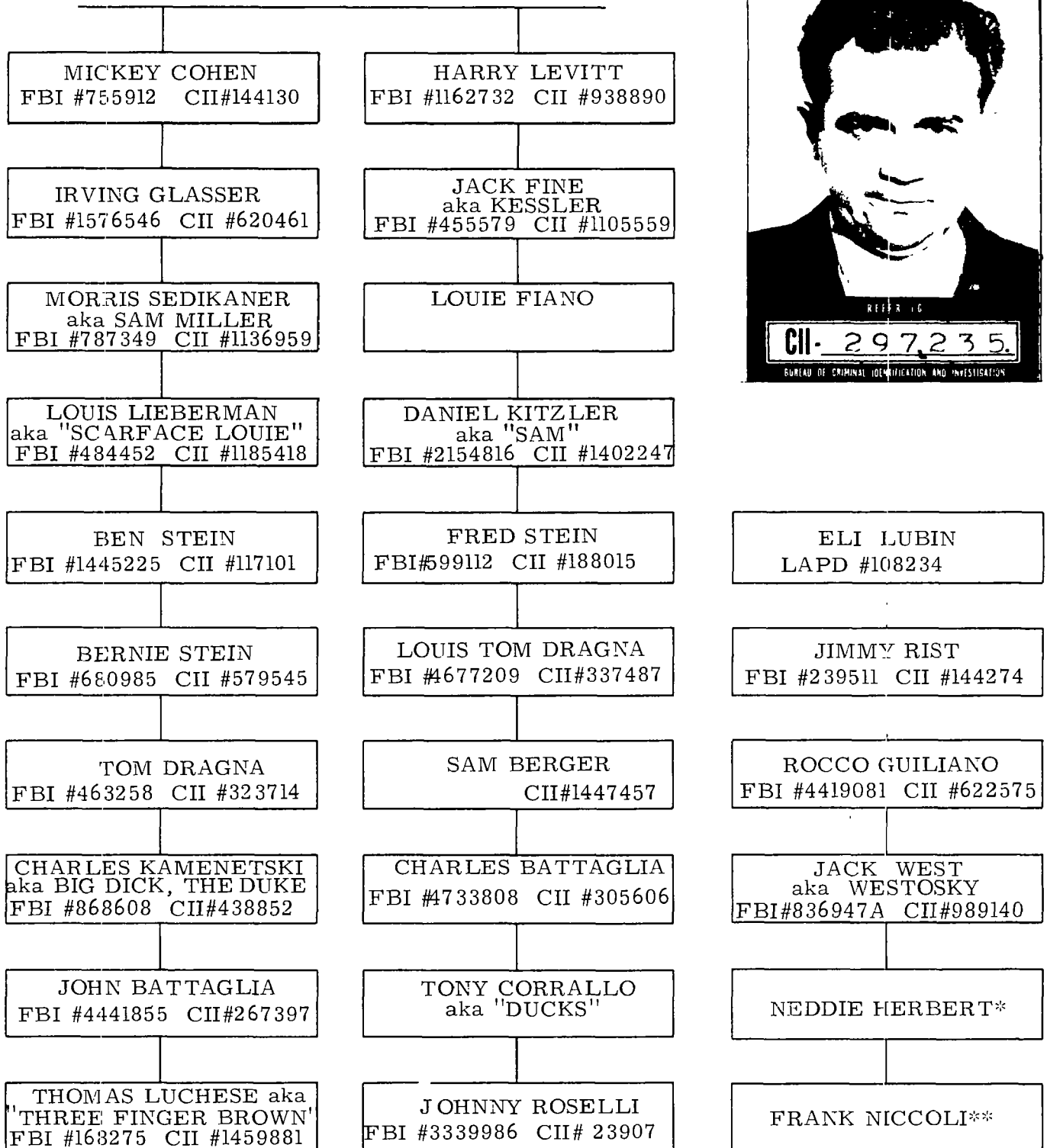
HIS KNOWN ASSOCIATES



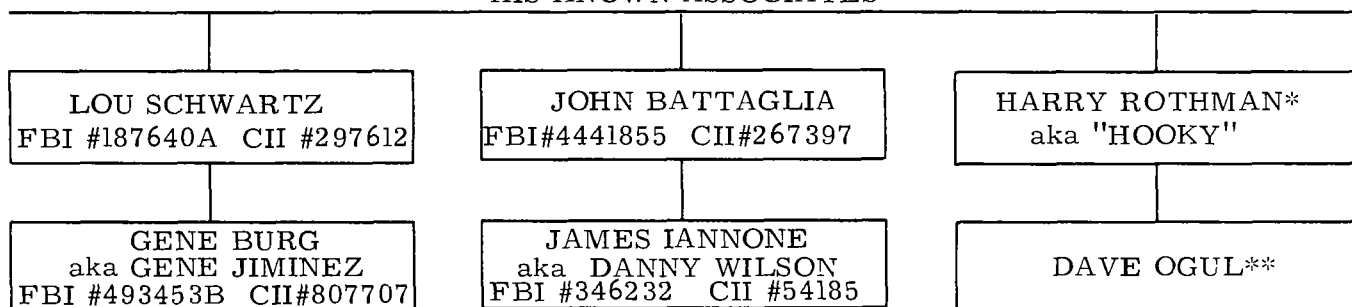
*Deceased

HAROLD "HAPPY" MELTZER

FBI #113017 CII #297235

HIS KNOWN ASSOCIATES

HIS KNOWN ASSOCIATES



*Deceased

**Missing - Believed dead

(1) 23 L 1 9 100 8
(17) 5 1 U 000 8

CII-297235 FBI-113017
BRN BRN 5-7 165 N Y 1908

HAROLD MELTZER

ALIAS HAROLD MILLS, HARRY LEVY HARRY MILLER, HERBERT D. MASON, ALLEN MC NEES, HERBERT FRIED, "HARRY", "THE JEWELER",

5-28-26 PD JERSEY CITY NJ B-1869 HAROLD MELTZER D P (SUSP) DISCHARGED

4-27-27 PD HOBOKEN NJ 3335 HAROLD MELTZER SHOOTING W/I TO KILL 2 POES OF REVOLVER

4-5-28 US PENITENTIARY ATLANTA GA 26799 HAROLD MILLS VIO DRUG ACT 2 YRS

2-17-31 PD BOSTON MASS 25489 HARRY LEVY VIO CUSTOM LAW (SMUGGLE MUSE) 7-21-31 \$2000 FINE 18 MOS

3-24-31 CUSTOMS AGENT, BOSTON MASS HARRY LEVY INQUIRY

3-26-32 SO JERSEY CITY NJ 5499 HAROLD MELTZER A W. I T K

3-30-32 PD JERSEY CITY, NJ 4983 HAROLD MELTZER D/P DISCHARGED

4-12-32 PD JERSEY CITY, NJ 4983 HAROLD MELTZER D P 4-12-32 90 DS CO PEN

6-20-33 PD NEW YORK CITY, NY 5-6873 HARRY MILLER HOMICIDE #2 6-20-33 DISCHARGED

7-7-34 PD ST LOUIS, MO 38361 HARRY MILLER SUSP FUG NYC

4-26-45 PD LOS ANGELES 2504-4-5 HAROLD MELTZER GAMBLING

6-21-45 PD NEW YORK CITY, NY B 115520 HAROLD MELTZER 287 COP

10-21-46 PD LOS ANGELES 96472 HAROLD MELTZER SUSP ROBBERY

10-22-46 SO LOS ANGELES B-1286 HAROLD MELTZER ROBBERY 10-22-46 REL ORDO LA PD

1-15-49 PD LOS ANGELES 96472 HAROLD MELTZER 211 PC

1-18-49 SO LOS ANGELES B-1286 HAROLD MELTZER EX-COM REG

1-20-49 PD LOS ANGELES 96472 HAROLD MELTZER GRAND THEFT AUTO

1-20-49 PD LOS ANGELES 96472 HAROLD MELTZER WARP DWEL QIN LAW 4-26-49 MISSED

4-15-49 SO LOS ANGELES B-1286 HAROLD MELTZER ADW ROBBERY

8-27-49 PD LOS ANGELES 96472 HAROLD MELTZER SUSP 187 PC MURDER

8-30-49 SO LOS ANGELES B-117666 HAROLD MELTZER ROBB AND COVER VIOLE D W CONTROL L I

9-22-49 SO LOS ANGELES 22250 HAROLD MELTZER THESE STATEMENT TO CIVIL SERVICE

10-13-49 SO LOS ANGELES B-120068 HAROLD MELTZER CONSPIRACY

2-5-51 SO LOS ANGELES B-1286 (B-177326) HAROLD MELTZER CONSPIRACY TO VIOL APP ACT

2-29-58 SO LAS VEGAS NEV 16090 HAROLD MELTZER F TO REG EX-COM

3-31-58 SO LAS VEGAS, NEV EC-1337-N HAROLD MELTZER EX-COM REG CO ORD #9

Meltzer was born in New Jersey about 1908. His arrest records contain 26 entries commencing in 1926 at the age of eighteen. In 1928 he was sentenced to two years in the United States Penitentiary at Atlanta on a narcotics charge. His next narcotics conviction was in 1951 when he was sentenced to five years in the United States Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas. At the time of the latter trial, the United States district attorney stated that his narcotics operations had been financed by loans from some of the "biggest racketeers in the country". Other charges on his arrest record include murder, assault with intent to kill, assault with a deadly weapon, smuggling, robbery, gambling, burglary and grand theft (auto). He has been a member of the Mickey Cohen mob and included in the group known as Mickey's "Seven Dwarfs". This designation was bestowed on Meltzer and a group of six other Cohen henchmen who were arrested for an assault on a Los Angeles radio shop operator.

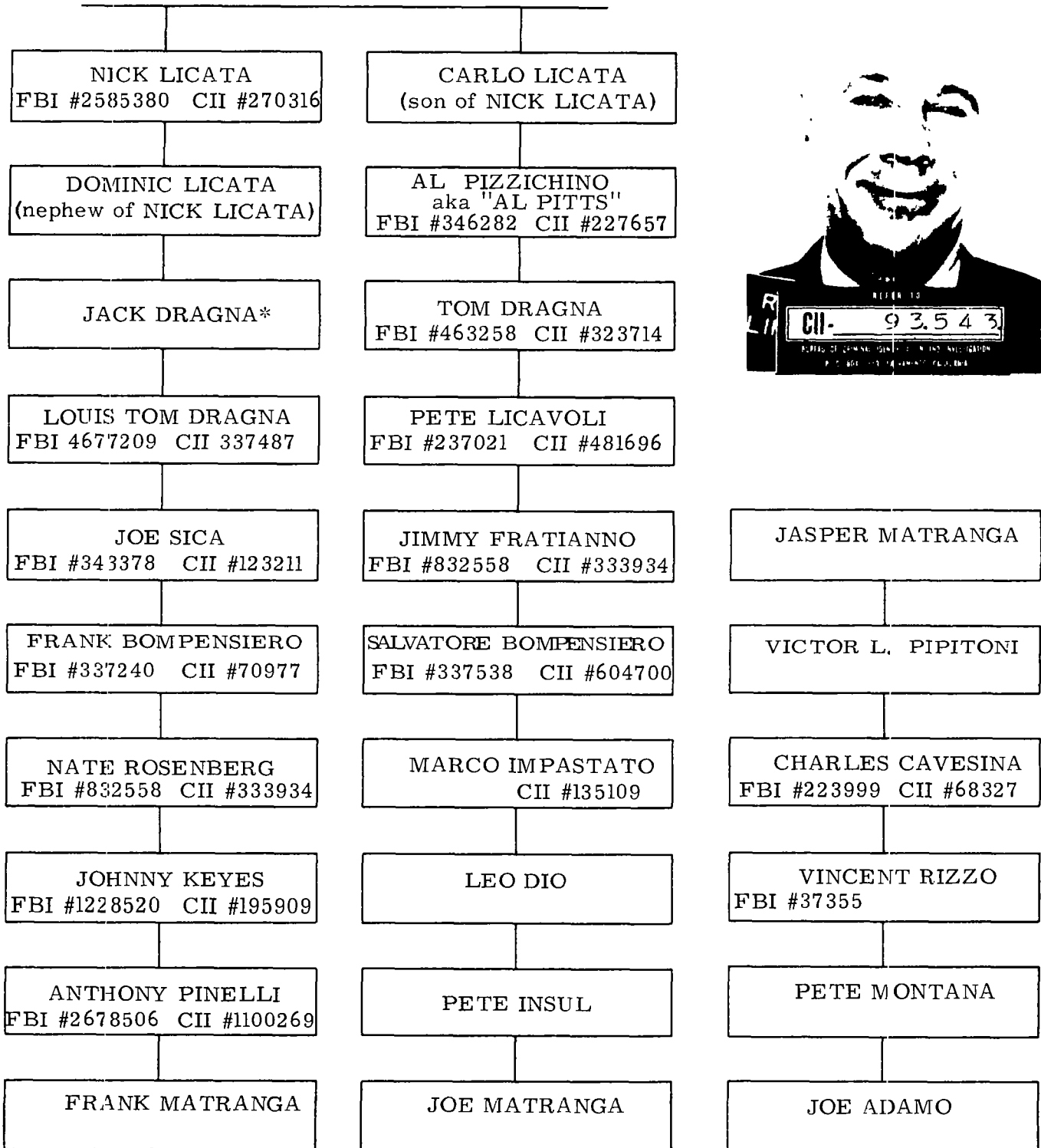
In 1949, Meltzer was reportedly associated with Irving Glasser in the jewelry business at a location adjacent to the building in which Cohen's haberdashery was located. It was in Cohen's store that the latter's henchman, Harry "Hooky" Rothman was murdered by two gunmen one afternoon while Mickey was "washing his hands". At the time of the shooting, James Fratianno, alias "Jimmy the Weasel," Cohen protege, had left the haberdashery but a few minutes prior to the arrival of the gunmen.

Glasser Bros posted the bail for "Scarface" Louie Lieberman, in connection with his deportation arrest and reportedly at Meltzer's request. The circumstances of this incident are set forth in detail in another chapter of this report.

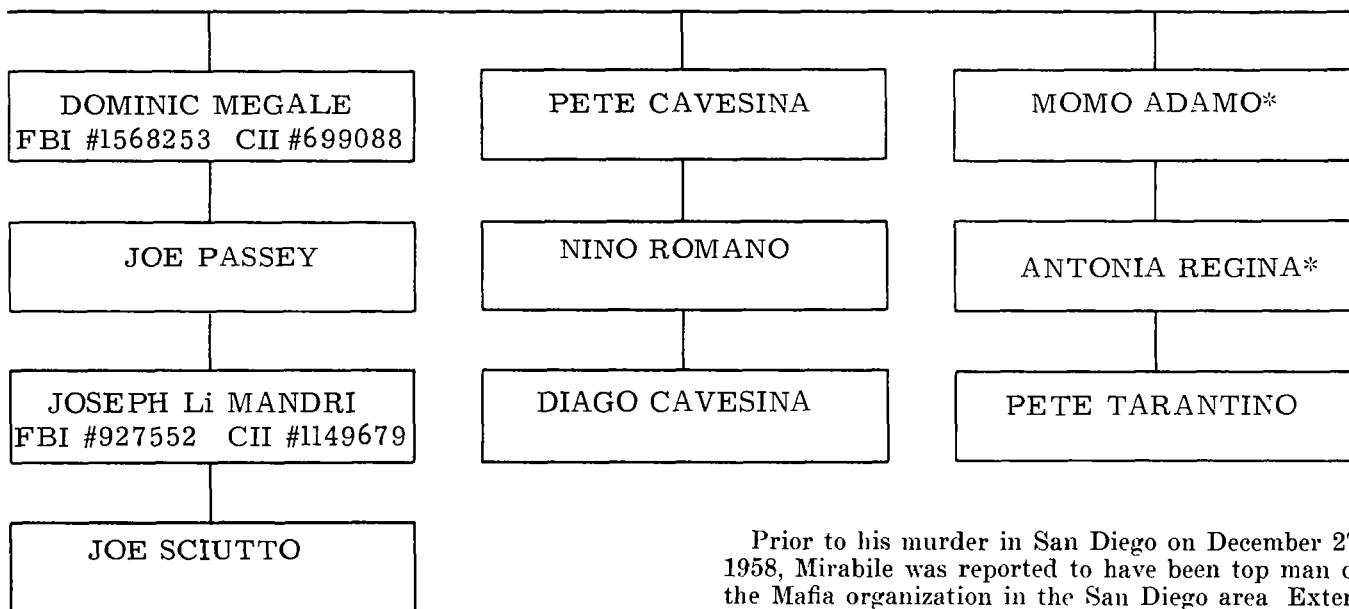
Meltzer has long been tied in with large scale book-making operations in the Los Angeles area. Testimony brought out at the committee hearings associated his name with those of Bernie Stein, Jack West, Jack Fine, Morris Sedkaner, Harry Levitt, Louis Dragna and James Iannone alias Danny Wilson.

TONY MIRABILE

FBI #908635 CII #93543

HIS KNOWN ASSOCIATES

*Deceased

HIS KNOWN ASSOCIATES

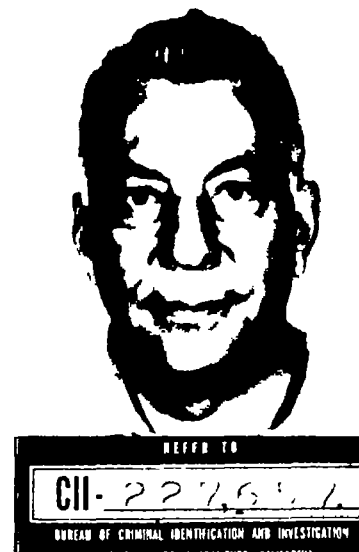
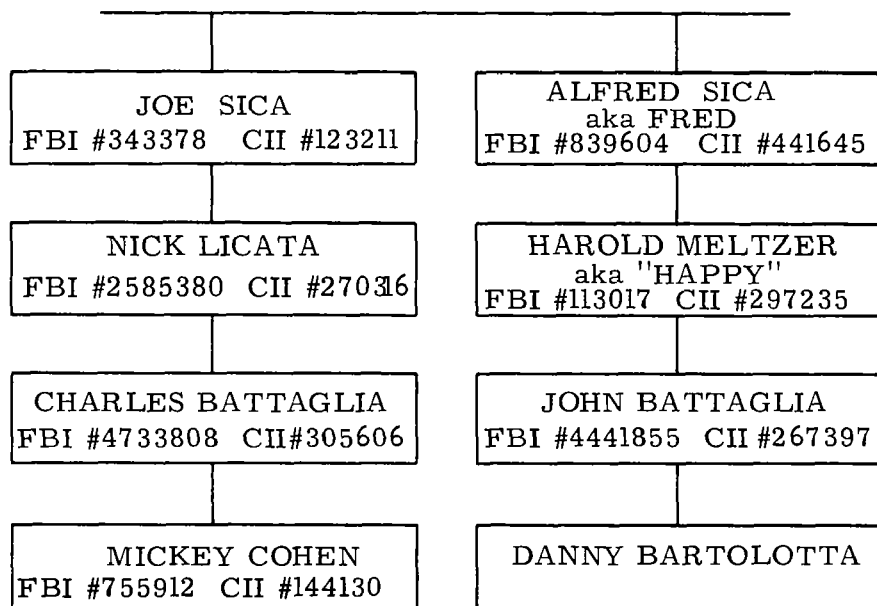
*Deceased

Prior to his murder in San Diego on December 27, 1958, Mirabile was reported to have been top man of the Mafia organization in the San Diego area. Extensive financial interest in multiple "skid row" bars. Financial "angel" to underworld. Further details of subject's activities are set forth in Chapter VII, "San Diego".

AL PIZZICHINO

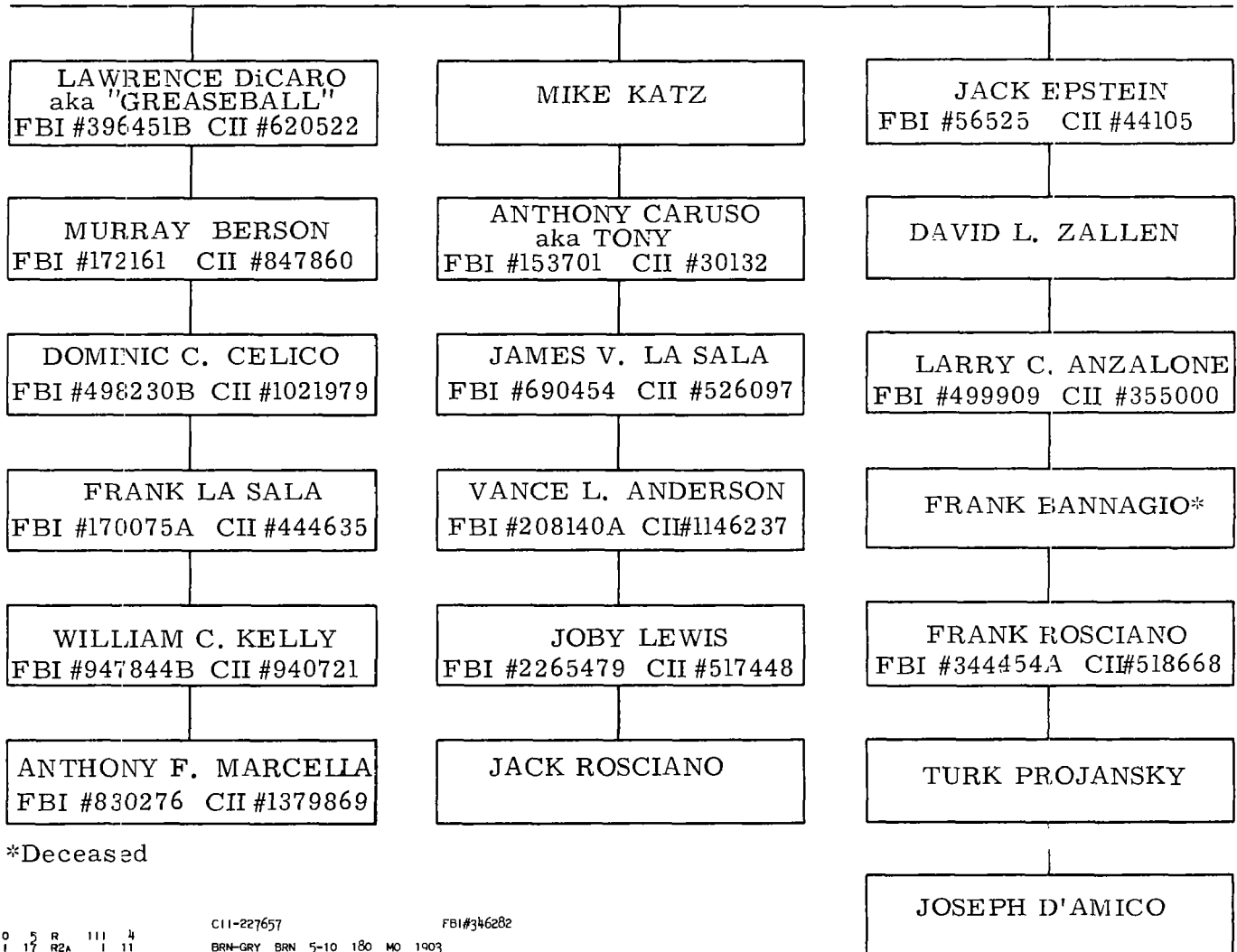
aka AL PITTS

FBI #346282 CII #227657

HIS KNOWN ASSOCIATES

ORGANIZED CRIME IN CALIFORNIA

HIS KNOWN ASSOCIATES



*Deceased

0 5 R 111 4
1 17 R2A 1 11

CII-227657

FBI #346282

BRN-GRY BRN 5-10 180 MO 1903
ALFONSO PIZZICHINO

ALIAS FRONZIE PITTS FONZIO PITTS FRANK PITTS AL PITTS ALPHONSO R PIZZICHINO
AL ROCCO PIZZICHINO ALFONSO R. PIZZICHINO ALFONSO R PIZZICHINI FRONZIE PITTS
ALBERT PIZZICHINO

12-15-25	PD KANSAS CITY MO 14109	FRONZIE PITTS	NARC PEDDLER	
1-24-31	PD DENVER COLO 13380	FONZIO PITTS	INVEST	
7-2-32	SP CANON CITY COLO 16931	FRANK PITTS	OPERATING A STILL	2-3 YEARS 7-1-33 PARDONED
1-14-35	USM KANSAS CITY MO. 35	ALBERT PIZZICHINO	LIQUOR	
12-22-40	PD KANSAS CITY MO 14109	AL PITTS	INVEST	1-17-41 DISM BY JUDGE
1-18-44	ST. BD. EQUALIZATION LOS ANGELES 44818	ALFONSO PIZZICHINO	APPLICANT LIQ LIC.	NO LONGER LICENSED
3-29-55	SO LOS ANGELES A-61225(B-363251)	ALPHONSO R PIZZICHINO	SUSP BRIBERY & GRAND THEFT	
4-29-58	PD LOS ANGELES 436161-P	AL ROCCO PIZZICHINO	1 TRAFF MISD	

Pizzichino was born in Missouri in 1903. His record shows a first arrest in 1925 in Kansas City for peddling narcotics at the age of 22. He later was sentenced to a two- to three-year term in the Colorado Penitentiary on a bootlegging charge.

In Kansas City he was reportedly connected with Frank Benaggio, politician and top racketeer, who was later assassinated during a "hood" gang war. Pizzichino was in Kansas City at the time of the murder.

Among his known associates are William Clement Kelly and Frank A. Rosciano, both with long arrest records for robbery, to which activities Pizzichino has allegedly been linked. He has likewise been linked with the robbery activities of another of his associates, Vance Linden Anderson. Much of the latter's police record was acquired in the field of auto theft around Kansas City, Pizzichino's former bailiwick.

In 1955, Pizzichino was arrested on charges of grand theft and bribery in connection with the Southern California liquor license scandals.

Pizzichino was hired in 1957 in an attempt to enforce a minimum price in the barber business in the San Fernando Valley. For several years prior to this, there had been acts of violence against certain shops. Among these acts were rocks thrown through windows and roofs, explosives used and telephone threats. At

the time Pizzichino was hired, it was stated that a fund of \$5,000 had been raised to be paid to anyone who could maintain a minimum price. An industry official stated that they had hired an "agent to bring them into line". When questioned as to how this could be accomplished, he stated, "Well, there are a lot of little things you can do. This guy, Al Pitts (Pizzichino) has a couple of red-tie boys from Cleveland and Chicago to back him up in case these guys balk."

Joe Sica was associated with Pizzichino in this operation. Sica stated, at the time, that he wanted to remain in the background but that anything Pizzichino did had his full support and vice versa.

In his appearance before the committee, Pizzichino refused to answer any questions as to his sources of income or whether he had filed Federal or State income tax returns for the preceding five years.

He is a very close associate of both Joe and Fred Sica and is seen much in the company of each.

ANTHONY MARCELLA

20 L 11 R 001 -	CII 1379869	FBI 830 276
M 16 - 111 16	GRY BRN 5-9 210 MO 1905	
	ANTHONY FRANK MARCELLA	
ALIAS	TONY MARCELLA	TONY AMORE
	MARCELLA	TONY VANTOLIA
	TONY FRANK MARCELLA	ANTHONY MARCELLA
9-28-29	USIR CHILLICOTHE OHIO 2421-C	TONY MARCELLA
		VIO NPA
		2 YRS 2 YRS CONC
9-11-34	PD KANSAS CITY KANS L-410	TONY AMORE
		TRANS LIQ
		\$100 & 30 DS ON EA CT TURNED TO STATE 9-12-34
6-10-36	USM KANSAS CITY MO 1313-KC	TONY VANTOLIA
		VIO INT REV LAWS
6-10-36	ATU KANSAS CITY MO	TONY VANTOLIA
		VIO INT REV LAWS
7-7-44	PD KANSAS CITY, MO. 47670	TONY FRANK MARCELLA
		INV FIGHT
		7-10-44 REL BY PROSECUTOR PENDING INV
4-21-48	ST HIGHWAY PATROL JEFFERSON CITY, MO F-3922	ANTHONY FRANK MARCELLA
		INV
		REL
4-14-50	SO KANSAS CITY, MO 21050	TONY FRANK MARCELLA
		SK ALCOHOL TAX
4-17-50	USM KANSAS CITY, MO. 10477	ANTHONY MARCELLA
		VIO FED TAX NOT HAVING STAMP
4-17-50	ATU ST LOUIS, MO W-2335	ANTHONY FRANK MARCELLA
		VIO INT REV LAWS
7-24-50	US PENITENTIARY LEAVENWORTH, KANS 66889	ANTHONY MARCELLA
		CONSPIRACY TO ENGAGE IN EXP WHSLE LIQ BUS W/O PAY TAX
3-20-52	PD KANSAS CITY, MO 47870	ANTHONY FRANK MARCELLA
		INV ST WARR COMM ASLT
		4-21-52 DISM BY ST REQ OF PROS WITNESS ON CHG OF COMM ASLT.
11-25-53	PD KANSAS CITY, MO 47870	ANTHONY MARCELLA
		INV CHK RECENT ACT
		12-8-53 DISCH CCW #1
9-17-58	PD LOS ANGELES 452 735 M	ANTHONY FRANK MARCELLA
		REC STOLEN PROPERTY
		9-22-58 DET ONLY 849(B) 1 PC
9-23-58	PD LOS ANGELES	ANTHONY FRANK MARCELLA
		APPLICANT
3-20-59	USM LOS ANGELES 27843	ANTHONY MARCELLA
		SALE OF NARC
3-20-59	SO LOS ANGELES, 8-612055	ANTHONY FRANK MARCELLA
		VIO FED NARC LAWS(HEROIN)



NICK LICATA

FBI #2585380 CII #170490

HIS KNOWN ASSOCIATES

*Deceased

HIS KNOWN ASSOCIATES



{ 1 } 23 1 U 011 10
{ 17 } 1 U 011 9

CII-270316
GRY-BRV BRN 5-5 180
NICHOLAS LICATA

FBI #2585380
1897

ALIAS NICK LICATA NICOLA LICATA NICK LACERTA

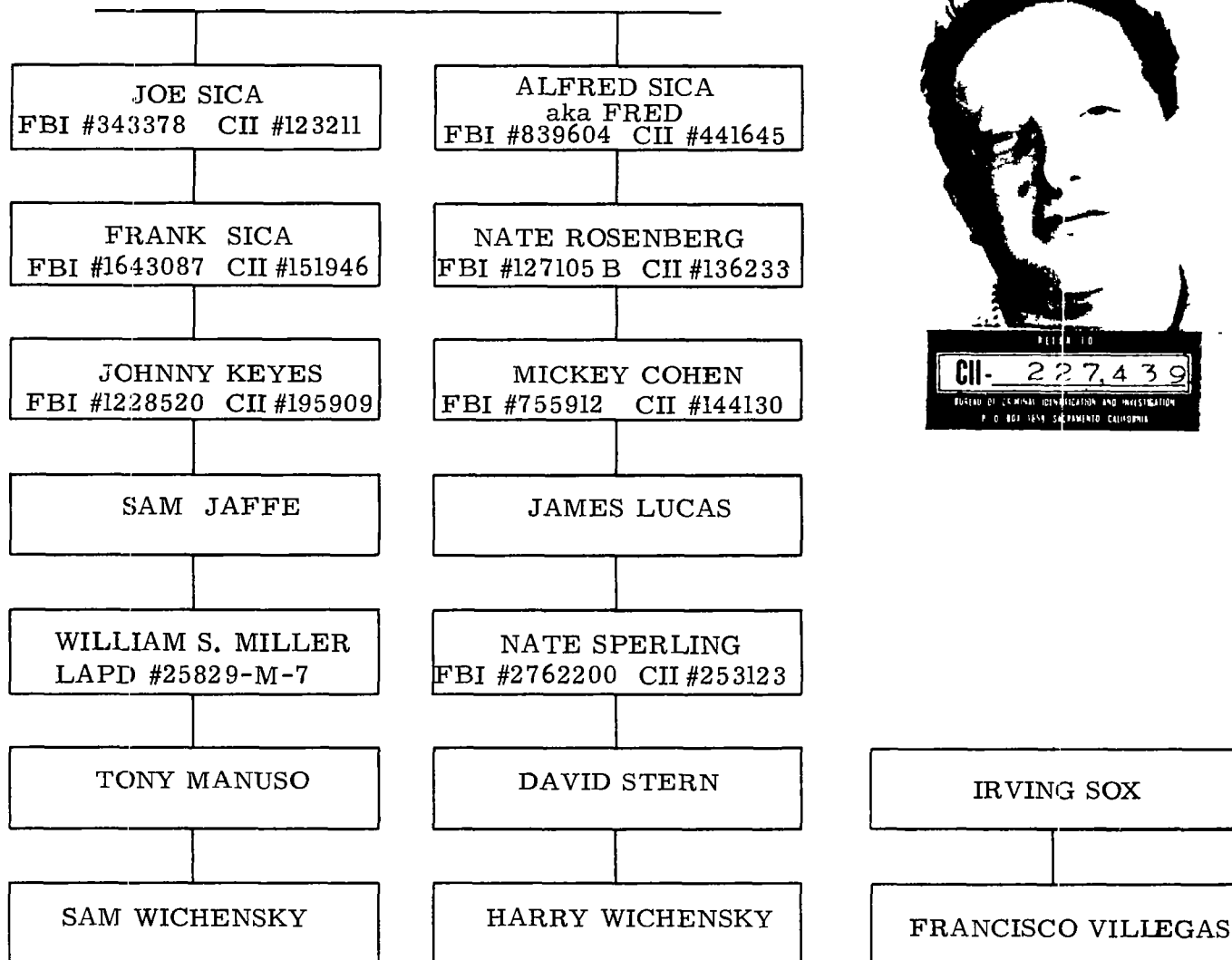
11-20-36	ST. BD. EQUALIZATION LOS ANGELES 13156	NICHOLAS LICATA	APP. LIO LICENSE
1-13-42	PD LOS ANGELES	NICHOLAS LICATA	INQUIRY
2-1-44	SO LOS ANGELES	NICK LICATA	APP. GUN PERMIT
2-27-45	SO LOS ANGELES	NICK LICATA	APP. GUN PERMIT
11-8-45	USM LOS ANGELES 17745	NICHOLAS LICATA	REFILLING LIQUOR
8-9-51	PD LOS ANGELES 170490	NICOLA LICATA	SUSP 187 PC

Licata is allegedly an ex-bootlegger from Detroit and was arrested in connection with the "Two Tonys" gangland assassination. He is reported to hold high position in the Mafia organization and to be a "front man" for the Dragnas. He is also reported to have undisclosed interests in liquor licenses. Various other interests and activities are reported elsewhere in this report.

When subpoenaed before the committee, Licata took refuge in constitutional rights and refused to answer questions concerning his income, his interests in liquor licenses, his associates, and even refused such innocuous information as to his marital status or the place of his birth. Peculiarly enough, however, the only questions which he answered were those concerning his knowledge of the Mafia. He claimed that this knowledge was limited to what he read in the newspapers and, challengingly, asked the committee what the Mafia was. In Tony Mirabile's testimony before the committee at its San Diego hearing, the transcript shows that Mirabile stated that his knowledge of the Mafia was also confined to what he had read in the newspapers.

ROGER KALLMAN LEONARD

FBI #2379765 CII #227439

HIS KNOWN ASSOCIATES

Leonard's arrest record starts in New York in 1938 at the age of 20. The charge was rape. His subsequent brushes with the law include bookmaking, burglary, robbery, murder and grand theft. On the murder charge, he was picked up along with Joe Sica in connection with the gangland assassination of Samuel Rummell, a Los Angeles attorney with underworld ties.

In 1950, Leonard associated himself with the Sica mob. For the next several years he was involved with this group in gambling, bookmaking, narcotics, bunco schemes and various business deals in which muscle could be profitably employed. He has an international reputation as a con-man.

In 1952, he moved his base of operations to Mexico City and took up residence there. In 1955, he was de-

ported from Mexico as an undesirable alien. After leaving Mexico, he resided for a time in San Mateo, California, later moving to Phoenix, Arizona, where he presently resides under the name of Roger Kallman de Leonard. Since establishing a Phoenix residence he has been visited by Joe Sica.

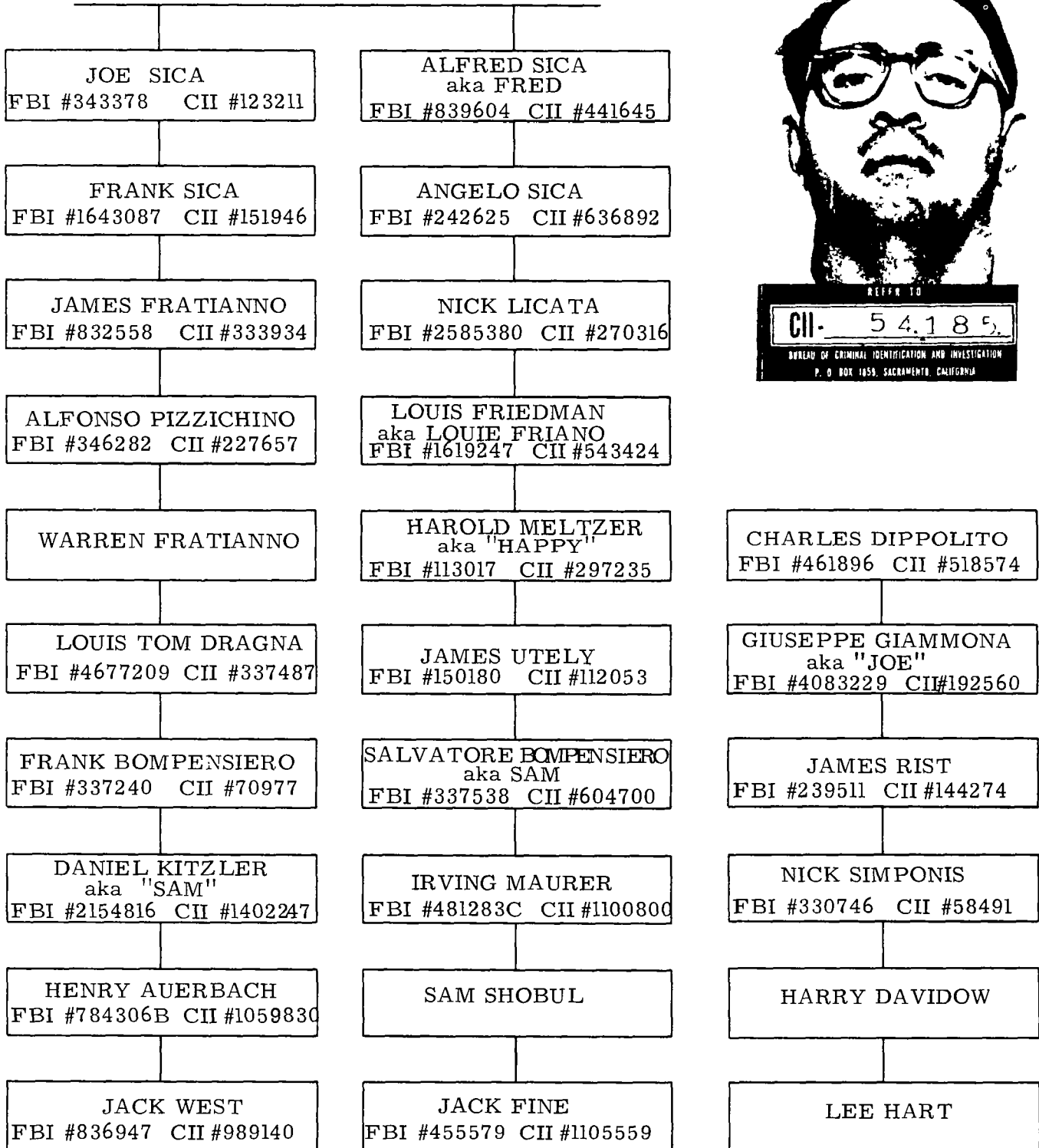
Hotel records introduced into evidence at the committee's San Diego hearing show two long distance calls made by Leonard on the same evening, 20 minutes apart, to Newark, New Jersey. The number called is that of the residence of Joe Sica's mother. Both of these phone calls, as well as the balance of the hotel bill incurred by Leonard and his wife on this San Diego visit were charged to the American Jewelry Company, San Diego, operated by Nate Rosenberg. (See Chapter VII, San Diego)

JAMES ROBERT IANNONE

aka DANINY WILSON

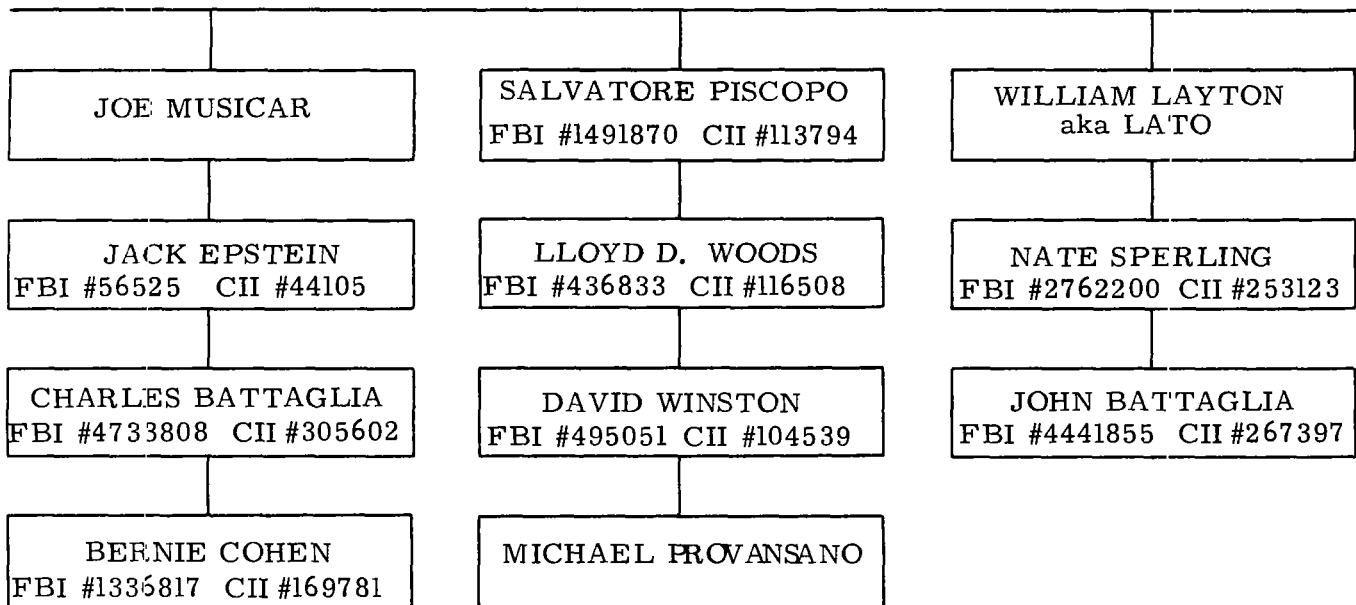
FBI #346232 CII #54185

HIS KNOWN ASSOCIATES



ORGANIZED CRIME IN CALIFORNIA

HIS KNOWN ASSOCIATES



O 14 U OIO 13
O 22 R OOO -

C11-54185

FBI#346232

BRN HAZ 5-8 190 N Y 1914

JAMES N IANNONE

ALIAS JAMES IANNONE JAMES IANNONE JAMES KELLY DANNY DENNIS WILSON JAMES
LANNON JAMES RYAN JAMES ROBERT IANNONE JAMES R. IANNOA

8-1-49 SO LOS ANGELES
884

JAMES R IANNONE

REG UNDER
LACC X-CON
ORD

12-16-49 PD LOS ANGELES
30233-M-12

JAMES R IANNONE

23 23 MC
(CAFO ROOM
NO PERMIT)
DISM TO AMEND
1-9-50

3-5-50 PD LOS ANGELES
30233-M-12

JAMES ROBERT
IANNONE

SUSP 187 PC
MURDER

11-18-50 PD LOS ANGELES
30233-M-12(R-31716)

JAMES ROBERT
IANNONE

SUSP 337A PC

12-13-50 PD LOS ANGELES
30233-M-12

JAMES ROBERT
IANNONE

SUSP 187 PC

1-26-52 PD LOS ANGELES
30233-M-12(R-31716)

JAMES ROBERT
IANNONE

SUSP 459 PC
(BURG)

11-19-52 PD LOS ANGELES
184178(R-31716)

JAMES ROBERT
IANNONE

SUSP 211 PC

1-30-31	PD NEW YORK, N Y.	JAMES IANNONE	G L AUTO	2-16-31 DISM BY G J
5-19-32	PD LOS ANGELES 30233-M-12	JAMES N IANNONE	SUSP BURG	7-19-32 TO IONE DURING MINORITY
5-23-32	SO LOS ANGELES 168624	JAMES N. IANNONE	BURGLARY	REL FROM JL 9-13-32 TO IONE
12-1-32	PD NEW YORK N Y 8-88936	JAMES IANNONE	ROBBERY	1-30-33 50 ELMIRA REF
12-20-32	PROB DEPT BROOKLYN, N Y.	JAMES IANNONE	ATT ROBB 3RD DEG UNARMED	TO ELMIRA REF.
1-31-33	S REF ELMIRA N Y 39544	JAMES IANNONE	ATT ROBB 3RD DEG.	5 YRS PAR 8-2-34 7-11-40 RET'D VIO. PAR 9-5-42 DISCH EXP OF MAXIMUM
7-10-35	PD NEW YORK, N Y 8-88936	JAMES IANNONE	EXTORTION MIS FEL. 41	
8-15-35	PD NEW YORK N Y 8-88936	JAMES IANNONE	ROBB 9 (TRUCK)	8-15-35 ESCAPED FROM PATROL WAGON
3-15-40	PD SAN FRANCISCO 61605	JAMES IANNONE	ENR L A. (WANTED FOR MURDER)	
3-22-40	SO LOS ANGELES 314829	DANNY WILSON	MURDER	7-6-40 DIS & CUST NEW YORK CITY
9-10-47	SO LOS ANGELES 8-3483	JAMES ROBERT IANNONE	SUSP ROBB	9-11-47 RELSD ORD DET BU
8-31-48	PD LOS ANGELES 30233-M-12	JAMES ROBERT IANNONE	187 PC	
8-31-48	SO LOS ANGELES 8-73125	JAMES ROBERT IANNONE	SUSP MURDER	
3-24-49	PD PALM SPRINGS 4324	DAN WILSON	C.O 183	10 DA SUSP \$50 FINE 2 YR FLOATER
8-3-49	PD LOS ANGELES 30233-M-12	JAMES ROBERT IANNONE	BOOKIE	

Iannone has been one of the top men in syndicated bookmaking and gambling operations in Southern California, as well as a muscleman in the rackets field including a "violence for hire" service in connection with labor-management disputes. This service was available to the racketeering factions who latch themselves on to either side of a labor controversy without necessarily any other interest in the merits of the dispute.

His police record starts with an arrest for auto theft in New York in 1931 at the age of 17. About a year later he was convicted of burglary in California and sent to Ione Reformatory for Boys. Six months later he was convicted of robbery in New York and sentenced to five years at Elmira Reformatory. One year after being paroled, he was arrested for robbery, but escaped from custody. Five years later he was apprehended on the West Coast and returned to New York to complete his sentence. He later returned to

the West Coast and since that time, his record shows three arrests for murder, two for robbery, two for bookmaking, and one for burglary. In addition, he was arrested in Palm Springs on March 24, 1949, given a 10-day suspended jail sentence, fined \$50 and ordered not to return to Palm Springs for two years.

Over the years, Iannone has acquired a reputation as a musclemans for the Mafia organization and as a racketeer feared by the underworld and underworld alike.

Two of the occasions on which his "services" were used relate to two strikes in the garment industry in Los Angeles. On both of the occasions the strike was broken by his goons attacking and dispersing the picket lines. Subsequently, he was placed on the companies' payrolls on a weekly salary with the title of

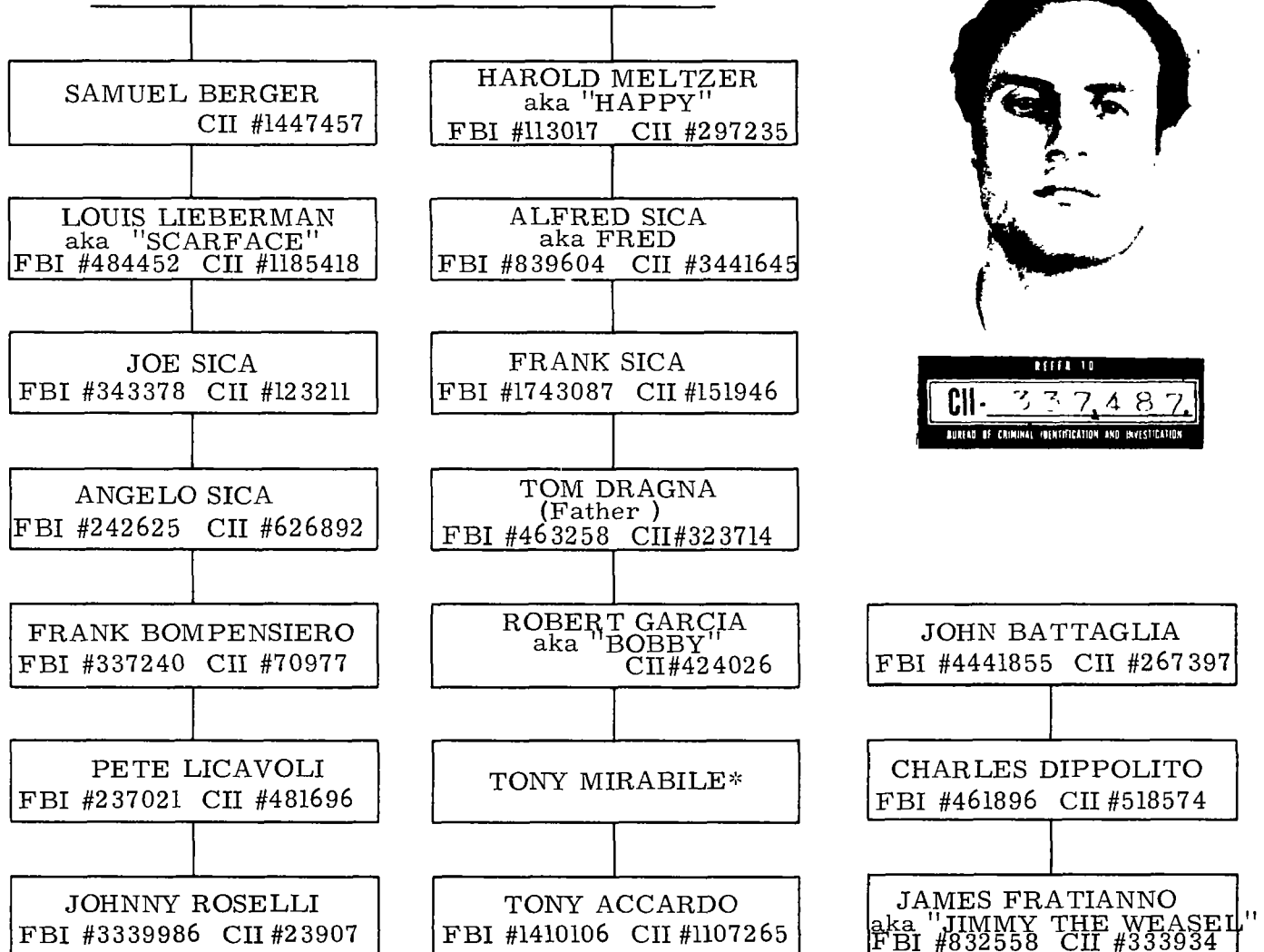
"public relations man." There was testimony before the McClellan Committee that a shoulder pad manufacturer had hired Iannone as a "labor adjuster" after he had noted that several of his competitors had had no labor trouble after hiring Iannone.

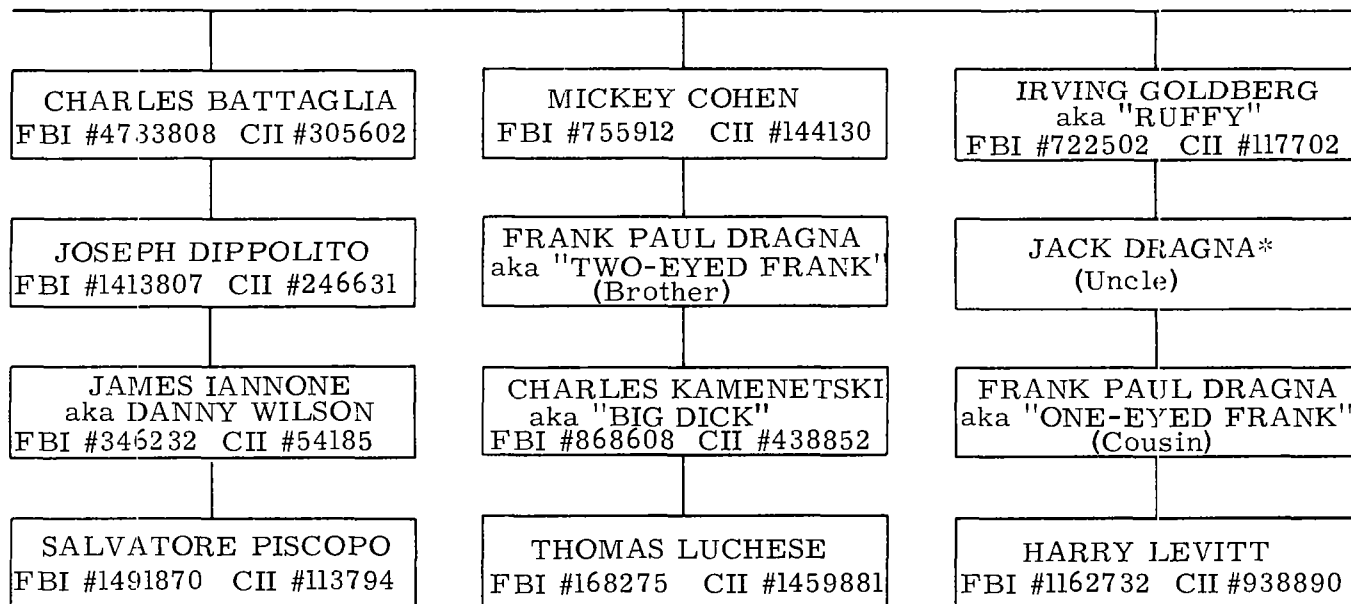
When called upon to testify before the committee, Iannone refused to answer any questions including whether he had ever been employed as a "public relations man" or was engaged in any legitimate business. And, in common with his associates who appeared before the committee, refused any information as to the most innocuous matters such as his place of residence, marital state and, at one point, even refused to admit to the name by which he had identified himself when being sworn before the committee.

LOUIS TOM DRAGNA

FBI #4677209 CII #337487

HIS KNOWN ASSOCIATES



HIS KNOWN ASSOCIATES

*Deceased

0 31 - 110 -	CII-227487	FBI-4677200
1 32 - 011 21	BLK RON 6-0 180 CALIF 1920	
	LOUIS TOM DRAGNA	
ALIAS LOU ALLEN		
7-16-46	ST OF EQUALIZATION SAN DIEGO 5087	LOUIS TOM DRAGNA APPLICANT
8-5-46	PD SAN DIEGO 5087	LOUIS TOM DRAGNA INQUIRY
9-11-46	PD SAN DIEGO 5087	LOUIS TOM DRAGNA INQUIRY
7-26-47	PD LOS ANGELES 107427	LOUIS TOM DRAGNA SUSP 227A PC
7-26-47	SO LOS ANGELES R-20041	LOUIS TOM DRAGNA SUSP BKMGK 7-26-47 SEL HC PAUL
4-11-55	ST OFT ALCOHOLIC BEVDRAG CONTROL LOS ANGELES 112911	LOUIS TOM DRAGNA APPLICANT

Subject is the nephew of the late Jack Dragna, who, until his death, was rated top man in the Mafia organization for Southern California, and who for a time controlled a racing wire service and syndicated book-making operations. He has reportedly taken over the leadership of the Dragna clan in carrying on his deceased uncle's program. This includes a close alliance with the Sica brothers, Harold "Happy" Meltzer, Nick Licata, James Iannone, John and Charles Battaglia, James "The Weasel" Fratianno and others.

Subject was a partner in a liquor license operating as the Gold Rail, 1028 Third Avenue, San Diego. His partners were his cousin, Frank Paul "One-Eyed Frank" Dragna, and Frank Bompensiero. This license was revoked in 1957 following the conviction and

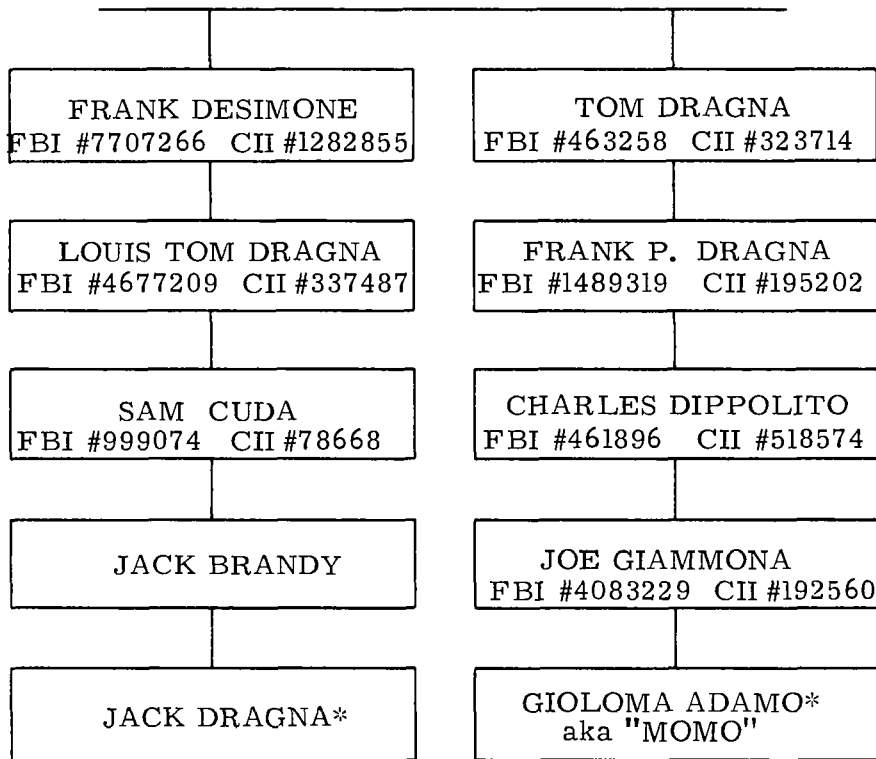
prison sentence of Bompensiero in connection with the liquor license scandals. A number of persons in the garment industry have reported that Dragna lays claim to carrying considerable weight in being able to settle labor-management difficulties—for a consideration. In one such instance, a partner in a firm that was threatened with a strike has stated that he was approached by Dragna with an offer to "intercede" for a consideration. Testimony before the McClellan Committee in July, 1958, linked Dragna on the West Coast to Johnny Dio on the East Coast through Sam Berger. The latter was present at the January, 1957, Las Vegas meetings together with "Scarface" Louie Lieberman, Ben Feinberg, Louis Fiano, Louis Dragna and others. These meetings and their objectives have been described in Chapter III of this report.

In 1957, Irving "Ruffy" Goldberg, well-known gambler, attempted to buy the tables, chips, and equipment from the recently closed Culver Auto Dealers' Club. This had been an operation of "Whitey" Christl's concerning which he had testified before the committee. In attempting to make the purchase, Goldberg stated that the equipment was to be used in a gambling spot that he planned on opening; that Mickey Cohen was to have a "piece" of it, but that the "big money" was to be Charley Battaglia's and Louie Dragna's.

In an appearance before the committee on November 14, 1958, Dragna refused to answer any committee questions. On May 20, 1959, he was subpoenaed before the State Athletic Commission in the investigation into the alleged infiltration of gangsters and hoodlums into the boxing profession. Again he refused to answer questions, taking the Fifth Amendment 22 times.

SIMONE SCOZZARI

FBI #497230B CII #578840

HIS KNOWN ASSOCIATES

As reported in an earlier chapter, Scozzari was one of the two California "delegates" to the Apalachin meeting in 1957, along with Frank Desimone. Scozzari is reported to be high up in the Mafia organization. He was associated with the late Jack Dragna in the operation of a racing wire service. His police record shows arrests for bookmaking and gambling. His name appears on the list of contributors to the Societa Santa Fortunata as collected by Charles Dip-

polito. One of his associates in gambling operations is Sam Cuda, who runs "floating" crap games using tables with electrically controlled magnets. Scozzari has operated a small tobacco and candy stand at the Venecian Club on North Broadway, Los Angeles, yet when searched at the Apalachin meeting he reportedly had \$10,000 in cash on his person. The Venecian Club is a well-known "hood" hangout.

FRED SICA

FBI #839704 CII #441645

HIS KNOWN ASSOCIATES

*Deceased

HIS KNOWN ASSOCIATES

LOUIS FLYER
FBI #238572B CII #748928

ROGER W. MATHEWS
FBI #47119A CII #712504

CIRO J. BAGLIAZO
aka "JOHN"
FBI #880501A CII #595553

JOSEPH A. KALEEL
FBI #1191661 CII #169433

RALPH SILLS

JIMMY RIST
FBI #239511 CII #144274

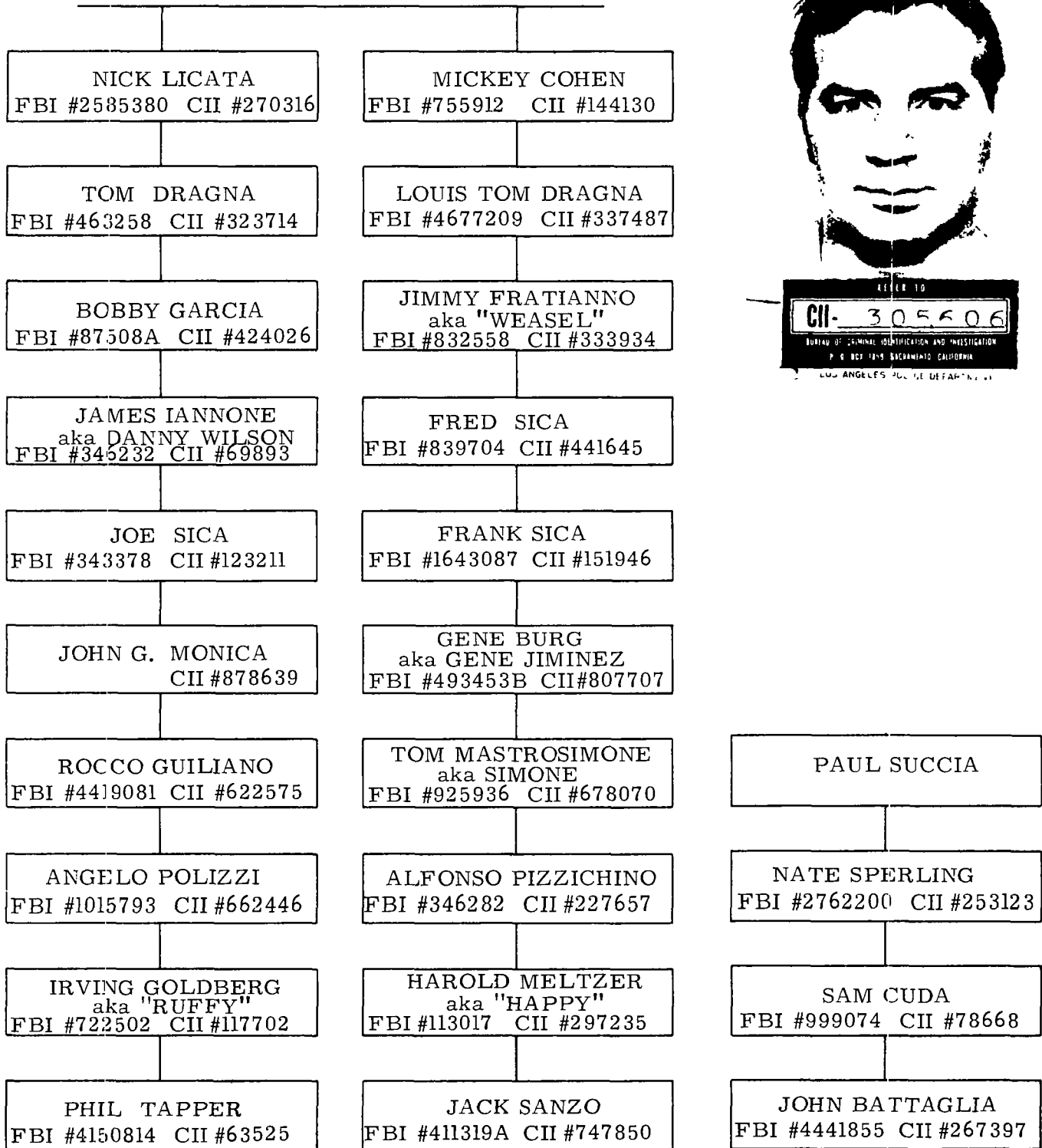
21 L 17 - 110 25 S 1 R 110 26	CII-441645	FBI#839704	3-1-50	PD LOS ANGELES 46894	ALFRED GERARDO SICA	ABSTRACT JUSTICE US CODE	3-1-50 RELSD
REF (12) (8) 21 L 1 R 010 25 S 1 R 110 26	BRN BRN 5-8 190 N J 1916		3-1-50	SO LOS ANGELES 340850(B-136546)	ALFRED G SICA	SUSP. OBSTRUCT JUSTICE	
ALIAS ALFRED G SICA ALFRED GERARDO SICA FRED SICA NUNCIO SICA			12-13-50	PD LOS ANGELES 46894	ALFRED GERARDO SICA	SUSP 187 PC	
9-11-33 PD ORANGE, N J 1466	ALFRED SICA	A&B 9-11-33 \$500 BAIL G J	4-12-51	PD LOS ANGELES 46894	ALFRED GERARDO SICA	SUSP 337A PC FINAL CHG CONSP/BKMKG	3 YRS PRB SRV 1 YR CO JL 11-8-51
8-1-34 PD NEWARK, N J 17095	ALFRED SICA	LOIT & INV 8-1-34 GLTY SS	10-11-56	PD LOS ANGELES LA-46894(R-70692)	ALFRED GERARDO SICA	ADM, BURG CONSP TO ADM	2-7-57 EA CT N G
10-3-34 PD NEWARK, N J 19287	ALFRED SICA	A&B, ROBB SS	10-11-56	SO LOS ANGELES 340850(B-446678)	ALFRED GERARDO SICA	CONSP BURG & ASLT	
10-8-34 CO BUREAU OF IDENT NEWARK, N J A-19964	ALFRED SICA	ROBBERY 1-16-35 N J REF RAHWAY, SENT VACATED RE-SENT 1 YR CO PEN	5-22-57	PD CHICAGO ILL E-28566	ALFRED SICA	SUSP PERSON	
10-13-34 PD KEARNY, N J 1729	ALFRED SICA	STICK UP & ROBBERY	2-28-59	PD LOS ANGELES 46894-S	ALFRED GERARDO SICA	9412 GOV'T CODE(10 CTS)	
1-18-35 ESSEX COUNTY PENITENTIARY CALDWELL, N J 5596	FRED SICA	ROBBERY TERM 12 MOS					
6-12-35 CO BUREAU OF IDENT NEWARK N J A-23347	FRED SICA	REC STOLEN TRUCK LOAD UMBRELLAS 4-6- YRS SP					
6-22-35 ESSEX CO PEN CALDWELL, N J 5596	FRED SICA	RECEIVING 4-6 YRS SP TRENTON N J					
11-12-35 CO BUREAU IDENT NEWARK N J A-23347	FRED SICA	BRKG ENTER & LARC 4-6 YRS SP TRENTON N J 11-16-35					
11-16-35 SP TRENTON, N J 17965	FRED SICA	REC 4-6 YRS 1-10-36 TRANS TO RAHWAY REF					
1-10-36 SREF RAHWAY, N J 14394	FRED SICA	REC TRANS FROM SP TRENTON 4-6 YRS 10-20-32 PAR EXP MIN					
7-26-39 PD EAST ORANGE N J 3104	ALFRED SICA	A & B 7-26-39 COMP WITHDRAWN					
1-24-42 PD LOS ANGELES 46894	ALFRED G SICA	SUSP ROBB 1-27-42 RELSD					
2-16-49 PD LOS ANGELES 46894	ALFRED G SICA	BOOKIE 337A PC RELSD 2-16-49					
2-16-49 SO LOS ANGELES B-92217	ALFRED G SICA	SUSP BKMKG RELSD 2-16-49					
1-19-50 USM LOS ANGELES 22620	ALFRED SICA	VIO NARC ACT 12-19-50 DISM					
1-19-50 BUR OF NARC WASHINGTON DC CAL-4135	ALFRED G SICA	FED NARC LAWS 12-19-50 DISM					
2-7-50 PD LOS ANGELES 46894	ALFRED GERARDO SICA	SUSP 217 PC					

Ex-con from New Jersey with long police record starting with a sentence of one year for robbery in 1934, aged 18. Following year, sentence of four to six years in New Jersey penitentiary for burglary and receiving stolen property. Many subsequent arrests for assault, robbery, narcotics, assault with a deadly weapon, conspiracy to obstruct justice, murder, and is presently awaiting trial on 10 counts of criminal contempt for refusal to answer questions before the committee. Subject was indicted in federal narcotics case in which Abe Davidian, chief government witness, was murdered before trial commenced. Subject was also arrested for murder in connection with the gangland style slaying of attorney Samuel Rummel In 1950, while connected with a mob at that time opposed to Mickey Cohen, Sica was arrested and questioned in connection with a bombing of Cohen's residence. Since the latter's release from the federal penitentiary in 1955, Sica has been constantly in Cohen's company. Sica and his brothers are reported to have Mafia connections.

On the following pages are pictures and arrest records of other known associates of Cohen. Many of these persons also appear on the "Known Associates" charts of a number of other top-level mobsters.

CHARLES BATTAGLIA

FBI #4733808 CII #305606

HIS KNOWN ASSOCIATES

0 29 - 110 4
1 17 T 10 13
REF
0 13 R M10 4
1 17 T 10 13

CII-305606 FBI#4733808
BRN HAZ 5-11 225 N Y 1917
CHARLES JOSEPH BATTAGLIA

ALIAS CHARLIE BATTIS CHARLES BARONE

11-27-46 PD LOS ANGELES CHARLES JOSEPH SUSP 211 PC
97693 BATTAGLIA ROBBERY

12-21-46 SO LOS ANGELES CHARLES JOSEPH SUSP BURG 12-21-46 RELSD
8-6929 BATTAGLIA EXPLOSIVES H/C BAIL

7-16-48 PD LOS ANGELES CHARLES JOSEPH SUSP BKMKG 10-27-48 6 MOS CO JL
97693 BATTAGLIA SUSP 2 YRS PROB
\$200 FINE

7-20-48 SO LOS ANGELES CHARLES J BKMKG
8-69347 BATTAGLIA

11-8-50 PD MAYWOOD CHARLES BATTAGLIA SEC 836-3 OF RELSD ON WRIT
12419 337A 2 &
591 PC

2-6-52 PD LOS ANGELES CHARLES JOSEPH SUSP 187 PC
97693(R-112679) BATTAGLIA

2-7-52 PD LOS ANGELES CHARLES JOSEPH FUG NEVADA
97693(R-112679) BATTAGLIA (ROBBERY)

10-11-52 PD LOS ANGELES CHARLES JOSEPH SUSP 211 PC
97693(R-112679) BATTAGLIA (ROBB)

7-16-53 PD LOS ANGELES CHARLES JOSEPH SUSP 211 PC
97693(R-112679) BATTAGLIA

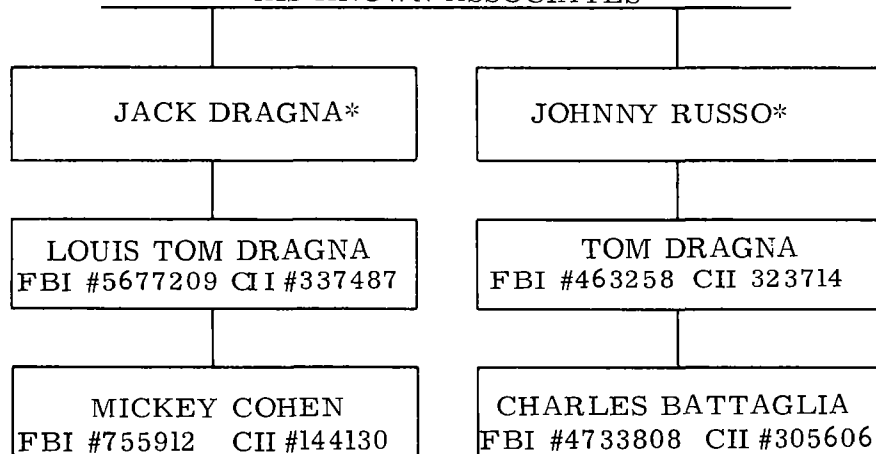
8-31-53 PD LOS ANGELES CHARLES JOSEPH SUSP 211 PC
97693(R-112679) BATTAGLIA

7-22-54 PD LOS ANGELES CHARLES JOSEPH SUSP 245 PC
97693(R-113679) BATTAGLIA

Subject is high in the Mafia organization as a muscle man. Has arrest record for murder, assault with a deadly weapon, robbery and bookmaking. His further activities are set forth elsewhere in this report.

ROBERT L. "BOBBY" GARCIA

FBI #87508A CII #424026

HIS KNOWN ASSOCIATES

*Deceased

0 31 - IMI -
1 32 - IMM 16

CII-424026
BLK BRN 5-6 170 CALIF 1911
ROBERT L GARCIA

ALIAS LOUIS R ROMERO ROBERT LOUIS GARCIA BOBY GARCIA

4-13-41 PD LOS ANGELES BOBY GARCIA GAMBLING
8-28750 (VICE)

7-4-41 SO LOS ANGELES LOUIS R ROMERO SUSP GT &
344556 461 CO

3-10-48 SO SAN BERNARDINO ROBERT GARCIA APPLICANT
COV

11-11-48 PD PALM SPRINGS ROBERT L. GARCIA INVESTIGATION

10-13-50 PD PALM SPRINGS ROBERT LOUIS INV PROFESS RELSD NO CHARGE
0-286 GARCIA GAMBLER

1-2-53 ST BD EQUALIZATION ROBERT L. GARCIA APP LIQUOR NOT LICENSEE
12476 SAN BERNARDINO LICENSE

10-12-55 PD SAN BERNARDINO ROBERT L GARCIA WARR FAIL TO APPEAR
36304 CO 1763

1-16-56 PD SAN BERNARDINO ROBERT L GARCIA APP GUN S&W REV 38 CAL
36304 PERMIT SER #960 074

4-22-57 ST DEPT ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE CONTROL ROBERT L GARCIA APPLICANT
16235 SAN BERNARDINO



Subject long associated with vice in San Bernardino County. Henchman of the late Johnnie Russo, who was the vice lord in that area until his deportation to Italy. Garcia active in gambling, narcotics and prostitution. At one time was associated in gambling operations in the Los Angeles and Palm Springs areas with such big-time operators as Bob Goldy and Jimmy Utley. In 1955, he had a juke box business operating under the name of the San Bernardino Music Company. Mickey Cohen reportedly owned a sizeable "piece" of this business. In 1958, Garcia unsuccessfully attempted to set up a gambling club just outside of the Palm Springs city limits. At one time, Garcia had controlled the racing news wire service for bookies in that region.

IRVING "RUFFY" GOLDBERG

FBI #722502 CII #117702

HIS KNOWN ASSOCIATES

MICKEY COHEN
FBI #755912 CII #144130

JOE SICA
FBI #343378 CII #123211

FRED SICA
FBI #839604 CII #441645

ROGER MATHEWS
FBI #47119A CII #712504

JAMES IANNONE
aka DANNY WILSON
FBI #346232 CII #54185

ELLIS MANDEL

ALVIN G. LEVITT
FBI #5118932 CII #389390

IRVING GLASSER
aka "IZZY"
FBI #1576546 CII #620461

ANGELO POLIZZI
FBI #1015793 CII #662446

HYMIE MILLER*

LOUIS PISCOPO

CHARLES BATTAGLIA
FBI #4733808 CII #305606



*Deceased

0 31 - 000 19
1 28 - 111 19

CII-117702
BLK BRN 5-4 135 ILL 1895
IRVING H. GOLDBERG

FBI 722502

ALIAS IRVING H. GOLDBERG "RUFFY"
JEL

Subject has numerous gambling and bookmaking arrests, as well as arrests for robbery, attempted kidnapping and larceny. Has visited Mickey Cohen's Greenhouse on a number of occasions. Was reported a partner of Cohen's in a gambling club operation.

6-7-28	PD LOS ANGELES 30'49	IRVING H. GOLDBERG	FORM CHART POSS	6-22-28 \$50 OR 25 DS SUSP
12-1-30	PD LOS ANGELES 30'49	IRVING H. GOLDBERG	FORM CHART POSS	12-1-30 \$15 OR 5 DS
3-15-32	PD LOS ANGELES 30'49	IRVING H. GOLDBERG	SUSP ATT KIDNAPPING	3-18-32 REL
3-18-32	PD LOS ANGELES 30'49	IRVING H. GOLDBERG	VAG IDLE	4-18-32 ACQUITTED
8-1-38	PD DETROIT, MICH	IRVING GOLDENBERG	INV LARC BY TRICK	8-1-38 DISCH
8-1-38	PD DETROIT, MICH 58132	IRVING GOLDENBERG	INV CON	8-2-38 DIS BY SUPT
2-4-40	PD BEVERLY HILLS 17194	IRVING H. GOLDENBERG	330 PC & SUSP ROBB	4-12-40 NO COMPL FILED ON ROBB, CASE DISM ON 330PC
4-30-40	SO LOS ANGELES 317255	IRVING GOLDBERG	BOOKMAKING	REL ON BOND
12-22-41	PD LOS ANGELES 30149	IRVING GOLDBERG	SUSP ROBB	12-29-41 REL
2-2-51	PD LOS ANGELES 30149(R-70658)	IRVING H. GOLDENBERG	SUSP 337A PC (BOOKMAKING)	
2-7-51	SO LOS ANGELES 317255(B-174650)	IRVING GOLDBERG	BKMKG	

MORRIS B. ORLOFF
FBI #654651 CII #69893



O 15 U OOM -	CII-69893	FBI 654651
I 24 - MII 18	BRN BRN 5-8 146	1903
	MORRIS BENJAMIN ORLOFF	
ALIAS MORRIS BENJAMIN		
10-12-29 PD LOS ANGELES 31138-M-14	MORRIS ORLOFF	GAMB. \$10 OR 2
12-7-29 PD LOS ANGELES 31138-M-14	MORRIS ORLOFF	FORM CHART POSS. \$25 OR 5
12-23-29 PD LOS ANGELES 31138-M-14	MORRIS ORLOFF	FORM CHART POSS. \$25 OR 5
1-4-30 PD LOS ANGELES 31138-M-14	MORRIS ORLOFF	FORM CHART POSS. \$20 OR 5
1-7-31 PD LOS ANGELES 31138-M-14	MORRIS ORLOFF	FORM CHART POSS. \$10 OR 2
3-14-31 PD LOS ANGELES 31138-M-14	MORRIS ORLOFF	FORM CHART POSS. \$20 OR 4
3-31-33 SO LOS ANGELES 183502	MORRIS ORLOFF	NAT PROH ACT REL FROM CO. JL. 3-31-33 ON BOND
3-31-33 U.S. PROHIBITION DEPT. SAN FRANCISCO LA 10719-FED	MORRIS ORLOFF	POSS & NUISANCE
7-16-34 PD LOS ANGELES 31138-M-14	MORRIS ORLOFF	SUSP. 337A PC 8-27-34, NG
RS		
4-16-35 PD LOS ANGELES 31138-M-14	MORRIS ORLOFF	337A PC 6-4-35, \$100X5 FINE OTHER CTS DISM CT 1 30 DS CO. JL.
12-7-38 PD LOS ANGELES 31138-M-14	MORRIS ORLOFF	337A PC 2-21-39, NG
7-12-39 SO LOS ANGELES 299512	MORRIS B. ORLOFF	SUSP 337A PC 7-12-39, REL BOND
4-9-40 SO LOS ANGELES 315941	MORRIS ORLOFF	BOOKING. 4-9-40, BOOKED IN LA CO. JL. REL ORDER 81 C-40 337A PC
12-22-41 PD LOS ANGELES 31138-M-14	MORRIS B. ORLOFF	SUSP ROBB. 12-29-41, REL
2-24-44 ST. BD. OF EQUAL. LOS ANGELES 45250	MORRIS ORLOFF	APP. LIQ. LIC.
11-8-52 PD LOS ANGELES 31138-M-14 (R-12784)	MORRIS B. ORLOFF	WARR. 52.39 MC
4-14-55 ST. DEPT. ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE CONTROL LOS ANGELES 112326	MORRIS ORLOFF	APP. LIQ. LIC.
8-17-55 PD LOS ANGELES 308585 (R-12784)	MORRIS BENJAMIN ORLOFF	SCALPING

Subject's record shows multiple arrests for gambling and bookmaking. Is reportedly associated with a syndicate of gamblers and "fixers" of sporting events and the operator of a gambling "commission" book. Was recently subpoenaed in Los Angeles to testify before a federal grand jury in Indiana which was investigating a nationwide gambling syndicate operating an estimated \$1,000,000 per month sports pool. For further details on subject's relationship with Mickey Cohen, see page 68 of this report.

ORGANIZED CRIME IN CALIFORNIA

JOHN STOMPANATO, JR.

FBI #257318A CII #482583

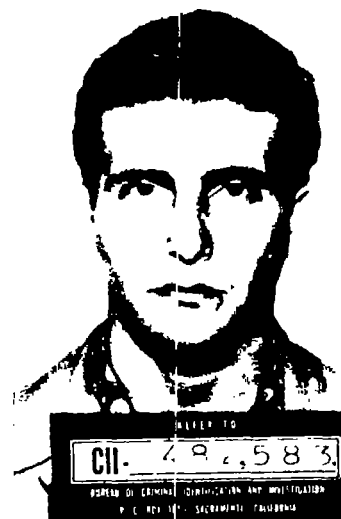
HIS KNOWN ASSOCIATES

MICKY COHEN
FBI #755912 CII #144130

SAM FARKAS
FBI #4626422 CII #494832

JOE SICA
FBI #343378 CII #123211

RAYMOND CHRISTL
aka "WHITEY"
FBI #1800405 CII #644523



0 9 U MM 7
17 AU 1M 7

CII 482583 DECEASED
FBI 257318 A

BLK BRN 6-1 180 ILL. 1916
JOHN STOMPANATO, JR.

5-10-52 PD LOS ANGELES JOHN STOMPANATO, JR. SUSP. 211 PC
139189

4-5-58 PD LOS ANGELES JOHN STOMPANATO, JR. DEAD MURDERED
139189 MORGUE 33223

UNKNOWN SD LOS ANGELES JOHN STOMPANATO, JR. DEAD UNKNOWN
B 112577

ALIAS JOHN STAMPANATO, JR. JIMMY VALENTINE JOHNNIE VALENTINE
PH

8-5-49 PD LOS ANGELES JOHN STOMPANATO, JR. VAG.
139189

8-5-49 SD LOS ANGELES JOHN STOMPANATO, JR. VAG.
B-112577

8-4-50 PD CHICAGO, ILL. JOHN STOMPANATO GP 8-4-50, FINISHED ON
D-77277 ORD. OF DEP. CH.

8-11-50 PD ALBUQUERQUE, NMEX. 14853 JOHN STOMPANATO, JR. INV. REL. NO CHG. 8-11-50

8-3-51 PD LOS ANGELES JOHN STOMPANATO, JR. WARR. 476A1-2
139189 VC

Subject was bodyguard, traveling companion and "confidant" of Mickey Cohen until fatally stabbed on April 4, 1958 in the home of Lana Turner. His record shows arrests for vagrancy and robbery.

MURRAY BERSON

FBI #172161 CII #847860

HIS KNOWN ASSOCIATES

MICKY COHEN
FBI #755912 CII #144130

JOE SICA
FBI #343378 CII #123211

AL PIZZICHINO
FBI #346282 CII #227657

MIKE KATZ

GEORGE MILLER

HARRY KANE



CII 847860		FBI 172161			
O 27 - IMM 16		4-23-54	PD LOS ANGELES 236895	MURRAY BERSON	SUSP 211 PC
L 28 - OMI 14	BLK BRN 5-9 170 N.Y. 1906	3-1-58	PD LOS ANGELES 236895-B	MURRAY BERSON	SUSP BURG 3-5-58 REL
	MURRAY BERSON	3-6-58	PD PASADENA 44724	MURRAY BERSON	PASADENA MUN. CT. WARR F-3021, PC 496 RSP
ALIAS MEYERS BERSON. MEYER BERSON MAER BERSON.		8-11-58	SO LOS ANGELES B-109993(B-568076)	MURRAY BERSON	THEFT OF INTERSTATE SHIPMENT
6-16-25	PD NEW YORK, N.Y. 59042	MEYERS BERSON	UNL. ENTRY	2-2-26	PENTY.
8-24-28	PD NEW YORK, N.Y. B-59042	MEYER BERSON	ASLT & ROBB	10-3-28	DISM
9-20-34	PD NEW YORK, N.Y. B-59042	MEYER BERSON	BURG & REC (LEFT)	9-21-34	DISCH
7-13-42	PD NEW YORK, N.Y. B-59042	MEYER BERSON	ABANDONMENT		
7-17-44	PD DETROIT, MICH. 72761	MAER BERSON	INV. ROBB	7-20-44	TOT PD MILWAUKEE, WISC.
7-20-44	PD MILWAUKEE, WIS. 43836	MAER BERSON	BURG.	9-8-44	DISM BY CRT
5-21-47	USM LOS ANGELES 19648	MEYER BERSON	2ND WAR POWERS ACT	5-21-47	REL ON BOND \$1000
				8-11-58	USM, LOS ANGELES 27078
					MURRAY BERSON
					THEFT, INTER-STATE SHIPMENT

Subject is ex-con from New York. Penitentiary sentence for unlawful entry at age of nineteen. Long arrest record—burglary, robbery, receiving stolen property and abandonment, with the most recent a federal arrest on August 11, 1958, for theft from an interstate shipment.

HARRY EDMUND RUDOLPHaka **BABE McCoy**

FBI #2742620 CII #184947



CII 184947		FBI 2742620	
O 13 TA 0 15		BRN BLU 5-7 300 N.Y. 1900	
I 17 AA 0 21		HARRY EDMUND RUDOLPH	
ALIAS: BABE MCCOY:			
PH			
2-1-38	ST. ATHLETIC COMM., SACRAMENTO 502	HARRY RUDOLPH	APP. MGR. 'S LIC.
4-23-42	PD BEVERLY HILLS 21480	HARRY EDMUND RUDOLPH	SUSP. ROBB., CONSP., & R.S.P. 4-23-42, REL. NO COMPL. FILED, RE-ARRESTED 5-7-42 ON R.S.P. FOUND NG IN SUP. CRT 8-1-42
5-13-42	SO LOS ANGELES 364903	HARRY RUDOLPH	496B PC (BUYING STOLEN WIRE) 5-14-42, BOND
4-5-45	SO LOS ANGELES	HARRY EDMUND RUDOLPH	APP. GUN PERMIT

Subject was Mickey Cohen's manager during his pugilistic career. During the State Athletic Commission probe in 1956 into fixed fights and other irregularities in the boxing game, McCoy testified that he had loaned Cohen sums of money at various times and that \$5,000 was still due him. He also stated that Cohen came to his apartment after the hearings started to ask whether his name was going to be brought in.

During the period of the Aragon-Goldstein fight fix scandal, McCoy met with Cohen on a number of occasions. On at least one of these occasions, Joe Sica, Fred Sica and other Cohen henchmen were present. On the occasion of another McCoy-Cohen meeting during that time, Aragon himself was present.

MARSHALL CAIFANO

(Nine known aliases)

FBI #552863 CII #905157

CII-905157 FBI 552863

15 M 17 - CO 15
N 2 - WAO 15DY BRN BRN 5-5 150 N Y 1911
MARSHALL CAIFANO

LL

ALIAS JOE RUSSO, FRANK ROBERTO, MARSHALL CAIFANO, JOSEPH RINALDI, GEORGE "MARTIN"
JOE CAIFANO, JOE MARSHALL, JOHN J. MARSHALL, JACK STEFFEN,

5-11-21	PD CHICAGO, ILL. C-30104	MARSHALL CAIFANO	BURG	CC \$5000. BOND F-10-31 6 MOS H OF C AND \$1.
3-10-32	PD MILWAUKEE, WISC. 22466	MARSHALL CAIFANO	CONFOUNDING 1-3 YRS HOUSE OF A FEL, TO WIT, CORREC. BANK ROBB. ASLT	
12-3-33	PD BETHLEHEM, ILL.	JOSEPH RINALDI	DIS. COND	\$1. AND COSTS
1-16-55	PD BEVERLY HILLS 39467	MARSHALL CAIFANO	FAIL TO REG AS EX-CON	REG AS EX-CON #39467, \$50 BF
9-12-57	SO LAS VEGAS, NEV. 15382	JOHN MARSHALL	MAG	REL ON \$200 BAIL



Reported to be a top lieutenant in Tony Accardo's Chicago syndicate, the successor to the old Capone gang. In December 1957, when Cohen and Fred Sica attempted to "muscle" a gambler into paying a book-making debt, the victim phoned Caifano in Chicago.

The matter was quickly settled. Caifano is a suspected underworld muscle and triggerman. He is high up in the numbers racket. Has a record of arrests including the serving of terms for both burglary and bank robbery.

IRVING COWAN
alias ISADORE KOTCHUK

FBI #700854 CII #63375

CII-63375

17 L 17 -R 100 17
H 1 U 100 18

ELV BRN 5-11 230 RUSSIA 1904

IRVING COWAN

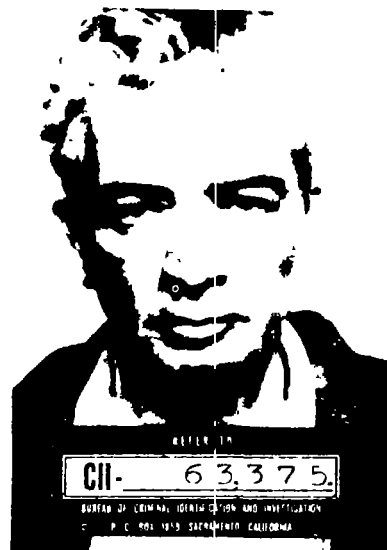
FBI # 700 854

JT
ALIAS ISADORE KOTCHUK

4-26-27	SO LOS ANGELES 78467	IRVING COWAN	WRIGHT ACT	5-19-27 ROAD CP
5-6-27	SO LOS ANGELES 78227	IRVING COWAN	WRIGHT ACT	5-19-27 ROAD CP
5-9-31	PD LOS ANGELES 30730 M 11	IRVING COWAN	GAMBLING	\$10 OR 2 DAYS
8-26-33	PD LOS ANGELES 30700 M 11	IRVING COWAN	SUSP BURGL	6-11-34 1 YR
5-11-34	SO LOS ANGELES 200 670	IRVING COWAN	BURGLARY	10-26-34 REL PAR
4-30-38	SO REDWOOD CITY, 2707	IRVING COWAN	BURGLARY	5-18-38 DISM
12-23-40	AF USHANE, PHILADELPHIA, PA., 564537	IRVING COWAN	ALIEN REGIS	
10-20-41	PD SAN FRANCISCO, 65427	IRVING COWAN	ENRT L A	10-22-41 TOT SO L A

JT

10-24-41	SO LOS ANGELES 351140	IRVING COWAN	PANDERING & RAPE	PCPD & RAPE DISM 20 MS CO JAIL ON CPM 3-30-42
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ORGANIZED CRIME IN CALIFORNIA

101

2-28-44	SUR OF NARC WASHINGTON, D C , CAL-3316	IRVING COWAN	POSS HEROIN
3-21-46	PD CLEVELAND, OHIO, 62043	IRVING COWAN	US NARC LAW
3-21-46	BUR OF NARC TREASURY DEPT., WASHINGTON, D C , 62043	IRVING COWAN	INVESTIGATE 3-25-46 PEL
12-13-50	PD LOS ANGELES 30780 M 11	IRVING COWAN	SUSP NARC ACT, FEL
5-10-52	PD LOS ANGELES 184513(R 33501)	IRVING COWAN	SUSP 211 PC
10-27-53	PD OAKLAND, S-50040	IRVING COWAN	APP SOLICITOR PERMIT
4-9-58	SO BAKERSFIELD, 83709	IRVING COWAN	DRIV UNDER INFL OF NARC ,CCW

Subject has arrest record going back to 1924 and including bootlegging, gambling, burglary, pandering, rape and narcotics (both Federal and State). He was arrested by the California Highway Patrol on April 9, 1958, for driving while under the influence of narcotics and carrying a concealed weapon—a .45 caliber automatic. He is closely associated with Mickey Cohen and the Sica brothers. He visited Joe and Fred Sica while they were serving a one-year term at the Los Angeles Sheriff's Honor Farm. Cowan also was a daily spectator at the 1956 trial of Joe and Fred Sica for assault with a deadly weapon.

LOUIS FLYER

FBI #238572B CII #748928

17	L	1	U	M	13				
	M	1	R	T	11	15			

CII-748928 FBI 238572-B
BPN BRN 5-10-1954 NY 1917
LOUIS FLYER

LL

ALIAS LOU WOODS,

1-11-38	ST ATHLETIC CONN , SACRAMENTO, 264	LOUIS FLYER	APP BOXER'S LIC
9-20-43	PD LOS ANGELES 2130-W-43	LOUIS FLYER	43 01 MC
3-28-52	PD LOS ANGELES 128005	LOUIS FLYER	SUSP 211 PC
3-21-55	PD LAS VEGAS, NEV A-11936	LOUIS FLYER	APP SHILL
7-21-56	SO LOS ANGELES 8-433603	LOUIS FLYER	CONTEMPT
11-8-58	PD LOS ANGELES 198005-F	LOUIS FLYER	3 TRAFF VIOLDS



Ex-member of the Texas "Green Gang"; shake-down artist; visitor to Mickey Cohen's Carousel Ice Cream Parlor.

ORGANIZED CRIME IN CALIFORNIA

JAY GOULD

FBI #49400 CII #368910

20 M 1 U 000 15
L 1 U 100 12
REF: 20 M 1 U 000 15
L 1 U 101 12

CII 368910

FBI 49400

BRN BLU 6-0 2000 NEBR 1904

JAY GOULD

ALIAS JEWELL A. GOULD. JAMES A. GOULD "JEWELL" L.L. LIVINGSTON J.C. WILSON
S. LANGTON; JACK OSTERMAN JAMES A. ARNOLD JACK OSTERMAN S. LANGDON
JIMMY WRIGHT. JAMES ASHBY GOULD JEWELL ASHBY GOULD JAMES G. JAY
JAMES GEORGE ARNOLD JAMES BENNETT JAMES ASHLEY GOULD JAMES G. KAY
V.J. MAYNARD

4-25-24 PD PORTLAND, ORE. JAY GOULD LARC & VIO
6357 MANN ACT

10-30-24 PD OGDEN UTAH S. LANGTON P L. FINED \$90. OR 90 DS
1370

2-13-25 PD OMAHA, NEBR 9697 JEWELL A GOULD INV P L 30 DS C.J.

6-13-25 PD DENVER, COLO JAY GOULD BURG OF AUTO 3-19-26 B F \$500
10033 3-8-27 D A DISM

5-10-26 PD LOS ANGELES L L LIVINGSTON SUSP BURG
24932-M-4

5-19-26 SO VISALIA, 1663 JAY GOULD BURG 6-1-26 DISM

8-7-26 PD LOS ANGELES, JAY GOULD SUSP BURG
24932-M-4

8-10-26 PD SAN FRANCISCO JACK OSTERMAN ENR SACTO DISM
38490

3-4-29 SO LOS ANGELES JAMES A. GOULD SUSP BURG REL ON BOND
108379 2 CTS 3-21-29

5-13-29 SO LOS ANGELES JAMES A. GOULD BURG 5-13-29 REL ON
111885 BOND

5-16-29 SO LOS ANGELES JAMES A. GOULD BURG SENT 5-22-29 TO
112064 1-15 YRS SAN QUENTIN PRISON

5-28-29 SAN QUENTIN PRISON JAMES A GOULD BURG. 2ND TERM 1-15 YRS
47115 SENT FIXED AT 6 YRS PAROLED 12-11-31 DISCH 12-14-32

3-13-32 PD CHICAGO, ILL JAMES GOULD G P. POSS REL
C-36993 BURG TOOLS

4-3-33 USM CHICAGO, ILL JAMES GOULD CTFG REL ON BOND
11335 4-3-33, NO TRUE BILL BY G.J. 6-3-33

10-5-33 PD SEATTLE, WASH. JAMES GEORGE FUG FOR REL TO LOS ANGELES
18591 ARNOLD LOS ANGELES CO

10-16-33 PD BURBANK, 211 JEWELL A GOULD BURG & 10-31-33 TRANS. TO
CO JL BAIL \$10,000 REL 11-1-33

10-31-33 SO LOS ANGELES JEWELL A. GOULD BURG

2-14-35 PD MIAMI BEACH, JAMES BENNETT V I. 3-1-35 REL TO CO.
FLA 624 ON CHG POSS. BURG TOOLS, REL

3-18-35 PD MIAMI FLA JAMES BENNETT VIO CRIM 3-20-35, 60 DS
6107 REG CITY JAIL

6-4-37 PD WASHINGTON, JAMES BENNETT BURG 5-13-38, 2-5 YRS
D C 6-737

6-4-37 D C HILL, WASH JAMES BENNETT VIO SEC NO BOND SET
D C 31820 408 TITLE 5-13-38, 2-5 YRS APPEAL NOTED
18, US CODE TRANS TO D.C. REFTY 8-12-38

8-12-38 D C REF, LORTON, JAMES BENNETT SEC 415 OF. 2-5 YRS
VA 7361 TITLE 18, U S CODE

2-24-43 PD LOS ANGELES JAY ASHBY GOULD SUSP 459 PC 2-24-43, REL TO
24932-M-4 (BURG) LOS ANGELES SO

2-24-43 SO LOS ANGELES JAMES ASHLEY COND. REL 3-5-43 REL USM
A-15852 GOULD VIOLATOR LOS ANGELES, REL
3-23-43 BOND

3-5-43 USM LOS ANGELES JEWELL ASHBY PROB. VIO 3-16-43 USM LOS
11947 GOULD ANGELES

3-16-43 USM LOS ANGELES JEWELL ASHBY GOULD INTER STATE 4-18-43, RET
12026 THEFT WASH D.C.

3-24-43 USM LOS ANGELES JEWELL ASHBY GOULD NOT GIVEN 7-24-45 REL ON
12081 \$5000 BOND

4-16-43 SO LOS ANGELES J ASHBY GOULD COND REL 4-22-43 REL TO
A-18717 VIO USM, WASH., D.C.

4-22-43 USM WASHINGTON, J. ASHBY GOULD COND REL 4-22-43, REL. TO
D.C. CC-71589 VIO. D C JAIL, WASH. D.C.

4-22-43 D.C. JAIL, WASH JAMES BENNETT COND REL ENR TO LORTON REF
D.C. 31820 VIO. 7-1-43, REL ON BOND ON HOUSEBREAK-
ING & LARC

5-12-44 USM WASHINGTON, J. ASHBY GOULD COND. REL 5-12-44 REL TO
D.C. DC-213 VIOLATOR D.C. JAIL, WASH D.C

5-12-44 D C. JAIL, WASH., JAMES BENNETT HELD FOR
D C. 31820 USM

6-9-45 USM SAN FRANCISCO JEWELL ASHBY CONSP N 6-11-45 ORD REMOVED
11339 GOULD INTERSTATE TO LOS ANGELES,
TO LOS ANGELES, 6-15-45 DEL DEF
TO USM, LOS ANGELES
STOLEN JEWELRY

6-15-45 USM LOS ANGELES JEWELL ASHBY GOULD CONSP. IN 6-15-45, REL TO
17214 INTERSTATE SO LOS ANGELES
SHIPMENT

6-15-45 SO LOS ANGELES JEWELL A GOULD CONSPIRACY REL. 7-24-45 BY
A-63771 BAIL, 11-30-45, NOT GLTY. BY JURY

11-30-50 PD BEVERLY HILLS, JAMES ASHBY GOULD SUSP BURG REL. TO LOS ANGELES
33375 SO

12-1-50 SO LOS ANGELES JEWELL ASHBY GOULD SUSP BURG
108379(B-166980)

12-19-50 SO LOS ANGELES JAMES ASHBY GOULD GT BURG &
108379(B-169038) REC. STOLEN PROPERTY



3-6-51	SO LOS ANGELES	JEWELL ASHBY GOULD	REG. UNDER C O. 2319
10-6-51	CALIFORNIA STATE PRISON A-19071	JEWELL ASHBY GOULD	RSP (49688 PC) FROM L A CO. & 2 PR FEL TERM 0-5 YRS. CONV PAROLED 11-17-55 10-6-56 DISCH. FROM PAROLE
10-21-57	SO, LAS VEGAS, NEV 15510	JEWELL ASHBY GOULD	BURG. 1ST DEG
10-30-57	SO RIVERSIDE, 68157	JEWELL ASHBY GOULD	BURG
12-12-57	PD LONG BEACH EX-FEL (DR 142091A)	JEWELL ASHBY GOULD	EX-FEL REG
9-6-58	SO LOS ANGELES 108379(B-573226)	JEWELL ASHBY GOULD	SUSP BURG

Has arrest record covering 35 years of criminal activity. Commencing with an arrest for violation of the Mann Act at the age of 20. A three-time loser. A "set-up" man for many big burglaries, in addition to being a well-known burglar in his own right

Was a frequent visitor at Mickey Cohen's Greenhouse.

JACK HADDAD

FBI #123045 CII #431576

CII-431576

I 31 = 100 16
M 27 = 010 16

BLK BRN 5-8½ 150 SYRIA 1909

JACK HADDAD

FBI 123045

VV

ALIAS: JACK HADAD;

7-27-23	PD HIGHLAND PARK, MICH., 331 B	JACK HADAD	FAIL TO APPEAR FOR CRT., NO OPER LIC
7-23-27	PD HIGHLAND PARK, MICH., 1417	JACK HADDAD	INV PANDERING NO COMPL REL
1-17-32	PD DEARBORN, MICH A-1331	JACK HADDAD	INVEST. REL
3-27-33	PD TOLEDO, OHIO 25138	JACK HADDAD	SUSP DISCH IN MUN CT BY JUDGE
3-11-46	ST BD EQUALIZATION LOS ANGELES 56371	JACK HADDAD	APP LIQ LIC
12-25-48	PD LOS ANGELES 127917	JACK HADDAD	SUSP 245 PC DISM (ADM)
12-25-48	SO LOS ANGELES B-85361	JACK HADDAD	SUSP ADM
12-28-48	PD LOS ANGELES 127917	JACK HADDAD	317 PC & 415 VC
3-15-49	PD LOS ANGELES 127917	JACK HADDAD	SUSP 337A PC 60 DAS CO JL (BOOKMAKING) SUSP; 2 YRS PROB, \$200 FINE, 6-28-49
3-15-49	SO LOS ANGELES B-95602	JACK HADDAD	SUSP BKMKG
8-9-52	SO FAIRFIELD V 24605	JACK HADDAD	SEC 398 PC 8-9-52, REL \$100 CASH BAIL
8-21-52	SO FAIRFIELD V 24667	JACK HADDAD	ENR TO LOS 8-22-52, REL TO ANGELES VIOL SO LA PROB
8-24-52	SO LOS ANGELES B-85361 (B-237289)	JACK HADDAD	VIOL PROB (BKMG)
9-1-54	ST BD EQUALIZATION LOS ANGELES 107886	JACK HADDAD	APP LIQ LIC



Convicted bookmaker with arrests for pandering, assault with a deadly weapon, disturbing the peace, and violation of probation.

ORGANIZED CRIME IN CALIFORNIA

WILLIAM HALLEY

FBI #758695 CII #878822

7 S 1 S 110 12
S 1 24 MO 12

CII-878822 FBI 758 695

2-7-34 PD BUFFALO, N.Y. 31468 WILLIAM HALLEY WIO 887-1 CCP 11

GRY BLU 5-10 145 N 1 1001

0-7-51 PD LOS ANGELES 265106 WILLIAM HALLEY WARD 80 56 W

WILLIAM HALLEY

0-24-50 PD LOS ANGELES 102002-44 WILLIAM H. HALLEY 4 TRAFF 1150

IL

ALIAS WILLIAM H. HALLEY,

1-24-34 PD ROCHESTER, N.Y. 12792 WILLIAM HALLEY NO PENOLERS \$5 FRRF LIC

Operator of a tout sheet known as "The Turf Publication, Ltd.", also a 5-10 Caliente Pool. Was a visitor at Mickey Cohen's Greenhouse.

WILLIAM KING HOWARD

FBI #1060150 CII #482948

HIS KNOWN ASSOCIATES

MICKEY COHEN
FBI #755912 CII #144130

JOE SICA
FBI #343378 CII #123211

ELLIS MANDEL

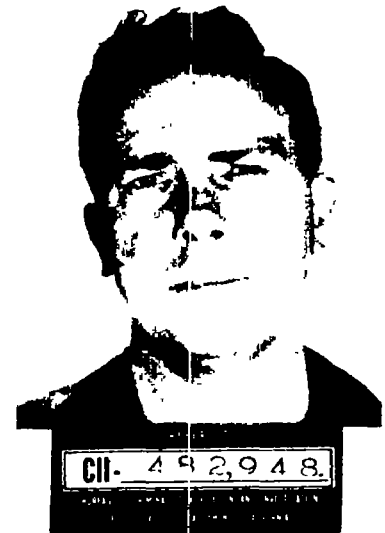
EDGAR ALLEN SHANE

JAMES WEST

JOHN J. LACETTI

THOMAS DeFILLIPO

ALFRED SICA
FBI #839604 CII #441645



19 M 31 - 110 19
1 12 - CMI 21

CII-482948

BRN BLU 6-1/4 195 CANADA 1918

WILLIAM KING HOWARD FBI 1 060 150

3-17-37 SO, KELSO, WASH. 4770 W. K. ROBERTS INVEST.

4-6-38 USSW, REF, EL RENO, OKLA. 2878-SW WILLIAM KING HOWARD CR. VIOL. (VIN-VTA) 10 MOS, 144 DS. 8-18-38, FULL TIME SERVED.

10-24-39 PD, ALEXANDRIA, LA. 438-A W. K. HOWARD INVEST. 10-26-39, REL.

11-17-43 SO, LOS ANGELES A-30652 WILLIAM KING HOWARD SEL SER. USM.

11-19-43 USM, LOS ANGELES 13901 WILLIAM KING HOWARD ST&A. 12-1-43, REL. TO US ARMY, REJECTED, COMPLAINT, DISM.

12-17-44 PD, AMARILLO, TEX. 7301 WILLIAM K. HOWARD V & I. 12-19-44, FINED \$25. REL.

10-17-49 USM, LOS ANGELES 22333 WILLIAM KING HOWARD STOLEN SECURITIES 11-2-49, ORDERED REMOVED TO SEATTLE, WASH.

10-12-49 SO, LOS ANGELES B-120023 WILLIAM KING HOWARD G.L.

10-7-49 SO, SEATTLE, WASH. 32893 WILLIAM KING HOWARD VIOL. INTER. ST. COMM.

11-8-49 USM, SEATTLE, WASH. 9002 WILLIAM KING HOWARD VIOL. INTER. ST. COMM. LAW. HELD ON \$5000. BAIL.

1-3-36 SO, CASKALOOSA, KANS. BILL HOWARD CAR THEFT TOT LEAVENWORTH CO.

2-20-36 PD, CINCINNATI, OHIO 315-8 WILLIAM KING HOWARD SUSP. AUTO THEFT.

2-20-36 PD, ST. LOUIS, MO. 41226 WILLIAM KING HOWARD AUTO THEFT. HOLD FOR SAFE KEEPING, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

2-26-36 PD, KANSAS CITY, MO. 24359 WILLIAM KING HOWARD DYER ACT 3-10-36, 2 YRS. USSR, EL RENO, OKLA.

3-3-36 SO, KANSAS CITY, MO. 395 WILLIAM KING HOWARD DYER ACT

3-3-36 USM, KANSAS CITY, MO 1130-KC. WILLIAM K. HOWARD DYER ACT 3-10-36, 2 YRS. EL RENO, OKLA.

3-19-36 USSW, REF, EL RENO, OKLA. 2878-SW WILLIAM KING HOWARD VIN-VTA. TERM 2 YRS. 10-16-37, GIVEN COND. REL.

3-30-50	SP. MC NEIL ISLAND, WASH. 21240	WILLIAM KING HOWARD	INT. TRANS. STOLEN PROP.	TERM- 3 YRS. 6 MOS.
10-12-53	PD SAN BERNARDINO 27063	WILLIAM KING HOWARD	REG. EX. CON.	
2-13-58	PD LOS ANGELES 426381-H	WILLIAM KING HOWARD	GT. FOR SAN BERDO.	2-13-58, REL. TO SO, SAN BERDO.
2-13-58	SO SAN BERNARDINO 134013	WILLIAM KING HOWARD	GT. 3 CTS.	3-3-59, SENT. 1 YR. CREDIT FOR TIME SERVED.
NOT GIVEN	COUNTY PROBATION DEPT. SAN BERNARDINO CR-12569	WILLIAM KING HOWARD	GT. 3 CTS. 2 PRIORS. FINAL CHG. GT. 3 CTS. / 1 PRIORS.	3-3-59, 9. T. 3 CTS / 1 PR. JUDG. WITHHELD, PROB. 6 YRS. ON TERMS.
11-17-58	SO SAN BERNARDINO 135716	WILLIAM KING HOWARD	F TO APPEAR GRAND THEFT.	
11-17-58	US 16NS, LOS ANGELES A-11 777 378	WILLIAM KING HOWARD	INV. OF CITI- ZENSHIP.	

Subject's police record starts at the age of eighteen when he was sentenced to a two-year term in federal penitentiary for auto theft and includes arrests for draft evasion, vagrancy, grand larceny and interstate transportation of stolen securities. On the latter charge he received a three and one-half year sentence in federal penitentiary and, in 1958, was convicted of grand theft in San Bernardino County, California.

Subject is a close associate of Mickey Cohen and has been present at a number of the meetings held at Cohen's Carousel Ice Cream Parlor in the early morning hours.

JOSEPH ANTON KALEEL

(Nine aliases)

FBI #1191661 CII #169433

CII-169433

M 31 - 110 18
I 20 - OMI 16

BLK BRN 5-8 3/4 164 CALIF. 1913

JOSEPH ANTON KALEEL FBI# 1191661

EA

ALIAS: JOSEPH KOLEEL, ANTON KAHLEB DAVIS, JOSEPH ANTON KALELL, JOSEPH ANTON KALEEL, JOSEPH ANTON KALLEL, ANTON KELEEL, JOSEPH ANTON, JOE ANTON, CLEO ANTON

1-27-31	PD LOS ANGELES 30968-M-1	JOSEPH KOLEEL	VAG.-IDLE	1-27-31 30 DS SUSP.
1-28-34	PD LOS ANGELES 30968-M-1	JOSEPH KALEEL	SUSP. 141A VC	5-4-34 5 YRS PRB 1ST 60 DS CO JL, \$50. FN TO MAKE RESTN. OPR. LIC REVOKED
11-12-36	PD LAS VEGAS, N MEX.	ANTON KAHLEB DAVIS	INV.	NO REC. - REL.
11-13-41	SO LOS ANGELES 352468	JOSEPH A. KALEEL	G.T. & C O. 361	11-13-41 REL ON BOND ON CHG OF GT & C O 461
10-16-42	PD LAS VEGAS, NEV. 27331	JOSEPH A. KALEEL	INV	10-17-42 REL. NC
12-24-43	USM LOS ANGELES 14168	JOSEPH ANTON KALEEL	ST & SA	12-24-43 REL. TO PROCEED TO INDU- TION STA., REJ US ARMY, COMP. DISM
1-21-44	PD LOS ANGELES 30968-M-1	JOSEPH ANTON KALEEL	337A PC	1-31-44 DISM
1-26-44	SO LOS ANGELES A-34441	JOSEPH A KALEEL	337A PC	

EA

7-31-44	PD LOS ANGELES 30968-M-1	JOSEPH ANTON KALEEL	SUSP. 337A PC	11-16-44 60 DS CO JL
8-3-44	SO LOS ANGELES A-44934	JOSEPH A. KALEEL	337A PC	8-3-44 REL. PROB MOD.
11-16-44	SO LOS ANGELES 352468	JOSEPH A. KALEEL	337A PC	
11-13-45	PD LOS ANGELES 30968-M-1	JOSEPH ANTON KALEEL	SUSP. BOOKMAKING	1-16-46 CAUSE DISM UNDER SEC 995 PC
11-15-45	SO LOS ANGELES A-73341	JOSEPH A KALEEL	337A PC	11-15-45 REL. BAIL
3-13-46	PD LOS ANGELES 30968-M-1	JOSEPH ANTON KALEEL	SUSP BOOKMAKING	5-1-46 N C.
3-19-46	SO LOS ANGELES A-81757	JOSEPH ANTON KALEEL	337A PC	
8-15-47	SO LOS ANGELES B-32219	JOSEPH A KALEEL	SUSP BOOKMAKING	8-16-47 REL HC BAIL
5-3-48	PD CORONADO 1984	JOSEPH KALEEL	GAMB & INV	REL \$100. BAIL



EA

4-8-49	PD TUCSON, ARIZ. 13464	JOSEPH ANTON KALEEL	FUG L A.	TO L A.
4-9-49	SO TUCSON, ARIZ. 238-49	JOSEPH ANTON KALEEL	FUG L A	
4-16-49	PD LOS ANGELES 30968-M-1	JOSEPH ANTON KALEEL	WARR GT 504 VC	6-20-49 DISM.
4-18-49	SO LOS ANGELES B-100186	JOSEPH ANTON KALEEL	GT & EMBEZZ.	
5-4-49	PD LOS ANGELES 30968-M-1	JOSEPH ANTON KALEEL	ROBB.	
5-5-49	SO LOS ANGELES B-102220	JOSEPH A. KALEEL	SUSP. ROBB.	
4-1-50	PD FT. WORTH, TEX. EX-72860	JOSEPH ANTON KALEEL	INV.	REL. 4-2-50
6-19-50	PD LOS ANGELES 30968-M-1	JOSEPH A KALEEL	SUSP. GT BUNCO	
11-8-51	PD RENO, NEV. 23806	JOSEPH ANTON KALEEL	APP. FLOORMAN	

11-29-52	PD SAN DIEGO 89596	JOSEPH ANTOINE KALEEL	"S" 211 PC	
EA				
12-2-52	PD SAN DIEGO 89596	JOSEPH ANTOINE KALEEL	IMM COND & HD	12-5-52 \$50. FN
6-26-54	SO FRESNO 48371	JOSEPH ANTOINE KALEEL	PC 836 GT	
7-1-54	SO FRESNO 48371	JOSEPH ANTOINE KALEEL	TITLE 18 SEC 2314	
9-22-56	PD LOS ANGELES 291427(2-54511)	JOSEPH ANTOINE KALEEL	SUSP BOOKMAKING	12-4-56 DISM. UNDER SEC 995 PC
9-25-56	SO LOS ANGELES 179388(3-443904)	JOSEPH ANTOINE KALEEL	BOOKMAKING 3 CTS	
9-27-58	PD LOS ANGELES 291427-X	JOSEPH ANTOINE KALEEL	BOOKMAKING HTA 337A PC (6 CTS)	4-1-59 CTS 145, 6 MOS CO JL CC SP; 1 YR PROB, \$500, FN OTHER CTS NOT GLTY (PROB. TERM. & CAUSE DISM UNDER SEC 1203.3 & 1203.4 PC ON PAY- MENT OF FINE)

Subject's police record starts with a conviction for vagrancy in 1931 at the age of eighteen. Other arrests include grand theft, Selective Service Act, embezzlement, robbery, bunco, burglary, immoral conduct, a federal charge of transporting stolen property across a state line, plus nine separate arrests for gambling and bookmaking.

Subject joined Mickey Cohen's "mob" in 1950 and has been seen recently in the company of both Cohen and Fred Sica. In May, 1959, Kaleel was arrested in the nationwide roundup of top gamblers by the United States Treasury Intelligence Division in co-operation with local law enforcement agencies.

ALVIN G. LEVITT

FBI #5118932

CII #389390

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	S	1	U	110	14		

CII-389390 FBI 5118932
BRN BRN 5-11 225 1922
ALVIN GERSON LEVITT

RS

11-27-43	PD LOS ANGELES 2169-W-31	ALVIN G. LEVITT	MC 43.01 (GAMB.DICE)
5-8-48	PD LOS ANGELES 118853	ALVIN GERSON LEVITT	SUSP. 211 PC (ROBBERY)
5-8-48	SO LOS ANGELES B-61541	ALVIN G. LEVITT	SUSP. ROBBERY 5-8-48, RELSD ON BOND
6-11-48	PD LOS ANGELES	ALVIN GERSON LEVITT	SUSP. 337A PC (BOOKMAKING) 6-23-48, DISM.
6-12-48	SO LOS ANGELES B-65405	ALVIN G. LEVITT	SUSP. ROBBERY
6-17-48	SO LOS ANGELES B-66022	ALVIN G. LEVITT	BOOKMAKING
8-21-48	PD LOS ANGELES 118853	ALVIN GERSON LEVITT	BOOKIE
8-21-48	SO LOS ANGELES B-72531	ALVIN G. LEVITT	SUSP. BKMKG.
9-22-48	PD LOS ANGELES 118853	ALVIN G. LEVITT	BOOKIE

RS

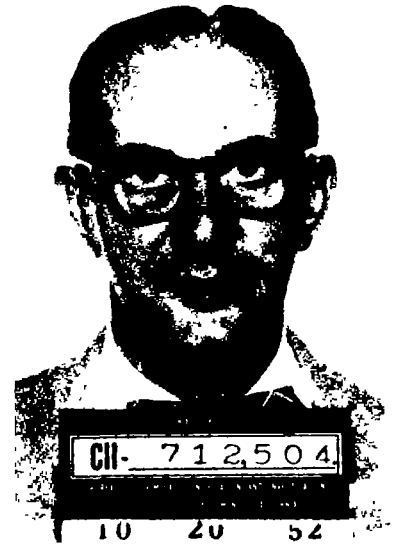
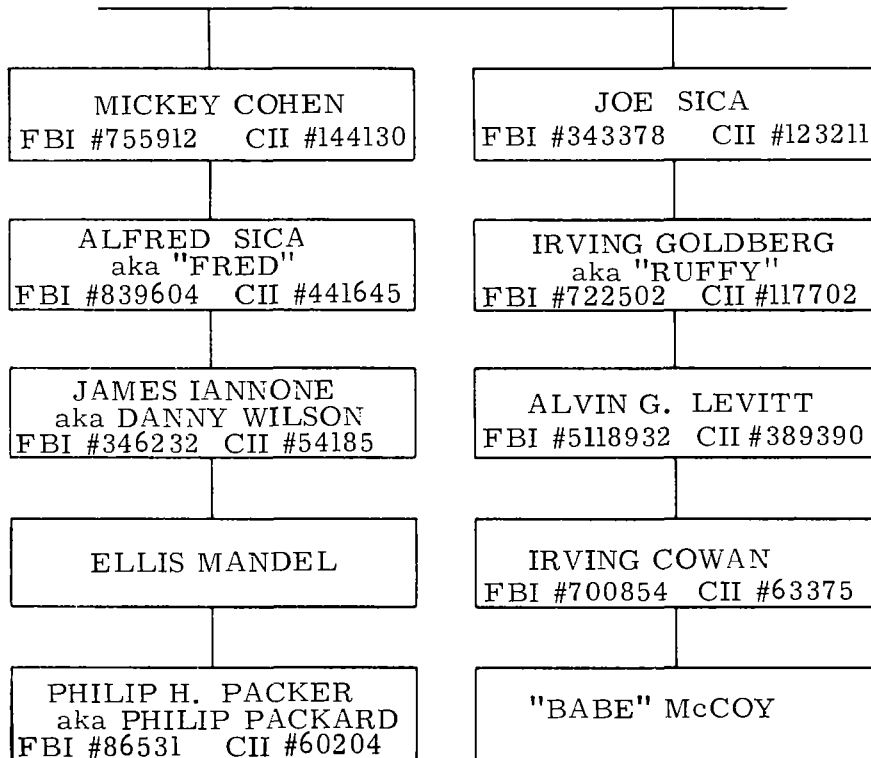
1-12-49	PD LOS ANGELES 118853	ALVIN G. LEVITT	BOOKMAKING 3-29-49, 60 DS. CO JL SUSP. 2 YRS PFB \$200, FINE & \$300. RESTN.
9-10-52	PD LOS ANGELES 118853 (REG 24600)	ALVIN GERSON LEVITT	52-39 LAMC EX-CON REG.
4-14-55	PD LOS ANGELES 118853 (R-90190)	ALVIN GERSON LEVITT	SUSP. BKMKG.
10-20-55	PD BURBANK 42073	ALVIN GERSON LEVITT	MC B-1202 10-21-55, GUILTY (W/A M 3356)
1-6-56	PD LOS ANGELES 118853 (R-90190)	ALVIN GERSON LEVITT	SUSP. BKMKG.
1-16-56	PD BURBANK 42073 (REG. #CR 180)	ALVIN GERSON LEVITT	EX-CON REG



Subject has been convicted for bookmaking. Shows numerous arrests for robbery and bookmaking. Reportedly conducting his current bookmaking operations from the same location that Fred Sica and Roger Mathews conduct their sports betting pools. A cross section of Levitt's known associates is indicated by his attendance at a recent birthday dinner party for Roger Mathews along with Mickey Cohen, Fred and Joe Sica, James Iannone aka Danny Wilson, Irving "Ruffy" Goldberg and Ellis Mandel.

ROGER W. MATHEWS

FBI #47119A CII #712504

HIS KNOWN ASSOCIATES

LKK
KLK
OCC 13
L 17 U 000 10

CII-712504 FBI 47119-A
GRV MAZ 5-6 165 MASS 1003
ROGER W. WILCOTT MATTHEWS

4-22-53 SO LOS ANGELES ROGER W. WILCOTT ASLT W/FORCE 4-22-53 PROC SJSP
B-266840 MATTHEWS 5. ATTEMPTED PROB 5 YRS
EXTORTION

9-23-54 PD BEVERLY HILLS ROGER W. WILCOTT SJSP RSP
39504 MATTHEWS

LL

LL

ALIAS ROGER WILCOTT MATTHEWS, RODGER MATTHEWS,

1-9-42 PD NEW YORK CITY, ROGER WILCOTT 1205 PL
N.Y. B-205504 MATTHEWS CRIMINALLY
REC STOLEN
PPCP

9-4-56 PD LOS ANGELES ROGER WILCOTT SUSP ADM
191401(R-138968) MATTHEWS

1-13-51 PD MIAMI, FLA. ROGER WILCOTT INV CPR. 1-13-51 TO CO
43565 MATTHEWS HORSEBOOK

1-13-51 SO MIAMI, FLA. ROGER W. MATTHEWS OPER GAMBLING
120470 HOUSE

2-5-52 PD HIALEAH, FLA. ROGER WILCOTT BOOKMAKING & FT BOND 4000
MATTHEWS F TO REG. CRIM

9-30-52 PD LOS ANGELES ROGER WILCOTT WARR 475-C1
5202-W-31 MATTHEWS VC

10-20-52 PD LOS ANGELES ROGER WILCOTT WARR 245 PC 4-22-53 CT 2 F YRS
191401 MATTHEWS CHG WARR 111008(4) PROB, SERVE 60 DYS
ASLT, CT 1-ATT 1, 10 DAS CO JL TC
EXTORTION, CT 2 WITH JL TERM IN
CY 2

Subject reported to operate a "book" on sports events in partnership with Fred Sica.

Mathews' police record shows arrests for book-making and operating gambling houses in Miami and Hialeah, Florida, receiving stolen property in New York City and Beverly Hills, California, and for assaults and attempted extortion in Los Angeles.

ELHUA McGEE

FBI #529173

CII #49810

17 L 1 U M 5
M 1 TTA 3

CII-49810

FBI 529173

NEGRO 5-11 168 TEXAS 1908

ELHUA MC GEE

ALIAS ELIHUE MC GEE ELIHU MC GEE ELHUE MC GEE
JEL

9-10-26	PD EL PASO, TEX 11097	ELHUA MC GEE	VAG & INV	\$50 OR 50 DS
1-5-28	PD LOS ANGELES 30071 M 2	ELHUA MC GEE	GAMBLING	1-6-28 \$5 OR 5 DS
1-13-28	PD LOS ANGELES 30071 M 2	ELHUA MC GEE	GAMBLING	1-14-28 \$5 OR 5 DS
1-25-30	PD LOS ANGELES 30071 M 2	ELHUA MC GEE	WAP & GAMBLING	3-7-30 \$100 OR 10 DS OR GAMBLING 3-5-30 \$100 OR 10 DS COMM/WITH- HELD ON WAP
4-9-30	PD LOS ANGELES 30071 M 2	ELHUA MC GEE	SERVE TIME COMMITMENT	4-13-30 REL ON APPL/BOND
4-13-30	PD LOS ANGELES 30071 M 2	ELHUA MC GEE	GAMBLING	4-14-30 \$10 OR 10 DS
1-18-32	PD LOS ANGELES 30071 M 2	ELHUA MC GEE	SUSP MANSLAUGHTER	1-20-32 REL
9-13-46	PD LOS ANGELES 30071 M 2	ELHUA MC GEE	G T MOSE, CT 1, RSP, CT 2	11-7-46 DISM UNDER SEC 995 PC
9-17-46	SO LOS ANGELES A-68251	ELIHUE MC GEE	GT & RSP	REL BAIL & OR
8-24-48	PD LOS ANGELES 30071 M 2	ELHUA MC GEE	337A PC (BOOKIE)	
11-6-48	PD LOS ANGELES 30071 M 2	ELHUA MC GEE	BOOKIE	
JEL				
11-6-48	SO LOS ANGELES B-80000	ELIHU MC GEE	SUSP BKMG	
1-13-49	PD LOS ANGELES 30071 M 2	ELIHU MC GEE	BOOKIE	
1-13-49	SO LOS ANGELES B-87651	ELIHUE MC GEE	SUSP BKMG	
1-29-49	PD LOS ANGELES 30071 M 2	ELHUA MC GEE	SUSP BKMG	90 DS CO JL SUSP 2 YRS PROB. \$500 FINE
2-1-49	SO LOS ANGELES B-90000	ELIHU MC GEE	BOOKMAKING	
6-6-49	PD LOS ANGELES 30071 M 2	ELIHU MC GEE	SUSP 337A PC	
11-11-51	PD LOS ANGELES 30071 M 2	ELIHU MC GEE	MC 43 01	
1-5-56	PD LOS ANGELES 300545(R-14488)	ELIHU MC GEE	SUSP NARC ACT (FELONY)	12-6-56 NOT GLTY



1-17-56	SO LOS ANGELES A-98281 (B-404604)	ELIHUE MC GEE	POSS NARC
10-2-57	PD LOS ANGELES 300545-M	ELHUE MC GEE	SUSP BOOKMKR 10-29-57 REL
2-14-59	PD LOS ANGELES 300545-M	ELIHUE MC GEE	459 P.(BURG) 2-19-59 REL
2-19-59	PD LOS ANGELES 300545-M	ELIHUE MC GEE	WARR 43 06 MC 3-19-59 NT GLTY

McGee, also known as "Black Dot," is considered to have the most extensive bookmaking operation amongst the Los Angeles Negro population, as well as backing the numbers racket and policy games. Recent information is to the effect that he is working for Mickey Cohen.

His police record shows 12 bookmaking and gambling arrests, as well as arrests for bootlegging, manslaughter, grand theft, receiving stolen property, possession of narcotics and burglary.

"SCARFACE LOUIE LIEBERMAN"

FBI #484452

CII #1185418

0 25 - 100 12
L 17 R 000 15

CII 1185418

FBI 484 452

11-28-31 ST. REF. ELMIRA,
N.Y. 38311

LOUIS LIEBERMAN

ROBB. 2ND

TERM: 15 YRS.
4-13-33 PAROLED
8-21-33 PV
1-7-34 RE-PAROLED

BRN BRN 5-8 210 N.Y. 1912

LOUIS LIEBERMAN

ALIAS: "SCARFACE LOUIE", LOU MARTIN; LOUIS COHEN; LOUIS BERKE; LOUIS GREEN;
FW

8-28-31 PD NEW YORK CITY, N.Y. LOUIS LIEBERMAN BURG. 8-31-31 DISCH.

9-6-31 PD NEW YORK CITY, N.Y. 95687 LOUIS LIEBERMAN ROBB. #9 ELMIRA REF.

11-5-31 KINGS CO. CRT. PROB. DEPT., BROOKLYN, N.Y. LOUIS LIEBERMAN ROBB. 2ND UNARMED ELMIRA REF.

6-19-33 PD NEW YORK CITY, N.Y. B 95687 LOUIS LIEBERMAN 722 PL-SUBDIV #11 FF BAIL 8-21-33 DISCH.

8-19-33 PD NEW YORK CITY, N.Y. B 95687 LOUIS LIEBERMAN PV, N.Y. REF. 8-21-33 TOT ST. PAROLE COMM.

5-14-35 PD NEW YORK CITY, N.Y. B 95687 LOUIS LIEBERMAN FEL. ASLT 5-30-35 DISM.

3-1-36 PD NEW YORK CITY, N.Y. B 95687 LOUIS LIEBERMAN FEL. ASLT 4-9-46 REL.

FW

10-8-40 ALIEN REGISTRATION PHILADELPHIA, PA. 3042951 LOUIS LIEBERMAN ALIEN REG.

ORGANIZED CRIME IN CALIFORNIA

109

7-9-47	SO MONTICELLO, N.Y.	LOUIS LIEBERMAN	D.C.	30 DAS. CO. JL.
7-10-47	ST. POL., SIDNEY, N.Y. 6086	LOUIS LIEBERMAN	CONSORTING W/CRIMINALS	20 DAS. CO. JL.
6-16-48	PD NEW YORK CITY, N.Y. B 95607	LOUIS LIEBERMAN	FEL. ASLT 1ST	6-17-48 DISCH.
6-14-49	PD NEW YORK CITY, N.Y. B 95607	LOUIS LIEBERMAN	EXTORTION	
1-26-51	PROB. DEPT. CRT. OF GEN. SESS., NEW YORK, N.Y.	LOUIS LIEBERMAN	ATT. EXTORT.	PG
2-20-51	SP SING SING 110304	LOUIS LIEBERMAN	CONF. ATT. EXTORTION	TERM: 3-4 YRS.
8-5-51	PD LOS ANGELES #01207 (REG. 43611)	LOUIS LIEBERMAN	EX. CON. REG.	
12-31-57	USI&NS LOS ANGELES A-3 042 951	LOUIS LIEBERMAN	INQUIRY	
1-2-58	USI&NS LOS ANGELES A-3 042 951	LOUIS LIEBERMAN	DEPORTATION	

Subject has been "strong arm" man and extortionist in the garment industry. Has long arrest record for robbery, burglary, felonious assault and extortion. Police record starts at age of 19 with a 15-year penitentiary sentence in New York State for robbery. Has been ordered deported but, to date, the government has been unable to procure a letter of acceptance from his country of origin.

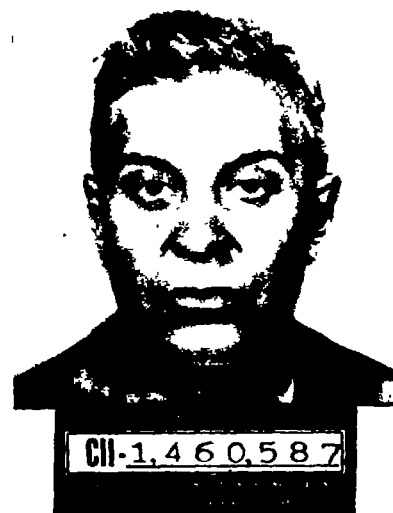
His activities are set forth in detail in Chapter III of this report.

JOHNNY DIO

24 L 5 11 000 7
1 2 - 100 10
CII-1460587
(NO DESCRIPTION)
JOHNNY DIO
FBI-665 272

ALIAS JOHN IGNATIUS DIOGUARDI JOHN DIO GUARDI JOHN DIOGUARDI JOHN DIOGUARDIA
JOSEPH DIOGUARDI

8-5-52	PD NEW YORK NY	JOHNNY DIO	VIO #530 PL	DISCH 10-12-52
3-26-56	PD NEW YORK NY R-114267	JOHN DIOGUARDI	MISC-MISC (VAG)	3-27-56 DISCHARGED
3-19-57	PD NEW YORK NY R-114267	JOHN DIOGUARDI	EXTORTION R50 PL	5-4-57 DISCHARGED
3-19-57	PROB DEPT CRT OF GEN SESSIONS, NY, NY	JOHN DIOGUARDI	EXTORTION	
5-4-57	PD NEW YORK, NY R-114267	JOHN DIOGUARDI	VIO 580 1423 SUB 4 R50 242 CHS EXTORTION SUB 3 4,5	7-26-57 2-5 YRS ON
8-3-57	SING SING PRISON OSSENING NY 92818	JOHNNY DIOGUARDI	COMP MAL MISC EXTOR ASLT 2ND	2-5 YRS
10-30-44	USM NEWARK, NJ 9187	JOHN DIOGUARDI	CONSP TO ENGAGE DISTILLER & POSS STILL	PFL \$1000 BAIL
10-30-44	ALCOHOL TAX UNIT NEWARK NJ 8323-M	JOHN IGNATIUS DIOGUARDI	CON VIOL	6-20-45 ORDER OF MOLFE PROSEC FILED
3-30-54	WM PIKERIS ISLAND, NY NY 403825	JOSEPH DIOGUARDI	VIO TAX LAW	60 DAS
5-7-56	PD CO OF MASSHU MINEOLA, NY 23076	JOHN DIOGUARDI	SEC 81-24 VTL PASSING STOPPED SCHL BUS ARR ON WARR FAIL TO ANS SUMMONS	
6-19-56	PROB DEPT CRT OF GEN SESS NY NY 74629	JOHN DIOGUARDIA	1 CT CONSP 1 CT ROBBERY OR LABOR RFP	CONVICTED

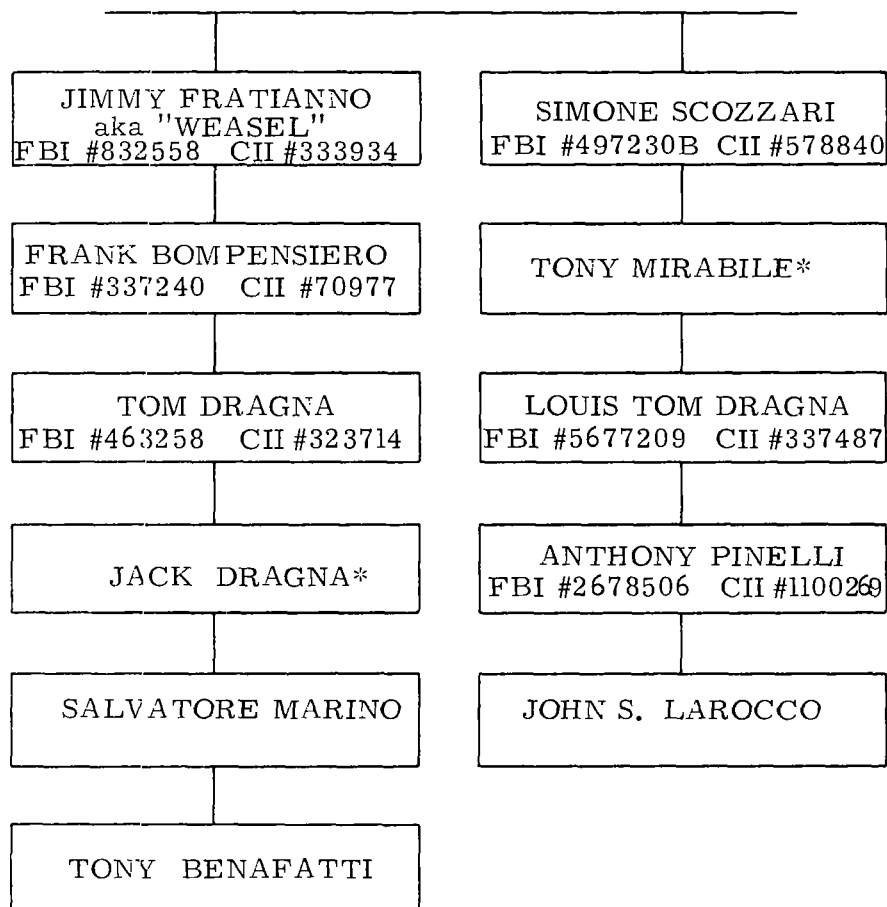


8-20-56	USM NEW YORK, NY	JOHN DIOGUARDI	CONSP TO OBSER JUST
8-20-56	FFD DET HNGTOS NEW YORK 14 NY 447060	JOHN DIOGUARDI	CONSP TO OBSER JUST
10-29-56	PD NEW YORK, NY R-114267	JOHN DIOGUARDI	EXTORTION & CONSP
10-29-56	PROB DEPT CRT OF GEN SESSIONS, NY, NY 21054	JOHN DIOGUARDI	EXTORTION CONVICTED
1-10-58	SING SING PRISON OSSENING NY 121847	JOHN DIOGUARDI	GEN SESS NY CO VC EXTORTION

15-0/20-0

FRANK DESIMONE

FBI #770726C CII #1282855

HIS KNOWN ASSOCIATES

*Deceased



Desimone was one of the two California representatives at the Apalachin Mafia meeting. While under six months sentence for contempt of a federal grand jury, he was indicted in May, 1959, along with others who had been in attendance at Apalachin, on the federal charge of conspiracy to obstruct justice. Some of his other activities are described elsewhere in this report.

MORRIS SEDIKANER
aka SAM MILLER
FBI #787349 CII #1136959

HIS KNOWN ASSOCIATES

CHARLES BATTAGLIA
FBI #4733808 CII #305606

JOHN BATTAGLIA
aka JOHN BATTS
FBI #4441855 CII #267397

HAROLD MELTZER
aka "HAPPY"
FBI #113017 CII #297235

JACK WEST
aka WESOTSKY
FBI #836947A CII #989140

JACK FINE
aka KESSLER
FBI #455579 CII #1105559

JACK SANZO
FBI #411319A CII #747850

ALBERT A. FRAZIER

DANIEL KITZLER
aka "SAM"
FBI #454816 CII #1402247

CHESTER ELVORD

JAMES W. YOUNG

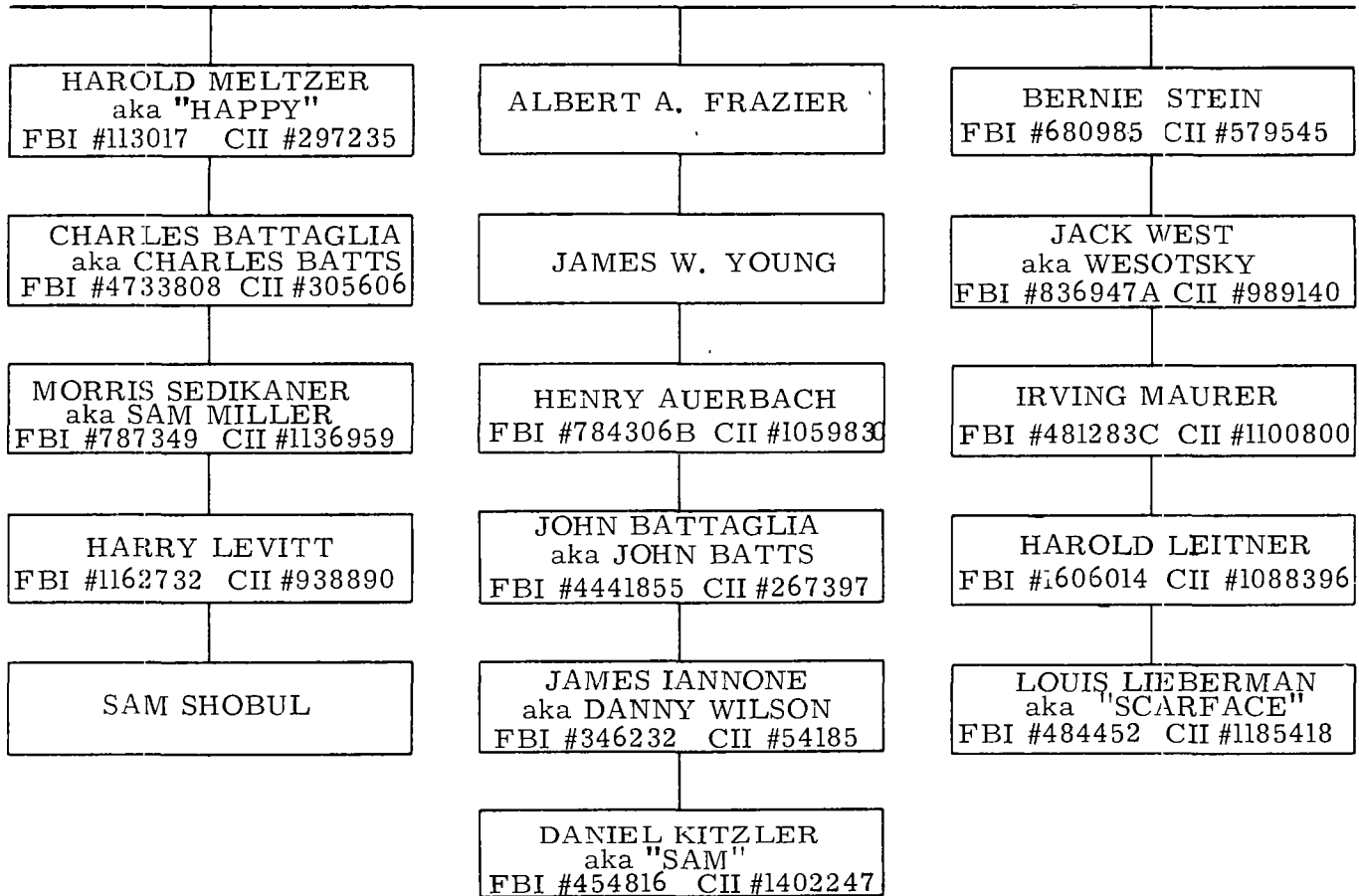


Subject has long record of arrest for burglary and bank robbery. Served four penitentiary terms. Most recent arrest was in parking lot of Harold "Happy" Meltzer's Los Angeles store on federal charge of unlawful flight to avoid prosecution. Was returned to New York State. His California activities in book-making and the garment industry shakedowns are described in Chapter III.

JACK FINE

aka JACK KESSLER

FBI #45579 CII #1105559

HIS KNOWN ASSOCIATES

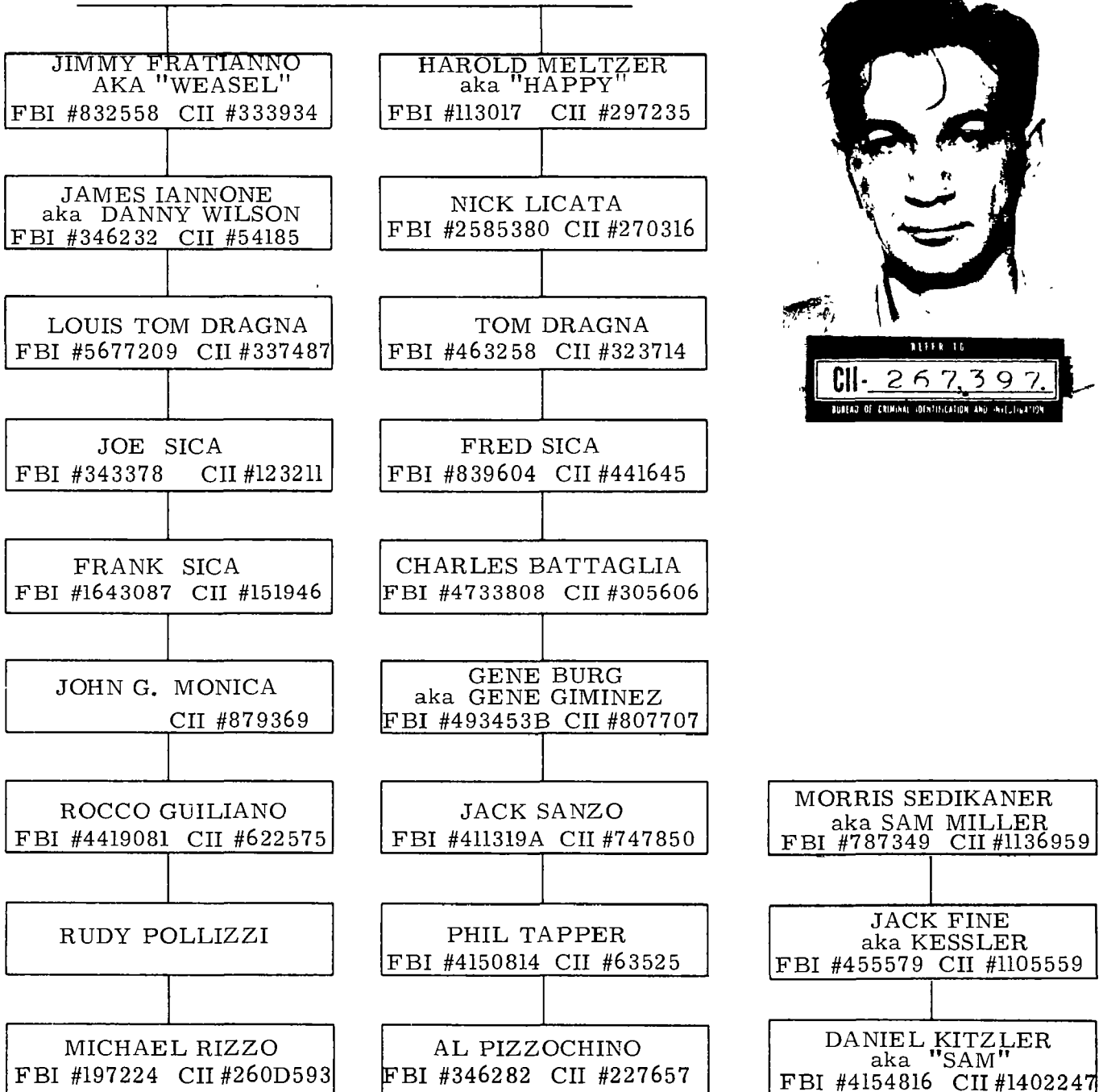
Subject's true name is Jack Kessler. In 1932, age 17, arrested for grand larceny (auto); charge reduced to petty larceny; found guilty and given suspended sentence. One month later, arrested on charge of robbery; found guilty and sentenced to 10 years, Elmira Reformatory, New York. In 1937, arrested for parole violation and returned to Sing Sing. In 1951, plead guilty to assault and sentenced to 10 months in New York County Penitentiary, Rikers Island. In January, 1957, plead guilty to three counts of bookmaking in Los Angeles. While in jail awaiting trial on these

charges, the first so-called "commission check" was issued to him by Norad Sportswear, Ind., as described in an earlier chapter.

In January, 1958, appeared as a witness before the committee and refused to answer questions. In January, 1959, he was subpoenaed by the committee pursuant to a court order requiring him to answer questions. Again refused to answer. Case has been referred to Los Angeles City Prosecutor for prosecution on charges of criminal contempt.

JOHN BATTAGLIA
 aka JOHNNIE BATTS
 FBI #4441855 CII #267397

HIS KNOWN ASSOCIATES



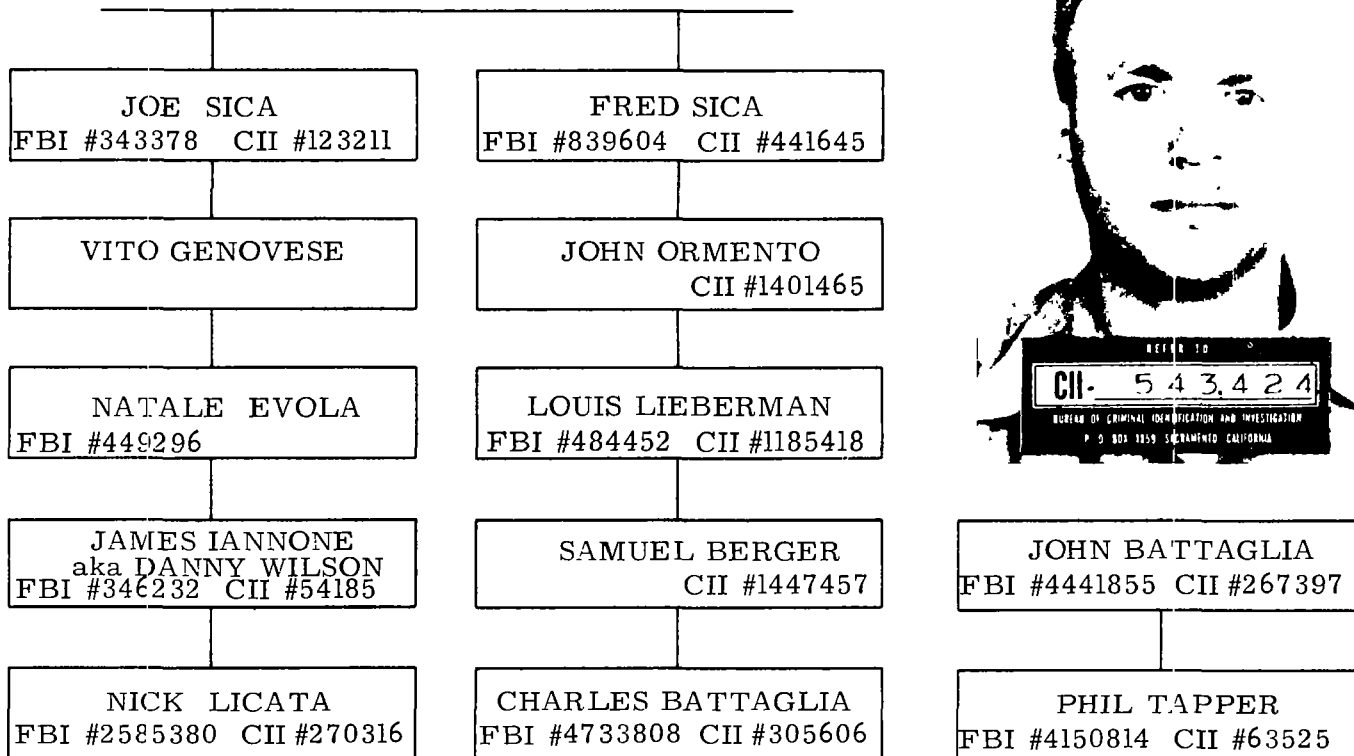
13 M 1 T 10 15 M 1 U 11M 12	CII-267397 BRV BRN 5-10 165 NY 1919 JOHN L BATTAGLIA	FBI#4441855	2-21-50 SO LOS ANGELES B-135650	JOHN LOUIS BATTAGLIA	SUSP BOOY- MAKING
ALIAS JOHN LOUIS BATTAGLIA	JOHN BATTS JOHN L MINK JOHN BATTS		10-20-50 PD LOS ANGELES 82415	JOHN LOUIS BATTAGLIA	MC 43 12 1 (POSS BE- MARKERS)
9-7-45 PD LOS ANGELES 82416	JOHN L BATTAGLIA	SUSP 337A PC (BOOKMAKING)	9-8-45 RELSD		
9-20-45 USM LOS ANGELES 17588	JOHN L BATTAGLIA	CONSPIRACY	9-20-45 REL ON \$3500 BOND		
2-19-46 SO LOS ANGELES A-79732	JOHN L BATTAGLIA	VIO OPA	3-15-46 REL CUST TUCSON		
3-15-46 FED PR CAMP TUCSON ARIZ 4568-TA	JOHN L BATTAGLIA	VIO OF SECOND WAR POWER ACT	6 MOS 7-19-46 REL AT EXP OF SENT		
5-23-46 USM TUCSON ARIZ 10248	JOHN L BATTAGLIA	CONSPIRACY	6 MOS		
2-21-50 PD LOS ANGELES 82416	JOHN LOUIS BATTAGLIA	337A PC			
			12-2-50 PD LOS ANGELES 82416	JOHN LOUIS BATTAGLIA	SUSP 337A PC (BOOKMAKING)
			12-12-50 SO LOS ANGELES A-79732(9-168285)	JOHN LOUIS BATTAGLIA	DEADLY WEAPON CONTROL LAW
			12-7-50 PD LOS ANGELES 82416	JOHN LOUIS BATTAGLIA	SUSP 211 PC (ROBBERY)
			4-19-52 PD LOS ANGELES 82416(R-1C2928)	JOHN LOUIS BATTAGLIA	SUSP 211 PC (ROBBERY)
			3-9-52 SO LAS VEGAS, NEV 8779	JOHN LOUIS BATTAGLIA	INV PEL TO LEAVE TOWN
			11-20-52 PD LAS VEGAS, NEV M-9365	JOHN LOUIS BATTAGLIA	FUG C J 11-21-52 REL TO RET TO LOS ANGELES, CALIF
			10-24-57 PD LOS ANGELES 82416-B	JOHN LOUIS BATTAGLIA	SUSP ROBB 10-28-57 RELSD

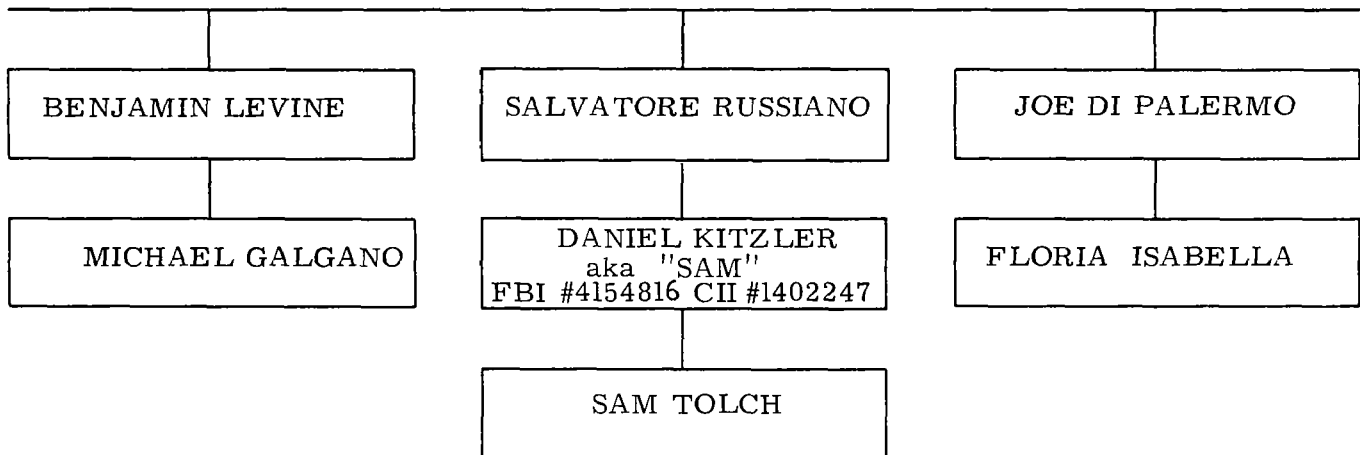
Subject known as muscleman, con-man and bookie. Police record has federal penitentiary term for black market, World War II; arrests for bookmaking, robbery and violation of deadly weapon control law; twice in three months was arrested in Las Vegas, Nevada, and ordered to leave town.

Together with brother, Charles, aka Charley Batts, is high up in the mobster "inner circle" echelon—the Siccas, Dragnas, Al Pizzichino, "Happy" Meltzer, James Iannone aka Danny Wilson. Was one of the 16 "reluctant" witnesses. (See Chapter V). Is presently awaiting trial for contempt of the committee.

LOUIS FIANO
aka **LOUIS FRIEDMAN**
FBI #1619247 CII #543424

HIS KNOWN ASSOCIATES



HIS KNOWN ASSOCIATES

Subject was sentenced to 20 years in federal penitentiary from Los Angeles on a narcotics charge in 1958. His police record starts with a New York arrest for grand larceny in 1937 at the age of 19. Arrests in the interim were forgery, robbery, felonious assault, vagrancy, attempted bribery of a federal agent and a federal charge of transporting a stolen automobile

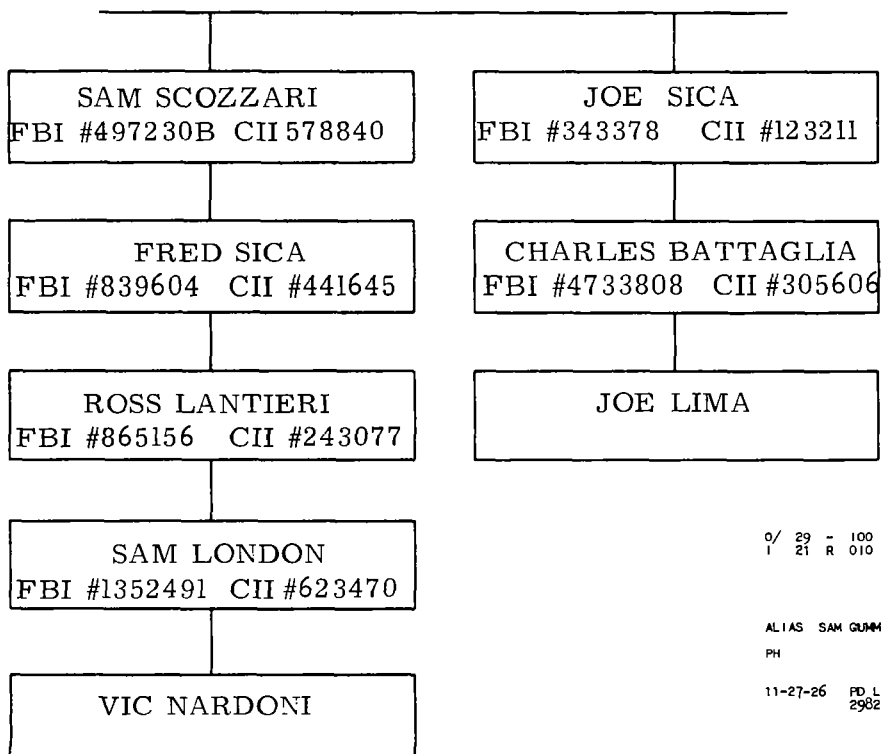
across a state line. On the latter charge, he served time in both Leavenworth and McNeil Island penitentiaries.

His activities in the fields of narcotics and garment trucking racketeering are set forth in detail in Chapter III.

SAM CUDAS

aka "GUMMY"

FBI #999074 CII #78668

HIS KNOWN ASSOCIATES

CII 78668

0/ 29 - 100 -
1 21 R 010 12BLK BRN 5-9 230 ILL. 1913 FBI 999074
SAM CUDAS

ALIAS SAM GUMMY MIKE CUDAS: "GUMMY":

PH

11-27-26 PD LOS ANGELES
29820 M 11

SAM CUDAS

P.T.

REL. PARENTS
13 WKS. PROB.

11-13-28	PD LOS ANGELES 29820 M 11	SAM CUD	D.P.	REL. TO MOTHER 11-16-28	8-21-45	SO LOS ANGELES A-67995	SAM CUD	337A PC (BOOKMAKING)	8-21-45, BAIL
5-28-30	PD LOS ANGELES 29820 M 11	SAM CUD	SUSP. GT AUTO	REFERRED TO CO. PROB. OFF. 5-28-30	7-29-46	SO LOS ANGELES A-93699	SAM CUD	SUSP. 337A PC (BOOK- MARKING)	7-29-46, REL. BOND
5-26-31	PD LOS ANGELES 29820 M 11	SAM CUD	SUSP. BURG.	5-29-31, REL.	10-20-48	PD LOS ANGELES 29820 M 11	SAM CUD	337A PC (BOOKIE)	
10-20-35	PD PASADENA 8531	SAM CUD	INV. P.T.	10-21-35, 1800AS CO. J.L.	2-22-50	PD LOS ANGELES 29820 M 11	SAM GUNNY	43.01.1	
10-22-35	SO LOS ANGELES 224093	SAM CUD	484 PC	3-19-36, RLSD. EXPIRATION	8-17-50	PD HAWTHORNE 13564	SAM GUNNY	GAMBLING	8-17-50, \$25. CASH B.F.
8-6-40	SO LOS ANGELES 323162	SAM CUD	A.D.W.		4-11-53	PD LOS ANGELES 29820 M 11 (R23586)	SAM CUD	43.01 MC (DICE)	
8-18-45	PD LOS ANGELES 29820 M 11	SAM CUD	SUSP. BOOKMG.	300AS CO. J.L. SP. \$200. FINE PD. 30 DAS. SUMM. PROB. 9-12-45	11-12-53	PD LOS ANGELES 214914 (R-23586)	SAM CUD	SUSP. BURG.	
					8-21-58	PD LAS VEGAS, NEV. 16526	SAM CUD	VAG.	FORF. \$25. BAIL

Cuda is a henchman of the Sica "mob." Frequent Venecian Club visiting Sam Scozzari, one of the California "delegates" to the Apalachin meeting. Has operated "floating" crap games using electrically controlled tables. His police record starts in 1926 at the age of 13 with an arrest for petty theft and in-

cludes subsequent arrests for grand theft (auto)—aged 17, burglary, grand theft, assault with a deadly weapon, numerous bookmaking and gambling arrests. On August 21, 1958, was arrested for vagrancy in Las Vegas, Nevada, and forfeited bail.

BENSON WONG

FBI #2723150

CII #205144

CII-205144

M 29 - 101 - 6
I 24 - 101 - 6

CHINESE 5-7 175 CHINA 1926

BENSON WONG

FBI # 2723150

ALIAS BEN WONG, SHUNG YET WONG, WONG SHUNG YET, SHUNG WONG YET, BEN TUE WONG, JT

2-17-42	PD PORTLAND, ORE , 19303	BEN WONG	OGFP, HOLD FOR US IMM	2-19-42, TO JUV COURT
3-14-42	ST TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, WOODBURN, ORE , 1595	BENSON WONG	LARCENY	TERM INDEF
11-9-42	SO PORTLAND, ORE , 15409	BENSON WONG	LAPCENY	
12-8-42	SO PORTLAND, ORE , 15409	BENSON WONG	LARCENY (PAP VIO)	1 YR CO JAIL
3-1-48	SO SEATTLE, WASH, 28999	SHUNG WONG YET	INV VAG	
4-15-52	SO SAN DIEGO, 126276	SHUNG YET WONG	21 USC 173	7-21-52, 3 YRS & \$100 FN, FED DET
7-24-52	SO LOS ANGELES 8-233801	BEN TUE WONG	SMUGG NARC	
2-8-55	PD LOS ANGELES 282365 (REC. 33493)	BEN TUE WONG	52 38 LAMC EX-CON REG	
2-8-56	PD BEVERLY HILLS, 42192	SHUNG YET WONG	APPLICANT	



Subject was born in China in 1926 and in 1942, aged 16, was arrested in Portland, Oregon, on a charge of obtaining goods under false pretenses and sentenced to a term in reform school. He has had subsequent arrests for vagrancy, larceny (one year sentence in county jail) and for smuggling narcotics for which he was given a three year federal sentence.

His aliases include Ben Wong, Shung Yet Wong, Wong Shung Yet, Shung Wong Yet and Ben Tue Wong. Is employed in a Beverly Hills restaurant frequented by Mickey Cohen. Was stopped for questioning while riding in a car driven by Cohen.

WILLIE ZEVON

aka "STUMPY"

FBI #529512 CII #49842

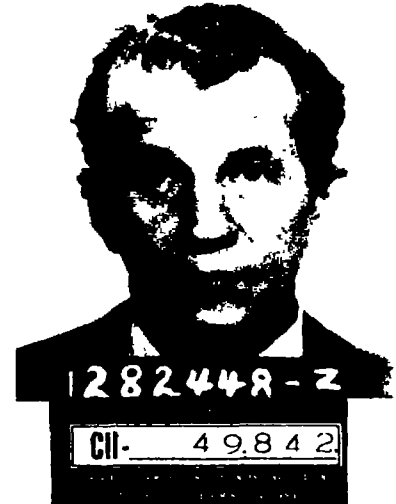
O 9 R 100 -
L 22 R 101 17

CII-49842
BRN BLU 5-2½ 150 1903
WILLIE ZEVON FBI#529512

ALIAS BILLIE A. VON- BILLIE Z. VON "STUMPY" WILLIAM ZEVOTOVSKY WILLIAM ZERON.

2-4-25	PD LOS ANGELES 29975-M-4	WILLIE ZEVON	SUSP. BURG.	RELSO 2-6-25
12-16-25	PD LOS ANGELES 29975-M-4	WILLIE ZEVON	GAMBLING	\$5 X 5 DYS 12-17-25
1-10-27	PD LOS ANGELES 29975-M-4	WILLIE ZEVON	DRUNK	1-11-27 \$50 X 30 DYS
4-13-27	PD LOS ANGELES 29975-M-4	WILLIE ZEVON	GAMBLING	4-13-27 \$5 X 5 DYS
4-26-27	PD LOS ANGELES 29975-M-4	WILLIE ZEVON	SUSP S.P.A.	6-30-27 \$25 X 25 DYS
5-3-27	PD LOS ANGELES 29975-M-4	WILLIE ZEVON	GAMBLING	
11-9-31	PD LOS ANGELES 29975-M-4	WILLIE ZEVON	SUSP ROBB	11-10-31 RELSD
1-4-32	PD LOS ANGELES 29975-M-4	WILLIE ZEVON	SUSP BURG	RELSD
1-19-32	PD SAN FRANCISCO 47456	WILLIE ZEVON	\$1000 VAG. (SUSP PIMP)	\$1000 BAIL ON VAG
10-10-32	PD LOS ANGELES 29975-M-4	WILLIE ZEVON	WAP, WA TRANS	
6-20-51	PD LOS ANGELES 29975-M-4(R-25473)	WILLIAM ZEVON	WARR. 476C1 VC, 2 ADD TRAFF VIOLS	
3-9-55	PD LOS ANGELES 282440(R-25473)	WILLIAM ZEVON	WARR. 529B VC	
10-2-57	PD LOS ANGELES 282440-2	WILLIAM ZEVON	SUSP 496.1 PC(RSP)	10-22-57 REL

Subject was one time close associate of Mickey Cohen. His police record shows arrests for gambling, burglary, receiving stolen property, robbery and violation of prohibition liquor laws. Reportedly handles volume bets on sports events and is dice game hustler.

**PHILLIP H. PACKER**

aka PHILLIP PACKARD

FBI #86531 CII #60204

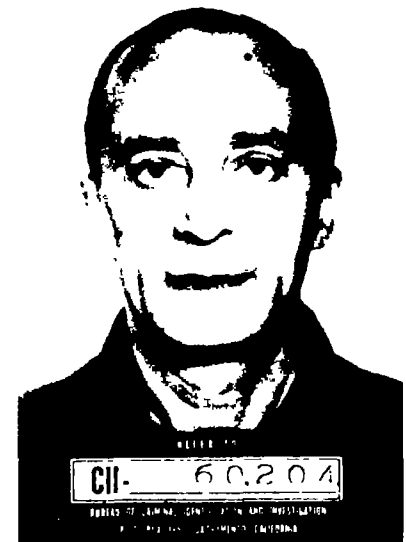
CII 60204 FBI 86531

25 - 1 17
2 U 10 15

LT BRN BLU 5-9 138 1902
PHILLIP H. PACKER

ALIAS PHILLIP PACKARD

5-12-30	SP JOLIET, ILL A-2666	PHILLIP H. PACKER	G L	FROM CHICAGO TERM 1-10 YRS
11-5-26	PD LOS ANGELES 25526	PHILLIP H. PACKER	SUSP ROBB	REL
3-23-33	PD SAN FRANCISCO 49376	PHILLIP H. PACKER	INVEST (POSS FIREARMS)	
7-31-33	SO LOS ANGELES 188367	PHILLIP H. PACKER	BURG	12-8-33 TO S Q
12-9-33	SAN QUENTIN PRISON 55136	PHILIP PACKER	BURG. 1ST & 591 PC, CC	FROM L A CO TERM 5-LIFE & 0-5 YRS CC PAROLED 12-19-36 DISCH FROM PAROLE, 12-24-38
2-28-44	USM CHICAGO, ILL 9079	PHILLIP PACKER	CTFT GAS COUPONS	
2-26-44	US SS CHICAGO, ILL	PHILLIP PACKER	CTFG	3-12-45 INDICT STRICKEN FROM DO DOCKET
5-2-44	PD CHICAGO, ILL. D-29281	PHILLIP PACKER	G P	
3-16-52	PD CHICAGO, ILL D-89536	PHILLIP PACKER	G P	



In recent years, subject has been a constant companion of Mickey Cohen, and hangs out with many known "hoods" and mobsters in the Hollywood area. Is a two-time "loser" having been sentenced in 1930 to a term of 1 to 10 years in an Illinois penitentiary, and in 1933 to a term of five years to life in a California penitentiary for burglary in the first degree. In addition, he has an arrest record for robbery and counterfeiting gasoline ration stamps, plus "floaters" to leave Chicago in 1944 and in 1952.

JAMES VINCENT PEZZULEaka **JAMES REZZELE**

FBI #1256423 CII #599975

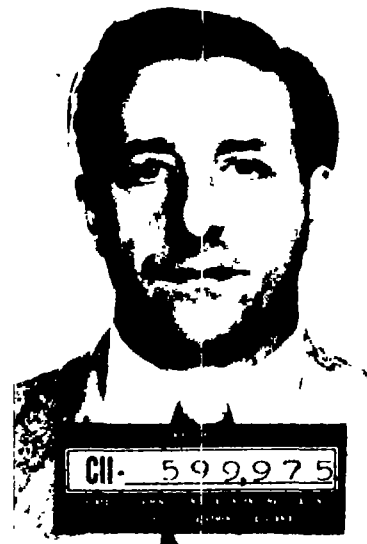
CII 599975
 13 M 1 Rk OM 15
 M 1 Rk OM 14
 BRN BRN 5-6 168 N Y 1917
 JAMES VINCENT PEZZULLE

FBI 1 256 423

FW

ALIAS: JAMES VINCENT PEZZULO, VINCENT PEZZULLO, JAMES REZZELO;

4-21-34	PD LANCASTER, PA. 2346	JAMES PEZZNEO	LARC.	
3-7-37	CITY MAG CRT. NEW YORK CITY, N.Y.	JAMES PEZZELO	722-2	\$10. OR 2 DAS
7-15-37	WM RIKER'S ISLAND NEW YORK CITY, N.Y.	VINCENT PEZZULLO	VCO	5 DAS
2-16-38	ATU NEW YORK, N.Y. NYS-1363	JAMES PEZZULO	TRANSP. UNTAXED WHISKEY	
2-17-38	USM NEW YORK, N Y C13-132	JAMES PEZZULO	UNREGISTERED STILL	
3-5-38	PD NEW YORK, N Y E 10015	JAMES PEZZULO	INQUIRY	
4-26-51	PD LOS ANGELES 165619	JAMES VINCENT PEZZULLE	SUSP 337A PC	
5-1-51	SO LOS ANGELES B 184043	JAMES V. PEZZULO	BKMG 2 CTS	
6-8-51	PD BURBANK 36126 P	JAMES VINCENT PEZZULO	SUSP. 337A PC	
8-16-51	SO LOS ANGELES B 184043(B 195954)	JAMES V. PEZZULO	BKMG	

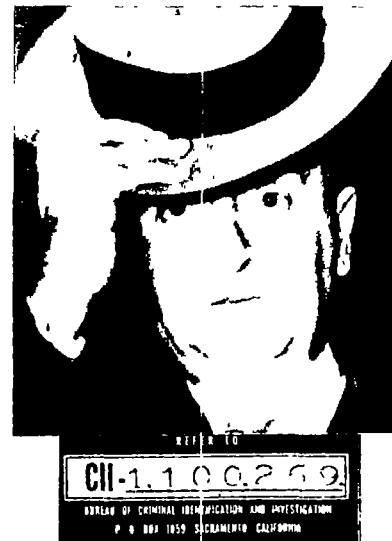
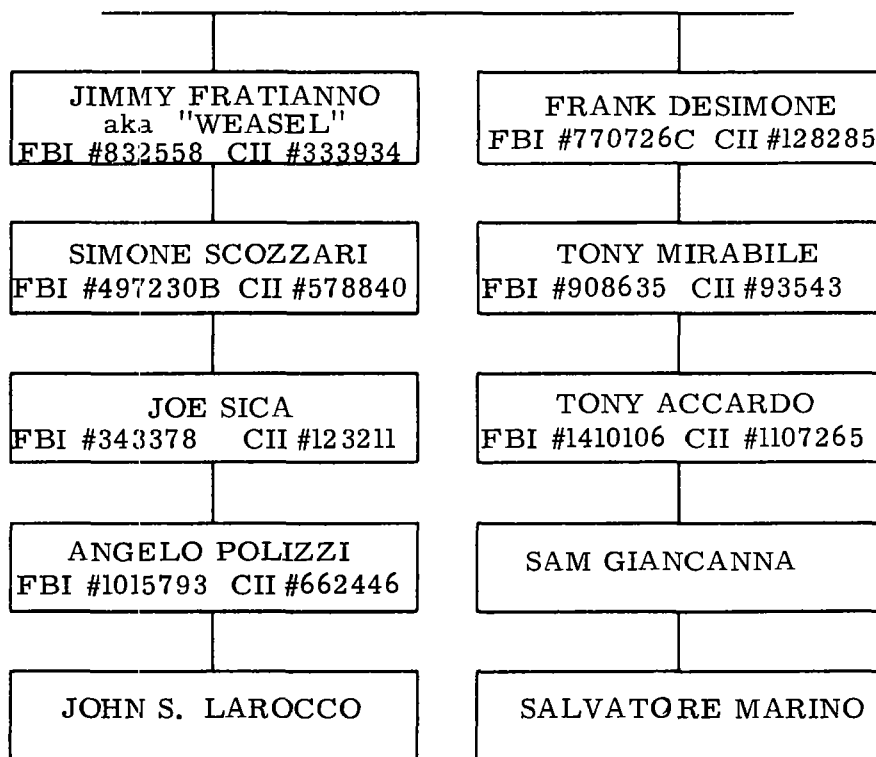


Subject has numerous felony arrests including bookmaking, larceny, and operating an unregistered still. His first arrest was in Lancaster, Pa., for larceny in 1934, aged 17.

Frequents the company of Mickey Cohen and Fred Sica.

ANTHONY R. PINELLI, SR.alias **JOE LEGNO; FRANK HEISLER**

FBI #2678506 CII #1100269

HIS KNOWN ASSOCIATES**ANGELO MARINO**

ORGANIZED CRIME IN CALIFORNIA

119

CII 1100269 FBI 2678506
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 3 - 110 16
 BLK BRN 5-5 180 ITALY 1899
 TONY PINELLI
 ALIAS. ANTHONY PINELLI. JOE LEGNO FRANK HEISLER.
 PH
 9-23-31 USM CHICAGO, ILL. TONY PINELLI N.P.A.
 3-16-42 USM CHICAGO, ILL. ANTHONY PINELLI INT. REV LAWS SENT. 2 YRS. PROB.
 5071 ALCOHOL 10-26-42
 3-14-42 ATU CHICAGO, ILL ANTHONY PINELLI INT. REV. VIO. IMP. SS & DEF. PLACED
 111-U-3113 ON PROB. 2 YRS.
 10-26-42
 1-27-53 PD LOS ANGELES ANTHONY PINELLI INQUIRY
 9-5-55 SO. ST. JOSEPH, MICH. ANTHONY PINELLI DMD
 25405

Although maintaining an elaborate residence in Sierra Madre, California, for a number of years, posing as a respectable and substantial citizen, Pinelli has been one of the key figures in midwest gambling and racket syndicates. Is closely associated with Tony Accardo, identified as the top Chicago hoodlum and leader of the old Al Capone mob. At his Sierra Madre estate, he has been frequently visited by top names in the field of California rackets

ROCCO GUILIANO aka ROCCO DiFRANCO FBI #4419081 CII #622575

CII 622575
 0 25 - 1MO 13
 L 26 U 001 12
 BLK HAZ 5-5 155 N.Y. 1929 FBI 4419081
 ROCCO DiFRANCO

ALIAS ROCKY GUILIANO. ROCCO GUILIANO. ROCCO GATIANO GUILIANO. ROCCO D. GUILIANO.
 ROCCO G. Di FRANCO. ROCCO GUILIANO Di FRANCO. ROCCO Di FRANCO GUILIANO. ROCCO
 RICHARD DEFRANCO GUILIANO. ROCCO GUILIANO
 PH

3-6-47 PD SPRINGFIELD, ROCCO R. Di FRANCO DRK.
 MASS. 7839
 3-26-47 SPOL HARTFORD, ROCCO RICHARD ROBB. WITH
 CONN. DI FRANCO VIOLENCE
 50961-H-1277-B
 3-27-47 STATE'S ATTORNEY'S ROCCO R Di FRANCO ROBB. WITH
 OFFICE, HARTFORD, VIOLENCE 6-10-47, NOLLE
 CONN. 7895 PROSS.
 6-21-47 JAIL & HOUSE/CORR ROCCO DE FRANCO A & B 6 MOS.
 SPRINGFIELD, MASS
 83078
 3-25-47 PD HOLYOKE, MASS. ROCCO RICHARD SUSP/ATT 3-26-47, T/O
 1593 DI FRANCO WINDSOR CT.. PD
 2-21-50 SF WEST CONCORD, ROCCO Di FRANCO D.P. 35DAS.OBS.
 MASS 5189
 7-14-51 PD LOS ANGELES ROCCO Di FRANCO DRUNK
 4714 W 3
 8-12-51 PD SANTA MONICA ROCCO GUILIANO INV. BURG. 10-6-51, 1 YR.
 9293 (18585) CO. J. HONOR FARM,
 REMANDED.
 8-16-51 SO LOS ANGELES ROCCO GUILIANO BURG.
 B-196022
 10-8-52 PD LOS ANGELES ROCCO GATIANO SUSP. 459 PC
 190887 GUILIANO
 5-12-53 PD LOS ANGELES ROCCO GATIANO SUSP. 459 PC
 190887 GUILIANO
 5-25-53 PD LOS ANGELES ROCCO D. GUILIANO SUSP. 245 PC
 190887
 6-1-53 PD SAN FRANCISCO ROCCO Di FRANCO \$1000. VAG. 6-2-53, DISMISSED
 121516
 7-16-53 PD SAN FRANCISCO ROCCO GUILIANO ENR. SACTO
 121516 & SUSP
 487 PC



7-17-53 PD SAN FRANCISCO ROCCO GUILIANO 487 PC 1-14-54, DISM.
 121516 BY D.A.
 7-30-53 PD LOS ANGELES ROCCO GATIANO SUSP. 211 PC
 190887 (R-119356) GUILIANO
 8-11-53 PD LOS ANGELES ROCCO G. GUILIANO SUSP. 459 PC
 190887 (R-119356)
 8-13-53 PD LOS ANGELES ROCCO G GUILIANO 484 PC 1-4-54, 180 DAS
 190887 (R-119356) SP: 1 YR PROB
 SRV. 150AS CO. J.L.
 9-5-53 PD LOS ANGELES ROCCO GUILIANO SUSP. 459 PC
 190887 (R-119356) Di FRANCO
 10-26-53 PD SAN FRANCISCO ROCCO GUILIANO 1-ENR. SACTO 10-30-53, ENR. SACTO
 121516 DISCH. 1-14-54, SENT.
 459 PC SAN QUENTIN ON 1 CT.
 10-26-53, 459 PC 1 CT DISM
 REBKD. SEC. BY D.A.
 459 PC

ORGANIZED CRIME IN CALIFORNIA

11-24-53	PD BEVERLY HILLS 36000	ROCCO RICHARD DEFRANCO GUILIANO	SUSP. PC 459 REL. (BURG.)	
11-29-53	PD SAN FRANCISCO 121516	ROCCO GUILIANO	SUSP. SEC. 487 PC	
11-30-53	PD SAN FRANCISCO 121516	ROCCO GUILIANO	487 PC	1-14-54, SENT. SAN QUENTIN
1-15-54	CALIFORNIA STATE PRISON A-27559	ROCCO GUILIANO	GT(487 PC)	FROM S.F. CO. TERM 6MOS-10YRS. 2-18-54, OUT TO CRT, L A
2-20-54	SO LD, ANGELES B-196922(B-306453)	ROCCO GUILIANO	BURG. ADW. FALSE IMPRIS INJ. TELEPHONE LINES CRIM CONSP	
5-28-54	CALIFORNIA STATE PRISON A-27559-A	ROCCO DI FRANCO	SQ CRT. RET. W/AC CONSP. TO COMMIT MALICIOUS MISCHIEF (182 PC)	FROM LA CO. TERM 6MOS-3YRS. CC WPT

Subject, together with Gene Burg aka Jiminez, plead guilty to the "crowbar" wrecking of Mike Silvers' dress manufacturing plant (See Chapter

IV.) Is presently serving a 10-year term in a California penitentiary for grand theft. When interviewed by a committee staff member in June, 1958, at the penitentiary, he readily admitted that he and Burg had been hired to do the "Silvers job" but would not identify those who had hired them. He stated that they had received \$75 each for the job.

In testimony before the committee, Guiliano was identified as having been "the lieutenant, or right hand bower of Charlie Battaglia prior to this incident (Silvers)." Since being in prison he has corresponded with, and has been visited by John G. Monica (CII #879639), the latter identified as an associate of a number of well-known hoods and racketeers including Charles and John Battaglia.

Guiliano's police record for the seven years from 1947 (age 18) to 1954 (age 25) shows 17 arrests and 7 convictions. The charges include robbery with violence, assault and battery, burglary, grand theft, obtaining money under false pretenses, assault with a deadly weapon, conspiracy, disturbing the peace, drunkenness and vagrancy.

PETE LICAVOLI

aka "HORSE FACE"

FBI #237021

CII #481696

CII 481696

FBI 237021

9 AU MIO 9
1 U MM 15

BLK HAZ 5-6 200 MO. 1902

PETER LICAVOLI

ALIAS: PETER MOCIRI: PETE DANIELS NICK RIGLEY NICK SENGOLI "HORSE FACE"
PH

0-00-12	PD ST. LOUIS, MO	PETER LICAVOLI	JUV. DEL.	PROB.
9-5-22	PD ST. LOUIS, MO.	PETE LICAVOLI	ROBB.	9-8-22, DISCH.
1-19-26	PD ST LOUIS, MO.	PETER LICAVOLI	ROBB.	DISCH.
3-20-27	PD ST. LOUIS, MO.	PETE LICAVOLI	VIO VOLSTEAD ACT	4-16-27, DISM. BY US CRT.
9-8-27	PD DETROIT, MICH. 30787	PETE LICAVOLI	R. A	DISCH.
10-26-27	PD DETROIT, MICH. 30787	PETE LICAVOLI	KIDNAP.	10-27-27, DISM. BY SUPT.
1-16-28	PD DETROIT, MICH 30787	PETE LICAVOLI	VIO. ST. PROH. LAW	DISCH. BY SUPT.
3-21-28	PD DETROIT, MICH. 30787	PETE LICAVOLI	CCW	3-25-28, \$200. OR 900AS DHC
7-19-28	PD DETROIT, MICH 30787	PETE LICAVOLI	MURDER	7-21-28, DISM. ON WRIT 7-19-28, WRIT SUSTAINED. DISCH. 7-21-28, R. A 7-23-28, DISM ON WRIT
4-29-29	PD DETROIT, MICH. 30787	PETE LICAVOLI	KIDNAP.	DISM. BY SUPT.
5-12-29	PD DETROIT, MICH. 30787	PETE LICAVOLI	INV. DISO. PERSON	DISM. BY SUPT.
9-6-29	MICH. ST. POLICE	PETE LICAVOLI	INV.	DISCH.
1-3-30	PD DETROIT, MICH. 30787	PETE LICAVOLI	INV. DISO. PERSON	DISM BY SUPT.
10-2-31	PD TOLDO, OHIO 23342	PETER LICAVOLI	FUGITIVE (DETROIT, MICH. FOR MURDER)	10-00-31, TOT DETROIT POL. AUTH. REL.



12-3-31	USM DETROIT, MICH. 2876	PETE LICAVOLI	CONSP NPA CHG. VIO. SEC. 602 TARIFF ACT	6-20-33, SENT. 2YRS. & FINED \$1,000. 6-24-33, COMM. USP LEAVENWORTH, KANS.
0-00-32	USM DETROIT, MICH 2876	PETE LICAVOLI	CONSP. NPA	
5-2-33	PD DETROIT, MICH 30787	PETE LICAVOLI	MURDER	5-16-34, DISM BY CRT.
5-18-33	USM DETROIT, MICH. 5505	PETE LICAVOLI	TARIFF & CONSP	SENT. 6-21-33, TO 2YRS. USP LYNNRTH. KANS. & \$1,000. FINE
6-24-33	USP LEAVENWORTH, KANS. 43727	PETE LICAVOLI	BRIBERY US CUSTOMS PAT OFFICER	TERM 2 YRS. 2-27-35, CCND REL

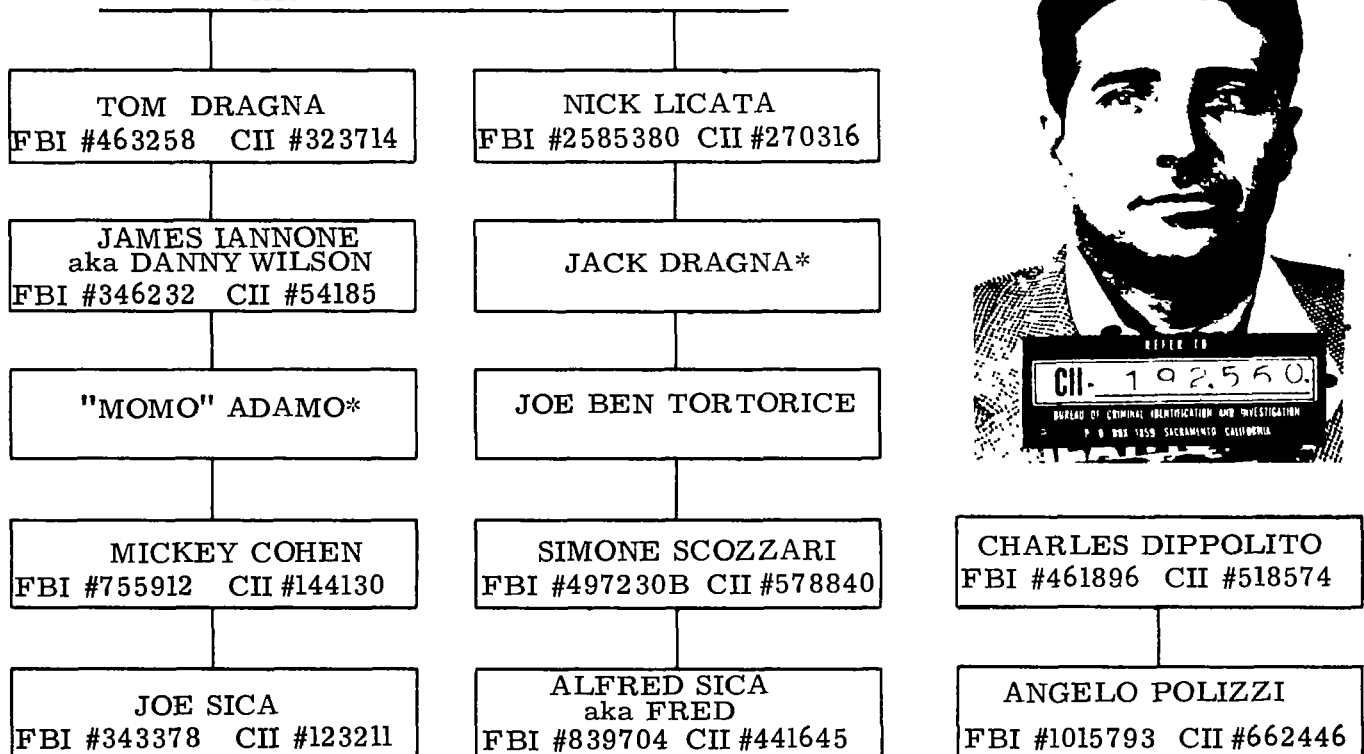
4-22-35	PD DETROIT, MICH. 30787	PETE LICAVOLI	SUSP. SHOOTING	4-23-35, DISM. ON WRIT
5-10-35	PD DETROIT, MICH. 30787	PETE LICAVOLI	DISO. PERSON	DISCH.
6-10-35	PD DETROIT, MICH. 30787	PETE LICAVOLI	DISO. PERSON & AUTO THEFT	
8-10-35	PD DETROIT, MICH. 30787	PETE LICAVOLI	INV.	
8-12-35	PD DETROIT, MICH. 30787	PETE LICAVOLI	ATT. EXTORT.	11-15-35, DISM. BY CRT.
11-11-35	PD DETROIT, MICH. 30787	PETE LICAVOLI	A&B	11-15-35, \$100. OR 90DAS DIC
6-15-36	PD CHICAGO, ILL. C-74494	PETER LICAVOLI	G.P.	REL.
10-17-36	PD MIAMI BEACH, FLA CR-9	PETER LICAVOLI	CRIM REG (VOL.)	REL.
8-30-37	PD BUFFALO, NY 37812	PETER LICAVOLI	INV.	SUSP SENT.
10-10-41	PD DETROIT, MICH. 30787	PETE LICAVOLI	INV. R.A.	10-10-41, DISM. BY SUPT.
12-30-42	PD DETROIT, MICH. 30787	PETE LICAVOLI	DRIV RECY	2-25-43, DISM.
8-27-46	PD DETROIT, MICH. 30787	PETE LICAVOLI	INV CONSP. VIO. ST. GAME LAW	DISM BY SUPT.
1-4-50	PD GROSSE POINT, PARK, MICH X-623	PETER LICAVOLI	INV. POSS. GAMBL. PARA	1-5-50, PLACED ON \$1,000. PERSONAL BOND 7-12-50, CASE DISM.
4-10-51	USM DETROIT, MICH 21750	PETE LICAVOLI	CONTEMPT OF USM S. SEC. 192 T-2	
9-14-56	USM DETROIT, MICH. 5087	PETER LICAVOLI	TAX EVASION 2 CTS	7-28-58, 2YRS. & 6MOS. FINED \$10,000 ON CHG. TAX EVASION

Subject ranks high in the Mafia syndicate nationally. Operates in both Michigan and Arizona. Although his police record starts with an arrest for juvenile delinquency at the age of 10, his actual gangster career started in the prohibition era. His Arizona headquarters, the Grace Ranch at Tucson, is the scene of many top level mobster meetings. The committee heard testimony regarding one such meeting attended by Jack Dragna, Tony Mirabile and others identified as racketeers from the New York-New Jersey area. Through his wife, Licavoli is related by marriage to "Black Bill" Tocco of Detroit, mentioned elsewhere in this report.

His police record shows arrests for armed robbery, National Prohibition Act, carrying concealed weapon, murder, kidnapping, bribery of U. S. Customs officer, extortion, auto theft, assault and battery, gambling and Federal income tax evasion. He has served a two-year term in a Federal penitentiary, has a contempt of U. S. Senate charge pending, and is currently under sentence of two and a half years for Federal income tax evasion.

GUISEPPE GIAMMONA

HIS KNOWN ASSOCIATES



*Deceased

O 14 U 000 17
I 20 - 001 -

CII-192560

FBI#4083229

BLK ERN 5-9 178 ITALY 1900

GIUSEPPE GIAMMONA

ALIAS JOE GIAMMONA JOE GEE

11-30-39 ST BD EQUALIZATION GIUSEPPE GIAMMONA APP LIQ
28547 LIC

7-9-42 PD LOS ANGELES GIUSEPPE GIAMMONA SUSP ROBB
51307

9-27-40 USINS LOS ANGELES GIUSEPPE GIAMMONA ALIEN REG
2574192

12-20-45 USINS LOS ANGELES GIUSEPPE GIAMMONA VIO. IMM
246 P 12C723 LAWS

8-28-51 ST BD.EQUALIZATION JOE GIAMMONA APP LIQ LIC
LOS ANGELES 89822

POLICE PICTURES AND RECORDS OF SOME OF THE PERSONS SHOWN ON THE PRECEDING CHARTS OF KNOWN ASSOCIATES



ISADORE SLUTSKY

23 L 29 - 104 18
I 4 - 001 17

CII 1456269 FBI 902 698

WHITE MALE (NO DESCRIPTION)

ISADORE SLUTSKY

ALIAS ISIDORE SLUTSKY IRVING SLUTSKY

3-11-35	PD NEW YORK, N Y 133094	ISADORE SLUTSKY	COUNTERFEIT MONEY MIS FEL #41	TOT FED AUTH ON CHG COUNTERFEIT MONEY
3-14-35	USSS, NEW YORK, NY	ISADORE SLUTSKY	CTFTG	3-15-35 REL BY US ATTY BROOKLYN, N Y EASTERN DIST OF N Y FOR LACK OF EVID
2-14-38	PD NORWALK, CONN 1326	ISIDORE SLUTSKY	PEDDLING W/O LIC MISREPRE- SENTATION	
1-13-39	PD WESTPORT, CONN	ISIDORE SLUTSKY	INV	REL
2-19-43	PD ALEXANDRIA, VA 43-1469-B	ISADORE SLUTSKY	NO PEDD LIC (1) \$150 VIO TAX CODE (2) \$100 OF VA	2-20-43
3-6-56	PD NEW YORK, N Y B-133094	ISADORE SLUTSKY	EXTORTION, ETC	
3-6-56	PROB DEPT COURT GE'Y SESS NEW YORK N Y 74817	IRVING SLUTSKY	CONSPIRACY (MISD)	PG



SAM BERGER

21 M 28 - 104 R
L 2 - 000 R

CII-1447457

BLK HAZ 5-9 169 N Y 1911

SAMUEL BERGER

3-18-57 USM NEW YORK NY SAM BERGER VIO FEDERAL
PACKETTER ACT

**ABE GORDON**

14 S 28 - 100 20
L 16 - 011 -

CII-1460829

FBI-612 207

WHITE MALE (NO DESCRIPTION)

ABRAHAM M GORDON

11-18-32	PD NEW YORK, NY	ABRAHAM GORDON	G L	12-7-34 BAIL DISCH
12-1-32	PD NEW YORK NY B-109046	ABRAHAM GORDON	G L	4-1-35 DISCHARGED
1-20-33	PD NEW YORK, NY B-109046	ABRAHAM GORDON	G L	12-2-34 DISCHARGED
8-3-33	BU OF IPCH NEW YORK NY 9539	ABRAHAM GORDON	N P 4 - 37 USCC	8-29-34 SENT TO 1 YR & 1 DA--CONCEAL- ING ASSETS FROM RECEIVER & TRUSTEE IN BANKRUPTCY & CONSPIRACY TO DO SO TITLE 2, SEC 52B, US CODE SEC 37 USCC
2-9-34	PD NEW YORK, NY 109046	ABRAHAM GORDON	G L 1ST DEG	SENT TO 1 YR & 1 DAY ON EA OF 5 CTS TO PUN CONC
11-20-34	U S N I PEN LEWISBURG, PA 2552	ABRAHAM M GORDON	VIO NAT'L BANKRUPTCY ACT	1 YR & 1 DA 4-13-35 TRANS TO FED REF CAMP PETERSBURG, VA
4-14-35	FED PRISON CAMP#2 PETERSBURG VA 3255-LEE	ABRAHAM M GORDON	IN TRANS FR LEWISBURG, PA (NAT'L BANK- RUPTCY ACT 5 CONC)	1 YR & 1 DA 9-19-35 COND REL
12-11-40	AR PHILADELPHIA, PA 4476975	ABRAHAM GORDON	ALIEN REGIS	

**IRVING GLASSER**

0 12 11 000 17
1 20 - 001 16

CII-620461

FBI-1576546

BORN BUII 5-4 160 ENGLAND 1905

IRVING G GLASSER

ALIAS IRVING GABRIEL GLASSER "IZZY"

7-15-36	PD LOS ANGELES 6-X-523	IRVING G GLASSER	APP INSURANCE BROKER
8-3-36	ST DIVISION OF INSURANCE SAN FRANCISCO	IRVING G GLASSER	APP RAIL BONDSMAN
8-16-51	PD LOS ANGELES	IRVING G GLASSER	INQUIRY
7-24-52	SO LOS ANGELES	IRVING GABRIEL GLASSER	APP COW
4-7-53	SO LOS ANGELES	IRVING GABRIEL GLASSER	APP COW
3-20-54	SO LOS ANGELES	IRVING GABRIEL GLASSER	APP COW
10-5-55	SO LOS ANGELES	IRVING GABRIEL GLASSER	APP COW
10-17-55	PD SANTA MONICA CP 18544	IRVING G GLASSER	APPLICANT
12-11-56	SO LOS ANGELES	IRVING GABRIEL GLASSER	APP COW
11-20-58	SO LOS ANGELES	IRVING GABRIEL GLASSER	APP COW



JOE STRACCI
alias Joe Stretch

16 M 1 UT MM 7
S 1 U MM 7

CII-1457236
WHITE MALE (NO DESCRIPTION)
JOSEPH A STRACCI

FBI-72 208

ALIAS JOSEPH RUSSA,

6-11-26	PD NEW YORK NY 64304	JOSEPH STRACCI	ATT G L	CONVICTED
7-19-26	SING SING PRISON OSSINING NY 78886	JOSEPH STRACCI	CONF ATT G L 2ND	1-2 TO 2-6 YRS 7-18-27 PAR 7-23-28 DISCHARGED
9-8-28	PD NEW YORK NY 64304	JOSEPH RUSSA	VIO HARRISON ACT	3-20-29 NOLLE PROSS JUDGE US DIST CRT
7-18-29	PD NEW YORK NY 64304	JOSEPH STRACCI	ROBBERY #9	2-18-29 DISCH 5TH DIST CRT
3-4-29	PD NEW YORK NY R-64304	JOSEPH STRACCI	ROBBERY	3-7-29 DISCHARGED
4-24-45	PD PROVIDENCE, R I 11-063-A	JOSEPH A STRACCI	SUSP PERSON	4-24-45 REI NO CHG



CHAS. DUKE
alias Big Dick Kamenetski

16 M 1 U MM 5
M 1 Tt I 6

CII-438852
BRN BRN 6-1 220
CHARLES DUKE

FBI 868 608
1912

ALIAS CHARLES KAMINETSKI MURRAY SHERB CHARLES KAMENETSKY CHARLES KAMINETSKY
JEL

1-22-31	PD NEW YORK, N Y	CHARLES DAMENETSKY	ASLT	2-17-31 DISCH
12-24-34	PD NEW YORK, N Y. B-88693	CHARLES DUKE	BURG #15 (RESIDENCE NIGHT)	4-26-35 DISCH
11-30-35	PD NEW YORK, N Y B-88693	CHARLES DUKE	ROBB & UNLAW POSS OF 2 LOADED RE- VOLVERS	12-6-35 DISCH
6-28-38	PD NEW YORK, N.Y B-88693	CHARLES DUKE	MISC FEL (41) ACCESS TO HOMICIDE	7-8-38 DISCH
7-7-38	PD NEW YORK, N Y B-88693	CHARLES DUKE	MISC ACCESS TO A FEL (MURDER)	3-20-39 1 YR 9 MO TO 5 YRS SING SING PRISON
3-1-39	PROB DEPT KINGS CO COURT, BROOKLYN, N Y	CHARLES DUKE	CONVICTED ACCESS TO FEL	3-20-39 SING SING PR 1 YR 9 MO TO 5 YRS
3-22-39	SING SING PRISON, OSSINING, N Y 96280	CHARLES DUKE	ACCESS TO FEL	1-9/5-0 YRS
4-25-48	PD HARRISBURG, PA 10190	CHARLES DUKE	SAFE KEEPING	4-26-48 DISCH
JEL				
10-29-48	PD NEW YORK, N Y B-88693	CHARLES DUKE	INQUIRY	
1-11-50	PD NEW YORK, N Y B-88693	CHARLES KAMINETSKY	FEL ASLT	3-29-50 DISM
3-13-50	PD NEW YORK, N Y B-88693	CHARLES DUKE	FEL ASLT	3-29-50 DISM



BEN STEIN
aka Bernie Stein

1 5 U 101 9
0 17 U 002 11

CII-579545 FBI#680985
BLA BRN 5-11 205 N Y 1908
BEN STEIN

ALIAS BERNIE STEIN BERNARD GETELEFSKY

6-28-33	PD NEW YORK, N Y B-115755	BERNIE STEIN	VIO SEC 722 PL
7-5-35	CONSTABLES OFFICE BABYLON, N Y	BERNARD GETELEFSKY	CHG NOT GIVEN
1-4-51	PD LCS ANGELES 159352	BEN STEIN	SUSP 337A PC
10-18-56	PD LCS ANGELES 159352	BENJAMIN STEIN	SUSP PKMKG



TONY LUCHESE
aka Three-Finger Brown

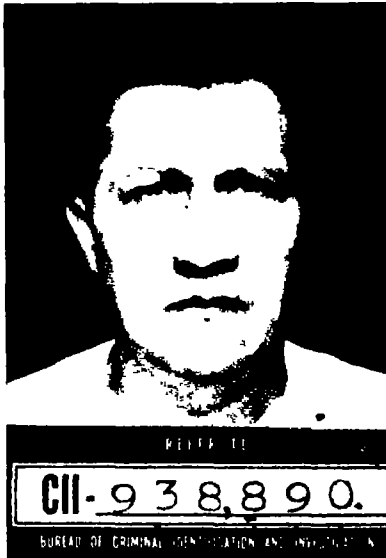
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M 6 11 OCT 17
11 1 AMPT 2ND IT

CII-1460881
WHITE MALE (NO DESCRIPTION)
THOMAS LUCHESE

FBI-168 275

ALIAS THOMAS LUCASF, THOMAS APPA, GAETANO LUCCHESI,

7-18-28	PD NEW YORK, NY B-68834	THOMAS LUCASE	HOMICIDE (GUN)	4-24-29 DISCHARGED
9-8-30	PD NEW YORK, NY B-68834	THOMAS LUCHESE	HOMICIDE	2-26-31 DISMISSED
7-4-31	PD CLEVELAND OHIO	THOMAS LUCHESE	(MV)	7-4-31 RELEASED
10-12-32	PD NEW YORK, NY B-68834	THOMAS APPA	INQUIRY	
12-16-40	AP, PHILADELPHIA PA 503329	GAETANO LUCCHESI	ALIEN REGIS	

**HARRY LEVITT**

22 L 1 U 011 10
M 1 U 011 13
CII-938890
BLND GRY 5-8 180 N Y 1911 FBI#1162732
HARRY LEVITT

ALIAS HARRY M LEVITT DAVID LEVITT

9-13-36	PD NEW YORK CITY N Y 149405	DAVID LEVITT	GL(AUTO)
10-6-52	PD LOS ANGELES	HARRY LEVITT	APP SECOND HAND DEALER
5-24-55	PD LOS ANGELES 294702	HARRY M LEVITT	DRUNK DRIV (MISD)
9-4-58	ST ATHLETIC COMM SACRAMENTO 15401	HARRY LEVITT	APP MOR'S LICENSE
12-13-58	PD LOS ANGELES 294702-L	HARRY M LEVITT	DRUNK
3-4-59	PD LOS ANGELES 294702-L	HARRY LEVITT	WARR 2412 GOV CODE 6 CTS

**WALTER McCOWAN**

0 15 U 100 17
1 18 U 1M1 13
CII-360771 FBI#3817699
NEGRO 6-0 135 TEXAS 1914
WALTER RAY MC COWEN JR
11 O DEFORMED
1 O DEFORMED

ALIAS WALTER RAY MC COWEN WALTER ROY MC COWEN WALTER RAY MC COWAN "BUDDY"

12-8-43	USM LOS ANGELES 14043	WALTER RAY MC COWEN JR	VIO NAT'L BANKRUPTCY ACT
11-21-44	SO LOS ANGELES	WALTER RAY MC COWEN	APPLICANT
12-26-44	PD LOS ANGELES 6X	WALTER RAY MC COWEN	APPLICANT
4-8-47	PD LOS ANGELES 12-X	WALTER RAY MC COWEN	APPLICANT
12-12-47	PD LOS ANGELES 112680	WALTER RAY MC COWEN JR	SUSP 337A PC (BKKMG)
6-18-48	SO LOS ANGELES 8-66127	WALTER R MC COWEN	SUSP BKKMG
8-19-48	PD LOS ANGELES 112680	WALTER RAY MC COWEN JR	BOOKIE
1-29-49	PD LOS ANGELES 112680	WALTER RAY MC COWEN	337A PC
1-29-49	SO LOS ANGELES 8-89727	WALTER RAY MC COWEN	BKKMG
2-1-49	SO LOS ANGELES 8-90086	WALTER ROY MC COWEN	BKKMG
8-27-49	PD LOS ANGELES 112680	WALTER RAY MC COWEN	337A PC (BOOKIE)
11-14-49	PD LOS ANGELES 112680	WALTER RAY MC COWEN JR	BOOKIE

ORGANIZED CRIME IN CALIFORNIA

10-27-51 PD LOS ANGELES 112680(R-99529) WALTER RAY MC COWEN SUSP 337A PC

12-5-52 PD LOS ANGELES 112680(R-99529) WALTER RAY MC COWEN SUSP 217 PC

5-14-55 PD LOS ANGELES 112680(R-99529) WALTER RAY MC COWEN SUSP BKMKG

12-8-56 PD LOS ANGELES 112680(R-99529) WALTER RAY MC COWEN JR SUSP BKMKG

2-16-57 PD LOS ANGELES 112680-M WALTER RAY MC COWEN JR SUSP BKMKG

3-2-57 PD LOS ANGELES 112680-M WALTER RAY MC COWEN JR SUSP BKMKG

9-5-57 ST DEPT A. COHOLIC BEVERAGE CONTROL LOS ANGELES 130094 WALTER R MC COWEN APPLICANT

3-2-59 PD LOS ANGELES 112680-M WALTER RAY MC COWEN 9412 GOVT CODE



SAM SIMONDS

16 M 32 - MOD 15
1 16 - DOM -

CII-30987 FBI#449128
DK BRN HAZ 5-4 150 MASS 1906
SAM SIMONDS

PB
ALIAS DAVID COOPER, GEORGE SAMUEL MILLER, SAM SIMONS, GEORGE SIMMONS SAMUEL,
SAMUEL LEE SIMONS, SAMUEL GEORGE SIMMONS,

4-13-25 PD LOS ANGELES 25829-M-7 SAM SIMONDS DP

2-7-27 PD LOS ANGELES 25829-M-7 SAM SIMONDS SUSP BURG

4-11-32 SO LOS ANGELES 166646 GEORGE MILLER BURG

7-23-32 SAN QUENTIN PRISON 52578 SAM SIMONS GT

6-26-36 PD HONOLULU, HAWAII A-3431 HARRY SAMUEL SIMONS INV

4-30-40 SO LOS ANGELES 317249 GEORGE MILLER BOOKMAKING

FROM L.A. CO.
TERM 1-10 YRS.
OUT TO CRT. 8-13-32
RET. FROM CRT.
8-27-32 0-11-34-
PAROLED 9-23-36-
DISCH. FROM PAROLE

8-12-41 SO SAN DIEGO 76364 GEORGE SAMUEL MILLER VAG.-FOR D.A.

12-14-43 PD SACRAMENTO 27094 GEORGE MILLER ENRT. PORTLAND, ORE. ENRT. DISM. RECHARGED X-COH. CCW 12-30-43, DISM & FED CHARGE POSS OF UNSTAMPED LIO. 12-31-43, DISM FED CRT

12-30-43 USM SAN FRANCISCO 9971-A GEORGE SAMUEL SIMMONS CHANGING LIQUOR STAMPS 12-31-43 DISM.

1-31-47 PD PASADENA 22971 GEORGE SIMMONS SAMUEL CO 4584 (NEW SERIES INR. CHP)

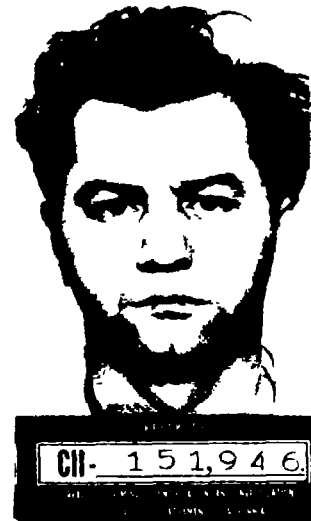
4-18-49 PD BEVERLY HILLS 31149 SAMUEL GEORGE SIMMONS CONSP TO COMM GT, 1E2 PC & SUSP CT REL. NO COMPL.

9-28-55 PD SANTA MONICA 27425(CR-19464) GEORGE SAMUEL MILLER 337A PC 9-28-55 REL. TO L.A. CO. SHERIFF

9-28-55 SO LOS ANGELES 166646(B-388016) GEORGE SAMUEL MILLER SUSP BKMKG

6-1-56 ST ATHLETIC COMM. SACRAMENTO GEORGE S. MILLER APPLICANT

1-19-59 USM LOS ANGELES 27598 GEORGE S. MILLER FAIL. TO PAY OCCUPATIONAL TAX & AIDING & ABETTING BOOKMAKING



FRANK SICA

CII 151946 FBI 1543087
20/ L 9 U 000 13
M 2 U 001 15
DK/BRN BRN 5-9 175 N.J. 1917
FRANK RALPH SICA

ALIAS: FRANK RUSSELL: FRANK R. SECA: "PUDDY":
PH

1-1-35 SO FRESNO 9208 FRANK RALPH SICA SUSP. FEL.

11-18-38 SO STOCKTON 15762 FRANK RALPH SICA INV.

11-13-39 PD LOS ANGELES 37897 FRANK R. SICA SUSP. ROBB.

4-23-41 ST. ED. EQUALIZATION LOS ANGELES 34198 FRANK R. SICA APPLICANT

5-10-41 PD BEVERLY HILLS 19394 FRANK RALPH SICA 330 PC

9-3-47	PD GLENDALE 7975	FRANK RALPH SICA	PC 337-A FINAL CHG PC 320	9-4-47, \$400. FINE PD.	11-15-51	CALIFORNIA STATE PRISON A-19414-Y	FRANK ANTHONY ROSCIANO	ROBB 1ST (211 PC)	FROM L A. CO. VIA LANCASTER YOUTH AUTHORITY REL TO YA 8-4-52
2-3-49	PD LOS ANGELES 37897	FRANK R. SECA	ROBBERY		12-16-52	PD LOS ANGELES 148587	FRANK ANTHONY ROSCIANO	SUSP 245 PC	
2-3-49	SO LOS ANGELES B-90468	FRANK R. SICA	SUSP ROBB.		12-18-52	PD LOS ANGELES 148587	FRANK ANTHONY ROSCIANO	WARR BATT (3 CTS)	
2-26-51	ST.ED.EQUALIZATION LOS ANGELES 86934	FRANK R. SICA	APPLICANT		2-24-53	CO JIL CHICAGO, ILL 157844	FRANK ROSCIANO	CALIF 12833	4-5-54 PAR.AGENT
1-6-52	PD LOS ANGELES 37897	FRANK RALPH SICA	SUSP.459 PC		2-28-53	PD LOS ANGELES 148587(R-116644)	FRANK ANTHONY ROSCIANO	SUSP 211 PC	
7-9-57	PD LOS ANGELES 37897 S	FRANK RALPH SICA	SUSP.ADW MT		9-18-54	PD LOS ANGELES 148587(R-116644)	FRANK ANTHONY ROSCIANO	SUSP 211 PC	
7-10-57	PD LOS ANGELES 37897 S	FRANK RALPH SICA	SUSP.ADW	7-16-57, SUSP.REL..	12-7-55	PD BEVERLY HILLS 41491	FRANK ANTHONY ROSCIANO	SUSP ROBB & SUSP BURG	REL MC, REG EX CON
7-16-57	PD LOS ANGELES 37897 S	FRANK RALPH SICA	WARR.242 PC CT.1- 242 PC CT.2 415 PC CT.3 41,27A DK.L.AMC CT. 4	BAIL \$500 8-15-57, BATT-DISM BOTH CTS. DP-100X25 PD.	2-17-56	PD LOS ANGELES 148587(R-116644)	FRANK ANTHONY ROSCIANO	SUSP NARC ACT(FELONY)	3-14-56 DISM
					2-23-56	SO LOS ANGELES B-143673(B-410475)	FRANK ANTHONY ROSCIANO	POSS NARC (M)	
					8-2-56	PD SANTA MONICA 21474	FRANK ANTHONY ROSCIANO	INV GTA	8-3-56 REL N/C COMPL
					9-2-56	PD LOS ANGELES 148587(R-116644)	FRANK ANTHONY ROSCIANO	SUSP ROBB	
					9-6-56	SO LOS ANGELES B-440788(B-143673)	FRANK ANTHONY ROSCIANO	SUSP ADW	



FRANK ROSCIANO

CII 518668

FBI 344 454 A

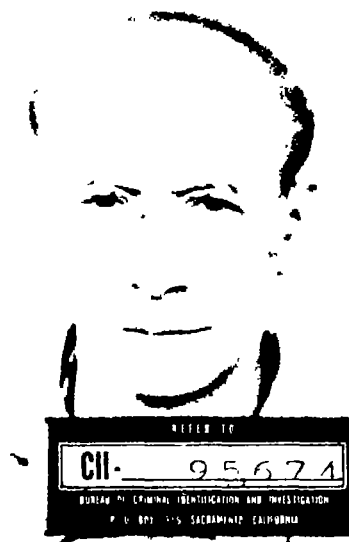
17 S 27 - IMM 19
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BRN BRN 5-1 135 ILL 1931

FRANK ANTHONY ROSCIANO

ALIAS FRANK RESCIANO

7-29-49	SO CHICAGO, ILL 97444	FRANK ROSCIANO	LARC AUTO	8-24-49 NOT RET. MC
1-3-50	PD CHICAGO, ILL D-73088	FRANK ROSCIANO	GP	
1-5-50	SO CHICAGO, ILL 102199	FRANK RESCIANO	A & B	1-6-50 BAIL GIVEN MC
2-14-50	SO CHICAGO, ILL. 103560	FRANK ROSCIANO	A & B	3-13-50 JAIL SENT EXPIRED
4-25-50	PD LOS ANGELES 148587	FRANK ANTHONY ROSCIANO	SUSP 211 PC	CT 1 TO YA CT 2 DISM 8-30-50
4-27-50	SO LOS ANGELES B-143673	FRANK A ROSCIANO	ROBB & KIDNAPING FOR ROBB	
10-6-50	CALIF VOC. INST. LANCASTER YA 12833	FRANK ANTHONY ROSCIANO	ROBB 1ST	FROM L A SUP CRT PAROLED AUG 1952 OCT. 1955 DISCH FROM PAROLE



MARCO LIMANDRI

CII-95674

FBI#1865809

20 L 1 T MO 5
M 1 T 11 12

GRY BRN 5-6 162 ITALY 1891

MARCO LI MANDRI

ALIAS MIMI LI MANDRI MICHAEL LIMANDRI

10-20-39	USM NEW YORK, N Y C-25-12	MARCO LI MANDRI	LIQUOR TAX ACT	
10-20-39	FDH NEW YORK, N Y 28422	MARCO LI MANDRI	UNTAXED ALCOHOL	10-21-39 DISCH ON BAIL
10-20-39	ATU NEW YORK, N Y 5950-M	MIMI LI MANDRI	CONSPIRACY	5-11-42 SENT TO SRV 180 DYS REM ON CHG OF CONSP TO VIO IRL
5-11-42	FDH NEW YORK N Y 35039	MARCO LI MANDRI	STILL CONSP	6 MOS DISCH 5-13-42 TO FCI, DANBURY CONN
5-13-42	FCI DANBURY, CONN 1658 CT	MARCO LI MANDRI	CONSP TO EVADE LIQ TAXES	6 MOS 10-11-42 GOOD TIME EXP

**JOS. JOHN LIMANDRI**

CII 1149679

FBI 927552

22 M 25 - 000 12
L 4 - 001 16BRN BRN 5-7 165 N Y 1913
JOSEPH JOHN LIMANDRI**JOBY LEWIS**

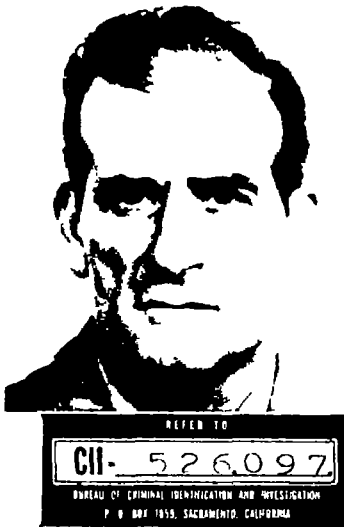
CII 517448

FBI 2265479

21 L 27 - MOM 8
M 4 - 111 8BLK BRN 5-6 180 MICH. 1918
JOBY LEWIS

4-17-35	PD NEW YORK, N Y 134084	JOSEPH LIMANDRI	NARC. ACT.	6-10-35, 15 MOS
5-13-35	BUREAU NARCOTICS WASH D.C. 11989	JOSEPH LIMANDRI	INQUIRY	
6-3-35	US DET HDQTRS, NEW YORK, N Y 18639	JOSEPH LIMANDRI	SELL. NARC	TERM 15 MOS
6-16-35	USPA FT LEAVENWORTH, KANS 7214	JOSEPH LIMANDRI	NARC SALE CONC	TERM 15 MOS 6-4-36 COND REL
10-2-39	PD NEW YORK, N Y B-134084	JOSEPH LIMANDRI	887 CCP	
9-22-40	ATU NEW YORK, N Y 5950-M	JOSEPH JOHN LIMANDRI	CONSP INT REV LAWS	4-6-42 SENT 180 DAYS
9-22-40	FED DET HDQTRS NEW YORK, N Y 30751	JOSEPH LIMANDRI	EVASION OF LIQ TAXES SAFEKEEPINT	9-23-40 TO US ATU AGENTS
9-23-40	USM NEW YORK, N.Y. C-23-491	JOSEPH LIMANDRI	UNTAX LIQ CONSP	9-23-40 TO US ATU AGENTS
4-13-42	FED DET HDQTRS, NEW YORK, N.Y. 34780	JOSEPH LIMANDRI	LIQ CONSP	5-22-42 DISCH TO FCI DANBURY, CONN
5-22-42	FBI DANBURY, CONN 1680-CT	JOSEPH LIMANDRI	CONSP DEFRO. US LIQ TAXES	TERM 6 MOS 9-12-42 GOOD TIME REL

5-22-39	PD JACKSON, MICH 13323	JOBY LEWIS	OPER.GAMING DEVICE	5-22-39 PD \$25. FINE
1-17-44	ST BD EQUALIZATION SAN FRANCISCO, 10310	JOBY LEWIS	APP. LIQ LIC	
10-13-44	ST BD EQUALIZATION LOS ANGELES 48041	JOBY LEWIS	APP LIQ.LIC	
4-26-50	PD LOS ANGELES 148691	JOBY LEWIS	148 PC	
3-22-57	ST DEPT ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE CONTROL, LOS ANGELES 127539	JOBY LEWIS	APPLICAT	

**JAMES V. LA SALA**

CII 526097

FBI 690454

O 26 - 100 16
M 22 U 001 -

BLK BRN 5-6 190 N.Y. 1904

JAMES VINCENT LA SALA

ALIAS VINCENT LA SALA JAMES V LA SALLA

1-17-33	IDENT DIV., MINEOLA, N Y	VINCENT LA SALA	COUNTERFEIT MONEY	TURNED OVER TO USSS 7-18-33
7-19-33	US SECRET SERVICE NEW YORK CITY, N Y	VINCENT LA SALA	151 USCC	
9-6-33	USDH, NEW YORK CITY N Y 15733	VINCENT LA SALA	COUNTERFEIT	6 YRS \$4000 FINE
9-27-33	US N.E. PEN LEWISBURG, PA 1339	VINCENT LA SALA	CONCEAL & PASS. COUNTER- FEIT OBLIGAT- IONS	6 YRS \$4000 FINE 2-17-36 TRANS TO US REF. CAMP PETERSBURG, VA
2-17-36	FED PRIS CAMP #2 PETERSBURG, VA 3969 LAE	VINCENT LA SALA	COUNTERFEIT.	TRANS FR US N.E. PEN LEWISBURG, PA 6 YRS (3 CONC 1 CONC. 2 YRS) 9-8-36 PAROLED
7-27-45	PD LOS ANGELES 2554 W 32	JAMES LA SALA	MC 43 01	
8-31-45	PD LOS ANGELES 82171	JAMES VINCENT LA SALA	SUSP 337A PC	
4-12-49	BU OF NARC WASH DC	JAMES VINCENT LA SALA	INQUIRY	
5-31-50	PD LOS ANGELES 82171	JAMES V LA SALA	ROBB	
5-31-50	SO LOS ANGELES B-147755	JAMES V LA SALA	SUSP ROBB	
3-3-51	PD LOS ANGELES 82171	JAMES VINCENT LA SALA	SUSP 211 PC	
2-5-54	PD SAN FRANCISCO 125272	JAMES LA SALLA	ENR USM	2-5-54 DELIV.
2-5-54	USM SAN FRANCISCO #COM. S F 185	JAMES LA SALA	JM NARC ACT	
2-5-54	BU OF NARC WASH., DC #CAL-4906	JAMES VINCENT LA SALA	VIO FED NARC LAWS	

**FRANK LA SALA**

CII 444635

FBI 170 076 A

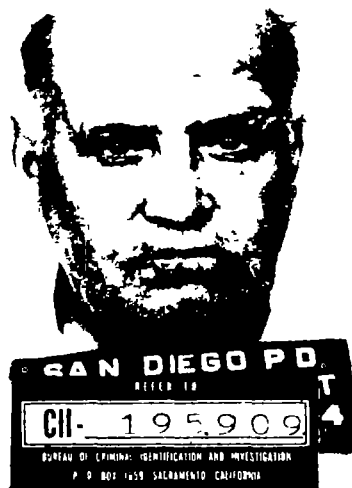
M 32 - 110 19
I 32 - 011 -

DK BRN 5-8 3/4 187 N.Y. 1927

FRANK LA SALA

ALIAS FRANK LA SALLE

6-30-48	PD SAN FRANCISCO	FRANK LA SALA	APPLICANT
3-14-49	PD SAN FRANCISCO 95572	FRANK LA SALA	ENR USM
3-14-49	USM, SAN FRANCISCO 58904-B	FRANK LA SALLE	JONES MILLER NARC ACT
3-14-49	US BUREAU OF NARC WASH D C, CAL 3803	FRANK LA SALA	VIO NARC LAWS
7-9-49	FED. REF EL RENO, OKLA 16370-SW	FRANK LA SALA	CONSP TO VIO NARC. ACT(SELLING HEROIN)
11-2-50	PD LOS ANGELES 4354 W 6	FRANK LASALLE	WARR 577 VC
4-14-54	PD LOS ANGELES 235636	FRANK LA SALA	SUSP 337A PC (BKMRG)
6-12-54	PD LOS ANGELES 235636	FRANK LA SALA	SUSP 337A PC(BKMRG.)
6-17-54	SO LOS ANGELES B-323200	FRANK LA SALA	BOOKMAKING
8-20-54	PD LOS ANGELES 235636	FRANK LA SALA	SUSP 337A PC(BKMRG.)
8-26-54	SO LOS ANGELES B-323211(B-332598)	FRANK LA SALA	BOOKMAKING 4 CTS
			9-21-54 DISM



JOHN KEYES
aka Spaghetti Joe

CII-195909

FBI 1228520

19 L 26 - JM 14
M 16 - M -

GRY BLD BRN 5-6 194 N.Y. 1892

JOHN KEYES

ALIAS JOHN EDWARD KEYS, JOHN A. CANONICO, ANDREW JOHN CANONICO "SPAGHETTI JOE",
VV

1-20-19	PD JERSEY CITY, NJ 2363	JOHN A. CANONICO	D.P (SUSP/ P.P)	
8-16-38	ST ATHLETIC COMM., SACRAMENTO	JOHN KEYES	APPLICANT SECONDS LIC	
4-3-39	ST BD EQUALIZATION LOS ANGELES 26239	JOHN EDWARD KEYS	APPLICANT LIQ LICENSE	
5-8-42	PD SAN DIEGO	ANDREW JOHN CANONICO	APPLICANT CARD TABLE LICENSE	
8-7-42	PD SAN DIEGO 13601 W 26	ANDREW JOHN CANONICO	D & DISOR	8-8-42, #35. BF
12-5-45	PD SAN DIEGO 23799	ANDREW JOHN CANONICO	DRK & DISOR COND & 7 TRAFF WARRS	
2-7-46	ST BD EQUALIZATION SAN DIEGO 5287	ANDREW JOHN CANONICO	APPLICANT LIQ LICENSE	
9-19-54	PD SAN DIEGO 23799	ANDREW JOHN CANONICO	DIS COND	



WM. KELLY

CII 940721

FBI 947844-8

O 9 U 000 18
L 18 U 001 22

BRN BLU 5-9 145 N.Y. 1931

WILLIAM C KELLY

ALIAS WILLIAM CLEMENT KELLY

12-17-53	PD LOS ANGELES 219645	WILLIAM C. KELLY	WARR 742 VC (F O A) (6 ADD TRAFF. VIOL S)
6-1-55	SO LOS ANGELES B-372136	WILLIAM CLEMENT SU KELLY	SUSP OF BURG
12-12-56	PD ALHAMBRA 5991	WILLIAM CLEMENT KELLY	SUSP BURG NARI. & PEDDLERS LIC.
2-22-57	PD LOS ANGELES 380489-K	WILLIAM CLEMENT KELLY	DRK DRIV MISD.
3-9-57	PD LOS ANGELES 219645-K	WILLIAM CLEMENT KELLY	SUSP BURG
3-20-57	PD LOS ANGELES 219645-K	WILLIAM CLEMENT KELLY	SUSP BURG
3-21-57	PD LOS ANGELES 219645-K	WILLIAM CLEMENT KELLY	MAL MISCH BAIL \$500
4-2-58	PD LOS ANGELES 219645-K	WILLIAM CLEMENT KELLY	SUSP BURG 6-2-58 3 YRS PROB 10 DS CO JL
NOT GIVEN	COUNTY PROBATION DEPT, LOS ANGELES X-154225	WILLIAM C KELLY	45C PC 6-2-58 PROC.SS. PROB 3 YRS 6-1-61 EXP PROB
12-14-58	PD LOS ANGELES 219645-K	WILLIAM KELLY	WARR 5608 27-B VC



JOHN IMBAGLIAZO
aka John Bagliazo

CII 336019

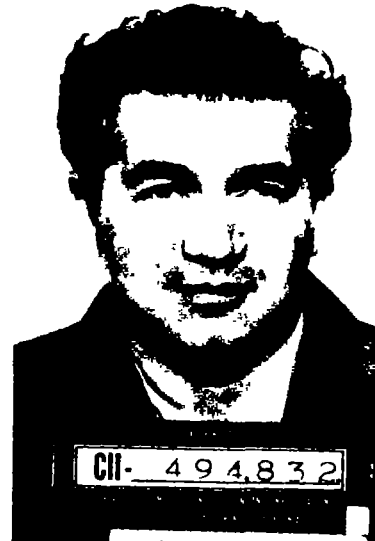
FBI 3326762

M 17 - MII 7
S 17 U III 7

BLK BRN 5-5 135 N.Y. 1920
JOHN IMBAGLIAZZO

ALIAS JOHN BAGLIAZO JOHN REINO

5-26-40	PD LOS ANGELES 1474 W 50	JOHN REINO	GAMBLING
6-2-47	PD LOS ANGELES 105235	JOHN IMBAGLIAZZO	ADW, CHG. 7-23-47, 1 YR CO ASSLT./FS JL. (CO RD CP. RECOM)
7-23-47	PD LONG BEACH 54058	JOHN BAGLIAZO	ENR SHERIFF
11-10-51	PD LOS ANGELES 105235	JOHN BAGLIAZO	WARR 11765 (31) 52 50 MC(PD MAKING FALSE REPORTS TO)
4-7-56	PD LOS ANGELES 105235(R-137776)	JOHN BAGLIAZO	SUSP ROBB
3-28-59	PD LOS ANGELES 105235-R	JOHN BAGLIAZO	337A PC



SAM FARKAS

CII 494832

O 21 - 100 9
I 18 R 101 15

BLK BLU 6-1 230 N.Y. 1918
SAM FARKAS

FBI 4626422

FW

ALIAS SAM FARR, S. CAIN,

5-4-44	PD SPARTANBURG, S C.	SAM FARKAS	INV REGIS CARD	REL BY SPARTANBURG PD 5-5-44
6-17-46	PD NEW YORK, N Y B 243414	SAM FARKAS	FUG.	9-4-46 TOT DEP SHERIFF, LAS VEGAS, NEV
1-27-49	SO MONROE, LA. 9408	SAM FARKAS	OBT MONEY BY FRAUD	WITHDRAWN
1-9-50	PD LOS ANGELES 143203	SAM FARKAS	ENRTE USM	1-9-50 REL TO USM
1-9-50	PD LOS ANGELES 143203	SAM FARKAS	SUSP 211 PC ROBB.	1-10-50 REL ON HC BAIL
1-9-50	SO LOS ANGELES B 130038	SAM FARKAS	SUSP ROBB.	
4-6-51	PD LOS ANGELES 143203	SAM FARKAS	647.5 PC	5-16-51 DISM
1-17-52	PD LOS ANGELES 143203	SAMUEL FARKAS	SUSP 459 PC	
12-26-52	SO LOS ANGELES B 130038(B 251353)	SAM FARKAS	SUSP ROBB.	

ORGANIZED CRIME IN CALIFORNIA



JACK EPSTEIN

CII 44105

FBI 56525

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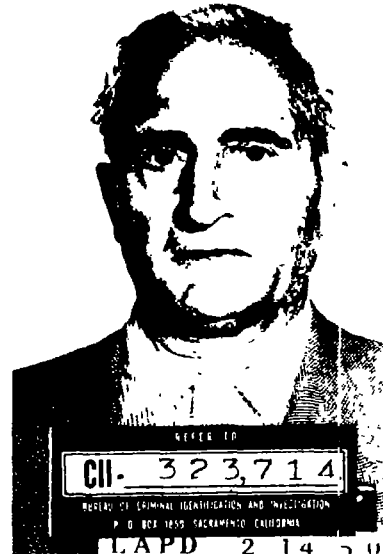
BLK HAZ 5-9 1/4 165 MASS 1903

JACK EPSTEIN

ALIAS JOHN REYNOLDS STAN LEWIS JOHN JAY JACK DAVIS JOHN ADAMS JACK GROGAN
SAM LEWIS JACK LEE "JACK THE JEW", JOHN EPPSTEIN, JACK LEWIS JACOB
EPSTEIN L EDWARDS STAN LOEWIS LOU BOLD JOHN JAY EPSTEIN MURRAY GRISS
JOHN H. REYNOLDS LOUIS H. SEGAL

12-2-15	NEW YORK CITY REFTY 5233	JOHN REYNOLDS	DIS. COND	INDEF. TERM TRANS TO N. Y. PR. 5-15-16
5-15-16	NEW YORK PRISON K-31147	JOHN REYNOLDS	DIS COND.	INDEF TERM
9-10-16	PD BOSTON, MASS 13528	JACOB EPSTEIN	B & E DWELLING	
10-4-16	MASS. REITY. WEST CONCORD MASS 20922	JACOB EPSTEIN	B & E	5 YRS REL 5-18-18
6-30-19	PD NEW HAVEN, CONN 1680	JOHN REYNOLDS	ROBB & BURG	
9-27-19	SP WETHERSFIELD CONN 4044	JOHN REYNOLDS	THEFT FROM PERS B & E	1-4 YRS PAR & 5-17-22 TO CUST NYC OFF ON WARR FOR BURG & GL & RSG
5-31-22	NEW YORK CITY REFTY	JACOB EPSTEIN	BURG 3RD	30 DS DISCH 6-11-22
6-30-24	SING SING PRISON OSSINING, N.Y. B-76139	JOHN EPSTEIN	BURG 3RD & G.L. & 2ND DEG. BURG	5 YRS & 5 YRS CS TRANS TO CLINTON PRISON 7-3-24
7-3-24	CLINTON SP DANMORA, N Y C-18174	JOHN EPSTEIN	BURG 3RD & G.L. & 2ND DEG BURG	5 YRS & 5 YRS TO RUN CS TRANS TO GREAT MEADOWS PR 12-29-27
12-29-27	GREAT MEADOW PR. COMSTOCK, N Y.	JOHN EPSTEIN	BURG 3RD & GL & 2ND DEG BURG	5 YRS & 5 YRS CS REL BY COMMUT 7-16-30
9-20-30	PD LOS ANGELES 29543 D 75	JACK EPSTEIN	GAMBLING	
1-20-37	PD SAN FRANCISCO 55140	JOHN EPPSTEIN	ENR LOS ANGELES	

1-28-37	SO LOS ANGELES 246964	JOHN EPSTEIN	BURG	7-12-37 REL TO FOLSOM MIN. 24 YRS
7-17-37	FOLSOM PRISON 21211	JOHN EPSTEIN	ROBB 1S & 4 PRS 6 CTS CC & AT ROBB. & 4 PRS CC & BURG 2ND & 2 PRS C; FROM LOS ANGELES CO.	(ADJUDGED HAB. CRIM ON EA CT) LIFE 7 CTS CC & LIFE CS, 3-20-42 REMOV HAB. CRIM STATUS, CARRIED AS ARV ROBB 1ST & 4 PRS. 6 CTS CC ATT ROBB & 4 PRS CC & BURG 2ND & 2 PRS CS 5-LIFE 6 CTS CC & 0-20 YRS CC & 1-15 YRS CS, PAROLED 9-5-44, 7-13-47 DISCH FROM PAR.
1-25-49	PD NEW YORK CITY N Y B-56118	JOHN EPSTEIN	ATT GL	
2-28-49	PD RENO, NEV 9494	JACK EPSTEIN	INV GL & ROBB	RET TO L A 3-2-49
3-4-49	PD LOS ANGELES 130906	JACK EPSTEIN	WARR GT 2 CTS	
3-4-49	SO LOS ANGELES B-94411	JACK EPSTEIN	GT 2 CTS	
11-23-49	PATTON ST HOSP PATTON 49273	JACK EPSTEIN	MENTALLY ILL CRIM. HOLD ORD CHG GT 2 CTS	FROM L.A. CO.



TOM DRAGNA

CII-323714

FBI-462258

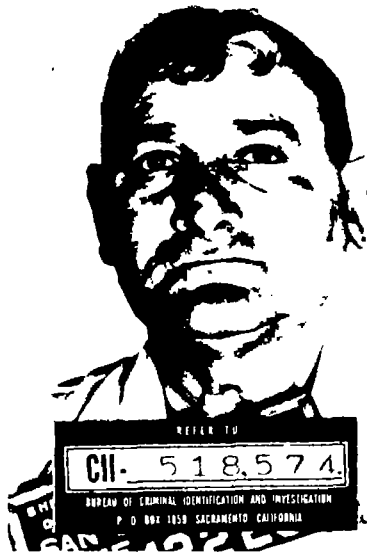
M 17 - 110 12
M 18 P 001 12

GRY BRN 5-4 162 ITALY 1888

TOM DRAGNA

ALIAS TOM DRAGNA; GAETANO DRAGNA TOM ALLFN,

4-15-32	PD LOS ANGELES 30188-M-15	TOM DRAGNA	SUSP MAL USE OF DYNAMITE DWA 1970 SEC 1 WRIGHT ACT POSS(L10)	4-15-32 RFL ON 601 PC, 4-17-32 REL ON DWA 1970-1 R-16-32 350 X 25 DS ON WRIGHT ACT
9-16-32	USM LOS ANGELES 1468	TOM DRAGNA	N P A	9-16-32 REL ON BAIL
7-31-43	USM LOS ANGELES 12979	TOM DRAGNA	NAT'L PIPEARME ACT	
10-11-43	SO LOS ANGELES A-28564	TOM DRAGNA	CHAP 329 (GUN LAW)	REL FROM L A CO JUL 10-11-43
4-29-47	ST PD EQUALIZATION LOS ANGELES 61783	TOM DRAGNA	APP LIC LIC	
2-14-50	PD LOS ANGELES 30188-M-15	TOM DRAGNA	SUSP 162 PC	
2-21-55	PD LAS VEGAS NEV M-17532	TOM DRAGNA	VAGRANCY	

**CHAS. DIPPOLITO**

O 5 AT M 12 CII-518574 FBI#461896
 I 17 Tt M 12 GRF BRN 5-5 190 ITALY 1888
 REF
 O 5 Tt M 12 CHARLES DIPPOLITO
 I 17 Tt M 12
 ALIAS SALVATORE DIPPOLITO SALVATORE CHARLES DIPPOLITO CHARLES SALVATORE
 DIPPOLITO JOE IPPOLITO

10-29-28	PD NEW YORK N Y	SALVATORE DIPPOLITO	FEL ASLT	12-12-28 DISM
9-9-32	PD NEW YORK N Y E-2652	CHARLES DIPPOLITO	FEL ASLT (KICK)	
9-8-41	USM LOS ANGELES 9556	SALVATORE DIPPOLITO	POSS UNTAX LIQ	
9-8-41	SO LOS ANGELES 348350	SALVATORE DIPPOLITO	POSS UNTAXED LIQ	
11-16-41	USM BROOKLYN, N Y 4127	SALVATORE DIPPOLITO	CONSPIRACY STILL	3-2-42 FOUND NOT GUILTY BY JURY
1-28-47	ST BD EQUALIZATION SAN BERNARDINO 6315	CHARLES DIPPOLITO	APPLICANT	
5-17-56	SO SAN BERNARDINO 122206	SALVATORE CHARLES DIPPOLITO	INV ADW & INV CCW	

**JOE DIPPOLITO**

CII 246631 FBI 1 413 807
 9 S 1 T 11 4
 S 1 T-t M 2
 BLK BRN 5-11 210 N Y 1914
 JOSEPH C DIPPOLITO

ALIAS JOSEPH DIPPALOTO JOE IPPOLITO
 PH

12-2-37	IDENT DIV MINEOLA NY 10777	JOSEPH DIPPOLITO	TRANS UNTAX ALCOHOL	12-2-37 TOT ATU AGT
12-2-37	ATU BROOKLYN NY	JOSEPH DIPPOLITO	VIO I R L	4-11-38 SENT 4 MOS OY CT 2 AT DEPT HDQS CT 1 DISM
12-2-37	USM BROOKLYN NY 1521	JOSEPH DIPPALOTO	VIO I R L	4-11-38 PG SENT 4 MOS
4-11-38	US DET HEADQUARTERS NY 24364	JOSEPH DIPPOLITO	LIQUOR	NO BAIL
4-27-38	FPC #2 PETERSBURG VA 6285-LEE	JOSEPH DEPPOLITO	I R A (POSS)	4 MOS 7-1-38, TRANS
7-17-38	HUDSON CO , NJ 18971	JOSEPH DIPPOLITO	VIO I R L	4 MOS
9-8-41	USM LOS ANGELES 9555	JOSEPH C DIPPOLITO	POSS. UNTAXED LIQ	
9-8-41	SO LOS ANGELES 348351	JOSEPH C DIPPOLITO	POSS UNTAXED LIQ	
11-5-41	USM BROOKLYN, NY 4103	JOSEPH C. DIPPOLITO	STILL CONSP	3-9-42, 1 YR 1 DAY \$700 FINE COMM UNTIL PAID
3-2-42	FED DEI HEADQUARTERS NY 34393	JOSEPH DIPPOLITO	POSS UNREG STILL	DISCH 3-27-42, TO FCI DANBURY
3-17-42	FCI DANBURY CONN 1454	JOSEPH DIPPOLITO	CONSP POSS UNREG STILL ETC	1 YR 1 DAY 11-23-42, PAROLED
6-25-45	ST BD EQUALIZATION SAN BERNARDINO 4507	JOSEPH C DIPPOLITO	APPLICANT	
8-22-56	PD SAN BERNARDINO 39752	JOSEPH DIPPOLITO	WARR CR25106- P C 12021	

**LARRY DECARO**

CII 620522

FBI 396541-B

1 30 - 000 13
1 32 - MOM -

BLK BRN 5-10 225 ILL 1912
LAWRENCE BEANCO DI CARO

11. P.AMPT

6-29-51	PD LOS ANGELES 4694 W	LAWRENCE B. DI CARO	WARR 476C1 VC & 4 ADD TRAFF VIO
8-1-51	PD LOS ANGELES 170144	LAWRENCE BEANCO DI CARO	WARR 484 PC
12-10-52	PD NATIONAL CITY ID 622	LAWRENCE B DI CARA	APP POLICE ID & PERMIT
11-5-53	PD BURBANK 18 3916	LAWRENCE BEANCO DICARO	476A PCC (WT #F 193)
8-9-55	PD LOS ANGELES 170144	LAWRENCE B. DI CARO	INQUIRY

**DOMENIC CELICO**

CII 1021979

FBI 498 230 B

30 L 9 R 010 11
L 1 U 000 12

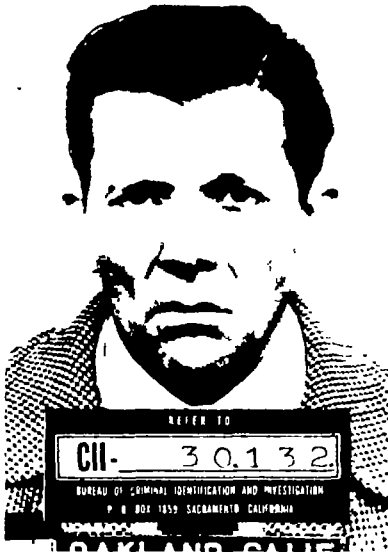
BRN BRN 5-11 165

1933

DOMINIC BENJAMIN CEL CO

ALIAS DOMINIC BENJAMIN CELICO DOMINIC BENJAMIN CELICO

7-19-52	PD CLEVELAND, OHIO 74092	DOMINIC BENJAMIN CELICO	A & B	
11-24-53	PD CLEVELAND HEIGHTS OHIO 1270	DOMINIC BENJAMIN CELICO	11V AUTO TAMP	
9-29-54	PD FLAGSTAFF, ARIZ 3100	DOMINIC BENJAMIN CELICO	11V STOLEN CAR	CHKC AUTO & SUBJ.
3-30-56	PD LOS ANGELES 340530	DOMINIC BENJAMIN CELICO	SUSP ROBBERY	
5-9-56	PD LOS ANGELES 340530	DOMINIC BENJAMIN CELICO	SUSP ROBB	
2-1-58	PD LOS ANGELES 340530-C	DOMINIC B CELICO	WARR MISC 712, 540C VC 712A, 563 VC 81 698 MC	

**TONY CARUSO**

CII 30132 FBI 153701
 BRN HAZ 5-2 127 CALIF 1909
 TONY CARUSO

30 L 1 U 011 11
 L 1 U 111 6

ALIAS ANTHONY CARUSO

5-27-21	WHITTIER ST. SCHOOL 3905	TONY CARUSO	PERSISTENCE DISOBEDIENCE TO PARENTS & RUNNING AWAY FROM HOME	REL BY CRT ORD 5-5-22
4-18-25	PD SAN JOSE 2171	TONY CARUSO	P.L.	JUV.CRT
3-24-28	SO SAN JOSE 6610	TONY CARUSO	POSS LIQ. (SELL LIQ)	\$350. OR 175 DS CO JL
7-25-29	ST REF MONROE, WASH 6478	ANTHONY CARUSO	A.C.K OF A F C UNDER 10 YRS	TERM 1-4 YRS 12-22-30 PAROLED FINAL DISCH FROM PAROLE 12-21-31
11-9-33	SO STOCKTON 7303-V	TONY CARUSO	PT	REL ON BOND
4-15-34	SO SACRAMENTO 2250	TONY CARUSO	VAG	
10-11-34	SO STOCKTON 7303-V	TONY CARUSO	SUSP THEFT	10-12-34 REL
11-29-34	SO STOCKTON 7303-V	TONY CARUSO	PT	12-1-34, 60 DS CJ
5-20-35	SO SALINAS 7360	TONY CARUSO	PT	
1-1-37	PD LOS ANGELES 31993-M-4	ANTHONY CARUSO	SUSP ROBB	
11-30-37	PD SAN FRANCISCO 56707	TONY CARUSO	\$1000 VAG	DISM
11-16-40	PD SACRAMENTO 24661	TONY CARUSO	INV.PIMP	11-16-40 REL
5-11-44	ST BD EQUALIZATION STOCKTON 4235	TONY CARUSO	APPLICANT	
10-14-55	SO STOCKTON 58864	TONY CARUSO	25672 ABC ACT (PERM. CONS. AFTER HRS)	
2-24-56	PD OAKLAND 102985	ANTHONY CARUSO	DISREGARD POSTED SIGN (608.4) CVC	

**JACK CAPLAN
aka Sam Callen**

CII-86840

L 17/ 9 U 110 15
 M 2 U 101 15

BRN-GRY BRN 5-9 215 RUSSIA 1896

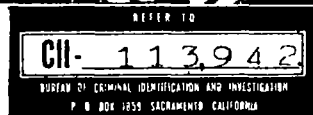
JACK CAPLAN

FBI 691875

VV

ALIAS JACK KAPLIN, JACK SAM CALLEN, SAMUEL J. CALLEN, SAMUEL MILLER, SAMUEL HARRIS; SAMUEL KALLEN; JACK KAPLAN, EDWARD CRAMER, JACK CAPLIN, JACK CRAMER,

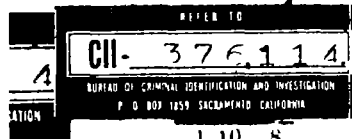
7-29-33	PD CHICAGO, ILL., C 50639	JACK CRAMER	G.P.
3-9-34	SO LOS ANGELES 197883	JACK CAPLAN	ADW & SUSP BURG 8-12-34, REL EXP
7-31-36	PD LOS ANGELES 31835 M 2	JACK SAM CALLEN	SUSP ROBB
4-23-40	SO LOS ANGELES 316826	JACK CALLEN	BOOKMAKING 4-23-40 BOND
4-11-45	ST BD EQUALIZATION LOS ANGELES 50694	SAMUEL J. CALLEN	APPLICANT
3-29-51	ST BD EQUALIZATION LOS ANGELES 87555	SAMUEL J. CALLEN	APPLICANT



MAYNARD CANNON
aka Joe Cannon

CII 113942 FBI 895 490 C
O 1 R 101 11
M 17 R 001 12
CHES BLU 5-11 3/4" 177 MASS 1900
MAYNARD L CANNON
ALIAS JOSEPH CANNON, MAYNARD LAWTON CANNON,

7-18-21 SO VISALIA, 802 M. CANNON CHEX, NSF CASE DISM
9-4-21 SO VISALIA 802 M. CANNON EMBEZZLEMENT & CHEX W/OUT FUNDS
2-25-35 SO FRESNO 9340 JOSEPH CANNON SUSP FELONY
7-17-39 ST BD EQUALIZATION FRESNO 1837 MAYNARD L CANNON APP LIQ LIC.
10-19-54 PD FRESNO 3072 MAYNARD LAWTON CANNON CO 1076-236



DANIEL BRUNO
aka Bartolotto

CII 376114 FBI 3739742
O 31 - IMO 24
I 28 - OII 22
BRN BRN 5-10 175 MICH 1920
DANIEL B BRUNO
ALIAS DANNY BARTOLOTTA DAN BARTOLATTA BRUNO

12-14-37 PD LOS ANGELES 32366 M 7 DANIEL BRUNO SUSP ADW 12-16-37 REL
5-4-43 ST BD EQUALIZATION LOS ANGELES 42658 DAN B. BRUNO APP LIQ LIC NO LONGER LICENSED
8-2-43 PD LOS ANGELES 12-A DAN B BRUNO APP PUBL' C DANCE HALL CAFE
5-10-47 PD DETROIT, MICH 52615 DANNY BRUNO CONSP VIO 2-28-49, 3 YRS GAMBLING LAW PROB \$2000 COSTS
3-24-52 PD LOS ANGELES 181189 DANIEL B BRUNO 80 15 MC (LEFT TURN PROHIBITED) COMMITTED
11-5-52 PD LOS ANGELES 181189 DAN B BRUNO SUSP 211 PC (ROBB)
11-6-52 PD LOS ANGELES 181189 DAN B BRUNO WARR 7-2 VC (F TO AP) (1 ADD TRAFF VIO)
12-22-52 PD LOS ANGELES 181189 DANNY B. BRUNO WARR SEC 2 12-30-52 DISM DWCA 1923 1 CT
1-5-53 PD LOS ANGELES 181189(R-116691) DANNY B BRUNO WARR VIC DWCA 1 CT 3-27-53 SENT TO CO JL UNTIL 4 PM
3-27-53 SO LOS ANGELES 258057(R-263402) DANNY B BRUNO DWCL
3-11-54 PD LOS ANGELES 181189(R-116691) DANNY B BRUNO SUSP 337A PC
3-16-54 SO LOS ANGELES 258057(B-309951) DAN B BRUNO BOMKG

5-15-54 PD HUNTINGTON PARK DAN B BRUNO 337A PC 5-26-54 HELD TO
A-2993 ANSWER IN L A SUP
CRT. DEPT 44 ON
6-9-54 BAIL \$500

8-18-54 SO LOS ANGELES DAN B. BRUNO BOOKMAKING
258057(B-331448)

8-27-54 PD LOS ANGELES DANIEL B BRUNO WARR 337A PC 11-1-54 DISM
181189(R-116691) (BOOKMAKING)

1-10-58 SO LOS ANGELES DAN BARTOLATTA SUSP BKMKG
258057(B-527564) BRUNO

**CIRO JOHN BAGLIAZO**

M 31 - IMO 18
M 28 - MII 18

CII 595553

FBI 880 501 A

BRN BRN 5-11 180 N Y. 1925

CIRO JOHN BAGLIAZO

ALIAS "JERRY"

2-21-47 ST BD EQUALIZATION CIRO JOHN APP LIQ LIC
LOS ANGELES 61642 BAGLIAZO

10-2-50 PD LOS ANGELES CIRO J. BAGLIAZO APP DANCE HALL
& CAFE BUS.

3-30-51 PD LOS ANGELES CIRO JOHN SUSP 337A PC
4585 W 45 BAGLIAZO

4-5-51 PD LOS ANGELES CIRO JOHN 337A PC
4585 W 45 BAGLIAZO

12-11-56 ST DEPT ALCOHOLIC CIRO J BAGLIAZO APPLICANT
BEVERAGE CONTROL
LOS ANGELES 126139

**LARRY ANZALONE**

CII 355000

FBI 4999909

O 29 - MOO 15
M 19 - MOO 13

BLK BRN 5-6 175 NEW JERSEY 1917

LARRY CHARLES ANZALONE

7-11-38 ST ATHLETIC COMM LARRY ANZALONE APP BOXER'S
SACRAMENTO 1193 LICENSE

11-23-47 PD LOS ANGELES LARRY CHARLES SUSP 211 PC
111886 ANZALONE (ROBBERY)

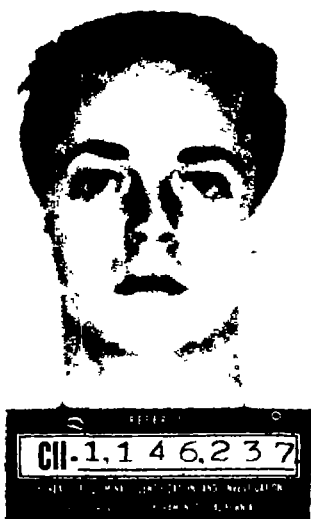
11-23-47 SO LOS ANGELES LARRY CHARLES SUSP ROBB
B-42928 ANZALONE

8-3-53 SO LOS ANGELES LARRY CHARLES SUSP
B-42928 (B-280066) ANZALONE EXTORTION

12-8-53 SO LOS ANGELES LARRY CHARLES SUSP ADW
B-42928(B-296058) ANZALONE

9-24-54 PD LOS ANGELES LARRY CHARLES SUSP 245 PC
111886 ANZALONE

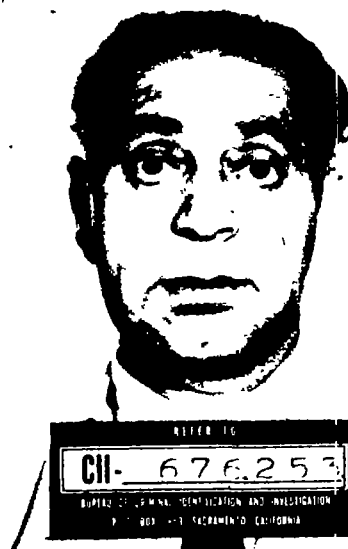
ORGANIZED CRIME IN CALIFORNIA



VANCE L. ANDERSON

O 5 A2A 14	CII 1146237	FBI 208140-A
I 17 RZA 1 14	BRN BLU 5-8 140 MO 1929	
	VANCE LINDELL ANDERSON	
ALIAS VANCE LINDLE ANDERSON	VANCE LINDELL ANDERSON	VANCE LINN ANDERSON
8-16-48	ST HIGHWAY PATROL KIRKWOOD, MO C-7548-E	VANCE LINN ANDERSON JUV DEL BY CAR THEFT
5-16-49	USM LOS ANGELES 21834	VANCE ANDERSON DYER ACT 5-23-49 ORDERED REMOVED TO KANS CITY, 5-29-49 DEL TO USM KANS. CITY
5-28-49	SO KANS CITY, MO 19796	VANCE ANDERSON DYER ACT 6-2-49 OUT TO PARENTAL HOME BY GOV'T
NOT GIVEN FP 6-1-49	USM KANSAS CITY, MO. 10139	VANCE ANDERSON DYER ACT 6-7-49, REL TO ST AUTH. KANS. CITY, MO 6-7-49 SENT MO. SREP SCH FOR BOYS BOONEVILLE, INDET SENT 6-2-49 CAUSE AGAINST SUBJ DISM UPON BEING DIVERTED ST. AUTH -
10-19-49	INTERMEDIATE REF JEFFERSON CITY, MO. 6668	VANCE ANDERSON AUTO THEFT TERM 2 YRS 6 MOS
8-13-52	PD KANSAS CITY, MO 74961	VANCE LINDELL ANDERSON INV. ROBB 8-13-52 REL BY ROBB BUR C.O.S.
9-19-54	PD KANSAS CITY, MO 74951	VANCE LINDELL ANDERSON INV. VICE BUR 9-22-54 DISCH #3 ON CHG OF INV VAG
11-21-54	PD KANSAS CITY, MO 74951	VANCE LINDELL ANDERSON INV VICE BUR. 11-21-54, REL BY CP BUR ON CHG OF INV
12-31-54	PD MIAMI BEACH, FLA A-21571	VANCE ANDERSON 1 B OF P 2 A & B 1-5-55, 1 DISM 2-DISM (TO CO)
1-3-55	SO MIAMI, FLA 174085	VANCE ANDERSON ASLT W/A DEADLY WPN
3-1-55	SO MIAMI, FLA 176502	VANCE ANDERSON ASLT W/I TO KILL

3-19-55	PD KANSAS CITY, MO 74961	VANCE L. ANDERSON INV. C-K RE-CENT A CTY BURG. BU.	3-20-55 REL BY BURG. BUR ON CHG OF INV.
9-27-55	PD OMAHA, NEBR. 47377	VANCE LINDELL ANDERSON INV	11-18-55 DISM
1-15-56	PD OMAHA, NEBR 47377	VANCE LINDELL ANDERSON BURG POSS BURG TOOLS	2-15-56 BODC \$10,000
6-6-57	PD SANTA ANA 16707	VANCE LINDELL ANDERSON CPC 236.3 OF 459 FC	
6-6-57	SO SANTA ANA 53590	VANCE LINDELL ANDERSON SUSP OF GT	



TED JABOUR LEWIS

7 S 1 A--T IM -	CII-676253	FBI#257085
S 1 RA M 3	BLK BRN 5-8 168 INC 1903	
	TED LEWIS JABOUR	
ALIAS TED JABOUR LEWIS	PETER LEWIS	
8-21-21	PD DETROIT MICH 16627	PETER LEWIS AUTO THEFT
4-29-22	S REF IONIA MICH 11387	PETER LEWIS LARC SENT 1 1/2 YRS
1-25-30	PD NEW ORLEANS LA	TED LEWIS HOLD FOR DEPT JUST & A FUG GAINESVILLE GA FR GAINESVILLE FLA
8-10-36	PD WINDSOR ONTARIO CANADA 5125	THEODORE LEWIS INV REL TO IMM AUTH 8-11-36
1-10-44	SO LOS ANGELES	TED JABOUR LEWIS APF GUN PERMIT
10-24-49	PD BURBANK 24218	TED LEWIS JABOUR APF GUN PERMIT
11-21-52	PD LOS ANGELES 192620	TED LOUIS JAROUR SUSP 211 PC (R'BB)
11-25-52	SO LOS ANGELES 8-247712	TED LEWIS JABOUR DEADLY WEAP CONTROL LAW 12-3-52 DISM
3-10-55	ST DEPT ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE CONTROL LOS ANGELES 111474	THEODORE L JABOUR APF LIQ LIC