

Prepared by: *dm*  
Checked by: *dm*  
Filed by: *dm*

March 28, 1956

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. H. Paul Rico  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Boston, Massachusetts

Dear Mr. Rico:

I am indeed pleased to advise that you are being promoted to the position of Special Agent, \$7570 per annum in Grade GS 12, effective March 25, 1956. It is a pleasure to approve this promotion in view of your superior accomplishments in connection with the Bank Robbery case involving James J. Bulger, Jr., and others. The excellent results obtained were directly attributable to the outstanding work performed by you and another agent in developing a valuable source of information.

I am also aware of your noteworthy efforts in developing other confidential sources of information, and you are to be commended for your results in this regard.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

COMM - FBI  
MAR 28 1956  
MAILED 26

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MAR 28 10 47 AM '56  
FBI

CC: SAC, Boston (PERSONAL ATTENTION) - This letter should be presented by you personally to SA Rico. In the event it is not possible for you to personally present it or should the presentation be unreasonably delayed by your absence, the official acting for you should present it.

CC: Miss Usilton  
CC: Movement Section

Based on Addendum of the Administrative Division of Memo from SAC, Boston to Director, Dated 3-5-56. CRD:RMR 3-21-56

- Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- Boardman \_\_\_\_\_
- Nichols \_\_\_\_\_
- Belmont \_\_\_\_\_
- Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- Parsons \_\_\_\_\_
- Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Tamm \_\_\_\_\_
- Sizoo \_\_\_\_\_
- Winterrowd \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Holloman \_\_\_\_\_
- Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

MA:dm (5)

67-458484

SUBJECT TO PROTECTION

EXHIBIT  
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BS 92-1132  
 THS:mac  
 3.

During June, 1958, the subject was employed by JOSEPH SYLVIA, Fishermen's Union, AFL, in New Bedford, Massachusetts, unloading fishing boats. He left to go to work in East Boston.

From August, 1958 to September, 1958, he was engaged as a professional boxer managed by JOHNNY DUNN, 104 Hawthorne Street, Chelsea, Massachusetts. He won three out of four fights, averaging \$30 a fight. He applied for a license through the Massachusetts State Boxing Commission, but did not obtain it.

The subject, whose Social Security Number is [REDACTED] was employed by Scooter-land, located at the Motor Mart Building, Park Square, Boston, in 1960. He was employed as an Assistant Manager earning \$90 a week.

From 1964 to 1966, the subject was employed at Shawmut Insurance Company, 34 Battery March Street, Boston, Massachusetts, for \$150 a week as a salesman and clerk. Also during this period he was employed in a public relations capacity and payroll clerk at \$100 a week at the Blue Bunny Lounge, Paragon Park, Hull (Nantasket), Massachusetts, and at Duffey's Lounge, Nantasket Avenue, Hull (Nantasket), Massachusetts. He was employed under the names BARON and BARBOZA.

G. Mental Condition

On January 19, 1956, the subject was given a psychological examination by DANIEL LEVINSON, Ph.D. He stated concerning the subject:

"His features make him look less bright than he actually is; his I.Q. is of the order of 90-100 and he has the intellectual ability to do well in a moderately skilled occupation."

A psychiatric report dictated by Dr. SALTZMAN, March 13, 1958, is set forth verbatim below:



BS 92-1132  
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"This inmate is being seen for psychiatric evaluation prior to an appearance before the Parole Board.

"He is a 26 year old man serving a 10 to 12 year sentence for a series of offenses occurring on and after an escape from Concord in 1954.

"A review of his record reveals that he has been in difficulty with the law since the age of 10 and has been either at Lyman School or in Correctional Institutions most of the time since then. His behavior in and out of institutions has been poor. He has a sixth grade education, an I.Q. ranging from 92 to 100. However he has apparently conformed better since 1956. Also, for the past 5 months he has been attending Department of Legal Medicine, receiving psychiatric help from them.

"During the present interview he is pleasant, answers questions relevantly and coherently, is in good contact and shows no evidence of mental disease. He states that he has learned a few things, that he has grown up, realizes his previous behavior was childish and feels that the treatment by the psychiatrist has helped him a lot.

"IMPRESSION: Sociopathic personality disturbance, anti social reaction. While there is no actual psychiatric contraindication to parole should the Parole Board deem it advisable, there is always a great possibility of further anti social behavior in the future."

The following results of I.Q. examinations are set forth concerning the subject:

October, 1944 - New Bedford schools - Otis A  
 Test IQ-99.  
 February, 1946 - New Bedford schools - Pitner  
 Test IQ-94.  
 1946 - Lyman School (type unknown) IQ-94 -  
 "mentally he appears retarded"

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - USA, Boston, Massachusetts

Report of: THOMAS H. SULLIVAN  
Date: 7/18/67

Office: Boston, Massachusetts

Field Office File #: 92-1132

Bureau File #: 92-9828

Title: JOSEPH BARON

Character: ANTI-RACKETEERING

Synopsis: Subject born 9/20/32 and attended elementary schools in New Bedford, Mass. No military record. Subject married [redacted] 7/12/58 and was divorced 4/22/63; married [redacted] 4/30/64. Wife [redacted] and daughter [redacted] born 5/23/65, reside [redacted], Swampscott, Mass. Extensive criminal record set out. Informants report that JOSEPH BARBOZA in 1964 was engaged in money lending activities and that in 1966 he split with CONNIE FRIZZI in loansharking to go into partnership with ARTHUR BRATSOS. In 1965 it was rumored [redacted]

[redacted] that BARBOZA was under contract to be assassinated since he was tied into the BUDDY MC LEAN-GEORGE MC LAUGHLIN feud. He was reported in frequent attendance at the Ebb Tide, Revere, Mass., with ROMEO MARTIN and RONNIE CASSESSA. In 1965, BARBOZA was rumored to be the killer of JOSEPH FRANCIONE. [redacted]

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EXHIBIT  
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BS 92-1132  
THS:mac

III. CRIMINAL RECORD



File No. 66002

Name FAREM, JOSEPH  
BAREZA, JOSEPH

-3-

DATE	Count Court Index	OFFENSE	COURT	DETROIT COURT	DISPOSITION	SUPERIOR COURT
Nov 19, 1954 (CONTINUED)	10	Larceny of Auto 2 counts Escape from Mass. Raft Attempt to Steal Auto Assault and Battery by Means of a Dangerous Weapon Assault and Battery	New Bedford		Middlesex Indictment Middlesex Indictment Middlesex Indictment Middlesex Indictment Middlesex Indictment Filed	8-10 yrs. St. Pr. conc. 8-10 yrs. St. Pr. conc. 2+3 yrs St. Pr. c. 2+3 yrs. St. Pr. conc. Filed
Nov. 6 1958	11	Attempt to Break and Enter Night	New Bedford	Grand Jury	Bristol	11/13/58 - 3-5 yrs PBI W. com.
11		Assault and Battery	New Bedford		Bristol	5/9/60 - Par. 1/13/63 5/15/62 Par. Rev. Warr. Iss. 5/17/62 Serv. & Ret. 6/26/62 Par. 1/10/63 9/24/63 Trans. W. for. 10/9/62 - Par. Rev., Warr. Iss. 10/10/62 War. Serv. & Ret. 1/30/64 - Disch.
		Assault and Battery	New Bedford		Bristol	11/13/58 - 3-5 yrs PBI W. conc.

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Page 2A  
Page 2B

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE 3-2-76 60 DJF  
 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20537

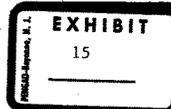
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331 253 A

The following FBI record, NUMBER \_\_\_\_\_, is furnished FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY.  
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 WHERE DISPOSITION IS NOT SHOWN OR FURTHER EXPLANATION OF CHARGE OR DISPOSITION IS  
 DESIRED, COMMUNICATE WITH AGENCY CONTRIBUTING THOSE FINGERPRINTS.

CONTRIBUTOR OF FINGERPRINTS	NAME AND NUMBER	ARRESTED OR RECEIVED	CHARGE	DISPOSITION
PD Boston Mass	Joseph Barboza Jr #128-867	9-16-65	A&B D/W	
PD Boston Mass	Joseph Barboza Jr #128 867	11-16-65	SP vio of Firearms Laws	
Metropolitan District Police Boston Mass	Joseph J Baron #454	7-26-66	A&B with intent to mur	
Mass Corr Inst South Walpole Mass	Joseph Baron #31146	1-25-67	unl carry pistol in M/V	4-5 yrs
Co Jail & H of C Barnstable Mass	Joseph Baron #4039	4-24-67 in trans from MCI Walpole	1.unl carry weapon in M/V 2.unl carry dagger in M/V	1.not more than 5 yrs nor less than 4 yrs 2.4-5 yrs conc
USCG	#295035 AP	FP 7-25-69		
Co Jail & H of C Barnstable Mass	Joseph Baron #4039	9-23-70	1.ADW 2.unlaw carry DW in MV 3.poss DW 4.poss narcs 5.unlaw poss firearms	
SO Santa Rosa Calif	Joseph Baron #D-35320	2-26-71	mur	SPr for ter prescribed by law on chg of 187F 2nd degree
CII Sacramento Calif	#B 38509	12-14-71	mur 2nd degree 187 Penal Code	5 yrs to life 10-30-75 paroled to S.F. Co

IDENTIFICATION DIVISION



BSF-00188

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE 3-2-76 60 DJF  
 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20537

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331 253 A

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 DESIRED, COMMUNICATE WITH AGENCY CONTRIBUTING THOSE FINGERPRINTS.

CONTRIBUTOR OF FINGERPRINTS	NAME AND NUMBER	ARRESTED OR RECEIVED	CHARGE	DISPOSITION
DC Jail Wash DC	#173505	5-22-72	USM hold	
Coronex San Francisco CA	Joseph Barboza 296	DECEASED 2-12-76		

BSF-00189

IDENTIFICATION DIVISION

FEB 13 1961

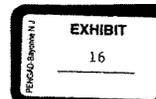
Honorable Mortimer M. Caplan  
 Commissioner  
 Internal Revenue Service  
 Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Commissioner:

The following list of top echelon racketeers, compiled on the basis of intelligence information submitted to this Department, will comprise the initial targets for investigation and prosecution in a coordinated effort:

Alex, Gus	Chicago, Illinois
Alo, Vincent	New York, New York
Andrews, Frank Joseph	Cold Spring, Kentucky
Balistreri, Frank Peter	Milwaukee, Wisconsin
Battaglia, Charles Joseph	Tucson, Arizona
Bruno, Angelo	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Carilno, Leo	Brooklyn, New York
Catena, Gerardo V.	Newark, New Jersey
Civella, Nicholas	Kansas City, Missouri
Corallo, Anthony	Brooklyn, New York
Dalitz, Morris Barney	Las Vegas, Nevada
DeCarlo, Angelo	Newark, New Jersey
Ferraro, Frank	Chicago, Illinois
Giancana, Samuel M.	Chicago, Illinois
Glasser, Irving Gabriel	Los Angeles, California
Glusco, Joseph Paul	Chicago, Illinois
Hampshire, Murray L.	Chicago, Illinois
Lansky, Meyer	Miami, Florida
LaRocca, Sebastian John	Pittsburg, Pennsylvania
Lisanti, Benjamin	Newport, Kentucky
Lombardozzi, Carmine	New York, New York
Luchese, Thomas	New York, New York

62-9-558



Mannarino, Samuel & Gabriel	Pittsburg, Pennsylvania
Marcello, Carlos	New Orleans, Louisiana
Miranda, Michela A.	New York, New York
Odds, John	New York, New York
Parlarca, Raymond L. E.	Providence, Rhode Island
Probst, Joseph	New York, New York
Rubio, Matthew S.	Detroit, Michigan
Rica, Alfred Gerardo	Los Angeles, California
Salerno, Anthony	New York, New York
Stacher, Joseph	Los Angeles, California
Straci, Joseph	New York, New York
Strollo, Anthony	New York, New York
Trafficante, Jr., Santo	Tampa, Florida
Vitale, John Joseph	St. Louis, Missouri
Weisberg, William Maxwell	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Zerilli, Joseph	Detroit, Michigan
Zicarelli, Joseph Arthur	Bayonne, New Jersey

I would appreciate your suggestions as to possible additions to this list. However, I would require that they be principal racketeers who have effectively insulated their activities in the past and against whom there is not presently pending an advanced investigation.

On the listed individuals and any additions approved by this department it is requested that you furnish expeditiously to the Organized Crime and Racketeering Section all of the information you have concerning these people and their activities. The other interested investigative agencies are being requested to do the same. Evaluation of this data will determine which agency will be requested to conduct the investigation. Since indications are that a large number of these people are engaged in gambling and do not pay their full share of taxes it is anticipated that a major share of the investigative burden will be the Internal Revenue Service.

In each individual case where it is tentatively determined on the basis of submitted information that a full scale tax investigation offers the best and a reasonable possibility of producing a prosecutable case a conference will be arranged between representatives of our two departments. At these conferences we can effectively screen each case to insure that investigations are not initiated on

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insufficient bases. Although we want to maintain a flexible approach to these investigations we can initially determine at that time the number of agents to be assigned to the investigation along with lines of investigation to be conducted and related matters. I would suggest that you call persons most familiar with the particular subject involved be brought in to participate in these discussions. A group supervisor from Intelligence Division should be assigned to each major investigation. For the purpose of overall control and coordination I will assign an attorney from Organized Crime and Racketeering Section to direct each investigative team. Any additional information received by any other agency relating to the subject involved will be made available to this team.

I realize the investigative manpower requirements this will entail. In addition there will be increased requests for investigation of other racketeers particularly in the wagering tax field and police bribery situations. The Intelligence Division is presently investigating numerous such requests made within the past three weeks. In all of these instances we will make available to you the information other agencies have on these people to assist your investigation.

I will certainly support any budget request you feel necessary to implement this stepped-up effort in the racketeering field.

Sincerely,

ROBERT F. KENNEDY

Attorney General



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

61-10

March 1, 1961

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

*O-Top Hoodlum Program - General*

(A) CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE PROGRAM -- I desire to insure that each office is fulfilling its obligations under this program and to be certain we have that type of coverage of the criminal underworld comparable to that which we achieved in our investigations of the Communist Party. To this end, the techniques which have proved so invaluable in the Internal Security field must be carefully considered and adapted wherever feasible to our criminal intelligence operations. Present policy regarding these matters must be adhered to.

We must continue all-out efforts in our investigation of specific hoodlum subjects; however, it is imperative that you understand the necessity for maintaining on the criminal underworld intelligence coverage as effective and productive as has been established in other major intelligence operations. The personnel of each office concerned with criminal intelligence matters must be thoroughly briefed and indoctrinated so that they understand the Bureau's aims and the importance of obtaining true intelligence information on the underworld.

You should carefully evaluate this situation in the above perspective and follow through with a planned program to develop high-level live informants as well as sources who can produce significant information as to underworld activities.

It cannot be stressed too strongly that this matter is to receive your personal attention and that having understood the Bureau's objective, effective and vigorous action is to be exerted to accomplish the aims outlined.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover

Director

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(F) CRIMINAL INFORMANTS - TOP HOODLUM COVERAGE - CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE PROGRAM -- SAC letters 57-70 dated December 13, 1957, 58-64 dated October 14, 1958, and 59-48 dated August 4, 1959, pointed out the urgent need for informants who can give direct information relative to Top Hoodlums on a continuing basis, and the need for constant re-evaluation of our informant coverage in order that the Bureau will be fully abreast of hoodlum activities. Informants of this type should be developed not only to obtain new cases for prosecution but for utilization on a long range basis in order to provide continuous intelligence information concerning organized crime. Through well-placed informants we must infiltrate organized crime groups to the same degree that we have been able to penetrate the Communist Party and other subversive organizations. Our coverage in this field must be just as extensive and effective as that achieved in security matters. Our responsibilities in these areas cannot be over-emphasized.

Today the press, television, and radio along with the express interests of the Administration keep this phase of criminal activity in a position of prominence in the public eye. Certainly we cannot relax even momentarily our efforts in combating the criminal underworld including the prosecution of Top Hoodlums. The foundation from which we forge our attack must be kept strong and fresh with a full flow of information from well-placed informants.

3/14/61  
SAC LETTER NO. 61-13

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*Top Hoodlum Program - Bureau*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 10/21/83 BY SP8 BJK/ke

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All Agents in conducting investigation of criminal matters should be constantly alert for the development of new informants and new potential informants who may be in a position to assist us.

You should at this time re-examine this category of your criminal informant coverage to insure ample notice of new developments, full exploitation of possible Federal violations on the part of Top Hoodlums and their associates, and complete intelligence coverage in the field of organized crime. Such coverage must be carefully scrutinized from a geographical standpoint as well as on the basis of concentration of population to make certain that no phase of criminal activity is overlooked. After you have analyzed your present coverage, you should immediately concentrate on any areas which may need strengthening.

By way of an affirmative and positive approach, you should direct your action against hoodlums under investigation in your office, concentrating on their acquaintances, associates, and henchmen with a view to developing them as criminal informants. From footholds thus gained, the pattern of penetration should be broadened by the addition of new informants.

The responsibility for maintaining a comprehensive and effective criminal informant coverage of the hoodlum element rests with you, and must receive your careful consideration and personal attention on a continuing basis.

You should advise the Bureau within fifteen days of this letter (1) the results of the analysis and re-evaluation of your informant coverage in Top Hoodlum matters, (2) areas requiring improvement, (3) steps taken toward improving informant coverage in these areas, and (4) future plans for enlargement of your criminal informant program with relation to coverage of Top Hoodlums.

3/14/61  
SAC LETTER NO. 61-13

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Parsons

FROM : C. A. Evans

SUBJECT: ORGANIZED CRIME AND RACKETEERING SECTION OF THE DEPARTMENT

DATE: April 28, 1961

Mr. Tolson  
Mr. DeLoach  
Mr. Mohr  
Mr. Bishop  
Mr. Casper  
Mr. Callahan  
Mr. Conrad  
Mr. Felt  
Mr. Gale  
Mr. Rosen  
Mr. Sullivan  
Mr. Tavel  
Mr. Trotter  
Tele. Room  
Miss Holmes  
Miss Gandy

The Attorney General held a meeting in his office which lasted from 5:30 to 7:30 p. m. on April 27, 1961. Those in attendance were Deputy Attorney General White; Assistant Attorney General Miller; Walter Sheridan, a special consultant to the Attorney General; William Hundley, Special Assistant Attorney General with reference to organized crime matters; Edwyn Silberling, Head of the Organized Crime and Racketeering Section, and his assistant, Henry Peterson.

The Attorney General stated in very emphatic terms his dissatisfaction with the lack of progress by the Organized Crime and Racketeering Section. He said that a month ago he had held a meeting of the attorneys assigned to this section and had ascertained at that time the attorneys were not familiar with the cases on leading racketeers which had been assigned to them. He asked Edwyn Silberling what cases the section was now ready to take action on. Silberling said there were no such cases and he could only mention two cases in which he felt there was a possibility of making a case. The Attorney General asked him to identify them. When he did, Kennedy asked some very elementary questions as to the identity and background of these persons and Silberling was not sufficiently acquainted with the facts to answer the Attorney General. Silberling attempted to alibi by pointing out the failure on the part of the Internal Revenue Service to furnish him with information, since the only indicated violation on the part of hoodlums and racketeers was a tax violation. This highlighted the criticism that IRS had of the Department and which was included in a memorandum the Attorney General received on April 27, 1961. In this regard, IRS was critical of the Organized Crime and Racketeering Section for a lack of legal guidance and policy determination as to the nature of the action which might be taken against these criminals.

The Attorney General asked that I tell those gathered, the approach the FBI had taken and the crash program now underway to develop all information possible concerning ten of the most notorious racketeers. This was done and pointed up the need for concentrating attention on a limited number of cases at one time so that something could be accomplished rather than a shotgun-type approach which resulted in such a diversity of action that no real accomplishment could be anticipated until some distant future date.

- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. McGrath
- CAE:sp (9)

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EXHIBIT  
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Memorandum to Mr. Parsons  
Re: ORGANIZED CRIME AND RACKETEERING  
SECTION OF THE DEPARTMENT

The Attorney General pointed up Silberling's attempt to blame IRS. He said that both the Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue knew when they were appointed to these positions that cooperation with the Department of Justice in its drive against organized crime was a prerequisite to their being named to these positions. Kennedy said there wasn't any reason why such difficulties could not be ironed out immediately if the Organized Crime and Racketeering Section were aggressive enough in following up. To illustrate, the Attorney General said he received a memorandum from the Director indicating a lack of cooperation on the part of IRS personnel in Newark, New Jersey, in connection with a top hoodlum investigation there. The Attorney General said he sent this communication to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and the FBI had followed up with a personal contact with the Commissioner and the whole matter had been resolved within two or three days. Kennedy pointed out that there was no reason why the Organized Crime and Racketeering Section couldn't similarly resolve their problems with IRS if they would take such aggressive action.

The Deputy Attorney General pointed up the need for the receipt of full information in order to develop a case and cautioned against too speedy action. The Attorney General took issue with this, saying that while it was necessary to develop information, nevertheless, he expected the attorneys in the Organized Crime Section to be more aggressive and get something accomplished.

Assistant Attorney General Miller pointed up the need for the attorneys in the section to do more in the way of providing legal guidance. Miller said that he had gone through the Criminal Code himself and had picked up a couple of statutes he thought might be helpful. He indicated if he could find two statutes himself in the brief time he had available, the attorneys who are devoting full time to this ought to be doing much more.

The Attorney General concluded the meeting by reiterating that he was going to insist on action being taken by the Organized Crime and Racketeering Section and he expected something to be accomplished. He advised he intended to hold another meeting on May 20 and by that time, those in the section would have to be in a position to report more favorably or he might have to take other action to get the job done.

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*W.G. must be even more penetrative in our work than ever. If D.A. can't produce results the tendency will be to find a scape goat. It will be the I.B.A. X*



PERSONAL ATTENTION  
SAC LETTER NO. 61-34  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

June 21, 1961

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

(A) CRIMINAL INFORMANTS-CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE PROGRAM -- SAC Letters 57-70 dated December 13, 1957, 58-64 dated October 14, 1958, 59-48 dated August 4, 1959, and 61-13 dated March 14, 1961, pointed out the urgent need for criminal informants who can give direct information relative to individuals under investigation in connection with the Criminal Intelligence Program.

An analysis of available information developed to date concerning the structure of organized crime in this country reveals a decided need for the further clarification and expansion of facts now known concerning the identity of the leaders of the organized hoodlum element, and the manner in which this element functions. To successfully complete our intelligence picture of the controlling forces which make organized crime operative, it is now urgently necessary to develop particularly qualified, live sources within the upper echelon of the organized hoodlum element who will be capable of furnishing the quality information required.

The most significant information developed to date indicating organization among the nation's hoodlum leaders has been obtained from highly confidential sources in Chicago, New York, and Philadelphia concerning the existence of a "commission" of top leaders of the organized hoodlum element exerting a controlling influence on racket activities in this country. Additional information concerning the "commission" has also been developed recently from a highly confidential source in Newark. The Chicago and New York sources have discussed the "commission" as being composed variously of six, nine, and twelve members. The Chicago source accounts for a nine- or twelve-man commission by discussing increases in "commission" membership resulting in expansion of this group to either nine or twelve men. Both the Chicago and New York sources list as members Vito Genovese, Thomas Luchese, Joseph Profaci, Carlo Gambino and Joseph Bonanno. The Chicago source indicates Samuel Giancana is a member, with the New York source furnishing information that there is a "commission" member from Chicago without naming him. Genovese, Luchese, Profaci and Gambino are all Top Hoodlums from the New York area. Giancana is a Chicago Top Hoodlum; Bonanno is a Phoenix Top Hoodlum residing in Tucson, and formerly from Brooklyn, New York.

In addition, the Chicago source names hoodlums believed identical with Joseph Zerilli, Detroit Top Hoodlum; John La Rocca, Pittsburgh Top Hoodlum; Raymond Patriarca, Boston Top Hoodlum; and Steve Magaddino, Buffalo Top Hoodlum as "commission" members. The Chicago source suggests that Joseph Ida, Newark Top Hoodlum who has

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returned to Sicily, was a "commission" member representing the Philadelphia area. The Philadelphia source identifies Angelo Bruno, Philadelphia Top Hoodlum, as the current representative of the "commission" in that area. This source also discusses Bruno traveling to New York to receive instructions from the "commission." Information recently received from a highly confidential source in Newark indicates that Gerardo Catena, Newark Top Hoodlum, has been placed on the "commission" in the recent past.

The New York source identifies Carlo Gambino as the current chairman of the "commission," indicating that he is occupying this position in place of Vito Genovese, while Genovese is in prison. The Chicago source previously indicated that Genovese appeared to occupy the top position prior to his incarceration. The New York and Chicago sources have mentioned Albert Anastasia, deceased New York hoodlum, as a former "commission" member, and the New York source has identified Frank Costello, New York Top Hoodlum currently in Federal Prison, as a former "commission" member prior to his loss of favor as an underworld power.

Both the Chicago and New York sources have used the term "avukat" to denote a "commission" member; "avukat" is a shortened version of the full Italian word "avvocato" which, literally translated, means "attorney."

Enlarging upon the "commission's" power and influence regarding organized criminal activities throughout the country, the New York source explained that there were two hoodlum leaders, referred to as the "boss" and the "underboss," in each major population area throughout the country and in Canada, who are responsible to the "commission" for activities in their respective areas. In explaining this progression of authority, the source cited as an example the mob leadership in the Philadelphia area in years past. In the period referred to, Joseph Ida was identified as the "boss," and Marco Reginelli, deceased hoodlum leader, as the "underboss," with these local leaders answerable to Albert Anastasia, a "commission" member at that time. Other examples of "bosses" identified by this source were Santo Trafficante in Florida and Joseph Civello in Texas. Trafficante is a Tampa Top Hoodlum and Civello, a Dallas Top Hoodlum. According to this source these local leaders, the "bosses" and "underbosses," operate to a degree on their own, making their own decisions in underworld matters involving activities in their own areas. However, they are ultimately answerable to the "commission" in case of problems or disputes, with the "commission" functioning as an arbitration board.

In areas of great population or importance there appears to be additional second and third echelon leaders corresponding to the positions of "boss" and "underboss" in other areas. For example, the New York source has identified at least six New York hoodlum subordinates of Joseph Profaci, a "commission" member, as his "capirigime." This Italian word literally translated means "heads of the regime," and is used to denote mob bosses working on a level below a "commission" member, or "avugat." The New York source has also identified several well-known New York hoodlums as "capirigime" working under Vito Genovese, another "commission" member.

The Chicago, New York, and Philadelphia sources strongly suggest that the "commission" either appoints, or at least has final approval over the appointment of local "bosses" and "underbosses." The Chicago source discussed Vito Genovese traveling about the country in connection with a number of "promotions" within the organization, and mentioned frequent changes of the "boss" in Philadelphia during a comparatively short period. The Philadelphia source furnished corresponding information concerning a change in leadership in that area occasioned by the "commission."

This information, made possible through the establishment of these sources, has been invaluable in providing insight into the top echelon of organized crime in this country. However, as pointed out above, there is an urgent need for amplifying information which will reveal full details concerning the operations of these inter-related organized criminal groups throughout the nation.

Our urgent need for new live sources strategically placed in the upper echelons of organized crime is brought into clear focus by the fact that no information regarding the "commission" has been reported by any live criminal source to date. This, of course, suggests a problem of some delicacy in seeking information from live informants, since we must avoid the danger of informants "playing back" information they may obtain through questions asked them.

#### TOP ECHELON INFORMANT PROGRAM

To insure that the Bureau meets its responsibilities in connection with the Criminal Intelligence Program, it is mandatory that the development of quality criminal informants be emphasized and the existing program be implemented and greatly expanded.

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c. Personal Reasons

These will vary with the individual under development. Some examples could be: concern over the criminal activity and possible prosecution of children, wife, girl friends, et cetera. Fear of pressure being exerted from associates or rivals in organized criminal activity.

Confidential Basis

It should be made crystal clear to the individuals under development in connection with this program that any information furnished by them will be handled on a strictly confidential basis. You should insure that no dissemination is made of information obtained from such sources unless the informant can be fully protected. In the implementation of this program, the Bureau's objective of penetration and infiltration of the top echelon of organized criminal activities and the continuous flow of quality criminal intelligence information should be constantly kept in mind.

This program presents a definite new challenge to the field which to be met calls for new and untried methods and situations may arise which will be evaluated by the Bureau based upon the realization of the need for unusual and extreme methods. The offices participating in this program must of necessity display the initiative and ingenuity to provide the impetus to realize the Bureau's objective.

Every office is being advised of this program since in the future it may be appropriate to expand it to include additional offices.

All offices instructed to designate a squad of Special Agents to participate in this program should advise the Bureau within thirty days of the progress made.

The Bureau will analyze the preliminary information obtained and within a three months' period, a conference at either Seat of Government or in the field will be held to evaluate the progress made and to redirect the program as a result of the experience gained to date.

These special assignments will not eliminate the responsibilities of all Special Agents to fully participate in the criminal informant program.

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You are again reminded that the penetration and infiltration of organized criminal activity is a prime objective of the Bureau, and to accomplish this it is necessary to give a renewed impetus to the development of quality criminal informants.

We have learned through our experience in conducting investigations in connection with the Criminal Intelligence Program that the best source we could possibly obtain would be a criminal informant who is highly placed in organized crime.

The Bureau is therefore inaugurating the following program in an effort to develop criminal informants of the type mentioned above.

Effective immediately the following offices must designate a squad of Special Agents to work exclusively on the development of criminal informants who are in a position to furnish valuable information regarding cases currently under investigation in connection with this program, and to furnish quality criminal intelligence information: Chicago, Detroit, Kansas City, Las Vegas, Los Angeles, Miami, Newark, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and San Francisco.

The selection of Agent personnel to participate in this program is of vital importance. The Agents selected must have demonstrated in the past their ability in this field and should be mature, aggressive, resourceful, and possess the necessary knowledge of criminal activities in your area to intelligently accomplish the objectives.

In addition to the above qualities an enthusiastic approach to this program is a basic essential which must be evidenced by all Agents whom you designate to participate.

To insure the success of this program, it is necessary to utilize Special Agents with the will and desire to employ new approaches and means to secure the Bureau's goals.

It is your personal responsibility to select the Special Agents to participate in the program and to advise the Bureau within one week of their names.

#### SELECTION OF POTENTIAL INFORMANTS

Your selection of potential criminal informants in connection with this program should be based upon a combination

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of a particular hoodlum's qualification by virtue of his position in the organized hoodlum element, and upon circumstances indicating his possible vulnerability to development. A few examples of the type hoodlum who should be considered for development are:

Chicago

Louis Kanne  
Henry Susk

Detroit

Richard Zalmanowski  
John J. White

Kansas City

Alex Presta  
Phillip Simone

Las Vegas

George Gordon  
Eugene Richard Warner  
Lou Ledderer

Los Angeles

John Battaglia  
Alfonso Rocco Pizzichino

Miami

Norman Rothman

Newark

Pasquale Masi  
Salvatore Paci

New York

Mike Scandifia  
Max Courtney

Philadelphia

Felix DeFulio  
Antonio Pollina

Pittsburgh

Arthur G. Nelson  
Frank Valente

San Francisco

Aladena T. Fratianno

These are cited only as examples of the types of individuals who would be in a position to furnish the information required. You are undoubtedly aware of other hoodlums, who for various reasons may be susceptible to an approach.

The eleven offices participating in this program should submit to the Bureau within one week the identities of hoodlums you have selected for concentrated attention. Each office, with the exception of the New York Office, should submit a minimum of five names; the New York Office is to submit a minimum of ten names.

SUGGESTED APPROACHES

To properly develop informants of this caliber, varied approaches can and should be utilized, dependent upon the individual under development. The following methods are being set forth as possible guidelines.

Background Investigation

A penetrative investigation of each individual selected as a target for development as an informant should be conducted prior to any approach of the individual.

In many instances this information will be available to your office as a result of previous investigations. Do not overlook possibilities of obtaining additional information from your criminal informants and sources.

Through these investigations you should determine background, marital status, girl friends, hobbies, personalities,

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relatives, financial affairs, criminal record, current criminal activities, et cetera of each individual selected for development.

Be alert to the possibility of utilizing as informants, individuals currently incarcerated who were formerly associates of Top Hoodlums. The offer of assistance to these individuals' families could induce their cooperation.

A review of all these facts should assist materially in planning the development period.

#### Payments

The Bureau will authorize substantial remuneration for informants who can provide information concerning hoodlums who have national stature. Payments in this instance will be made for quality criminal intelligence information and you will not be restricted in making payments to just those instances which involve a substantive violation over which the Bureau has jurisdiction.

It is apparent that hope for financial reward will not be a motivating force which would induce most selected targets for development to cooperate; however, under certain circumstances this could be a most effective means and should not be overlooked.

#### Compromising Situations

It is imperative that full exploitation be made of circumstances which place a potential informant in a position where it would be advantageous to him to furnish information to the Bureau.

##### a. Prosecution

Awareness of an individual under development that he is liable to either Federal or State prosecution could be a compelling reason for such an individual to cooperate with the Bureau.

##### b. Deportation

Fear of deportation is a fact that could motivate many of the selected targets for development to be susceptible to development as informants. This may well be one of the effective approaches which could be used against older top echelon hoodlums.

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This program has, as its primary purpose, the development of quality criminal intelligence informants. The two most important components of this program are the selection of individuals for development as informants and the designation of the Special Agents who will participate.

I cannot stress too strongly the urgent necessity of each Special Agent in Charge providing the personal leadership which will insure the success of this program.

Very truly yours,  
John Edgar Hoover  
Director