

I, William Raymo. Geraway, do state the following under the seal of a Notary Public and under the penalty of perjury.

THAT, while confined in the D.S.U. at Walpole next door to me during the period of July 20, 1970, to September 23, 1970, inclusive, one Joseph Barboza Baron admitted to me the details of numerous murders in which he had been involved or had personally committed. One of the murders in which he was a principal was that of Edward Deegan, and one of the men against whom he gave perjured testimony, was a man named Joseph Salvati. In this regard he claimed the following:

- 1) That Salvati was entirely innocent of participation or complicity in the crime, and that he, Baron, spoke with authority since he had set up the killing, was on the scene, and was prepared to slay a second person that night, a man named Stathopolous, whom Baron persuaded to corroborate parts of his (Baron's) perjured testimony.
- 2) That he had testified at trial that when a witness or witnesses had described one of the men in the getaway vehicle as bald or balding he stated that this man was Joseph Salvati, when in reality it was a man named Joseph Romeo Martin, a man later slain by Joseph Baron. Martin was balding and rather stocky. Salvati, according to Baron, at that time resembled Martin in build only.
- 3) To explain the baldness, Baron said he told the jury that Salvati was wearing a tight wig of the type that holds down the natural hair growth and gives the impression of baldness. He said he didn't think the jury would actually believe this because there was no evidence that the other participants had attempted to so disguise themselves.
- 4) He said his motive for placing Salvati on the scene of the murder was a personal feud between himself and Salvati which resulted from an unpaid debt on the part of Salvati. Salvati, according to Baron, owed a sum of money to Baron, and when Baron sought to collect it, he was told rather brutally that he could go to hell and that, in effect, he would not pay the money to Baron. Baron's ego was such, and so such, that such an offense constitutes a death penalty situation, and Baron claimed with pride that he had given Salvati a "long, dry, death" by convicting him through his testimony and having Salvati sentenced as a result to life in prison.
- 5) Baron stated that Salvati had no part in the crime whatsoever, nor any knowledge that it was to happen; that the actual gunmen who took the life of Deegan were FREDDIE CHIA'PA, JOSEPH ROMEO MARTIN, & WILFRED ROY FRENCH. He admitted, though, his own complicity as a principal, and said that he had fully intended to murder another principal that same night at the scene, a man named Stathopolous, but that he had been frightened away by the appearance of a police officer who had spotted him near the murder scene in Martin's vehicle.

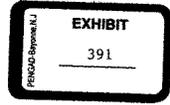
There are numerous other facts and data concerning Baron's admitted framing of Salvati that are inappropriate to explore in this document. I would like to add, however, for those that may doubt my credibility that Atty. F. Lee Bailey possesses the same knowledge that I do, for Baron's greatest fear was that Bailey would come forth and tell the facts of the case to the trial judge.

Sworn and Subscribed to before me on this 29 day of March, 1971.

RESPECTFULLY,
WILLIAM R. GERAWAY

Notary Public

AFFIDAVIT of Behalf of Salvati



EFL:ded

James J. Featherstone, Deputy Chief
Organized Crime and Racketeering Section

3/31/71

Edward F. Harrington, Attorney in Charge
Boston Field Office, Organized Crime
and Racketeering Section

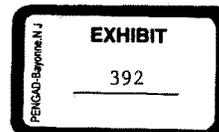
Conference with Public Officials of Sonoma County,
Santa Rosa, California, with Respect to the Pending
Prosecution of Joseph Baron for First Degree
Murder

CFH March

On September 25, 1971, I conferred with District Attorney Hyland, of Sonoma County, California, at his office in Santa Rosa, with respect to the pending criminal prosecution of former government witness Joseph Baron for first degree murder.

I advised District Attorney Hyland that the Department of Justice was not attempting to interfere with his prosecution of the case, but that the purpose of my visit to see Baron was to fulfill a promise that I had made to him that I would advise the District Attorney's Office that there was a possibility that Baron's alleged involvement in the murder was the result of a "Frame" by the underworld in retaliation for Baron's previous cooperation with federal and state authorities in major organized crime prosecutions. I advised District Attorney Hyland that the Department of Justice's obligations toward Baron arose out of a professional relationship of four years' duration which required, on our part, the taking of all proper steps to insure that Baron was afforded a fair and impartial trial on the pending murder charge, and in pursuance of that obligation it was deemed appropriate that the possibility of a "Frame" be brought to the attention of the prosecuting authorities.

I told the District Attorney the reasons which formed the basis for the belief that Baron might have been "framed," including the unreasonableness that Baron would admit to anyone that he committed a murder as he is alleged to have done to his cellmates Garroway and Wood; that a professional enforcer like Baron would commit murder in the presence of witnesses; that Baron would need the aid of anyone to bury a body. I also advised the District Attorney



BSF-00822

that Garrowsay and Wood had admitted to federal and state authorities that they both have been receiving money from syndicate attorney Ronald Chisholm and that recently Wood had written the Attorney General of Massachusetts that he had information which could save Baron's life.

I also conferred with Chief Public Defender Miller, of Sonoma County, California, at his office in Santa Rosa, and generally provided him with the same information that had been given to the District Attorney. I also told Miller that Special Agents Dennis Condon and Paul Rico, of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and Chief Investigator John Doyle, of the Suffolk County District Attorney's Office, were available to testify on behalf of Baron, if subpoenaed, as they possess information which would tend to discredit the veracity of prospective state witnesses Garrowsay and Wood.

I spoke with former government witness Joseph Baron at the Sonoma County Jail and engaged in general conversation. Baron told me that the underworld would take no steps to overturn the Deagan murder conviction until he was convicted of the pending murder charge, at which time the underworld believed that he (Baron) would be willing to file an affidavit that he gave false testimony at the Deagan trial in return for monies which he would then need to support his wife and children while he served a term of life imprisonment.

Ex-Boston detective claims Byrne had evidence of Grieco's innocence

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 BY ALAN JEWLEN
 Before the Tracy Deegan trial began, South Boston detective Joseph Byrne's office had strong evidence that one of the defendants was innocent, according to a story obtained from former Boston police detective William W. Smart.



Joseph Byrne, former South Boston detective, at Waikiki Hotel, Honolulu, Hawaii.

Smart said he gave evidence to John Doyle, Byrne's chief of detectives, that Louis Grieco, Peter Linnane, Henry Timineo, and Joseph Adams were innocent. Doyle told Smart he didn't really care, because the men were probably guilty of other crimes. Smart said he had a hunch that one of these pieces of evidence was a copy of an alleged secret police report in Doyle's office which, the detective said, contained testimony of Independent Civil testimony about Grieco. At the trial, the detective had identified Grieco as the man who was the man who shot Doyle.

The chief piece of evidence was Joseph Barone's affidavit saying he wanted to recant some of his trial testimony. The defense lawyers said they got these new pieces of evidence after the trial. Smart said he had a hunch that one of these pieces of evidence was a copy of an alleged secret police report in Doyle's office which, the detective said, contained testimony of Independent Civil testimony about Grieco. At the trial, the detective had identified Grieco as the man who was the man who shot Doyle.

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End of series

In other words, Smart said Chicago was involved in the murder, with Grieco and Adams being the main players. Smart said he had a hunch that one of these pieces of evidence was a copy of an alleged secret police report in Doyle's office which, the detective said, contained testimony of Independent Civil testimony about Grieco. At the trial, the detective had identified Grieco as the man who was the man who shot Doyle.

Grieco's polygraph test never mentioned at trial

BY ALAN JEWLEN
 The fact that Louis Grieco passed a polygraph test on the Tracy Deegan murder was never mentioned to the jury until after they reached a verdict.

It was not until after the verdict that the fact that Grieco passed a polygraph test was mentioned to the jury. Smart said he had a hunch that one of these pieces of evidence was a copy of an alleged secret police report in Doyle's office which, the detective said, contained testimony of Independent Civil testimony about Grieco. At the trial, the detective had identified Grieco as the man who was the man who shot Doyle.

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An editorial

Organized crime must be laughing

Was Louis Grieco framed by Joseph (Barbaro) Barone? We are not sure. That is for the courts to decide. But the fact that Grieco passed a polygraph test is a fact that was never mentioned to the jury until after they reached a verdict. Smart said he had a hunch that one of these pieces of evidence was a copy of an alleged secret police report in Doyle's office which, the detective said, contained testimony of Independent Civil testimony about Grieco. At the trial, the detective had identified Grieco as the man who was the man who shot Doyle.



Check Room in Waikiki Prison. In lower right corner.

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4/30/71

AIRTEL

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (166-3219)
FROM: SAC, BOSTON (166-629)(P)
RAYMOND L. S. PATRIARCA, aka;
ET AL
ITAR-GAMBLING

Joseph BARROW

ReBSairtel, 4/22/71 and Buairtel to Boston, 4/28/71.

WILLIAM GERAWAY, Inmate, at Massachusetts Correctional Institution, Walpole, Mass., as the Bureau is aware, is the individual whose affidavits were attached to PATRIARCA's "motion to vacate," which was filed in USDC, Boston, Mass., on 4/20/71.

GERAWAY, since that date, advised Norfolk County authorities, who cover MCI, Walpole, that he was furnishing a false affidavit for RONALD CASSESSO to try to free CASSESSO in the DEEGAN murder case. GERAWAY told Norfolk County authorities the affidavit was perjurious, but he had to do it for CASSESSO and was to receive \$10,000.

The money was to be given to GERAWAY's sister, LOUISE BANFILL, on evening of 4/29/71, by a female relative of CASSESSO. Meets covered by Norfolk County and Suffolk County authorities at Boston hotel.

- 3-Bureau (166-3219)
(1-92-9828)
- 3-Boston (166-629)
(1-92-1132)

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FBI
RECORDED
MAY 6 1971
FBI

EXHIBIT
397

BS 166-629

Shortly after meeting, GERAWAY's sister turned over to Norfolk County authorities \$10,000 in an envelope (100-\$100 bills) which she stated as the package given to her.

Atty., EDWARD F. HARRINGTON, Strike Force, Boston, Mass., who is handling the PATRIARCA motion, is fully aware of developments. Neither he nor Norfolk nor Suffolk County authorities plan any immediate action as payment is very relevant to motions which have been or may be filed, and disclosure at present time would jeopardize life of GERAWAY, where he is confined, or life of his sister.

Norfolk County authorities desire to hand deliver \$10,000 to Bureau for latent fingerprint examination for subsequent comparison with prints of suspects.

Bureau will be kept advised of developments.

1899

FBI

Date: 4/30/71

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

AIRTEL

Via _____
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (166-3219)

FROM: SAC, BOSTON (166-629)(P)

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ET AL
TEAM-GAMBLING

JOSEPH BARBOZA

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NOT RECORDED
49 MAY 11 1971

- 3-Bureau (166-3219)
(1-92-9828)
- 3-Boston (166-629)
(1-92-1132)

DWG:po'b
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Approved: F466
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Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

EXHIBIT
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE Boston	OFFICE OF ORIGIN FBIHQ	DATE 8/13/97	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 7/08/97 - 8/14/97
TITLE OF CASE UNSUB(S); OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE; OFFICE OF PROFESSIONAL RESPONSIBILITY (OPR); BOSTON DIVISION; OO: FBIHQ		REPORT MADE BY Joshua Hochberg, PIS, DOJ IIC Charles S. Prouty	TYPED BY: tls
		CHARACTER OF CASE ADMINISTRATIVE INQUIRY	

REFERENCE:

Acting Deputy Attorney General memorandum to Attorney General, dated July 3, 1997.

The redacted copy for the Trial Team will be released following review and approval by the Department of Justice and FBI Headquarters.

The Department of Justice copy will not contain the Sensitive Information Section containing informant information.

APPROVED	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW			
COPIES MADE: 3 - Bureau (263-HQ-1220323) (1 - AD Michael A. DeFeo) (2 - Inspection Team) 1 - Department of Justice 1 - Massachusetts USAO Trial Team					
DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT		Notations			
Agency					
Request Recd.					
Date Fwd.					
How Fwd.					
By					

COVER PAGE



managers stated emphatically that they never gave improper authorization for any informant to commit criminal acts. Furthermore, they never authorized Bulger or Flemmi to participate in criminal activity. The FBI MIOG advises that only a manager can give authorization for an informant to commit criminal acts.

We examined the Bulger and Flemmi informant files. The files contained no documented written authorization to engage in criminal activity. We noted in reviewing several other informant control files that the procedures for authorizing criminal activity and documenting the authorization were followed for these other informants. These authorizations went from the field supervisor through the appropriate ASAC and were documented as approved by the division.

The review of informant files reflected the general policy of Agents yearly placing into the informant file a certification that the informant was advised of the Attorney General Guidelines. These guidelines reflect the informant's relationship with the FBI and state that the informants are not protected from prosecution for any violation of federal, state or local law, except where the informant's activity is approved by the supervisor or SAC. The Bulger and Flemmi files contain numerous Attorney General Guidelines certifications.

We also looked for instances in which Bulger and Flemmi were under investigation by a law enforcement agency and in which the USAO or DOJ exercised prosecutorial discretion in their favor due to the value of information provided by Bulger and Flemmi. There is no evidence that prosecutorial discretion was exercised on behalf of Bulger and/or Flemmi.

Cooperation of the defendants, and former agents Morris and Connolly, is imperative to resolve many of the authorization allegations. Morris has refused to be interviewed and Connolly gave a very limited interview through his attorney.

Within this general allegation, the following specific allegations were addressed:

1. That the Boston Division failed to comply with DOJ/FBI regulations or guidelines regarding unauthorized criminal conduct by Stephen Joseph Flemmi and James "Whitey" Bulger.

Informant History

James "Whitey" Bulger

Date opened:
Handling Agent:

May 13, 1971
SA Dennis Condon

Closed: September 10, 1971 - due to "unproductivity"
 Date reopened: September 18, 1975
 Handling Agent: SA John Connolly
 Closed: January 27, 1978 - due to "legal problems" noted subject of an FBI Rico investigation
 Date reopened: May 11, 1979
 Handling Agent: SA John Connolly
 Rico matter resolved - no prosecutable case against source
 Date: October 7, 1979
 Memo to file notes
 SSA John Morris as Alternate Handling Agent
 Closed: December 3, 1990 - "Placed in closed status due to the retirement of case Agent"

Bulger was advised of the Attorney General Guidelines on seven occasions, between November 23, 1982 - October 11, 1989.

Stephen Joseph Flemmi

Targeted dates November 1964 - November 1965
 Date opened: November 10, 1965
 Handling Agent: SA Paul Rico
 Date: February 14, 1967
 Approved a TE source
 Closed: September 15, 1969 - Document from Boston to FBIHQ September 15, 1969, "In view of the fact that this informant was indicted for murder on September 11, 1969, by a Suffolk County Grand Jury and a federal warrant has been issued for his arrest, UFAP - Murder, this informant's emotional stability can no longer be justified and he is being closed."
 Date reopened: September 12, 1980
 Handling Agent: SA John Connolly - Boston document to FBIHQ

<p>Closed:</p> <p>Reopened:</p> <p>Handling Agent:</p> <p>Closed:</p>	<p>September 23, 1982 - Document from SA Connolly to SAC Boston, "Captioned matter was placed in closed status in that captioned subject was under investigation (Flemmi) in two separate investigations." "Wheeler and Callahan murders." July 10, 1986 SA John Connolly December 3, 1990 - "Placed in closed status due to the retirement of case Agent."</p>
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Flemmi was advised of the Attorney General Guidelines on four occasions between October 16, 1986 - November 17, 1989. The relevant Attorney General Guidelines were established on December 2, 1980. Section E of the guidelines requires that informants receive instruction that he/she is not protected from prosecution. Section F details procedures for authorizing informants to engage in criminal activity based on written findings. The FBI manual provisions set forth below effectuate the Attorney General Guidelines.

The following excerpts from the FBI MIOG Section 137-5, effective as of January 12, 1981, are related to "Informant Participation in Authorized and Unauthorized Criminal Activity."

GUIDELINES GOVERNING PARTICIPATION
IN AUTHORIZED CRIMINAL ACTIVITY

1. An informant may not be authorized to engage in any activity that would constitute a crime under state or federal law, if engaged in by a private person acting without the authorization or approval of an appropriate FBI and United States Attorney's Office representative, except as authorized...

2. Participation by an informant in authorized extraordinary criminal activity may only be made by the SAC, or in the SAC's absence, the ASAC after a consultation with the approval of the United States Attorney... Extraordinary criminal activity is defined as that activity which may involve a significant risk of violence, corrupt actions

JUN - 4 1971

Baron Trial Set Sept. 28

An early fall date was selected today for the trial of Joseph Barboza Baron, a reputed gangland enforcer turned informant, who is charged with the execution-style slaying of a Santa Rosa man last July.

During a 30-second court appearance, Superior Court Judge Lincoln F. Mahan set the 38-year-old New Bedford, Mass., man's trial for Sept. 28.

Mr. Baron is accused of murder in the slaying of 26-year-old Clay Wilson, whose body was found in a shallow grave on a Glen Ellen hillside last Oct. 12.

Meanwhile, The Press Democrat learned today Mr. Baron last week signed affidavits affirming testimony he gave in the East Coast which resulted in murder convictions against several Mafia figures in 1968.

Sources at the Hall of Justice told The Press Democrat two FBI agents visited Mr. Baron in his jail cell on Wednesday of last week and they returned to the East Coast with Mr. Baron's affidavits.

Mr. Baron in 1968 turned state's evidence and was responsible for the conviction of several gangland figures in connection with the 1965 slaying of Edward (Teddy) Deegan in a Chelsea, Mass., alley.

Some got the death penalty and are awaiting execution while others got long prison sentences.

After testifying for the government, Mr. Baron was sent to Santa Rosa to hide out and presumably begin a new life under the name of Joseph Bentley.

He was told to stay out of Massachusetts.

But he returned last July and was arrested during some race riots. Late last summer, while in prison, Mr. Baron announced he wanted to change his testimony that put three of his former colleagues in death row.

The conflicts, Mafia chieftain Henry Tambaleo, and Peter Li-mone, both condemned to death, and Louis Grieco, a lifer, immediately asked for new trials.

Others, including another Mafia chieftain, Raymond L. A. Patriarca, did also.

But a few days later, Mr. Baron reneged, stating he did not want to retract his testimony.

That was in September. The following month, Mr. Baron was charged with the murder of Mr. Wilson, upsetting a delicate situation and causing a dilemma for the Justice Department.

The Mafia bosses continue to press for new trials on the basis of Mr. Baron's fickleness and in light of alleged new evidence.

